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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

12P

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

RID/AN/SB

EXTENSION

NO.

SX-5595

DATE

28 Nov. 66

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

RID/MIS

[Handwritten initials]

2.

3.

SB/CALS

10 FEB 1967

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MICROFILMED
FEB 2 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

[Handwritten routing table with initials SB/CALS]

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

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MICROFILMED
F-2 1961

Subject: ROZHANKOVSKY Wolodimir Teodorovich of Moscow, USSR

Source: A/4

Date: 28 Nov 1966

DOB 1906, Lvov,
USSR
SC scientist
Moscow, USSR

memo to
FB (dated 23 Aug 66)
Forced contact with KGB

11 July 66, 28 Oct 66
Report from [unclear]
1975

1. This is a summary report based on Source's 3 conversations with Subject, on 7 Sept, 18 Oct, and 20 Oct, 1966.

Subject is Ukrainian, Soviet citizen, Candidate of Sciences employed with the Institute of Fine Arts in Moscow, born 1906 in Lvov (1), former engineer from Lvov, in Moscow since 1960, lives with his common law wife who is widow of HALAN Yaroslav (killed in 1947 by the USA) and son Andriy, student of engineering; two other sons live in Lvov, West Ukraine. Subject earns R.300.-per month and has an apartment of 2 rooms and kitchen shared with other party. Subject's father was a judge in Lvov, Subject himself studied engineering in Lvov and then worked on house construction until shortly after WW II.

Subject's first wife was Anna nee HOVIKOVICH ~~widow~~ who died in fall 1949 in Lvov. According to Subject this was a "normal hemorrhage" but from other sources it was reported that she died from a heart attack which occurred during a severe critique of her on the part of her bosses. Anna was some sort of a manager of a chain of consumer goods stores in Lvov and had her office in Kilinski Street.

1950 or 1951 Subject started to live with Halan's widow and on her suggestion they moved in 1960 to Moscow. He met her still before Halan's death and they often saw each other at the homes of STEFANYK Semen and PANKIV Ivan. Subject visited also Halans at their house in Kadetski Street.

The present common law wife of Subject is Russian, stems from Moscow. Halan met her in Moscow and married there. She was his second wife, his first wife was liquidated in Kiev by the NKVD where she was sent to study at the University. When Halan met his second wife she already was either widow or divorcee. Her previous husband was an employee of some Arab consulate or embassy in the rank of a secretary or attache.

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One day he ~~came~~^{went} to his country and never returned to Moscow. Subject thought he might have been killed in one of the coups in his homeland.

Subject knew quite well Halan Yaroslav who in his opinion was a very poor writer. Halan's specialty was the Vatican and Pope ,i.e. slanderous cheap attacks against the church.

According to Subject Halan was said to complain two days before his assassination that the KGB had taken away from him a gun which was given to him for ~~self-defense~~^{self protection} against the nationalists.

Subject studied engineering at Lvov University and then worked there as construction engineer. March or May 1940 he emigrated as " a German" from Lvov to Crocow, P_oland, together with his family. From Crocow he moved to Nowy Sanecz where he worked in his profession. After the outbreak of Soviet-German war he returned to Wynnyky near Lvov and continued to work as engineer, with a German firm. Long before Soviet re-occupation of West Ukraine he moved to Hohenau??/ near Vienna, Austria. When Soviet Army approached Vienna Subject failed to escape to the West. Instead, on his wife's suggestion they decided not to move. The bombing of psfugee transports prompted them to do so. After the arrival of Soviets they set off on their way back to Lvov. On the third day they were caught by a Soviet unit who separated men from women and children. The men wer enlisted into Soviet Army and after a several week training sent to the front. It was at the end of March 1945. In Oct 1945 Subject was demobilized and returned to Lvov.

In the beginning he continued to work as construction engineer. Pretty soon ,however, he discovered that this was a very inconvenient and responsible job and decided to give it up. With the help of his good friend Ivan PANKIV , Director of the Museum of Industry in Lvov , he switched over to the Museum.

While working in the Museum Subject studied at the same time by correspondence Fine Arts at the Leningrad Academy.

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Once or twice a year he went to Leningrad for a month or so to take his exams. While in Leningrad he also met some people from Moscow who turned out to be quite useful for him in the future. Through them he managed to transfer to Moscow Institute.

In Lvov Subject lived at Rynok 5. In 1960, through his wife he managed to get a good job with Moscow Institute of Fine Arts, and they moved there. His job as Candidate of Sciences consists mostly in lecturing and writing treatises. He does much travelling.

