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201. Ref. 9-010
1 E. 66

Subject: HORDIUBENKO Christine of 132 East 7th Street, New York, N.Y., 10003;
her trip to Ukraine in July 1966

Date: 8 Aug 1966

1. Subject is student at Hunter College, New York, N.Y., aged 20, US citizen of Ukrainian descent, born in Germany, wants to become a psychologist or psychoanalyst. Her trip to Ukraine she made with Kowbasiuk Travel Agency of New York as an assistant to SHUMAYKO Anthony, leader of the tourist group, and paid only \$ 300.-. This was her second trip to Ukraine. In 1965 she visited the Soviet Union for the first time, also with Kowbasiuk Travel Agency. The 1966 group consisted of 3 persons, incl. SHUMAYKO and Subject.

They departed by Lathansa, Flight # 409 from JFKeady Airport, New York, N.Y. on 12 Jul 1966 for Frankfurt at 17.00 hrs, arrived there at about 07.00 hrs next morning, left for Copenhagen at 13.25 same day and changed there to Aeroflot, SU 024 Flight, at 15.40 hrs. They arrived in Moscow on 13 Jul 1966 at approx. 20.30 hrs.

In Moscow the group stayed from 13 to 15 July. The program included, as usual, city sightseeing, visits to the Kremlin, Tsar's Treasury Museum, Lenin's Tomb, poet Taras Shevchenko's statue at the Ukraine hotel, and Moscow subway. They stayed in hotel Sarghaya (Worman).

On 15 Jul 1966 the group left by air for Lviv but was re-directed to Kiev because of bad weather in Lviv. They landed in Kiev in the late morning and were brought first to hotel Dniyva from where they had to proceed to hotel Moskva because Dniyva refused to accommodate them. In Moskva hotel it was also not much better as there were just repairs going on, but finally the management accepted the group for a few hours. After 5 hours or so at Moskva hotel they left by air for Lviv and arrived ^{there} ~~at~~ evening after 1 1/2 hour flight.

In Lviv they were accommodated at hotel Inturist, Mickawicza ~~Worman~~ (3)

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They stayed in Lviv from 16 to 20 July 1966. There were daily excursions to museums, parks, buildings and monuments of interest, Ivan Franko's grave, various educational institutions. Some time was left for visiting relatives in Lviv and in the countryside. Unexpectedly, quite a few visitors were allowed to visit their relatives near Lviv and took advantage of it even prior to official authorization. This, actually, has ~~been a sad part~~ in the beginning: when the promised official permits to visit relatives were not granted at once, some people became impatient and went by taxi to nearby villages. In the meantime official authorization was granted and when the "Unauthorized" visitors returned to Lviv they were subjected to interrogation by militia who warned them that if they would continue to disrespect Soviet regulations "severe measures against them should be taken".

One visitor -HAVRYLUK Natalia of 37 1/2 St. Marks Place, New York, N.Y. was allowed to visit her relatives in VINNYTSIA. She is Ukrainian, married. Her husband is also Ukrainian, they have one married daughter, and a son who is very active in Ukrainian student life.

On 19 Jul 1966 the group was brought by bus to Druhyi Pereval in the Carpathian Mountains. It took them 5 hours to get there ~~by road~~ via Stryi. After 45 minutes or so spent in the woods and rocks, they went back to Lviv by bus again. Subject could not say where they ~~were~~ had ~~been~~ ~~thought~~ to and besides STRYI could remember no other localities they passed by. Actually, they saw very few places and a lot of "nice landscape and mountains".

On 20 Jul, in the evening they left by train for TERNOPOL and arrived there next day, in the morning. They were accommodated in hotel Ukraine on wul. Lenina. In Ternopol they stayed until 23rd Jul. The program included visits to Shevchenko park, hospital, monuments of interest etc. At night 23rd Jul they returned for one day to Lviv and then proceeded by train to CHERNIVTSI. There they stayed until 26 Jul. In Chernivtsi the group visited Olga Kobylanska Museum, University, and other places of interest. On 26 Jul, at night they left for Kiev and arrived there next morning. They stayed in hotel Moskva.

