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15 October 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Information Obtained from an American Citizen Who Spent January through June 1963 in the Soviet Union. Source was Debriefed by AECASSOWARY/29.

PART I

The source of the following report was in the Soviet Union as a guide with the U. S. Technical Books Exhibit from January through June 1963. She is a native born Ukrainian, but left there as a child with her parents during WWII and came to the United States in 1950. She holds a B.S. degree in chemistry and an M.S. in library science. Source came to our attention only a few days before her departure for the Soviet Union so that there was time only to talk to her very briefly and only in very general terms about what to expect in the line of behavior on the part of Soviet Ukrainians and questions she might be asked about the Ukrainian emigration, etc.

The Director of the Book Exhibit asked the source to act as interpreter for Ambassador KOHLER during his welcoming speech at the opening of the Book Exhibit in Kiev. The source was given a copy of the Ambassador's speech in advance and, wanting to be letter perfect, she took her translation of it to No. 16 (a teacher of Ukrainian in Kiev whose address source received from a student when she was in Leningrad) (See Part II of this report for identities.) No. 16 made minor corrections, e.g., she changed the word Sovyetskiyi to Radyanski, but otherwise left it as it was, complimenting the source on her good knowledge of the Ukrainian language. She remarked that the source's translation had distinct West-Ukrainian features which made it even more interesting, and that she was not going to tamper with it. The fact that the American Ambassador's speech was presented in Ukrainian had a great impact on those present and the news spread rapidly throughout Kiev. The news that there was an American female who spoke Ukrainian with the "official American delegation" at the Book Exhibit also created quite a sensation and, as a consequence, the source immediately became the object of great interest to Soviet Ukrainians who began to seek her out at the Exhibit.

Club of Creative Youth: In Kiev, the source met many young Soviet Ukrainians who told her they were members of the Creative Youth Club, Sushasnyk. The CYC (or CCY - Club of Creative Youth) is an organization of Ukrainian students and writers active in the field of Ukrainian culture. Members of the Club sponsor evenings of poetry reading, anniversary commemorations of famous Ukrainians, and various cultural activities to "strengthen the national consciousness of the Ukrainian people." Source visited in the homes of several Ukrainian writers and accompanied them to such activities as evenings of poetry reading. She was told that Soviet authorities impose pressures against writers who deviate from the official Party line but that, on the other hand, certain influential individuals in the Union of Ukrainian Writers, who sympathize with their young colleagues, repay in kind by refusing to publish anything written by those writers whom they suspect of cooperation with the KGB.

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Members of the CYC had many requests to the Ukrainian emigration which they asked source to convey. Among them were the following :

a. To publish in the emigration English and other language translations of young Soviet Ukrainian writers. This they felt would enhance the young writers' position in the Soviet society.

b. To induce statements from Western statesmen regarding the position of the Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. Mr. Diefenbaker's attacks against Russian colonialism in the Ukraine were cited as an example. According to Soviet Ukrainians with whom source spoke, Mr. Diefenbaker's attack brought about a general relaxation by the Soviet regime in the Ukraine. For example, immediately following his statement, Khrushchev personally ordered the University of Kiev and other Ukrainian institutions in Kiev to prove that Mr. Diefenbaker was wrong. Mr. Diefenbaker's speech had more impact than expected. It became not only the topic of public and private discussions, but also resulted in tangible and positive results and strengthened Ukrainian morale. The source was told that statements similar to those made by Mr. Diefenbaker are urgently needed at present in view of increased Russification in the Ukraine.

c. To point out in the Ukrainian emigre and other Western press the fact that the Ukraine is a state merely on paper, to criticize Russification in the Ukraine, <sup>and</sup> restrictions of the number of Ukrainian publications, etc.

d. To improve the quality of Radio Liberation <sup>and</sup> VOA broadcasts.

e. To publish in the emigre and Western press incidents of Soviet terror, new arrests and the fact that certain Soviet citizens were again mysteriously "disappearing."

f. To have Western travellers to the Ukraine bring along with them emigre publications, particularly historical, literary and national political literature.

g. To establish in the West a seemingly Communist Ukrainian organization through which anti-Russian literature could be sent to the Ukraine and through which contacts between Ukrainians in the emigration and those in the homeland could be established. The source was told that the journal, Za Sin'em Okeanom, and the Ukrainian progressive press in Canada could be used for this purpose.

h. To "smuggle" into the Ukraine for Soviet Ukrainian students as many copies as possible of the Ukrainian Encyclopedia published in the West.

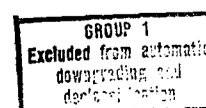
i. To increase Ukrainian emigre political activity among Afro-Asians in order to obtain their aid in propounding "liberation of the Ukraine" in international forums. It was the opinion of Soviet Ukrainians that Afro-Asians would understand better than others the situation in the Ukraine and that they must know that the Ukraine is still subjugated.

j. To have Ukrainian writers in the emigration reveal more of a Ukrainian national spirit.

k. To discontinue rivalries between Ukrainian emigre political parties and unite forces against the common enemy.

Source was told that students, in particular, are very much interested in Western radio broadcasts, although they were very critical of the VOA broadcasts. They expressed a desire for a historical and cultural series, and information about Ukrainian emigre activities. A series on "Great Men of the Ukraine" was suggested,

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and a lecture series on the Ukrainian language and Ukrainian political history. There were also requests for broadcasts on the topic of religion.

Source was told that although the CYC was active mainly in the field of cultural subjects, its activities had strong political undertones, and that is why Soviet authorities work at infiltrating the organization with KGB agents. Most members of the CYC are aware of the KGB infiltration and accept it as a necessary condition for their existence at all. It is generally known, according to members with whom the source talked, that the present chairman of the CYC, Suchasnyk is regarded as an agent of the KGB.

