Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975
An Annotated Bibliography

Compiled by George Liber and Anna Mostovych

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The problem is no longer how to defend or explain the revolution, because it has already become an integral part of society; rather, it is how the revolution should be developed without being perverted.

Milovan Djilas
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Introduction

This bibliography deals with the literary manifestations of cultural and religious nonconformity and political dissent in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic during the period from 1955 to 1975.

While condemning the excesses and abuses of the Stalinist past, the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union inadvertently encouraged many individuals to question the contradiction between the rights guaranteed by the constitution and current Soviet practice. As a result, many Soviet non-Russian intellectuals initiated a discussion of this contradiction, especially in light of the Party's policy of "drawing together" the non-Russian nationalities within the framework of the Russian language and culture.¹ The non-Russian dissidents have emphasized nationality rights within the framework of the broader Soviet civil rights movement. They are primarily concerned with the survival of their own nationality, desiring the unhampered development of their language and culture as well as the restoration of political rights and territorial integrity (as in the case of the Crimean Tatars, Volga Germans, the Kalmyks, and the Chechen–Ingush).² Their minimum aim is "to resist national extinction; [their] logically maximum aim is political in-

dependence," albeit with some form of socialist economic system. Their grievances, for the most part, are reactions against unofficial, but sanctioned and unprosecuted manifestations of Russian chauvinism, and against the disproportionate dominance of Russian culture and Russian inhabitants in the non-Russian republics and autonomous regions of the USSR.

Ukrainian dissent is an integral part of the mainstream of the Soviet civil rights and Soviet non-Russian protest movements. It is not ethnocentric, but an ideologically heterogeneous political reform movement seeking to democratize the Soviet system, especially in the field of national relations. Like other dissidents, the Ukrainians demand that the Soviet political leadership investigate and eliminate all violations of socialist legality, and they call for the implementation of the rights guaranteed by the Soviet constitution, since "true socialism must guarantee all democratic freedoms, with the widest political and economic self-government for all citizens, including the rights of all nationalities within a multi-national state." A number of these individuals aspire to realize the constitutional right of the Union republics to secede from the USSR. Most dissidents, however, desire the return "to such Marxist-Leninist principles as the self-determination of nations, the combatting of chauvinism, and the fostering of every nation's free and unimpeded development."

Post-Stalinist Ukrainian dissent may be divided into seven distinct periods: (1) the 1956–1961 period, when many former Ukrainian political prisoners were released from the camps, and when many individuals sought to eliminate all vestiges of the Stalinist past, especially in the cultural sphere; (2) the 1961–1965 period, when many protested the Twenty-Second Party Congress's platform on the national question; (3) the 1965–1966 period, when over twenty prominent intellectuals were arrested

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3 Ibid, p. 163.
and tried for alleged anti-Soviet activities; (4) the 1967-1968 period, when many dissidents drew their inspiration from the "Prague Spring" in Czechoslovakia; (5) the 1968-1971 period, which was highlighted by the Soviet government's invasion of Czechoslovakia and the arrest, trial, and harsh sentence of Valentyn Moroz in 1970; (6) the 1972-1973 period, when massive arrests and closed trials of hundreds of Ukrainian dissidents and the recantation of Ivan Dziuba (November 1973) took place; and (7) the post-1973 period, when many dissident documents appear that protest the conditions in the camps and the treatment of prisoners such as Valentyn Moroz. To date, no bibliography has listed the complete "unofficial" writings of the dissidents in the Ukraine.6

This bibliography deals with current political, cultural, national, social, and religious discontent in the Ukrainian SSR. It registers with annotations the uncensored material circulating in the Ukraine during the years 1955 to 1975, and includes material in Ukrainian, Russian, and English that was later published in the West. The Ukrainian term samvydav is used to describe this material, which was duplicated and circulated outside the framework of the state-controlled publishing monopoly.

The bibliography contains 1,242 entries pertaining to the Ukrainian national movement throughout the USSR. Also included are materials regarding the efforts among Jews to emigrate to Israel, religious developments among Catholics, Orthodox, and Protestants and the Russian civil rights movement in the Ukrainian SSR. The type of material is varied, including letters, appeals, petitions, declarations, political tracts, manifestoes, reports, brief notes, accounts of political events, analytical articles, essays, monographs, novels, poetry, literary criticism, reviews of samvydav materials, reviews of articles in the official Soviet press, and reprints of articles published abroad. For the

Introduction

most part, these documents have never been published in the Ukrainian SSR. As censorship became more severe in the late 1960's, certain works, once officially accepted and published, fell into disfavor and came to be viewed as dissident documents. We have included several documents originating in the West, which, for one reason or another, became a part of the clandestine literature circulating in the Ukrainian SSR. The bibliography also includes books, monographs, essays, newspaper articles, and other items, written in the Ukrainian, Russian, and English languages, which are relevant to the study of nonconformity and dissent in the contemporary Ukraine. Michael Browne's bibliography in *Ferment in the Ukraine* and Jurij Lawrynenko's *Ukrainian Communism and Soviet Russian Policy Toward the Ukraine* have served as models for our analytical and annotated bibliography.7

