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TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
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17. RID/PT	FILE TITLE	<i>Not</i>
TRACE REQUEST	ABSTRACT <i>X-X</i>	INDEX
DATE MICROFILMED	DOCUMENT DATE	DOCUMENT NUMBER
	<i>11 Sept 62</i>	OBBA 17634
	FILE NUMBER (PRIMARY CODE)	
	<i>74-124-29/3</i>	
	<i>74-124-29/3</i>	
	<i>200-124-122/3</i>	

DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION SECRET/██████	PROCESSING		
		PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
TO Chief, SR (ATTN: [])			MARKED FOR INDEXING	
INFO. Chief, WE			NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
FROM			ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
SUBJECT REDWOOD/AERODYNAMIC AECASSOWARY/29 Reports on ZRPENNY			ABSTRACT	
			MICROFILM	

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

REF: OBBA-17608, 7 September 1962.

Reference dispatch did not include the total sum of AECASSOWARY/29's reports on ZRPENNY. Enclosed herewith in another group which is listed below and there will be more submitted in the next pouch.



not with Doc 100515008

Attachments:

1. The Meeting of Film-Artists & Producers., 2 pages.
2. NIKOLAEV, 1 page.
3. AGRON, 1 page.
4. MOLDAVAN, 1 page.
5. CHUIKO, 1 page.
6. REKA, 2 pages.
7. SHAPOVALOV, 2 pages.
8. OSADSKY, 1 page.

attached to John B 11 Oct

Distribution:

- 2 - SR w/atts in duplicate.
- 2 - WE w/atts in single copy.

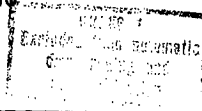
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	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER OBBA-17634	
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THE MEETING OF FILM-ARTISTS AND PRODUCERS

at "Druzhba" on 3 Aug 1962, at 21.00 hrs

(Subject: ILUTIN, fnu, Russian, film producer)

The chairman was as usual ZAKHARCHENKO, the other main Soviet participants: BONDARCHUK; DROBYSHEVA, Nina; ILUTIN (Subject).

Private talks with artists were according to Zed uninteresting. BONDARCHUK made the impression of an average intelligent artist, but rather ~~xxx~~ bigheaded and selfconfident. Zed noticed that he (Bond.) was attractive to women. BONDARCHUK stressed that he will play now main role in "Voyna i mir" on which he will start working immediately after his return from the Festival. The film will be produced by Mosfilm. BONDARCHUK saw the American version of "Voyna i mir". He did not comment ~~it~~ but just promised to do his best in his role, in his film.

DROBYSHEVA Nina (5'5, slim, very energetic, short hair) told about her role of Sasha in "The Clear Sky". Now she is rehearsing the role of Anna Lucia, of a Cuban revolutionary, in a play by Puerto-Sorrede, which will be produced at the Leningrad Young Spectator Theater. Told Zed about her stay in Cuba, where she liked it very much, and that she was married. To Zed she seemed to be a loudmouth snapping back very often at ZAKHARCHENKO who liked to talk about her "large beautiful eyes". In political aspect stuck to official party line.

ILUTIN, fnu (primitive, arrogant, embarrassing even to people like ZAKHARCHENKO and ARKHIPENKO, 150% party man) started his ^{public} talk with assertion that "everyone knows how much money is needed for the production of a film." "And everyone knows how difficult it is for a young producer to get a job. But this is so only in the West. In the Soviet Union it is completely different. Thus, for instance, I myself, as soon as I finished the school, I was given a job as producer and began making films. You all know pretty well a famous Italian producer Paliucci(?) who makes very good films. When he visited us he told us that he had ready 3 wonderful films, or actually 3 scripts on which he worked for several years, in which he put his soul and heart, but he could not make anyone of them, because nobody was going to give him money. All producers were dissatisfied with one ~~side~~ ^{thing} or the other and finally he gave up. In the Soviet Union, in our contry, it's impossible. Thus, for instance, just now I finished to write one script and I do know that the state will give all money I shall need".

ZAKHARCHENKO was rather embarrassed by ILUTIN's talk and trying to discharge the atmosphere remarked jokingly that ILUTIN should tell the audience what happens if the state will ask him what for he needs so much money.

ILUTIN continued, however, without paying attention to ZAKHARCHENKO'S interruption:

"I can give one example. I directed the film "The Girls".

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I took sequences at 45 centigrade . One artist caught cold and we had to wait until she recovered. As a result of that it lasted longer than originally planned. But I made an application for more money and I got it."

Here ILUTIN was interrupted by a young American who asked him what he did or actually does with parts which fail or create much debating and controversy among directors, producers etc.

ILUTIN seemed not to have understood the question and began to attack the American: " You, as I see, are very young and don't know anything".

