

Handwritten: HAYCIDER, Tamara

Subject: H.A. of Geneva

Date : 15 Jun 1966

Source: *Handwritten:* DeLassowary/29

1. At the present Subject resides at 5 Rue Etienne Damont, Geneva, Tel. 25 97 41 occupying a nice studio with a small kitchenette in the third floor. According to Subject she took this studio after the son of an Egyptian diplomat who failed in exams and had to return to Cairo. Prior to this she lived at Rue de la Seie, Geneva, Tel. 35 02 94 as a tenant of a female Rumanian refugee by the name Florescu Marguarite. Subject left Jeremijev Mykhailo of Carref. Villereuse 1/III in 1964 after he had re-married.

2. C. phoned subject on 15 May 1966 at 11.00 hrs and suggested that they could meet as soon as possible or rather at subject's convenience. The reply was that she was very busy and could see him not sooner than at 15.00 hrs and at her address.

At 14.52 hrs C. was already in front of her door and heard the following conversation on the phone spoken in fluent Russian by the Subject: "So, anyway you go, I won't be able to go with you because of this visit".

Pause...

"Certainly, still to-night as soon as he leaves I shall phone you and let you know what he wanted".

Pause...

"I got two ideas what he might want but anyway I let you know"

Pause...

"Yes, but now I have to finish because he might come any minute, all the best, good by."

After two minutes or so C. knocked at the door after having made three or four audible steps. Subject was very friendly and seemed to be quite happy about C's visit. On C's suggestion they decided to go to a park instead of staying at the studio. As usual subject wanted to know wherefrom C. was coming, how long he ^{had} already been in Geneva, and where to he was going.

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3. About herself subject told the following:

She was working now as an assistant of the Soviet representative at the WHO (World Health Organization) by the name of SOLOMONOV Aleksei Ivanovich, aged 30, Russian but probably of at least partly Jewish origin. She got this job soon after she graduated from the Interpreters Institute and at the present had the status of " fonctionnaire internationale. As such she was still within the French quota. She was quite happy about her job which was well paid though she did not ~~to~~ tell how much she was earning.

Her job was quite a responsible one. She is actually the ~~main~~ chief secretary in Solomonov's department and obviously he and other Soviets do trust her. She did not know herself why they trusted her but they did. Probably because she was an efficient worker and minded her own business. Only recently when there was a conference subject had 6 Soviet typists working under her.

As to other Soviets working with Solomonov, there were actually none at the present, they just come and go. Subject knows a BOERKOVNIY, fnu a war invalid, without one arm, but that's about all she knows about him. She does not even know whether he is in Solomonov's or some other department.

Solomonov himself is completely apolitical. Besides, he is very frightened what in her opinion is just another indication that he must be a Jew. Now, after the 23rd Congress he seems to be particularly restless and asks her quite often what the others (meaning Western press) are saying about recent developments in the Soviet Union.

Solomonov might be recalled any minute. Pretty soon a new delegation to a conference on population explosion will come and Solomonov is afraid that on this occasion someone else might replace him. Prior to his assignment in Geneva a few years ago, Solomonov was with the UNESCO in Paris. At that he probably had a political job.

Solomonov's wife is here but his son is over there, in Moscow. That's the usual procedure.

Subject likes Solomonov. As her boss he is very good, full of

understanding and listening to her advice. He is very humane and has definitely nothing to do with any political or "other" affairs.

4. There ~~is~~ another secretary in Solomonov's office, by the name Rosa, and Subject could not remember her ^{last name}. She is from Riga but lived mostly in Moscow. Rosa is over 35, Latvian, single. She has a friend in Kiev, a geology professor and from him Rosa knows that Ukrainians don't like Russians. Rosa's friend is a genuine rusky and allegedly had a lot of trouble in Kiev with his Ukrainian colleagues. Yes, there were two other typists rather than secretaries, but they were not Soviet. Irena and Natasha ANTOGIN, daughters of an old emigre family in Geneva. Their father died and they lived with their mother. Both are in their twenties. Solomonov and others asked them many times to go to Moscow but they refused. Maybe they will go one day. Surprisingly, no one insists on Subject's going to the Soviet Union.