In the States he stayed from 11 July to 23 Oct 1966

2. Subject's Institute belongs to FURTSEVA'S Ministry of Culture. In Subject's opinion she is rather conservative and not up to standard as ^aminister of culture. She insists on publications on Soviet art and is basically against working on old Russian art. Thus she was against any publications on Russian art of 17 and 18 CC. In this respect she is typically Soviet.

According to Subject it was not true that she had been Khrushchev's mistress. Had she been one, then definitely she would have had to step down together with Nikita.

Her husband - FIRIUBIN - was said at one time to be slated as Soviet Ambassador to Washington, D.C. Such rumor was spread shortly before Subject's departure for the States. All employees at Subject's Institute waited for final word on that appointment because they would like to get rid of Furtseva. The latter would have to go to Washington, D.C. together with her husband.

3. Subject's son Igor who is married to a Ukrainian from West Ukraine, lives in Lvov and works as engineer. At one time he went to SARATOV to look for better job and indeed got one. However, he gave it up quite soon because he was warned that there were being conducted in SARATOV some experiments which were very harmful to human health. Among other things, young people get prematurely bald.

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4. In Subject's view the diumvirat of BREZHNEV & KOSYGIN should not last for long. Sooner or later one of them will get upper hand. BREZHNEV is an ordinary aparatchik who can only read and write. He is rather conservative and as such is nicknamed BROVKIN from his thick broyi (eyebrows). KOSYGIN is different. He is intelligent, cultured, and knows his business. However, he is being disliked by others for his capabilities and professionalism, and for his thriftiness.

5. Subject was very critical about the top echelon^s of the party ~~party~~ and government. In his opinion they are primitive, uneducated, and at the same time arrogant. The only people who really count and are different from the rest are POLANSKY and SHCHERBYTSKY. Both should make a great career in the future.

PODGORNY is no good, so is SKABA, SHELEST, KOROTCHENKO, KALCHENKO.

SHELEPIN is an ambitious Stalinist who ^{has} tried to take power into his hands but fortunately failed. He is the one who might have settled the conflict with China.

SUSLOV is a real canaille, the worst among "the leaders".

Subject did not know who was DEMICHEV and also could not say anything about other members of CC CPSU.

MALANCHUK is the real boss in Lvov oblast. He stems from Hutsuly region; West Ukraine. His wife is daughter of the editor of Radianska Ukraina, KHYZHNIAK. She is the one who helps him in his career. MALANCHUK comes to his office at Oblyvkonkom usually on Wednesdays. He has good chances to become the Minister of Education in Kiev. The position he occupies now serves normally as a jumping board for that ministerial post.

STEFANYK Semen should be a good man and tries to help the people though he likes to shout them down. His son works as engineer and does not suffer from any complexes despite his father's position.

6. Subject described Soviet-Chinese conflict as serious. According to hearsay Chinese are trying all the time to nibble at

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Soviet territory. Among other things the Chinese used to send thousands of hungry women with children to Soviet border to push Soviet guards and tanks off. They also tried similar tactics in Mongolia. According to Subject the Mongols are still quite superstitious and believe that soil should not be "maimed". Knowing that Chinese send their people with spades who "mutilate" soil, and Mongolians as a rule start to flee before this kind of a "sacrilege".

The conflict with Chinese grows continually in its significance in view of new troubles with the satellites. Particularly Rumania took a very dangerous for Moscow course that is getting contagious with other satellite countries.

7. Subject criticized Soviet economy^{management} as rigid and wasteful. As an example he mentioned the Virgin Lands. At one time the harvest there was so good that could suffice for 10 years to come but the planning failed in providing transportation and storage facilities. As a result of that most of the harvest got rotten under rain and snow.

He also criticized monetary reforms which in his view meant simply inflations.

According to Subject Khrushchev was responsible for many mistakes and mishaps in Soviet economic life. Subject described him as a primitive drunkard, aparatchik, and clever intrigue-maker. His credit for introduction of de-Stalinization Subject qualified by the assertion that Khrushchev had to do it under the pressure from the party and the people. Moreover, that in this way he saved his own position having been in the past one of the closest men to Stalin.

8. Subject has heard about the arrests and trials of Ukrainian intellectuals from a LUKIN, fnu, Director of some branch of food-industry in Lvov. LUKIN told him that there were also some demonstrations in Lvov and someone was throwing flowers at the defendants.

