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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

6P

SUBJECT: (Optional)

to 6000 draft. Deinde

FROM:

SR/CA []

EXTENSION

7168

NO.

SX-4265

DATE

8 September 1964

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

RID/AN

2.

RID/MIS

3.

RID/PS

SR/CA [] - 5B29)

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Please assign ^{SX} number to report, classify into file 74-124-29/3 and index names as marked.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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DATE 8 Sep 64

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8 September 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Message from Soviet Ukrainians to Ukrainian Emigres
Conveyed via Olena PYTLAR, Soviet Citizen, Recent
Emigre to the West

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The following was told to AECASSOWARY/29 by the Subject,
Olena PYTLAR. *DOB 1931 P. U. R. S. S. R. Soviet Ukrainian*
born in U.S.S.R. arrived in U.S. to Australia for permanent residence.

1. Shortly before Subject's departure for the United States in early April 1964, she was visited in her home by two young men ("khudozhnyky"). One of the men introduced himself as Bohdan LNU of Lvov. He was the same man she had met in March 1964 at a concert in Lvov where he was an usher. The concert, in commemoration of the birth of Taras Shevchenko, was formally planned by members of the Komsomol, but it was in fact organized and used by young Ukrainian intellectuals as a patriotic occasion. Not a Russian word was spoken nor a Russian song sung during the performance. A young girl who quoted from opinions of Shevchenko expressed by foreign writers also mentioned the name of a Georgian poet who wrote about Shevchenko's aspirations for a free and independent Ukraine. In speaking of the young Ukrainian intellectuals who organized the concert, Subject referred to them as "the underground," although she explained that they were not a formally organized underground, not the "sort of underground we previously had." She said the young intellectuals were the only active exponents of Ukrainian patriotism today and that they carried on activities to a certain extent illegal.

2. Subject did not remember the name of the second young man who visited her with Bohdan. When AECASSOWARY/29 showed her a photograph of Ivan DRACH, she said she thought he was the same man, but later she said she was not sure. Subject described Bohdan LNU as slim, approximately 25-28 years of age, with brown hair. She said he has a brother in Lvov who also is a "khudozhnik." Bohdan's colleague wore glasses. The young men were introduced to Subject by

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FILE 74-124-29/3

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-2-

her cousin, Vira LINYTSKY, and her husband Petro (see photograph attached and paragraph 8 of this report) who maintain close contact with young Ukrainian intellectuals. The young people visit the LINYTSKY's in BRIUKHOVYCHI, where they live. The latter supply them with all kinds of pre-war nationalist literature (e.g., Literary Scientific Mercury) which can still be procured in the Western Ukraine. There is a great demand for such material in Kiev and in the Eastern Ukraine generally.

3. According to Subject, Bohdan and his friend (presumably Ivan DRACH), during their visit with her in April, asked her to convey to proper individuals in the United States that the passing of any literature or messages from abroad should be attempted with the greatest caution and passed only directly to either of the following two individuals: Ivan DRACH in Moscow or Ivan DZIUBA in Lvov. Until recently, they said, such material could also have been delivered to Ivan SVITLYCHNY, but he has been compromised by one ORYSHKA (Oresta SZEPAROWICZ of New York who was employed as a guide with the U. S. Graphics Exhibit in the USSR in late 1963). According to the two men, when ORYSHKA was in Kiev (or in Kharkov), she sent to SVITLYCHNY, via a young student from Kiev (or Kharkov)--an agent of the KGB assigned to compromise her--some messages or books (Subject could not remember exactly). As a consequence, SVITLYCHNY had some trouble with the KGB. The men also told Subject they knew that the young KGB agent was either maintaining or expecting to maintain correspondence with ORYSHKA. Subject did not know just what the trouble was that SVITLYCHNY had with the KGB. Bohdan and his friend said this was an example of how not to do things. They said that to avoid such mishaps in the future, all messages or literature from "khudozhniki" abroad must be delivered only to Ivan DRACH and/or Ivan DZIUBA.