5. Somewhat later Subject mentioned that actually she could go to the Soviet Union any time she wanted. She could, for instance, make a course in Moscow, for 3 months or so, and then return back to her present job with higher professional status. She did not make up her mind as yet but she will do it some time in the future. There was one thing sure, however, i.e. she was going to switch over from the WHC to some more interesting organization, in the future. She was thinking about the UNESCO. Again, she would have probably to undergo some additional courses. Paris or rather UNESCO coincides well with plans of her parents. Her father is going to buy some small house near Paris and wants her to settle down with them. By the way, he also wants her to get married but he is in no hurry. Now, she is more concerned with her career than anything ~~else~~ else.

Subject was also thinking about another possibility, namely, getting a job with the UNESCO or the U.N.C. in New York, N.Y. Did C. think that Americans would have eventually something against her settling down in New York? C. saw no reason why they should object though obviously he could speak rather for Ukrainians in America than Americans themselves.

her explicit wish and willingness to hand over Soviet materials to Woloshyn or anyone from Ukrainian emigration who could be trusted, and what she had expressed in her letter to Ola Washchenko, nee Tatarchak last summer.

Subject became very agitated and restless, she obviously was upset but tried to control herself. "Where is this letter?" was her first reaction. "It's there, in good hands, don't worry" - was the reply. Subject started to complain and accuse Ola how could she have given this letter to anybody. C. explained that what he was interested in was whether her offer is still actual, pointing out that this would be an opportune occasion to do something good for Ukrainian cause and as she had said in her letter justify herself in the eyes of Ukrainians.

"I got nothing to give to you or Woloshyn or anybody, there is nothing that would be of any use to you!" - was her reply in a trembling voice.

"But evidently you had something last year, what happened to it?"

"Yes, this was material on cancer research supplied by Mykolajiv Cancer Center and I wanted to give it to someone abroad."

"And for? I mean for what purpose?"

"For the glory of the Ukraine!" - was her reply.

C. pointed out that he really meant to talk with her seriously and without empty phrases.

"I am serious, this was the only material I had and don't have it any more." "There is nothing I could give you /now because I don't handle those documents anymore".

Asked whether she had any other documents at the present similar to those on cancer research Subject made quite clear that she was not going to give anything to C. in the course of further conversation. C. tried to make it plain to her that a chance of rehabilitating herself she was missing by refusing to keep up her offer of the last year. Subject tried ~~xxx~~ to change the topic. As to the letter, all she wanted to know whether C. had it in his hands. She stated that it was a long letter, six pages or so, but only a passage or two dealt with her "offer".

Of course, she continued, the Soviets do trust her but she was handling no confidential materials. Besides, that gives C. no proof to suspect her that she was working "with her soul and body" for the Sovs. C. replied he did not say that but stressed that indeed she enjoyed Sovs' confidence and this only increased her chances to do something good for Ukrainians.

Subject became quite hostile and "cool". There was no doubt she was not going to co-operate. C. suggested that under the circumstances they better start talking about the weather.

After a while Subject was in full control of herself and quite friendly again. So what actually she could do - she asked. C. repeated his previous suggestion about getting a position with Ukrainian Foreign Ministry or with Ukrainian Section of the UNESCO.

Yes, but she wanted to know what she was supposed to do there.

There was plenty she could do - C. said but above ~~all~~ she could influence in a positive sense Sov. officials, induce them to work in the interest of Ukrainians, and neutralize hostile elements.

What did you mean by the neutralization of hostile element and who were they?

She asked. C. explained that he had in mind those Russians and Ukrainians who were acting against Ukrainian interests and she could inform on them as well as try to persuade them ^{to} act differently. For instance, C. was

sure that had Subject had an influence on Kysil of Paris his Chevchenko exhibition at the UNESCO a few years ago would have looked much better.

There certainly were people who were working against Ukrainians and Subject should know them.

Subject started talking about Kysil. In her opinion he was a good Ukrainian. She asked whether Kysil whom she in the beginning called ORLOV or some other bird-like name was a KGB officer, she replied that he definitely was ^{not} one when he was in Paris but she thought he might undergo a KGB training now.

As to Solomansov he was not interested in political matters and he had nothing to do with Ukrainian affairs.

Who was she? She did not know. One thing was sure "Lucy" never asked anything about Ukrainian emigration.

