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Eva PIDUBCHYSHYN ✓

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
VAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

SUBJECT: A Trip to the Ukraine in Sept 1963

SOURCE: A and B, interviewed at their home on 9 Nov 1963

DATE: 12 Nov 1963

1. According to the Source A and B visited the Soviet Union in Sept 1963 on a special research exchange scheme sponsored by the State Department. Though both are educated intelligent persons (A specializes in International Relations and B in Political science) otherwise they are rather naive, particularly in security matters and lack the necessary knowledge of Soviet Ukrainian reality. They were also not sufficiently familiar with Ukrainian politics, both - in the Ukraine and abroad.

A and B are known as good and active Catholics. A arrived to this country from Western Ukraine in 1937, prior to that she studied in Lvov; B was born in

crossed on 31 August 1963 the Polish-Soviet border via Przemysl. Polish custom control was very easy, Polish officers were friendly and "European". Contrary to them, The Soviet custom officers made a thorough search of suitcases and were tough, arrogant, almost insulting. In Mostyska the train was stopped for about 30 minutes and there were 8-10 customs officers performing the control of documents and the search of luggage. In their suitcases A and B had some religious articles like medallions, rosaries etc. Only one set of rosaries was left to each of them, and the rest they were told they could obtain on their departure from the Soviet Union.

The other, Soviet passengers watching indignantly the behaviour of custom officers showed obvious sympathy for A and B and after the custom officers left the train and it moved again, one young man approached

mother to her will age .

in talking to doctors attending her mother in LVOV and on other occasions Sources ascertained that physicians there were very much interested in American medical literature and asked Sources to send them some books. Sources planned to send some medical books to Dr VASYLCHENKO of LVOV and also to one or two doctors in ODESSA.

Beside meeting her relatives and friends in Inturist ~~office~~ Hotel Sources visited also many friends in LVOV privately . A knew very well LVOV (She studied there prior to her departure for the States in 1937) and had no trouble in moving around. She was also aware of the fact that there were "mikes" in the Inturist of which she was also reminded by a local friend .

5. Through her relatives and friends A (and B ) came across Ukrainian

✓PASHUK, Andriy - Docent, Director of the Department of Civil Law

✓HECHMASHCHOK, Fedir Matviyovych - Docent, Director of the Department of Ukrainian Literature;

✓KOHUPENKO, Anatoli Dmytrovych - Docent, Director of the Department of Dialect (Dialectical Materialism).

✓AGUROVA, Natalia Vasileyna - Senior lecturer at the Faculty of English Philology.

At the meeting, after the welcome, Prof MAKSYMOVICH informed briefly Sources about the great achievements LVOV made in scientific field and asked for a frank and friendly exchange of views. In the course of the latter he rejected the idea that there was Russification at the Universities, assured that the language of instruction was Ukrainian, and that only where lecturers

This was just the beginning of the new term and Lviv was virtually swarmed by youth.

7. In LVIV Sources were shown an English desiatyletka-school at Lomonosova street; Director: ~~SUKHOVERSKYI~~ or SUKHORUKYI Stepan Fedorovich, one of the teachers: ~~GOZDETSKA~~ or GOZDETSKA Sofia Ivanivna, GVOZDETSKA, ~~one~~ From the first grade children are taught there English and in English. Sources could easily converse with pupils from the 3rd or fourth grade ~~and they~~ who could also switch over without any difficulty to Ukrainian or Russian. Sources were told by SUKHOVERSKYI and GVOZDETSKA that there were in LVIV similar French and Spanish schools.

8. In LVIV Sources visited the magazin "Zhovten" where they were received by its chief-editor (at that time ~~INGULSKIY~~ INHULSKIY, Petro and his younger colleagues ~~IVANCHUK, Roman, young writer; ROMANYCHUK, Ivan- poet,~~

*editors chief*  
*ZHOVTEN*

and given jobs in spite of some protests of some local people against it. As a proof of that ROMANYCHUK went down to another room and brought one exemplar of "Vilna Ukraina" in which a short article by himself was published on the subject/ Pointing to it he stressed that they were writing now much in the local press to appeal to people to show "more heart" to those returned from prisons and camps.

