

**THE  
PERSECUTION  
OF THE  
UKRAINIAN  
HELSINKI GROUP**



**THE PERSECUTION OF  
THE UKRAINIAN HELSINKI GROUP**

Human Rights Commission  
World Congress of Free Ukrainians

Toronto, Canada

1980

## Acknowledgements

The Human Rights Commission gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Smoloskyp Ukrainian Information Service, the Press Service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (Abroad), Dr. Nina Strokata, and Ms. Nadiya Svitlychna, all of whom provided information on which this publication is based, as well as photographs of members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

The cover, designed by Lydia Palij, shows a detail of a mosaic portrait of St. Gregory the Thaumaturge, Cathedral of St. Sophia, Kiev, XI cent.

Printed by

HARMONY PRINTING LIMITED

70 Coronet Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M8Z 2M1

## FOREWORD

*The External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group was established in 1978 with headquarters in New York. The original members of the External Representation were General Petro Hryhorenko (who left the USSR in November 1977) and Leonid Plyushch (the first Ukrainian human-rights activist expelled from the USSR; he left in January 1976, before the formation of the Group). They were joined by Dr. Nina Strokata upon her emigration from the USSR in November 1979. All three have received formal mandates from the Helsinki Group empowering them to represent the Group abroad.*

*At the Third World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU), held in New York in November 1978, the Human Rights Commission of the WCFU approved a resolution calling on Ukrainians in the diaspora to lend moral and material support to the External Representation.*

*If the just demands of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group are to be heard and acted upon, they must be presented at the Madrid Follow-up Conference on the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, which will be held from November 1980 to March 1981. The Human Rights Commission of the WCFU and the External Representation have undertaken on the Group's behalf to bring these grievances to the attention of participating government delegations.*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword .....	3
Formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group .....	5
Activities of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group .....	6
Principles and Demands .....	7
The Background of Ukrainian Dissent .....	9
Growth of the Dissident Movement and Government Repression .....	9
Members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group	
Berdnyk, Oleksander Pavlovych .....	15
Chornovil, Vyacheslav Maksymovych .....	17
Heyko, Olha Dmytrivna .....	19
Horbal, Mykola Andriyovych .....	20
Hryhorenko, Petro Hryhorovych .....	21
Kalynychenko, Vitaliy Vasylyovych .....	23
Kandyba, Ivan Oleksiyovych .....	24
Karavansky, Svyatoslav Yosyfovych .....	25
Krasivsky, Zinoviy Mykolayovych .....	27
Lesiv, Yaroslav Vasylyovych .....	28
Lukyanenko, Lev Hryhorovych .....	29
Lytvyn, Yuriy Tymonovych .....	31
Malynkovych, Volodymyr Dmytrovych .....	32
Marynovych, Myroslav Frankovych .....	33
Matushevych, Mykola Ivanovych .....	34
Melnyk, Mykhaylo .....	36
Meshko, Oksana Yakivna .....	37
Ovsyenko Vasyl Vasylyovych .....	38
Popovych, Oksana Zenonivna .....	40
Rebryk, Bohdan Vasylyovych .....	41
Romanyuk, Vasyl Omelyanovych, Rev. .....	42
Rozumny, Petro Pavlovych .....	43
Rudenko, Mykola Danylovych .....	44
Senyk, Iryna Mykhaylivna .....	47
Shabatura, Stefaniya Mykhaylivna .....	48
Shukhevych-Berezynsky, Yuriy Romanovych .....	49
Shumuk, Danylo Lavrentiyovych .....	50
Sichko, Petro Vasylyovych .....	51
Sichko, Vasyl Petrovych .....	52
Sokulsky, Ivan Hryhorovych .....	53
Striltsiv, Vasyl Stepanovych .....	54
Strokata, Nina Antonivna .....	56
Stus, Vasyl Semenovych .....	58
Svitlychna, Nadiya Oleksiyivna .....	59
Tykhy, Oleksa Ivanovych .....	60
Vins, Petro Georgievich .....	61
Zisels, Yosyf Samiylovych .....	62
Appendix .....	64
You Can Help the Ukrainian Helsinki Group .....	65
Further Information .....	66

## Formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group

The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was signed in Helsinki on August 1, 1975, by thirty-five nations, including Canada, the United States, and the USSR. The Act contains extensive guarantees of human rights and provides for the monitoring and review of compliance with its provisions.

The Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords was founded in Kiev on November 9, 1976, to inform the citizens of Ukraine and the world of the Soviet Union's compliance with the Act. It constituted itself openly and publicly pronounced its principles, demands, and membership. The formation of the Group opened a new phase in the struggle for human and national rights in Ukraine: for the first time, activists had compelling moral grounds to demand not only that the Soviet government uphold human rights as guaranteed in the constitution of the USSR and international human-rights declarations and covenants, but that the Western democracies intervene in violations and support their struggle for human rights.

Until the formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, dissidents were united by shared goals and personal ties; political protests had been spontaneous acts of individuals or groups. The Group provided a focus and forum for the dissident movement.

Despite its adherence to Soviet and international law, the Group has been continually harassed by the Soviet authorities and the secret police (KGB). Of the ten founding members, six have been arrested and given the maximum sentence for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda": Oleksander Berdnyk, Lev Lukyanenko, Myroslav Marynovych, Mykola Matusevych, Mykola Rudenko, and Oleksa Tykhy. On June 12, 1980, Oksana Meshko was arrested and incarcerated in a psychiatric hospital for "observation." General Petro Hryhorenko and Dr. Nina Strokata have been exiled. Only Ivan Kandyba is still "free," though under KGB surveillance.

Although these arrests have hindered the Group's work, twenty-seven new members have joined to continue the struggle for human rights. Of these, four have been expelled from the USSR after undergoing severe harassment: Svyato-

slav Karavansky, Volodymyr Malynkovych, Nadiya Svitlychna, and Petro Vins. Two members—Stefaniya Shabatura and Ivan Sokulsky—are “free” under KGB surveillance. One—Mykhaylo Melnyk—was driven to suicide by KGB persecution. All the others have been arrested, and most have been given harsh sentences.

Of the new members, twelve are long-term political prisoners: Vyacheslav Chornovil, Vitaliy Kalynychenko, Svyatoslav Karavansky, Zinoviy Krasivsky, Yuriy Lytvyn, Oksana Popovych, Bohdan Rebryk, Rev. Vasyl Romanyuk, Iryna Senyk, Stefaniya Shabatura, Yuriy Shukhevych, and Danylo Shumuk. Except for Karavansky, who was expelled, and Shabatura, who has completed her term of exile, these Group members are either still serving their sentences or have been rearrested since they joined the Group. Those in labor camp were co-opted into the Ukrainian Helsinki Group from the labor-camp Helsinki Group, which was formed in February 1979.

The first Helsinki Monitoring Group in the USSR was established in Moscow on May 12, 1976, under the chairmanship of Yuriy Orlov. Its eleven members soon fell victim to official persecution. General Petro Hryhorenko, a member of the Moscow and Ukrainian Groups, served as the principal link between them until his departure from the USSR in 1977. It must be stressed that neither Group has claimed or asserted authority over the other; both co-operate as equal partners in the struggle for human rights.

### **Activities of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group**

Despite the difficult and precarious circumstances under which the Group must pursue its activities, it has managed to publish extensive documentation of widespread repression, Russification and abuse of power in Ukraine. It has reported illegal and brutal searches, arbitrary arrests, beatings and psychological torture, persecution of the families of political prisoners, religious persecution, and the destruction of Ukrainian cultural monuments, national traditions, and language.

The Group has published eighteen memoranda, of which twelve have reached the West. Other documents received abroad are five issues of the Group's **Information Bulletin**,

several **Reports** on human-rights violations, a petition to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR for official recognition, an appeal to the Belgrade Review Conference in defense of Lev Lukyanenko, and letters on human-rights violations. In addition to these documents made public by the Group, individual members have appealed to various agencies of the Soviet government, signatories of the Helsinki Accords, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and Amnesty International.

## Principles and Demands

The Ukrainian Helsinki Group subscribes to the principles of human, democratic and national rights. These three principles, enunciated in the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, link the struggle in Ukraine with the world-wide struggle for human rights.

The Group stresses the importance of the individual over that of the state: "We believe that the law must presuppose the **primacy of the person** and the derivative nature of the state, for practically speaking the person is the sole reality, the sole value of being and the sole value of the law."

It demands that the Soviet government respect and realize in practice—not merely on paper—the individual's fundamental rights to life, liberty and security of person; justice and the equal protection of the law; freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of movement and residence; freedom of association; and full participation in government and cultural life.

Further, the Group demands that the Soviet system be democratized:

Any social transformation should be approved by the nation through a national referendum... Without an independently formed public opinion, democracy is a farce. But such public opinion is impossible unless the public is correctly informed of what is happening in politics... If the public is to have effective control over government policy it must have a genuine choice at elections.

National rights have received relatively little attention abroad. The high percentage of Ukrainians (over 40%)

among known Soviet political prisoners is one indicator of national discrimination; another is the severity of the sentences received by the Ukrainian dissidents and the release of only a few of them to the West. As the champion of a people that has long been subjected to forced assimilation, the Group maintains that national rights are inseparable from human and democratic rights:

At issue is the striking phenomenon of the degradation of a whole people under the oppression of bureaucratic usurpers: the massive renunciation of one's native language, the instruction of children in Russian schools, contempt for one's own culture and literature...

Only one's own independent state can ensure the free development of a nation's culture. The Group demands sovereignty for Ukraine, a right granted by the constitution of the Ukrainian SSR, which declares Ukraine to be "a sovereign Soviet national state" (Article 68) with "the right of free secession from the USSR" (Article 69). Ukraine is also a member of the United Nations and as such is formally recognized as a sovereign state. The signatories to the Helsinki Final Act agreed to "respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination" (Principle VIII).

In reality, however, Ukrainian independence is little more than a legal fiction. Important areas of national life—defense, foreign affairs, trade, communications—are controlled by USSR ministries. In other fields that are supposed to be under Ukraine's control, its ministries can be overruled by Moscow.

The Group demands that the constitutional guarantees of Ukraine's sovereignty be put into effect: that Ukraine have its own representatives at international conferences, including the Helsinki review conferences, and in foreign capitals; control over foreign relations; its own armed forces; that Ukrainian be established as the official language in Ukraine; that Ukrainian minorities in other republics be provided with their own schools (a right enjoyed by the Russian minority in Ukraine).

Finally, the Group supports the struggle of other peoples for human rights and national self-determination, and rejects chauvinism:

The Ukrainian human-rights group must struggle according to its principles against the policies of official and unofficial great-power chauvinism in its various manifestations and defend the right of every nation to independent development without which no successful campaign for social and individual freedom can be waged.

At the same time the Group will struggle against every type of national animosity in the Ukrainian SSR.