The sightseeing comprised St. Sophia Cathedral, the Golden Gates, Bohdan Khmelnytsky Monument, Kiev-Pechersk Monastery and other historical and architectural monuments.

Relatively much time was left for shopping and free time. One day was devoted to making a trip by hydrofoil to Shevchenko's grave in Kaniv.

On 30 July 1966 the group left Kiev by air (Aeroflot, Flight SU 017) at approx. 12.00 hrs for Vienna, Austria, and arrived there at 12.30 hrs local time. After 3 days or so in Vienna the group returned via Frankfurt to New York, N.Y. In the meantime Subject went also to Augsburg, Germany where she visited her father's grave and then joined the group in Frankfurt.

2. Upon the arrival at Moscow airport there was practically no customs control. Neither Subject nor anybody in her group was asked to open suitcases.

Upon the departure from Kiev Airport customs control was quite strict at least for Subject and some other 10 tourists or so. Subject's suitcases were opened and ~~all the~~ stuff turned out. Subject became very angry and protested against it. She was told to show her hand bag and one of the officers looked inside. He found a letter in the open envelope which was given to Subject by her uncle in Lviv. Some friend of her uncle asked to convey the letter to his relatives in New York or Connecticut, and Subject agreed to take it with. Asked from whom was the letter Subject replied that she was given it by some friend of her relatives in Lviv but she did not know his or her name. The customs officer read the letter, it was absolutely "innocent", just greetings and request to write to Lviv. Subject was asked whether she knew it was forbidden to take any letters or other written stuff out of the Soviet Union. Subject replied she saw nothing wrong with the letter "you could bring hundred letters to the States and no one would bother about it", so she did not mind taking this one with her. If they, however, objected against it, she was ready to tear it into pieces. The customs officer replied that "a rule is a rule", and she should mail it. After quarrelling for a few minutes Subject went finally to the post office at the Airport but the post clerk was no longer there. She was accompanied by one of the officers. Subject asked the officers to retain the letter and post it tomorrow at her expense but the officer was not willing to do it. Finally he took it, and let Subject go.

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Subject had also a Lufthansa bag but the customs officers did not look into it.

Some other tourists were not only asked to open their suitcases and bags but also their address-books were read by customs officers.

3. After her arrival to Lviv Subject tried to contact next day (17 Jul) L 1 and convey the books for L 2 and his friends from L 3. For that purpose she went to Zovten to see if she could meet someone "incidentally" there. There was, however, no one she had to contact and in the afternoon she phoned from public booth L 1. She told him that she had greetings and ^{English} books for him from L 3. He agreed to meet her near Opera Theater and she told what dress she would be wearing. Early evening they met as prearranged and Subject told him she had books for L 2 (Modern Sculpture by Alan Bowness, A Concise History of Modern Painting by Herbert Read, and New Art in America).

The first thing L 1 asked her was whether L 3 had arrived safely and how ^{he} was now. Subject told that L 3 was fine, she met him in New York, and after she told him about her forthcoming trip to Ukraine, L 3 asked her to take books, convey greetings, and take some "ceramics" with her. L 1 asked what kind of ceramics she meant and Subject indicated that she meant not only ceramics as such but documents in them or without them. L 1 understood and replied he had nothing ready but he will see what he could do. "We did not expect anyone to come so soon, we haven't got it ready" - he continued. He asked Subject where she was staying, who she was, etc. L 1 seemed to be quite frightened and mentioned several times that "we haven't still recovered from what ^{had} happened and L 3 must have told you about". He mentioned also that things were not changing, various people were being sacked of their jobs and persecutions continued. L 1 stressed that "they" are definitely aware of their meeting now and she has to take it into account.