Club of Ukrainian Terrorists. Another youth organization about which the source learned was the Club of Ukrainian Terrorists (CUT). [Note: Source was asked specifically whether those with whom she talked said "Ubrainski Terroristy" or "Teoristy." She said the organization was usually referred to by the initials CUT, and that she remembered only one occasion when it was spoken of as the Club of Ukrainian Terrorists. She admitted that she may have thought she was told "Terroristy" and that it could possibly be "Teoristy."]

The CUT is an illegal organization of Ukrainian youth, mostly students and intellectuals, whose aim is the separation of the Ukraine from Russia by means of underground terrorist activities. Their political program could best be described as national-communist. They do not have in mind the liquidation of communism as such, but the "purification" of communism and the destruction of Russian domination in the Ukraine. Members of the CUT are organized on a pentad system, each group consisting of 5 members known only to their leader. Contact between the various groups is maintained by the top leaders. The source was told about the organization by No. 51 and No. 52. (See details in Part II of this report.) While the source was in Kiev, No. 51 travelled to Lvov and Tarnopol, while No. 52 went to other cities in the Ukraine, to contact branches of the CUT in those cities. On their return, the source was told that in early June of 1963, eighteen students, all members of the CUT, had been arrested in Lvov. She did not get the details concerning this incident.

Source was told that the CUT had branches in cities throughout the Ukraine. She was told they were "collecting" weapons, their present main source being Georgia, and she was asked for her opinion regarding their chances for obtaining arms from Western sources. No. 52 told source that in mid-June 1963 (on a Saturday), a meeting of the top echelon of the CUT took place in a forest near Kiev. CUT members are of the opinion that CYC is not accomplishing anything. They have in mind creating another organization along the lines of the CYC to be used as a front organization for raising funds for the CUT. The name they have in mind for such an organization is Brama (The Gate).

The CUT adheres to the principle of self sufficiency, reliance is on internal revolutionary resources, and their own organizational strength rather than on any foreign aid. No. 51 told the source she could use the following phrase to establish her bona fides should she ever want to contact any members of the CUT: "Ty Bramo Zolota Povynna stoyaty tam de kolys' stoyala." (You Golden Gate should be standing where you once have stood.)

Source was told by individuals with whom she talked that Cubans and negroes were generally disliked by the population in the Ukraine, particularly by students. She was told that a negro was killed in 1963 in Kiev. (Details not known.) Source was told by one individual that the higher scholarships offered Cubans and Africans was the cause

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of tensions between the foreign and local youth. Also Ukrainian students resented the fact that Cubans and Africans were dating Ukrainian girls.

Persecution of Jews. According to what the source was told, there were 2-3,000 Jews shot in Kiev in the past two years for speculation with American dollars and other foreign currency. Speculation with American dollars was drawing most severe punishment. Source was told, "Dollars mean death."

1963 Harvest. The harvest in the Ukraine this year was about 50% short of other years. The situation in the Kolhozes remains as bad as in the past. Peasants are reluctant to strive for increased production because, if they produce more, it only means the state takes more, and the peasant is left with a bare minimum anyway.

KGB Surveillance. Surveillance in Lvov was heavier than in Kiev, particularly during source's first three or four days in Lvov. The local population in Lvov was also less relaxed than in Kiev.

Assault on Khrushchev in Lvov, Demonstrations and Disturbances

A Ukrainian woman with whom the source talked at the Book Exhibit in Lvov told the source about an assault on Khrushchev in Lvov, in January 1962. She said he was fortunate to have escaped the explosion of a street which was mined for his visit in Lvov. As a consequence of the explosion, many people were killed. There were a great number of arrests following the incident. The woman told source, "We should have waited and killed Khrushchev along with Castro, but Khrushchev is afraid to come here now."

The same woman also told source that during the October Revolution celebrations in Krasnodar, in 1962, there were demonstrations against high prices and the shortage of food and other items. The authorities were forced to call in militia detachments from other areas which consisted of "Greeks"\* in order to liquidate the disturbances because the local militia refused to shoot at the demonstrators. There were numbers of dead and wounded following these demonstrations. There has been no shortage of food since that incident and, on the contrary, there seems to be unusual abundance of all products.

The woman told about strikes in Odessa when dock workers refused to load butter on ships destined for Cuba. The authorities were unable to influence the dock workers. They were forced to promise butter supplies for the population, and even brought in butter supplies to the local shops. As soon as the ships were loaded however, the butter disappeared from the local shops. According to the woman who spoke with source, the attitude was that at least the local population had butter for two days.

Mr. Rockefeller's speech in January 1963,\*\* in which he stated "his support of the Ukrainian cause", impressed Soviet Ukrainians and strengthened their pro-American sympathies. Some individuals attached a rather great significance to what he said in the speech and they regarded it as a reflection on the increased role of the Ukrainian emigration in the United States.

\* Individuals of Greek origin who live in areas near Krasnodar.

\*\* The Governor's proclamation of Ukrainian Independence Day in New York State.

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According to the same woman, HRUSHEVSKY's (historian) sister died of starvation because Soviet authorities made it difficult for people to help her. A student was expelled from the university he was attending because he appeared in a photograph found by customs during border control. He was in the picture, along with a group of Ukrainian students from Poland at the grave of HRUSHEVSKY. The woman with whom the source talked said she was caring for KHRUSHEVSKY's grave, and said she would take the source to see it. The woman refused to identify herself in any way.

Two Submarines for Castro. The source was approached by an elderly gentleman at the Book Exhibit one day who introduced himself as an engineer having something to do with submarines. He asked source to convey to appropriate individuals the fact that two submarines had been presented to Castro as a gift when he left for home from the Soviet Union. He also warned against trusting Khrushchev's "peaceful courting." He said Khrushchev is merely leading the Americans on and that he will never cease his aggressive planning. The man gave source a copy of Kievskaya Zoria, (see attachment K) requesting that she use it in the United States as a sample of Soviet oppression. He pointed out an article having to do with peasants coming to the cities to buy bread. (He probably had in mind the ukaz of 16 May 1963 on the feeding of cattle with bread purchased in stores.)

