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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3020
VAZ WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

4 February 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Contact with AECASSOWARY 2 on 20-21 January 1959

1. Subject was met by [] in the Washington Hotel lobby approximately 1035 hours on 20 January and taken to an SR/10 safehouse in Washington where they later were joined by []

2. [] participated in the meeting for the purpose of discussing the Memorandum of Agency-PROLOG Oral Agreement with Subject, and also to tell Subject that [] would be replacing him as senior advisor on the AERODYNAMIC Project. The Memorandum of Agreement was discussed point by point. Subject agreed to all but paragraph C regarding approval to be obtained from the Agency "prior" to any solicitations for funds by AEBEEHIVE. His objection to this paragraph was based on the fact that they have been awaiting Agency approval to such a request for one and a half years now. It was explained to Subject that approval had been held up because the transition of their organization to a non-taxable status created a problem of protecting the Project cover from those challenging their grounds for tax-free status. Unfortunately, AEBEEHIVE was incorporated in New York State, which is the only other state besides California that requires annual reports from tax exempt corporations and makes available these records for inspection by individual challengers. Subject stated he would discuss this paragraph of the Oral Agreement with AECASSOWARY 17 and telephone his concurrence.

3. [] joined the group approximately 1230 hours and, after a short period of amenities, the group went to lunch at the Yen Chong Palace. [] took leave of the group after lunch and the others returned to the safehouse where the meeting continued.

4. O. ZINKEVICH, 3210 Terterian Street, Baltimore 27, Maryland, wrote to Oleksa HORBACH (Assistant Professor at Marburg University, Marburg/Lahn, Alter Kirchhaimer Weg 50) that all of HORBACH's correspondence with Jaroslav HRITSKOVIAN is a matter of record in the Warsaw police files. HRITSKOVIAN is a Ukrainian from Kracow studying at Jagellonian University who writes for the Ukrainian language newspaper NASIE SLOVO in Warsaw. ZINKEVICH stated that HRITSKOVIAN's life is in danger and that he has spent time in prison and has suffered because of his correspondence with HORBACH. ZINKEVICH recommended, however, that HORBACH continue writing to HRITSKOVIAN to prevent the Communists suspecting that he has communicated to anyone the fact that he is under surveillance. ZINKEVICH claims he has much more to tell but suggested

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that Dr. ~~Imu~~ ~~HRINKEVICH~~ in Munich could personally give HORBACH more information. He told HORBACH to request of him any additional information desired and that he would write whatever he could put into a letter. He warned HORBACH not to go back to Poland because the police there were waiting for him.

HORBACH communicated the above information in a letter to AECASSOWARY 27, in which he stated that he would not reply to ZINKEVICH's letter until

AECASSOWARY 27 could send him some information regarding ZINKEVICH. Jaroslav HAJVAS, who Subject asked about ZINKEVICH, said that ZINKEVICH is an OUN/M sympathizer and that he knows him quite well. He stated that it was possible ZINKEVICH merely dreamed up the whole story to stop the correspondence between HORBACH and HRITSKOVIAN. He promised to talk to ZINKEVICH and get more information about him for Subject. ZINKEVICH is corresponding with HRITSKOVIAN in Poland whom he claims is a friend of his. ZINKEVICH is a member of a Ukrainian student's group in Baltimore. The group has sent parcels to Ukrainians in Poland and some of its members correspond with Ukrainians in Poland.

Subject said that in one of his letters to HORBACH last spring HRITSKOVIAN wrote he had been having some difficulties but he didn't mention the nature of these difficulties.

HORBACH, who was planning a trip to Poland in July 1959, has cancelled his plans. Subject told HORBACH that, until he (Subject) has had an opportunity to establish the bona fides of ZINKEVICH, HORBACH should continue corresponding with HRITSKOVIAN. Subject suggested that HORBACH change the tone of his letters from nationalist topics to subjects of mutual scholarly interest only.