This created some commotion in the room, also Soss were very embarrassed, but ILUTIN continued:

" You are still living with old ideals, with antiquated ones..."

The American tried to explain himself pointing out that ILUTIN misunderstood his question. ILUTIN again paid no attention and switched to another topic:

" Yes, in the Soviet Union, after the 22nd Congress things changed completely. Prior to that... thus, for instance, take the film "The Clear Sky". The script was written in 1943 but one could not produce it. Thus, only now we could make this film. "

The American: " But what would you do now with a film as revolutionary at the present as "The Clear Sky" was in 1943 ?"

ILUTIN: "Such scripts as "The Clear Sky" give me as many as you can , I shall make them all".

In the meantime a young French female artist ^{ROSS} ~~inquired~~ and said she could supply such a script; "Take the book of your great writer Pasternak who had received the NOble's Prize , I mean his 'Doctor Zhivago'".

There was a big commotion in the room, some Soss were smiling ironocally, the others were angry at ILUTIN and whispered: "where the hell is he leading to", "it is a simple answer, just say that bad films are not being produced and that's it". The situation was finally saved by ZAKHARCHENKO:

" Yes, yes, since the talk turned to the literature , let me also say a few words. But above all about the films... Verious films in the West idealize low human feelings. Some do idealize even war. We produce films which idealize only high human aspirations and feelings. Therefore leave it to us what films we should make. I can assure you, however, on one thing: the film "Doctor Zhivago" could be never demonstrated in our country".

All applauded.

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SUBJECT: NIKOLAEV, P., alias Evgeni , Ukrainian .

Moscow
CC of Komsomol
Komitet Molodioznykh Organizatsiy

1. Subject claimed to be Ukrainian, since 3 years working for ^{the} Central Co-ordinating (Preparatory) Committee of Youth in Moscow. He was concerned in his work with "everything" including young Trade Unions. In 1959 Subject finished Philological Institute and spoke fine French. He also knew some English though tried to conceal it to some of our people. For one year he had stayed in the States as a student. In general, Subject seemed to be a ~~xxxx~~ big shot among delegates.

2. Physical description. 5'7 - 5'8, aged 30, blond rather thin hair combed back, receding on sides, green eyes, somewhat upturned nose. Normal build.

3. Subject was very much interested in life in the States but from the way he put questions it was obvious that he was mainly concerned with manner and content of argumentation of our people. He wanted to know about Negroe problem and "Little Rock-complex" in general, "exploitaion of workers by capitalists", American leisure ,aso. By attacking everything American he wanted to find out the way our people defended themselves. When our people tried to reverse questions and criticized the Soviet Union he did not mind very much but at once tried to switch again to American reality. He was more interested in internal problems of the States than in foreign polivy, though once or twice mentioned such questions as disarmament , Cuba, and Berlin.

4. To some of our people (Martha, Little Martha, and Sonia) Subject introduced himself as "Evgeni".

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SUBJECT: AGRON, fnu , Albanian

1. Subject (aged 28, brown curly hair, 5'6, very slim) was with the Albanian Delegation. He told Martha and Sonia that he had relatives in the States. Seemed to be a genuine Albanian patriot though communist at the same time. Subject stayed for 6 years in Moscow where he studied in the Ballet School. Spoke very fine Russian.

2. On 29 July 1962 told Martha and Sonia that he had nothing against the Soviet peoples, against the Russians in general, but he did not like Khrushchew. Complained about great-power imperialism and thought Khrushchew was one of the most dangerous Russian imperialists. Subject was very much interested in what Americans knew about Albania, what the Albanians should do to make their case more understandable in the West, because he personally "felt the duty to do something at least small for his Motherland-Albania". Subject was very much against Yugoslavia and Tito in particular. He did not mind his "revisionist views" but he was against his imperialistic aspirations against other smaller nations and in this respect he reminded Subject of Khrushchew. Subject gave a long lecture to our girls on national aspirations of Albanians and stressed that present conflict between his country and Moscow was not as much ideological as purely political. Russians wanted to make Albanians completely submissive to their orders and to deprive them of any national independence. This was something the Albanians could never agree to and hence the conflict. Subject was pretty well informed about nationalities problem of the Soviet Union and told our people that he met some Ukrainians in Moscow. At one time he also stayed in Ukraine. He assured Martha and Sonia that Ukrainian problem was a very important one in the Soviet Union and from what he knew the Ukrainian culture in recent years made great progress.

3. Subject was seen mostly in company of his friend KIRITSIN, fnu. He gave Martha his address (which will be submitted later on).

