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N.D. This type of subject matter has been covered frequently & is firmly established - co-shorts-995, black market trip, etc. obvious disinfo of Russification etc.

FILE TITLE  
Aerodynamic

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ABSTRACT INDEX

DATE MICROFILMED

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DOCUMENT DATE

17 July 62

DOCUMENT NUMBER

0BB 06021

FROM	DATE OF REPORT 17 July 1962
REPORTING OFFICER	RD NO.
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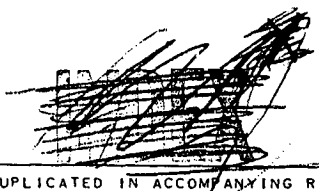
Background data and comments:

In early July while in Stockholm, AECASSOWARY/29 received the attached information from HARBAR, fnu, the present Chairman of the Ukraina Sallskapet, whose biography has already been sent to Headquarters, according to the source.

For three reasons this material has not been edited first, it is unclear which if any of the items of intelligence merit dissemination; secondly, has only half of its personnel on duty at the present time; thirdly, the information, even though dating from September 1961, should probably not be delayed any further.

AECASSOWARY/29 has suggested that a copy of this report be sent to AECASSOWARY/2 in New York.

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COUNTRY USSR	NO. OF ENCLOSURES 1
	NO. PAGES 7
SUBJECT Miscellaneous Intelligence on Ukrainian SSR	REFERENCES
1 Encl.	14 July 1962
APPR 3	SECRET
	DOI September 1961

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading  
and  
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74-124-29/3 (20)

SUBJECT: A visit of KOWALSKI, Henrik to his relatives in the Ukraine in September 1961

SOURCE: H.

DATE: 12 July 1962

*CIT: Sweden*  
1. Subject - (~~Henrik~~ ~~KOWALSKI~~, alias ~~@~~ ~~Wasyi~~ POLISHCHUK) resident of ~~Alshulst, Box 23, Tel 40, near Jonkoping, Sweden -~~ visited in September 1961 his mother, two brothers and sister, as well as other relatives in DRACHI, Hrytsivskiy r-n, Khmelnytska obl. His visit lasted approximately three weeks during which time he also made trips to ~~PIV~~ and ZHYTOMIR. His itinerary: STOCKHOLM- Leningrad by Soviet boat, Leningrad - Kiev by train and Kiev-DRACHI by truck, and return same way.

2. In 1963 Subject plans to revisit his relatives in the Ukraine. Before that he promised to contact H. and expressed his willingness to help eventually his organization. This report is based on the narration as told to our man (H.) in Sweden during the latter's visit to the Subject in May 1962.

3. Subject is 38 years old, Swedish citizen, Ukrainian patriot, orthodox, married to a Swede, four children, employed as a minor clerk and servant of Dr. OCH, owner of a saw-mill in Alshulst, Sweden.

Subject stems from DRACHI, Khmelnytska oblast, Ukraine. His education - 7 or 8 grades of desiatylitka. 1942 deported to Germany where from emigrated to Sweden in June 1945. In 1948 Subject changed his name from POLISHCHUK, Wasyi to KOWALSKI, Henrik. In 1950's he served with the Swedish Army. Swedish citizen since 1950.

*re: Subj Trip to USSR*  
4. Subject has in DRACHI a mother, two brothers in kolhosp, one sister - student of medicine in Ternopil, and several other relatives in DRACHI, KIEV, and ZHYTOMIR.

Subject's father was burgomaster of DRACHI during the German occupation and in 1944 after arrival of the Soviet Army he was arrested and "disappeared".

*Encl. 1*

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*74-124-29/3*

## A TRIP TO RELATIVES IN THE UKRAINE

1. A "bad start". Subject embarked on a Soviet ship early September 1961, in Stockholm. He met another visitor to "the Homeland", an Estonian with Swedish citizenship like himself and they made friends. The Estonian was also going to visit his relatives in the Soviet Union.

Using opportunity Subject's Estonian companion consumed a rather high amount of vodka and became "politically aggressive". He started a discussion with a Soviet Officer of the crew pointing out to all the torments and persecutions of Estonians by Russians in the past and present. Attacking Stalin the Estonian did not spare KHRUSHCHEV either and used quite a few very strong "compliments" on his address like calling him "ruthless butcher", "Stalin's helpand", "Russian villain" etc. The officer tried all the time to calm down the Estonian ~~stating~~ repeating again and again that he were no politician, he did not know what was going on in Estonia and this was not his concern. Finally he became somewhat angry and left after making a rather angry statement: "Look, man, this is not my business, I am a little man and my business (delo) is little. And you address all that not to me but to the people responsible for politics".