5. Subject proposed the idea of printing special publications as official replies to DL'YA POSHYRENIA KULTURY I ZNANYA which is printed in Kiev. The Kiev publication is devoted to subjects on Ukrainian culture, arts, history, economics, etc., and, of course, presents the Communist view on these topics. Subject's idea is to have a publication printed in the West under the same title as the Kiev publication which would carry articles on the same subjects but present the "true" facts. These articles would be written by various emigre scholars and signed in true name. Each issue of the publication would carry articles in direct reply to the articles carried in the previous issue of the Soviet publication. Copies of the publication would be mailed officially to the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev and to other educational institutions and libraries. Subject has several scholars already interested in writing for such a publication.

6. Subject also recommended the publication of brochures giving the Western interpretation of Communism; i.e., what is Communism; how Communism has divided the lands of Lithuania, Georgia and other nations; Bolshevik inspired famine in the Ukraine; the Katyn massacres; communes, etc. The idea is to have the brochures published in various Western countries in the language of the native population and used for distribution to Soviet travelers and sympathizers in the respective countries. Arrangements could be made to have

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organizations or institutions in the respective countries undertake the publication of these brochures.

7. A female teacher (N.V., name not supplied by Subject) from Peremysl traveled by bus to Kiev where she took part in a month-long course for teachers. She had opportunity to visit her native village of Khyriv. A one-time student of Warsaw University, she is personally known to several Ukrainian emigres in the U.S. Attachment No. 1 is an excerpt from a letter written by N.V. giving some of the details of her visit.

8. William TARASKO (Telephone: IN 3-7021) is on the New York police force and assigned to guard duty at the United Nations. He has made acquaintances with members of the Soviet delegation and frequently talks with them. When he told one of the delegates that he would like to visit the Ukraine, the delegate said he could arrange this for him. But when he said he wanted to visit his mother in the village of Kulikiv, the delegate said this would have to be arranged after his arrival in the USSR. TARASKO obtained a visa to Lvov. When he arrived in Kiev he was met by Ivan Pavlovich PROKOPIUK, chief of the Kiev militia. PROKOPIUK greeted TARASKO and said that since they were both members of a police force, he would like to be of help to him during his travels in the USSR. After three days in Kiev PROKOPIUK told TARASKO that he could proceed to Lvov. TARASKO decided to telegraph his brother to meet him in Lvov but when PROKOPIUK told him it would take three days for the telegram to reach his brother, TARASKO departed without sending the telegram. When he arrived at the "Georgia Hotel" in Lvov he ran into his brother who appeared to be casually walking up the street in front of the hotel (they had seen each other a number of years ago and therefore recognized each other immediately). TARASKO asked his brother how he knew he would be at the hotel and his brother said he did not know, he just happened to be walking by and their meeting was a coincidence. When they went up to TARASKO's room, his brother immediately searched the room for any bugs and then handed TARASKO a card on which he wrote something to the effect of "I am not here by accident" and "Keep quiet."

The following day TARASKO did obtain permission to visit his mother in Kulikiv, but a lieutenant from the militia was assigned to "look after him" at all times. This lieutenant never left TARASKO alone with anyone. They slept, ate and visited people together and in the process became quite chummy. The lieutenant became rather bored with all this visiting and on several occasions told him to go alone. Just before TARASKO's departure from Lvov for Kulikiv, PROKOPIUK appeared and inquired as to how he was being treated and how he was getting along. TARASKO also visited Zhovka.