#### Disappearance of 70 Soviet Ukrainian Lawyers

Students in Kiev with whom source talked told her that about two years ago, a political demonstration had been planned by 70 Ukrainian lawyers, with the purpose of arranging a necessary majority in the Supreme Soviet of the UkSSR to vote secession of the Ukraine from the Soviet Union, in accordance with Article 17 of the Constitution of the USSR. The coup was uncovered by the KGB, and those involved were arrested and disappeared without any trace. The episode was related to the source in two different versions: the version concerned 70 lawyers/<sup>two</sup> or three years ago, and another version concerned 90 lawyers five years ago. In both versions the main purpose of the coup was described as an attempt to draw attention of the West to the situation in the Ukraine.

#### Percentage of Ukrainian Population in Kiev

Members of the CYC told source that according to their recently implemented private research on the nationalities structure in Kiev, they came up with the following :

Ukrainians	:	20 - 22 %
Russians	:	40 %
Jews	:	38 - 40 %

Source said she was surprised at the openness and audacity with which the youth in the Ukraine criticized the present regime in the Ukraine. She was told by certain students that they considered a state without real sovereignty and its own diplomatic representation was merely a state on paper. They said they would prefer to see Russian inscriptions on buildings and shops in the Ukraine (instead of Ukrainian signs), because at least then foreign visitors could see what is going on in the Ukraine. As the situation is now, Ukrainian inscriptions merely mislead foreign visitors into believing there is no Russification.

#### Excavations for Political Purposes

Members of the CYC told the source that "archeological" excavations were being conducted on the Russo-Byelorussian-Ukrainian borders, which allegedly are supposed to produce evidence that all three nations stem from the same ethnic root. Those with whom the source spoke asked her to tell the Ukrainian emigres that in the event such "evidences" appear in print, they should be criticized and refuted as falsehoods by the emigration. Some of the students from Kiev were participating in such excavations, and they referred to them as political activity.

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PART II

See Identity Sheet for True Names and Addresses

No. 1

No. 1 is a member of the Ukrainian Creative Youth Club. He presently lives in Moscow in a dormitory. The source did not meet with No. 1 when she was in Moscow, but she left some English Language poetry for him with a Russian friend of his whose name the source did not remember. Acquaintances of No. 1 in Kiev told the source that No. 1 is a believer in God, very modest and that he is regarded by Ukrainian youth as the best contemporary poet in the Ukraine. No. 1 was forced to leave Lvov as a consequence of having publicly read some of his unpublished poems in a Kiev coffee shop, particularly for having read his Alvarela No. 10, which in translation ends as follows:

Atom-nails - wise metal sheets  
And philosophical ramblings  
And the grey muzzle of bone  
With bloody colors in his hand.

The above lines were memorized and recited by the source. No. 1's old apartment in Kiev was being occupied by No. 3 and his wife when the source was in Kiev.

No. 2

The source was told by Ukrainian students with whom she spoke that No. 2 is married to a Russian and that they have two children. The source, however, did not meet No. 2's wife. She also was told by certain individuals that No. 2 is of Jewish origin. Others denied this fact. Reportedly, he has been strongly supported by Ukrainian writers of Jewish origin in the Union of Ukrainian Writers. This supposedly was the reason he was only relatively mildly attacked by the Party. It was expected he would recant but he maintained silence.

No. 2 told the source that his mother came from an aristocratic family in the Kuban. He lives with his parents in a modern, attractively decorated apartment. The source visited his home on three occasions. The first time she called, No. 2's father greeted her at the door and told her to return another time because No. 2 was not at home. The source described his father as intelligent and well-mannered. The source again visited No. 2's home on June 16 and June 17, both times at 3 p.m. On each of these occasions, No. 2 greeted her at the door, grabbed his hat and suggested that they go for a walk.

No. 2 told the source that he and No. 3 were summoned by the KGB on one occasion (in the early summer of 1963) and given to read the Ukrainian emigre journal, Suchasnist, and Poets of the Chumatsky Road, a booklet authored by Bohdan KRAVTSIV in the emigration. They were told that there were 200,000 copies of the booklet printed and sold at \$2.00 per copy. (Actually, there were 200 copies printed.) No. 2 asked the source if it was really true that so many copies of the booklet were printed. The source did not know. No. 2 asked the source to convey to the emigration the request that when publishing poems authored by Soviet Ukrainians not to call attention to the nationalist flavor of the literature or the writer. He said it was enough to have such accusations made by the KGB. He felt such writings should be published without explicit references to nationalist implications.

No. 2 showed to the source postcards and a letter he had received from Martha (identity and record of correspondence between Martha and No. 2 is on file), and he gave the source a necklace to bring back for Martha. He said Martha was very intelligent and he was anxious to see her again. He told the source he had an opportunity in 1963 to visit the United States but had to turn it down for lack of funds.

No. 2 is on the editorial staff of Znina. He speaks good English. A second book of his poetry has just been accepted for publication.

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No. 3

No. 3 is married. His wife's name is Lida. She is a Ukrainian. No. 3 was among those most severely attacked by the Party. He recanted, and it was believed by some that he did this at the insistence of his wife. The latter, a former domestic airlines stewardess, was frequently attacked because of her husband's writing. No. 3 told the source he regreted the fact that he had recanted because he was told by the Party that when one recants it means he is guilty.

At the time the source was in Kiev, No. 3's wife was expecting their first child. They were living in an old apartment previously occupied by No. 1.

