

DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION	PROCESSING ACTION
	S E C R E T	MARKED FOR INDEXING
TO	<input type="checkbox"/>	XX NO INDEXING REQUIRED
Chief of <input type="checkbox"/>		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
INFO.		
FROM		MICROFILM
Chief, SR via Chief, WE		
SUBJECT	REDWOOD AERODYNAMIC -- Yuriy LITVIN <input type="checkbox"/>	

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Reference: OCOA 10537, 4 March 1966

1. Some of the things Yuriy LITVIN had to tell coincide with other reports received by Headquarters. Information has been received by confidential sources in correspondence from the Ukraine to the effect that Soviet Ukrainian writers were being persecuted and imprisoned for expressions of nationalist tendencies. There has been a series of indications of Soviet Ukrainian resistance to Russification measures in the past two years.

2. The information reported in paragraph one of OCOA-5707 (25 February 1966) is further borne out by LITVIN's report about the arrival of new prisoners in Mordva in December 1965. Among those arrested, according to our information, was the writer and literary critic Ivan SVITLYCHNYI, whose name appears in the reference. He reportedly was not among those arrested immediately following the incident in August 1965, but only after he publicly expressed bitter resentment over the arrests of his colleagues. His subsequent whereabouts were not known to us until the receipt of the reference. The incident of the arrest was reported also in a letter last October from the Ukraine. We agree with SMABOVE's inclination to accept LITVIN's story as genuine. It is very sad indeed that SMABET feels justified in suppressing information such as revealed by LITVIN merely because of the remote possibility that it might involve them in an embarrassing situation with the Soviets. After all, the man risked prison or perhaps even his life because he believed his appeal for justice would be made to sympathetic, humanitarian people. SMABET should realize that Soviet intellectuals in trouble with the regime depend upon Western public support to minimize the regime's vengeance inflicted upon them.

3. An AERODYNAMIC source who visited the Soviet Union in the summer of 1965 was introduced in Lvov to several Ukrainians who allegedly were members of a secret student organization, the aim of

Distribution

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CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
74-124-29/3	OCOW-5764	29 MAR 1966
GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification	CLASSIFICATION	HQS FILE NUMBER
	S E C R E T	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 - RID/DP 1 - WE/BC/C 1 - SR/CA	ORIGINATING	
	OFFICE	OFFICER
	SR/CA <input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICER
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	MW	
COORDINATING		EXT. 7168
OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S NAME
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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828 VAZ I WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007		
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DISPATCH

S E C R E T

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which was to encourage nationalist feelings among Ukrainians and to protest all forms of Russification. Members of the organization hand-copy nationalist poetry and documents expressing indignation and protest against Russification measures and distribute them by hand to their fellow Ukrainians. Leading educators in the Ukraine have been calling for an increase in the number of Ukrainian-language text books, for courses in Ukrainian history and the need to "imbue the children with a love of their native language." Repeated requests have been made by Soviet citizens to emigre contacts for Ukrainian-language history books and literature.

4. Following are traces available on the names listed in the reference:

a. LUKYANENKO. There are several traces on this surname with varying initials for first names and patronymics, none of which reveal sufficient information to be identifiable. Since the reference contained insufficient identifiable information, it is impossible to complete a meaningful trace. A confidential source, however, did report information about a year ago to the effect that a fru LUKYANENKO, a rayon secretary, was the leader of the Ukrain's'ka Selyanska Partiya (which is the Workers' and Peasants' Party referred to in the reference). The party was composed of CP members in official positions of lower levels. It existed for the purposes stated in the reference. It was liquidated in 1959, according to our information.

b. VIRUN. No identifiable traces.

c. SVETLICHNY, Ivan (AKA: SVITLYCHNYI). See paragraph 2 above. No other traces.

d. KARAVANSKY, Rostislav. No traces.

e. GORBUVOM. No traces. It is believed the spelling in the reference is confused and that it might be GORBOVYY or HORBOVYY, who actually was the lawyer who defended Bandera in Poland. No identifiable traces on HORBOVYY.

f. SOROKA, M. M. A Mykhaylo SOROKA was mentioned in the memoirs of Andriy Bilinsky (a Ukrainian with German citizenship who was released from a Soviet prison and resettled in W. Germany in late 1955) as one who helped him organize at Verkhuta Ukrainian underground groups and to establish contact with Ukrainians in Lvov. He, according to the memoirs, was later compromised and sentenced to 20-25 years at hard labor. According to our AERODYNAMIC source, SOROKA was first arrested for Ukrainian underground activities in 1940. He was released in 1952-1953 but resented in 1953. His wife has been in prison since 1947. (FYI: She was in the same prison as the AERODYNAMIC principal agent at one time.)

g. SAVCHENKO, Vladimir. One Vladimir SAVCHENKO, born 1911 in Sumy, transited Holland en route from Rangoon to the Soviet Union in December 1956.

5. If it is possible to obtain the original Ukrainian text of the poem to BAHR'ANY, we would appreciate having it. The text of the English translation is rather confusing.

GROUP 1
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CLASSIFICATION

S E C R E T

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