Source A mentioned that she knew that from her native region stemmed a famous nationalist leader STEPANIAK and she wondered what had happened to him. One of the writers told her that STEPANIAK was just one of those rehabilitated and lived now in a village.

One of the writers (Source could not remember which one) asked Sources how was doing in New York KERNYTSKY Ivas', and ROMANYCHUK was interested

that indeed Lviv had been rebuilt and widely expanded ; new industries developed .

Sources were treated with champagne and cakes and on the whole the atmosphere was pleasant. Sources put some direct questions and expressed their critical views about Russification, suppression of the Ukrainian catholic church , ~~also~~. They were encountered with rather unconvincing "stale" phrases but general tendency of both: hosts and guests - was not to strain relations.

Next day Sources were visited by a young correspondent (aged about 30) of "Wilna Ukraina" who asked A to sign an article on what she had seen in Lviv, and <sup>on</sup> the champagne party at Mis'k rada. A read the article and pointed out that it was only about positive elements ~~etc~~ and lacked completely any <sup>negative</sup> ~~critical~~ ~~comment~~

*Top Secret  
Lviv*



on many sightseeing tours in KIEV and KHARKOV. His main job was, however, to "enlighten" A on emigro-politics and convince her to remain in the Ukraine promising Source A any position she wanted at Lviv or Kiev University.

Those "political talks" were supplemented by similar efforts of all kind of "organizers" ( Sources meant by this term KGB-officers ) who used all

possible occasions to induce her to stay in the Ukraine. Of course, they were very polite and tactful but on one or two occasions approached Sources without introducing themselves, even in hotel lobby to "converse" with them.

*Approved by [unclear]*

LEVISHCHENKO proposed also later on, in KHARKOV to A and B an encounter with MATVIEIKO, Myron, VERHUN and other former nationalists who stayed at that time according to Levishchenko in Kiev or Lviv. He also mentioned that he could show Sources the killer of Bandera "who was killed not by Stashynski but his (Bandera's) own friends from leadership".

*VERHUN who departed from Germany following health problems*

In ODESSA Sou<sup>o</sup>s had two formal receptions: o<sup>o</sup> at the University and the other with representatives of Ukrainian Writers of Odessa.

At the University their hosts were :

KIVBASYK, Samson Mykhailovych - Dean of the Faculty of history; Director of the  
the  
Department of the history of Ukrainian SSR;

VOROBAY, Petro Ivanovich - Docent of the Department of the history of the  
Ukrainian SSR;

CHUKHRIY, Panteleimon Hryhorovych - Docent of the Faculty of History of the  
USSR;

HOLOVKO, Ivan Danilovich - Docent of the Faculty of Modern History;

SYNYTSIN, Moysey Serheevich - Docent of the Faculty of Ancient History;

NEDZVIDSKYI, Andrei Volodymyrovych - Docent of the Faculty of Ukrainian  
Literature.

The talks was a replica of Lviv and Kiev conversations on achievements  
of the Ukraine under the communist regime in particular since Stalin's death

Russification and Russian politics in the Ukraine in general.

In ODESSA Sources visited the Synagogue where they met the chairman of Jewish Synagogue Community and were told by him that of 120,000 Jews residing now in the city only 200 -300 were coming to the Synagogue. (The whole population of Odesa he stated as 800,000. )

13. After two days stay in ODESSA Sources went by plane to SIMFEROPOL and from the Airport by car to YALTA. There they were accommodated at the hotel "Levadiya". Accompanied by a guide they ~~visited the city~~ <sup>did some sightseeing</sup>, went to the beach, ~~also~~. They heard only Russian spoken in the streets.

14. After 2 days in YALTA they returned by car to SIMFEROPOL and boarded a plane to KIEV. In KIEV they stayed for another two days and then left

МЧЛУНОВА, Zinaida Serheyivna - Dean of the Evening Faculty;

Кочан, Petro Yakovych - Docent, Dean of the Philological Faculty;

КОЛОДЯЗЬНИЙ, Andrii Stepanovich - Docent of the Faculty of Ukrainian  
Language;

НИЗЬКОМЕТСЬ, Anastasiya Maksymivna - Docent of the Faculty of the History  
of Ukrainian Literature;

БАЛАКА, Iven Torentiyovich - Docent, Director of the Faculty of the  
History of Ukrainian Literature.