As to L 2 he was not in Lviv now because he just left ^{and} ~~with~~ L 1's wife for

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vacations. On the whole it was a very bad time to contact local people because most of them were holidaying. But anyway he will see what he can do. They agreed to meet again at 20.00 hrs on 19 Jul after Subject's return from Drubri Pereval. L 1 also mentioned that not L 2 but rather L 4 will be able to help him to produce "ceramics".

On 19 Jul Subject was delayed for 40 minutes or so because their bus came to Lviv later than she expected, and L 1 was no longer at the pre-arranged spot near Opera.

In the meantime her colleague MYLLAN Theresa of 52 Walton Street, New Brunswick, N.J. came across a group of young poets or writers from Zhovten, among them KULLYK Roman who promised to bring her some of his books on 20 Jul in the morning.

MYLLAN is 19, a student of French.

On 20 Jul 1966 L 4 did not arrive and Subject phoned L 1 again. They agreed to meet after lunch and L 1 told her that he waited for her last night for more than 30 minutes and then went home. He had bad news for her because he could not find what he wanted. L 1 complained again that this was a very bad time, they didn't expect anybody so soon, and they need more time to prepare "such things". The proper people were out of Lviv but she could try her luck with L 4. He suggested they go to Zovien and he will get his phone number. When Subject asked him why couldn't he himself fix the whole thing, L 1 replied it was better he would not contact now L 4 personally. They went to Zhovten and L 1 got L 4's telephone number. Subject phoned L 4 but she was told L 4 was out.

L 1 suggested to Subject to visit him at his home and he would read her some of his poems but she decided instead to try again to find L 4. She phoned again but L 4 "did not come yet".

L 1 asked Subject if she knew anyone from Kiev. She replied that she has heard about L 5 and would like to visit him in order to ask him advice on her poems. L 1 replied that L 5 was not the only one in Kiev, there were also L 6 and L 7 "who are jobless anyway and ^{so} nothing could harm them now anymore".

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Subject described L 1 as approx. 5'5-5'6, oval face, blond, with parting on one side, grey-blueish eyes, of normal built, small mustache.

Asked about the arrests and their aftermath, L 1 replied that the arrests took place on 25 (or 28) Aug 1965 and mentioned Moryns, Kosiv, and Osadchyi. He added that L 3 "knows all about it".

^{4. ~~1/12~~} first day, upon her arrival in Kiev, in the late afternoon, Subject visited L 5. Next door she met a young writer who opened first his door and L 5 introduced her to him. Subject did not remember his name. Subject conveyed greetings from L 3 and L 5 asked where she met him. She explained that she met L 3 in New York, at a party at CEHEL'SKIS, and after she told L 3 she was going to Kiev, L 3 asked her to convey his greetings to L 5 and gave her his address.

L 5 showed her Zelene Vyno and asked Subject whether she knew L 8. Subject replied she knew L 8 from her lectures in New York on her trip to Ukraine and mentioned that because of that she had some trouble with "silly people abroad". L 5 laughed and said that when Subject will tell people that she has visited him they will make a Bolshevik out of her like they have done with L 8. He wanted to know whom she knew ^{about him} ~~from~~ Prolog. She replied that she knew some people "in general" but personally she was on friendly terms with a student employed with Prolog. L 5 wanted to know all about her, what she was doing, what were her interests etc. Then he asked her whether she knew personally Bohdan KRAVTSIV from Prolog. She replied that she only had heard and read about him. "It was a pity - L 5 ~~again~~ said - you don't know him because I would like to tell him directly to stop writing silly things and stop making a nationalist out of me". He also mentioned that he has already written "some answer to Kravtsiv".

L 5 asked Subject about Ukrainian youth organizations in the West and she told him what she knew about Plast, Sum etc. He wanted to know how the young people appraised "all those quarrels between melnykivtsi, banderivtsi and others and whether they participated in them".

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L 5 asked Subject whether she knew Zarevo and whether she read Smoloskyp. Subject replied that she knew Zarevo but was little familiar with Smoloskyp.

Asked whether L 3 told Subject to visit anybody else in Kiev, she replied that he mentioned Korotych, and eventually Kostenko Lina.

