

Subject: PYTLAR, Olena of YAVORIV near Lvov, at the present with her sister W. LOZYNSKI of 2331 West Rice Street, Chicago, Ill.

Source: *Carl and George*

Date: 26 Aug 1964

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1. Subject arrived late April 1964 from YAVORIV, obl. LVOV to CHICAGO, Ill. to her sister Mrs W. LOZYNSKI who sponsored her immigration to the States. Subject will not however stay in this country but will proceed to her son Orest PYTLAR of Sidney, Australia, to join him there for good. Subject's immigration papers for Australia should be already in this country and hopes to be processed soon.

Subject is Ukrainian, aged 73, widow, her husband - legal notary - died in SUDOVA WYSZNIA, near LVOV in 1954. After his death Subject moved to YAVORIV, where she lived as pensioner in Chervonoarmijska Street.

Subject is graduate of grammar school, of higher than average intelligence but with not too good memory for her age.

Under Polish regime, prior to WW II, Subject's husband was employed in his profession in SUDOVA WYSZNIA. During the war they moved to VIENNA, Austria. After arrival of Soviets to Vienna Subject's husband decided to return voluntarily to West Ukraine " because he wanted to die in his native land". Their son OREST refused to repatriate and went to Fuerth/Nuernberg and then Munich, Germany. After their return to SUDOVA WYSZNIA in 1945 on a regular repatriation scheme the Soviet authorities took no reprisals against Subject and her husband but rather to the contrary, they favored them to some extent as an example for others.

PYTLAR, Orest - graduate of Geneva University ( major in economics) during and after WW II maintained contacts with the OUN and at one time worked in Germany in paropaganda dept. In late 40's he immigrated to Australia and at the present is employed with a bank in SIDNEY. He is married and has one daughter.

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Subject's husband, after their return to SUDOVA VESINIA from VIENNA in 1945, did not want to work as a notary and instead was employed as a purchase agent for a local restaurant. In this capacity he had to do quite a lot of travelling to nearby villages and to Lviv.

2. Subject was interviewed at the house of her brother GNUCHA V., of Kerkhanson, N.Y. immediately after we learned that Subject had some message from artists in the Ukraine.

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MESSAGE FROM ARTISTS IN THE UKRAINE

1. According to Subject she had brought with her an oral message from two artists from the Ukraine to those colleagues abroad who used to convey some printed and other material to people in Kiev and Lvov. As she told it Ca, it happened like that: shortly before her departure to the States, early or mid-April 1964, she was visited by two young artists at her house. One of the artists introduced himself as A and was the same young man she had met at the Shevchenko-concert in Lvov, in March 1964. He was then an orderly or rather usher and gave her one of the best seats when urged to do it by Subject's cousin G and her friends. This concert was formally organized by Komsomol but in reality by young Ukrainian intellectuals, primarily poets, writers and painters, who used this occasion for turning Shevchenko celebration into a genuinely patriotic affair. Not a single ~~language~~ speech was in Russian, not one single Russian song or poem was performed. A young girl quoting excerpts of opinions expressed by various foreign writers and poets about Shevchenko, did not omit a Georgian poet who stressed the fact that Shevchenko was the one <sup>who</sup> ~~for~~ aspired for independent free Ukraine. Referring to those young intellectuals Subject mostly used term "the underground" though as she confirmed they were not formally organized and were not of the sort of underground "we had had before". But nevertheless she called them "underground" because they were the only active exponents of Ukrainian patriotism today and acted "to some extent at least illegally".