Subject being the witness to this discussion and trying on his own to calm down the Estonian, was scared to death. He thought this is just a bad start and the end as well assuming that in LENINGRAD not only the Estonian but he himself will be arrested.

However, in LENINGRAD nothing of the sort happened. At the harbor they parted and the Estonian went to his train to his Homeland.

2. Twelve hours delay on railroad. At the RR Station in Leningrad it turned out that Subject's train to KIEV will have a delay. In the beginning it was supposed to be only for a few hours but then prolonged itself into twelve hours. Nobody was able to give any sensible explanation stating simply there was no train now and Subject had to wait.

3. Officer and a nylon shirt. On the train LENINGRAD - KIEV Subject shared a compartment with a Soviet officer going to Crimea. ~~xxxxxxx~~ His rank Subject stated as lieutenant (first). Subject opened his suitcase to get some food and on this occasion the Lieutenant noticed Subject's nylon-shirt. He asked the Subject to show him the shirt and was so much delighted with it that he wanted at once to buy it at whatever price.

Subject being still under impact of the boat incident was afraid that this might be a trap for him and resolutely responded that he did not come to the Soviet Union to make any black market operations. The lieutenant looked at him as though he thought him to be somewhat crazy and began to beg him to sell him the shirt. He explained that after his arrival in Crimea they are going to have an officers competition in best dressing and Subject should imagine what the shirt in this case meant to him. He took out 100 Rubel and tried to push it on him. Subject refused but finally after continual begging of the officer sold him the shirt for 10 Rubel. He explained that the price of the shirt was 37 Sw Kr, that's about 7 Rubels. The officer was not, however, going to give less than 10 and Subject finally accepted it.

The lieutenant was not, however, completely satisfied with this bargain and insisted on paying all bills in restaurant. It came out to be 100 Rubel - shirt to him after all. He explained that he had plenty of money and he could buy whatever he wanted but he never saw a shirt like that. On the margin he remarked that all officers are paid very well and this is a very nice profession as long as there is no war.

4. Meeting the relatives. In KIEV Subject <sup>was</sup> met by his relatives and friends altogether 15 persons. Most of them went with him to his native village DRACHI. Here all kolhosp assembled. They bought sausages and horilka and the feast started. All were very happy that he came to visit them. All were interested in life abroad, what our people were doing and how they lived. Subject noticed then and later on that whereas there was available bread and sausages there was no butter to be had and he saw it again for the first time in Sweden. The feast was arranged by the kolhosp owing mainly to the efforts of Subject's cousin Ivan LESENCHUK who was a chief bookkeeper of the kolhosp of DRACHI and a party-member.

5. Living standard. According to Subject life is rather miserable in particular in the countryside. There can be no comparison with Sweden. As to food it is not too bad; one can get enough bread and eventually meat if ~~ix~~ one has money to buy it. There was, however, no butter which is an unheard of thing. It is very bad with textiles and shoes. It is scarce and very expensive. Quality is also very bad. For example, Subject went with his sister to KHMELNYTSKYI to buy her a pair of summer shoes. They got only ones with rubber soles at 60 Rubels. The same shoes can be bought in Sweden for S Kr 12. Subject says that when he heard the price he was simply horrified.

6. Housing situation. It is very bad and there can be no comparison with Sweden either. DRACHI has approximately 5,000 inhabitants. It was rather damaged during the war and now they built many new houses. But there is still scarcity in houses. As a rule 4-8 people have to live in one room.

7. Stealing and pilfering. The famous phrase "who does not work does not eat" has been rephrased and practically applied into: "who does not steal does not eat". Everybody is trying to "organize" something. The kolhosp-farmers steal corn from fields, the group-leaders from stores and the chairmen and bookkeepers from stores and by manipulations. The most used method "on the highest level" is some sort of fictitious transformations between individual kolhosps and enterprises fixed on an agreement "among friends". This is the best way to cheat the state. Also "depreciation" on the one hand and "overappraisal" on the other - are most useful in all kinds of ~~xxxx~~ operations. Thus, as a rule every kolhosp chairman "depreciates" that from what his obligations would rise and vice-versa he "overprices" everything he does to the state.