4. Bohdan and his friend did not mention ORYSHKA's last name to Subject. She first learned it from Zenon ONYSHKEVICH (a young Ukrainian emigre artist in New York) whom she met after her arrival in the United States. Assuming that ONYSHKEVICH might give her a lead as to who the "khudozhniki" in the United States were, she asked him whether he knew ORYSHKA, and he told her who she was. Subject thinks ONYSHKEVICH may have told Mykhailo NIOVSKIY of New York that she had inquired about ORYSHKA. She said, however, that ONYSHKEVICH didn't seem very interested in what she said to him and that she, of course, did not mention to him the names of the individuals in the Ukraine. Subject said AECASSOWARY/29 is the only individual to whom she mentioned the names of Ivan DRACH, Ivan DZIUBA, and Bohdan, and she promised him not to discuss with anyone the things she told him.

5. Bohdan and his colleague told Subject they would not give her anything in writing to carry out to the West because they didn't want her to be compromised. They tried to get her to memorize a poem

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-3-

written by the late SYMONENKO, entitled To My Brothers, The Kurds. Subject said it was a very patriotic poem in which the situation of the Kurds was compared to that of the Ukrainians and in which the Kurds are urged to fight for their independence. Subject said she was unable to memorize the poem, however. The two men also showed her mimeographed copies of poetry written by SYMONENKO and other Ukrainian writers which they said were being circulated by hand among students in the Ukraine. Subject did not remember the titles or the names of the other authors. The only other message given to Subject to convey to the emigration was a request for more activity on behalf of Soviet Ukrainians. She was told that all positive achievements by the emigration have their positive repercussions in the Ukraine. They stressed the effectiveness of "voices in our defense" from the West and particularly from the newly emerged nations, and asked for increased efforts on the part of the emigres to find new friends and support among these nations.

6. According to another source who spoke with Subject, Bohdan KRAWCIW, Subject allegedly told her relatives in the United States, prior to her meeting with A/29, that SVITLYCHNY probably was arrested, and that ORYSHKA met the KGB agent-provocateur in Kharkov. Subject was not specific as to whether she met the two young men (Bohdan and his colleague) at her own home in Lvov or at the home of Vira and Petro LINYTSKY. about the time in USSR, KGB, Subject in contact with Oryshka, Bohdan Krawciw

[During a conversation A/29 had with ORYSHKA on 25 August 1964, she told him she had not been in Kharkov at all. She met Oleksiy MARCHENKO on the second day of a five-day sojourn in Kiev. His address as given to her by him is Kharkov, Derzhprom, pid'yizd 3, hazeta Chernyshevskoho 59. ORYSHKA told A/29 that MARCHENKO approached her while she was dining in a restaurant in Kiev in which she had eaten the previous day in the company of Vasili KASIYAN (Painter and graphic artist) whom she had met in Moscow. While ORYSHKA was in Kiev, KASIYAN escorted her around the city, introduced her to his colleagues, and spent a good bit of time with her. He either avoided political discussions completely or stuck to the official line. ORYSHKA described MARCHENKO as about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, dark brown hair, "proportionally" built, somewhat full faced, rather naive and sentimental, but impudent as well. He impressed her as an overgrown child. When he approached her in the restaurant, she tried to ignore him. MARCHENKO persisted in his desire to meet the "Ukrainian sister from abroad." As she continued to ignore him, MARCHENKO spoke in a low voice as if to himself something to the effect that ORYSHKA should watch out for KASIYAN, that he was dangerous and that he was a plant ("they set him up to you"). ORYSHKA's interest was aroused, and she asked him to explain. MARCHENKO told her that KASIYAN was one of those individuals whose job it was to report on people, including his best colleagues, and