TARASKO belongs to the Ukrainian Catholic church in Brooklyn, the pastor of which is Rev. ANDRUSHKO. Rev. ANDRUSHKO had given TARASKO a wrist watch to deliver to his father in Lvov. TARASKO said there were about a dozen agents surveilling him in Lvov. At one point TARASKO told PROKOPIUK he thought his surveillers were being very stupid and obviously didn't know how to go about their business. He compared some of their surveillance techniques with those used by the New York police force. When he started out for the home of

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Rev. ~~ANDRUSHKO~~'s father he gave the taxi operator a wrong house number and left the taxi at that. He walked into the entrance of the building where he hid in the doorway for a few minutes. Nothing happened, so he proceeded to the home of Rev. ~~ANDRUSHKO~~'s father. When he arrived there he noticed his surveillors waiting for him. After being invited in by Rev. ~~ANDRUSHKO~~'s father he introduced himself and started to present the watch which he brought along. The father refused the watch and said that he doesn't have a son and never had one. Before leaving the home, however, ~~TARASKO~~ noticed a photograph of Rev. ~~ANDRUSHKO~~ hanging on the wall and confronted the father with this fact. The father then began to cry, apologized and accepted the watch. On his way out ~~TARASKO~~ noticed two of the surveillors hiding in the doorway of a neighboring building.

The police lieutenant told ~~TARASKO~~ that some of his superiors were anxious to meet and talk with him. ~~TARASKO~~ agreed to meet them and did so on two occasions. The first day they talked for five hours and they asked him questions about the New York police department; such as, what is the title of the anti-Communist Division of the New York force? To this ~~TARASKO~~ answered that they were wrong in their thinking, that there was no such division, that this was a matter for the FBI. He suggested that they write a letter to the FBI or to the New York police department requesting such information but they insisted they wanted to hear it from him personally. They treated him to a big dinner and told him there would be further discussions with him in Moscow. Subject did not say whether or not these discussions took place in Moscow.

9. Rev. Evhen ~~DMITRYK~~ in a letter dated December 1958 was informed that Metropolitan ~~SHL'IPEY~~, together with 10 Ukrainian Catholic priests who refused to sign documents accepting the orthodox faith, had been brought to Moscow in November-December. They were questioned in connection with a "secret church organization" but the interrogators failed to uncover anything. Metropolitan ~~SHL'IPEY~~ was sent to a sanitarium in Kiev after this for medical care and for the doctors to determine whether or not he is strong enough to undergo further questioning.

10. ~~Fnu~~ ~~KUCHER~~ is a chemistry professor in Lvov who had contact with Olena ~~HORBACH~~ in East Berlin in May-June 1958 while he was there on a tour with others from the USSR. O. ~~HORBACH~~ first met the professor when she attended the Moscow Youth Festival. ~~KUCHER~~ has written to Olena ~~HORBACH~~, in a letter dated 18 September 1958, expressing a desire to attend a symposium of chemists which he stated would be held in England in the autumn of 1959. He requested that an invitation be obtained for him. He has written a paper on macromoleculars. O. ~~HORBACH~~ has already sent him some information regarding a similar symposium to be held in the autumn of 1959 in Wurtsburg, Germany. She also has made arrangements for information regarding the symposium to be sent to him by the Germans. ~~KUCHER~~'s father was one of Subject's teachers in the Ukraine. According to Subject, there are several emigres in the United States and Canada who personally know ~~KUCHER~~. ~~KUCHER~~ is a member of the Communist Party.

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11. Radio Madrid. ~~TSYMBALISTY~~ (head of the Ukrainian Section in Radio Madrid) is due in the United States prior to 15 April. Subject has not been able to find a replacement for him. Jaroslaw ~~STETKIEWICZ~~ will substitute for the time being, but he is working on his PhD and does not want to stay on indefinitely. OUN/B, according to Subject, would like to take over the Ukrainian Section. TSYMBALISTY has had to sell his typewriter and other personal belongings in order to be able to pay for his transportation to the United States. Subject feels it will be necessary to help him financially when he first arrives. If TSYMBALISTY is successful in locating employment with an American university or hospital he will probably not return to Madrid. Subject states that about \$1,800 will be needed annually to keep the Ukrainian Section of Radio Madrid alive. He considers that TSYMBALISTY, if he returns to Madrid, should be paid a minimum of \$100 monthly plus an additional \$50 for contributors of articles to be used in the Radio scripts.