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He did not know, however, details.

Asked for his interpretation of the recent crack on Ukrainian intellectuals, i.e. whether this meant that the Soviet regime was so weak that it had ~~to~~^{even} fear this kind of Ukrainian activities or was it an attempt to destroy everything Ukrainian in the bud, Subject replied that definitely it should not be understood as a sign of weakness on the part of the system. On the contrary the regime is quite powerful and knows how to keep itself in the saddle. Nor did he think the regime wanted to kill everything Ukrainian in the bud. In his opinion Ukrainians are getting more concessions than they demand. There must have been, however, some dangerous elements in the recent activities of Ukrainian intelligentsia and the party was not going to tolerate it.

According to Subject no one is forbidden to speak Ukrainian. What's more it is generally known that as a rule members of the CC CPUkraine speak Ukrainian. Jokingly, he told a story about his visit to Kiev, together with a friend of his - DOLYNSKY Lev* of Lvov. The latter advised him to speak in Kiev only Ukrainian because then they would be taken for members of CC or some other big shots.

9. Subject complained about provincialism and conservatism of Ukrainians and said that as a rule everything new and fresh comes to Kiev and Lvov from Moscow and Leningrad one or two years later. On another occasion, however, he praised Lvov as the source of modernism and elegance. Also as a cultural center enjoying full respect of Moscovites and ^{the} Russians in general. Among other things he said that many Russians coming to Lvov speak or at least try to speak Ukrainian out of respect for "Lvov's culture". He mentioned his sons who have Russian friends and *only* spoke Ukrainian at Ukrainian homes. the latter

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10. Subject praised Baltic peoples for their national consciousness and "stubbornness". As an example of the latter he mentioned one of his trips to TALLIN together with the above mentioned DOLYNSKY Lev. They were asking ^{in Russian} a dozen of people for a museum and everybody pretended not to understand Russian and not even the word "museum".

11. Subject refused to comment on Ukrainian emigration claiming to know too little about it. He did not also want to say what the people in the Soviet Union were talking about it. Asked what the emigration should do to help the people in the Ukraine, Subject suggested to continue ^{abroad} with such publications as St. Sophia and Ukrainian Encyclopedia because such works compel Kiev to do similar things in the Ukraine. He knew for instance, that on both occasions (on appearance of St Sophia and Ukr. Encyclopedia) there were special meetings at the Academy of Sciences in Kiev and Ukrainian scholars were upbraided by high party and government officials for having failed to publish such works first.

12. According to Subject there is a fierce struggle going on between young Russian intelligentsia and its old counterpart. More and more young people are getting into responsible positions despite the resistance of the old guard. In the case of Daniel-Siniavsky the regime had to rely on people like SHOLOKHOV and his alike and failed to find anyone equivalent among the young. On the whole there was a very strong opposition on the part of Russian intelligentsia against Daniel -Siniavsky persecution. The situation is still rather fluid, particularly in cultural domain. For instance, SEROV was elected again to the Head of Artists despite the fact that he was a Khrushchovite.

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13. Subject had had very big troubles with the KGB because of his relationship with late Roman SHUKHEVYCH. He was continuously harassed by the KGB from 1946 to 1953. At one time in 1946 the MGB visited his wife in Kilinski Street in Lvov and started questioning her about Shukhevych. She said she knew nothing about him and that SHUKHEVYCH was actually a ~~far~~ relative of her husband. Then she was told to go home and tell her husband to come to her office at Kilinski Street. On the way there Subject was intercepted by a civilian who asked him whether he was Rozhankovsky and whether he was going to Kilinski Street. If so he would give him a lift. So Subject landed at the KGB Hqs at Pelchynska Street. There he was kept until 4 a.m. They wanted to know where was Shukhevych, and everything about him. All assurances of Subject that he had seen him only for a few minutes in a tramway in Lvov in 1942 did not help. Subject was interrogated by several officers who changed in turn from very bad to very polite. A Georgian was particularly nasty and he was leading him around in corridors for an hour or so. Then started attacking and threatening him. After that Subject was led to a Colonel who gave him a cigarette and was very polite.

Subject was to come to rendezvous with KGBists once a week at designated apartments in the city. When the KGB officer was not there he was to come next day at the same time. Sometimes, Subject used KGBst's absence for skipping two weeks or so until they caught up with him again.

