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| DISPATCH | | CLASSIFICATION Secret | DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OSSA - 9823 |
| TO Chief, SR | INFO Chief of Base, Frankfurt Chief of Station, Germany and Chief, WE | | HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 74-124-29/3 |
| FROM Chief <i>✓</i> | DATE 2 September 1960 | | RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE) |
| SUBJECT REDWOOD/AERODYNAMIC Transmittal of AECASSOWARY/29 Reports | MARKED FOR INDEXING | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ACTION REQUIRED FYI | NO INDEXING REQUIRED | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| REFERENCE(S) DIR 40530, 20 August 1960 | INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY | | |
| <p>1. [] was unable to make a meeting called by AECASSOWARY/29 on the afternoon of 25 August due to his unexpected hospitalization. [] went in his stead, met with A/29 for about half an hour and received the attached reports which had been written by A/29 on his work at the Congress up to that point. It was the desire not to have to carry these reports on his person out of the country which was A/29's principle reason for calling the meeting.</p> <p>2. [] introduced himself to A/29 simply as "Bob" and succeeded in satisfying A/29 reasonably as to bona fides by talking briefly about A/29's mission and activities in Stockholm and by explaining that [] (alias used by [] had been taken suddenly ill. The fact that [] drove the same car which A/29 had seen [] with also served to ease A/29's mind apparently. A/29 indicated that his business, so far as establishing satisfactorily quiet and discreet contact with his targets was concerned, was not very promising. His reasoning for this state of affairs is covered in his letter to Charlie dated 23 August, which forms part of the attachment hereto.</p> <p>3. A/29 asked [] if he were able to find out where certain of the target delegates were quartered in Stockholm. I did not know offhand, but promised to try to find out, in which case I would telephone A/29. As it turned out we were only able to point A/29 in the general direction by telling him that the American Express office in Stockholm was handling travel and lodging arrangements for the whole affair including the target delegates and that he might learn where certain individuals were lodging by calling personally or telephoning American Express and offering some innocuous excuse for his inquiry.</p> <p>4. [] informed A/29 that he would be available (or someone could take a message) at the same number he had used for [] up until 1300 hours on 27 August. It was left that A/29 would call another meeting if the operational situation dictated or if he should subsequently have other material which he wanted sent by pouch. If A/29 did not call, as was the case, we would assume that all was quiet and that he would depart Stockholm for Germany the afternoon of 28 August.</p> | | | |
| <p>Attachments: 2 letters 6 reports</p> <p>2 September 1960</p> <p>Distribution: 2 - SR w/atts 1 - FROB w/atts (2) 1 - COS, Germany w/o atts 2 - WE w/o atts 2 - [] w/atts</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CS COPY</p> | | | |
| <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B VAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007</p> | | | |
| FORM 10-57 53 (40) | | USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE. | CLASSIFICATION Secret |
| level - 9 | | 74-124-29/3 | PAGE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED |

23 August 1960

Dear Charlie,

1. Enclosed please find reports NoNo 1 - 5 on the members of the Soviet Delegation to the Historical Congress in Stockholm, to be more precise, on the group participating in the Slavonic Section whose session took place on 17 - 20 August 1960 in Uppsala, Sweden. On 21 August this group left Uppsala for Stockholm where they joined the rest of the Delegation whose list I am sending.

For the first two days in Uppsala there was quite an easy ~~access~~ ^{access} to the Soviet Delegates. They mixed with the other people and gladly conversed with our group. Moreover all the delegates from West and East were living in the same building /Studentenvägen 28/.

The situation ^{changed} suddenly on 19 August, 1960 since they became very reserved and cautious. They virtually began to avoid our people as well as the other delegates from the West.

According to Dr P. on 19 August the Soviet group was visited by two new gentlemen with a "Pobyeda" who accompanied them afterwards on their excursion to the Castle and some other landmarks in Uppsala.

The new situation is rather detrimental to my staying here and it is quite possible that pretty soon I shall move further to the South.

Up till now the Soviet delegates behaved very tactfully, though they protested at the very beginning against the participation in the Conference of the Ukrainian emigree group, moreover that there were no papers of the Soviet authors included in the Slavonic session in Uppsala. At one time there was an acute danger that they ~~may~~ might eventually boycott the Slavonic Session in Uppsala but did not. On the contrary they were very active in debates.

In Stockholm the Soviets protested against the book exhibition of the Ukrainian emigree group. Again unsuccessful.

The whole Eastern group is very cohesive. The worst are the East Germans whose appearance is simply scandalistic. They do not only repeat continuously the stale phraseology of the communist demagoguery but are even threatening their colleagues from the West Germany. In this respect the relations between the Ukrainian emigree group and the Soviet delegates are more than tactful and correct. The Yugoslav Delegation remains independent and very often opposes pretty strongly the official line of the Soviet block.

2. In the report on Holobuckyi please be so kind and supplement Diadychenko and all the others with initials. Thank you. I was going to practice a little bit photography but our friend here promised to provide some pictures himself.

3. I am also trying to assess our possibilities for the future in Scandinavia. The prospects are not particularly rosy but by no means hopeless. Just on the contrary. I hope to be able to discuss all the details pretty soon with the Uncle.

4. Prof H left on 22 August for Hamburg and from there for New York. He can give you any additional necessary informations.

5. I am sending you my address for Mr Driskill. Here it is:
Elsbeth Schleese
Frankfurt/~~Main~~ Main
Seckbach
Zentgrafenstrasse 51.

Please don't "correct" "Elsbeth" into "Elisabeth" as this is a recognition mark. Also give me the name of your addressee as an additional recognition check.

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Sincerely yours

74-124-29/Carl

24 August 1960

Dear Charlie,

1. I am sending you report No 6 on Prof. RYBAKOV. The ideological battle of 22 August mentioned there was also a defeat for the West. At least this is the opinion of Dr P. The communist block is attacking and very often our Western scholars have not sufficient intellectual integrity to raise and speak up their mind.

The communist method in debates consists in presenting as many as possible of their own people immediately after a Western delegate. You may call it quantitative suppression but so far they seem to be quite successful with it. The green light gives usually one of the Soviet delegates starting with a tactful presentation of their Marxist point of view. Then follow the satellites. In the debate on the influence of philosophy on recent historiography on 22 August 1960 the communist block presented 19 speakers whereas on the Western side there were only 3.