When Subject asked his cousin, the chief Bookkeeper, whether he was not afraid to do these operations, the latter answered: "If you want to live and to help others to live, you must have brains, courage, and willingness to risk. Besides, you must know how to do these things and keep them on a certain level commensurate with your position".

Then he added that Subject should not think that such operations are being conducted in kolhosps and small enterprises<sup>only</sup>. Just on the contrary: the bigger the enterprise and the higher the position the greater the operation and possibilities and, "of course, the risk, eventually, as well".

8. Helping "the brothers". One day Subject went to ZHYTOMIR to visit ~~xix~~ yet another cousin who was the chairman of trade unions in the city. They talked about life in Sweden and suddenly Subject's cousin became very angry and said: "Yes, so it is my cousin! Our country is rich and our black soil (chornozem) could feed ~~us~~ not only our people and the Soviet Union but all of Europe. But our people are actually starving! And why are they? Because we are told that we have many "brothers" in Asia and Africa whom we have to help. To hell with all these brothers, they should be shot! Our bread has to be above all for us!" Subject was very surprised by this outbreak.

9. Registration with militia. After his arrival at DRACHI Subject was supposed to register at once with militia and leave his passport with them. Owing to train-delay and feast of welcome Subject failed to do it until next day. Thus he was 24 hrs late. When he entered the militia office together with his brother the chief of militia reproached him why did he not register yesterday "as we ~~we~~ waited for you". "You were to report to us yesterday". Subject explained that his train was delayed in Leningrad and the chief of militia seemed to be satisfied with it. Then looking at Subject's passport he asked "Is this your brother - pointing at Subject's brother - how is it then possible that his name is Polishchuk and yours Kowalski?" Subject explained by saying that many people during the war had to save their skins and sometimes it went through changing names, and besides this is not his business, Subject is a Swedish citizen and that's it. The chief did not anymore argue the issue, said OK (Kharosho) and told the Subject that he cannot leave rayon without permission. And if he wants to go somewhere and see around what he likes there is a truck at his disposition in kolhosp-kontora (office). Eventually he might also get a car. A driver will be also at his disposition. For permission to go beyond the rayon-borders he has to apply, or actually report personally to the militia office.

The chief of militia, aged approximately 50, was Jewish and lost his leg during the war.

10. Khrushchew. Subject's impression was that on the whole Khrushchew was rather popular in cities and in the countryside. The people hoped that he will improve the situation and will give more concessions to the people. "He is not good but he is the best we got" - Subject was told by many people. Their understanding is that should be there someone else than Khrushchew this might be worse.

One day Subject visited KIEV where his old acquaintance an engineer by name Anatol MEDUN showed him the Ukrainian capital. They were talking about beauty of Kiev which so much impressed Subject and Medun mentioned that even Khrushchew liked Kiev. On this occasion he explained to Subject the people's attitude to the present boss in the Kremlin. "We know he is no bloody good, but in comparison with other members of the band, he is still the best".

From this and other similar talks Subject felt that there was even some sort of apprehension among people about eventual death or removal of Khrushchev. Many expressed the fear that his successor might be worse.

11. Outstripping the United States. All the talk about overtaking America is not taken seriously. It is being credited to Khrushchev's talkative ~~buoyancy~~ buoyancy, remnants of his old "schooling" under Stalin and his attempt to cover internal weaknesses. Nobody believes in overtaking America, not even the party-members.

12. General situation. All people say that now it is better in all respects than under Stalin. There is no open terror and deportations but the apparatus of terror continues to exist and people are aware of it. For example, when Subject told his friends at DRACHI and KIEV about his incident with the lieutenant on the train, some of them seriously warned him that this might have been an agent - provocateur of the KGB.

But in general people talk more openly and feel much happier than before.

On the other hand, some sort of flux was discernible as to general appraisal of the situation. The people think that the system has not as yet "found itself" and stabilized. There is also much apprehension ~~xxxx~~ about, obvious limits beyond which the regime is not willing to go in ~~their~~ concessions to the people. One day Subject met an engineer from KIEV on the train who after discovering that Subject was from Sweden showed very great interest in life abroad. He listened amazingly to Subject's assertions that even a common worker were able to own a car in Sweden and then began to complain about life in the Soviet Union. He stated that one never knows what the system prepares for the people and takes them aback very often. For instance, he as a superior engineer bought himself a car and with it trouble. Because he was asked, actually interrogated, where from he got money to buy it.