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SUBJECT: MOLDAVAN, Luba, Ukrainian

Krasny Partizan Collective Farm
Bukovina, Ukraine

1. Subject is a leader of a maize-growing team in her kolhosp. Aged 20, brown hair, round face, brown eyes. Subject claimed to H. to stem from TCHERNOVTSI. Speaks beside Ukrainian and Russian also Rumanian, and some French.

2. Subject avoided any political topics and seemed genuinely not to be interested in politics. She sang nicely and was primarily interested in singing, asking many questions about choruses abroad, folklore of Finnish people, aso. When she was talking with H., the latter noticed that they were observed by an administrator who called Subject away as soon as he noticed that H. took a piece of paper to ask her to write her address.

3. H. met Subject on 27 July 1962 near Gruzia where she stayed and then on 31 July 1962 at Sputnik. H's impression was that Subject was an average simple girl with no special interests in anything, and moreover ~~xxxxxx~~ with no interest in politics. She knew that there were many emigrants in the West, that many people in Bukovina have correspondence with their relatives and friends in the West, and ~~xxxx~~ receive from time to time parcels. She was, however, quite surprised to hear about Ukrainian activities abroad told her by H.

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S SUBJECT: CHUIKO, Switlana ; Ukrainian
student of Kiev Conservatorium
Kiev

1. Subject (aged 22) was born in Kiev. She graduated from 118th desiatylitka in Kiev. Since 1958 she studies music preparing herself for a soloist. In Helsinki she stayed together with REKA, Valentina on the "Gruzda".

2. At "Conservatorio" on 3 Aug 1962 she sang "Soloveiko" (The Nightingale) by KROFYVNYTSKYI (contemporary young composer). According to Roman she was not as good as REKA, in particular Subject's musical culture was somewhat lower. She was less talkative than REKA.

3. Together with REKA Subject stressed that there were nowadays many young singers and composers in the Ukraine and that Ukrainian contemporary music was flourishing.

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SUBJECT: REKA, Valentina , Ukrainian
solo singer of Kiev Theatre of Opera and Ballet
Kiev

1. Subject , aged 23, was born and lived in SUMY, Ukraine. She graduated from desiatylitka in Sumy and then studied for ~~xxxx~~ one year at Lugansk Musical Institute. "Discovered " by People's Artist of the USSR HRYSHKO Mikhailo Stepanovitch she went to Kiev Conservatorium. In June 1962 Subject passed her last exams at the Conservatorium. Since spring 1962 she worked as "probationer" and since June 1962 as solist with " Kiev, Lenin's orden, Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet, of Taras H. Shevchenko". Beside HRYSHKO, the people who helped most in Subject's career were RADCHENKO, Klaudia Merited Artist of the Ukrainian SSR, and SOPOVA, Antonina , soloist of Kiev Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet. Subject took part in competition of soloists for the Festival in Moscow (there were 60 of them) and won it with 9 others. According to Roman who heard her she is a very good solist, has very good technic and high musical culture. In Helsinki on 3 Aug 1962 she sang at Conservatorio two Russian, two Spanish and one Ukrainian songs . The Ukrainian one was "Sontse nyzen'ko" (The Sun sets down) and she sang it on "bis". She is "conscious Ukrainian", intelligent, with somewhat "petty bourgeois manners".

and this information is in the records

2. Roman saw Subject in her room at "Conservatorio" after her performance ~~xxxxxxx~~, where she was together with her friend CHUIKO, Switlana, it was at 16 hrs, on 3 Aug 1962.

Roman introduced himself and explained who he was. Subject was very glad to see him and thanked for his congratulations. (Roman congratulated her for her singing and golden medal she received at the Festival). When Roman mentioned that he read about her in papers she felt quite flattered and responded that "the whole Ukraine sings". Then she told him that at Kiev Conservatorium there are many students and among them also 8 Canadians of Ukrainian descent who study folk-instruments.

After CHUIKO'S performance Roman came back to Subject's room and they continued to talk about music. Roman remarked that he heard VISHNEVSKA at the Metropolitan in New York. Subject was interested what she sang and whether she had success.

Then she told Roman that in Kiev they had a very good new ballet of KYREIKA. The ballet performed "Chorne zoloto" (Black Gold) and went with it also to Donbass. She stressed that in Donbass are also Ukrainian cities and many Ukrainians. Subject mentioned also MEITUS who wrote opera "Ukradene shchastia" (The Stolen Luck) and which was presented in LVOV. She stressed that she liked very much "The Stolen Luck" because it was based on Ukrainian national motives. Subject also liked opera "Arsenal" by MAIBORODA.

Asked about the Conservatorium library, she said that it was very large. Among other things, they have records of Hryhoriivski kanty (medieval kanty). Starting with them, they got practically everything important that appeared afterwards, incl. Bartok. There are

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also books on history of Ukrainian music but not many. Subject herself studied for one course the history of Ukrainian music as a separate "discipline" within the history of world-music.

