

Subject: ~~HRyciuk, Tamara~~ aka: HRYTCZUK GRYOZUK
of 1, Carrefour de Villereuse, Geneva, Switzerland, Tel. 36 96 84

Home address in France: 6, rue Guy Moquet

Choisy-le-Roi (Seine)

d.o.b. ca. 19~~48~~³³ in Approached by British IS in Corsica in 1960. Approached

Source: Accessways 129

by Soviet IS in Geneva in 1968.
Writes for ASAF (small French language
bulletin on Afro-Asian affairs
published in Geneva by P. YEREMIEV)

Date: 14 Apr 1964

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DOC. MICRO. SER.

*Olexandrivka
near Rovno, USSR*

No 201

1. C was introduced to Subject by YEREMIEV P., of 1, Carrefour de

Villereuse, Geneva on 14 Apr 1964 at Y's apartment. One of Y's rooms is

occupied by Subject and during C's visit to Y the latter suggested to
Ukrainian

meet one of ^Astudents in Geneva, i.e. the Subject. After a short talk

at Y's aptment C went with Subject for ^{lunch} ~~dinner~~ and then returned to her

quarters. They talk altogether for about 4 hours. Subject just graduated

from Interpreter's School in Geneva (a 3years course in modern languages)

and was looking for ^Ajob. She was glad "to talk to late Lubko's friend"

and made a few compliments to Prolog and the late L. Ort. In the beginning

she seemed to be very tense almost frightened but slowly relaxed and felt
at ease.

2. According to Subject she was born 1933 in OLEXANDRIVKA near

ROVNO, West Ukraine. In mid-thirties her parents went to France wherefrom

they returned to West Ukraine in 1938 or 1939. There they were overrun

by the Red Army in Sept 1939. 1947 S's father was sent to Poland to help

as agronomist in organizing PGRs and in 1949 together with his family

succeeded to get back to France.

3. Shortly after Bandera's murder in 1959 Subject was interroga-

ted several times by French Surete. They asked her about her relationship

with Bandera's daughter Natalka (they were friends), whether she had been to.

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(There is a 201
on Subject under
name
HRyciuk
201-2824)

Bandera's house in Munich and what was her opinion about Bandera-family.

In Subject's view Surete suspected at once that it was a murder and implied that she might help them in uncovering the truth about it.

4. During the same series of interrogations Subject was asked about her contacts with SHEVCHENKO from KIEV whom she had met in VIENNA at the Youth Festival in 1958 and wanted to know what she was doing there. In particular, they wanted to know what she was supposed to do for the Prolog. Subject told them instructions she was given by late Lubko. Surete knew that Dr K.M. was a representative of Prolog in Paris. Their opinion about Prolog was that it seemed to be a socialist-orientated organization, doing similar work as the Russian NTS and they (Surete) did not approve of such activities.

5. Particularly detailed data Surete wanted to have about her contacts with ^{ref} ~~MIKUSHKA~~ ^{for} of Soviet Embassy in Paris, 2 Soviet students, and ~~approached Tamara GRYCIUK of Paris~~ members of Viryovka Ensemble. Subject told Surete all she knew.

6. Sometime in May 1958 MIKUSHKA tried to recruit Subject to work for him as a secretary of Ukrainian Delegation to UNESCO in Paris. He promised good pay and 2 months vacations which she had to spend either in Kiev or in Crimea. Her job were to find out and take care of young French Ukrainians and induce them to accept Soviet Ukrainian scholarships and to study in the Soviet Union. She was also to organize trips of young people in groups to the Ukraine under auspices of Ukrainian Mission to the UNESCO. MIKUSHKA was very critical about Ukrainian emigration in France and told Subject that her job would be, "in brief", to help him in finishing off "the rotten emigree band". Subject was also to arrange aid from the Mission to old French Ukrainians and stateless emigreed who were in need of being taken care of.

MIAKUSHKA seemed to be quite well informed about emigre-politics in France and spent much time on depicting "in black color" emigre-reality.

Subject told her parents about her contact with MIAKUSHKA and his attempt to recruit her. S's father was very much worried and finally advised her to go to meetings with MIAKUSHKA but refuse to work for him. His explanation was that she should "maneuver" in order not to compromise herself and to spare their relatives in Volynia (Ukraine) eventual persecution.

7. MIAKUSHKA wanted also Subject to give him informations on various people. Thus, he was very much interested in

a/ ROMANIUK, Anatol, a graduate in political science of Louvain Uni., who at one time occupied responsible position at the office of Congo-Governor;

b/ Dr MARKUS, Vasyl of Paris whom MIAKUSHKA - in Subject's opinion - mixed up with Another MARKUS, whose Christian name was Joseph and who lived in Versailles. Joseph was visited at night by Sovs and consequently was also interrogated by Surete. The latter also confused both Markuses. Anyway, C. should convey to Markus Vasyl from Subject that he was happy to emigrate in time to the States because otherwise he had been interrogated too, like, for instance ZHUKOVSKY;

c/ ZHUKOVSKY of Paris, a known activist of the OUN -Melnyk.