As usual the conversation was mainly concentrated on achievements of the  
Ukraine in recent years in educational, cultural, economic <sup>and other</sup> ~~and~~ fields, and  
rejection of Sources' attacks against Russification and other negatives of the  
Soviet reality in the Ukraine. Sources, in particular A, were quite

17. While in KSHAROV Source A was asked by a correspondent and LEVISHCHENKO himself to sign a 22 pages article on what she had seen and liked in the Soviet Union. It was similar to that of LVOV and after some reluctance, on insistence and begging of LEVISHCHENKO and others she signed it in presence of B. In Source's opinion they wanted to have such "signed articles" not as much for publication as ~~as~~ for assurance that in case the person concerned will in the future attack them (like Marusia <sup>✓</sup>BEK) they will be able to counteract these attacks with "signed statements" to the contrary.

18. Source A brought with her from LVOV a petition of an elderly man addressed to the Prokuratura demanding <sup>to explain</sup> why he was arrested ~~for~~ the second time and subjected to all kind of deprivation and tormenting. He asked her, eventually, to publish it abroad. The letter was written in

1. The New Ukrainian Underground

Through her relatives and friends in LVCV Source was contacted with Ukrainian Underground. The representatives of the latter asked Source to put them in touch with a Ukrainian political group abroad which she will consider to be most suitable for them. They also asked her about the possibility to get in the future in contact with American authorities in order to get eventually political and material help. Above all, the Underground would like to convince Americans that it existed and was active. On the other hand, according to Source the Underground people did not fully trust Americans, as they were very critical of US policy making it naive, shortsighted, and passive. Therefore, the emphasis was put on contacts with Ukrainian political group abroad, as for the time being.

Source refused to give any names or other conclusive data

explained it to Source one of his friends in a small town might have no organized "net" in the old sense but if needed he could always muster 20-25 people to do a job. He knew them and they trusted him.

c/ Source was planning to visit the Ukraine next year and should bring with her contacts to the Underground from the emigration. She should also tell the Underground what were the chances and requirements for convincing Americans that there was an Underground in the Ukraine.

Source <sup>promised</sup> ~~agreed~~ to bring them contacts from the emigration and in case she will share all her secrets with C's group, she would like to be given proper instructions.

If Source should fail to get a visa to Ukraine she was to go only to Poland and arrange for ~~contacts~~ making contact with the Underground representatives from the Ukraine in Poland. Source refused to be specific but from what she vaguely indicated the Underground might have its people also in Poland.

d/ While depending contacts with emigration to the

mainly historical and other literature, and in addition to be used in their work; warm cloths, good shoes and boots, wool materials, sweaters for couriers and other people doing much travelling, plus nylons, other textiles and materials to be sold for obtaining money necessary to finance the underground's ~~work~~ activities.

f/ A great importance in the new underground is put on religious matters and revival of religious feelings among ~~the~~ people. The fight for Church is unseparable from the political struggle of Ukrainian nation.

(N.B. Source is known as a devoted catholic.)

g/ ~~1<sup>st</sup>~~ <sup>X</sup> ~~1<sup>st</sup>~~ KHA KOV shortly before Sources left for Moscow, A was approached by two men from the Underground (in her opinion) who told her that they followed Source on her way from Lvov and now they could leave A and B alone. Source pretended that they did not know what was all that about and the two men disappeared as suddenly as they <sup>had</sup> ~~had~~ reached her <sup>and B</sup> then near



j/ From their people with access to the party-tops the underground had the information that recently at an Obkom meeting it was disclosed that there existed a strong illegal religious life in Lvov-oblast and therefore the party-cadres had to increase their efforts against Ukrainian "camouflaged" catholicism. It was stated that there were still 300 Ukrainian catholic priests who had refused to sign the conversion to Orthodoxy ("Nepidpyschyky"). On this occasion Source was told that late summer 1963 there were some searches of former priests by the KGB.