According to Subject the most popular musical magazines in the Soviet Union are "Sovetskaya muzyka" and "Sovetskaya Kultura".

She told Roman that she did not know her schedule and was told her ~~xxxx~~ plan for the next day at midnight the previous day.

Subject stressed the fact that in Kiev there were nowadays many young Ukrainian singers and composers. Among the latter she mentioned HRABOVSKYI and HUBA. According to Subject there was a real resurgence of Ukrainian music now and youth was very much interested in it.

Subject asked Roman to visit her one day on the Gruziya where they were staying. He should ask for her at the entrance and she will come down.

(However, Roman tried twice afterwards but she was not on the ship.)

SUBJECT: SHAPOVALOV, Mykhailo Fedorovich, Ukrainian
(to some of our people he introduced himself as SHAPOVAL)

Kiev,
Volodymyrskyi Spusk 9
Derzhavnyi Ukrainiyskyi Narodnyi Khor

1. Subject is ballet master of Veryovka Chorus since autumn 1961. Aged 47 (looks like 45), black hair combed back, oval rather long face, small moustache. Has a son aged 22. After his graduation from Kiev Choreographical Institute Subject worked for "many years" in the Kiev State Theatre of Opera and Ballet, and also in the Ukrainian State People's Chorus. In recent years he worked as ballet-master of the Ensemble of Railwaymen in Moscow. In autumn 1961 joined Veryovka group.

2. Leo met Subject on 28 July 1962 near Gruziya when he was introduced to him by DORICHENKO. Leo saw Subject and talked to him for a while on 3 and 4 Aug 1962. To Leo Subject seemed to be a typical "Maloros" interested in Ukrainian dances and songs, and in Ukrainian art in general, without any political articulation.

3. On 28 July 1962 Subject asked Leo many questions about life in the States, wages, salaries, prices, American way of life, etc. He was less interested in politics or even American "spiritual" life, but primarily in material things.

When Leo told him that prices of hotel-rooms were from \$ 3.- up, he commented that these were rather expensive because he lived in Kiev for Rubel 40 for the whole month, "in a good hotel".

Subject stuck to official line as to Russification, general situation in the Soviet union, etc. According to him the Ukrainians are politically now much better off than ever before, Khrushchev respects very much Ukrainians and would never allow any discrimination against them, there are many Ukrainians in Moscow on very responsible posts, and finally it does not matter what language is spoken in Ukrainian cities because at one time Ukraine and Russia have been together in a common state called Rus'. The Party is going to implement "amalgamation of all Soviet nations" as soon as possible and create one huge Soviet nation. This will be done ~~probably~~ probably within next 40 or 50 years as a corollary of communism in nationalities aspect.

When Leo pointed out to some historical facts refuting Subject's assertions (incl. Bogolubskyi's destruction of Kiev) Subject changed the theme and started to convince Leo that he should come to the Ukraine to see what a nice life they had there, how strong Ukrainians were etc. Leo mentioned some contradictions in his statement and wanted to know how the future amalgamation of nations was to be reconciled with the present "strength" of Ukrainian potential, whereupon Subject replied that "the amalgamation" was a song of the future but now Ukrainians were "very strong". Besides, amalgamation does not mean Russification but a synthesis of all nations with predominance of ~~east Slavic~~ general elements.

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When Leo continued to press on the topic Subject changed again the theme and began to tell him about "Dnipro" in New York, praised Canadian and American progressives, mentioned a Canadian poet who went recently to Kiev on a visit and was delighted with what he saw in Kiev, aso.

Subject introduced Leo to a Hania, lnu, who claimed to stem from Lvov but was living now in Kiev. She was a silly "goose" who made a few stupid remarks about "American capitalists" when they were talking about prices of hotels in the States, she did not like "blue and yellow"-colors because these were "nationalist", she did not care whether she was Ukrainian or Russian because they were all Soviet, aso.

Subject talked much about Lytvynenko, Shevtchenko's celebrations in Kiev, and knew also ~~xxxxxxx~~ about plans to erect a Shevchenko-monument in Washington. Leo told him also about Ukrainian life in emigration, some writers, and they exchanged a few words about Kravtsiv, Zhurba, Savytskyi, and others. Subject claimed to have heard about Kravtsiv.

Subject seemed to be very careful in presence of "Volodimir", lnu, a Ukrainian delegate on the Gruzuya who had many conversations with Leo and who gave Leo "Ukraina w zapytanniach i widpowidiakh" (Ukraine in questions and answers) by Lytwyn. Leo reciprocated him with "Documents of Ukrainian Communists" (Prolog-edition) whereupon Volodimir said that since 3 years, i.e. since he became Party member he was allowed to read everything.