### **The Background of Ukrainian Dissent**

During the Revolution of 1917-20, the Ukrainian people formed a national state, the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR), which declared its independence in January 1918. One year later, the UNR and the Western Ukrainian National Republic united to form a single state. The armed forces of the Ukrainian Republic were overwhelmed by the invading Soviet Red Army, and the larger part of its territory was forcibly absorbed by the USSR, while Western Ukraine came under Polish rule. After Stalin's rise to power the nationally conscious Ukrainian intelligentsia was virtually wiped out, while Ukrainian peasant resistance to collectivization was crushed by a government-induced famine that claimed millions of victims.

During the Second World War the Ukrainian Insurgent Army fought against both the Nazi and Soviet occupying forces. With the defeat of Germany and the post-war Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, the Western Ukrainian territories were annexed to the Ukrainian SSR. This was a long and violent process, for the Ukrainian Insurgent Army continued its resistance in Western Ukraine until the early 1950s, when a joint Soviet-Polish military operation succeeded in destroying the insurgent forces.

### **Growth of the Dissident Movement and Government Repression**

With the short-lived post-1956 liberalization in the Soviet Union came a resurgence of Ukrainian cultural life spear-

headed by a new generation of talented writers ("the men of the sixties").

The government's suppression of the cultural revival led to the politicization of cultural dissent in Ukraine and gave rise to a number of political opposition groups. In 1961 Lev Lukyanenko and six others were sentenced to death or long terms of imprisonment for attempting to form a Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union, and for encouraging public discussion of Ukraine's constitutional right to secede from the USSR. Lukyanenko's death sentence was later commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment.

In August and September 1965, a number of Ukrainian writers, artists and intellectuals were arrested, among them Bohdan Horyn, Mykhaylo Horyn, Svyatoslav Karavansky, Mykhaylo Masyutko, Valentyn Moroz, Mykhaylo Osadchy, and Panas Zalyvakha. After lengthy investigations, trials of some twenty dissidents began the following year. Hence the remaining cases were heard **in camera** in a clear violation of Soviet law. The standard charge was "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" with sentences up to six years in labor camps.

The arrests and trials provoked considerable public protest in Ukraine. Several prominent members of the cultural establishment—Mykhaylo Stelmakh, Andriy Malyshko, Yuriy and Platon Mayboroda—sent enquiries about the arrests to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. Disturbed by the accusation of nationalism brought against the detainees, Ivan Dzyuba, a literary critic, argued that Lenin's nationality policy, abandoned under Stalin and Khrushchev, ought to be reinstated. His manuscript, **Internationalism or Russification?**, was circulated among members of the Central Committee of Ukraine's Communist Party and government.\*

Vyacheslav Chornovil, a young journalist who reported on some of the trials, protested to the Council of Ministers of Ukraine but received no response. To inform the public of the courts' flagrant violation of the law he compiled the biographies of twenty dissidents who were tried in 1966 and

---

\* Ivan Dzyuba, **Internationalism or Russification: A Study in the Soviet Nationalities Problem** (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1968).

circulated them in **samydav** (clandestine literature).\*\* For this he was sentenced in 1967 to three years at hard labor.

The trial of the Horyn brothers in Lviv provoked a mass demonstration. In 1967 the annual ceremony commemorating the burial of the national poet, Taras Shevchenko, ended in KGB-provoked violence. The following day, 64 Kiev residents signed a letter of protest to the authorities. In April 1968, 139 residents of Kiev signed a protest against illegal arrests and restrictions placed on Ukrainian language and culture. The same year, some 300 signatures appeared on the "Letter of the Creative Youth of Dnipropetrovsk", which criticized the policy of Russification. The fifty-first anniversary of the October Revolution was marked by a protest suicide: V. Makukh immolated himself in Kiev. In 1970 the funeral of Alla Horska, an artist who died under suspicious circumstances, turned into a massive protest rally. In November of that year widespread protest was aroused by the second trial of Valentyn Moroz, one of the most outspoken Ukrainian dissidents. He was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment and five years' internal exile.

The dissident movement in Ukraine reached a new stage of development at the beginning of 1970 with the appearance of the underground journal **Ukrainian Herald**. It compiled **samydav** documents dealing with arbitrary abuses of power, arrests, appeals and protests. Eight issues of the **Herald** were published before it was suppressed in 1974.

As victims of the 1965 arrests were returning from the labor camps, a second wave of arrests swept Ukraine. In January-April 1972 more than one hundred young intellectuals were imprisoned, some of them for the second time. Again, closed trials were held following prolonged investigation. The charges were mostly "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation," as in 1966, but often the maximum sentences were imposed: seven to ten years of hard labor in prison or labor camps, with three to five years' exile outside Ukraine.

Those who dared protest against these illegal arrests soon found themselves among the victims they had defended. Many more Ukrainians were dismissed from work or expelled from universities. Well-known scholars at the Institutes of

---

\*\* The English translation has been published under the title **The Chornovil Papers** (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968).

Archeology, History and Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR lost their positions. With the loss of so many of its activists, the human-rights movement in Ukraine suffered a severe setback. But it was not crushed: there were demonstrations and hunger strikes in labor camps, and the families and friends of the political prisoners petitioned on their behalf. Their efforts were strongly supported by human-rights activists in Moscow, who in turn informed the Western press.

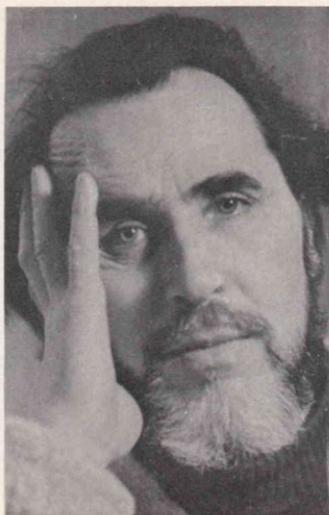
Ukrainian activists are determined to maintain the Helsinki Group's existence. In spite of strong KGB pressure for public recantations, few of the Ukrainians arrested have renounced their convictions. This testifies to the moral strength of the human-rights struggle in Ukraine.

In the words of the Group's Memorandum of autumn 1979:

The Group has become a force in the national-liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people for its national and political liberation, for the right of the individual to a free life in his own land.

**MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN  
HELSINKI GROUP**





**Oleksander Pavlovych BERDNYK**

**Born December 25, 1927. Married to Valentyna Sokorynska; two daughters. Writer.**

**Arrest: March 6, 1979, Kiev.**

**Trial: December 17-21, 1979, Kaharlyk, Kiev obl.**

**Sentence: 6 years' strict-regime labor camp, 3 years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62-1).**

**Wife's address: Ukrainian SSR  
Kyivska obl.  
s. Hrebeni.**

During the Second World War Berdnyk served in the Red Army. After the war he studied drama and began to write. In 1949 he was sentenced to seven years in prison camp.

His first publication was the novel **Beyond Time and Space** (1957). By 1971, when his writings were proscribed, he had published almost 30 novels, some of which have been translated into English, German, and Portuguese. As a thinker he is deeply concerned about the ecological crisis and the present discord among men, and between men and nature.

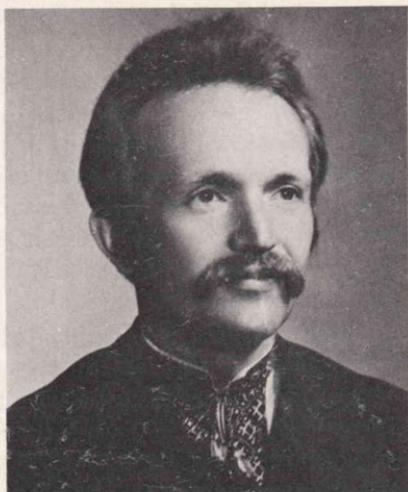
In 1972 Berdnyk was expelled from the Writers' Union for his deviations from socialist realism. His books were with-

drawn from libraries and destroyed; he had to earn a living by physical labor.

Berdnyk has gone to great lengths to obtain permission to emigrate to the USA. On June 26, 1976, he declared a hunger strike in Moscow when his visa application was rejected. On September 9, 1976, he appealed to President Ford to grant him American citizenship and to help him obtain a visa. He made a similar appeal to President Carter on November 17, 1976. Life in the Soviet Union was unbearable for him because he could not publish. His home was searched several times, and in December 1976 almost the whole of his archive was confiscated. Among other materials it contained two completed but unpublished manuscripts: **The Book of Holy Ukraine's Fate and Alternative Evolution**. Fortunately these manuscripts have found their way to the West and will be published here.

On April 11, 1977, he was rearrested and taken to Donetsk for interrogation. He refused to answer any questions pending Mykola Rudenko's release. After three days Berdnyk was allowed to return home. On August 12, 1977, a slanderous attack on him appeared in the newspaper **Literaturna Ukraina**.

Berdnyk was one of the founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and became its chairman after Rudenko's arrest. He was arrested once again on March 6, 1979, and held a lengthy hunger strike during his pre-trial detention. Since being sentenced to six years' labor camp and three years' exile, Berdnyk has been held in solitary confinement. Extremely severe physical and psychological pressure has been applied by the KGB to force Berdnyk to renounce his convictions: he is in imminent danger of death.



**Vyacheslav Maksymovych CHORNOVIL**

**Born** December 24, 1937. Married to Atena Pashko; son Taras. **Journalist.**

**Arrest:** January 12, 1972, Lviv.

**Trial:** April 12, 1973, Lviv.

**Sentence:** 6 years' strict-regime labor camp, 3 years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Article 62-1). Rearrested in Nyurba, Yakut ASSR (place of exile) on April 8, 1980; tried in Yakutsk June 4-6, 1980; sentenced to 5 years' labor camp on a trumped-up charge of "attempted rape" (Art. 117).

**Wife's address:** Ukrainian SSR, 290014

Lviv

vul. Nishchynskoho 14, kv. 6.

After completing a degree in journalism at Kiev University in 1960, Chornovil rose quickly through the ranks of the Communist Youth League. He became a member of the editorial board of the League newspaper and published several articles on literature and art.

As a journalist he witnessed some of the trials of Ukrainian intellectuals that were held in 1966. He was even summoned to testify at some of them, but refused on the grounds that they were closed and therefore illegal. For this he was

punished in July 1966 with a sentence of three months' forced labor.

In the following year, Chornovil compiled a set of documents on the violations of the law that had taken place during the 1966 trials. He submitted them to the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Petro Shelest. As a result he was arrested and sentenced on November 17, 1967, to three years' imprisonment for "slandering the Soviet state." These documents were published in the West in 1968 in a collection titled **The Chornovil Papers**.

Having served half of his sentence, Chornovil was released under a general amnesty. His articles continued to appear in *samvydav*. On January 12, 1972, he was arrested once again and received a harsh sentence of six years' strict-regime labor camp and three years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." In labor camp he participated in numerous hunger strikes and wrote many protest letters and public appeals. In 1975 he was awarded the Tolmin Prize for Journalism by the London *Times*.

In October 1979, while serving his term of exile, Chornovil joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

Before his term had been completed, he was again arrested on a trumped-up charge of rape and sentenced on June 6, 1980, to a five-year term in labor camp.