8. Subject asked C. whether she would have to do something in Kiev in case she would go there. C. repeated the old phrase about the Foreign Ministry. No, she did not mean that, she wanted to know whether C. would be interested in sending her to Kiev to bring something for him or something like that. C. replied that he could not imagine what she could do other than get into Foreign Ministry. Besides, C. assumed she had read the article in "Kadianska Ukraina" with stupid and nonsensical accusations ^{of things} for Trolog in using tourists for subversive purposes so probably now they (in Kiev) would see a Trolog emissary in every Ukrainian tourist.

Subject did not read the article but in her case she did not think she would have any trouble. C. replied that the point was there was actually nothing to be done.

9. In addition she mentioned recent arrests, and asked whether Subject knew anything about them. Who were the people arrested and what for.

Subject replied she did not know the details but she heard about them. According to Rosa, Ina, the girl-friend of the professor of geology from Kiev, there were "numerous arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals in Kiev and in other cities of Ukraine for nationalism". Rosa who recently spent some time in Moscow and Leningrad brought this news. Solomonov knew nothing about it. Rosa mentioned a person of Russian origin by the name TESHCHENKO or TESHCHENKO who was among those arrested. Subject knew no other names beside SVITLYCHNY.

10. All of a sudden Subject asked C. what did he think of KOROTCOH Vitali. C. replied with a question on his part namely what did he have in mind. As a poet he was not too good, on the contrary C. would put him ~~rather~~ into "second row".

Not that - Subject replied - what she meant was the fact whether it did not look suspicious to C. that KOROTCOH had gone to Canada not on a WHO-scholarship but on UNRSCO.

C. pretended not to know what was the meaning of it. To C's knowledge KOROTCOH belonged to the Society of History and was no worse or better than Svitychay, Arach or others. C. had no doubt as to Korotych's patriotism as well as his socialist convictions equal to those of Svitychay, Driuba and

their alike. C. really could not grasp what she meant.

Subject replied that in her opinion KOROTYCH should have gone on a UNESCO scholarship because he was a medical physician and the UNESCO had an implicit political tinge.

Well, I don't know - C. replied - finally KOROTYCH is also a poet, performs quite often on television and radio, and finally Pidsusha ~~KAMK~~ has also come on a UNESCO sponsorship. Anyway, judging by what he was telling various people in Canada there was no reason whatsoever to doubt ~~that~~ Korotych's integrity and patriotic feelings. Just on the contrary. C. would like to know whether subject had anything that would indicate the opposite.

She replied that the only thing she did not like about Korotych was his UNESCO scholarship but probably C. was right in paying no attention to it. She wanted to know whether C. personally had spoken with KOROTYCH. C. replied he had not and was sorry he missed the opportunity to see him in Canada.

11. Subject started talking about her father. - Her dad, he gets almost every day letters accusing him and his daughter of working for communists. Subject thought the Paris people of SCN OUN were behind it. Her father was suffering very much because of that.

What was in the latest accusations and slender combined with threats they say that her father brought me up to serve the Russians.

Her father was a communist at one time, this is true. He became a communist still in 1930's in France. In 1938 he came with his family to Volynia and was caught up by the war. He was still a communist then but then he changed. During German occupation he was a high official of the organization Todt. He helped partisans. What partisans - Red or UPA - she was not sure, but he definitely helped them a lot. At one time he handed over to the partisans the whole train of various equipment and leather, and food. She thought it was on Dnepr-river near Mylavka/?? or something like that. He was arrested by Gestapo. Only due to the fact that they were Germans - Reichsmenschen - and had many influential friends he could get out of Gestapo's hands. Subject's mother was of

German origin, that's how they all became reichsdeutschen.

C. asked subject how many times her father was arrested by Gestapo. Without any explanation whatsoever Subject turned out at once very hostile and said that she did not like C's "interrogation". C. replied this was no interrogation, finally she herself started talking about her family.

never mind - she replied - I can assure my father is no longer a communist and if you have any doubts as to what he was doing during the war ask about him GOBILIN (GOBILIN) of Paris. He knew my father at that time.

C. pointed out that subject's story about her father sounded very interesting to him because he was interested in people who helped the UPA and he thus told that there were 3 or 4 high rank officials who had collaborated with Ukrainian partisans. So, who knows, maybe her father was just one of them. C. also asked her whether she knew some other people in the UDBT Organization who had maintained contact with partisans like her father. Subject calmed down and replied that she did not know but C. could not even imagine what they (Subject's mother and Subject) had to go through before they got their father out of Gestapo's hands.