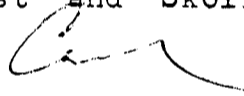
The Yougoslavs remain mostly neutral.

2. Prof HOLOBUCKYI avoids our people and deliberately keeps the company of other Soviet delegates. So do the other Soviets. So far we discovered another Ukrainian - Prof V.O. BLAVATSKYI. He is about 70. A typical Ukrainian scholar of the Second Half of the XIX C. No progress beyond polite generalities.

Also our efforts to approach G.A. MELIKICHWILLI /Georgian/ and other representatives of national minorities have so far not gone further than polite greetings and eventual handshaking.

3. Owing to the fact that Dr P is unable to get here all the informations of Prof CHUBATYI on his talks with the Soviets and particularly with TIKHOMIROV and RYBAKOV, it would be advisable to arrange for Chub a meeting in New York with our Dr P-op who in his turn should be briefed before accordingly by yourself on all the specific questions we are primarily interested in.

All the best and Skoll!



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Water List GOLOBUTSKIY

CARDED - SR SUBJECT: ~~*HOLOBUCKYI, V.A. / GOLOBOUTSKI, V.A. /~~
~~Prof., Dr. of History, chairman of the Feudal Section of~~
~~the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences~~
~~of the Ukrainian SSR, Kiev, Ukraine,~~
 Ukrainian

SOURCE: Prof. B. Halajchuk & Dr. Ya. Pelensky

DATE: 21 August 1960

1. Physical description of the S. ^{subject} 50, 158-160 cm, 60-65 kg, very shortsighted, round hornrimmed spectacles, round face, fair complexion, slightly protruding grey-green or rather grey - brownish eyes, greyish dark blond with right parting and slightly bald on the back of the head, dark blond ~~semi-circular~~ almost, eyebrows, normal slightly turned up nose, short neck, slightly wider than normal for his face mouth, slightly protruding lips, walks slowly, slightly bent. Has two, or three golden teeth, one of them in front, on the right. Very small hands. When lecturing drags slightly his head sideways, mostly to the right. Calm almost flegmatic but gets slightly excited when talking on historical subjects of particular interest to him. Speaks simply, clear, without any gesticulation.

Gets tired very quickly, then his face gets pale and his breathing rather heavy. Looks as though has some heart-trouble.

2. Married. Lives in Kiev, Ukraine. Asked for his address by Prof. Halajchuk said that he can get it in Kiev from Telephone Directory. Asked by Dr Rudnytsky about his birth-place answered generally that he comes from a triangle between Baturyn - Hlukhiw and Konotop. His parents belonged to intelligentsia.

3. Speaks perfect Ukrainian, Russian; reads and understands German but speaks brokenly. Probably does not know neither English nor French. Writes very big letters and keeps his head very close to the object /shortsighted/. At the Congress speaks Russian.

4. Neither drinks alcohols nor smokes. Very much interested in amulets. Wears no rings.

5. Ukrainian patriot. Does not belong to the Party. Said that he knew personally Metropolitan Lypkivskyi and was his parishioner. Knows many Ukrainian political and clerical personalities from the period 1917 - 1925, incl. Prof. Hrushevskyi, Holubovych and others.

6. Twice went in recent years to Warsaw, Poland to historical conferences. Tried to get there more often but was not successful. Does not know whether will come again abroad.

7. Specialist in feudal history, an expert on Kozackian period and Zaporizzhia. In 1956 was published his book "Chornomorskoye Kozachestvo" and in 1957 "Zaporozhskoye Kozachestvo" - both in Russian. In the "Zbirnyk" on 250th anniversary of Poltava Battle he published in 1959 one long article on Zaporozhska Sich in which he modified and revised the Chapter on the same subject in his book "Zaporozhske Kozachestvo".

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At the present writes a book on social-economic aspect of the Zaporozhsjka Sich.

After WW II lectured for some time at the Chernivci-Institute. Told Dr Rydnytskyi that he knows very well Western Ukraine. Very often reads his uncle's old literary articles. /N?B? Rudnytskyi's uncle is Mykhajlo Rudnytskyi/.

In 1955 was Professor /lecturer/ of history at Economic Institute in Kiev.

8. 17 August 1960 S participated in discussion on Prof. HALECKI's lecture on "The Problem of Federalism in the History of East Central Europe". Halecki defended federal conceptions in the history of Eastern and Central Europe and especially the federalistic system of Polish - Lithuanian - Ukrainian Commonwealth. S said that the problem of any federation ~~has~~ has to be considered in the light of given historical circumstances. And if we are going to talk on federalism of the Polish - Lithuanian - Ukrainian /Ruthenian/ Commonwealth we have to admit that there were many conflicts and controversies. The Polish ruling stratum wanted to strengthen that organism. But this cannot be said about the Lithuanian one which aimed at its dissolution. There was ^{also} social yoke and one of its results was the development of Kozacks. Also peasant's uprisings were very conducive to the disintegrating process inside the Commonwealth and finally led to the establishment of Zaporozhska Sich which was a Republic. To S's mind Prof. Halecki did not pay proper attention to social and national developments of that period which later on led to the Khmelnytskyi's Revolution and ended in a union of Ukraine with the Russian State.

S's part in discussion was very tactful and ad rem.

Handwritten: Holy See

9. 18. August 1960 during one of intervals Albert M. Amman, Saint Siège, asked S whether it is true that all Ukrainians at home are nationalists as it is being claimed by the Ukrainian emigrees. S answered: "It depends ^{on} what you mean by nationalism. If you understand under nationalism someone's consciousness of belonging to his own nation, language, culture also - then it is true".

10. S stayed in Uppsala, Sweden together with the other members of the Soviet delegation in the second floor of Studentenvägen 28. He took his ~~meals~~ meals together with other delegates at Trädgårdsgatan 15. S met gladly with the members of our group on 17 and 18. Sudden change ~~in~~ his attitude towards us followed on 19 August 1960 when all members of the Soviet delegation became more reserved and started deliberately to avoid our people. They remained nevertheless further on very tactful, though unwilling to enter into conversation.