12. Formosa Radio Broadcasts. The ABN sends 10-minute Ukrainian language broadcasts to Siberia twice weekly. Subject discussed the idea of Russian language broadcasts to Siberia with OUN/B representatives in Formosa, and they are willing to transmit two 8-minute broadcasts twice weekly if he will supply the Russian script. Most of the Red Army Ukrainian recruits are sent to Siberia and points east. This is in an effort to eventually completely Russify them and their children, and do away with the nationalist problem which continues to plague the Soviets.

13. Subject recommended that provisions be made to have Ukrainian emigre students partially subsidized and sent to India, Japan, Egypt, and so forth, to study and for future contact purposes with Soviet tourists and technical advisors. There are many technicians being sent from the Ukraine to Eastern countries at present and their number may increase in the future. Ukrainians from Kryvoy Rog and Mykolayiv are supervising the construction of steel mills for India. George Fedorowycz ~~SHEVCHENKO~~, date of birth about 1926, from Zaporozhe (photograph available in our files), a specialist on diesel engineering, with whom AECASSOWARY 27 had contact at Brussels, stated that he was working on steel mill construction for India. The AECASSOWARYs have correspondence established with SHEVCHENKO.

14. Lev ~~BILAS~~ (see report of contact 30 September 1958) has a German passport and is prepared to go to Istanbul where he will study and do research on the history of Turkish-Ukrainian relations and further his knowledge of the language. He speaks German, English, Ukrainian and Turkish. He plans to be there at least until August 1959 and, if any Soviet Ukrainian contacts develop, he will be willing to remain longer. BILAS has been writing for SUCHASNA UKRAINA and will continue to contribute articles from Turkey. He will act as the AECASSOWARY representative there and will help in the distribution of their literature. ✓

15. Project AECUPBOARD. Details of expenditures for parcels mailed are being recorded in the AECASSOWARY Project files.

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16. Michael O. ~~HOLOWATY~~ (cousin of Subject) of Gary, Indiana, chief research engineer with Inland Steel, Indiana Harbor Works, visited steel plants and ore mines in the Ukraine, the Urals, Kazakhstan and Siberia in May and June 1958. HOLOWATY became acquainted with and entertained three Soviets in his home during their visit with a delegation from the USSR. HOLOWATY is in touch with the Agency OO/Contacts office in Chicago.

17. Logistics. The building in which AEBEEHIVE is presently located has been sold and now is under new management. Although they now are on a month-to-month lease, they are not sure whether they will be able to continue this arrangement. A move to new quarters will be taken up with logistics.

18. Microfilming of AEBEEHIVE Archives. Subject promised to inventory all the documents in the AEBEEHIVE archives and segregate them into two sections; i.e., those that can be microfilmed with a portable camera and those that will have to be brought to Washington for microfilming by the Agency library staff.

19. A treasurer's check in the amount of \$242, made out to AEBEEHIVE as reimbursement for special activities under the [] program, was given to Subject. A signed receipt for the money was obtained from Subject.

20. *Personnel. In an effort to replace AECASSOWARY 25, Subject plans to speak to DAVIDENKO, who writes for the SVOBODA (Ukrainian language daily), to see if he can interest him in part-time correspondence for the AEBEEHIVE radio scripts and their publications.

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28 January 1959

During the summer of 1958 N. V. went to Kiev from Poland where she participated in a one month's course for teachers. She travelled to the Ukraine by bus. She had opportunity to visit her native village near the city of Khyriv in the western Ukraine. N. V., a former student of Warsaw University is personally known to several Ukrainian emigres in the United States. The information she submitted is considered very reliable, her observation is very critical. Given below are some interesting excerpts from her most recent letter.

