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20 February 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SOURCE: Wife of AECASSOWARY/36
(as reported to AECASSOWARY/29)

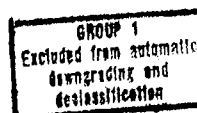
The source visited Prague from 15 to 17 October 1966 to deliver some clothing and money (\$110 American) to Orest Zilinsky and Zina BEREZOVS'KA, and to find out about the circumstances in the Ukraine. Some of the money was to pay mailing costs of sending to the Ukraine Persteni Molodosty, by the Soviet Ukrainian author Bohdan Ihor Antonych, published in CSSR, and for subscriptions to Duklya for some residents of Kiev and Lvov. The rest of the money, some clothing and yard goods were to be delivered to people in Kiev and then eventually to be forwarded to imprisoned Ukrainians and/or their relatives. Source also was to discuss with ZILINSKY and BEREZOVS'KA various publishing matters.

The source saw both ZILINSKY and BEREZOVS'KA. The former was in Kiev in August 1966, and the latter was in Kiev and Lvov in October 1966. Among other people in Kiev, BEREZOVS'KA saw Lina KOSTENKO, Mykhailyna KOTSYUBINSKA, Ivan DZYUBA, and Ivan SVITLYCHNIY. The latter individuals asked her to send them books written by Antonych and to place a number of subscriptions to Duklya for individuals in the Ukraine. Their main concern was to have arrangements made in the West for food and clothing parcels to be mailed via the International Red Cross or other international organizations to their colleagues in prison who are in a prison camp in Mordovskaya ASSR, Stantsiya Pot'ma, poselok Yavas P/Y 385/11. The mailing address is: Moscow SSR, P/Ya. 110/1, Zh/Kh. At P/Ya 385/11 are: Dmytro IVASHCHENKO, Sviatoslav KARAVANSKIY, Anatoliy SHEVCHUK, Yaroslav HEVRYCH, Okeksandr MARTYENKO, Opanas ZALYVAKHA, Valentyn MOROZ, Mykhaylo MASHUTKO, Mykhaylo OZERNIY, Mykhaylo OSADCHYI, Ivan HEL', Mykola HORNYN'. Ivha KUZETSOVA is at P/Ya 385/4; and Bohdan HORNY' is in Lvov, seriously ill.

report
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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
VAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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KARAVANSKIY was in the same prison camp as Yuri DANIEL. The latter's left arm was either wounded or paralyzed, but he was not excused from hard labor. DANIEL also requested aid from the International Red Cross.

BEREZOVS'KA learned in Kiev that Mariyka ZVARYCHEVSKA, who was sentenced in Lvov for 8 months, had been released. Following the trials in Kiev and Lvov, a series of protests were initiated and signed by many prominent Soviet Ukrainians, among them Oles' HONCHAR, Head of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine; Andriy MALYSHKO, Ukrainian poet, member of the CP; Bohdan STEL'MAKH, Ukrainian writer; Serhiy KOZAK ; Lena KOSTENKO and Ivan DRACH, both writers. The protests were addressed to the CP CPU and to authorities in Moscow. One of the protest documents was signed by Zina FRANKO, Mykhailyna KOTSYUBINSKA and Lena KOSTENKO. As a consequence, Zina FRANKO allegedly was expelled from the Party, but not relieved from her job because of the impending Ivan FRANKO anniversary celebrations. Oles' HONCHAR defended Lena KOSTENKO most actively before the CC CPU.

Before KARAVANSKIY was sent to the corrective labor camp in Mordovskaya ASSR, he sent a memorandum to the CC CPU demanding that the Ukrainian Minister of Education, Alla BONDAR, be put on trial for denying Soviet Ukrainian citizens their Constitutional rights insofar as their education was concerned.

Numerous protest documents were being circulated all over the Ukraine. The record of Bohdan HORYN's personal defense, in which he accused Moscow of discriminating against the Ukrainian language and Ukrainians in general, was one of the most widely circulated documents. Another document being circulated was an article written by Mykhaylo BRAYCHEVSKY, entitled Vozyednanya chy Pryyednanya, which deals with Russian policy in the Ukraine during and after the time of Bohdan KHMELNYTSKY. The Ukrainian Historical Journal, to which the article had been sent, refused to publish it.

The Congress of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine scheduled for the summer of 1966 was postponed to November, as a result of the turmoil in the Union when neither Aleksandr KORNEICHUK nor Vadim SOBKO were elected delegates to the Congress during the secret balloting arranged by Vasyl' KOZACHENKO.

Lyubomir DMYTERKO lost his influential position on editorial boards and is no longer in a position to stand in the way of the young writers. At the time when Ivan DRACH was working on the article in which he attacked the Ukrainian emigre,

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Bohdan KRAWCIW, Pavlo TYCHYNA refused to write a similar attack against bourgeois nationalists when asked to do so by the authorities.