**Olha Dmytrivna HEYKO**

**Born September 9, 1953. Married to Mykola Matusevych.  
Philologist.**

**Arrest: March 12, 1980, Kiev.**

**Mother-in-law's address: Ukrainian SSR**

**Kyivska obl.**

**m. Vasylkiv**

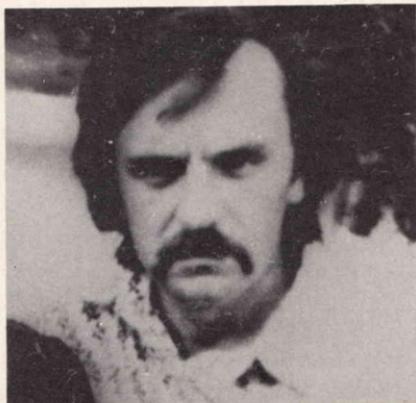
**vul. Gagarina**

**Anastasiya Fedorivna Matusevych.**

With the arrest of her husband, Olha Heyko resigned from the Communist Youth League (April 28, 1977). The KGB persecuted her and her parents relentlessly. In eight months of 1977 her apartment was searched six times. She was stopped twice at the Kiev airport and searched. Her telephone was tapped and her mail opened. She was frequently called in for interrogation.

The KGB intimidated her parents by threatening to arrest Heyko and imprison her for ten years, to deprive her parents of Party membership and pension, and to expel her younger sister from school. Her parents have refused to renounce her, although they have been under strong pressure to do so.

In April 1977, Heyko declared her membership in the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. She continued to defend her husband (for this, she was subjected to a beating on a Kiev street) and renounced Soviet citizenship. On March 12, 1980, Heyko was arrested, presumably on a charge of anti-Soviet slander, which carries a maximum sentence of three years' imprisonment.



**Mykola Andriyovych HORBAL**

**Born** May 6, 1941. Married to Anna Mykhaylivna Marchenko; son Andriy. Poet, teacher of music.

**Arrest:** October 23, 1979, Kiev.

**Trial:** January 17-21, 1980, Kiev.

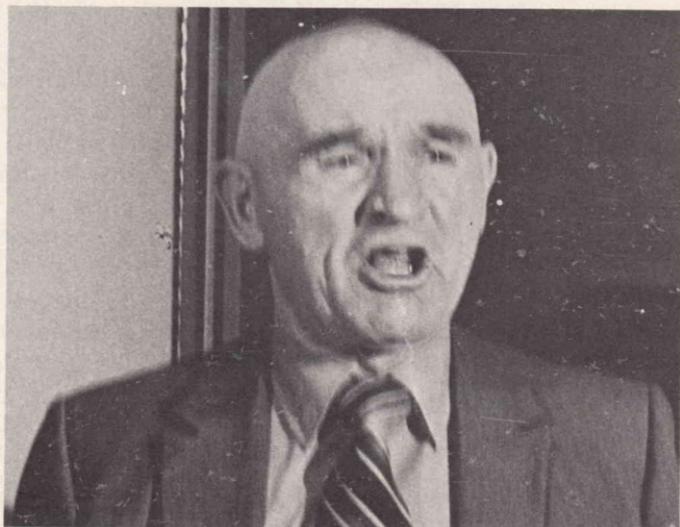
**Sentence:** 5 years' imprisonment on a trumped-up charge of "attempted rape" (Art. 117) and "resisting arrest" (Art. 188).

**Address:** Ukrainian SSR, 292222  
Mykolaivska obl.  
s. Olshanske  
ust. IN-316/53-8-81.

Horbal was first arrested in 1970 for circulating his poem "Duma," written in memory of Ukrainian minstrels (*kobzari*) executed in the 1930s. He was accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and sentenced to five years' strict-regime labor camp and two years' internal exile. Upon his release in 1977, Horbal settled in Kiev and worked as an elevator repairman. In March 1979, his residence was searched and many documents were confiscated.

Horbal was rearrested on October 23, 1979, and beaten by his captors without provocation. He was subsequently charged with "resisting arrest" and incriminated with a second trumped-up charge, "attempted rape." On January 21, 1980, Horbal was sentenced in Kiev to five years' imprisonment.

He became a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in 1977.



**Petro Hryhorovych HRYHORENKO**

**Born** October 16, 1907. Married to Zinaida Mykhaylivna; three sons by first marriage, one by second. Major-general in Red Army.

**Arrest:** May 7, 1969, Tashkent, Uzbek SSR.

**Trial:** February 3-4, 26-27, 1970, Tashkent.

**Sentence:** Charged under Art. 190-1, RSFSR Criminal Code; declared not responsible for his criminal acts because of mental illness; incarcerated in Chernyakhovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital; transferred on September 19, 1973, to psychiatric hospital in Stolbovaya near Moscow until release on June 26, 1974.

**Address:** c/o External Representation  
Ukrainian Helsinki Group  
P.O. Box 770, Cooper Station  
New York, NY 10003  
USA.

At the age of fifteen, Hryhorenko settled in the eastern Ukrainian city of Donetsk, where he worked as a machinist and locksmith. In 1927, he joined the Communist Party. He was graduated from a military engineering academy in 1934. Drafted into the Red Army, he fought against Japan in

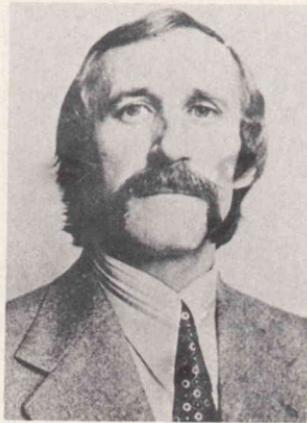
1939 and was wounded. During World War II he was wounded twice. After the war, Hryhorenko lectured at the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow. In 1958 he became chairman of the cybernetics department and a year later attained the rank of major-general. A Candidate of Sciences, he is the author of over sixty articles in military science. Among his decorations are four orders and seven medals.

Hryhorenko's troubles with the authorities began in 1961 when he called for the democratization of the Communist Party. Shortly afterwards he criticized Khrushchev and was transferred to the Far East, where he organized a "Union of Struggle for the Revival of Leninism." He prepared and distributed leaflets calling for a return to Leninist principles. For this he was arrested in February 1964 and examined at the notorious Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow. He was pronounced mentally ill and hospitalized for 14 months.

Having lost his military pension, Hryhorenko had to work as a porter and longshoreman. In 1969 he flew to Tashkent to serve as a defense witness in the trial of several dissidents. He was arrested on May 7, 1969, and examined by a psychiatric commission which declared him mentally sound. Instead of being released he was taken to the Serbsky Institute, which reversed the previous diagnosis. He stood trial in Tashkent in February 1970 and was forcibly hospitalized for more than four years.

Upon his release in June 1974, Hryhorenko resumed his defense of human rights. In 1976 he joined the Moscow Helsinki Group chaired by Yuriy Orlov, and several months later helped found the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in Kiev. He maintained liaison between the two groups.

In November 1977 Hryhorenko was given a six-month visa to obtain medical treatment and visit his son in New York. Before the visa expired, his citizenship was revoked on February 13, 1978, by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Having received asylum in the USA, he settled in New York. Hryhorenko is a member of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.



**Vitaliy Vasylyovych KALYNYCHENKO**

**Born 1937. Unmarried. Engineer.**

**Arrest: November 29, 1979, Vasylykivka, Dnipropetrovsk obl.**

**Trial: June 1980, Dnipropetrovsk obl.**

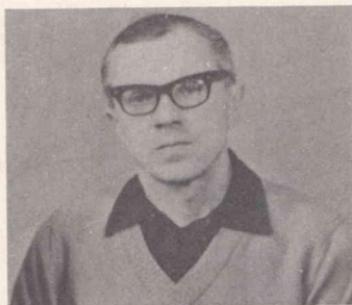
**Sentence: 7 years' imprisonment, 3 years' exile on a trumped-up charge of "resistance to police."**

For attempting to flee across the Soviet-Finnish border, Kalynychenko was charged with "treason" and sentenced in January 1967 to ten years' strict-regime labor camp. After his release he was kept under administrative surveillance and harassed in various ways.

On October 10, 1977, in a letter to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, he announced a ten-day hunger strike to protest the denial of civil and political rights in the USSR. In the same letter he demanded permission to emigrate and renounced his citizenship because, as he stated: "I do not want to be a citizen of a state which aims by every possible means to destroy nations." On April 7, 1978, he was arrested on a charge of "hooliganism" and kept in detention for two weeks. The charge stemmed from his refusal to attend a meeting to discuss the new Soviet constitution.

Kalynychenko was arrested in November 1979 and held in various prisons until his trial in June 1980. He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and three years' exile on a trumped-up charge of "resistance to police."

Kalynychenko joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in November 1977.



**Ivan Oleksiyovych KANDYBA**

**Born July 7, 1930. Unmarried. Lawyer.**

**Address: Ukrainian SSR**

**Lvivska obl.**

**s. Pustomyty**

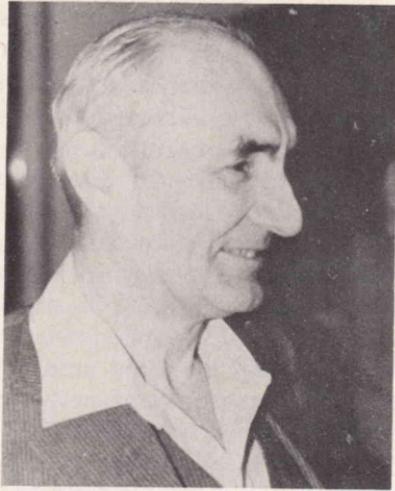
**vul. Shevchenka.**

Together with Lev Lukyanenko, Kandyba helped draft a constitution for a future Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union. For this he was sentenced on May 20, 1961, to fifteen years' strict-regime labor camp. Upon completion of his sentence he was allowed to return to Ukraine, but not to Lviv, his former place of residence. He worked as a stoker in a factory, and then in a school.

On September 22, 1977, he was interrogated in Lviv by the regional Deputy Procurator, Rudenko, and General Poluden, chief of the Lviv KGB office. They reproached him for his improper way of life and offered him a residence permit for Lviv, and a job in his field, if he would only renounce his views in the press and radio. Upon his refusal the Procurator called him an "un-Soviet person," an enemy, and placed him under administrative surveillance for six months. In March 1978, shortly before a second term was imposed on him, Cpt. Polishchuk told him to renounce publicly his false views and the errors which he and his friends had committed. "It is time to change your views, which prevent you from leading a normal life."

In March 1979, following another period of surveillance, Kandyba went to Kiev, but was detained and sent back to Pustomyty. There he was again placed under surveillance.

He is one of the founding members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.



**KARAVANSKY, Svyatoslav Yosypovych**

**Born** December 24, 1920. Married to Nina Strokata.

**Philologist, writer, translator.**

**Arrest:** August 1, 1944, Odessa.

**Trial:** February 7, 1945, Odessa.

**Sentence:** 25 years' imprisonment for "anti-Soviet organization" (Art. 54-1b, 54-2, 54-11). Amnestied December 19, 1960; rearrested November 13, 1965, Odessa, sentenced without trial to serve the remainder of his previous term; tried in Vladimir Prison, April 14-24, 1970, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, including three years' special-regime prison; released September 15, 1979.