At the same <sup>party</sup> meeting it was said that a new Ukrainian underground became active in Lvov-oblast, too, and all party-members were called to <sup>increase their</sup> vigilance.

k/ The representatives of the underground in LVCV suggested that the emigration should establish some sort of its own "Committee for cultural contacts" in order to use it for maintaining contacts with people in the Ukraine.

2. Characteristic of Ukrainian emigration by Levischenko

According to Source A - LEVISHCHENKO tried to impress her with profound knowledge of everything about the emigration. He mentioned many addresses, names etc that were completely new to Source A and they could not memorize them. Anyway, he concentrated mainly on three political groups abroad: Lebedivtsi, Molnykivtsi, Banderivtsi.

His characteristic of each of them was as following:

Lebedivtsi - are intelligent and sophisticated people who seem to know what they want and who have perhaps even learned a little bit from the past. With those people one could eventually talk.

Molnykivtsi - are half and half - with some of them one could talk, with others not. Some of them seem to be willing to look for new approaches and ~~new groups~~ vistas /but the others are still looking to the past instead to the future.

Banderivtsi - with those one could not talk at all.

with Ukrainian emigration, and especially with emigré-intelligentsia. The latter - provided it will come with pure intentions - should visit the Ukraine even if they had some minor sins in the past. The Soviet Ukrainian Government pardoned all those who made at one time or another mistakes, there were many amnesties after Stalin's death, "and one should look forward and not back".

The Soviet Ukrainians are very eager not only in having emigres come as guests to the Ukraine but to develop some relationship with them abroad as well. For instance, Ukrainians abroad make all kinds of Artistic exhibits, why couldn't their compatriots in the Soviet Ukraine participate in them by sending their pictures, books and other objects to be exhibited together with those of emigres? They (in the Ukraine) would gladly do so.

Or, why to steal a few grams of Ukrainian soil to smuggle it out of the Ukraine when they (in Kiev) could supply the emigration with it just like they did in case of STASIUK of New York?

In my opinion, there are many other planes on which

1. Queues for bread in cities

Immediately after their arrival to LVOV Sources observed long queues for bread. It was Monday, Sept 2, 1960, and the queues were seen **all** over the city wherever they went. Initially, this was explained by guides **as** a temporary breakdown of delivery service. Later on, in Kiev LEVISHCHENKO himself admitted that there was an acute shortage of bread but the Government "will solve it pretty soon!". Long queues Sources saw also in Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov and Poltava.

Sources' friends told them in LVOV and POLTAVA that in kolhosps not a single gram of wheat was given this year to kolhospyks and the situation was much worse than in previous years. The shortage of bread caused panic not only among the population but also in some highest party echelons.

of further development of the Russian SFSR.

## 2. Strikes in the Ukraine

Source was told in LVOV by her friends that in 1961 or 1962 there were massive strikes of workers in KREMENCHUG. In winter 1963 workers of LVOV-AUTOBUS PLANT struck for several days. Finally the authorities made some concessions but soon afterwards all the leaders and activists of the strike were sent to other places out of LVOV. Similar strike with similar consequences took place in 1962 at K.H.T.Z. in KHARKOV.

Late spring 1963 about 100 nurses from Lvov-hospitals were sent to other places incl. Russian SFSR, for participation in a "sitting strike".

## 3. Metropolit Slipyi and "hostages"

Source's friends in LVOV asked about Metropolit Slipyi. When Source informed them that some people among emigration were critical of Metropolit's "passivity" ~~and~~ she was told that Metropolit cannot behave differently

5. Foreign Broadcasts

People in the Ukraine listen to foreign broadcasts. They don't do it in groups but individually. Those having private sets spread then the news around. The VOA and Liberty is relatively well received in Kharkov and Poltava regions. In Western Ukraine people listen more to the Vatican Radio, BBC, Free Europe (in Polish). The BBC is rather popular also in Eastern Ukraine.

In Western Ukraine people complained about abandonment of mass-services by the Radio Vatican. They asked Source to convey their wishes to introduce it again.