During his visit in Kiev in the summer of 1966, Petro KRAVTCHUK of Canada complained that when he returned to the Ukraine from Canada, Vitaliy KOROTYCH referred to the Ukrainian Progressives in Canada as a ridiculous bunch of "dyadky" (old men). KRAVTCHUK reportedly asked Ivan DZYUBA to compose an article against bourgeois nationalist for publication in Canada but DZYUBA informed him there were more important problems in the Ukraine at the time, and when KRAVTCHUK was introduced to Lena KOSTENKO the editorial offices of Ranok, Lena called him a traitor and refused to shake hands with him.

Vitaliy KOROTYCH, in his position as editor of Ranok reportedly is trying to draw to the journal the more talented from among the Russified Ukrainian youth living in Ukrainian cities. There is a good bit of Western literature which has been translated into Ukrainian available for publication in the editorial offices of Dnipro, but authority to publish it is not forthcoming. Among the talented young writers connected with Dnipro, there is Oleksiy DOVHIY, head of the department of lyrics. He was a student of a higher Party school at one time but resigned from his Party career to devote all his time to Ukrainian cultural pursuits.

The young writers with whom ZILINSKY and BEREZOVS'KA met expressed a desire to have their literature published in the West, particularly in languages other than Ukrainian. They requested, however, that they be referred to as Ukrainian Communists, not nationalists, because the latter reputation means trouble for them at home. They would like to see Literaturna Ukraina published weekly, devoting more space to literary problems in the Ukraine, instead of current events.

Ivan KOSHELIVETS' book Panorama Naynovishoyi Literaturny v URSSR was the most frequently mentioned piece of literature at the trial of Ukrainians arrested for disseminating nationalist literature. According to the writers with whom BEREZOVS'KA and ZILINSKY spoke, the book was brought to the Ukraine by Roxanne, who was later warned by various individuals in Kiev that it would be dangerous for her to return to the Ukraine.

Kiev Ukrainians with whom ZILINSKY spoke told him that SCHERBYTSKY was sympathetic toward the young Ukrainian writers and understood the Ukrainian problem. SKABA's reputation among Ukrainians, on the other hand, is not very good and he

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was very inaccessible. SHELEST was considered to have more of a Russian mentality than Ukrainian.

ZILINSKY and BEREZOVS'KA learned that the KGB had been more inclined to play down the arrests of the Ukrainian writers, whereas Party circles were in favor of monster trials. Authorities were surprised by the attitude of the defendants and the reaction of the population to the arrests. Lena KOSTENKO tossed flowers to the defendants in the courtroom and was immediately led away. In Lvov there were demonstrations against the persecution of those arrested. There is a noticeable consternation in Party circles. No one knows quite what to do about the revival of nationalist feelings in the Ukraine. The lack of Party response to DZYUBA's memorandum was considered as helplessness on the part of Party leaders.

En route home, BEREZOVS'KA stopped in Lvov where she witnessed a celebration of the Ivan Franko anniversary. She said Semen STEFANYK turned pale and SKABA stood motionless as the audience responded with storming applause to the address delivered by an Estonian representative in Ukrainian.

Modernism in the field of art in the Ukraine is rather widespread. Ukrainian artists feel they are better off than the writers because they can sell their works commercially.

It was believed Ivan DRACH compromised himself during the arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals. Following the appearance of his article attacking Bohdan KRAWCIW, a document criticizing DRACH for writing the article, reportedly composed by Evhen SVERSTIUK, was circulated in the Ukraine. Reportedly, DRACH recognized the style of the document and complained about SVERSTIUK to the CC CPU. There were those who said Ivan DRACH could never be guilty of such an act. However, following the appearance of his attack on KRAWCIW, many of Drach's colleagues severed their relations with him, among them Lena KOSTENKO, Ivan DZYUBA, Hryhori KOCHUR, and Mykhailyna KOTSYUBINSKA. They reproached him for his collaborating with individuals in powerful positions, stating that he thereby ceased to be a beacon for young writers, and that by having compromised his principles once, he would continue to "slide down hill" little by little, and bring an end to his career as a poet.

There was a lot of talk going around in official circles in Kiev that a book would soon appear by Professor Viktor Platonovich PETROV, who redefected from the West and who was

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active among Ukrainian emigres during and following WWII (reportedly on orders from Moscow).

According to ZILINSKY, a fnu NALYVAYKO, a Prague impressario who visits West Germany from time to time, is in contact with Ivan ZHEGUTS an OUN/Melnick man working for German CI in Munich. ZHEGUTS probably is not aware of the fact that NALYVAYKO is in contact with Moscow. The information comes from a Dr. Fedor YANCHIK of Prague, a chemist, married to Ol'ha BALITS'KA, a pianist of Ukrainian birth.

[SB/S/CA]

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