**Address:** P.O. Box 1167  
Columbia, MD 21044  
USA.

Karavansky spent thirty years in Soviet prisons. He was first arrested in 1945 for belonging to the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment. He served his sentence in many hard-labor camps.

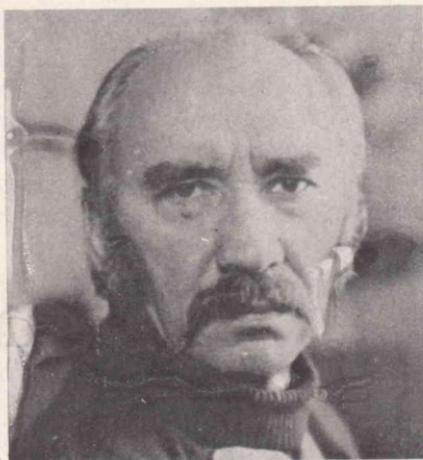
In 1960, he was freed under a general amnesty. He compiled a **Dictionary of Rhymes in the Ukrainian Language** (a project begun in labor camp) and translated Bronte's **Jane**

Eyre; his translations from Shakespeare, Byron, and Shelley were published, as were several articles on linguistics.

In 1965 he wrote two statements condemning the Russification campaign in Ukraine. His home was searched but no incriminating materials were found. Karavansky then wrote petitions to the First Secretaries of the Polish and Czechoslovak Communist Parties, Wladyslaw Gomulka and Antonin Novotny, condemning the discrimination of the Ukrainian people and the 1965 wave of arrests in Ukraine. As a result he was arrested on November 13, 1965, and sentenced without trial to eight and one-half years' strict-regime labor camp simply by the revocation of his 1960 amnesty.

For protesting his imprisonment without trial, Karavansky was repeatedly punished with solitary confinement. In 1967 he was transferred to Vladimir Prison because of his numerous statements in defense of political prisoners. But he did not cease writing: three years later he was tried in prison for stating that the mass execution of Polish army officers in Katyn Forest in 1940 had been the work of the NKVD (predecessor of the KGB). His sentence was ten years' imprisonment. Karavansky completed his term and was released on September 15, 1979. Shortly afterward he was forced to emigrate with his wife, Nina Strokata.

Karavansky joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in February 1979.



**Zinoviy Mykolayovych KRASIVSKY**

**Born** November 12, 1929. Married to Olena Tymofiyivna Antoniv; two sons. Poet, philologist.

**Arrest:** March 1967, Lviv.

**Trial:** October 1967, Ivano-Frankivsk.

**Sentence:** 5 years' imprisonment, 7 years' labor camp, 5 years' exile for "treason" (Art. 56), "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62), and "anti-Soviet organization" (Art. 64). Released July 1978; rearrested March 12, 1980 and charged with "simulating mental illness while in psychiatric hospital"; sent to labor camp without investigation or trial.

**Address:** RSFSR, 618263  
Permskaya obl.  
Chusovskoi rn.  
pos. Kuchino  
uchr. VS-389/36.

In 1947 Krasivsky was exiled to Siberia with his parents. For attempting to escape, he was imprisoned for five years. Upon his release he worked in the mines of Karaganda and was crippled in an accident.

After returning to Ukraine, he studied philology at the University of Lviv. He published several articles, a novel, and a bibliographical index. In March 1967 he was arrested for

helping to establish the Ukrainian National Front, a group which advocated Ukraine's peaceful secession from the USSR. He was sentenced in November 1967 to five years' imprisonment, seven years' labor camp and five years' exile.

For writing protest letters from prison, Krasivsky was examined at the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in 1972 and pronounced mentally ill. He was confined to the Smolensk Psychiatric Asylum and transferred in 1976 to a general psychiatric hospital in Lviv. Numerous protests in his defense came from the West and he was finally released in July 1978.

Krasivsky joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in October 1979. In March 1980 he was rearrested and sent to labor camp without investigation or trial. Since he is an invalid of the second category, it is feared that this new term of imprisonment will be fatal for him.

#### Yaroslav Vasylyovych LESIV

**Born 1945. Married to Stefaniya Fedorivna; son Taras.**

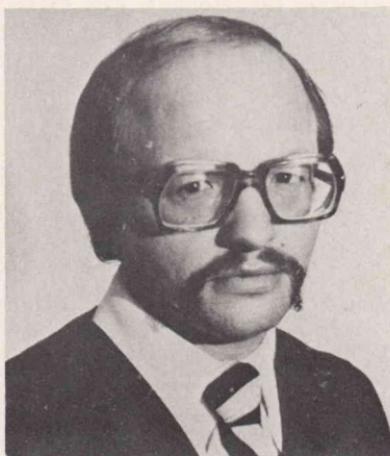
**Physical education instructor.**

**Arrest: November 15, 1979, Bolekhiv, Ivano-Frankivsk obl. Tried and sentenced in 1980 to 2 years' labor camp on a trumped-up charge of "possession of narcotics" (Art. 229).**

**Wife's address: Ukrainian SSR  
Ivano-Frankivska obl.  
Dolynskyi rn.  
m. Bolekhiv  
vul. Shchorsa, 14.**

A friend of Zinoviy Krasivsky, Lesiv was sentenced together with him in 1967 to six years' strict-regime labor camp and five years' exile for belonging to the Ukrainian National Front. During imprisonment he lost most of his sight.

Lesiv joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in September 1979. Just before his arrest in November, Lesiv was summoned for an X-ray examination and ordered to leave his clothes in another room. Later, during the search of his home, police discovered two tablets and a tobacco-like substance sewn into the lining of the jacket he had worn to the examination. Lesiv denied any knowledge of the uncovered sub-



stances, but was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for "possession of narcotics."

Lesiv is currently in labor camp in Sarny raion, Rivne oblast.

### Lev Hryhorovych LUKYANENKO

**Born August 24, 1928. Married to Nadiya Nykonivna.  
Lawyer.**

**Arrest: December 12, 1977, Chernihiv.**

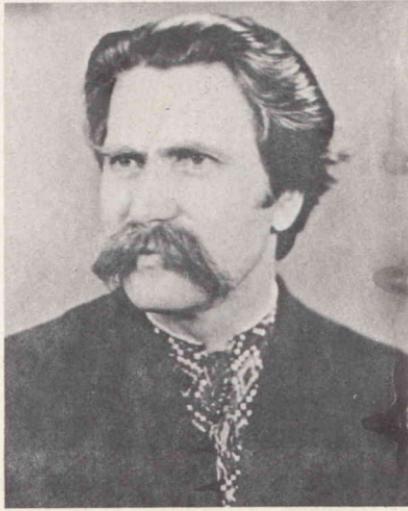
**Trial: July 17-20, 1978, Horodnya, Chernihiv obl.**

**Sentence: 10 years' special-regime labor camp, 5 years' exile  
for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art.  
62-2).**

**Address: RSFSR, 618263  
Permskaya obl.  
Chusovskoi rn.  
pos. Kuchino  
uchr. VS-389/36.**

Lukyanenko was graduated from the Faculty of Law at Moscow University in 1957 and worked as a lawyer in Lviv oblast. He was a member of the Communist Party.

He was first arrested on January 20, 1961, for co-authoring a draft constitution of a Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union which was to campaign for the peaceful secession



of Ukraine from the USSR. He was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," "anti-Soviet organization," and "treason." The original sentence of death was commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment.

On the completion of his prison term he was allowed to live in Chernihiv, but could not practice law. He earned his living as an electrician. The police kept him under administrative surveillance and persecuted not only his family but also that of his brother.

Lukyanenko was rearrested in December 1977 and sentenced as an "especially dangerous recidivist" to ten years' special-regime labor camp and five years' exile. The charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" was based on articles which Lukyanenko wrote and permitted to circulate in *samvydav*. These articles have been published in the West.

Lukyanenko was among the founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and its principal legal adviser.



Yuriy Tymonovych LYTVYN

Born 1934. Divorced; one child. Writer.

Arrest: August 6, 1979, Kiev.

Trial: December 17-19, 1979, Kiev.

Sentence: 3 years' strict-regime labor camp on a trumped-up charge of "resisting the militia" (Art. 188-1).

Lytvyn was first sentenced in 1955 under Art. 58 of the RSFSR Criminal Code to ten years' imprisonment and three years' exile for "nationalist activity."

In March 1975 he was sentenced to three years' strict-regime labor camp under Art. 187 for writing a collection of prison poems titled **The Tragic Gallery**. He was released from labor camp in November 1977.

At the beginning of 1979 his apartment was searched and many **samvydav** documents were confiscated, among them a draft letter to Rosalyn Carter from the wives and mothers of political prisoners, an unfinished 42-page manuscript titled "The Soviet State and the Soviet Working Class," a collection of unpublished poems, and a letter welcoming the formation of the Helsinki Watch Group in the USA.

He joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in December 1977. His report on the human-rights struggle in Ukraine

appears in **Information Bulletin** No. 4. Two weeks before his arrest Lytvyn, a teetotaler, was forcibly taken to a sobering-up station, tied to a bed and beaten. He had recently undergone an abdominal operation. While awaiting trial he was forced to submit to psychiatric examination and was threatened with confinement in an asylum. In December 1979, he was sentenced to three years' strict-regime labor camp for "resisting the militia." He is now in a labor camp in the village of Bucha, Kiev oblast.

### **Volodymyr Dmytrovych MALYNKOVYCH**

**Born 1940. Married to Halyna Ivanivna; two children.  
Radiologist.**

**Address: c/o External Representation  
Ukrainian Helsinki Group  
P.O. Box 770, Cooper Station  
New York, NY 10003  
USA.**

Malynkovych worked at the Institute of Endocrinology in Kiev and has published over forty research papers.

He joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in December 1978 while being persecuted by the KGB for his defense of Aleksandr Ginzburg and Mykhaylo Melnyk. On March 6, 1979, his apartment was searched without authorization from the Procurator-General. At the time Malynkovych was away on assignment; only his wife, children, and mother-in-law were at home. No reason was given for the search, which lasted from 5:45 p.m. until about 3:00 a.m. Some photographs of dissidents, newspaper clippings, a Bible and several other books were confiscated.

The KGB had two long interviews with Malynkovych and in the first week of April summoned him daily for interrogation. He was warned that he would be arrested if he did not cease his "criminal" activities. His wife and her parents were also interviewed and intimidated with threats of his arrest.

In August 1979 Malynkovych was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment for "hooliganism" after he had been beaten by



unidentified assailants. Then on August 25 he was fired from his job.

Malynkovych was forced to emigrate and left the Soviet Union with his family on December 30, 1979. He now lives in Munich, West Germany.

