

SECRET

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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1. Early Aug 1968 Subject returned from Kiev and brought with him his wife and her 6 year old son. He is not sure when he will go back to Kiev; anyway, as for the time being he is going to stay in France and is looking for a job. This autumn there will be published in Kiev an anthology of French poetry in Ukrainian which Subject has edited and also his translation of Kotsiubynsky in French. He hopes that on this occasion he might be invited to come to Kiev.

2. Subject brought for Source ~~some~~ ^{several} published in the Ukraine books he took from him "Internationalism or Russification" and "Inizdovsky". He claims to have brought no "zakhalavna" literature as he was warned of provocations. Indeed, shortly before his departure a man came to him and suggested to take some poems by Drach to be handed ^{over} to Drach's friends abroad. Subject refused to, and then checked with Drach. The latter said that he knew vaguely someone by that name but he never asked him to approach. Subject on the matter nor has recently met with that character at all.

3. According to Subject, the Protest of the 136 caused a "real turmoil" in Kiev and Moscow among top party and government officials. The initiative for the Protest came from Ukrainian intellectuals in Kiev and from the very beginning was "co-ordinated" with people of the magazine "Teatr" in Moscow. The latter was already threatened with closure. The protest dealt mainly with Chornovil's imprisonment and demanded his release. In Kiev it was signed not only by ^{local} intelligentsia but also by many workers, and people from outside of the capital. Many people were summoned by "authorities" in connection with the protest. IAVLYCHKO Daytro was in charge of formal Commission of the Union of Writers that had to deal with the protest. DALUBA Ivan, KOSTENKO Lina and others were summoned to the Union of Writers and asked for "explanations". KOSTENKO Lina gave them such an explanation that they felt sorry they had ^{her to come} asked at all, and probably will not soon ask her for anything ~~more~~. She told them "a piece of her mind" and they did not ~~not~~ know what to say.

SECRET

SVITLYCHNY was not called to the Union of Writers.

At the time Subject was leaving Kiev no one was arrested there.

4. KOTIUBYNSKA Mykhailyna was still jobless and was helping Irena STESHENKO to translate Steinbeck. Incidentally, STESHENKO has already been told that owing to Steinbeck's position on Vietnam "they" won't publish him and STASHENKO can expect no remuneration for her work.

5. The chicanery of authorities against Ukrainian activities initiated by young intellectuals continues. Early spring 1968 party and KGB officials foiled the celebrations of Nechy-Levytsky anniversary. The program was prepared, the hall reserved also, and then, at the last moment the celebration was "officially forbidden".

The KGB knew also about preparations for Shevchenko demonstration on May 22. Komsomol was instructed to prepare on his own and celebrate its own "anniversary". "To make sure" they were instructed to cover not only Shevchenko's but also Franko's, Khmelnytsky's and even Pushkin's monuments. The KGB mobilized all its "cadres" and sent them to "strategic points" of that youth celebration. Later on the studentry was laughing at the sudden influx of "elderly" youths and the new "status" of KGB officials.

6. The "Sobor"-affair has lately calmed down. In general the book is being regarded as "an average novel" but, nevertheless, very important because it raises "interesting, pertinent to the present situation, problems".

7. According to Subject, HERASYMCHUK Les', the young poet published "Sixty Poets of the Sixties" is considered in Kiev as a KGB agent (informer).

(As stated in the "Sixty Poets of the Sixties", HERASYMCHUK was born 1944 in Kiev, 1961-1963 studied philology at Kiev State University, 1963 switched over to the Faculty of foreign languages. At present works as translator and is helping Irena Steshenko in translating Jabk London. His first poems were printed in "Dnipro", in May 1966.)

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