DR PELENSKY'S TALKS WITH PROF. HOLOBUCKYI

I. 16 August 1960 at 8.15 p.m. P. was introduced by Prof. Chubatyi to the S. at the party given by the University Rector at Linnearum, Uppsala. Together with S were standing B.A. RYBAKOV, A.L. SIDOROV and M.N. TIKHOMIROV. S looked rather depressed and tired. After exchange of polite generalities P. went away and returned to S when he was alone. P told S who he is where studied and that he is specializing in the Ukrainian History of XIX and XX Cts. P also mentioned that he made study on Prof. Hrushevskiy under auspices of the late Prof. Koch in Munich and at the present is writing a book on "Ukrainian Soviet Historiography after WW II". Therefore P would like to ask S for advise and direction.

S agreed and asked for specific questions.

P asked who is MARCHENKO.

S - "The same man who was Rector of the University in Lviv in 1939-41". M. wrote now a large book on Shewchenko and S highly recommends it to P.

In the meantime approached Dr Rudnitskiy and he asked S whether he knows his uncle, Mykhailo Rudnytskyi. S answered yes, I heard of him but I don't know him personally. / Mykhailo Rudnytskyi is at the present Professor of Western Literature at Lviv University/.

Rudnytskyi said then that he has greetings for S from OCHERET Wasyi /BARKA/"who was with you Professor, at KRASNODAR, Kuban, at the same Institute." S was very glad to hear that, thanked R and asked him to convey his greetings to Ocheret. "Does he write still poems" - asked he. "Please also ask him how is he getting on with his poetry".

Pel. informed S of present activities of Ocheret and together with Rudn. gave a rather detailed characteristics of his style, recent works also in which S was very much interested.

At that moment they were approached by SIDOROV and RYBAKOV who asked S to go with them. S left very unwillingly at 9.30 p.m.

II. 17 August 1960 Pel. met S at the interval and asked again about MARCHENKO. S said that Marchenko is now a Docent of the Historical Faculty of the Kiev University and writes second volume of his "Historiography".

III. 18 August 1960 S participated in discussion on Dr Kentrshynsky. Bohdan lecture on "Mazepa and the Great Northern War". S said that this theme is very interesting and the lecture itself was very good. Very much attention is being paid to Mazepa and there various opinions on Mazepa's political orientation. For the full understanding of this problem it is however indispensable to know also his internal, especially social politics. He /Mazepa/ represented upper Ukrainian aristocracy and upper clergy. He was conservative and aimed at preserving the old system. The socio-economic policy of Mazepa met a strong opposition on the part of lower Kozatstvo and peasantry and also among petty aristocracy and cities. On the whole Mazepa's internal policy was very unpopular and therefore his alliance with the Carl the Twelfth ended in an adventure. The uprising of Petryk was also conditioned by Mazepa's social policy.

After S spoke Pel. Pel. said that on the whole he agrees with Prof. Holobuckyi that there very many reservations as to Mazepa's politics but such conflicts and contradictions were common at that time not only to Ukraine but also to many other countries. As to Petryk, however, his uprising was caused by purely

political considerations, i.e. his pro-Turkish orientation.

P spoke in English and when he finished S asked to tell him all that in Ukrainian. P explained and S privately agreed with Pelensky on Petryk and Baturyn where the whole population raised against the Russians and supported Mazepa. That of course counter-veils his hypothesis on a general support of cities for the Peter the First. "Actually - S continued - as you know Peter was a dog /sobaka/ he sent his spies and emissaries everywhere and mobilized many adherents in a very clever way. And I think Mazepa speculated too much". S expressed his satisfaction ^{with} and his approval of the Kentrshyn⁴ skyi's paper and also said a few compliments for other participants in discussion.

P remarked that S's participation was very good and within the limits of possibilities very tactful and honorable. S was very content and thanked.

At 13.30 on the same day P met again S and asked him about DIADYCHENKO, LESHCHENKO and KARPENKO.

According to S DIADYCHENKO is 46, "very industrious" and his work on Hetmanshchyna is very good. He works now in the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev.

LESHCHENKO - 45, is an expert on peasantry movements in Ukraine. Also works in Historical Inst. of the Acad. of Sciences in Kiev.

KARPENKO, Olexander, 35, was born in the Eastern Ukraine, works at the Faculty of Social Sciences at Lviv University.

P asked what about his work on Western Ukraine's history of the 1918-19 period. S - "O, you mean his rehabilitation of ZOUNR" - and smiled. Then S continued: "He was criticized but it won't have any bad consequences. This was just an ~~xxxxxxx~~ incident".

P asked whether there will be any publications of the a/m scholars in the future. S answered: "Yes, I think so."

P - "Is it true that "The Historical Journal" will become a monthly?"

S - "Yes, I heard such rumours."

P - "Are there any chances for further growth of Ukrainian culture in the immediate future?"

S - was thinking for a while and then: "I think, yes."

P informed S about Prof. OHLOBLIN'S works, and also said that soon will be published Kentrshynskyj's book on Mazepa in Swedish. P also told him that Prof. KOCH of Osteuropa Institute of Munich is dead. S did ~~xxxx~~ not know that.

S asked how many young Ukrainian historians are abroad and whether they all are as well informed on situation in Ukraine as P and Rudn. P said that in the USA there are at least 7 or 8 known to him and more or less they all have pretty thorough knowledge of the Ukrainian reality.

S asked then who is Prof. Steckl. S wrote a paper ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ in "Woprossy Istoryi" on his book "Die Entstehung des Kosakenums". P explained who Steckl is and S ^{to} convey to him his greetings and tell him that he is of a very opinion on his book.

The talk finished at 15.35.

IV. 19. August 1960 at an interval P approached S and asked him what kind of research work should be done by Ukrainian scholars abroad, in other words what cannot be done in Ukraine. S thought for a while and then said: "You cannot expect any serious work in Ukraine on DRAHOMANIV and KOSTOMARIV. Also nothing serious on political history of the XIX C. We shall do quite a lot on socio-economic but not on political history of the XIX and XX C." Then he left at once.