As subject was not going to elaborate what she and her mother ~~XXXX~~ had to get through to save ~~XXXX~~ her father, C. commented that it was in her family's tradition to do good things for other people and asked whether anybody else had received a ~~similar~~ letter similar to that dispatched last summer to Oia Bashchenko of Munich. This spoiled subject's mood again. Nevertheless she contrived herself. "That's a better reply. Well, this was a stupid letter anyway, as you know I often get emotional and cry". "I do cry even now but don't think because pancrivski call me a Soviet agent, no, I just got used to crying". "Anyway I cry much less now than before". Asked why actually she still cries from-time-to-time subject replied that this was probably in her nature, she could not find any reasonable explanation herself, anyway she felt much relieved after "a little cry".

C. asked her whether she made a similar oral suggestion to anyone in the past. She- in her reply- some other people made a proposition to her. "Who were they?"

Recently MILKOVICH of Paris. Last year when Subject was still going steady with ANITA (the painter) the latter introduced her to MILKOVICH and gave her some books and suggested she start enlightening Chinese on Ukrainian problems. See this all. She agreed to help when opportunity arises. At that time she was actually quite often in the company of Chinese.

19. Subject talked about her chances of meeting any interesting people from all parts of the world and asked that she often missed a lot of important parties for a simple reason she was unable to keep all the social engagements. She also avoids parties at the Soviet representations and Tolomozov is quite happy about it. He never insists on her coming to a party on Soviet premises. That's what she likes him for.

As to Chinese, well this seems to be a real problem for us here. The Embassy on Soviet missions complains now against those Chinese bureaucrats. Here, in Geneva, at international parties they don't talk to her and ignore them with disdain. But this is natural. There is like a surface struggle going on between Sovs and Chinese for the black Africans and yellow Asians. Subject herself meets a lot of those people. She gave up her Indian fiance, ("if you want to call him so"), a long time ago. Now she is free like a bird.

Next Sunday she is having dinner with a high government official of Guinea. How high? C. premier or vice-premier, he is just heading Guinean delegation to the conference in Geneva. Still a young man, she couldn't remember his name but he is on the list in her office. What, the hell, she was with him? C. he is quite interesting. And she will find out what he really thinks about Chinese, Russians, etc. It's interesting, Subject and C. know that there were many black students in Ukraine, particularly in Kiev. So, she just wondered what those black do really think about Ukraine, the Soviet Union and.

Subject had already met many blacks who went to the Soviet Union and visited Kiev. She discovered they were not enchanted by what they had seen there.

14. Subject raised again the question of KOROTYCH. She wanted to know whether C. read his articles on Canada. C. did and approved of them. In the whole judging by Korotych's writings and activities he is a great asset to Ukrainian cause - in C's opinion. He is a representative of young intellectual class, politically articulated, and sophisticated. In this respect - in C's view - he ~~stands~~ probably towers over the others who are more emotional and concerned only with songs, poems, and embroidered shirts. Anyway, C. saw no difference between a Dziuba and a Korotych.

Subject commented that she would like to meet KOROTYCH herself and she heard much positive about him from people in Paris, who met him on his way from Canada to the Ukraine.

15. Subject suggested they have the party and C. invited her to dinner. In the meantime they had ice-cream, coffee, and some snacks. They went to a somewhat Bohemian restaurant near Palace of Justice. After having some wine Subject became quite sociable. She talked again about her going to New York or perhaps first to Paris, how much her father loves her, how terribly he was concerned about her not being married also.

Then she wanted to know whether there were many Ukr in American and other Western Foreign Services and whether C. knew any. Was there, for instance, anyone here in Geneva? She heard there was one Ukr in diplomatic service of the US and now stationed in Geneva but she could not remember his name. Did C. know him?

C. replied that there was news of him but on the whole he doubted there were any Ukr in diplomatic service. He said - we could only do a few lectures at American universities and it will take long time before we would be able to compete with other nationalities and Jews in this field of activities. Anyway, she said she would like

Subject was positive there was a Uk on UNIA staff and recently he had visited Paris but she could not remember his name. C. could not help her either.

She explained that to her as a frictionnelle internationale it would be quite interesting to meet Uks in foreign diplomatic and other service because she would certainly have common interests and speak some languages with them. C. had no doubt about it. Subject asked if she would like to meet some interesting people at the UNO in New York because she had been told by some Americans that there were Uks working as clerks or translators. C. replied that this was quite possible, he himself heard about a Canadian employed with UN but as far as he knew this type was above all Canadian and then Ukrainian.