When Hania was "indignant" about "blue and yellow colors" Subject smiled and said: "These are colors of father Petlura".

4. During meetings with Leo on 3 and 4 Aug 1962 Subject continued to stick to his previous line but did more listening than talking. Leo also noticed that he treated him with greater respect and avoided such expressions as "you, young man", what he did in the beginning. At one of two points he even agreed with Leo as to economic and other shortcomings in the Soviet Union but in general tried to avoid political topics.

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SUBJE CT: OSADSKY, Valentin, some people understood his name
as ISKHOTSKY,
Russian literary critic,
Moscow,
Editorial Board of "Literaturna Gazeta"

1. Subject, aged 40, 5'7-5'8, blond, grey eyes, slim, looks like a Pole and speaks ~~xxxx~~ Polish, - is a literary critic, very much interested in Ukrainian literature, KOROTYCH introduced him to Martha as a man who did very much for dissemination of Ukrainian literary works among Russians.

2. Subject was seen very often in company of KOROTYCH and seemed to be a genuine older friend of KOROTYCH for whom he cared very much. According to KOROTYCH he helped him to get out of the school at which they were both staying (Lapinienkatu 10) by pretending that KOROTYCH was "indispensable" at "Druzhba"-Club. On one or two occasions it was noticed by our people that Subject "shielded" KOROTYCH from administrators and seemed quite worried when one day KOROTYCH had to go in car somewhere in company of ISHKEVYTCH.

3. Subject was present at the Evening of Ukrainian Literature at Druzhba on 3 Aug 1962 but did not participate in discussions. He was very much impressed, however, by the Evening itself and seemed to be very satisfied with it.

4. Subject avoided political discussions, was very much interested in Western literature, also in Ukrainian emigre writers, in modern art also. He made impression of an intelligent modest man, very careful about what he said and did.

In situations where he had to show his "political line" he did it rather halfheartedly but on the other hand said nothing that would compromise him in the eyes of administrators.

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SUBJECT: DNISTRENKO, Mykola; Ukrainian
Moscow,
in the near future is going to move to DNEPROPETROVSK

1. Subject is an engineer and chief (nachalnik) of shift at forge-shop of one of Moscow plants. Born in 1930, his parents died in 1932-33 during the famine. Married, his wife is a physician, they have two children: boy aged 5, and girl Viktoria aged 3. Subject earns NR 150.- and his wife NR 80.- per month. He claimed to be pretty well off and seemed to be quite satisfied with his position.

2. For "some time" Subject worked in LENINGRAD where he often met some of his compatriots. Claimed that in LENINGRAD there were many Ukrainians. After Subject had graduated from his Institute he worked also for a short period in DNEPROPETROVSK. There he had many friends and was going to move from Moscow to DNEPROPETROVSK after his return from the Festival. His brother-in-law studies medicine at DNEPROPETROVSK MEDICAL Institute, and his sister-in-law works as teacher in the Virgin Lands.

3. In Helsinki he stayed with tourists at 10, Lapimladenkatu. Subject told Demi that he was "in charge" of Soviet sportsmen and helped them as English interpreter. When asked what he meant by his being "in charge" Subject explained that he was at the disposition of sportsmen and had to care for their "welfare".

4. Subject is a Party member, a typical Soviet Ukrainian of his category who tries to reconcile his Ukrainian consciousness with loyalty to the Party. He stressed that he liked very much his nation and his native language but at the same time he was devoted to the Party although he knew "that his parents died in hungry years and Stalin did much damage to the Ukrainian people". "But now everything is different and Stalinism will never come back. Ukrainians have to stick together with Russian because the latter are natural allies of the Ukrainians and history has proved many times".

5. As soon as he moves from MOSCOW to DNEPROPETROVSK Subject promised to send his address to Demi.

Contacts with Demi

31 July 1962, at 20.15 hrs near Gruzia

After exchange of generalities Subject asked Demi about University-studies in the States and in the West in general. He was quite interested in the topic. In the beginning he tried to criticize the fact that in the West one had to pay for tuition but after explanation given by Demi, in particular about scholarships etc, became just a good listener. He seemed to be quite surprised when told and proved by Demi that a worker xxx in the States was

able to send his son to the University. He thought that only wealthy people could afford to give University education to their children.

Subject was "fully aware" of vast economic potential of American society and frankly admitted that there was no point at all to compare the Soviet Union with the United States. All boasting of Nikita Sergeevich (Krushchev) was "just for simple people" to stimulate their efforts and show them "proper perspectives". The Soviet Union will have still much to achieve to be equal with the States. Subject stressed that there was a shortage of labor in the Soviet Union and this was caused above all by great human losses during the war.

