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SX 16822

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VAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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25 August 1958

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Contact with AECASSOWARY-2 on 18 August 1958

A meeting attended by [] and [] (the undersigned) with Subject was held in his office in New York on 18 August. The following business was discussed.

1. Brussels Fair

The following information was received by Subject in correspondence from AECASSOWARY-27 who is supervising AECASSOWARY activities at the Fair.

AECASSOWARY-27 mailed about 1 dozen souvenir envelopes (sample attached) which the Soviets sell for use by tourists to mail postcards and greetings back home. The AECASSOWARIES have bought a supply of them which they are planning to use for mailing copies of the INFORMATION BULLETIN to private addresses in the Ukraine. They also plan to address copies of the INFORMATION BULLETIN to individuals whose names they pick up at the Fair.

During 14, 15, 21 and 22 July, the Soviet tourists who arrived aboard the ship "Gruzia" visited Brussels. At that time AECASSOWARY contact (girl student) was in touch with them. She spoke with 7 Ukrainians: 3 from Kharkov, 2 from Kiev, 1 from Donbas and 1 from Western Ukraine who refused to identify his city of residence. There was another one from Krivoy Rog who presented himself as a Russian. They all spoke in the Russian language. The conversation revealed that they were all either engineers or technicians by profession. All carried cameras. The conversation concerned topics in general. They were interested for example why Belgian workers are so poor "they work in wooden shoes." The student explained that it is the custom in Belgium to use the so-called sabots for work. The Soviets asked why she doesn't return to the Ukraine. She explained that there were difficulties in obtaining a visa and no guarantee that one would return. The inquirer blushed and replied that times have changed. When she asked him whether she would be permitted to visit any place she desired, he told her that he would have to find this out from the group leader. Each evening the Soviets who arrived on the "Gruzia" were returned to the ship for overnight lodging and brought back the following morning in busses. The student got the impression that the tourists were being watched because they showed little enthusiasm for conversation and often glanced around to see if anyone was listening.

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The student placed 35 copies of the INFORMATION BULLETIN on a table in the Soviet Pavillion. The following day they were gone but she could not determine whether tourists had picked them up or whether they were removed by the Soviets.

The Ukrainian National State Chorus (110 men and women) arrived on 1 August. AECASSOWARY-27 was at the airport and saw them being led to busses under close supervision. There are posters all over Brussels announcing their performances. The first performance took place on 2 August and again at midnight in the open air. (Comment: It is interesting to note that the programs printed for the concerts given by the Chorus didn't contain any reference to the "Soviet" Ukraine and that, except for 2 new Soviet songs, the program was made up of old familiar Ukrainian folk songs.) The concert started with an introduction in Ukrainian and French and singing of the Belgian, Soviet Ukrainian and USSR anthems. At the conclusion of the concert a Belgian-born girl of Ukrainian descent asked for permission to hand a bouquet of flowers to the chorus. Permission was granted and the girl, accompanied by the conductor, Veryovka, and his wife appeared on stage and she handed them the flowers with a greeting inscribed, "To the bearers and representatives of Ukrainian art a hearty welcome and wishes of great success from Ukrainians in Belgium. Glory to the Ukraine."

Some of the Ukrainians who live in Brussels visited the artists in the dressing room. One of the women asked them why they didn't sing the Ukrainian national anthem, SHCHE NE VMERLA UKRAINA, to which the conductor replied, "We now have another anthem, but my wife still could sing SHCHE NE VMERLA UKRAINA," and another one of the choristers added, "In the chorus are many who could sing it."

During the midnight open-air concert, autographs were obtained from chorus members some of whom added, along with their names, the remark, "Do not forget the Ukraine."

AECASSOWARY-27 learned that the choristers were being billeted at a motel near the Fair grounds and sent Andriy (Ukrainian emigre living in England) to register there as a tourist. (6 August)

When Andriy arrived the choristers were at dinner. He entered the dinning room and was approached by one of the choristers who wanted to exchange 1000 francs. Andriy spoke to the chorister in Ukrainian who inquired about his name and his place of residence. Andriy told him that he came from England and was staying overnight at the motel. Later Andriy met with more of the choristers in another room and greeted them with, "Good day compatriots." About 10 voices answered and began to question him about where he came from. He told them he lives and works in England and came to Brussels for his vacation. Two of the choristers started a more intimate conversation with Andriy when they departed from the group. They questioned him about the