L 5 said that Subject should not go to Korotych and Kostenko was not here. She went on vacations.

Subject indicated that L 3 told her to take something with her if the need would be and she was ready to do it. L 5 replied he had nothing of the kind to give now to her. On the way to the taxi (L 5 brought her by taxi to hotel Moskva) Subject mentioned again that what she meant by presents or gifts for ~~Moskva~~ L 3 were the documents L 3 knew about. L 5 laughed and said that "if L 3 was so wise he should come himself and pick them up." "Tell him that".

Prior to that L 5 told Subject that she came ~~at~~ a very bad time because practically everybody in Kiev was now in the countryside holidaying, or rather vacationing. He himself only yesterday came from Lviv where he had brought his son Maksym to his in-laws, and tomorrow he would leave for Telizhyntsi, his native place, together with his wife.

During the conversation L 5's wife was also present. Among other ^{general} things she asked Subject about contemporary fashions in the West, and at the end asked Sub. to send her a hair-net, nylon stocks, girdles and other ladies underwear. Subject promised to do it since she can get all these things at half price in her mother's store in New York.

L 5, in his turn, asked Subject to send him collections of young Ukrainian poets of the New York Group and young American authors.

L 5's wife was very nice and friendly whereas L 5 "impressed"

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her as an arrogant, cynical man who treated Subject "like a small bear". By hammering questions at her he shocked her so much that she even did not dare showing him her poems. Still Subject is very happy and proud she has seen and spoken to him.

L 5 asked Subject whether she knew Oryshka Sheparovich of New York; she knew her, and he asked to convey his greetings to her. He mentioned that she had told him much about Ukrainian youth in America when she was in Ukraine.

5. On 27 Jul 1966, prior to her visit to L 5, in the early afternoon, Subject and her friend MYLAN met near their hotel a young man wearing ~~xxxxxx~~ cowboy trousers with an inscription pants on. They laughed about his "pants" and thought he was an American. He turned out, however, to be a Russian and asked them who they were. Having learned they were Americans of Ukrainian descent, he told them he had a very good friend who was a Ukrainian too, and suggested he would introduce them to him. They decided to walk to his friend. In a rather obscure street they met "the Ukrainian friend" who introduced himself as YURI MARCHENKO, approx. 6', aged 25, oval face, dark hair with parting. MARCHENKO stood with his girl friend and after his Russian colleague with pants told him who ~~xxxxxx~~ Subject and her friend were, he started at once to talk about "what are you writing there about Svitychny and Dziuba, ^{not} They are free, I can tell you all about it". Subject replied she did not know what he was talking about but MARCHENKO took her aside and ~~xxxx~~ said he would like to tell her something but not today. They were talking about the US, weather, Kiev etc and agreed to meet next day, in the evening in the park.

Next day, in the late evening Subject went to the park together with MYLAN and SELECKYI Orest, aged 23, Ukrainian, residing at UKHTA, *Siberia*, who came from there to see his mother SALECKY Mary of 25 Gilman Street, New York, N.Y. As a baby Orest was left with his grandparents ~~at~~

in Lviv, his mother hoping to return soon back to him, after Germans would ^{have} repelled the Soviet Army. ~~Subsequent~~ ^{Subsequent} events turned out differently and only now she saw her son for the first time since 1944. In the meantime Orest landed in Siberia where he was deported in 1940's together with his grandparents.

Orest served recently with Soviet Rocket Forces for 3 years and signed an obligation that he will not leave Soviet territory for 5 subsequent years.

In the park they met with MARCHENKO and his Russian friends. MARCHENKO was telling again that Dziuba and Svitlychny were ^{not} free and emigres were doing much harm to young Ukrainian writers and poets. He did not elaborate how, and at the end suggested that he could introduce Subject to PARADZANOV, regisseur of Tina Zabutykh Predkiv. Subject replied she did not mind seeing Paradzanov and MARCHENKO promised to introduce her to him next day at 15.30 at the ^{of} Metro station Zavod Bolshhevik or something sounding like that. The rest of conversation was very general and of no interest.