Subject did not remember the name of the other young man who came to her with A. At the end of the interview with Ca when shown the she thought this was him. the colleague of

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and her husband  
(See picture)  
maintain close contact with Ukrainian young intellectuals,  
mainly poets, writers, painters and students, in KIEV who visit them quite often  
in BRIUKHOVYCHI or LVIV. They supply them usually with all kind of  
pre-war nationalist literature like "Literary Scientific Mercury" and others  
that could be still procured in West Ukraine. There is a very great demand  
for such material in Kiev and in Eastern Ukraine in general.

and (presumably) M told Subject the following during  
their visit in April, 1964: they want her to convey to proper people in the  
USA that any conveying over of literature or messages from abroad should be  
done very carefully and directly to two men only: M of Moscow  
and K of Lviv. The third one to whom one could still recently  
hand over materials from abroad was V but not any longer as  
he had been compromised by a L, American-Ukrainian girl, guide of  
US Graphics Exposition. L while recently in KIEV conveyed through  
a set up agent of the KGB, a young student from KHARKOV or in KHARKOV -  
here Subject could not remember exactly - either some messages or books  
from artists (khudozhnyky) to M. As a result of that M  
had had some trouble with the KGB. A and M told also Subject that  
they knew that this KGB agent-provocateur was maintaining or going to  
maintain correspondence with L.

Subject did not know whether M was arrested or what precisely  
they meant by "the trouble". Anyway, this was an example how the things should not  
be done and in order to avoid such mishaps in the future they insisted  
on delivering from now on everything from "khudozhniki" abroad only to the  
two people: M and K, and on doing it directly without any intermediaries

Subject was not told last name of M by A and his colleague.

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Only here, in the States when she met ONYSHEVICH, Zenon of New York, (a young Ukrainian painter) and assuming that he might ~~possibly~~ either have something to do with or give her a lead to "khudozhniki" - friends of L. , she asked <sup>him</sup> ~~her~~ about L. and learned that her last name was , of . ONYSHEVICH should have told that ~~is~~ another "khudozhnik" GHEBESH-NIOWSKI, Mykhailo of New York, too. The former did not, however, pay any serious attention to what Subject told him. She did not tell him, "of course", the names of ~~subject~~ people in the Ukraine. G is the only one to whom she mentioned H, K, A . She is, actually, not sure whether A was really A or perhaps ~~K~~ ~~had~~ ~~called~~ ~~himself~~ so on this occasion. Then, after reflecting for a while, she thought that probably A was not K because she had met previously A's brother who lived also in LVIV and belonged to "khudozhniki".

A and his colleague did not <sup>want</sup> Subject take anything written with her because they were afraid this might be found and she will be compromised. They asked however to learn by heart a poem by <sup>late</sup> SYMONENKO entitled "To My Brothers Kurds". It was a very patriotic poem, comparing the lot of Kurds with that of Ukrainians, and urging Kurds to fight for their independence. Subject could not however learn this poem.

A and his colleague showed her also some other mimeographed poems by SYMONENKO and by others which were being circulating all the time among students and other young people in the Ukraine. She did not, however, remember titles or authors.

A and his colleague had no other messages and only in general told Subject that she should convey to emigration a request for more activity abroad directed toward people's interests. "Whatever positive they do abroad - they told me - it has its repercussions here and helps us accordingly". They particularly stressed ~~the~~

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importance and effectiveness of "voices and actions in our defense on the part of Western and newly emerged nations" and the emigration should increase its efforts to find among them friends and support.

Subject promised C not to disclose to anyone else the names of M., K., and A. and the contents of her message, on the whole.

2. According to another source of ours (B.K.) who spoke with Subject prior to her meeting with C, Subject <sup>she supposed</sup> should have told her relatives here that H. was probably arrested and that I. met the agent-provocateur in KHARKOV. She was not specific as to whether she met the two "Khudoshniks" at her home or in Lviv, or at <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ in ~~the~~. So far, no one anywhere here mentioned names of I. and K., as told by Subject to C.

3. A. was described by Subject as slim, brown hair, about 25-28, has a brother (in Lviv who is also "Khudoshnik"). The other one was wearing glasses. Then she identified him as DRACH. She was however not absolutely sure about him, either.