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Ukrainian emigration in Great Britain. They asked whether it was difficult to obtain a job there, whether they were treated like foreigners, what difficulties families have in finding apartments, etc. They then asked whether there were Ukrainian committees in the various countries where Ukrainians live and whether there is cooperation among these committees. One of them asked Andriy not to be too surprised at their questions, that when they return home their friends will question them about life abroad and about the Ukrainian emigration. Andriy inquired whether they met any other Ukrainians abroad and they said that they had when they were in England and that the Ukrainians in England asked them to extend their greetings to the Ukraine ("Poklin" - a bow of the head), Andriy asked them to do the same for him. Andriy informed them extensively about the Ukrainian emigre life in England and other European countries. He told them that Ukrainian committees cooperate with each other (sic) and that Ukrainians abroad have no difficulties in establishing themselves and in finding jobs, that children's Ukrainian-language evening schools and summer camps are being organized and that the workers themselves pay the expenses. One of the choristers remarked, "My friend, take care of your children, teach them about the Ukraine." They were pleased to learn that there were Ukrainian choruses and choirs in the West and promised to bring Andriy some sheet music.

In answer to Andriy's inquiry about changes after Stalin's death, they replied, "It was good before and it is not bad now." When Andriy remarked that Ukrainians abroad are pretty well informed because 80% of them are in correspondence with relatives in the Ukraine, one of them addressed the other with the remark, "Why should we talk when you already know the situation."

Andriy briefed them on Ukrainian life in the United States and Canada, told them about the second generation Ukrainians in these countries who already have completed college educations, and he told them about the UGCA. He talked to them about the UHVR and they asked whether the UHVR has aims similar to other committees. Andriy explained that the aims of the UHVR are political and that it has active representation wherever the Ukrainian emigration exists. He also informed them about UNRada, explaining that it was established by the emigration.

The conversation turned to the subject of the Soviet Pavillion and Andriy was asked what he thought of it. At this point one of the men left the group saying he needed a shave. Andriy told them he was disappointed with the Soviet Pavillion. Radio Kiev announced there would be a separate Ukrainian section but this is not true. In parting, the Ukrainian gave Andriy a photograph of Kiev's Khreshchatyk (main street) on the back of which he wrote, "To Andriy from Ivan, artist of the Ukrainian National Chorus, for remembrance, 6 August 1958"

Later when Andriy went outside the motel he met 3 of the choristers, 2 Ukrainians and a Russian. They began to question Andriy about where he came from, etc. and he suggested that they go to his room to talk. The 2

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Ukrainians agreed but the Russian excused himself saying he would join them in about 10 minutes. They questioned Andriy about life in England, jobs and earnings. When Andriy in turn asked them about life in the Ukraine, they told him to take a trip and see for himself. When Andriy told them that Ukrainians in the West read Soviet papers they were very much surprised and asked the names of the newspapers they read. Andriy named a few of the Soviet newspapers and they suggested two newspapers which are published in the Kiev Oblast and three in Odessa. Andriy did not remember the names of the newspapers. The Russian joined them at this point and questioned Andriy as to who directed him to this particular motel for lodging. Andriy told him that his travel arrangements were made by the Cook's travel agency. The Russian seemed to accept this and said that he was familiar with the name of the agency.

The conversation again returned to the Soviet Pavillion and again Andriy expressed his disappointment. There was much countering back and forth, Andriy stating this was another example of Russian lies. . . Ukrainian products being exhibited at the Pavillion under Russian labels. The Russian informed Andriy that the USSR had 15 republics and it was impossible to assign a separate section to them all. The Ukrainians declared themselves Leninists, for friendship among the peoples, against bombs, etc. Andriy then stated, "Why should only we Ukrainians be those first internationalists and come out only with choirs and dance groups while the Russians represent a leading nation of scientists? Why don't the Russians show that they are internationalists and not imperialists?" The Russian began to wave his arms around and shouted that this is a lie, especially when Andriy explained that during the Ukrainian dance ensemble's stay in England, when it was on television, everytime the word "Ukraine" came up the Soviet Embassy interpreters always translated it as "u nas na rodine." One of the Ukrainians then accused Andriy of reading too much of Hrushevsky and listening to too much emigre propaganda. Andriy replied that every Ukrainian should read Hrushevsky. The conversation was then concluded and the Russian left first. One of the Ukrainians in taking leave asked Andriy whether he came there "to cause trouble for us." Andriy told him that he only spoke the truth and answered all questions as sincerely as he could.