### **Myroslav Frankovych MARYNOVYCH**

**Born January 4, 1949. Married to Raisa Semenivna Serhiychuk; one child. Electronics engineer.**

**Arrest: April 23, 1977, Kiev.**

**Trial: March 22-29, 1978, Vasylkiv, Kiev obl.**

**Sentence: 7 years' strict-regime labor camp, 5 years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62-1).**

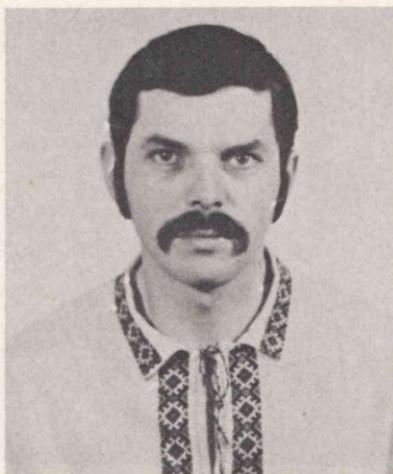
**Address: RSFSR, 618236**

**Permskaya obl., Chusovskoi rn.**

**pos. Kuchino**

**uchr. VS 389/36.**

Because of his association with dissidents, Marynovych was denied work in his profession and had to work as a truck loader and sign painter at a miserable wage. Before his arrest he worked as an editor in the "Tekhnika" Publishing House.



On February 5, 1977, the day of Mykola Rudenko's arrest, Marynovych's apartment and that of his parents were searched.

He was tried together with Mykola Matushevych in Vasylkiv from March 22-29, 1978. The trial was closed, even to his family, and the selected audience attempted to intimidate and demoralize the defendants.

He was among the founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

### **Mykola Ivanovych MATUSEVYCH**

**Born July 19, 1947. Married to Olha Dmytrivna Heyko.  
Historian.**

**Arrest: April 23, 1977, Kiev.**

**Trial: March 22-29, 1978, Vasylkiv, Kiev obl.**

**Sentence: 7 years' strict-regime labor camp, 5 years' exile  
for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art.  
62-1) and "vicious hooliganism" (Art. 206-2).**

**Address: RSFSR, 618810  
Permskaya obl., Chusovskoi rn.,  
st. Vsesvyatskaya  
uchr. VS 389/35.**

Matushevych studied history at the Kiev Pedagogical Institute and was expelled in the fourth year because he



refused to inform on his friends to the KGB. Although he has a weak heart, he earned a living by physical labor. KGB-inspired provocations forced him to leave one job after another. At one time he was unemployed for five months.

On December 29, 1975, he was arrested and detained fifteen days on a charge of hooliganism for participating in a caroling group. On February 5, 1977, his apartment and that of his parents were searched.

He was tried jointly with Myroslav Marynovych from March 22-29, 1978, in Vasylkiv. His relatives were not admitted to the closed trial. The KGB-selected audience hooted and shouted insults at the defendants in an attempt to demoralize them. When his appeal was rejected by the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR, Matuskevych declared a one-month hunger strike. He was kept in a punishment cell at camp from April 14 to September 14, 1979. All visits by his family were cancelled. He is in a poor state of health.

Matuskevych is one of the founding members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

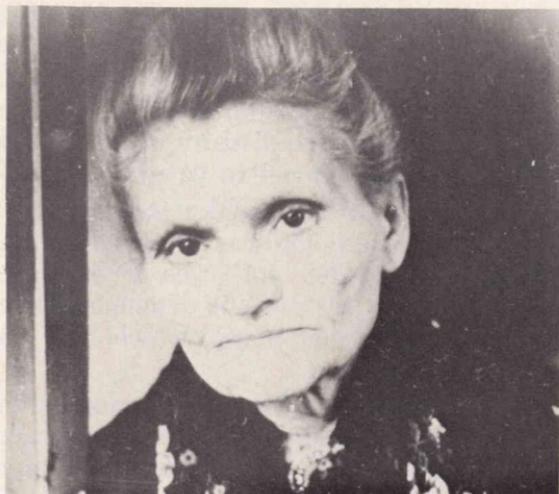
## MELNYK, Mykhaylo Spirydonovych

Born 1944; died March 9, 1979. Married to Halyna; two daughters. Historian.

Widow's address: Ukrainian SSR  
Kyivska obl.  
Brovarskyi rn.  
s. Pohreby.

Melnyk studied at Kiev State University from 1962-67 and did graduate work at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR from 1969-71. Shortly before he was to defend his thesis, he was expelled from the Institute for reciting poetry at the monument to the Ukrainian national poet, Taras Shevchenko. This marked the beginning of a long campaign of KGB harassment: Melnyk was denied professional employment and forced to move from one job to another; he was frequently subjected to interrogations and searches. In February 1979 he wrote a letter to the Kiev newspapers **Radyanska Ukraina** and **Molod Ukraina** in defense of Ukrainian Helsinki Group member Vasyl Ovsienko. On March 6, his home was searched and all his manuscripts confiscated. Seeing no avenue of escape from continual harassment, Melnyk committed suicide on March 9. In a final letter to his wife, he explained that his action was not motivated by fear, but by a desire to spare her and the children "the misfortunes and adversities that have fallen to my lot."

Melnyk became a correspondent of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in November 1977 and maintained his association with it until his death. Group members were prevented by the KGB from attending his funeral; nevertheless, the text of Oksana Meshko's eulogy circulated in **samvydav** and has been published in the West.



**Oksana Yakivna MESHKO**

**Born January 30, 1905. Mother of Oleksander Serhiyenko, a political prisoner suffering from tuberculosis.**

**Arrest: June 12, 1980, Kiev.**

**Address: Ukrainian SSR**

**Kiev**

**Pavlov Psychiatric Hospital**

**vul. Frunze, 103.**

Oksana Meshko served a prison term from 1947-55 and was rehabilitated in 1956. Since the arrest of her son in 1972, she has been very vocal in defending him and other political prisoners.

The KGB stepped up its persecution of her when she became a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. On the day following the Group's founding she was wounded in a police-instigated brick-throwing raid on Mykola Rudenko's home. On the day of Rudenko's arrest, her apartment was illegally raided. A KGB officer, Pankiv, smashed a window and climbed in like a common thief. He confiscated all her handwritten and typed papers. When she refused to submit to a personal search, her arm was twisted and she was forcibly searched. During the raid she suffered a heart attack.

On February 9, 1978, Meshko's apartment was searched in connection with the investigation of Lev Lukyanenko. As

before, it was entered illegally. Nine agents spent twenty hours going through her possessions. They confiscated her correspondence with Ivan Kandyba, a document concerning Lukyanenko's arrest, an appeal on his behalf, protest letters, a petition by Petro Ruban and many other materials. None of them were in fact anti-Soviet in nature.

On February 14, 1978, Meshko was taken forcibly to KGB headquarters, where she was interrogated and given a formal "warning" about her activities. She refused to sign a record of the warning. Instead she demanded that an illegal surveillance post behind her house, which had operated for two years, be removed.

In a campaign to isolate Meshko, her acquaintances were questioned by the KGB and warned to stop associating with her on pain of losing their jobs or even facing imprisonment.

On June 12, 1980, the seventy-five-year-old Oksana Meshko was arrested and confined to a psychiatric hospital in Kiev for "examination."

### **Vasyl Vasylyovych OVSIYENKO**

**Born 1949. Unmarried. Teacher of Ukrainian language and literature.**

**Arrest: November 18, 1978, Lenino, Radomyshl rn., Zhytomyr obl.**

**Trial: February 7-8, 1979, Radomyshl.**

**Sentence: 3 years' strict-regime labor camp on a trumped-up charge of "resisting the militia" (Art. 188-1, -2).**

**Address: Ukrainian SSR  
Zaporizka obl.  
m. Volnyansk  
uchr. YaYa-310/553-20.**

In 1972 Ovsienko completed his studies in philology at Kiev University and began to teach Ukrainian language and literature at a high school in the village of Tashan (Kiev obl.). He was first arrested on March 5, 1973, and sentenced to four years' strict-regime labor camp for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." In 1977 he returned to the village of Lenino, where his mother lives. Unable to find work as a



teacher, he appealed to the Ministry of Education of the Ukrainian SSR to provide him with work or else to grant him and his mother material assistance. He was kept under administrative surveillance, which amounts to house arrest.

In August, 1977, Ovsiyenko was interrogated about his friends Myroslav Marynovych and Mykola Matusevych. At one time he was threatened with arrest for allegedly giving false testimony. He refrained from dissident activity and in the autumn of 1978 appealed to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR for permission to emigrate.

He was tried in 1979 on a false charge: "He resisted the militia... Lt. Bazlenko and Cpt. Slavinsky... attacked Cpt. Slavinsky, grasping his coat and tearing off two buttons." The incident allegedly took place on November 18, 1978, in Lenino. The only witnesses, Oksana Meshko and Olha Orlova, were not permitted to testify at the trial. Oksana Meshko submitted a protest letter with an account of the incident to the court, but her letter was ignored.

Ovsiyenko joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in March 1977.



**Oksana Zenonivna POPOVYCH**

**Born January 30, 1925. Unmarried.**

**Arrest: November 1974, Ivano-Frankivsk.**

**Trial: February 1975, Ivano-Frankivsk.**

**Sentence: 8 years' strict-regime labor camp, 5 years' exile  
for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art.  
62-2).**

**Address: RSFSR, 431200  
Mordovian ASSR  
Tengushevskii rn.  
pos. Barashevo  
uchr. ZhKh 385/3-4.**

First arrested at the age of eighteen, Popovych served ten years in a labor camp for being active in the Ukrainian resistance movement during World War II. The conditions of her imprisonment were so harsh as to render her a complete invalid. She is able to walk only with the aid of crutches.

After her release in 1954, Popovych worked at a power station in her home city of Horodenka and supported her blind mother. She became active in distributing *samvydav* literature and in helping political prisoners. She was arrested in November 1974 and sentenced to eight years' strict-regime

labor camp and five years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

She joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in February 1979 while in labor camp.

### **Bohdan Vasylyovych REBRYK**

**Born June 30, 1938. Divorced; one daughter. Technical school teacher.**

**Arrest: May 23, 1974, Ivano-Frankivsk.**

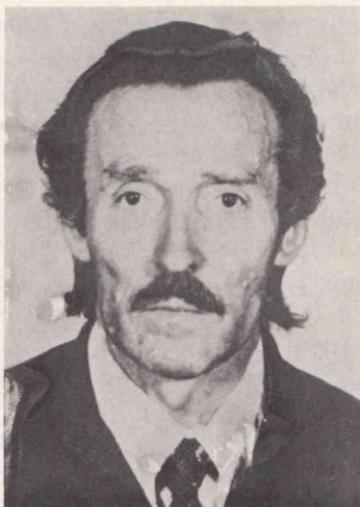
**Trial: 1974, Ivano-Frankivsk.**

**Sentence: 7 years' special-regime labor camp, 3 years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62-2).**

**Address: RSFSR, 618263  
Permskaya obl.  
Chusovskoi rn.  
pos. Kuchino  
uchr. VS-389/36.**

From 1962 Rebryk worked as a teacher in Ivano-Frankivsk. He was arrested in February 1967 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment for "slandering the state." After his release he was continually harassed. His home was frequently searched and he was summoned repeatedly for interrogation. In May 1974 he was arrested again and sentenced to seven years' special-regime labor camp and three years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." In camp he has participated in protests and in writing appeals to the public.

He joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in February 1979 while in labor camp.



