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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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*These following from various
sources to USSR.*

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LATEST DEVELOPMENTS:

1. According to the latest information, not all the archives of the Vydubyt'sky Monastery were destroyed in the fire that took place there last December. What was left was taken away to an unknown destination. There is a rumor in Kiev, that as late as the spring of 1968, some Jewish circles in the West proposed to pay 1 to 2 million dollars for the Jewish archives which were deposited in the Vydubyt'sky Monastery. Others mention only a half-million sum. The refusal of the Soviet Ukrainian government to accept this proposition, together with the publication of the new book on Zionism by T.K. Kichko /Judaism and Zionism/ and the sentence of B. Kochubeyivsky /Koshubeyivsky/ to three years in Mordovia, are being interpreted as an increase of the anti-Semitic campaign relevant to the present pro-Arab policy of the Soviet government.
2. Zina Franko is again in trouble. In May 1969 she was again jobless, having refused to write a recantation for signing the protest of the 139. The previous vouching by Ovcharenko did not help. The recantation was to be composed in the form of an "explanation" to which Zina objected. It was suggested to her that she can get a job in Moscow, similar to the one she held in Kiev. So far she has not made up her mind about what to do.
3. Valentyn Moroz should be released from Mordovia by Sept. 1, 1969.
4. Oleksander Nazarenko, the main defendant of the Nazarenko, Karpenko, and Kondratov trial in Kiev, was a son of a high KGB officer. During the investigation he broke down, but at the trial he regained his composure and tried to defend Viktor Kondratov and Karpenko. He was given 5 years, and Kondratov and Karpenko 3 and 1½ years respectively. All three were arrested for disseminating leaflets at the Kiev Hydro-Electric Station. Kondratov and Karpenko were employed with the Hydro-Electric Station.
5. Viktor Kuksa was released from Mordovia in January 1969. He had raised the Ukrainian national flag from the roof of the Institute of Economics in Kiev on April 29, 1966.
6. As of March 1969, Svyatoslav Karavansky and Mykhaylo Horyn, both in Vladimir prison, received permission to read books.
7. Mykhaylo Masyutko in Mordovia is very sick. He is suffering either from cancer or severe gastritis. The authorities continue to refuse him diet food.
8. Mykhaylo Osadchy is working as a locksmith in a suburban Lviv factory.
9. Sheremetyeva, a lecturer, has been expelled from Kiev University, for allegedly having disseminated Chornovil's The Misfortune of Intellect /Lykho z rozumu/. At present she is working in a Lviv museum. Another lecturer, Komashkova, was expelled from Kiev University for the same reason.

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✓ 10. March - April 1969, Opanas Zalyvakha was brought to Kiev and there sentenced to an additional 3 years in Mordovia. This information needs additional confirmation.

✓ 11. Vyacheslav Chornovil who is working on a translation of a Serbian novel and is very much concerned with Yugoslavian affairs in general, was promised a job by the authorities. But now that he has signed the petition to the United Nations, there is little chance that he will get it.

12. The Shevchenko demonstration in Kiev on May 22 was again foiled by the authorities, who on that particular date brought in militia and Komsomol activists from other towns and turned the celebration into a pro-regime affair. Nevertheless, some students managed to recite Shevchenko's poems and sing patriotic songs. Several arrests were made. Prior to the celebration, a number of Ukrainian students at Kiev University were warned by the university party and Komsomol authorities not to try to do anything foolish.

13. On March 11, 1969, the Shevchenko concert in Lviv University turned into an anti-regime demonstration. About 1,000 people, mostly youth, who were not admitted into the hall itself, began to recite Shevchenko's poems and sing patriotic Ukrainian songs.

✓ 14. Wasyl Makukh's self-immolation took place on November 5, 1968 in front of the Stereo Kino on Khreschatyk St. in Kiev. After igniting himself, Makukh ran into the direction of Lenin's monument, towards Basarabka, where he was caught by KGB agents, put into an ambulance, and brought to a hospital where he died the same night.

✓ 15. During a search of Ivan Svitlychny's home on February 20, 1969, a Russian manuscript entitled Technology of Power by Avtorkhanov was found and confiscated.

16. Due to further progress in the negotiations between the Vatican and the Russian Orthodox Church, early in February of 1969 a papal encyclical which was to deal favorably with the "Churches in exile", was definitely cancelled. This encyclical was to have appeared on October 10, 1968, but was deferred because of the above-mentioned negotiations and finally dropped in February 1969. The Vatican is said to have also agreed to the following demands made by Moscow:

- a) No support for ethnic exile churches, but their integration into local Western national churches.
- b) No further support in the reestablishment of the Ukrainian Uniate Church on Soviet territory. Only the Latin rite will eventually be admitted.
- c) Roman institutes which until now were manned by the personnel of the "exile Churches" will be replaced by the clergy from individual countries behind the Iron Curtain. Incidentally, the Hungarian Catholic Church has already sent some of its priests to Rome.

17. In March 1969 Bishop Velychkovsky's sister, who lives in Yugoslavia, sent a petition to the highest Soviet authorities, asking them to release her brother and eventually allow him to join her in Yugoslavia, where, as she vouched for him, he will not get involved in any anti-Soviet activity. She stressed that while visiting Yugoslavia two years ago, Bishop Velychkovsky did nothing that could have in any way implicated him in anything anti-Soviet. She also mentioned his very poor health, particularly the heart disease from

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which he has been suffering for a long time. As of early May 1969, there has been no reply from Moscow.

18. In the summer of 1969 there is going to be an increase in tourism of Yugoslavians of Ukrainian descent to the Ukraine. Among other things, arrangements have already been made for two buses to visit Western Ukraine, and eventually Kiev. So far the Soviet embassy in Yugoslavia has not created any difficulties.

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