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PROF. HALAJCHUK'S TALKS & CONTACTS WITH PROF. HOLOBUCKYI

I. 16 August 1960 on his way to Studentenvägen 28, Uppsala H passed by a group of Russian speaking people who very soon arrived immediately after him at the office of Studenthem. H spoke them in Ukrainian and TIKHOMIROV responded in Russian that they also have a Ukrainian, Prof. HOlobuckyj. Tikh. introduced him /H/ to Sidorov, Holobuckyi and Rybakov. They all were talking on some general topic on similarity of Ukrainian and Russian and of all the Slavic languages on the whole. The whole conversation lasted for about 5 minutes.

II. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 17 August 1960 Hal. took a seat next to S in the second row on the left wing of the Soviet delegation. H began a conversation by stating that he is very glad at having the opportunity to check on some details of Zaporozhe with S who is such a prominent authority on the subject. H put some very specific and detailed questions and got very specialized and interesting answer which proved S's profound knowledge of the subject and his general very high erudition. There was a note of pride in S's statements when he was talking about Zaporozhe and he emphasized very high level of the Ukrainian Kozack administration. With joy narrated how strong was the opposition of the Kos sacks against the Russian encroachments on their state autonomy and particularly how very much successful they were in preserving their highly developed customs system. Along this line the conversation continued for a while and then they approached by ~~the~~ group of other delegates. When talking on history of Zaporozhe S got slightly excited and spoke enthusiastically on some topics.

III. 18 August 1960 H decided to move at once "ad rem" considering his previous talk ~~to be~~ satisfactory preparation for that. On return from the excursion to the Royal Castle in Uppsala H approached S when he was alone and deliberately "missed the right way". They continued then to walk alone looking for the right way to the University.

H ^{started} conversation by saying that the Ukrainian emigration is looking eagerly for some perspectives for the Ukrainian cause in the Soviet Union and this is simply a psychological necessity for the emigrants. Some people put slight hope on war. But he himself thinks that this is a very bad orientation taking into account that the Russians got their ~~rocket~~ ^{rocket} bases in Ukraine what means ~~that~~ that in case of war our nation will be deadly hit by the Western bombs. H ^{would} prefer some evolutionary process inside the Soviet Union and in Ukraine in particular which would remove the danger of future ruin of Ukraine in case of war. There is a vital need in evolution moreover that there is no UPA today which eventually would be able to destroy in ^{due} time the Soviet rocket bases. We should foster no illusions that in case of war we shall ^{not} be deeply hurt by the Americans rockets and we shouldn't expect any specific regards. Halajchuk himself stayed during the last War in Vienna and remembers pretty well how this city was bombed by the Allies in spite of the fact that actually the Austrians were considered by them to be ~~an~~ oppressed nation by Hitler.

No wonder that he is looking and searching for any sign of propitious elements conducive to strengthening of the evolutionary process within the Soviet system and has full appreciation of some changes that followed Stalin's death especially in economic field.

Unfortunately, however, there ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{at the present} very few facts and portents in this respect and therefore no indication that evolutionary process will ever be substantiated in the future. Just on the contrary, there are symptoms indicating in the opposite direction. H mentioned new Russification drive in Ukraine, the School Reform of 1958, Russian

language in Ukrainian cities etc.

S listened, did not interrupt and did not say anything.

H continued: Even under microscope it is not easy ^{to find} anything promising for us. Ukrainian historiography respects not only Orlyk but also Skoropadskyi and every conscious Ukrainian should serve his nation no matter where he is - at home or abroad, according to objective and subjective possibilities. In this respect H has full appreciation for S's participation in discussion on Kentrshynskyj's paper because S had many other alternatives in this field but he had chosen the right one. S could present Mazepa as an ambitioner and egocentrist or even an erothoman. S referred however only to the socio-economic aspect of his internal policy and we are very pleased with that. We appreciated also very much the fact that in his word S did not repeat old stale phrases of the great help of the Elder Brother. The same applies to his word on Halecki's paper. S's answer was much more tactful and politic than the Rybakov's who couldn't avoid mentioning the hypothesis of the united pra-Russian nation. H continued on liquidation of Ukrainian writers and cultural personalities in the past and wondered whether in the present constellation one could hope for emergence of new Skoropadskis / N.B. Not to be mixed up with the ~~Matman~~ Skoropadsky of 1918.) H wonders for instance who was KIRICHENKO and why he had been deposed.

S looked at H and said: " I really don't know".

H mentioned another great disappointment for Ukrainians: there were many promises on raising the standard of living and further decentralization of the economic ~~ix~~ system. He wonders what happened to the inter-kolhosp organizations of which there was so much talk at one time in Ukraine. H asked then S about his view on this topic.

S - " I really don't know. This a materia that I have practically no knowledge of".

H switched to the Historiography and asked about the Historical Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

S said that the Historical Institute of the Avademy in Kiev has 3 departments - one of the feudal period, one of the capitalism /headed by S/ and one of the socialist period. Each department has about 15 main scientific research workers.

H asked on what topic are they concentrating their efforts.

S answered that actually there no priority for anything specific. The range of research is very wide. For instance at the present they work very intensively on private personal archives of YAVORSKYI and KRYMSKYI and very much work is being also done on Ossolineum archives which have been microfilmed before their handing over to the Poles.

H asked about the meaning of the personal changes in the editorial board of "Woprossy Istorii".

S does not think they have any deeper particular meaning. "The same people cannot simply stay all the time on the same posts."

VI? 18 August 1960 H noticed S in company of Amman, a Dutch man /nu/, Prof. Fedenko, and Dr Rudnytskyi. They were having lunch together. Amman put some provocative questions, the Dutch man served as interpreter and did it very badly.

Amman said that Metr. Sheptycky is very much respected in the Catholic world and probably those in Western Ukraine are not very much pleased with that. Amman referred in this case to those who have been "converted" to "greek-orthodox church."

S smiled and said: "Of course, no doubt about that". Then Amman shook his hand and thanked for sincerity.

S said that he himself belonged at one time to the Autocephalic Orthodox Church and knew Metropolitan Lypkiwskyi. Somebody mentioned Lypkiwskyi's book smuggled to the West in which it said that NKVD infiltrated the Church in order to undermine it from within. Amman asked whether this is true.

S - "Yes, it was so".