The source visited a coffee shop on the Kreshchatyk in the company of No. 3 and No. 9. As soon as they were seated, an elderly gentleman came in and sat at a nearby table. Although No. 3 commented to the source that, "He has already arrived", he pretended to be unaware of the surveillance and began to recite his poems to her. On the way to the home of No. 3, when No. 9 left the source and No. 3 alone for a while, the latter told the source to be careful in his home because of microphones concealed in the ceiling lights. In No. 3's apartment, they discussed generalities. He later saw her to a taxi. When they were alone, he told her about being summoned by the KGB at which time he was told about the source's presence in Kiev and that it was believed she would be interested in meeting him.

No. 3 took great pride in showing the source books he had which were written by TYCHYNA and NYL'SKY and books he had which were written previous to 1929. He impressed the source as a serious, determined and courageous individual, though restive and somewhat nervous. He reproached the source for not bringing along with her some emigre publications which he said he would like to have had.

While sitting on a park bench and talking one day, No. 3 wrote a poem for the source which he let her keep. He told the source he would like to polish it up somewhat before he would submit it for publication. (Copy of the poem is submitted as Attachment A) No. 3 told the source he would be glad to give her all his unpublished poems for publication abroad if he would be sure this would "do me any good."

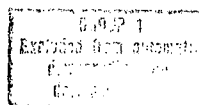
No. 4

No. 4 is a young Ukrainian critic. He is married and lives in a two-room apartment in Kiev. The source visited in his home where she met his sister who teaches Ukrainian in a village in southern Ukraine. No. 4's sister and the source did some sightseeing together. No. 4 called the source's attention to the uneven floor in his apartment and commented to the effect that it was a sample of modern Soviet construction.

One evening while at the opera with No. 9, the source was told by him that No. 4 had many tape recorded poems and that he would like her to hear them. They left the opera during the first intermission and went to No. 4's home where they talked with him and his wife and listened to the tape recordings of poems which had not as yet been published. (The author of the poems was believed by the source to be No. 36.) Although No. 4's wife reminded her husband that they were not all his, No. 4 insisted on giving the source many photographs which had been taken on a trip to southern Ukraine. No. 14 was in one of the photographs. No. 4 pointed to No. 14 and told the source that he was a KGB agent. No. 9 also said No. 14 was a KGB agent. No. 4 mentioned to the source that he had an opportunity to read the newspaper, Svoboda (published by the Ukrainian National Association in Jersey City), and he shook his head in a manner indicating he thought the paper was pretty sad.

No. 5

No. 5 is married to a Western Ukrainian from Lvov. He is a tubercular. No. 2 told the source that he didn't expect No. 5 would live much longer. No. 5 is intelligent, diligent and determined. He is active in cultural activities. The source was told that he "lives in misery" and that his friends take up collections among themselves to help him. While the source was in Kiev, No. 5 was planning to visit Lvov with No. 1.



No. 5 helped to prepare the program and read a speech at a commemoration of the Ivan Franko anniversary by members of the Creative Youth Club in a Kiev park in January 1963. (This was the night described in a report from another source in the park where the celebrations were taking place. The youth, however, had come prepared with torches which they lighted and continued their speech making and singing. Authorities then tried to drown them out by turning on loud music over the public address system. As a result, the youth took to the streets where they walked and sang until the wee hours of the morning. Representatives of the Creative Youth Club had been told in advance that they would not be permitted to commemorate the Ivan Franko anniversary in the park unless they first planned something in honor of Mayakovsky. They, therefore, planned a Mayakovsky evening, but the authorities interfered with the Ivan Franko anniversary celebration anyway. See Attachments B and C for copy of announcements of Mayakovsky and Franko evenings. Evidently, the source of this report was not familiar with these details which were received from another source.)

According to the source, she was given a "lecture" by No. 5 on the future of the Ukraine. In No. 5's opinion, Ukrainian potential was growing and, typically, it was the youth and students who led Ukrainian activities in general. The source was told not to think that Ukrainian substance was restricted to cultural and ethnographic features, that it also had its distinct political features, and that its development was irreversibly on the march despite many recent setbacks and handicaps. He said proof of its development is a comparison with the situation five years ago. He said he didn't expect the source to see it as clearly as he did because much of the development is not presently manifest but, in his words, "under the skin". He assured her, however, that "Ukrainian potential" is stronger than it was ten or even 5 years ago and that it would continue to grow because it has the youth on its side. He believed the new generation would accomplish its mission.

No. 5 asked the source to convey to the emigration an appeal to discontinue its inter-party rivalries and work together against the common enemy. He said, "We really have much for which to fight." He recommended an increase of Ukrainian emigre political activity among the nations of Africa and Asia because these newly emerged states would have an understanding of the Ukrainian situation.

Source was given the impression that No. 5 was on very friendly terms with No. 52, who he said would let him have all the English-language books the source left with No. 52. No. 52 had told the source that No. 5 was against the former's plans to liquidate the Creative Youth Club, Suchasnik. No. 5 advised the source not to correspond with No. 52 and No. 9, saying that although there was nothing bad about it, neither could it lead to any good. He also mentioned to the source that he hoped she had not told No. 10 anything he didn't need to know. He did not elaborate.

#### No. 6

The source was approached by No. 6 at the institute in Kiev where she attended an evening of poetry reading in May. No. 6 speaks English well. He asked the source to tell Ukrainians in the emigration to send them national political literature. When the source reminded him of the danger to individuals found possessing such literature, No. 6 replied that many individuals will have read the literature before anyone gets caught and that is what counts. He called the source's attention to the fact that Jewish tourists from the West "never come with empty hands." No. 6 had received from a woman who was in Kiev with the New York City Center Ballet a volume of Bohdan HURCHAK's first poems. He told the source to ask the Ukrainian emigration to have the works of young Ukrainian writers translated into English and published in the West, and criticized young Ukrainian emigre poets for the lack of Ukrainian nationalism in their poetry. He said they wrote about everything but the Ukraine.