On 7 August the choristers met Andriy and gave him the sheet music they promised him and inquired how he enjoyed their concert. Andriy asked the man who gave him the music whether he was not angry about the previous day's discussions and the man replied, "That was yesterday, today we have forgotten."

On 8 August Andriy was in the dining room when the choristers came down to breakfast and they greeted him with, "Dobry ranok." The one Russian who had talked with Andriy the previous day ate at a separate table with a woman whom Andriy decided was from the Soviet Embassy.

Since there was no further need for Andriy to remain at the motel, he checked out after having made arrangements with one of the waiters to distribute to the choristers envelopes containing literature: the

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INFORMATION BULLETIN, the AECASSOWARY newspaper and literary supplement and Myroslow Prokop's book, Ukraine and Russia. In the evening Andriy returned to the motel along with a couple from England who were to replace him. He overheard a Russian tell Veryovka, the conductor, "This is our Bandera organizer."

Saturday, Andriy met two of the male choristers and two female choristers in front of a store in the vicinity of the Brussels main railroad station. One of them was Ivan who had given Andriy the photograph of Kreshchatyk. When the girls entered the store, Andriy asked the men whether he could buy them a souvenir to take home. They refused saying they had enough spending money and Ivan displayed 5,500 Belgian francs stating he makes 2,500 rubles a month and that Andriy is a laborer and needs the money for himself. When Ivan noticed Andriy was carrying some literature under his arm, he asked him for it. Andriy gave Ivan and his friend two copies of the AECASSOWARY newspaper, two copies of Prokop's book and 50 copies of the INFORMATION BULLETIN. They both hid the literature in their pockets. During the conversation, Andriy stated to the boys that he too was once a member of the "damned Comsomol". He also remarked that Hungary and Poland, though Communist, are guarding their national ego. He added that we Ukrainians should follow the legacy of Khvylovy and in reply to Ivan's query as to what legacy Andriy referred to, he quoted, "Away from Moscow." Ivan assured Andriy that things are much better now than they were. Khrushchev and Kirichenko are Ukrainians and both are in the CC. Andriy countered with the remark that he himself read Khrushchev's announcement in the English press that he is a Russian. Andriy said he would praise Kirichenko if he would bring Ukraine to a position similar to which Gomulka brought Poland. The two choristers told Andriy they enjoyed speaking with him and asked him to extend their greetings to the Ukrainian emigration.

Andriy gave them an address in England to which they could write letters to him.

The couple from England who stayed at the motel after Andriy's departure had several conversations with the choristers and with the wife of the conductor. Information regarding this conversation is not yet available. After Andriy's departure from the motel, the room charges were raised to 400 francs a day and the choristers were assigned another time for breakfast.

~~*~~ Dr. Oleksa Horbach and his wife arrived from Germany in Brussels on 11 August. AECASSOWARY-27, together with Dr. Horbach and his wife, visited the Soviet Pavillion in the morning of 12 August. They took advantage of the absence of personnel who were sleeping late after the banquet given for Voroshilov and placed copies of the INFORMATION BULLETIN and the bookstore address into Soviet books and among Soviet pamphlets on display. Tourists were observed to be walking off with copies of the IB and the bookstore address, together with the Soviet publications, for about a half hour, after which time the Soviets noticed the Ukrainian literature

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and did away with it. The Soviet book display now has been rearranged; i.e., instead of books being layed out separate as before, they are piled two and three high and it was noted that whenever someone comes along and looks at a book and places it back, someone pops right up only seconds after the person's departure, leafs through the book and places it back in order. The Soviets have hired a group of young Eastern Germans to act as these "watchmen" near the book displays.

Two more AECASSOWARY representatives arrived from England, Kaminsky and Konstantin Zalenko. Zalenko is now staying at the motel where the choristers are billeted. The motel also was occupied by members of other nationality groups from the USSR: the Moscow Symphony Orchestra, the Moyseyev Ballet, six members of an Estonian group, Belorussians, Uzbeks, Kazaks, Armenians and Georgians.

8 August Zalenko had a 90 minute conversation with the soloist (female) from the Belorussian Opera in Minsk. During this time the Ukrainian choristers were in Luxemburg. Asked about Stalin, the Belorussian replied that he had his good and bad sides. The good one was his strategy during World War II, the bad side was that toward the latter part of his life he was isolated from the people. Khrushchev meets with the people to keep the contact alive. She stated that people can listen to VOA and RFE but they hesitate doing so because "it is terrible American propaganda" which always places the Soviet Union in a false light. Zalenko had introduced himself as a Ukrainian emigre from Canada.

