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## COMMUNIST AREA

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### PRE-ANNIVERSARY REPRESSION IN THE UKRAINE

Summary: Issue No. 27 of Khronika tekushchikh sobytiy detailed information about recent events in the Ukraine. A wave of trials, arrests and other repressive measures has swept the second largest union republic on the eve of celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Khronika tekushchikh sobytiy (No. 27) has published a detailed and somewhat surprising report on the current political situation in the Ukraine. Following the arrests of members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia at the beginning of the year, trials have been taking place (some of them closed to the public) at which very long sentences have been meted out. In one short period, sentences totalling 100 years of imprisonment were imposed on 11 people, two of them women. One of the sentences was good for 10 years. In the following survey the general information is reviewed and a list of those sentences reproduced.

#### I.

The most important trials of members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia have taken place in Kiev and Lvov. They were conducted in camera, or, in the case of the trial against Zinovy Antonyuk, for example, were public, but for the purpose of conducting a "pedagogically effective" show-trial. Antonyuk's

best friends were not admitted to the courtroom, but 10 to 15 of his colleagues were brought in trucks and were present at each session.

The list of "crimes" of which the defendants were accused reflects the extent of the hard-line course being taken. They include: editing of 33 pages of Ivan Dzhuba's essay Inter-nationalism or Russification?, criticism of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and remarks about the right of the Ukraine to self-determination (Serhienko); possession of Dzhuba's above-mentioned essay, the Chornovil Papers and some of V. Moroz' articles and criticism of the "internationalist assistance in the CSSR (Kovalenko); propagation of the samizdat publication Ukrainsky visnyk and of an article by the rightist-nationalist exile theoretician Dontsov and an article by V. Moroz, and suspicion of having photocopied Ukrainsky visnyk (Antonyuk); spreading of an unpublished article about the late Ukrainian poet Tychyna, protest letters to the Soviet leadership against the discrimination against young Ukrainian writers, anti-Soviet jokes, and forwarding of an anthology of poems to Belgium for publication (Stus); failure to admit status as the son of a victim of Stalinist terror in an application to the Kiev University, "nationalist sentiments," and possession of "anti-Soviet literature" (Raketsky); possession and propagation of articles by Djilas and Dzhuba, "anti-Soviet" remarks, and writing a letter which was called a "programmatic document" by the prosecution (Shumuk); alleged forwarding of a manuscript abroad (Osadchy).

During the trials, the use of Soviet KGB methods was apparent, methods which had largely fallen into disuse in recent years. For example, the friends of the defendants who had been subjected to KGB pressure and had then submitted statements of regret were called as witnesses for the prosecution. The granddaughter of the Ukrainian poet Ivan Franko, Zinovia Franko, appeared for example as a witness in the trial of Zinoviy Antonyuk. Another witness in the same trial was L. Seleznenko, who had published a statement of regret in Robitnycha gazeta of 8 July, 1972, whereupon he was reinstated in his job at the Petrochemical Institute.

By and large, however, these methods, which used to work so well for the KGB, appear to have had relatively limited success. During the trial against the poet V. Stus, L. Seleznenko noted that it was not Stus (as the prosecution claimed) but he himself who had forwarded the anthology of Stus' poems abroad, and that he had done this on his own initiative. Some of the other witnesses were equally unwilling to point the

finger at the defendants. For example, Anna Povodid refused to confirm that she had received samizdat publications from the defendant Antonyuk (she is, by the way, a colleague of Antonyuk's at the institute where he had worked.)

Khronika tekushchikh sobytiy reports on numerous new arrests in the Ukraine. Among those taken into custody are two Party members (in the meantime expelled), the literary scholar V.P. Ivanysenko and the artist Ivan Makarovych Honchar. At the same time, the Chronicle confirms the fact that a portion of the members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia has remained steadfast in the face of the pressure which had been unleashed against them. For example, the writer Borys Dmytrovych Antonenko-Davydovych, the artist Ivan Makarovych Honchar and the mother of Sergienko, Oksana Jakovlennvna Meshko (who was mentioned in M. Kholodny's letter of regret in Literaturna Ukraina of 7 July 1972) are reported to have sent a statement to the editorial board of Literaturna Ukraina. The letter was not, however, published.

The tensions in the Ukraine have grown also because of the fact that Soviet-Ukrainian Jews have stepped up their struggle for permission to emigrate to Israel and against discrimination. The Chronicle reports on a demonstration of Kiev Jews in Babi Yar on 7 September of this year. One group laid a wreath at the monument in memory of the 11 Israeli athletes who were murdered in Munich by Arab terrorists. The militia organs arrested 27 persons, five of whom were fined 25 rubles and 11 of whom were subjected to 11 days of administrative arrest.

## II.

### The Trials and Defendants

Name	Born	Profession	Date & Place of trial	Sentenced to Camp	Exile
ANTONYUK, Zinovy	1933	Philologist	Kiev, Aug. 72	7	3
GEL, Ivan	1937	Student	Lvov, Aug. 72	10	5
KOVALENKO, Ivan	1918	Teacher	Kiev, July 72	5	-
OSADCHY, Mykhailo	1936	Poet	Lvov, Sept. 72		
RAKETSKY, Volodymyr	1947	Student, Journalist	Kiev	5	-
SERHIENKO, Aleksandr	1932	Teacher	Kiev, June 72	7	3

(continued)



Name	Born	Profession	Date & Place of trial	Sentenced to Camp	Exile
(continued)					
SHABATURA, Stefania	?	---	Lvov	5	3
SHUKOEVYCH, Yury	1933	Electrician Installer	Lvov	10	5
SHUMUK, Danylo	1914	---	Lvov, July 72	10	5
STASIV, Ireha	?	Poetess	Lvov	6	3
STUS, Vasily	1938	Poet	Kiev, Aug. 72	5	3

(Together with previous page):	77	33 years
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