#### No. 9

No. 9 is a student of music at the Conservatory in Kiev. He has one more year before graduation. He is a Ukrainian nationalist and a member of the Creative Youth Club, Suchasnik. The source described him as very courageous. He was described by other young students as completely trustworthy. No. 9 introduced the source to his mother and sister. He lived with his sister, but he did not give the source his address saying he was planning to move soon. He could be contacted through No. 4 or



No. 10. No. 9 introduced the source to No. 4 and it was usually with him that the source visited No. 4. He is a good friend of No. 4 whose wife also was very complimentary about him.

No. 9 told the source he was disappointed in the lack of nationalist spirit in the poems of young Ukrainian emigre writers; and when the source said she thought they (emigre writers) didn't want to risk too much, he said, "Living in a free country, you should be ashamed to call it a risk at all. We here constantly risk not only our jobs and positions but our lives and we do it because it is the survival of the nation that counts."

The source told No. 9 that she attended an evening of poetry reading in the company of a Russian student from Leningrad. He told her that she was behaving wisely to protect herself insofar as the KGB is concerned.

No. 9 gave the source a copy of the book Sonyashnyk (The Sunflower), by I. Drach. In it he wrote the following, "The cherryfruit will surprise the world", and he told her that "cherryfruit" meant the Ukraine.

#### No. 10

No. 10 is a student. His father is a well known Communist and, according to No. 10, he "suffers" because his son does not follow in his footsteps. Although No. 4 told the source he completely trusted No. 10, other students warned that No. 10 was not to be trusted. They said he was always first for a scuffle but last when it came to reading poetry because the latter to him is merely a waste of time. On one occasion No. 10 came to the source wearing a torn shirt with blood stains. He explained his appearance by saying he had just had an argument at the railroad station about the Ukrainian language.

No. 10 had promised to prepare for the source a list of Ukrainians who had recently disappeared, but he never did give her the list.

#### No. 11

No. 11 is an archeologist. He also conducts a choral group in Kiev. He was supposed to visit the Yale University in 1962 but was forced to change his plans when his father died. He hopes to visit in the United States some day soon. At present he is writing a guide book and history of Kiev. No. 11 introduced the source to No. 4's sister with whom the source did some sightseeing in Kiev.

#### No. 12

No. 12 dances with the VERHOVKA ensemble of Kiev. He is married. He told the source that he knew Stepan from Washington, D. C., whom he had met at the youth festival in Vienna and again in Helsinki, Finland (name and details on file). He also told the source that Stepan had visited in his home in Kiev. No. 12 visited the U. S. Technical Books Exhibit in Kiev on several occasions and talked to the source. No. 12 told the source that he had written a poem, Chornobrytsi, and dedicated it to the Ukrainian emigration and that it had appeared in the No. 4, 1963, issue of Enigro (page 99).

#### No. 14

No. 14 is the chairman of the Creative Youth Club, Suchasnyk, in Kiev. He is a doctor of medicine by profession. The source was told by some of the students with whom she talked that his title has gone to his head. The general opinion was that he is an agent of the KGB. He is suspected by the students. The source was told that nobody ever heard him speak Ukrainian until about two years ago when he suddenly began to speak fluent Ukrainian. No. 14 spoke to the source on only one occasion. It was when he attended the book exhibit on the first day in Kiev. He complained to her about Russian-language signs at the book exhibit. The source sent him to voice his complaints to the director of the exhibit. She saw him on several occasions later but he pretended not to recognize her. (Photograph of No. 14 is available).

No. 15

When the source was in Kiev, she was asked by some of the Ukrainian students with whom she had contact to visit the offices of Nashe Slovo when she got to Warsaw, Poland. No. 15 was alone in the office in Warsaw when the source visited. He said he was very happy they could talk with no one else present. He said he had many friends in Kiev where he had studied for five years. According to No. 15, Nashe Slovo was very popular in the Ukraine, but that authorities had lately stopped delivery of the paper to private individuals and that only the Union of Ukrainian Writers was permitted to receive the newspaper. No. 15 asked the source to have photographs of the Shevchenko monuments in the West sent to him for publication in Nashe Slovo.

No. 17

No. 17 is a docent of mathematics at the Leningrad Institute, Kazakh. He told the source that conditions in Kazakhstan had improved because there was a new intelligentsia which was conscious of its nationality and its obligation toward the people. At present strong efforts were being made to get Kazakhstan representation at the United Nations. He told the source about the existence of a common anti-Moscow front of all non-Russians and praised the Ukrainians for their avantgarde.

No. 18

The source could not remember No. 18's first name. He is a Russian nationalist. He comes from Irkutsk where his father holds a high position in the Party. No. 18 is an archeologist. At present he is a student in the furniture industry in Leningrad. He was in Egypt with a Soviet excavation mission and said that he could have gone to the United States but he had no money.

No. 18's brother is a construction engineer in Kiev. He told the source that his brother "projected" the airplane, AN-10. The plane crashed several times because of some defects. It would land at a peculiar angle, according to No. 18. There were five crashes in Lvov alone, in which three students were killed. The new improved AN-10A is not considered very reliable either by many people.

No. 21

No. 21 is a docent of chemistry. He is employed with the Forest Technical Institute in Lvov. He was born in the Western Ukraine. The source met No. 21 in Moscow. They agreed to meet again in Lvov. The source told him the expected date of her arrival in Lvov. He gave her his office telephone number and asked her to call him at his office, when she arrived. Instead, on her arrival in Lvov, No. 21 was waiting for her in a taxi at the airport. He had with him a friend, Bohdan LNU, a lecturer in electronics at the Forest Technical Institute in Lvov.