Next day Subject went with her friend MYLLAN to the Metro Station but no one was there, neither MARCHENKO nor anybody else. Subject thought there was something fishy about Marchenko from the very beginning.

6. On the eve of the group's departure for TERNOPOL, they were given a reception-party by the Lviv Society for Cultural Contacts with Ukrainians Abroad at the Inturist Hotel. About half a dozen of Sovs were present among them Rector of the Lviv University, MARSYMOVYCH Mykola, and DANYLYSHYN (?) some "director" of the Inturist. The latter was very much interested in Subject and asked her a lot of questions about herself. He also talked much about Vietnam, complained that because of Vietnam there could be no friendly relations ~~xxx~~ between USSR and US, and in his opinion President Johnson should get American Army out of Vietnam.

He was Ukrainian, aged 45, party member.

The party started at 19.00 hrs and ended at 23.30. It started with dinner and official toasts but as soon as ~~as~~ several rounds of Ukrainska horilka were emptied, ~~it~~^{it} turned into a discussion "with free for all". The visitors asked to put "sincere questions", had done so, and then started with their own replies and comments. Particularly aggressive was Mrs GOTCH Paraska of Jersey City. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ The questions were: why there is so little Ukrainian language heard in Ukrainian cities, where is Ukrainian government, why there is so much misery, why do Russians behave like new masters (comparisons were made with Poles before 1939 and Germans during WW II), also, aff. The Sovs tried to ~~reply~~ give "proper" explanations but were completely defeated by further questions and comments of the visitors.

Similar party they had in Kiev on the second or third day of their sojourn. Among those present were SMOLYCH Yuri, LEVISHCHENKO Mykhailo and two or three others. There was no dinner but only vodka, wines, and fruit. Again people "got drunk" and started with attacking Soviet regime. The same questions as in Lviv were put. SMOLYCH was attacked for high Soviet custom duties on parcels sent from the States. Pressed to the wall, he became angry and said that "I don't care, if you want to help your people, so pay custom duty, and that's it". He mentioned great losses and damages during the war and when someone mentioned that ^{even} Germany was much better off today than the Soviet Union, angrily replied that this was so because America had helped Germans. When quarreling about ^{the} discrimination against Ukrainian language, someone told the joke about a kolkhoznik visiting Kiev who was approached by a city dweller and asked for American cigarettes. When Kolkhoznik asked him why he was asking ^{him} for such strange things as American cigarettes, the city dweller replied: "Are you not an American tourist? I heard you speak Ukrainian". SMOLYCH and others enjoyed the joke and ~~laughter~~ "were bursting from laughing!"

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7. In Lviv Subject visited her uncle and other relatives. With her uncle she left Dokumenty Ukrainiskoho Komunizmu. He read it and thanked her "for bringing some fresh air" which he will give to some of his friends and then they will bury it. Subject brought back some Soviet books, 2 issues of Vechnyi Kiev, and one of Radianska Ukraina.

8. According to Subject's uncle (a skilled worker) and other relatives, after Khrushchev's removal life ^{has} improved remarkably but there are still many shortages. Politically, things became worse for Ukrainians because the regime has increased the Russification drive. In this respect it was somewhat easier under Khrushchev. In some people's opinion Khrushchev made a great mistake but not giving people foodstuffs and cloth as Kosygin and Brezhnev had done because this "killed him".

They did not worry about war in Vietnam. They were surprised the US was tarrying for so long with finishing finally off the whole mess. The people did not want to believe "America was that weak that could not resolve this mess once and for all".

- T 1 - KALYNDIS IHOK OF LIAV
- T 2 - MYNKO OF LIAV
- T 3 - WOLFMAN OF Canada
- T 4 - KUDLYK Roman of LIAV, Tel. 25-46-80
- T 5 - DRACH Ivan of Kiev
- T 6 - SVITLYCHNY Ivan
- T 7 - DZIVBA Ivan
- T 8 - WIRE WORK