Later, a Russian security man (sic) joined the conversation and accused the emigration of causing trouble for them. He gave for example the Moyseyev dance group in Canada being picketed with people carrying banners referring to the Soviets as "murderers." He stated that in Paris somebody allegedly bought out 80% of all the tickets for the Moyseyev dance presentation and that the concert took place in an empty auditorium. They both expressed the opinion that Americans are good people but they are incited to war.

15 August Zalenko met with some of the Ukrainian choristers. They talked from 12 noon until 10 p.m. He talked with a young Ukrainian from Drohobych who inquired about life in Canada and about artistic groups there. The group listened intently to Zalenko's account of life in Canada. Two of the older members of the group asked about Horodovenko and about Kytasty (Horodovenko, known in the Ukraine, was a director of a mixed choral group, now living in Canada. Kytasty, who lived in pre-war Kiev, now is the director of the Bandurist ensemble and lives in Detroit). They inquired whether Kytasty's Bandurist ensemble will go on tour. The discussion then turned to general political topics; i.e., the USSR wants peace, the United States wants war and destruction. Why? They stated there are about 5 million unemployed in the U.S.A. Zalenko, who is a university student, gave explanations without any propaganda. Frequent questions were asked by Mishchenko, director of the chorus, who is acquainted with the economic

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situation in the West, by Ivan Dzioba and his wife (who is from Volochyska and commented on Zalenko's Western Ukrainian accent) and by Constantine Malishevsky.

The group, while in conversation, was approached by the administrator of the chorus, Gonta, who asked Zalenko to help him out as interpreter with the Belgians. Zalenko agreed and they left the group. Gonta handed Zalenko his card and asked him to visit in his apartment. Gonta lives alone in an apartment in town. They agreed and made an appointment for 18 August. Gonta stated he had two other friends who expressed a desire to meet with Zalenko at Gonta's apartment. The choral group was scheduled to leave from Antwerp to Leningrad by boat on 18 August and Gonta plans to leave 22 August.

On 10 August a special table was set up in the Vatican Pavillion with a Ukrainian, Oshchypko, available for information. He will inform tourists about the Ukrainian book display in town and will distribute the AECASSOWARY newspaper and other publications. The AECASSOWARIES contributed financially to the establishment of the stand.

AECASSOWARY-27 has prepared material for the Belgian press which the Belgians said they would publish after Voroshilov's departure. A press conference is planned for the future.

2. Movement of Ukrainians to Zakerzonnia and the Syanok Area

According to information received in Belgium from visitors from Poland, "Ukrainians who never lived in the area before" are arriving to the area of Zakerzonnia and particularly to the area around Syanok. These people pose as returnees from the Western parts of Poland. The Poles explain this as a probably effort on the part of the Soviets to move their border line farther west because of the large resources of oil and natural gas in these areas.

3. ~~Dr. Kuzmak~~ who was expected from Poland did not obtain his visa to Brussels but his son and daughter came on 5 August. They were in Brussels for three days and returned to Poland through Munich, Germany, and Prague. They took with them 100 copies of the INFORMATION BULLETIN, but were afraid to take the Ukrainian encyclopedia because of strict controls on private cars.

4. ~~Yaroslav HRYTSKOVIAN~~ ^{born ca. 1923} (Cracow, Alea 3 Maja 3/351; student at Jagellonian University in Cracow and connected with the Ukrainian NASHE SLOVO in Warsaw; ca. 25 years of age) wrote in a letter dated 1 August that he was coming to Brussels with a Polish Motor Club. The members will travel in groups of four in private cars.

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HRYTSKOVIAN was born in the village of Vola Matiashova in the Lisko District of Poland. As a child he witnessed the liquidation of UPA members and was forced to bury wounded UPA soldiers who were still alive. As a result he turned prematurely grey. He was resettled with his parents in Western Poland. He is majoring in Russian Philology at Cracow University. He joined the Polish student organization and became a member of the Polish Communist party (PORP) (Polish United Workers' Party).

He organized a circle of young Ukrainians in Cracow. He is a member of the board of the USKT (Ukrains'ke Social Kulturne Tovaristovo) in Warsaw and a correspondent for the Ukrainian newspaper, NASHE SLOVO. He attended the Moscow Youth festival as an interpreter.