No. 21 told the source that he believed in God. He said that because he was a Western Ukrainian, he was not completely trusted by the regime and that he was called a Banderivets's. No. 21 told the source to expect KGB surveillance in Lvov and explained the 3-man team technique to her. The source said she became somewhat apprehensive about No. 21 when he took her to see the grave of Metropolitan Sheptytsky in the Lychakivsky Cemetery and then could not find it when they arrived. He told the source he had a photograph of the grave in his home. Other people told the source that the Metropolitan was buried in St. George's Cathedral. No. 21 offered to take the source to meet the writer, Emiro PAVLYCHKO, but she wasn't free at the time and had to decline.

No. 22

The source met No. 22 in Leningrad where he had been studying. He returned to Chernovtsi, his home, while the source was still in the Soviet Union. He approached her at the book exhibit when he heard her speaking Ukrainian with No. 23. No. 22 wrote to the source's sister whose address the source gave him. He said he was interested in corresponding with students. The source also gave No. 22 the address of Andrei KORNIATSEVYCH in California, a friend of the source. No. 22 spoke favorably about the UPA.

No. 23

No. 23 is a student of electronics in Leningrad. He is a Ukrainian from Kiev. No. 23 approached the source at the book exhibit and told her he had learned from

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some of his Russian colleagues that the source was of Ukrainian descent. He gave her the address of his teacher in Kiev (No. 16) and asked her to send books and records to him at that address. The source called on No. 16 when she got to Kiev to request her help in polishing up her Ukrainian interpretation of Ambassador Kohler's speech for the opening of the U. S. Technical Books Exhibit in that city.

No. 24

No. 24 is a Ukrainian student in Leningrad. He is interested in Music and asked the source to mail some records to him at his address.

No. 26

No. 26 is a chemist. He holds a high position at the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow. He works with FRUMKIN. He told the source that when he visited the Bell Telephone Laboratories in the United States he was registered as a Ukrainian. Although he spoke to her in Russian, No. 26 asked the source to speak to him in Ukrainian.

No. 25

No. 25 is a female student of the Institute of Construction and Architecture in Kiev. She took her final examinations in June 1963. The source met No. 25 at the book exhibit in Moscow. The latter spoke a good Ukrainian. She was quite talkative. No. 25 is blond, about 5'5" in height. The source gave No. 25 some books on modern architecture and several of her own dresses.

No. 27

No. 27 is a Russian from Omsk. He said he understood Ukrainian because there were Ukrainians in his family. No. 27 is presently employed with the International Atomic Agency in Vienna, Austria. The source was told about No. 27 by the Director of Bell Laboratories in Vienna. (The source was employed with Bell Telephone in the United States before she left with the book exhibit.) The source telephoned No. 27 when she got to Moscow. She described him as intelligent, well-mannered and sympathetic. He expects to be in the United States in the autumn of 1963, and promised to telephone the source and to arrange a meeting with her.

No. 28

No. 28 is a student of French in Kiev. He is interested in music and literature. He gave the source a book on the Ukrainian language which is being used at the university in Kiev (See Attachment D). No. 28 spoke a very fine Ukrainian.

No. 30

The source met No. 30, Director of the Trembita Choral group, in Kiev when the Director of the American book exhibit asked her to go back stage to talk to members of the Trembita chorus during intermission of a concert at which they sang. (See Attachment E for program) The Director wanted her to get addresses to which American records could be mailed. The source also met No. 14 backstage. No. 30 agreed to meet with the source the following day at the book exhibit. They kept their appointment and the source gave him some records.

No. 31

The source was approached by No. 31 (and other Western Ukrainians) when she went back stage during intermission of the concert of the Lvov Trembita Choir in Kiev. He and the others also came to the book exhibit the following day. No. 31 told the source that he had travelled abroad with a sports team and brought back many Western records with him but that they had been taken away from him for "checking". He said he hoped they would be returned to him. N. 31 told the source he had contemplated defection while in the West, but because he had a 10 years old child, he changed his mind and decided to return home.

No. 32

No. 32 is a Russian nationalist. He is a construction engineer. No. 32 approached the source in Kiev. He spoke good English.

No. 33

No. 33 is, age 40, a surgeon from Kolomiya, West Ukraine. No. 33 was attending a specialization course in Kiev when the American book exhibit was there. He and a friend visited the exhibit several times and attended the ballet with the source. No. 33 told the source that his father was in the United States and that he felt sure he (No. 33) would be deported. He said he had been called by the militia on several occasions but that he "always kept smiling". He told the source about listening to radio broadcasts from abroad. He asked for church literature and sacred music which he said was needed in the Western Ukraine. (An effort is being made to get information on No. 33's father.)

No. 34

The source was not sure whether this was a true name or a nom de plume. No. 34 told the source to ask for him by identity name at the Odessa University, Ukrainian language faculty. The source met him in Moscow. He is a member of the Union of Ukrainian Writers in Odessa. When the source was in Odessa on May 1, however, she did not meet him since the university was closed for the holiday. The source said No. 34 seemed to be a good Ukrainian. He gave the source a manuscript of one of his poems. (Attachment F)

No. 35

The source was told by her relatives in the Ukraine that No. 35, a composer, was living in fear and advised her not to contact him. He had been in prison for approximately six months, and since his release has completely isolated himself.

No. 37

No. 37 is a sculptor. He is a friend of No. 10. The latter accompanied the source on visits to No. 37's home where she also met 3 other architects (one female and two males). They asked the source about Ukrainian emigre activities, their churches, schools, literature, etc. They commented favorably on the Ukrainian Encyclopedia published in the West and the Brushevsky, History of the Ukraine. They discussed various Ukrainian literary and historical events, including the Pereyaslav Treaty. It was their consensus that the situation in the Ukraine today would be very different had Khmelnytsky not agreed to the union with Moscow.

No. 37 told the source he was visited by many Canadian tourists and asked her to come back to his home. (See identity sheet for biographic details on No. 37.)