4. According to I. (as was confirmed in ~~his~~ interview with C on 25 Aug 1964) she had been not to KHARKOV at all. During her 5 day sojourn in Kiev she met on the second day of her stay a J.I. who stated his address as

J.I. approached her in a restaurant in which she dined with KASIYAN, Vasili (painter and graphic) whom she met in Moscow. KASIYAN took care of I. in Kiev. Introduced her to

... gave also ( ) one of his novels entitled " ( ) and asked to publish it abroad but without his name. (N.B. The novel is poor from both; literary and political standpoints.) ... was given also a collection of his poems "Second Birth" ("Druhe Narodzennia") published by Kharkiv Book Publishing House in 1959 with a dedication: "To Dear ... with respect and reverence on the day of encounter in capital-city of Kiev".

... did not think that there might be anything wrong with ... and she asked him to convey some books to ... He gladly agreed to do it moreover that in the meantime she gave him some books too. As far as she can remember there were no Brolog- publications among the books given to ... through ... gave some of her own books mostly on new art/ and one or two collections of poems published abroad.

They also exchanged addresses and in the meantime (here in USA) ... received a letter from ... She will write him eventually a letter, too. ... remembered that when giving her ... a reproduction or postcard she signed it also from " ...".

5. According to Subject, ... is a painter, a specialist in restoration of paintings, at the present employed with a museum in LVOV. He is Ukrainian, aged 44, married to ... is a Ukrainian patriot, under Germans a former nationalist, at one time/has been with Ukrainian or German police. Subject used the term "Schutzmannschaft" and could not explain whether Ukrainian or German. (N.B. Subject told B.K. that ... was probably even with the UFA but did not mention "Schutzmannschaft".)

After arrival of Sovs to West Ukraine ... was arrested by NKVD, sentenced to death, then commuted to life sentence, deported to Siberia and worked in mines.

In 1954 he was released and returned to LVOV as one of first returnees. He was registered in LVOV. According to Subject at that time the returnees were allowed to register in Lvov and only some time afterwards they had to go to the countryside.

AB, CC lives in his own house <sup>house</sup> they three children, his wife is now unemployed. Though repressed under Stalin he does not seem to hide his patriotic feelings now- because as he puts it- "what else could they do for me that I had not experienced before".

BB's wife is Ukrainian, from Western Ukraine, born in Lviv, aged 37. She had also something to do with the underground. Among other things she travelled to Ukrainian prisoners in Siberia. She studied at the Ivan Franko University (started with Ukrainian literature but then took also some other courses.) Subject thought that she finished her studies. "But it was not easy for her." In her first year at the University CC was asked whether she believed in God. After confirmative reply she was thrown out of Uni and only later on, due to efforts of a KGB officer who lived in her parents house in Lviv, she was re-registered. The same officer found CC a job in an archiv that was under control of the kind KGB, after her graduation. Subject could not describe what of archives it was but she was positive that CC called it "the archives of the KGB". CC was not, however, involved in any KGB activities as such. After marriage, or actually when she was to get her second child, CC was advised by a friend of her, another lady working there, (a Ukrainian from Poltava), to resign from her job because "someone" was getting interested in her husband and herself and this was also certain that she will be sacked ~~anyway~~ anyway.



Legend to Part II:

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- A - Bohdan of Lviv, Lnu
- LB - LIMYTSKIY, Petro of BRUKHOVYCHI, near LVIV
- CG - LIMYTSKIY, Vira, wife of Petro, nee WOLGOSDANSKA
- DD - SMISHLEVICH, Oksana of 27 Edor Ave, South Orange, N.J. at the present in the Soviet Union as a guide with US Exposition
- JJ - MARCHENKO, Oleksij Andriyovych of Kharkov, Dzhshprom, pid'viad 3, hazeta "Chervonyi Prapor" or Kharkiv, Spilka Pymannykiv Ukrainy, vil. Chornyshevskoho 59.
- K - DZIUBA, Ivan
- L - "ORYSKA" - Cresta SHHPAROWICZ of New York, N.Y.
- M - DRACH, Ivan
- NE - SWITLYCHENKO, I, Ewhon

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