**Rev. Vasyl Omelyanovych ROMANYUK**

**Born** December 9, 1925. Married to Mariya Markivna Antonyuk; son Taras. Orthodox priest.

**Arrest:** January 12, 1972, Ivano-Frankivsk.

**Trial:** July 1972, Ivano-Frankivsk.

**Sentence:** 2 years' imprisonment, 5 years' special-regime labor camp, 3 years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62-2).

**Address:** RSFSR, 682680

Yakutskaya ASSR, Kobyayskii rn.

pos. Sagary

Sportivnaya 12/36.

First arrested at the age of 19, Fr. Romanyuk was deported to Siberia for ten years on a charge of "nationalist and religious activities." His whole family was deported with him: his father died in Siberia and his brother was shot while trying to escape. Upon his release Fr. Romanyuk studied theology and was ordained a priest in 1964. He served in various parishes before moving to the village of Kosmach. In 1970 his home was searched and several books were confiscated.

After writing a letter in defense of Valentyn Moroz, Fr. Romanyuk was arrested and sentenced in July 1972 to

seven years' imprisonment and labor camp and three years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

From labor camp Fr. Romanyuk has written numerous protests against the violation of camp regulations by the authorities and moving appeals for support to Western church authorities and international organizations. In 1976 he renounced Soviet citizenship and stated that he wished to emigrate to the West.

While serving his term in labor camp, Fr. Romanyuk joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in February 1979.

### **Petro Pavlovych ROZUMNY**

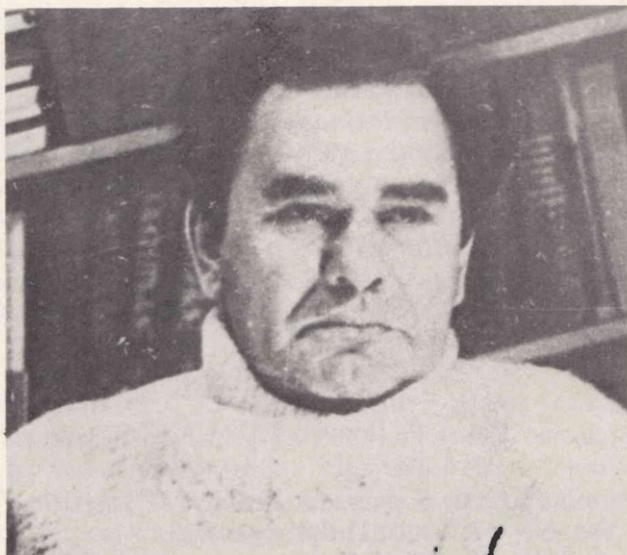
**Born March 7, 1926. Separated. Teacher of English.**

**Arrest: October 19, 1979, Dnipropetrovsk.**

**Sentenced to three years' labor camp on a trumped-up charge of "illegal possession of a weapon" (Art. 222).**

During World War II Rozumny did forced labor in Germany. After his return he served in the Soviet Army. In 1952 he was graduated from the Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages in Dnipropetrovsk and then taught English in the Ternopil and Dnipropetrovsk regions. Because of his ties with Ukrainian dissidents, he lost his teaching job in 1967 and had to make a living as a construction worker.

Rozumny joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in October 1979. That autumn he visited his friend Yevhen Sverskyuk, who is living in exile in eastern Siberia. There Rozumny bought himself a hunting knife as a souvenir. Shortly after his return, his home was searched and the knife was discovered. Rozumny was then arrested for "illegal possession of a weapon" and sentenced to three years' labor camp.



**Mykola Danylovych RUDENKO**

**Born December 19, 1920. Married to Raisa Opanasivna; four children. Writer.**

**Arrest: February 5, 1977, Kiev.**

**Trial: June 23 — July 1, 1977, Druzhkivka, Donetsk obl.**

**Sentence: 7 years' strict-regime labor camp, 5 years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62-1). Sentence confirmed by the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR on September 15, 1977.**

**Address: RSFSR, Mordovian ASSR,**

**st. Potma**

**p/o Lesnoy, uchr. ZhKh 385/3-5.**

Several years before the outbreak of World War II Rudenko was drafted. During the war he served as a political officer in the Red Army, and was gravely wounded during the siege of Leningrad. After spending a year in hospital he returned to the front. He was decorated with the Order of the Red Star and various medals. After the war he embarked on a career as a writer. His first collection of poems came out in 1947, and he became managing editor of the journal **Dnipro**. Eventually he became secretary of the Ukrainian Writers' Union Party organization.

A prolific writer, he published in quick succession nine books of poems, two novels, a collection of short stories, and two science-fiction novels. As he became more absorbed in science fiction, his outlook on life began to change. He published less frequently. His last book to be published in the USSR was a collection of poetry, **The Universe Within You** (1968). Because of his letters to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine criticizing its economic and social policies, he was no longer permitted to publish. To supplement the meager invalid's pension of 120 rubles a month he worked as a watchman. He became acquainted with Andrei Sakharov, Valentin Turchin, and Yuriy Orlov and joined the Moscow Chapter of Amnesty International. After his **Economic Monologues** began to circulate in **samvydav**, he was expelled from the Party and from the Writers' Union. Shortly afterwards, on April 18, 1975, he was arrested and quickly released because of the public reaction. At the beginning of 1976 he was confined against his will in the Kiev Psycho-Neurological Clinic for two months. There he wrote the poem "History of an Illness." In November 1976 he organized the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and served as its chairman until his arrest.

His home was searched twice prior to his arrest, and his literary archive was plundered. Scores of outlines of new books, several unfinished novels, a large number of unpublished poems, and the philosophical work **Genesis and the Contemporary World** were carted away.

His arrest was carried out in an illegal manner. On February 5, 1977, Rudenko and his wife were seized by KGB agents on the street and driven home. During the long search Raisa was forced to undress, and so was Oleksander Berdnyk, who happened to drop in. Various materials—philosophical and economic manuscripts, an unpublished volume of poetry, a novel—were seized, as were Rudenko's medals. In the end Rudenko was taken to the Procurator's office for a "chat." Only three days later was Raisa informed that her husband was under arrest and that he was being held in Donetsk, not in Kiev. She could not obtain any information about the charges against him.

From June 23 to July 1, 1977, Rudenko was tried jointly with Oleksa Tykhy on a charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The trial was closed to the public: the audience

was selected by the police. Raisa was admitted into the courtroom only on the seventh day of the trial. To attract as little attention as possible, the trial was held in the village of Druzhkivka, more than 500 kilometers from Rudenko's place of residence and the scene of the alleged crime. Rudenko's counsel was appointed by the state against his will. While Rudenko denied any guilt, his counsel admitted the charges and pleaded for a reduced sentence. The trial dealt with secondary details: who wrote what and who passed what to whom. It avoided the real issue—whether the documents that Rudenko admitted having written and given to others were anti-Soviet propaganda.

Rudenko received the maximum sentence, although he is an invalid of the third class and requires special care. It is hardly likely that he will survive seven years in labor camp. A few months after the trial he was brought to Kiev, where every means was used in an attempt to extract a renunciation of his views. Obviously, the severe sentence was meant to force a recantation from him.

In labor camp Rudenko was at first assigned light work in a wood-drying room. After his wife's three-day visit in December 1977, he was reassigned to hard labor and his poems were taken from him. He refused to work and declared a hunger strike. After three days his poems were returned. He was sent to the prison hospital to determine the degree of his disability. He was declared to be an invalid of the second class and assigned a lighter job as an orderly. On May 5, 1978, he was granted a two-hour meeting with his wife.

Several collections of Rudenko's poetry and his **Economic Monologues** have been published in the West.



**Iryna Mykhaylivna SENYK**

**Born June 8, 1925. Unmarried. Nurse.**

**Arrest: November 17, 1972, Ivano-Frankivsk.**

**Trial: February 1973, Ivano-Frankivsk.**

**Sentence: 6 years' strict-regime labor camp, 3 years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62).**

**Address: USSR, 489100  
Kazakhskaya SSR  
Taldy-Kurganskaya obl.  
Karatal'skii rn.  
pos. Ush-Tobe.**

First arrested in 1944 for participating in the Ukrainian resistance movement, Senyk served ten years in a hard-labor camp and thirteen years in exile (her original life sentence of exile was later annulled). During this time she contracted tuberculosis of the spine. In 1954 she was released as an invalid of the second category. For a time she worked as a nurse in Ivano-Frankivsk.

She was arrested a second time in November 1972 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Her poetical work and her association with Ukrainian dissidents such as Vyacheslav Chornovil, Svyatoslav Karavansky, and Valentyn Moroz served as grounds for a severe sentence: six years' strict-regime labor camp and three years' exile.

Senyk joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in May 1979 while in exile.



**Stefaniya Mykhaylivna SHABATURA**

**Born November 5, 1938. Unmarried. Artist.**

**Arrest: January 12, 1972, Lviv.**

**Trial: July 1972, Lviv.**

**Sentence: 5 years' strict-regime labor camp, 3 years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62).**

**Address: Ukrainian SSR, 290017**

**Lviv 17**

**vul. Kutuzova 116, kv. 2.**

Shabatura is famous for her drawings and tapestries. Her activity in defence of Valentyn Moroz and other political prisoners in the late 1960s and early 70s resulted in her own arrest on January 12, 1972. She was sentenced to five years' strict-regime labor camp and three years' exile. Much of her prison term was spent in punishment cells because of her defense of fellow prisoners. Her health was seriously impaired.

Shabatura renounced Soviet citizenship in 1976 and, since the completion of her term of exile, has been living in Lviv under "administrative supervision."

She joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in October 1979 while in exile.



**Yuriy Romanovych SHUKHEVYCH-BEREZYNSKY**

**Born** March 28, 1934. Married to Valentyna Mykolayivna Trotsenko; son Roman, daughter Iryna.

**Arrest:** March 1972, Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkar ASSR.

**Trial:** September 9, 1972, Nalchik.

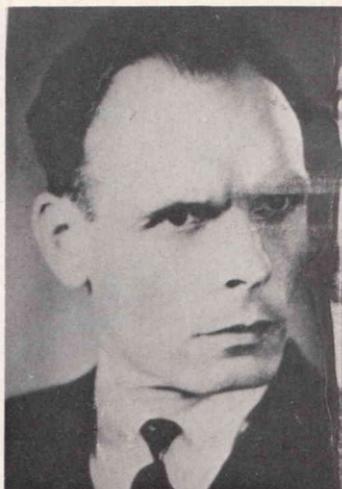
**Sentence:** 5 years' imprisonment, 5 years' special-regime labor camp, 5 years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62-2).

**Address:** USSR, 422950  
Tatarskaya ASSR  
g. Chistopol  
uchr. U-148/St. 4.

Shukhevych has spent most of his adult life in Soviet prisons and labor camps. He was first arrested in 1948 at the age of fourteen and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment simply because he is the son of the late Roman Shukhevych, Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Because he refused to renounce his father, he was rearrested on the day his term expired (August 21, 1958) and sentenced to another ten years' imprisonment.