6. Protests and demonstrations of Ukrainian students

Source was told in Lviv that in ~~1944~~ May and June 1941 there were demonstrations of Ukrainian students in classes of Lviv University against Russian to be used in lectures. It came to squabbles between Ukrainians

1. LEVISHCHENKO, Mykhailo Olexandrovych - Ukrainian, party member, born 1914, 5'8, dark blond, blue eyes, oval face; does much gesticulating when talks. Source has his picture on the film she made in Kharkow and promised to lend it to C.

He is senior official of the Committee for Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries in Kiev. Speaks very fine Ukrainian, intelligent, well read. Very well informed about the Ukrainian emigration in the States, and in general

2. TIMOFEEVA, Olexandra O. - Russian, Director of the Inturist in LVI 5'8 - 5'9, high bosom, brunette, aged 50, stems from Moscow, intelligent, speak only Russian. Seemed to be very understanding and humane person. She helped much Source to care for Source's mother after the latter's ~~stroke~~ stroke.

3. \* BILOZUB, Afanasiy Ivanovich - chief of the Service Bureau (Byuro Obsluzhevaniya) at the Hotel Inturist in Lvov. Ukrainian, party-member, <sup>1945</sup> typical KGB officer, aged 52, ~~5'8~~ 5'8, slim, blond with parting, spoke very fine Ukrainian, well dressed, good manners.

4. PASHUK, Andrei Yosynovych - Ukrainian from region of PIDNATSI, West Ukraine. Docent, Director of the Faculty of Civil Law at the Lviv University. Aged 53-55, seemed to be a good man. Stressed his birth in the Western Ukraine

<sup>НЕБОРЯЧОК</sup>  
5. \* NEBORIACHOK, Fedir Matviyovych - Director of the Faculty of Ukrainian Literature at the Lvov University, <sup>1913</sup> aged 50. Put rather provocative questions at the meeting at the university "ascertaining" very often whether this or that problem interested Sources as Ukrainians or as Americans.

6. IN. SKYI, Petro - Ukrainian, aged 40, at that time (Sept 1943) chief editor of "Zhovten'" in Lviv. Quite sympathetic, intelligent, well read.

<sup>CRYGORCHUK</sup>  
7. HRYHORCHUK, fnu - Ukrainian, aged 30, 5'7, black hair, long face, ve <sup>D.B. 1943</sup>  
arrogant and self-assured. All the time made notes and "conducted" the encounter with writers in Lviv. An "organizer" <sup>in Lviv</sup> heading KGB of floor.

8. ROMANYCHUK, Ivan - Ukrainian, aged 30, poet (lyrics), employed with "Zhovten'" in Lviv. Slightly attacked emigration and was much interested in it. Asked about poet MALANIUK of New York.

9. MELNYCHUK, fnu - Ukrainian, widow of MELNYCHUK, former editor of "Zhovten'". Aged 28-30, pretty, blonde, well dressed.

10. YAGODZINSKYI Apolon Ilyichorovich - chairman of the Vykonkom of Lviv MiskRada - aged 55-60, member of communist Underground during the German occupation.

<sup>POHREBYAK</sup>  
11. POHREBYAK, Volodymyr Maksimovich - Ukrainian, aged 60, also member of communist underground during German occupation.

According to LEVISHCHENKO either YAGODZINSKYI or POHREBYAK - Source could not remember which one anyway, one of them was working in high position as Volkdeutch in Gestapo HQs in LVIV during the war while in reality serving the Soviets, and the other was Director of shoe-factory at the same time supplying German Army. The latter had merited even many German praises for his excellent work while at the same time he sabotaged the production by impregnating a part of military shoes with special chemicals ruining the shoes when put in water or mud.



12. Dr LUCYK, fnu (LUTSYK) - local Ukrainian, medical doctor who was in charge of treatment of Source's mother in LVOV. He came regularly to the IPTurist to Source's mother and was very careful not to say anything compromising him. All the time he praised the Soviet medicine, "wondered" how was it ~~im~~ possible that American doctors could not save President Kennedy's child or to cure John Foster Dulles. When Source's mother "braked" him with pointing out that he was talking nonsense as there was not sufficient supply of medicine nowadays in the Soviet Union, Dr LUTSYK pretended ~~to~~ not to have heard what she said and continued his "talk" in the same way as before.