In speaking about my visit in Kiev and the Ukraine one can recall the words of the poet: 'The nation ^{has} ~~will~~ not perish, the ^{people} ~~people~~ live, it rises above the ruins, and the language flows in ~~the~~ ^{on} the Ukraine.' Our group was very impressed with the size and beauty of Kiev and the Ukraine. We ~~saw~~ ^{so} much and we ~~saw~~ ^{at} everything. You cannot hide anything from the sharp eyes of old teachers. It was impossible to purchase anything in the cities along the way, and if there was anything available in the restaurants or confectionaries the establishments were very dirty. The best thing available was ice cream and soda waters. The homes are small, 1-3 rooms. Many of the villages along our way had been burned down during the last war.

The buildings in the kolhosps in western Ukraine are in much better condition than those in Eastern Ukraine. Our village is Susychia Velyka near Khyriv. Before the war it was very poor. At present, the people here are well off, there are many newly built homes, a ten-year school, much intelligentsia, chiefly teachers, several engineers et al. The people working in the kolhosps earn very little but somehow they are able to get along because being very deft, they have adjusted themselves to "long fingers."

Regarding "Rebirth", as I wrote in my previous letter, this is not in the full meaning of the word. It is possible that this is a form of respite. However things are a lot better now than they had been. We were not surveilled by anyone. We were free to roam as we pleased and were never aware of any surveillance. We became acquainted with many nice people who confided to us many criticisms. An engineer who guided ~~us~~ ^{me} through the Pecherska Lavra said the following: You think there are many among us without faith in God. There is among us no one who has not been baptized. We manage to baptize everyone. If the mother doesn't do it, then the aunt or grandmother or somebody else manages to have it accomplished but everyone is "carried" (infant carried to church to be baptized) to the church. Paskas (Easter bread) were being blessed during a whole week before Easter. Masses are celebrated in the Andrievsky Cathedral in the Ukrainian language and in Russian in the Cathedral of St. Volodymyr. There are no services in any other church. The Cathedral of St. Sofia has been converted into a museum. The exterior of it has been rebuilt. They put 9 miles of gold on the cupola. The old paintings on the inside are being removed and only the original frescoes remain. I saw two original frescoes of the son and daughter of Yaroslav Mudry, frescoes from the XII century. The engineer mentioned above told us about a group of Canadian tourists who visited the grave of Shevchenko in Kanevo. They asked for a snowball tree to plant in Canada. It was granted to them but in the meantime the group had already left. The snowball tree has been planted in Kiev.

I am calling your attention to the following which is very important, although I cannot write the fuller and clearer details:

In spite of the fact that they (the Soviets) attack you, emigre activities are weighed very carefully. They consider your opinion of them very important and many improvements have been attained because of your influence.

All the signs in Kiev have been changed to Ukrainian. The Ukrainian language is used in the universities but when there is a request for use of the Russian language, then the courses are given in Russian. However, even then, some professors continue lecturing in Ukrainian. In the government registry office in Lvov when I told the clerk that I could not speak nor understand Russian because I came to the Ukraine, she assured me that all government employees in Lvov have been directed to learn the Ukrainian language as soon as possible. I told her that I may have learned some Russian by the time I visit Lvov again. She said that would not be necessary because she will know Ukrainian by then.

We were told about the encyclopedia which is supposed to be published in 1959. A history of Ukraine literature containing the works of all Ukrainian authors, including B. Lepko and the emigre authors with appropriate comments, also is to be published. Again regarding the rebirth, even though conditions have improved, most people are not yet convinced and there aren't many who reveal their true sentiments as we do now in Poland. There are those who fear tomorrow. Many still speak Russian out of habit, but they buy up, instantly, all Ukrainian books and newspapers which appear. The EVENING KIEV is read by all Kievans. People carrying or reading this newspaper can be seen on all the squares of Kiev.

With pretended naivete, we openly and repeatedly questioned everyone why, although we come to the Ukraine to hear the beauty of the Ukrainian language, we heard so little of it,