V. 19 August 1960 after supper S was in company of some Western delegates and among them ANDREYEV, Nikolai, Dr, College Holt, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, Great Britain. H joined them together with Prof. Fedenko. Initiative in his ~~hands~~ hands kept all the time Dr Rudnitskyi. R asking about the level of Historical Sciences in the Soviet Union began to criticize The Historical Journal published in Ukrainian in Kiev. The only valuable material consists solely of chronical documents.

S did not object but listened.

The conversation switched over to Dniprelstan. H mentioned Kakhovka Sea and asked what happened to Dniprovsko-Donetskyi Canal. S said that he doesn't know anything about it.

INDEXED - SR/6215 SUBJECT: SIDOROV, A.L., Professor of History at Moscow University,
Russian

SOURCE : Prof.H. and Dr. P.

DATE: 21 August 1960

1. Physical description: 50, 185cm, 100 kg, strong, proportionally built, dark receding hair, also slightly bald on the back of head, right parting, dark - brown eyes, pink tip of the nose, rather slim oval face, when reading and working in general wears hornrimmed glasses. Impulsive, actually nervous but very well selfcontrolled. Rather sloppy cloth. Speaks Russian and a little bit Ukrainian. Understands and reads German. Does not smoke. Speaks slowly. Fair complexion.

2. Subject claims to be expert on history of imperialism. Soon will be published his book on pre-WW I period as a specific phase in development of imperialism. Does not make very good impression as a scholar.

3. General opinion in Uppsala is that he is chief of the Soviet Delegation in Uppsala. S directs the other Soviet scholars during the discussions usually sending them short notes. The East Germans are ~~usually~~ crawling before him.

4. 18 August 1960 participated in discussion on Hölzl "s paper on "Das Kriegsproblem in der Russischen Revolution 1917". S repeated well known phrases about Lenin's genius and hindsight. Praised to the skies CP and argued that Lenin was against all sorts of imperialism - German, French, and Russian. His appearance and presentation was very poor and un-scholarlike.

When ~~Rudnytskyi~~ Rudnytskyi and Fedenko started to attack him claiming that Lenin while paying lip service to the Marxist theory virtually was more concerned and guided by acquisition of power and state authority S got very nervous and angry. He began to gesticulate and was very impatient when Fedenko mentioned the case of Parvus.

5. According to ANDREYEV, Nikolai of College Holt, Huntingdon Rd., Cambridge, Great Britain, S told him that he was wounded during the WW II. Also that S was removed from the post of the Director of the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR only last year.

In 1948 or 1950 S worked on Russian emigre' archives in Prague, CSR and told Andr. that the history of Russian Revolution 1917 would look a little bit different if these archives would be used. But so far they are classified and smiling added that a good history of the Revolution will be possible to write in about 100 years just as it happened with the French Revolution.

In 1959 Andr. met S together with TRUKHANOVSKY in London, England where they came to a historical Conference.

Andr. thinks S belongs to the CP Party.

S suffers from some stomach-trouble.

S lives in Moscow.

6. According to Leitsch, Walter, Dr Phil., Institut fuer osteuropäische Geschichte, Wien I, Liebiggasse 5, Austria - S ~~has~~ took

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part in the Historical Conference in Rome, Italy in 1955 and then he received instructions from RYBAKOV. To-day it is the opposite, the roles have been reversed.

7. According to JABLONOWSKI, Horst, Dr. Gustav Meyer Str.1., Berlin-Dahlem, Germany - S is member of the CP of the SU. S's position at the present is rather precarious as he heads the department concerned with the history of XIX and XX cts and it is easy to-day to make a mistake in one or the other field of interpretation.

Dr P's TALK WITH PROF. SIDOROV

18 August 1960 at lunchtime P approached S at Trädgårdsgatan 15, Uppsala. After greetings S said " You start to attack us again". P asked whom does he has precisely in mind. S - "Your Rudnitskii". P asked S about Lenin whom S began to praise again. P interrupted and said that he is mainly interested in nationalities politics of Lenin. P also asked if there is in the Soviet Union any larger work on Lenin's nationalities policy in Russian. S answered that there is none and added that nationality/politics should not be separated from their socio-economic aspect.

P asked S what is he mostly working on. S's answer was that he is mostly concerned with problem of Imperialism and soon will be published his book / in about 6 months/ on pre-WWI period as specific phase of Imperialism.

S asked P whether he knows where is PIKES and what is he doing. Then asked directly whether PIKES is at Harward. P answered that he does not know exactly and asked about S's opinion on Pikes' book. S answered - "not bad". ~~XXXXX~~

S began to ask B what is doing Prof. ChUBATYI in the States and whether he works in the Library. He also asked how old is Chub. P said that Chub. is doing some research and is about 70. Then S asked what is doing P himself, Rudnytskyi and others. P's answer was general that they lecture in colleges. S asked whether somebody is at Harward or Yale. P - "No, as far as I know only in colleges". S was further interested whether the emigrees in general are allowed to lecture in the American colleges and whether their works are being printed. P said that in principle yes but it depends on individual situations and first of all on qualifications of the people concerned.

CARDED - SR 70/Bio SUBJECT: RYBAKOV, B.A., Director of the Archeological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow, Russian.

SOURCE: Prof. H. and Dr P.

DATE: 21 August 1960

1. Physical description: 45 - 50, 165 - 167 cm, 90 kg, stout, small tommy, ^{rather} dark complexion, short haircut, bald on the back of the head, thick neck, oval full face, thick large rather convex nose / see Sketch/, normal clear cut lips, has posture of an officer. Elegant clothes and good manners. No spectacles. Very good speaker and drawer. Calm, very polite and energetic. No phrases.

2. Speaks very fine Russian and a little bit Ukrainian. Lives in Moscow but works mostly in Ukraine and hence his pretty thorough knowledge of Ukraine.

3. Russian patriot. Admires Russia and Russian people. Historian and Archeologist. One of the authors of review on "Sketches on Ancient History of the Ukrainian SSR". The review was published in "Radyanska Arkheologiya" of 1959.

4. Prof CHUBATYI claims that S in 1954 criticized the theory of the unity of the "pra-Russian nation".

5. According to JABLONOWSKI, Horst, Dn, Gustav Meyer Str. 1, Berlin - Dahlem, Germany, S belongs to the CP, and is a Russian chauvinist. ~~xxxxx~~ J's opinion is based on the attitude of the S in Rome in 1955 when he very strongly protested against using the name of Latvia by a Latvian scholar-woman in exile when registering.