Having served his second term, Shukhevych settled in the Caucasus town of Nalchik, married and worked as an electrical repairman. He was forbidden to return to Ukraine. In March 1972 he was again arrested and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, five years' strict-regime labor camp and five years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Shukhevych became a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in January 1979; he renounced Soviet citizenship in autumn 1979.



**Danylo Lavrentiyovych SHUMUK**

**Born** December 28, 1914. Married; two children. Writer.  
**Arrest:** January 12, 1972, Volyn obl.  
**Trial:** July 5-7, 1972, Kiev.  
**Sentence:** 10 years' special-regime labor camp, 5 years' exile  
for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art.  
62-2).  
**Address:** RSFSR, 618263  
Permaskaya obl.  
Chusovskoi rn.  
pos. Kuchino  
uchr. VS-389/36.

At the age of 18 Shumuk was arrested by Polish authorities for membership in the Communist Party of Western Ukraine. He was arrested by Soviet occupation forces in 1941 and kept in a penal colony without charge, then sent to the front, where he was captured by the Germans. He escaped from a POW camp to join the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. At the end of 1944 he was arrested by the NKVD and his death sentence was commuted to twenty years' hard labor in Siberia.

In August 1956 Shumuk returned home under a general amnesty. When he refused to work as an informer for the KGB, he was harassed and finally rearrested in 1957. He was

sentenced to ten years in a labor camp for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Upon his release in 1967 Shumuk began to write his memoirs. On January 14, 1972, the KGB confiscated his memoirs and arrested him. In July 1972 he was sentenced to another ten years' special-regime labor camp and five years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

In labor camp Shumuk has been an organizer of strikes and protests. He renounced Soviet citizenship on December 10, 1974: representation has been made repeatedly to the Soviet government to allow Shumuk to emigrate. On November 3, 1978, the Canadian House of Commons unanimously passed a motion calling for his release.

Shumuk's health is declining catastrophically. Aside from various old age infirmities, he is suffering from stomach ulcers, varicose veins, and general nervous exhaustion.

Shumuk joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in February 1979 while serving his labor-camp term.

### **Petro Vasylyovych SICHKO**

**Born August 18, 1926. Married to Stepaniya Petrash; sons Vasyl and Volodymyr, daughter Oksana. Economist.**

**Arrest: July 5, 1979, Dolyna, Ivano-Frankivsk obl.**

**Trial: December 4, 1979, Lviv.**

**Sentence: 3 years' strict-regime labor camp for "slandering the state" (Art. 187-1).**

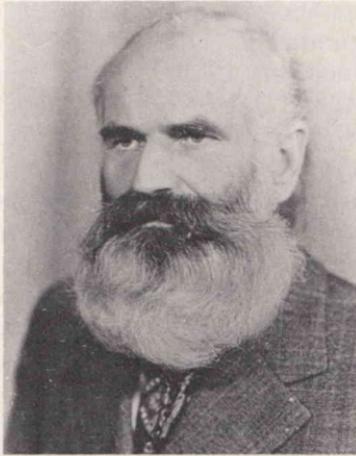
**Address: Ukrainian SSR**

**Voroshylvhrad obl.**

**Bryanka — 6, ust. 314-11.**

During World War II Sichko served as an officer in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. In 1947 he was arrested for allegedly attempting to organize a society for the liberation of Ukraine. His death sentence was commuted to twenty-five years' imprisonment. He was released in 1957 under a general amnesty.

For twenty years Sichko was persecuted by the KGB for refusing publicly to renounce his convictions. An economist and engineer by profession, he was dismissed from job after job and forced to work outside his profession. Beginning in



1975 the KGB tried to blackmail him into working as an informer. In exchange for his cooperation his son Vasyl was to be allowed to complete his university studies. Sichko refused to cooperate and applied at the end of 1977 for an exit visa, renouncing Soviet citizenship. In April 1978 he applied to the United Nations for help in obtaining a visa. Arrested in July 1979, he was sentenced in December of that year to three years' strict-regime labor camp for "slandering the state."

Sichko became a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in April 1977.

### **Vasyl Petrovych SICHKO**

**Born** December 22, 1956. Son of Petro Sichko. Unmarried.

**Arrest:** July 5, 1979, Dolyna, Ivano-Frankivsk obl.

**Trial:** December 4, 1979, Lviv.

**Sentence:** 3 years' strict-regime labor camp for "slandering the state" (Art. 187-1).

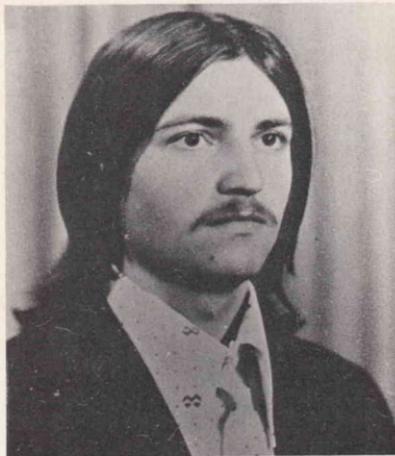
**Home address:** Ukrainian SSR

Ivano-Frankivska obl.

m. Dolyna

vul. Panasa Myrnoho, 14.

On graduating from high school, Vasyl Sichko worked in a factory. In 1975 he began to study journalism at Kiev



University, from which he was expelled on July 20, 1977, because of his father's refusal to become an informer for the KGB. His appeals to the university authorities and the Central Committee of the CPSU proved fruitless. On September 18, 1977, he renounced his citizenship and membership in the Communist Youth League, and applied for an emigration visa to the United States. For this he was held for two weeks in the Ivano-Frankivsk Psychiatric Hospital. Dr. Chukhrin, the chief psychiatrist of the Ministry of Health, told his father that Vasyl's renunciation of Soviet citizenship was sufficient evidence of schizophrenia.

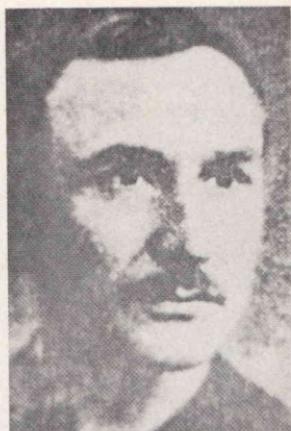
After being arrested in July 1979, Vasyl Sichko was kept in a psychiatric hospital for forty days, then sentenced in December together with his father to three years' strict-regime labor camp for "slandering the state."

In April 1977 he became the youngest member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

### **Ivan Hryhorovych SOKULSKY**

**Born 1940. Married. Journalist.**

After studying at Dnipropetrovsk University, Sokulsky worked as a journalist. In June 1969 he was arrested on suspicion of having written the "Letter of the Creative Youth of Dnipropetrovsk" which protested Russification in the area. He was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and pro-



paganda." Because of his guilty plea, he was given a reduced sentence: four and one-half years in labor camp.

In camp Sokulsky participated in protests and was transferred to Vladimir Prison. Before being released from prison in 1975, he was given a psychiatric examination at the Serb-sky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry and pronounced mentally ill. He was released with the warning that a resumption of his human-rights activities would result in a long term in a mental asylum.

Sokulsky became a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in October 1979.

### **Vasyl Stepanovych STRILTSIV**

**Born January 13, 1929. Unmarried. Teacher of English, translator.**

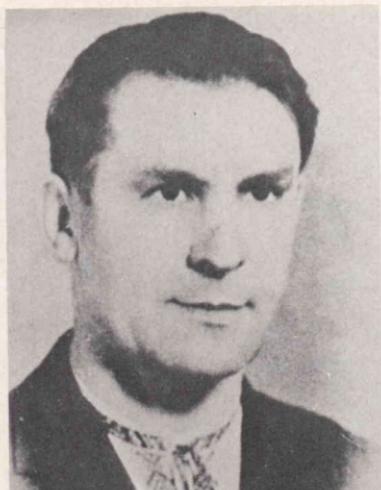
**Arrest: October 25, 1979, Dolyna, Ivano-Frankivsk obl.**

**Trial: November 12, 1979, Dolyna.**

**Sentence: 2 years' strict-regime labor camp on a trumped-up charge of "violation of passport regulations" (Art. 196).**

**Home address: Ukrainian SSR, 285600  
Ivano-Frankivska obl.  
Dolynskiyi rn.  
vul. Shevchenka, 49.**

At the age of fifteen Striltsiv was sentenced to ten years' labor camp, which he served in full. Eventually he was ex-



operated and permitted to return to his family in Ivano-Frankivsk.

He was graduated from the Department of English of the University of Chernivtsi and taught English for twelve years in High School No. 1 in Dolyna. For seven years he directed a seminar for teachers of English, and for nine years chaired a school branch of the Ukrainian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

On February 22, 1972, his apartment was searched; in July of that year, his brother Pavlo was arrested. From then on the school administration waged a campaign of discrimination, blackmail, and slander against him. On February 2, 1977, he declared a hunger strike to protest against the impossible conditions at work. A week later he was fired. Seeking redress, he wrote 37 petitions to various institutions, but without result.

On September 14, 1977, he renounced his citizenship. He has petitioned the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet several times for permission to emigrate to England.

In February 1979 he was sentenced to three months' corrective labor for allegedly insulting a state official. In the spring, his home was searched. His second arrest on October 25 was based on the charge of violating the passport regulations. Striltsiv had no passport because he had returned it to the authorities when he renounced his citizenship.

He joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in April 1977.



**Nina Antonivna STROKATA**

**Born January 31, 1926. Married to Svyatoslav Karavansky. Microbiologist.**

**Arrest: December 6, 1971, Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkar ASSR.**

**Trial: May 4-18, 1972, Odessa.**

**Sentence: 4 years' strict-regime labor camp for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62-1); released December 6, 1975.**

**Address: P.O. Box 1167  
Columbia, MD 21044  
USA.**

After completing her medical studies, Strokata worked as a physician in southern Ukraine. From the early 1960s until 1971 she did research at the Medical Institute in Odessa.

She was arrested in December 1971 and in May 1972 was sentenced to four years' strict-regime labor camp for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The deprivations she suffered undermined her health. Altogether she spent some eight months in a prison hospital.

During her imprisonment the American Society for Microbiology launched a vigorous campaign in her defense.

She was granted membership in the Society and invited to the USA to work in her field.

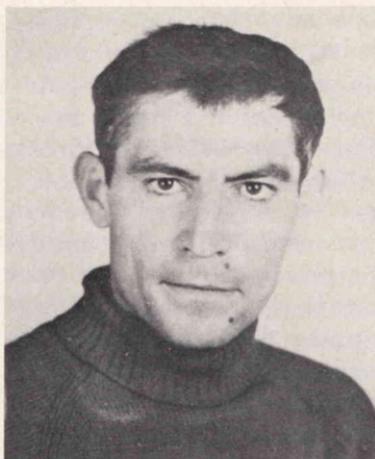
In 1975, while still in prison, Strokata renounced Soviet citizenship. Having served her term, she was released from labor camp in December 1975 but forbidden to return to Ukraine. She was forced to live in Tarusa, south of Moscow, in what amounted to exile. She was under administrative surveillance, which meant that she could not leave Tarusa without special permission and had to report periodically to the police. Strokata was taken to court twenty times to face charges of "infringing passport regulations" and forced to pay the imposed fines. On one occasion, she "infringed" regulations by going to Moscow for medical tests: she was seriously ill with a stomach ulcer.