5. Dr. Oleksa Herbach of Germany informed AECASSOWARY-2 that Yuriy SHEVELOV-SHERECH is planning to visit Poland and the Ukraine, supposedly to visit relatives in the Volyn area and plans to meet with members of a Ukrainian writers' club. SHERECH is a literary critic, literary scientist and publicist who lived in Kharkiv from 1914 to 1943. He was born in Lomsa in 1908. He was a lecturer and docent at Kharkow University from 1938-1943, and presently is Professor of Slavic Philology at Columbia University in New York. Sherech is working on an anthology of Ukrainians writers, along with Ukrainian journalist Jurij Lavrynenko and Leonid Liman.

6. UUARC Representation in Poland (unconfirmed report)

Mykola Syvitsky (member of the USKT in Poland who for his ciritique of the editorial policy of NASHE SLOVO, was removed from influence on the newspaper's staff and is now engaged in editing the children's supplement to the paper) in a 10 July letter to AECASSOWARY-2 stated that someone from UUARC informed him their organization will soon be represented in Poland. He requested that they bring him copies of the Ukrainian encyclopedia.

7. Olga Khomitska, ^{Poland} Peremysl, 1-gp Maja 30, Trt. 7, Polska. Subject has responded to an item published in NASHE SLOVO in which information was requested regarding the whereabouts of someone's brother. In her letter the woman stated that although she did not have any information about the brother, she was going to expend every effort to locate him. She claims she does not want anything in return for her efforts. She would just like to be helpful. She claims to have an aunt and uncle in Minnesota but that, in spite of her many letters to them, they have not sent her any word and she asks for information regarding them. Her letter was rather lengthy, written in the style of a "crank", and did not give the name or addresses of her relatives in Minnesota. AECASSOWARY-2 had a reply written to her letter and asked her for the name and address of her relatives. Her reply to this letter

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contained the name of Rosa KOSTESIN, 2222 North 24th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Rosa is supposed to be the daughter of Subject's aunt. Khomitska also enclosed a photograph of herself. Because AECARTHAGE-26/1 is relocated in the Milwaukee area, Rosa Kostesin and the address are being checked out by SR/3/CE to determine whether there may be any connection. The news item to which Khomitska replied was submitted by a former UPA member. The letter in which he requested that the news item requesting information about his brother be placed in NASHE SLOVO was mailed from Lublin and contained a return address which he stated was not his own.

8. INFORMATION BULLETIN DISTRIBUTION

AECASSOWARY-2 outlined his new plan for mailing of the INFORMATION BULLETIN into the UkSSR. He feels that, even if mailed from various points and on different days from a given country, if mailed in large numbers, the mail eventually is concentrated at a central point and, because of similarity of envelopes, etc., could easily arouse suspicion. He feels that because there has been no response to the IB recently (as there was in the beginning), it is possible that the Soviets have caught on and are confiscating the mail. The plan now is to switch from libraries and institutions addressees to private individuals and alternate addressees and points of origin each month, so that each issue will be sent to a different group of names. They also plan to give consideration to using return addressees of communist or pro-Communist publications.

9. AECASSOWARY-2 requested that something be done about microfilming for archives purposes the UPA literature and documents in his possession.

10. AECASSOWARY-2 is anxious to have broadcasts beamed to Siberia. He said he would even be willing to record broadcast tapes in the Russian language for a starter, which is quite a concession on his part.

11. There has been a step-up in efforts by the Soviets to cause dissention among the emigration and to discredit the leadership. The most recent example: In connection with the 10th Anniversary of the establishment of the UNRada, a letter was received by AECASSOWARY-4 (believed to have been sent by the Committee for Return to the Homeland) to which was attached a photostatic copy of a document, containing the signature of Mykola Levyts'ky (UNRada President), which exposes his supposed collaboration with the Gestapo against Ukrainian nationalists (copy of letter and document attached). It has not yet been determined whether anyone else has received similar letters but AECASSOWARY-2 believes this will be given wide circulation among emigres by the Soviets.

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12. Possible Soviet Provocation. A letter to AECASSOWARY-27 was received in Munich (at AECASSOWARY-27's old address) from Orest Voloshyn, Horolutsk, Stad. Lusk, Ulitsa Enhel'sa b?. The letter, in Russian, reads as follows: "Greetings from the USSR. Greetings unknown Orest. You will undoubtedly be surprised by my letter, but it is nothing unusual. I obtained your address from your friend.