6. According to LEITSCH, Walter, Dr Phil., Institut fuer osteuropäische Geschichte, Liebiggasse 5, Vienna I, Austria, S was very much criticized in 1954 for his theory of putting the origin of the Rus 300 years back. His strongest opponent was Academician TCHEREPIN. S's position is now very weak, it was much stronger in Rome where he was one of the bosses.

7. 17 August 1960 S participated in discussion on Prof. HALECKI's paper: "The Problem of Federalism in the History of East Central Europe". S criticized Hal. for asserting that the Great Lithuanian Principdom was the product of voluntary federalistic union of the Lithuanians and the Slavs. To S's mind this was just the opposite. The Slavic element was compulsorily incorporated into the Lithuanian State as a result of dissolution of the Union of the old Rus.

On the same day in the evening S attacked Prof. CHUBATYI for his paper of "Kievan Rus and the Formation of the Three East Slavic Nations". Began with a very sharp critique of Chub's methodology and then went over to his conception. In the meantime draw a very nice map of to show the position of various Slavic tribes in Eastern Europe. To S's mind there were actually not individual tribes but groups of tribes and ~~therefore~~ there were attempts on the part of some historians to divide the whole complex in ~~xxx~~ three contemporary national groups but this was impossible. For instance - the territory of Siveriany has been divided

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later on between Russians and Ukrainians and the territory of Derewlany between Ukrainians and Byelorassians. Some time later the differences among all these tribes disappeared and gradually they were consolidated into one Russian organism. First at the end of the XIV Ct, in consequence of objective historical conditions, a clear cut development of three different nations - Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian - began.

8. 16 August 1960 Dr P met S together with Prof CHUBATYI at 15 Trädgårdsgatan, Uppsala. S asked at once, "Where is Prof. OHLOBLYN?" CHUBATYI said that he is sick and could not come. Also his wife is ill. S smiled and said "Deserted?" and then added: "Well then we shall argue with you."

P asked what he thinks about SHOVKOPLAS' book. S answered that this is a very good book. But it is a result of work of others too. SHOVKOPLAS however put only his name on and the others were of course offended. That's why he was removed from the post of the Vice Chairman of the Archeological Institute of the Academy of the Ukrainian SSR.

9. 18 August 1960 Prof H referring to the paper of K. Selnes on "Les conflits de frontière entre la Norvège et la Russie" asked S whether it is true that lately the whole Soviet Historiography recognizes only anti-normanistic theory. S said that this is not true because there are several schools of thinking and they come very often to a clash. He did not want however to elaborate on that. Then H expressed his opinion on Catholic school of thinking and explained that within certain limits there are many differences and contradictions on many subjects. He is inclined to draw some sort of a parallel between Communism and Catholicism in this particular respect and wonders if it so. S simply answered - Yes I think you are right.

10. S's nose:



~~CARD~~ - ~~SECRET~~ SUBJECT: M.N. TIKHOMIROV, member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Russian

~~SECRET~~ - ~~SECRET~~ SR/6/Bio;

SOURCE : Prof H and Dr P

DATE: 21 August 1960

1. Physical description: 62-65, 162-165 cm, 60 kg, narrow hanging down shoulders, slim, oval old face, rather pointed chin. Grey darkblond hair, bald on the back of the head. Pale rather full lips. English grey moustache. Grey eyes. Spectacles with wireframe. Pale complexion with some sort of brownish tinge. Suffers from diabetes. Speaks slowly, mostly cynical and sarcastic. Bad orator, very often repeats himself. Nervous, gets very easily excited and then cannot control himself. Very often sits alone, does not care for anybody.

2. Speaks Russian, understands Ukrainian, German and a ~~little~~ little bit English. Does not speak English.

3. Expert on Russian History. Together with Academician GREKOV published "Rusjka Pravda" with ^{his} commentaries. At the present prepares a large History of Moscow University. According to ANDREYEV, Nicolai, of College Holt, Cambridge, S is also an archeologist and an ~~ex~~ expert on periodization. Andr. thinks he is not member of the CP. Makes a very good impression as a serious scholar.

4. In his comment on CHUBATYI's paper on "Kievan Rus and the Formation of the Three East Slavic Nations" on 17 August 1960 S criticized very strongly with abundant sarcasm the methodology and the thesis itself of the former. He ~~charged~~ charged Chub. with lack of scientific analysis of historiography and improper interpretation of various terms and words. Chub. did also neglect completely the archeological findings and ~~lack~~ lack in proper analysing of the available to him materiel. Among other things S mentioned "Powestj Wremennykh lit" which Chub. quoted to prove his thesis on separation of Russian territories at that time. S however thinks that exactly "Powestj..." proves the opposite, i.e. their unity.

On 18 August 1960 S attacked JABLONOWSKI who spoke on "Die geistige Bewegung in Russland in der zweiten Hälfte des 18 Jhs". S asserted that the problem of enlightenment cannot be restricted only to the Second Half of the XVIII Cent. This problem existed also in the period of Peter the Great. The influence of the West did permeate not only aristocracy but also the other strata. Russia had also very strong connections with Vilna and Kiev. Especially Ukraine played a very remarkable role in this process of enlightenment. Ukrainians contributed tremendously to the development of the Russian culture. Unfortunately Jablonowski neglected and omitted these facts.

S spoke very clear and without his usual sarcasm.

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SUBJECT: ROZANTSEV, Nina /M-lle/, interpreter, Russian

SOURCE: Dr P and Prof H

DATE: 21 August 1960

1. Physical description: 30 - 35, 165 cm, 60 kg, slim, dark blond, back combed, fair complexion, oval face. Some hair on legs. Blue slightly protruding eyes, often wears ~~xxx~~ dark sunglasses. Slightly shortsighted. Normal, for the Slavs rather flat chest. Uses very little lipstick. Thin lips. Rather high forehead. Well dressed.

2. Knows Russian, English, French and German. Does not participate in discussions or other proceedings. Only does interpreting. Mostly stays with SIDOROV and HOLOBUCKYI. Does not enter into conversation with Western delegates.