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that ORYSHKA should be extremely cautious in her association with him. MARCHENKO told her he was a writer employed by Chervony Prapor in Kharkov. He said he felt it was his duty to warn her after having seen her with KASIYAN the previous day. MARCHENKO said he had come to Kiev to meet with some members of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine (Spilka Pismenykiv Ukrainy) to discuss the eventual publication of a new novel he was writing. He complained about the lack of understanding of him, a young writer, by the members of the Union of Writers and criticized severely the bureaucracy in Kiev. ORYSHKA met with him each day thereafter while she was in Kiev, and they became friends. She regarded him as a naive overgrown boy pleased with his new found "sister from America." MARCHENKO told ORYSHKA that he was acquainted with Ivan DRACH, Ivan DZIUBA, and Ivan SVITLYCHNY, and other young Ukrainian writers, and he took particular pride in his acquaintanceship with SVITLYCHNY. He said that although the latter might not know him very well, he (MARCHENKO) admired him as a fine Ukrainian poet. MARCHENKO told ORYSHKA about his love for his fellow Ukrainians and his brave colleagues--"molodtsi." MARCHENKO gave ORYSHKA one of his novels to have published abroad under a pseudonym. (Comment by AECASSOWARY/29: It is a poorly written novel from both a literary and political point of view.) He also gave her a collection of his poems, Druhe Narodzhenya (Second Birth), published by the Kharkov Book Publishing House in 1959, which he autographed "To Dear ORYSHKA, with respect and reverence on the day of our encounter in the capital city of Kiev."

ORYSHKA considered MARCHENKO to be sincere in his association with her. She asked him to deliver some books to SVITLYCHNY, which he readily agreed to do. She also gave MARCHENKO several books to keep for himself. Insofar as ORYSHKA recalls (or at least according to what she told A/29), there were no AEBEEHIVE publications among the books given to MARCHENKO for delivery to SVITLYCHNY. She claims to have given him some of her own books concerning contemporary art and poetry published in the West. ORYSHKA exchanged addresses with MARCHENKO, who has already written to her in the United States. She was planning to reply to his letter. ORYSHKA mentioned that on a postcard she gave MARCHENKO for delivery to SVITLYCHNY, she added greetings "also from Oksana SMISHKEVYCH" (an acquaintance of hers presently in the Soviet Union as a guide with a U. S. technical exhibit.).

Review of book 1936 in USSR. Suspect [unclear]

8. Subject said Petro LINYTSKY is an artist specializing in the restoration of old paintings, presently employed with a museum in Lvov. He is Ukrainian, 44 years of age, a "Ukrainian patriot," former nationalist. He had been a member of the police in the Ukraine during German occupation. Subject used the term "Schutzmannschaft," but she was not clear as to whether she meant Ukrainian or German. LINYTSKY was arrested by the NKVD and given a death sentence when

Book 1936 in USSR. Suspect [unclear]

Book 1936 in USSR. Suspect [unclear]

Book 1936 in USSR. Suspect [unclear]

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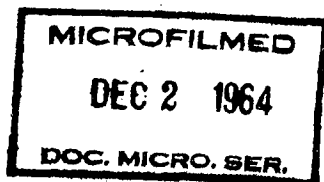
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-5-

the Soviets occupied the Western Ukraine. His sentence was later commuted to life, and he was deported to Siberia, where he worked in the mines. He was one of the first returnees to Lvov in 1954. He registered and remained in Lvov. According to Subject, returnees were allowed to register in Lvov at that time and it wasn't until some time later that returnees were forced to go outside the city limits. Peter LINYTSKY and his wife Vira nee WOLOSZYANSKA own the house in which they live. They have three children. Subject said that in spite of his imprisonment under Stalin, LINYTSKY does not hide his patriotic feelings because he feels nothing more can be done to him than he has already experienced.

Vira is a Ukrainian, born in Lvov about 1927. According to Subject, Vira also was in some respect connected with Ukrainian underground activities and visited Ukrainian prisoners in Siberia. She studied at the Ivan Franko University, where she majored in Ukrainian literature. Having openly admitted to belief in God, Vira was expelled from the university during her first year. She was reinstated as the result of efforts on her behalf by a KGB officer who was living in her parents' home in Lvov. After her graduation the same KGB officer helped her to obtain a position with an archives which was controlled by the KGB. Subject could not explain specifically about the archives, but she was positive that Vira referred to it as the "archives of the KGB." Vira, according to Subject, was not involved in any KGB activities as such. When Vira was expecting her second child, she was advised by a friend (a Ukrainian woman from Poltava who also was employed at the archives) to resign because "somebody" was becoming interested in her husband and in her which meant that she would be released anyway.



[(from AECASSOWARY/29)]

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Legend:

- 1 LEMINSKI Petro
- 2 " Wire, nas Wolosianska
- 3,4,5 children of LEMINSKI
- 6 Bytlan, Olene

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