MIAKUSHKA wanted their addresses, biographic data, what they were doing, what were their family relations aso.

8. During interrogations Surete suggested that Subject work for them and promised their help in naturalization. Subject refused to and only early 1964 was granted French citizenship.

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[] 9. Subject refused to work for Surete because she did not want to put herself ~~in~~ in position of ~~REPETYLO~~, Olga of Paris (Home address: 21 rue d'Aligre, Le Pecq, S. et O.). The latter agreed to work for French Intelligence and was sent by them to Kiev in 1961. There again - as Subject was told by Repetylo herself - she was approached by a Ukrainian who wanted her to stay in the Ukraine or to work for Sovs in France. One night, in Kiev, Repetylo was called by telephone from her hotel to a nearby park and a friend of her ~~from~~ Kiev was waiting there. He pulled out a bottle of champagne and when drinking suggested she should stay and work for Soviet Ukraine. Repetylo refused to but when she returned to France the Surete did not believe her fully and subjected her to a severe interrogation and pressure. That had quite an impact on Repetylo and "she changed very much". "She was quite disappointed in everybody".

10. Miakushka and Surete were not the only ones that wanted Subject to work for them. In 1960 when Subject was interned on Corsica together with other Ukrainians from Paris because of Khrushchov's visit, she was approached by a British journalist who proposed her to move to England and work for the British. The journalist was in company of his Australian friend named BLUNDEN, Godfrey, author of "A Room on the Route" (published by Buntan Books, New York). Subject was given this book by the author himself and she showed it now to C.

[] The English journalist knew about her uncle Boris VASYLETIKO-MELNYCHUK who served with Polish Army of Gen Anders and worked for British intelligence. The Englishman simply suggested that Subject might join her uncle in England. Subject did not know, however, whereabouts of her uncle now. At one time Rev Mykhailo KORZHAN promised to find uncle's address but did not keep his promise.

11. After troubles with Surete Subject went to Geneva, Switzerland to study at the Interpreter School. She was approached there by Sovs again who wanted her to give up writing for YEREMIEV'S "Asafa" (a small bulletin in French on Afro-Asian affairs) and leave his apartment altogether. Subject could not remember (till the very end) the name of the Soviet though she described him as aged 35-40, Ukrainian, blond, blue eyes, narrow nose,
 ▽ -shaped face . He brought her various Soviet publications, among them : "Partiya Vede", "Istoriya Kieva", "Silske Hospodarstvo URSSR", "Vitchyzna", "Istorychnyi Zhurnal" and other.

He even tried to court her but she still could not remember his name. He also told Subject that they (Sovs) could easily make trouble for Yeremiev but since he will soon die of age anyway ,there was no ^o pint to make any extra efforts. The Sov implied that they could exert strong pressure throu Swiss authorities. Spied to recruit Tamara GRAYCIUK

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Subject remembered another Sov, a physician, named PONOMARENKO, fnu, ^{d.o.b. ca 1924} high official in the International Red Cross, in Geneva. PONOMARENKO was Ukrainian, aged 40, 5'9, long ^{ish} oval face, brown curly hair, of Zhytomir, Ukraine. In March 1964 he called Subject to his office and proposed her to work for him as his secretary. Subject refused because she was not very strong in ~~her~~ English . Besides, Subject felt that PONOMARENKO probably approached her on instruction from MIKUSHKA'S friends.

12. The Sov who courted Subject was interested also in an Indian boy friend of her whom ^{was going} at one time she ~~even planned~~ to marry. She thought the main reason for Sov's interest in the Indian was ~~in~~ the latter's help in editing Yeremiyev's "Asafa" (the Indian wrote one or two articles) and receptions at Indian and other Asian and African Embassies and private parties to which the Indian used to ~~take~~ take the Subject.

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13. Early 1964 Subject was proposed a job as lecturer of Russian at an American school near Paris. It was done by an American physician named BARNES. His address: CWO Leonard BARNES, 317 TAC Hosp. ,APO 259, US Forces # 90 253

In Subject's opinion this offer had also something to do with intelligence and Barnes was acting only as a spotter. (Subject used the term "intermediary")

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14. Subject's good friend is WARMAN, Anna of Warsaw 10, ul. Armiji

d.c.b. 1940 in Poland

Ludowej 6; in Geneva : rue des Doulangers 6.

She is Jewish, Polish citizen, daughter of a high Polish Justice ; student of modern languages at the Subject's school, "very fond of Arab boy friends", does some translation work for Tunisian Embassy. Warman's father is suffering from cancer and might die any time. Warman told Subject that after her father dies she will resettle for good in the West because she did not like to live in Poland.

15. After C. described himself as Sovietologist , Subject recommended Dr SORGE, fnu and TROTSKY (a Ukrainian) of Zuerich as those who would be quite interesting to talk about Soviet affairs.

She also asked C whether Prolog was doing now anything similar to "Vienna Festival" because she would be always willing to help late Lubko's friends.