No. 38

A young Russian poet the source met at the book exhibit, No. 38 gave the source a collection of his poems which he asked to have published abroad. After keeping the poems for a while, the source destroyed the manuscript because the book exhibit guides had been told by their superior not to accept any written material from Soviet citizens. No. 38 criticized EVFUSHENKO and described him as a poet of the Party and inferior to others who had real talent. (See Attachment G for photograph of No. 38 and inscription on reverse side.)

No. 51

No. 51 is a poet and, in addition, he told source, he is employed in the field of communications. (Records show in the No. 4, 1961, issue of Dnipro, that No. 51 graduated from the Kiev polytech in 1956 and is employed by the Kiev Central Telegraphic Technicum. See Attachment H.)

No. 51 is one of the leaders in the CUT (Club of Ukrainian Terrorists). His closest collaborator in the CUT appeared to be No. 52.

The source met No. 51 at the book exhibit on 11 May. He came there with No. 52 and inquired whether there was anyone who spoke Ukrainian. He approached the source as she was talking with a visitor in Russian. He asked her why she was speaking Russian and told her that in Kiev she ought only to speak in Ukrainian. He added that rather than their having to remind her to speak Ukrainian, she ought to remind them. No. 51 and source talked for some time and agreed to meet the next day to see The Golden Gate (Zoloti Verota). During their sightseeing around the city

on 12 May, No. 51 told the source about himself and about the CUT, and he read some of his poems to her. The third time the source saw No. 51 was when she and he, accompanied by No. 52, attended a concert given by an amateur group in Kiev.

During one of their meetings, the source gave No. 52 a package of American cigarettes. He in turn gave them to No. 51. When the latter smoked them in his office, someone reported the fact to the KGB. This resulted in his being summoned by the KGB and questioned by a middle-aged Ukrainian-speaking officer not only about the source's character, intelligence, interests, etc. No. 51 told the source that he had stated she was of low intelligence and not too well acquainted with Ukrainian affairs, that she seemed to be interested only in poetry and the young poets. He was told by the KGB officer that if she offered him any books, he could accept only English-language books and was to refuse Ukrainian books. This experience with the KGB was first related to the source by No. 52. He also told the source that No. 51 would visit her at the exhibit the following day on orders from the KGB. No. 51 did appear at the exhibit the following day and talked with the source as if nothing had happened. They agreed to meet on May 21 and to visit the Shevchenko Museum together.

When the source and No. 51 met on May 21, the latter told the source that she was undoubtedly aware that this meeting was taking place at the request of the KGB. He also asked the source not to be angry with him in the event the questionnaire he was asked to complete ever got into her hands. He said he thought it best to characterize her as a young girl of low intelligence and one who was not familiar with politics, etc. When the source said she couldn't imagine how she would ever have opportunity to see the questionnaire, and that the KGB wouldn't dare to touch her, No. 51 said one never knew what the KGB might do. He asked her on several occasions whether she had been summoned or approached by the KGB. He told her that in spite of what had happened, he was still trusted and had not lost his job. He asked her several questions about where she lived, where she worked, etc.

No. 51 offered to have someone meet source, one private and the other a "poste restante" and bring her to his home. He gave the source two addresses. The source destroyed both addresses, on No. 51's request, after his experience with the KGB. The source told No. 51 that she thought it best for them to avoid meetings in the future because if his wife saw them together she would be angry at the source. No. 51 agreed that it was a good idea, but he promised to see her off to the railway station on her departure. (No. 52 telephoned the source later to say that No. 51 was not able to keep his promise.) This was the last meeting the source had with No. 51. He gave her a copy of some of his poems (See Attachment I) and she gave him some English-language poetry.

Several days later, No. 52 told the source that No. 51 had again been called by the KGB and that all had gone well. The KGB had been satisfied with what No. 51 had told them about the source and they did not ask him to meet with the source again. No. 52 also told the source that No. 51 had not lost his job as a result of their meeting.

No. 51 told the source that his mother was a Russian and a Communist. She came from an aristocratic family. She was killed by the Germans while participating in underground activities. His father also died in the war. No. 51 has a younger brother who lives in Kiev. No. 51 described his political belief as Communist. He believes in communism, but is for separation of the Ukraine from Russia. He said his parents had died for communism and he will do likewise, but not for Russian oppression, even if it is called communism. He does not want to change the communist system but would like to remove Russian domination from the Ukraine.

No. 51 told the source that the CUT was in need of weapons. He said they were presently getting arms from Georgia and wondered what the chances were for getting arms from the United States. No. 51 told the source his alias in the CUT was TOROKO. In his opinion, only an armed underground is capable of liberating the Ukraine, and this is a task for the CUT. He does not believe the present government in Kiev will

be of any help to them, nor could the Kiev government or the CCP Ukraine do much good for the Ukrainians in general. He described members of the government in Kiev as little pawns completely subordinated to Moscow.

During one of their early meetings, No. 51 told the source that there was a conference in Alma-Ata in 1962 at which one of his friends represented the UkSSR. The source could not say what the conference was, except that it dealt with a linguistic policy for the future. There was a proposal from the Russian delegates to accelerate the assimilation of Non-Russian languages by introducing an "enriched" Russian. A Ukrainian representative spoke but he merely tried to avoid any concrete commitments. The Ukrainian was followed by a Georgian delegate who attacked the proposal of the Russian delegation and stressed the point that even when absolute communism is attained in Georgia, the Georgians would "manage quite well" with their own language. The Ukrainian delegate then spoke again and followed the example of the Georgian delegate. All other non-Russian delegates also rejected the Russian proposal.