Referring to what C. was telling about Uks at American Universities Subject asked her strong views on BERKUS' position. C. explained what Dr. Berkus was teaching and told her that he was now in Rome. Subject knew about it and complained that he failed to send her his book (in French) though promised. She asked C. whether he could send her Berkus' book and some of the books Troley published. She assured she could put them into good use giving them to Soviet Ukrainians. C. promised to send her Documents of the Ukrainian Revolution and ask BERKUS to mail her his book.

Subject wanted to know what was C's opinion on Institute of Science of Munich sponsored by the Germans. C. was not delighted with it. Subject was also quite unhappy about the whole affair. Then, what he thought about CARD. SHIPPYI's University? C. replied it was still too early to make any real judgment, at least as though this will be rather a research and publishing institute. But who is doing all that for CARD. SHIPPYI, he must have finally someone who helps him? - She wanted to know. C. did not know but he assumed the priests around him and besides CARD. SHIPPYI has a reputation of a man determined to do everything by himself. Did C. think the parliament will be established? C. doubted, Subject did not comment.

What was the World Congress of Ukrainians, will it take place, what will come out of it - subject asked. Again - according to C. this was only in preparation but it looked that it definitely will be organized and depending on proper arrangements it could bring some positive results.

What did C. mean under positive results? C. replied he meant something more than just another demonstration of U.S. protesting against an alien yoke in the Ukraine. What was this more? Well, some organizational results that would be conducive to strengthening Ukrainian potential abroad. Subject did not press anymore.

When asked how far she noticed any changes among Soviet personnel after the April Congress, subject replied "Solomonov and others became somewhat nervous and more apprehensive. But they all assure each other that Stalinism would not return. There were however some obvious tilting even in foreign service. Thus, the number of Soviet delegations have been decreased, what she meant ^{was} that their staff has been reduced. Therefore she doubted there will be now a Ukrainian section at the UN in Geneva, however since the all-union one had been cut down.

Asked about I.G. she expressed the view that there will be probably no more of her delegation so far this summer (in June) "for the same reason."

// (U.S. Ukrainian delegation has arrived, in it there is KUBANYCHKO, KISIL (former Ukrainian delegate to the UNESCO in Paris), YEFYUR. O and 5 others (new ones)). //

When subject started talking about her appointments with Olga's relatives. "You probably know at the same time with Sofi, in other words I was a melayivka. When I was a melayivka, then I was with your organization. C. interrupted her that this was really a news to him and what a pity she was no more. Subject explained that she was helping Olga to meet and some dealings with skilko, some thought she was right in maintaining her own with aviykari. By the way, what did C. think about skilko's death he was still very young and died so

and only. Wasn't there some foul play?

C. replied that according to doctor's testimony she died of heart condition but, of course, you never know. What did she think about? Well, she did not know either, but ^{it} looked somewhat fishy to her.

C. asked her what emigre organization was most disappointing to her. Well, it was difficult to say, they all are no good- she replied. Maybe yours and Belogayvtsi are somewhat better than the others but not much.

Why do you have in particular distrust emigre organization? She just didn't like them because they are not doing what is right but even she could not specify what is right.

C. mentioned that she could be used by someone who would exploit her grudge against the USSR. This spoiled her mood again. She started vehemently to assert that she wants from her any information on emigre, but she was not letting herself be used by anyone; C. had no right to suspect her like Bukharivtsi and she should have no doubts as to her patriotic feelings.

C. replied that he was not implying anything at all and moreover did not know of what Bukharivtsi was doing to her and her father but just in case she will get into another crisis like she had had last summer she could always write to him in the certain knowledge that C. would be ready to help her.

"This was no crisis" - she replied and kept silent.

After a while she called down and they had ^{some} ~~rather~~ small talk.

18. Soon afterwards they left the restaurant but C. saw Subject to her apartment. Subject suggested they had some liquor but C. poured instead some pure beer for himself and beer for Subject. Subject was so drunk that she thought that it was a party and had no big apartment as she than she could stay in her house instead of paying for hotel. She was happy and will have one in her future. C. replied that he certainly would be obligated to give such a charming hostess, thanked her for her hospitality, asked her not to forget that C. was always