In my first short letter I want to become acquainted with you via correspondence. If this will please you, we will continue a friendly correspondence. I hope that I will become your good friend. In my next letter I will write more about myself and about that of interest to you. I will terminate my short letter and hope for a prompt reply. Until then, sincere greetings. I await a reply. Orest." The letter addressed to AECASSOWARY-27 contained his middle name, Orest, which is not generally known. AECASSOWARY-2 stated he was going to forward the letter to AECASSOWARY-27 in Brussels with instructions that he reply in a similar short, innocuous way.

13. The LVOV University professor who was met in East Berlin last June by @lena Horbach has notified her by letter that he arrived home safely and that all at home are grateful for the gifts he brought them. (Note: At the meeting in Berlin he received four volumes of the Ukrainian encyclopedia and eight technical books in different languages.) He informed her that he is going east for a short while and expected to be back in August. He sent her ten copies of a local paper, a Hutzul jewelry box and an embroidered shirt.

14. AECASSOWARY-2 said he would forward any additional information regarding Fair activities as soon as it is received. No specific date was set for the next meeting.

SR/3/PP (Aerodynamic)

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Українські книги та різні праці в західно-європейських мовах про Україну і Схід Європи, яких не можете оглянути й придбати у виставковому павільйоні СССР —

З Н А Й Д Е Т Е

в книжковому кіоску Наукового Товариства ім. Шевченка і Бюра "Пролог".
Адреса:

LIBRAIRIE CASTAIGNE

34, RUE DU FOSSÉ-AUX-LOUPS, BRUXELLES

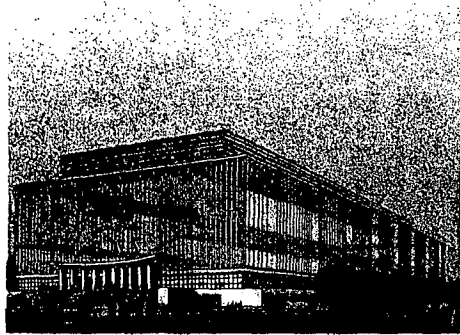
Украинские книги и различные труды на иностранных языках об Украине и Восточной Европе, которые невозможно получить в советском павильоне —

П О Л У Ч И Т Е

в книжном киоске Научного Общества им. Шевченка и Института "Пролог".
Адрес:

LIBRAIRIE CASTAIGNE

34, RUE DU FOSSÉ-AUX-LOUPS, BRUXELLES



БРЮССЕЛЬ 1958 BRUXELLES

**С О В Е Т С К И Й
П А В И Л Ь О Н
Н А В С Е М И Р Н О Й
В Ы С Т А В К Е**

ДОРОГІ ДРУЗІ

В липні цього року минуло десять років існування УНР"ади. За традицією в дні ювілеїв підводять підсумки та говорять про заслуги тих, чи інших діячів.

Про "діяльність" деяких "міністрів" УНР"ади свого часу було сказано багато одвертих слів в українській пресі та відповідальними чинниками наших політичних організацій.

Надамо цього разу слово документам, які красномовніш за все розповідають про те, що нічим не спростується.

Ці документи розповідають про огидну роль прем'єра УНР"ади Миколи ЛІВЦЬКОГО, який в дні, коли Україна обливалась кров'ю, а її краці сини знемагали в катівнях гештапо, догідливо пропонував начальникові хауптабтайлунгу міністерства РСБЕН-ЕЕФТА - ЛІВЦЬКОМУ свої послуги по приборкуванню українців "анатиків".

Перед Вами, шановні друзі, документи, в яких ЛІВЦЬКОГО викладає свою програму боротьби з ідеями українського визвольного руху.

Нині виникає питання, кому тепер докладає ЛІВЦЬКОГО свої плани, кому запродує УНР"ада національні інтереси України

Нема сумніву, що кожний чесний українець знайде спосіб висловити обурення з приводу торгівлі ЛІВЦЬКОГО національними інтересами українського народу.

Сини України.

Nikolaus Livytskyj
 in W 53, Ansbacherstr. 15/II

Berlin, den 19. Februar 1942

Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete
 Abt. I - Tel. Nr. 2333
 Empf. 26. FEB 1942

An Herrn
 Dr Georg Leibbrandt,
 Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete.

27. Feb. 1942
 ge. 21/42

Sehr geehrter Herr Doktor,
 Ich erlaube mir, Ihnen in der Beilage eine Aufzeichnung über die Tätigkeit und die notwendigen organisatorischen Änderungen innerhalb der ukrainischen Redaktion bei der Dienststelle Viktoriastrasse 10 vorzulegen. Diese Aufzeichnung wurde meinen unmittelbaren Vorgesetzten vorgelegt. Meiner Ansicht an kann ohne Durchführung der in der beiliegenden Schrift angeführten Einrichtungen die Propaganda unter Ukrainern in erforderlichen Weise nicht organisiert werden.
 Ich bitte Sie, Herr Doktor, die in Frage kommende Aufzeichnung ganz vertraulich auswerten zu wollen.
 Heil Hitler!

