

BRIGAD 3 & 7

BRIGAD 1 VINT

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Date 13 Nov 1964

1. This is a summary report of contact information with
BRIGAD and BRIGAD on 7 Nov 1964 from source BRIGAD. BRIGAD
On some day BRIGAD visited in Moscow of Soviet Union (USSR) Free
Academy of Sciences in 1950-1951 and worked in Moscow 1951-1952
where he was received by BRIGAD. BRIGAD gave BRIGAD various
and later on by BRIGAD. BRIGAD gave BRIGAD various
publications of BRIGAD and gave him about 1 book among them
the works by Kalish, History of Soviet Union by Gorkovskiy and
others.

2. BRIGAD told source that he was in a serious ^{crisis} because
of his falling in love with Marina. He even thought about eventual
divorce from Mariyana. Moreover, that Marina was also willing to go to "the
extremes". She would have, however, to go with him to the Ukraine
because he could not live in the USSR.
BRIGAD wanted to make source's opinion. He suggested that they (BRIGAD
and Marina) better wait for him to get to the USSR after his return to Kiev
and then they will see. There will be always time to get together but
in her opinion by that time there will be another Marina for BRIGAD.
Have or lose he should to think about it.

On this occasion he mentioned that a similar affair occurred
to him in Moscow during Oryshin's capture there. He fell in love then
with a Russian girl and was going to divorce his wife. Under
Oryshin's influence he changed his mind. He Oryshin saved him from this
Russian girl.

3. According to BRIGAD the informations about love demonstrations
during Koryns' trial were much exaggerated in the emigre circles.

" There were many demonstrators - he said - well maybe 70, maybe

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As to the young poets and writers they have good friends in
NORCHAM class, SOLYER, and BARRON.

L. ANTONOVICH-BRUYKOVICH, a young poet, was interviewed in
Moscow in 1934. He was very friendly and spoke of the
government and of the people of the USSR in a very friendly
manner.

According to BARRON the title of the article against Vladimir
KRYVITSKY was not bad. Also, the article in the USSR was not bad.
BARRON prefers to work with people in the USSR and abroad
because then the surveillance of both a Soviet and American intelligence
is weaker. The Soviets watch him particularly closely in the evenings.
That's why he did not want to work in the USSR.

During his stay in Moscow BARRON was very interested in the
life and work of the young poets and writers. He was very
friendly and thought much about the young poets and writers. He
said that he would not leave the USSR if he could not go there - then better
to stay there. On this occasion BARRON was very friendly about
Proleg. He wanted to know what is Proleg, how large is the organization,
how many people work there, and what kind of material is Proleg
identical with the USSR. BARRON was very friendly and
said that he would not leave the USSR if he could not go there - then better
to stay there. BARRON replied that it was very interesting to him to meet
him and maybe he would meet him sometime in the future.
Then he wanted to know what was the name of Proleg and BARRON mentioned
Carl as the one who had great understanding for cultural exchange.
She talked to Carl and was very friendly.

According to BARRON the migration was very different in the
past and he hoped the young writers generation will be different.
That he meant by migration was a complete separation of the Soviet
Union or rather the countries of the USSR. He did not know, specify
what exactly he meant. The young writers generation he called "the
abroad" in the sense that it will be a generation of writers in the
future.

He was critical of handwriting who in his opinion were too primitive in their politics, and particularly in the approach to the Soviet reality in the Ukraine.

According to BRACH, PAVLENKO is basically a good man, if he would be different he had already taken the part of BOUCHER.

BRACH stressed that at the present the situation in the Ukraine somewhat improved but during the arrests and trials it was simply unbearable.

BRACH wanted to know who was BRACH whom he was going to visit at his home. Source did not know him.

In BRACH's opinion Oryzka has much changed. In Moscow she was for him a symbol of Western Ukrainian girl, now she seemed to be "burnt out, depressed, and different".

When BOUCHER asked BRACH whether it would be a good idea for her to re-visit the Ukraine to help them all in their efforts in literary field, BRACH replied that she should stay in the West.

2.3. All other para 3 was said in a toto-a-toto conversation.

4. Both BRACH and PAVLENKO told Source that they are planning to publish in Kiev poetry of emigre poets starting with BRACH a collection by Source. BRACH suggested that she should select about 30 poems and then Kiev would make "further selection". BRACH and PAVLENKO asked her to avoid any controversial, "too religious" poems because this would only complicate the whole matter. After the publication of Source's poetry, Kiev should publish BOUCHER, BOUCHAK, ZANAVSKII and others from the New Yorker Group.

Then some time later they would be all invited to visit Kiev.

BRACH stressed that Source should not be too sensitive about Kiev's selection of her poems, of course, "they" will have their own motives and calculations, but the fact of publishing the people from abroad, and establishment and development of contacts between young writers and writers in the Ukraine and abroad - was worthwhile. And besides emigres should have their calculations too, and they had good chances to sub-calculate "those in Kiev".

5. PAVLYCHKO and BRACH complained that the forthcoming congress of the Union of Writers of Ukraine will bring nothing good for them. DEYURA and KOSENKO will be not allowed to speak, they (PAVLYCHKO and BRACH) are here in New York, so there will be no one to stand up to "the old guard".

6. According to BRACH and then confirmed by PAVLYCHKO, KORNIYCHUK was very unpopular in the Ukraine among all writers and artists. He was not even chosen as a delegate to the Congress of the Writers of Ukraine. He feels very badly about it and wants to make friends with his younger colleagues. But all reject him. PAVLYCHKO said that Korniychuk's hands stained with blood and he himself saw three letters from Stalin at Korniychuk's house.

7. According to BRACH and PAVLYCHKO, MALYSHEKO Andrei was a nice cultured man. He is also "very magnanimous". As an example BRACH told the following story: at one time SVITLYCHNY Ivan attacked very strongly MALYSHEKO. The latter said - he had feelings for SVITLYCHNY and even invited him to his house.

8. BRACH asked Source to write to him in New York c/o Martha G. and not the Ukrainian Mission.

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9. PAVLYCHKO said something to the effect that not all peop in the KGB are bad, "there are also nice individuals". The same applies to the party.

10. In Source's opinion DRACH seems to be a very helpless and unpractical man who has even difficulty in making a phone call.

11. DRACH told Source that he was not impressed by UVAN, on the contrary, he expected something more representational.