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COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DES ETUDES SLAVES

Uppsala 17 - 20 VIII 1960

P r o g r a m m e

Mercredi 17 août

- 8h. Petit déjeuner, à Östgöta Nation, Trädgårdsgatan 15.
9h.-13h. 1ère séance spéciale, à l'Université, salle IV:
Ch. Warnke: Die Entstehung des polnischen Staates.
L. Koczy: Jomsborg.
O. Halecki: The Problem of Federalism in the History of East Central Europe.
M. Kukiel: Lelewel, Mickiewicz et les forces occultes de la révolution mondiale (1816-1832).
- 13h. Déjeuner à Östgöta Nation, Trädgårdsgatan 15.
15h.30-18h. 2e séance spéciale, à l'Université, salle IV:
M. Bernath: Die Siebenbürger Rumänen in der politischen Planung der Wiener Zentralbehörden in der 2. Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts.
E. Wolfgramm: Zur Parteibildung im Vormärz, besonders im Hinblick auf die nationale Entwicklung in Ost- und Südosteuropa.
J. Weidlein: Der magyarische Nationalismus und die Vertreibung der Deutschen aus Ungarn.
- 18h. Diner, à Östgöta Nation, Trädgårdsgatan 15.
20h.-22h.30 3e séance spéciale, à l'Université, salle IV:
N. Chubaty: "Kievan Rus" and the Formation of the Three East Slavic Nations.
Z. Ivinskis: Die Bedeutung des Kampfes zwischen dem lateinischen und dem griechischen Element im Grossfürstentum Litauen.
B. Kentrschynskyj: Mazepa and the Great Northern War.
E. Turdeanu: Les lettres slaves dans les pays roumains.

Jeudi 18 août

- 8h. Petit déjeuner, à Östgöta Nation, Trädgårdsgatan 15.
9h.-13h. 4e séance spéciale, à l'Université, salle IV:
W. Mediger: Russland und die mecklenburgische Frage (1712-1722).
M. Malia: La noblesse russe (dvorjanstvo) et les origines de l'intelligentsia au début du 19e siècle.
K. Selnes: Les conflits de frontière entre la Norvège et la Russie.
E. Hölzle: Das Kriegsproblem in der russischen Revolution 1917.
- 13h. Déjeuner, à Östgöta Nation, Trädgårdsgatan 15.
14h.30 Visite au Château.
15h.30-18h. Aperçus des travaux en slavistique et baltologie publiés dans les pays Scandinaves après 1945, à l'Université, salle IV:
G. Gunnarsson - pour la Suède;
K. Rahbek-Schmidt - pour le Danemark;
E. Krag - pour la Norvège;
J. Trypućko - pour la baltologie Scandinave.
- 18h. Diner, à Östgöta Nation, Trädgårdsgatan 15.

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Vendredi 19 août

- 8h. Petit déjeuner, à Östgöta Nation, Trädgårdsgatan 15.
9h.-11h. "Colloque", 1ère séance:
H. Jablonowski: Die geistige Bewegung in Russland in
der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jhs.
B. Suchodolski: Rozwój i problematyka filozofii
oświecenia w Polsce.
- 11h. Excursion en autobus à Vieil Uppsala et Hammarby
de Linné.
- 13h.30 Déjeuner, à Östgöta Nation, Trädgårdsgatan 15.
15h.30-19h. "Colloque", 2e séance:
R. Auty: Czech and Slovak thought in the second
half of the eighteenth century.
I. Frangeš: Idejna kretanja u južnoslovenskim
književnostima XVIII. st.
P. Dinekov: Le mouvement des idées de la littérature
bulgare pendant la seconde moitié du XVIIIe siècle.
- 19h. Diner, à Östgöta Nation, Trädgårdsgatan 15.

Samedi 20 août

- 8h. Petit déjeuner, à Östgöta Nation, Trädgårdsgatan 15.
9h.-12h. "Colloque", 3e séance:
E. Winter: A. L. Schlözer und Russland.
W. Markov: Josephinismus und Jakobinertum.
- 12h. Déjeuner, à Östgöta Nation, Trädgårdsgatan 15.
13h.50-17h.45 Excursion en autobus et bateau à Skokloster.
19h.30 Diner de clôture pour les membres du Colloque,
offert par l'Université, à Stadshotellet,
Trädgårdsgatan 3.

Waite, Robert G. L., Prof., Inst. für Zeitgeschichte, Möhlstr. 26, München, Allemagne.
Westergaard, Waldemar, Prof., 1000 Manning Avenue, Los Angeles 24, Calif.
(Fru Schwartz, Dalagatan 22)
Whitaker, Arthur, Prof., et Alix F., Mme, Dept. of History, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pa. (Hotel Foresta)
Wieruszowski, Helene, Prof., 127 Riverside Drive Apt. 71, New York 24, N.Y. (Hotel Carlton)
Worcester, Donald, Prof., Dept. of History, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville. (Palace Hotel)

URSS

Arakeliane, B. N., Dr., Dir. de l'Institut de l'archéologie et de l'ethnographie de l'Académie arménienne, Erévan.
Artsikhovski, A. V., Prof., Moscou.
Batyrov, Ch. V., Président de l'Académie des sciences de Turkméstan.
Blavatski, V. D., Prof.
Chaskolski, I. P., Cand. ès sc. hist., ass. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Académie, Léningrad.
Chataguine, N. I., Dr.
Shatagin, Prof.
Chvostov, V. M., Dir. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Acad.
Djamguyrtchinov, B. D., Dr., membre de l'Académie Kirghize.
Droujinina, E. I., Mme, Cand. ès sc. hist., ass. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Académie.
Ermolaev, V. I., Cand. ès sc. hist., ass. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Académie.
Erofeev, N. A., Cand. ès sc. hist., ass. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Acad.
Goloboutski, V. A., Dr. ès sc. hist., chef de la sec. à l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Acad. des sc. de l'Ukraine.
Gouber, A. A., Prof., Président du Comité Nat. des Historiens de l'Union Soviétique.
Gousseinov, I. A., Dir. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Acad. d'Azerbaïdjan.
Gugueinechvili, Cand. ès sc. hist., ass. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Acad. géorgienne, Tbilissi.
Iatsounski, V. K., Dr. ès sc. hist., ass. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Acad.
Ioannissiane, A. R., Dr. ès sc. hist., vice-prés. de l'Acad. des sc. de l'Arménie.
Joukov, E. M., Secr. du Dép. des sciences hist. auprès de l'Acad.
Kim, M. P., membre-corr. de l'Acad. des sc. de l'URSS.
Kouznetsova, K. S., Mme, Cand. ès sc. hist.
Kravtchenko, I. S., Dir. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Acad. biélorusse.
Lavrovski, V. M., Dr. ès sc. hist., prov. à l'Université de Moscou.
Makarov, B. V., Cand. ès sc. hist., chargé de cours à l'Inst. pédagogique à Moscou.
Melikichvili, G. A., Dr. ès sc. hist., dir.-adj. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Acad. géorgienne, Tbilissi.
Milere, A. F., Dr., chef de la section à l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Académie.
Mints, I. I., membre de l'Acad. des sc. de l'URSS.
Mokhov, N. A., Dir.-adj. de l'Inst. d'hist. de la filiale moldave.
Molotchkov,
Moora, Kh. A., Chef de la section à l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Acad. estonienne, Tallinn.
Netchkina, M. V., Mme, membre de l'Académie des sciences de l'URSS.
Pissarev, J. P., Ass. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Académie.
Poliakov, J. A., Ass. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Acad.
Porchnev, B. F., Prof. à l'Université de Moscou.
Reikhberg, G. E., Ass. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Académie.
Rozantseva, Mlle.