Subject did not think it was necessary for the Ukrainian Republic to have its own diplomatic representations. Moscow takes care of Ukrainian interests and there is no need to spend extra money on that. Moreover, once the Ukraine would be granted diplomatic representations one would have to give same to all 15 Republics. This would be a real mess and tremendous expenditures. If the West does not know much about the Ukraine this was worse for Western countries but not for the Ukrainian people. "All in the Soviet Union know us and I don't care what they think about us abroad. Anyway, we have nothing to expect from the West, they don't want to have anything to do with us, so why should we impose ourselves?"

Subject denied that the Ukraine was exploited economically by Russia. He stressed that each republic has its national fund and disposes fully independently of its budget etc. When proved by Demi that this was different, kept silent, and then added: "yes, but do you know that the ^{rate of} industrial growth of the Ukraine is the highest in the Soviet Union?". "And why don't you come to us and see it all with your own eyes?"

Then Subject stressed that even since 1955 much changed, the Ukraine got more rights, was actually an independent state, second only to Russian Republic, that in MOSCOW and LENINGRAD there were many Ukrainians, some of them on very high and responsible positions, and that Ukrainians were very much respected in the Soviet Union. Demi's impression was that he really believed what he said.

1 Aug 1962, 16.30 hrs at Druzhba

Among other things, Subject denied very emphatically Russification of the Ukraine and claimed that only a portion of city-populace spoke Russian. This was in particular the case in Kiev and in some Donbass-cities where there were always many Russians.

In Ukrainian schools students are taught in Ukrainian, and in Russian ones Ukrainian language is obligatory as any other foreign language.

Subject thought that instead of Russification one should rather

talk about Ukrainization which started immediately after Stalin's death. As an example he mentioned the case of his brother-in-law. After latter's return from the Army where he spoke only Russian, he went to Dnepropetrovsk Medical Institute to study medicine. And he was forced to learn ^{there} Ukrainian.

According to what Subject was told by the people from the Ukraine nowadays Russian students there should know Ukrainian. Also in Universities they must know it because they get their questions at exams in Ukrainian and the only "privilege" they can avail themselves of is answering in Russian.

Subject told Demi that there were many Ukrainian students in Moscow and "of course, they don't learn Ukrainian because there was no need for it in the capital".

Subject told Demi much about kolhosps and radhosps (collective and state farms). He was convinced that collectivization was absolutely necessary even if there were some excesses and shortcomings . All people are in favour of collective farms. After the war some people in the Western Ukraine did not like it and many of them protested. In 1947 many Ukrainians came from Poland and ~~xxxx~~ some of them were also against the collective system. In consequence, about 20,000 Ukrainian families returned in 1948 -1949 back to Poland.

Mechanization of collective farms has made in recent years great progress. Subject stayed in a village near DNEPROPETROVSK till 1947 and recently he visited the Ukraine again. He discovered that agriculture was practically completely mechanized nowadays and ~~xx~~ in this respect there could be no comparison with 1940 s.

Virgin Lands was a successful project. The Soviet Union has not only acquired new corn-area but ~~xxxxxxx~~ also new settled "country" with fast growing towns and villages. Many people went to Virgin Lands and many will still go. The people like to work there and don't want to come back. Subject knows it from his sister-in-law who works as teacher in Virgin Lands.

3 Aug 1962, 14.00 hrs near Alexander Monument

Demi had a long discussion with Subject about freedom of thought. Subject claimed that "Soviet concept of freedom of thought" was right and in many cases the people must be told by leadership what they had to do. Just as in many other branches of human life there is also a specialization in ideological and political fields and only leadership has the capability to say final word in these questions. When PASTERNAK was condemned by the Party, the leadership knew what they were doing and this was not for simple people to judge. And ~~so~~ happened also in many other cases and Party was always right.

Demi pointed to the fact that very often leadership makes mistakes, that these mistakes very very grave, he mentioned Stalin and cult of personality, Khrushchev's speech at the 20th Congress ,

and on the other hand : the democratic freedom of thought, the process of opinion formations in a free society aso. Subject did not answer but only listened.

Demi mentioned liquidation of Ukrainian writers in 1930's as another example of "monopoly on thinking by leadership". Subject replied that ~~xx~~ he did not know what happened exactly at that time to the Ukrainian intellectuals but as he understood it they were against the Soviet regime, they were ready to sell the Ukraine to Germans or Poles, but they refused to collaborate with Russians. And Russians were our natural allies and did so much for the Ukraine during all the history.

When Demi pointed out that among liquidated people were also communists who exactly wanted to collaborate with Russians and now they were even rehabilitated, Subject could only say that he knew about it but these were just examples of "some excesses".