Володимир Лохвинець  
м. Одеса, вересень 1963

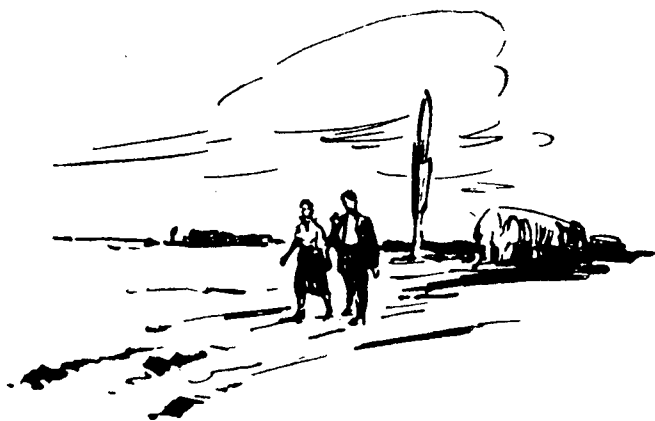


Імалія  
ОЗВАНЕНКО

ПОВІСТІ

ОДЕСЬКЕ  
КНИЖКОВЕ  
ВИДВНИЦТВО  
1 9 6 3

V. LOHVYNENKO



Mykhailo Olexandrovych LEVCHENKO

Материним рослині Одеської  
рідні С Н У - Марії Клецької  
Єві Пиддубинені з побачен-  
ням "Справ здоров'я і чести"

V. BEREZINSKYI of Odessa

Красивими і чудовими  
малюнками Марії Клячко  
на Євї Кізюльській  
іно з радістю за слово  
Кочеру по перу.

Харківський університет

LAVRUSHYN, Rector of  
Kharkiv Uni

ректор Лаврушин Володимир Петрович  
Декан вечернього факультету доцент Толубова  
Зініда Сергіївна.

Завідуючий кафедрою історії України  
доцент Рибаків Іван Клименті-  
ович.

Декан філологічного факультету доцент Карпи  
Петро Ілєвич.

Доцент кафедри української мови Колодезний  
Антон Степанович.

Those present at the reception at Lviv University and their  
signatures:

Іванчук Антоні

Москвичук, Греческу

Заб'ялук

Каспезьон

Цубіроноу урар

і урар

Лоб. дерн. Гурб.

Александр Федір Магвютер

Григорук Микола

Аусприобит  
генерал полковник  
инженер 1-го ранга

Замкирник Янае Генарович  
доцент-історик.

Яурова Наташа Васильевна

ст. учитель преподаватель

русского языка в школе

Максимович Микола Григорович



Those present at the reception at the Lviv Misk' Rada and their signatures :

Dr. Mary Klachko  
423 West 118 Street  
New York, N. Y. 10027  
U. S. A.

Eva Pidubcheska

визначеному Львівській Мисській Раді  
визначеному Антони Гурзову

Господжа Володимир Мискивська.

Inna KHRYSTENKO - Ukrainian writer in Kharkov

Сарогим землѣнам мѣм  
Марти Ринко та Еї Прудубини.  
и Добру зрадкѣ  
Інна Кристинѣ  
19/IX - 1963.



Інна Саргів.  
Кристенко



Мамовні мамі!

Дзвоніла до Вас і навіть була в  
„Інтурпеді“, але Вас не застала.  
Діти, не вдержали слова.

А якщо мамі вдалося і гай,  
надзвонить мені завтра на Стіну  
Кієвський (т. 7-11-53).

Секретаріві скажіть, щоб поклали  
мені до телефону. Я буду там  
з 1-го дня до 3-х.

З повагою

Лілія Дубинська

Амгратуро-  
художни ша  
ромаско-  
поитинни

EMICT

P. INHULSKYI



М. Мортець

18-630

Мортець Мортець  
не зроби не зроби (було  
всунути) не пакувати (було)  
всунути в мортець

I. HAIDAENKO

Библиотечка моряка

И. ГАЙДАЕНКО

Пусть  
СВЕТЯТ  
Маяки

ВЫПУСК ПЕРВЫЙ

*отдел  
1907*