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Rybakov, B. A., Dir. de l'Inst. de l'archéologie de l'Académie.
Sidorov, A. L., Prof. à l'Université de Moscou.
Sidorova, N. A., Mme, Prof. à l'Université de Moscou.
Stepanova, E. A., Mme, Ass. de l'Inst. du marxisme-léninisme.
Tcherepnine, L. V., Prof. à l'Université de Moscou.
Tikhomirov, M. N., membre de l'Académie des sciences de l'URSS.
Tikhvinski, S. L., Dir. de l'Inst. des études chinoises de l'Académie.
Tolstukhina, Mlle.
Troukhanovski, V. G., Rédacteur en chef de la revue « Questions d'histoire ».
Troussova, N. S., Mme, Ass. de l'Inst. d'hist. de l'Académie.
Volguine, V. G., membre de l'Académie des sc. de l'URSS, et E. V., Mme.
Zutis, Prof.,

VENEZUELA

Briceno Perozo, Mario, Dr., Archivo General, Sta Capilla-Carmelitas 15, Caracas.
(Grand Hotel)
Morón, Guillermo, Dr., Academia Nacional de la Historia, Caracas. (c/o Mörner,
Askrikevägen 17, Lidingö)

YOUgoslavie

Andonovski, Hristo, Dr., 92, Queensway, London W 2, Angleterre. (Hotel Terminus)
Antoljak, Stjepan, Prof., Université, Skopje, Macédoine.
Babić, Anto, Prof., Višnjik 1 d, Sarajevo. (Palace Hotel)
Dedijer, Vladimir, Prof., Dr., Manchester Univ., Manchester 14, Grande Bretagne.
Damjanović, Pero, Prof., et Damjanović-Dubajć, Milica, Mme, Vuka Karadžića
No 7 a, Belgrade. (Gyllene Ratten)
Dimitrijević, Sergije, Dr., Bulevar Revolucije 126, Beograd.
Djurđev, Branislav, Prof., et Ružica, Mme, Sarajevo, Marsala Tito 13/III. (Hotel
Excelsior)
Dušan, Bravničar, Trg revolucije 1, Ljubljana. (Erikssons Hotell)
Gjurgjević, Théodore, Dr., Mesnička 29, Zagreb. (c/o Bildsten, Rådmanngatan 69,
Stockholm)
Grafenauer, Bogo, Dr., Titova c. 25 A/II, Ljubljana. (Hotel Bromma)
Gross, Mirjana, Dr., Faculté Philosophique, Dalmatinska 8, Zagreb.
Gužina, Ružica, Dr., Mme, et Vojin, Mr, Temišvarska ul. 1, Beograd. (Ambassade
de Yougoslavie)
Hauptmann, Ferdinand, Prof., Dr., Sutjeska 24, Sarajevo. (Hotel Terminus)
Janković, Dragoslav, Prof., Dr., et Bosiljka, Mme, Iv. Milutinovića 62, Beograd.
(Central Hotel)
Kandic, Ljubica, Dr., Mme, Borisa Kidriča 44 b, Beograd.
Kos, Milko, Prof. d'Université, Subiceva 3, Ljubljana. (Hotell Gillet)
Krizman, Bogdan, Dr., Jodranski institut, Opaticka ut. 18/1, Zagreb.
Mikuz, Metod, Prof., Université, Vrtača 8, Ljubljana.
Nikcević, Tomica, Dr., Le Col. scien. de l'Institut des Sciences Sociales, Beograd.
Novak, Viktor, Dr., 17, Ljube Stojanovica, Beograd. (Central Hotel)
Ostrogorsky, Georges, Prof., Draze Pavlovica 1, Beograd. (Hotel Adlon)
Pavicević, Branko, Dr., Beograd.
Popović, Petar, Prof., Filozofski fakultet, Novi Sad. (Hotel Gillet)

SUBJECT: RYBAKOV, B.A. / see Rpt No 6 of 21 August 1960/

SOURCE : Dr P

DATE: 24 August 1960

1. Dr P met S at the interval after E. ROTHACKER's paper and ~~the following~~ discussion on " Die Wirkung der Geschichtsphilosophie auf die neueren Geschichtswissenschaften" on 22 August 1960. After greetings P asked what S thinks about to-day's discussion. S answered that today's debate was a great ideological battle "which we won". " In Uppsala you attacked us and we were in defence. Here we are attacking and you see how". Then he left.

2. 23 August 1960 S presented his paper on " Problèmes en cours sur la formation de la Russie de Kiev". This was one of the best and most objective papers on the Soviet part so far. S's main point was that he does not agree with his Soviet colleagues who reject completely any influence of the normanistic elements on the formation of the Kiev Rus and strictly abide by the anti-normanistic theory. To S's mind one day the normanists and antinormanists will come together and find a compromise acknowledging each other's objective arguments.

S's presentation found general applause on both sides /East and West/.

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