2.1.0. 03
 2.1.11.
 Bei dem Sekretär

1. Reg. 1 eintragen
 2. 3146 Kl. 26

H. Livytskyj
 kann die Schritte
 Ich bitte, untergebenheit
 in die Handlung zu bringen

Aufzeichnung.

6. Um die Propaganda für das Gedankengut Grossdeutschlands wirksamer gestalten zu können, wäre es zu wünschen, dass ein Vertreter der Redaktion von Zeit zu Zeit in die befreiten Gebiete der Ukraine reist. Diese Reisen werden zum Herausfinden der separatistisch gesinnten Ukrainer einen positiven Beitrag leisten.

7. Aus den obenangeführten Gründen würden für die Zukunft diese gelegentlichen Reisen der Mitarbeiter der Redaktion zwecks Sammlung von unmittelbaren Eindrücken nicht genügen. Für diesen Zweck ist es notwendig, ständige örtliche Mitarbeiter zu haben, die dem Redakteur ihre Berichte einsenden müssten. Diese Leute müssten vertrauenswürdige Personen sein und von den zuständigen Stellen bestimmt werden.

8. Zur Einschränkung zersetzender Tätigkeit der nationalen Fanatiker, die ihre minderwertigen "Ideen" den Interessen des Deutschen Reiches gegenüberstellen, erachtet der Redakteur es für notwendig, eine Arbeit zur Lokalisierung der ukrainischen Nationalen in den befreiten Gebieten, insbesondere in Galizien weiter zu leisten.

Der Redakteur möchte bitten, ihm eine Mission zu gestatten, um die aktiven Nationalen für die öffentlichen Stellungnahmen zu bewegen und auf diese Weise ihre Gleichgesinnten zu bündigen. Diese Arbeit wäre mit den Ihnen bekannten J. STEZKO, L. REBET und anderen zu leisten.

Aus diesem Grunde wäre es angebracht, spezielle selbständige ukrainische Sendungen durch Schaffung eines "Scheissenders" mit Namen "Ukrainischer nationaler Sender" zu organisieren, wo man all diese Fragen viel leichter berühren könnte.

Es wäre angebracht, in die "ukrainische Sendungen" auch Material aufzunehmen, das die jungen Ukrainer zum Arbeitseinsatz in Deutschland auffordert. Für diesen Zweck wären auch die Reisen von Mitarbeitern der Redaktion nach der Ukraine auszunützen, wo diese den deutschen Behörden unmittelbare Hilfe leisten könnten.

H. Liegmann

Bis jetzt wurde die Arbeit der ukrainischen Redaktion in der Dienststelle Viktoriast. durch den Mangel an geeigneten Hilfsmitteln äusserst erschwert, worauf die Redaktion die leitenden Stellen aufmerksam gemacht hat. Aus diesem Grunde konnte die Propaganda für die Ziele des Führers selbstverständlich nicht entsprechend organisiert werden.

Um die Propaganda unter der ukrainischen Bevölkerung, sowohl der unbesetzten als auch der besetzten Gebiete auf die nötige Höhe zu bringen, erachtet der ukrainische Redakteur es für notwendig, folgende Angelegenheiten zu regeln:

1. Der Redaktion müssten sämtliche in den besetzten Gebieten erscheinende ukrainische Zeitungen stets zur Verfügung stehen. Die Redaktion benötigt auch deutsche Zeitungen, die ständig über die Lage im Osten berichten.
2. Der Redakteur bittet, den Mitarbeitern der Redaktion den Einblick in die authentischen Berichte der deutschen Behörden über die Lage in den befreiten Gebieten zu gestatten. Die Redaktion benötigt dieses Material hauptsächlich für eine wirksame Propaganda für das Gedankengut des Deutschen Reiches in den befreiten ukrainischen Gebieten. Dieses Material könnte man vom Ministerium für die besetzten Ostgebiete oder direkt von den betreffenden Kommissaren der Ukraine zugeschiedt erhalten.
3. Die Redaktion benötigt eine authentische sowjetische Literatur, insbesondere sowjetische Gesetze, Verordnungen, die sowjetische Enzyklopedie.
4. Die Redaktion möchte eine Übersicht über die Nachrichten aus dem Ausland und besonders über die Nachrichten des sowjetischen Rundfunks zur Verfügung haben. Es müsste wenigstens einigen Mitgliedern der Redaktion gestattet sein, ständig das feindliche propagandistische Material zu prüfen. Nur dann wird es der Redaktion möglich sein, die Grundlage für die Lösung der vor dem Redakteur stehenden Aufgaben zu schaffen.
5. Die Redaktion müsste zum ständigen Abhören der sowjetischen Rundfunksendungen einen Radioapparat zu ihrer Verfügung haben.