On visits to her husband, Svyatoslav Karavansky, she was forced to speak Russian with him. The camp commander forbade Karavansky to include his poems in letters to his wife. When Karavansky proclaimed a hunger strike to protest this arbitrary decision, he was deprived of the next visit.

On February 6, 1977, Strokata's apartment was searched in connection with the arrest of members of the Ukrainian and Moscow Helsinki Groups. Three guests who were present at the time were also searched. The KGB behaved brutally. Some *samvydav* materials, among them the Ukrainian Helsinki Group's "Declaration" and a draft statement in defense of Aleksandr Ginzburg, were confiscated. In April 1979, when Oksana Meshko came to visit Strokata, KGB agents forced both to submit to a strip search.

Strokata was forced to emigrate: on November 30, 1979, she left the USSR with her husband.

She is a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and a member of its External Representation.



**Vasyl Semenovych STUS**

**Born** January 8, 1938. Married to Valentyna Vasylivna Popelyukh; son Dmytro. Writer.

**Arrest:** January 12, 1972, Kiev.

**Trial:** September 7, 1972, Kiev.

**Sentence:** 5 years' strict-regime labor camp, 3 years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62-1). Released 1979, rearrested May 18, 1980, and charged once again under Art. 62.

**Address:** Ukrainian SSR, 252003

Kiev 3

a/s 207.

One of the finest Ukrainian poets and literary critics, Stus began to publish his poetry in 1959. Five years later he received his doctoral degree from the Institute of Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR.

Stus has been active in the human-rights movement since 1965. For signing appeals in defense of his friends, he was dismissed from the Academy's Institute of Literature and remained unemployed until 1972. He joined the Citizens' Committee in Defense of Nina Strokata.

On January 12, 1972, he was arrested and sentenced to five years' labor camp and three years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He was treated very harshly in labor camp: he was denied medical care; two months after

a stomach operation his special diet was discontinued. All his manuscripts—some six hundred poems and translations—were destroyed.

On completing his term, Stus returned to Kiev and worked in a foundry at a job that was beyond his physical capacity. Articles appeared in the local press in 1978 slandering him as a “fascist.” He was rearrested on May 18, 1980, and charged once again with engaging in “anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.” He is now awaiting trial.

Stus joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in October 1979.

### **Nadiya Oleksiyivna SVITLYCHNA**

**Born November 8, 1936. Married to Pavlo Stokotelny; sons Yarema and Ivan. Philologist.**

**Arrest: May 18, 1972, Kiev.**

**Trial: March 27 — April 2, 1973, Kiev.**

**Sentence: 4 years' strict-regime labor camp for “anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda” (Art. 62-1); released May 18, 1976.**

**Address: c/o External Representation  
Ukrainian Helsinki Group  
P.O. Box 770, Cooper Station  
New York, NY 10003  
USA.**

Born in Luhansk oblast in Eastern Ukraine, Svitlychna studied philology at Kharkiv University, then worked as an editor and librarian. She became active in the human-rights movement in 1965, signing numerous letters and petitions on behalf of Ukrainian intellectuals arrested that year (one of whom was her brother, Ivan Svitlychny). Svitlychna was herself arrested in May 1972 and charged under Art. 62-1 (“anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda”). She was tried in Kiev from March 27 to April 2, 1973, and sentenced to four years' strict-regime labor camp. She was imprisoned in Mordovian camp No. 3 until May 1976.

Following her release, Svitlychna was denied employment and subjected to considerable harassment; she renounced Soviet citizenship in December 1976. Her request for permission to emigrate was finally granted in 1978 and



she settled with her children in the United States, where she was joined by her husband in February 1980. Svitlychna is editor of a monthly bulletin on repression in Ukraine published by the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. She joined the Group in January 1977 as an undeclared member and was later coopted.

### **Oleksa Ivanovych TYKHY**

**Born** January 31, 1927. Married; two sons. Teacher.

**Arrest:** February 5, 1977, Donetsk.

**Trial:** June 23 — July 1, 1977, Druzhkivka, Donetsk obl.

**Sentence:** 10 years' special-regime labor camp, 5 years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62, 222-1). Sentence confirmed by the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR on September 15, 1977.

**Address:** RSFSR, 618263  
Permskaya obl.  
Chusovskoi rn.  
pos. Kuchino  
uchr. VS-389/36.

Tyky was graduated from the Philosophy Department of the University of Moscow and worked as a teacher in Ukraine until his first arrest. In 1957 he was sentenced to seven years' labor camp for "anti-Soviet agitation and propa-

ganda." When he returned from labor camp in 1964, he took up work as a fireman.

For participating in the founding of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, he was arrested on the same day as Mykola Rudenko and tried together with him. The closed trial took place 100 km. from his place of residence. None of his acquaintances were admitted. His mother attended only the closing sessions. All these aspects of the trial were violations of the law.

Contrary to the law, his previous sentence was taken into account and he was given the maximum sentence as a recidivist.

In labor camp Tykhy went on a hunger strike to protest against the cruel treatment of prisoners. On the sixteenth day he lost consciousness and was taken to the camp infirmary for a stomach operation. Now in a labor camp in Perm oblast, he is extremely ill.

### VINS, Petro Heorhiyovych

**Born May 1, 1956. Unmarried. Son of Baptist leader Heorhiy Vins, who was sentenced in 1975 to five years' imprisonment and five years' exile.**

**Arrest: February 15, 1978, Kiev.**

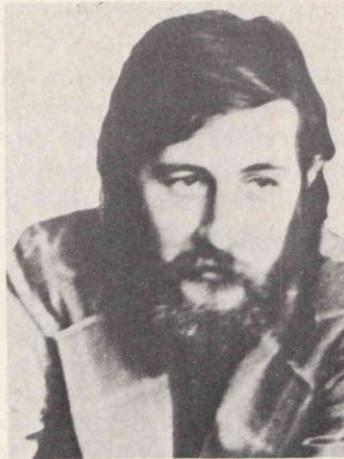
**Trial: April 6, 1978, Kiev.**

**Sentence: 1 year's general-regime imprisonment on a trumped-up charge of "parasitism" (Art. 214).**

**Address: c/o External Representation  
Ukrainian Helsinki Group  
P.O. Box 770, Cooper Station  
New York, NY 10003  
USA.**

Vins joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in April 1977, following the arrest of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy.

On December 8, 1977, as Vins was about to leave for Moscow to take part in the annual commemoration of the demonstration at the Pushkin monument, he was stopped by policemen at the Kiev railway station. When he demanded that they produce an arrest warrant, he was beaten and placed under administrative arrest for fifteen days for "re-



sisting the militia." Vins protested by going on a hunger strike. As a result his detention was prolonged for two more weeks.

He was arrested again on February 15, 1978 and charged with "parasitism" since he could not find work. His family was not informed of the arrest. He was tried in Kiev on April 6, 1978 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

In mid-June 1978 he arrived in the USA with the rest of the Vins family to join Pastor Heorhiy Vins, who had been exchanged with four other dissidents for two Soviet spies arrested in the United States.

### **Yosyf Samiylovych ZISELS**

**Born December 2, 1946. Married to Iryna Borysivna; three children. Engineer.**

**Arrest: December 8, 1978, Chernivtsi.**

**Trial: April 3-5, 1979, Chernivtsi.**

**Sentence: 3 years' reinforced-regime labor camp for "slandering the state" (Art. 187-1).**

**Address: Ukrainian SSR, 275000  
Chernivetska obl.  
m. Sokyryany  
uchr. RCh-328/67.**

Zisels, an engineer at the Chernivtsi television studio, was active in the defense of Ukrainian political prisoners,



corresponding with them and gathering information about their persecution. His home was searched several times in 1976, and in the following year he was given a "severe warning." He was arrested on December 8, 1978, and charged with "slandering the state." On April 5, 1979, he was sentenced to three years in a reinforced-regime labor camp. The sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR on May 29, 1979. Although he is suffering from a stomach ulcer, Zisels has been denied proper medical care and kept in solitary confinement. He has been denied visits from his wife.

Zisels became a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in 1977.

## APPENDIX

Most Ukrainian Helsinki Group members have been sentenced under Art. 62 and 187-1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, which in practice are employed by the Soviet authorities to override the constitutional guarantee of freedom of expression. The texts of these articles are as follows:

**Article 62: Anti-Soviet Agitation and Propaganda.** Agitation or propaganda conducted for the purpose of undermining or weakening the Soviet rule or the commission of individual crimes which are of particular danger to the state; the dissemination, for the same purpose, of slanderous fabrications which discredit the Soviet state and social order; as well as the circulation, production, or keeping for the same purpose, of literature of similar contents are punishable by imprisonment for a term from six months to seven years, with exile up to five years, or without the same, or else by exile for a term of two to five years.

These same acts, committed by an individual who has previously been sentenced for crimes which are of particular danger to the state, and also committed in time of war, are punishable by imprisonment for a term from three to ten years, with exile for up to five years, or without same.

**Article 187-1: Dissemination of Deliberately False Fabrications that Discredit the Soviet State and Social Order.** Systematic verbal dissemination of deliberately false fabrications that discredit the Soviet state and social order, as well as the production or circulation in written, printed, or any other form of works of similar content, is punishable by deprivation of freedom for a term up to three years or by corrective labor for a term up to one year, or by a fine up to one hundred rubles.

The regimes of "corrective labor" camps are, in order of increasing severity: ordinary, reinforced, strict, and special.

When available, addresses of Ukrainian Helsinki Group members have been included in their biographical outlines.

Letters to Group members in labor camps should, however, be sent to the following addresses:

Mordovia (all zones): RSFSR, Moscow, p/ya 5100/1-ZhKh.

Perm (all zones): RSFSR, Moscow, p/ya 5110/1-VS.

One Group member, Yuriy Shukhevych-Berezynsky, is now in Chistopol Prison in the Tartar ASSR. Letters to him should be addressed: RSFSR, Moscow, p/ya 5110/1-UE.

Letters to Group members in exile should be sent directly to the addresses given in their biographies.

## **YOU CAN HELP THE UKRAINIAN HELSINKI GROUP**

by expressing your concern about the persecution of Group members and the denial of human, democratic, and national rights in Ukraine. Please write to the following:

The Government of your country.

Volodymyr V. Shcherbytsky  
First Secretary  
Communist Party of Ukraine  
vul. Ordzhonikidze, 11  
Kiev, Ukrainian SSR.

Leonid I. Brezhnev  
Secretary-General of the Central Committee  
Communist Party of the Soviet Union  
The Kremlin  
Moscow, USSR.

United Nations Organization  
Division of Human Rights  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND ADDITIONAL  
COPIES OF THIS BROCHURE, WRITE TO:

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION  
WORLD CONGRESS OF FREE UKRAINIANS  
2118A BLOOR STREET WEST  
TORONTO, ONTARIO  
CANADA  
M6S 1M8







