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SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

19 April 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Report of Subjects Discussed by [] with
AECASSOWARY/2 in New York on 1 April 1963.

1. Metropolitan Yosif SLIPYY. A/3 informed A/2 by letter that he had written to the Metropolitan and expected he would have an opportunity to meet with him in Rome in the near future. A/2 wanted to know if we could arrange a meeting for A/3 with the Metropolitan, without revealing his collaboration with CIA, if he was not successful in getting to see him on his own. (Note: A cable has been sent [] requesting contact instructions for A/3 with [] in the event A/3 does get to Rome. A list of questions also has been compiled by SR/Requirements for A/3's conference with Metropolitan SLIPYY.)

Via a contact in Canada, A/2 learned the following. During an audience a group of Basilian priests had with Metropolitan SLIPYY, the Metropolitan told them he had been sentenced to life imprisonment. During his years of imprisonment, he travelled over 100,000 miles by train, being moved from one point to another. It was during a number of these train trips that the Soviets tried to persuade him to officially accept Russian Orthodoxy. He said he was kept in a separate car on the train and usually brought to the Soviet officers' lounge for dinner where he would be wined and dined and then asked to sign certain documents renouncing his Catholic faith. He was even promised the patriarchy in Moscow and was told he might as well accept since all his priests had become Orthodox anyway.

According to A/2's source in Canada, Metropolitan SLIPYY told Metropolitan Hermaniuk in Canada that Rome felt quite hopeful he would be permitted to return to the UkSSR and that there would be some form of reestablishment of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union.

2. On Saturday, 16 March, Myroslava TAMORUG entertained the following in her apartment at 21 Claremont Avenue, New York: Her fiance, Vasyl ZNAYENKO, Telman Ergalievich ZHAKUPOV, Aleksandr P. VEDERNIKOV, Eduard M. SOKOLOV, (the latter three, Soviet exchange students), fnu FEDYSHYN and his wife, Bohdan BOYCHUK and his wife,

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Bob and Peggy BARRETT and Vitych KLAUS. (The name was passed to the undersigned by A/2 as Vitych KLAUS but may be Klaus VITYCH. This is a German who works with ZNAYENKO and who is married to an American.) Earlier in the day, ZHAKUPOV, SOKOLOV and TELMAN had been in New Jersey shopping for fur coats for their wives. When they arrived at Myroslava's apartment, ZHAKUPOV made a point of bringing her "greetings from Valentyn TSURKAN" who ZHAKUPOV said had some books for her. (These were promised to her at a previous meeting. See Myroslava's 201 file for details.) SOKOLOV and TELMAN towed the party line all evening and expressed similar opinions about most things. SOKOLOV persisted in singing much of the evening and sang nothing but very patriotic Russian songs much to the annoyance of others present. VEDERNIKOV, on the other hand, was rather quiet and seemed interested in the opinions expressed by Myroslava and her friends on various subjects. Myroslava was of the opinion he was and would be interested in the exchange of ideas but that it would be difficult to meet with him alone since it seemed he wasn't trusted by his two Soviet colleagues.

The Soviets invited Myroslava and ZNAYENKO to visit and go swimming with them at the Riverside Hotel 84th Street and Riverside Drive. They said this was where all the Soviet and Satellite citizens in New York gathered for relaxation. Myroslava and ZNAYENKO do not plan to go near the hotel since they want to avoid any criticism to which they would be subject if seen there by their Ukrainian emigre friends.

3. PIDSUKHA, Alexandre Mykolaevitch. Subject arrived in Canada under UNESCO sponsorship. During his stay in Canada, he concentrated on contacting representatives of various Ukrainian non-Communist groups and individuals, particularly scholars, journalists, and politicians. He travelled rather extensively in Canada, visiting Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg. He stayed mostly at the YMCA's. (A/2 phoned on 4 April to say PIDSUKHA was in contact with Myroslava and others in New York. He was living in a YMCA in New York. A/2 will submit details on discussions when he obtains them.)

PIDSUKHA readily agreed to visit individuals in their homes in Canada and met with them in restaurants. He accepted a lot of anti-Communist literature which he usually returned after reading and was willing to discuss the literature with those individuals who gave it to him. He appeared to be assessing individual Ukrainians. He

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used local Canadian Communist of Ukrainian descent to organize meetings and gatherings at which he would meet and talk with individuals.