Demi mentioned "hungry years" of 1930 s during which also Subject's parents died. Subject did not want to talk about it and replied only that "famine was also in 1946". "But it will never come again. No Stalin no famine". He stressed again that this all was now over, times have changed and there was no point to talk about again. Better to forget about it and think of the future which promised so much.

The same applies to the present situation of Ukrainian people and also to contemporary Ukrainian literature and science. Subject cited PAVLYCHKO from the previous day who gave Demi an impression of Subject a lecture on present situation of Ukrainian literature and culture in general. He mentioned ^{in his turn} again 700 members of Union of Ukrainian Writers, a general resurgence of Ukrainian literature, music, science etc.

4 Aug 1962, 12.20 hrs near Gruzia, and then at 20.00 at Sputnik.

They met together GAGARIN and there was little time to talk. Subject seemed to be quite proud of GAGARIN and Soviet achievements in space. He thought that improvement of living standard, light industry, increase of agricultural production will also come, in due time. "One cannot do all at once" - Subject concluded. Demi replied that all was possible but what should be first - butter or rockets? Subject repeated old arguments about Western warmongers, Kennedy's "threat" to start "preventive war", "Birch-Society, etc.

Demi gave Subject "Ukraina - Suchasne a majbutnie" (The Ukraine - at present and in the Future), and " Na bahriyanomu koni Revolutsii" and "Documents of Ukrainian Communists" (all publications of "Prolog") to make him familiar with "1930s".

At 20.00 hrs Subject invited Demi to Sputnik to see the film "The Clear Sky" which should have shown to him what great changes have taken place in the Soviet Union since Stalin's death.

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LIST OF ADDITIONAL CONTACTS MADE BY OUR PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT HOWEVER
MADE ANY SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO MATERIALS OF "FULL" REPORTS

1. KOLOSOK, Alexander, Ukrainian, Kiev, dancer of Veryovka group
2. BELOKONEVA, N.T. ,Ukrainian, student of music in Kiev,
gave address as Kiev,Goskonservatoriya
3. HNATOVSKA,Valebtina , "Ola", Ukrainian , wife of HNATOVSKYYI
Evhen, dancer, Kiev, Volodymyrskyi Spusk 9.
Veryovka-group
4. EGOROVA,Hala,Kiev, Ukrainian, dancer of Veryovka group
5. CHAPLENKO, fnu , U_rainian,Kiev, engineer who helped to build
the SS "Baltika"
- 6.DROZHYN,Mykola, Ukrainian, Kiev, dancer of Veryovka-group
- 7.POTAPENKO,Halyna, U_rainian , delegate from "Kiev"
- 8.HORSKA,Switlana, Ukrainian, Kiev, dancer of Vryovka group
9. BYKOVA,Natalka, Ukrainian , Kiev, Veryovka-group
10. TORSUEV,Yuri, Kiev, Russian , CC of Komsomol of the Ukraine,
Committee of Youth Organizations of the Ukraine
(see report on meeting of Soviet and American
delegations).
11. GURIOV,Henrikh, Russian, Moscow,redaktsiya of "Ogoniok"
ul.Pravdy 24, tel. D 3 25 20
correspondent
12. KOMAROV,Yuri, Russian, Moscow, correspondent of "Sovietska
Kultura"
13. YAKOVLEV,Igor, Russian , correspondent of"Sovietskaya Rossiya",
Moscow
14. SENNIKOV,Anatoli, Russian,Moscow
15. SEMYONOV,Yuli, Russian of Jewish origin, poet , Moscow
16. POPRECHNYI,Anatoli, Russian, Moscow , poet
- 17.PANKRATOV, fnu ,Russian,Moscow ,XXX poet
18. IBRAGIMOV, fnu, Georgian, "Georgian delegate "
19. ZAKHARCHENKO, Russian, chairman of Druzhba
20. BONDARCHUK, film artist ,Russian
21. DROBYSHEVA ,Nina, Russian, film artist, Leningrad
22. RESHETOV, fnu - chairman of the Committee of Soviet Youth
Organizations,Russian,Moscow

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23. TOMASHCHUK, fnu ,Ukrainian, tourist

24. LYTVYN, fnu ,Ukrainian, Kiev, CC of Komsomol of the Ukraine

25. ANTONOV, fnu, Ukrainian, delegate from the Ukraine

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Others

1. POPOV, Kostantin ; Bulgarian,

Sofia, Ol. Konstantinov 22, Bulgaria

Aged 25, communist, member of Bulgarian delegation. Little Martha met him on 1 Aug 1962 at Kultur-House. He was interested in life in the States, and in particular in students. Told Little Martha that the Bulgarian Delegation to Helsinki consisted of 350 people, i.e. half of the Delegation to Vienna in 1958. Gave Little Martha "Youth of Bulgaria" and "La Securite Sociale en Republique Populaire de Bulgarie". Martha reciprocated with "Myth and Reality".