Dear Friends,

July of this year marked 10 years of existence of the UNRada. Traditionally, during the days of jubilee results are examined and the meritorious deeds of various individuals are discussed.

There was much said overtly in the Ukrainian press and by responsible active members of our political organizations about the "deeds" of certain "ministers" of the UNRada.

This time we will let those documents speak which better than anything else tell about that which cannot be rectified.

These documents tell about the abominable role of the UNRada premier, Mykola Livyts'ky, who, in the days of Ukrainian bloodshed and when her finer sons were suffering in the hands of the Gestapo hangmen, conveniently proposed his services to the chief of the central ministry of Rosenberg-Leibbrandt to tame the Ukrainian "fanatics."

Before you, dear friends, are the documents in which Livyts'ky lays out his program for the struggle with the ideals of the Ukrainian liberation movement.

Today the question arises--to whom does Livyts'ky propose his plans, to whom is the UNRada selling Ukrainian nationalist interests?

There is no doubt that every respectable Ukrainian will find a way to voice his protest against Livyts'ky's bargainings with the nationalist interests of the Ukrainian people.

Sons of Ukraine

Translation from Ukrainian

SECRET

Berlin
10 February 1942

REPORT

Up to now the work of the Ukrainian editorial staff at HQ Viktoria St. 10 was very difficult because of lack of proper arrangements. This fact has been passed on to higher echelons. As a result, the propaganda activities did not achieve the objectives formulated by the Führer.

The Ukrainian editor considers necessary that the following matters be settled in order to increase the effectiveness of propaganda in the occupied and unoccupied Ukraine.

1. The editorial staff must have access to all Ukrainian newspapers published in the occupied territories; it should also see the German newspapers which constantly report on the Eastern situation.
2. The editorial staff requests that its members have access to all official German reports concerning the situation in the liberated territories. The editorial staff needs this material for an effective propaganda dealing with the German thinking in the liberated territories. This material could be obtained from the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories or directly from the Commissar of the Ukraine.
3. The editorial staff should have at its disposal official Soviet literature, especially Soviet decrees, directives, and the Soviet encyclopedia.
4. The editorial staff would like to get a survey about information from abroad, especially news items of the Soviet radio. At least a few

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members of the staff should be able to review constantly enemy propaganda material. Only under these circumstances can the editorial staff fulfill its mission.

5. The editorial staff must have at its disposal a receiver set in order to monitor Soviet broadcasts.

6. In order to get acquainted with German thinking, a representative of the editorial staff should from time to time take a trip to the liberated parts of the Ukraine. These trips would be beneficial for identifying any separatist groups.

7. In order to strengthen the latter aspect, it would be necessary to have local representatives who would continuously send their reports. They must be dependable persons and would be designated by HQ.

8. The chief editor deems it necessary that the destructive activity of the nationalist fanatics be restricted and localized in the liberated territories, especially in Galicia. The chief editor asks that he be allowed to undertake a mission, which would result in an official pronouncement by active nationalists that would quiet down their followers. He would like to undertake this mission with J. STEZKO, L. REBERT, and others.

In addition it would be appropriate to establish a fake radio sender with the designation "Ukrainian National Sender" in order to send independent Ukrainian broadcasts which could discuss all these questions more easily.

These "Ukrainian broadcasts" could include appeals to young Ukrainians for work in Germany. Therefore, such a trip of the editorial staff to the Ukraine would greatly benefit the German authorities.

SECRET

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SECRET

Berlin
19 February 1942

Dr. Georg Leibhardt
Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories

Dear Sir,

I want to submit to you a report about my activities and proposals of the Ukrainian editorial staff at HQ Viktoria St. 10. I showed this report to my immediate superior. I believe that an effective propaganda among the Ukrainians cannot be carried out without considering my proposals.

Please treat my statement confidential.

Heil Hitler

Nikolaus Livytskyj