13. War. People are afraid of war. On the other hand most of them believe that sooner or later it is inescapable. In this case the United States will win. Very few believe that the Soviet Union could win the war.

14. Drunkenness. Subject was horrified by the intensity of drunkenness. All drink - old and young - and drink much even for Swedish standards. Illegal production of horilka (samohon) is ~~xxxx~~ very widespread despite the efforts of militia to check it. Very often, however, militia shows in this respect much more than just connivance. They like to drink too.

15. Russification. In the countryside, in villages and towns, all speak Ukrainian. In KIEV - Russian is prevailing. But on the whole Subject thought that emigrees exaggerate the degree of russification in Ukraine. To his mind the situation of Ukrainians is much better now than before WW II and their national potential is increasing. In schools two languages are taught - Ukrainian and Russian. Subject discovered that his sister's Ukrainian was much better than his when he went to school. And youth remains Ukrainian. Of course, there are exceptions - Subject discovered that some people seemed to be ashamed to talk Ukrainian, in particular in presence of their superiors.

In offices Subject went to (raispolkom, militia, trade unions) banks) the pattern seems to be that chairmen are Russians or Ukrainians and their deputies Ukrainians. However, he was told that Russians in top positions are prevailing.

Subject does not think there is a hatred between Ukrainians and Russians. But there is some sort of sentiment engendered mainly by the situation on "the spot". The fact that Russians occupy best and most responsible position is not conducive to Russo-Ukrainian friendship. On the other hand there is common dissatisfaction with communism as such, among both - Ukrainians and Russians.

In general, Subject's impression was that Ukrainians are nowadays more nationally conscious than before WW II. The youth is much more self confident and less frightened.

16. Foreign broadcasts. In villages it is actually impossible to hear foreign broadcasts which are jammed anyway. There is one main apparatus in kolhosp-office and only loudspeakers installed in all houses. Very few people have private radio-sets.

It is better in this respect in cities where more people own private radios. Correspondingly, they are also much better informed about international events.

There is a great dissatisfaction among population because of loudspeakers in all houses. The pattern of program is as follows: time and weather forecast from Kiev and then all the time is Moscow on. Some people think it is done deliberately to increase impact of Russian.

In Kiev Subject wanted to listen to Swedish news at home of a relative who is party member and has private radio. The man laughed at him and told him to try. When Subject switched on a foreign station, it was jammed. (Subject tried actually to get "VOA") By talking about Hungarian revolution Subject discovered that people at home were poorly informed about the events. On the whole their knowledge of what is going on abroad is rather incomplete and one-sided.

17. Religion. Old people and quite a few young people are believers and though irregularly go to church. Priests seem to be mostly Russians. Some of them are not trusted by the population and suspected of collaboration with KGB.

Among religious rituals most popular is wedding in church. This comes not as much from deepness of religious attachment as from more stabilizing factor in marriage with which a church wedding is credited.

Moreover, that the rate of divorces is very high.

18. Attitude to foreign visitors. Subject was asked many questions about life abroad, emigration, its activities etc. Nobody asked, however, about it from among governmental officials. All are polite to foreigners. One day, Subject went to a bank in HRYTSIVTSI to change an international check. He was asked to produce his passport. As the latter was deposited with militia, he went to militia office. There was a queue and militiaman yelled at him to join it. However, as soon as Subject explained who he was, the militiaman jumped up, apologized, and got his passport at once.



19. "Efficiency" of banking red tape. Prior to his visit to the Soviet Union Subject sent an international check for his mother. She could not, however, draw money on it. The check was sent from Khmelnytskyi to Kiev and then to Moscow but finally came back the same way. During Subject's visit he went himself to Kiev to cash this check. It had again to be sent to Moscow because Kiev-office did not seem to be competent. They simply did not know what to do with the check and nobody wanted to take responsibility for it. Finally, several weeks, after Subject's arrival in Sweden he received his check back via Moscow-Geneva-Stockholm. The Swedish bank-officials simply laughed at the whole affair. Then Subject decided to send the money directly through a Swedish bank and only then, finally, his mother received money.