2. BACHTASHE, Alemohamed ; Iranian, temporarily in Irak

Eraq,
BASRA, Zand Avenue 135

Subject told Little Martha that he came to Helsinki with Irakian delegation without knowledge of Iranian authorities. He would have probably trouble should Iranian government get cognizant of his participation in the Festival.

Subject is dissatisfied with American aid to Iran because this is an aid to Shah and his family plus entourage. What Iran needs is democratic order, social reforms, and a government without Shah. But if this is impossible then he prefers communism to present system.

Little Martha gave him "Myth and Reality".

3. Soederstroem, Aerbart ; Swedish

Dalbobranten 31,
Farsta 4.
Tel, in Stockholm : 64 44 11

Told Little Martha that he is an adherent of neutralism in its "pure form". In 1961 visited the Soviet Union. If not communist than "rather pink". Employed as journalist or correspondent with "Sverges Radio", Oxenstierngatan 2, tel. 63 10 00.

Little Martha gave him "Myth and Reality".

4. ATPAD, Ozswald, Slovak

Bratislava, Jesenskeho 9, CSR, tourist, aged 40,

Played tennis table with Leo on 2 Aug 62 at Sputnik and in talk seemed to be rather halfhearted when defending communism.

CORRECTION

In the Report on KOROTYCH, Vitali in "Contacts with Martha" on pp. 4,5, and 6 please change ASHANIN into ISKHOTSKYI or OSADSKY , and in in line 8 on page 6 "(a young Russian poet)"into " a young Russian critic". SORRY and THANK YOU.

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ADDITIONAL REPORT

SUBJECT: BOBROV, Genadi Mikhailovich , Ukrainian
Kiev,
wul. Heroiv Revolutsiyi 6/10

Contacts with Roman

3 Aug 1962

On the way from Druzhba to 10, Lapimladenkatu (the school at which stayed the Soviet tourists), after the Evening of Ukrainian Literature Roman and Subject ~~met~~^{walked} together. Subject told Roman that he knew Finnish pretty well and read to him some Finnish announcements and advertisements. He also told Roman that he was the chairman of the Federation of Ukrainian Chess-Players in Kiev.

Subject referred to what was discussed at the Evening and stressed that in spite of some differences in opinion that arose during the debate the young immigrants and their counterparts in the Ukraine should try their most to get in contact and develop some sort of "mutual understanding and friendly relations".

5 Aug 1962

Roman met Subject at Sputnik when the latter was just looking for a partner to play chess. Roman volunteered and beat him. Subject was quite surprised.

When Roman attacked Subject why there were no good paintings of Ukrainian artists in Druzhba nor any good Ukrainian books "and what kind of 'druzhba' was that?" - Subject~~ed~~ tried to explain that this was just an accidental mistake and finally he was not in charge of "this business".

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SUBJECT: WOLODYMYR. . . , fnu , Ukrainian
Kiev

1. Subject is a Komsomol functionary in Kiev. A typical apparatchik of somewhat higher standard. In talks with Leo repeated known arguments on foreign policy of the States, Cuba, Berlin etc. Also denied Russification , predominance of "elder brother" etc. When pressed to wall , kept , however, silent or defended his "line" rather halfheartedly. Was not seen alone but usually in a group of other delegates. On first days helped in identifications to a VOLODYMYR and some ~~xxxx~~ elderly apparatchiks. 29 July 1962 was in a group of Russians near RRStation. When his Russian colleagues could not understand Ukrainian talked by Leo he gladly did some interpreting as a proof "that forhim and his Soviet colleagues Ukrainian and Russian were not identical".

2. 30 July 1962 gave a long lecture to Leo why there were still some economic deficiencies, rise of prices , aso, in the Soviet Union. He used old argumentation from "Pravda".

3. Physical description: aged 24, 5'6, blue eyes, blond back combed hair, straight nose, slim.

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SUBJECT: SHTYKANOVA, Zoya , Russian

VORONEZH, ul. Fizkulturnaya ,dom No 8 a, kv.3.

1. Subject is a dancer of Voronezh-Ensemble. She is 19 years old (see photograph). Subject joined the Ensemble immediately after her graduation from desiatylitka a year ago. She wants to continue as dancer.

2. Subject was not interested in politics. The only thing she cares for is her career . She was ,however, very much interested in life in the States and in the West in general. In talks with Martha she showed a great admiration for America and one of her main wishes would be to visit the United States. She hopes that eventually as dancer she might come there.

3. Martha's impression about Subject: intelligent young girl with open mind but no interest in politics.

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