No. 52 told the source that shortly after the KGB encounter No. 51 had regarding his possession of American cigarettes, the editors of Literaturna Ukraina refused to accept for publication a poem No. 51 had submitted. It was No. 52's opinion that after the editors have had sufficient time to satisfy themselves that No. 51 did not become a KGB agent, they would again accept his poems. No. 52 told the source that there is an editor on the staff of Literaturna Ukraina who rejects anything written by those he suspects have any connection with the KGB. (See identity sheet for biographic details on No. 51.)

No. 52

No. 52 is a student of physics in Kiev and a poet. He is one of the leaders of the CUF, a right-hand man to No. 51. The source received from No. 52 four poems written in his hand-writing. (See Attachment J. These poems have not been published. Two Ukrainian contemporary writers in the emigration were shown the four poems. They were of the opinion these lyric poems were of a high caliber. A Soviet Ukrainian poet of renown has also expressed a good opinion of No. 52's poetry.) No. 52 is scheduled to work in the defense industry after graduation. He has two more years before graduation. He said he is going to try to avoid the defense assignment by changing his profession to cinematography and moving to Tbilisi or Erevan, because to work in the defense industry means complete isolation, strict controls and the exclusion of any foreign travel. No. 52 lives in a dormitory, sharing one room with three others. For contacting him, he gave the source the telephone numbers of No. 13 and No. 51. He also gave her the address of No. 54 and asked her to place a subscription to Nashe Slovo (Our Word, the Ukrainian-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian Socio-Cultural Society in Warsaw for him using this address (No. 54's) when she got to Warsaw, which the source did. He said the newspaper would be for both himself and No. 51. No. 52's father is a medical doctor.

Following No. 51, is encounter with the KGB regarding the American cigarettes, No. 52 told the source that a friend of his at the university informed him that his (No. 52's) documents had been removed from the files for checking. No. 52 expected he would be summoned by the KGB. He told the source he and No. 51 regretted ever telling her about the incident because they felt it frightened her.

Several days previous to the source's departure from Kiev, No. 52 told her that his passport had disappeared. He thought he may have forgotten it at the home of a relative when he last visited or else that it had been taken by someone from his room at the dormitory. He said No. 51 had reproached him severely for his negligence, and told him the KGB would accuse him of giving or selling it to the source for use by the Americans. No. 52 told the source that if he couldn't find his passport he was going to leave Kiev.

No. 52 was not in favor of the source visiting private homes. He refused to accompany her when she visited No. 5. He also warned the source not to visit the home of No. 37, particularly in the company of No. 10, saying that No. 37 had a large book collection and that it might be taken away from him if source were seen visiting his home. No. 52 refused to accept anything from the source, with the exception of English-language books. He even refused to accept blouses which the source offered to him for his wife and the wife of No. 51.

In May 1963, the source attended an Evening of Poetry in Kiev which was scheduled to be held. It had been organized by No. 51 and No. 52, but it never did

take place because it was announced late and too few people came.

It was No. 52 who told the source about the arrest of 300 Ukrainian engineers in Kiev in January 1963. Reportedly, the engineers were planning to try to contact the Ukrainian emigration for the purpose of obtaining arms for their use in terrorist activities. No. 52 told the source he had known about their plans and was supposed to join the engineers but fortunately was unable to attend their meeting. The engineers were supposed to be tried in June 1963.

No. 53

No. 53 is a poet. The right side of his face is somewhat mutilated and, therefore, photographs in the press are always in profile. (See Dnipro, issue No. 3, 1963, page 73.) No. 51 and 52 told the source they suspected that No. 53 was working for the KGB. No. 51 told the source she would be approached by No. 53 and that she should tell him nothing about herself. No. 53 did approach the source. Details of approach not obtained. (See identity sheet for biographic information on No. 53.)

Arkadi RYVLIG is a Jew. He writes poetry in Russian. RYVLIG approached the source at the books exhibit. (The source thought it was RYVLIG who had approached her, although she was not positive it was really he.) He asked the source to take to the West some poetry which he had written and poetry written by No. 2, and he offered to introduce the source to No. 2. The source refused the poetry and the introduction to No. 2.

Evgeni EVTUSHENKO was met by the source in Leningrad at the book exhibit. They attended the ballet together. The source said EVTUSHENKO is a convinced communist and a Soviet nationalist. She was told by other Soviets that he has strong Party backing, that there were better poets than EVTUSHENKO in Leningrad and Moscow but that they lacked the special Party support which he enjoyed.

The Arts in Lvov

According to the source, Kiev had much more to offer in the field of arts and culture than did Lvov, particularly where opera and the theater were concerned. She was told that whenever an outstanding artist appears in Lvov, he is immediately transferred to Kiev or Moscow. Frequently the artists are bribed. BABIY, for example, whose salary in Lvov was 200 rubles per month is getting 400 rubles in Minsk. In Kiev and Moscow, salaries are even higher. In Lvov, on the other hand, people are much better dressed than in Kiev or Moscow.

Ukrainians from Brazil

The source was told that Soviet authorities had many problems with Ukrainians who had returned to the homeland from Brazil and other Latin American countries. They were disillusioned with what they had found in the Soviet "paradise", continually expressed their opposition to the regime. One of the things the source was told they do is to cross out names of candidates for "election" and substitute their own names on the voting ballots, disrupt meetings, etc.

Potential Defectors

A young man in Leningrad told the source that he had joined the Soviet Merchant Marine because he wants to defect to the West. The source gave him the address of an aunt in Great Britain and told him he could contact the aunt in the event he does defect.

Another young man (with whom the source talked in Kiev) who has been working in the Donbass told the source that he plans to defect to the West. His reason was that he wanted "to live like a human being". According to him, there were accidents occurring in the Donbas mines.

Mykola SEREDA

Several of the Ukrainian students with whom the source talked inquired about SEREDA. They wanted to know how he managed to defect, what he was doing now and where he was living. The source was told that SEREDA's father was a "high Soviet official".