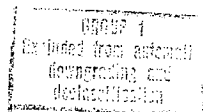
Apparently 40-43 years old, PIDSUKHA said he was a Ukrainian, that he was married and had two children, a boy and a girl. His wife is a medical doctor. Both she and PIDSUKHA are philatelists. During WWII, they both served in the army. He was editor of a military newspaper at the front and he claims to be a former contributor to or editor of DNipro

PIDSUKHA said he was planning to visit the United States and to stop in England and France on his way home. He gave his date of departure from France as 1 June 1963. Presumably he will be contacting Ukrainian emigres in both countries as he did in Canada and is doing in New York. He was described as of average intelligence, rather reserved, cautious and as having a genuine interest in poetry. He speaks a fine Ukrainian with some Russification which he blames on the period of his service in the Soviet Army during WWII.

At a meeting in Winnipeg with a group of local prominent individuals on 8 February 1963, which was organized by Mrs. Inu SEMENIV, director of a bookshop which sells Communist literature, PIDSUKHA conducted himself in a very aggressive manner, criticized Ukrainian emigre activities and defended the Soviet Communist system. Some views expressed by him were as follows:

- a. The 22nd Congress of the CPSU explicitly stressed further development of national, non-Russian cultures. He doubted there would ever be a universal language, at least not for another thousand years.
- b. The Ukrainian emigres are reactionary. They have lost touch with reality in the UkSSR and haven't progressed beyond Shevchenko and Franko. He became very annoyed when pressured to explain the lack of Ukrainian language schools in the Kuban and Crimea. He accused Ukrainian emigres of not knowing whether Ukrainians in those areas even wanted Ukrainian schools.
- c. There will be no pressure from Kiev exerted on young Ukrainian poets like Vingranovskyy, Dratch, and others. They are very talented. In his opinion, Tychyna is a literary giant and he defended Tychyna's paeans praising Stalin by explaining that he was forced to write them if he wanted to survive.
- D. Ukrainian emigres should visit the UkSSR to see for

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themselves the great progress and achievements under the Soviet system.

e. Russification is exaggerated abroad. Russification has diminished since Ukrainian youth has become more nationally conscious.

f. The school reform of 1958/59, which gives parents the right to decide whether their children will go to Russian or Ukrainian-language schools, has been misinterpreted abroad. It pertains to Russians and not Ukrainians who send their children to Ukrainian-language schools anyway.

g. Asked about rumors concerning the return of Lvov to Poland, PIDSUKHA said they were ridiculous and illogical.

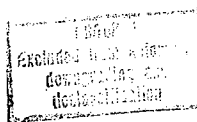
h. Asked whether he agreed with the "bourgeois nationalist" accusations hurled at Ukrainian emigres in the Soviet press, he said that since he personally is not guilty, the question should be addressed to authors of such statements.

PIDSUKHA had about 5 meetings with Professor LUCKYY who supplied him with several books, among them Vertep by Lubchenko. Prof. LUCKYY described PIDSUKHA as of average intelligence, a mediocre poet and a Party man with territorial Ukrainian patriotism.

PIDSUKHA visited IVAKHNYUK's home in Toronto on two occasions during which visits he was given the following books: Malanyuk's Poems, a monography of A. Archipenko, a book of poetry by P. Filipovich, Up TO The Summits by Harasevich, Life by Tarnovsky, Laturynska's Duke's Enal, New Poetry books No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Single Tree by Tarnavsky, Poems by Karpenko-Karyi, Tigers by E. Andriivska and her Dalapita, Bridges by Tarnavsky. In addition, he was given two AECASSOWARY pamphlets.

In Toronto, PIDSUKHA, also talked with Ulas SAMCHUK, a Ukrainian writer. This conference took place in the office of Professor Luckyy who arranged the meeting. He also met with Peter VOLYNIAK, editor of Novi DNI in Toronto on which Subject's poem, Thought (Dumka) was published, (Issue No. 158, March 1963.) PIDSUKHA made inquiries in Toronto about his former colleague Oleksa VERETNICHENKO who lives in Detroit and who also writes poetry, and about Yuri LAVRYNENKO who works for the American Committee in New York and who at one time worked for the AECASSAWARY organization in New York.

In Montreal, PIDSUKHA talked with fnu VESOLOVSKY, employee of the CBC, on 17 March 63, and in Winnipeg, he met Professor RUDNYTSKY



and several others. In Ottawa, he met with Professor fnu BIDA.

4. A/29 submitted a report he received from GO Panczuk in Belgium on his 18 March 1963 meeting with Boris KUTSENKO Soviet exchange student in Liege.

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