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Subject: VOZNA Antonina Adolfovna, at the present at 64 Van Siclen Avenue,
Brooklyn 7, N.Y., formerly of 31 Matrosova wul., Ivanofrankivsk, Ukr
SSR

Date : 27 Oct 1966

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

1. Subject arrived from Ivanofrankivsk, Ukr SSR on a permamant
resident visa to New York, N.Y. on 23 Sept 1966. She flew from Moscow
via Rotterdam. From Ivanofrankivsk to Moscow she took train.
In New York she is staying with her daughter Maria SAVCHAK at the above
address. Subject is 77 years old, Ukrainian, catholic, widow, former
teacher, as such she received Rubel 23. ^{monthly} pension. Subject is of average
intelligence, quite alert, but unfortunalely with a rather bad hearing.
She was interviewed by G. and C. at her daughter's home on 26 Oct 1966.

2. Subject knew about the arrests ^{and trials} in the Ukraine in 1965/66.
She could not name anybody but spoke in general about artists and
writers having been arrested in Ivanofrankivsk, Ternopil, Lviv and Kiev.
One particular incident she mentioned in Ivanofrankivsk or rather Kosiv
which she decribed in the following way: an artists from Kosiv had
drawn a portrait of Shevchenko looking at the Ukraine in sorrow. The KGB
discovered this painting and the artists was arrested and deported.
This artist belonged to a group of artists who were involved
in another incident at SHESHORY. According to Subject those abtists
had organized the unveiling of Shevchenko statue in SHESHORY and were
going to make there some trouble. It was late summer 1965 as far as she could
remember. The authorities learned about it and postponed the unveiling.
The people came to the unveiling nevertheless at the date fixed by the
artists and the whole ceremony turned into a demonstration against
Russians. As a result the arr sts were startee immediately and all
the organizers were in prison before the second, offivial unveiling
took place. This group of people was tried together with other similar

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groups in other Ukrainian cities. From hearsay Subject learned that two of artists or writers were sentenced to death and ~~shot~~.

2. Subject knew about the arson in the National Library of Kiev in May 1964 from one of her tenants whose relative worked for some time at the library. Accordingly, this was an arson and no one should have any doubts about it. All "designated" books were not only prepared with phosphorus cones but with some special liquid chemical, as well. Therefore, there were no chances to save anything whatsoever. The man or rather one of those who put the cones and sprayed the books with the liquid was caught redhanded ^{by employees} in one of the room as he had no time to escape through the door. Later on he was arrested and tried. The arson aroused a tremendous uproar all over the Ukraine and Russians tried to do all they could to put all the blame for it on private people.

3. In the vicinity of Ivanofrankivsk there are some off limits zones. Subject could not locate them exactly but stated them as near PISOCHNA, which had been completely evacuated, ZELENE, and in direction to Vorokhta in Carpathian Mountains. Near BOLEKHIV should be another off limits zone where uranium ore is being extracted. A few years ago some of prisoners working there escaped from the zone in a van ~~bringing bread~~ which was bringing bread for them. People talked that those working in the uranium mines are sentenced to 15 years or more and will never leave this place.

4. Attacks on Ukrainian nationalism occur quite frequently in the papers. Subject mentioned a certain VOZNIAK of Ivanofrankivsk who had written many articles in the Prykarpatska Pravda directed against Ukrainian nationalists. Many people still remember the OUN and UPA and from time to time the authorities themselves reminded them about these organizations. Only recently a former member of the ~~Underground~~ Underground was tried in Volynia and local papers incl. Prykarpatska Pravda wrote about it.

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5. Autumn 1965 there were rumors in IVANOFRANKIVSK that Ukrainian Catholic Church was to be partly restored. Nothing came out, however. Subject herself had a very bad experience with one catholic priest by the name CHUHAIDA Ivaⁿ, aged approx. 50-55, who lived in 1958-59 at Subject's house. CHUHAIDA was imprisoned for short period together with Metropolitan SLIPYI and in 1955 or 1956 should have taken special oath in presence of the Metropolitan swearing that he would never betray ~~his~~ Catholic faith. At least he used to talk about it "in confidence" after his release from concentration camp in 1958. In Ivanofrankivsk CHUHAIDA registered officially as lecturer of foreign languages but secretly continued his practice as priest. He went at once into contact with other priests like himself and was known as very active in performing his religious duties. In 1961 or 1962 two of his colleagues were tried in IVANOFRANKIVSK. One of the priests died in prison and the other one was brought to Kiev and disappeared. CHUHAIDA was the one who witnessed against them. He turned out to be an agent provocateur. Since Subject gave him once or twice money to read a Catholic mass for her and was quite open in her criticism of Soviet regime she was quite afraid that CHUHAIDA might have put her into trouble as well. Fortunately nothing happened. After 7 years of efforts to get a visa to the States and after having paid NRubel 260.- to "proper people" she finally managed to get out. In her attempt to expedite her ~~emigration~~ emigration she also went to authorities in Kiev (it was either the KGB or Militia) but was told her that ^{only} her local office was competent in the ~~xxx~~ matter.

CHUHAIDA remained in Ivanofrankivsk and was active now as a propagandist of atheism. ~~xxx~~ He uses to stress the fact that he is a former priest and therefore considers himself particularly competent in talking on religion. He also blames his father for having forced him to study theology and thus having ruined his life.

6. People are aware of Chinese-Soviet conflict and are quite happy about it. It is said that finally the Soviets got an enemy who will be able to teach them a lesson.

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7. Subject heard from various people in Ivanofrankivsk that there are some people in Ukrainian government who are trying slowly to get more autonomy from Moscow but she could not name them. In her ~~own~~ ^{OWN} opinion - all is still in Moscow's hands and it would take very drastic and far reaching measures to change the present status of the Ukraine. Some people still "want to believe" that one day the USA will liberate them, they listen to Radio Liberty, and pass on the news among themselves. Also VOA, Radio Vatican and Free Europe are listened to. Because of improvements in living conditions that followed after Khrushchev's removal, in some quarters KOSYGIN is being compared to MALENKOV.

8. Last year when Subject went to Kiev she rarely heard Ukrainian spoken. In Lviv it is completely different. In her opinion there is a trend of moderate Ukrainization noticeable in Eastern oblasts of the ~~Ukraine in~~ ^{Ukraine in} recent years. But the Russification is still very much evident.

9. Subject was told by her friends in Ivanofrankivsk that in some nearby villages or rather kolhosps ^{there} are being introduced minimum wages for collective farm peasants in ~~cash~~ cash instead of in kind. Kolhosponyks are not happy with that practice because so far they were receiving so little as Rubel 8 - 8.- per month want was absolutely insufficient.

10. According to hearsay some of young men ~~enlisted~~ ^{enlisted} recently in Ivanofrankivsk by the army have already landed in Vietnam. There is also a recruitment for specialists for Vietnam going quietly on, thus Subject was told that an electrical engineer of Ivanofrankivsk, aged 35, was to be "drafted" as volunteer for Vietnam but owing to a "nice bribe" he escaped this "voluntary service". Subject could not ~~say~~ ^{tell} any details.

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