After some time the KGB tried to persuade Subject to go into woods to join the Resistance. Subject refused explaining that it was too obvious that they would send him after SHUKHEVYCH and the UPA would liquidate him at once. They KGBists just grinned and told him he shouldn't worry too much because they would be not far away from him. Finally they gave up the idea, after two weeks or so.

Then the KGB came with another suggestion: Subject should

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go to West Germany and infiltrate the OUN there. His wife and children would, however, remain in Lvov as hostages.

Subject refused again explaining that he never had had anything to do with the OUN and would definitely fail anyway.

The worst harassment came after the death of his wife in 1949. Among the wreaths laid on her grave was one from family Rozhankovskys made by nuns. It was ~~xxx~~ of paper and somehow it happened that a part of it was torn off. The inscription left read: "To Dear Cousin from ...". Two days after the funeral Subject went to the grave and he was shocked. Everything was upside down. All wreaths (about 50 altogether) mixed up, tramped, and torn apart. What happened? It turned out that the KGB was looking for the wreath with torn off inscription because they suspected that it was from Shukhevych. They started anew to press ~~the~~ Subject for not having let them know about it.

Incidentally, when Roman SHUKHEVICH was killed, STEFANYK Semen was called by the KGB to identify him.

Only in 1953, after Stalin's death, the KGB stopped to harass the Subject.

14. Following individuals were mentioned by Subject:

PAVLYCHKO Dmytro, Ukrainian poet of Lvov, whom Subject praised as a talented peasants' son who "elevated himself" with the help of Prof. VOZNIAK whose protege he had been. According to Subject PAVLYCHKO had to move from Lvov to Kiev to escape some jealousies and rivalries that were hunting him in West Ukraine.

MAKSYMOVYCH, Mykola, Prof, Rector of the University, engineer, husband of Kateryna KIKH. The latter is now in Kiev as deputy of KOVPAK, she is former Soviet radio-operator and parachutist.

BYELAYEV, Wolodimir, Russian "writer", a canaille of the lowest grade. Works as journalist, skirt chaser, generally known for his amonous escapades and scandals together with another skirt-chaser - Mykhailo RUBNYTSKY.

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BELAYEV married recently a young lady and she keeps him well harnassed. At one time BELAYEV wounded a ^{lady} assistant of RUDNYTSKY at her home (by accident). Both, RUDNYTSKY and BELAYEV were visiting the assistant and while her husband was sent for horilka, BELAYEV hugging the woman ~~xxxx~~ touched on his gun and it fired.

RUDNYTSKY Mykhailo, chief of Romanistics department at Lviv University. Also a canaille, close friend of BELAYEV.

LAZARENKO, fnu - former Rector of Politechnics in Lvov. Subject knew him personally. A very honest and good man. He helped many people. .

SOROKA, fnu - son of Kateryna ZARYTSKA and SOROKA. A friend of Subject's son Yurko. Graduated from artistic school and works as specialist in ceramics.

FEDUSEVYCH Marusia ^{has} married TERNIUK, a Ukrainian writer of Kiev and now lectures French in Kiev University.

STAROSOLSKY Igor, employed as engineer of monument ^(in Lvov) conservation. 1956 returned from Siberia with "epileptic attacks" inflicted on by KGB.

15. According to Subject ZARYTSKA Kateryna is working somewhere in the Carpathian Mountains and does not want to return to Lvov.

16. Subject claimed to know nothing about KUK, MATVIYEIKO, STEPANIAK. About OKHRYMOVYCH he had read in papers.

17. ZAMORA, fnu Prof, is Rector of Polytechnical Institut in Lvov. A nice man. His mother is sister of Dr Wolodymyr LEWICKY (LEVITSKY) of New York, N.Y. a known "progressive", editor of Hromadsky Holos.

ZAMORA'S cousin - Prof. HAVRYLIV at Lvov Politechnics - is son of another sister of Dr LEVITSKY of New York, N.Y. But HAVRYLIV is not as good a man as ZAMORA.

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N.B. PANKIV Ivan of Lvov, Ukrainian, aged approx. 70, pensioned, studied engineering in Vienna in 1920's, Vice-Director of "Dynamo"- batteries and electric lamps representation for Galicia and Volhynia before 1939 in Poland, Director of Museum in Lviv during and after WW II. According to Source he either had been an agent of the Soviets or at least had helped them financially.

PANKIV was a very rich man, beside his Dynamo-Representation he was owner of a cosmetics factory in Lviv called "Aloa".

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28 Nov 66
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