We have defined the Ukrainian SSR as the territorial entity recognized by the United Nations. Thus, not only is there material on ethnic Ukrainian dissidents and non-conformists, but also on the dissidents among the various national minorities living within the borders of the Ukrainian SSR. We have also included pertinent material from such non-Ukrainian dissidents as Andrei Sakharov, Tat'iana Khodorovich, and Anatolii Levitin-Krasnov, who, although never residing in the Ukraine, have nonetheless actively defended persecuted Ukrainian dissidents. However, we did not include Crimean Tatar dissent within the framework of our bibliography. That subject is a complex one which merits a separate bibliography in its own right. In excluding Crimean Tatar dissident materials, we adhere to the position taken by most Ukrainian dissidents, who maintain that the Crimea was never an integral part of the Ukrainian SSR and who wholeheartedly support the aspirations of the Crimean Tatars to restore the autonomy of their former republic, liquidated by Stalin in 1944 and incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR in 1954.

The bibliography consists of four parts: Primary Sources and

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Soviet Secondary Sources; Select Secondary Works published in Ukrainian, Russian, and English in the West; an Appendix; and an Index. The Primary Sources have been organized alphabetically according to author and subject categories. Each entry has been subdivided by the symbols (1) and (2). Those items indicated by the symbol (1) represent dissident writings by the author of the category in question, while those preceded by the symbol (2) represent anonymous or signed Soviet material about an individual or topic. These entries have been arranged chronologically under each subdivision, with the date of the original document appearing in parentheses. The title of each entry is transliterated from the original document and is followed by an English translation. The symbols (U), (R), and (E) refer to the Ukrainian, Russian, or English translations of each document. The first symbol indicates the language of the original document. For example, entry No. 539 reads:

"Shanovnyi Leonide Illichu" [Dear Leonid Ilich (6 Nov. 1974)].

The abbreviation (U), which appears first, indicates that the document was originally written in the Ukrainian language. The abbreviations which follow, (R) and (E), refer to the respective Russian and English translations of the document.

Part Two is intended to complement the information provided by the primary sources on dissent in the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, on Soviet nationalities and religious policies, and on Russification. It is subdivided into the following categories: Memoirs of Former Soviet Dissidents; History and Politics; Religion; Demography and Geography; Ukrainian-Jewish Relations; Education, Publishing and Communications Policy; Literature; Economics; and the People's Republic of China and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR.

The Appendix contains Soviet laws and statutes used by the government in proceedings against the dissenters. The Index contains all proper names and themes appearing in the author-topic categories and in the annotations. A list of political and bibliographic abbreviations precedes the text of the bibliography.

Ukrainian place and proper names have been transliterated
Introduction

directly from Ukrainian. We have adopted a modified form of the Library of Congress system, deleting diacritical marks and rendering the letter ĭ as i. Names of individuals and places familiar to the Western public, such as Peter Yakir, Kiev, and Babi Yar, appear in their commonly accepted English spelling, instead of the proper transliterated form.

The bibliography includes only those documents published in the West prior to June 15, 1976. Hence, it records only a fraction of the total amount of dissident literature which circulated in the Ukrainian SSR during the 1955–1975 period. We have placed an asterisk before the numbers of the documents which are known to exist, but which were unavailable to us. The titles of these documents are given in an English translation without any transliteration, as they appeared in Albert Boiter's bibliography.8

We wish to thank the staffs of the following libraries: the Joseph Regenstein Library of the University of Chicago; the Harvard College Library, the Russian Research Center Library, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute Reference Library, and the Center for International Affairs Library of Harvard University; the Center for International Studies Library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and the Indiana University Library.

We are grateful to the Indiana University Honors Division for their initial support of this bibliography and to the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and its director, Professor Omeljan Pritsak, who encouraged its completion. We would like to thank the following individuals for their comments, encouragement, and constructive criticism: Professor Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Manhattanville College; Professor William B. Cohen, Indiana University; Professor Jurij Fedynskyj, Indiana University; Oleh Ilnytzkyj, Harvard University; Professor Vasyl Markus, Loyola University (Chicago); Uliana Pasicznyk, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute; Professor Peter J. Potichnyj, McMaster

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8 Most of the Soviet clandestine literature in the West is held by Radio Liberty in Munich. For a bibliography of their holdings, see Albert Boiter, ed., Arkhiv Samizdata: Register of Documents (3rd rev. ed., Munich: Radio Liberty, 1975).
University; Oksana Procyk, Harvard College Library; Natalia Pylypiuk, Harvard University; Professor Orest Subtelny, Hamilton College; and Professor Roman Szporluk, University of Michigan. Special appreciation is extended to Dr. Michael Bourke and to Dr. Paul R. Magocsi, our editors, for their patience and professionalism; to Marty Weiner, who cheerfully typed our manuscript; and to Carol McCollister, who also helped with the editing.

September 2, 1976

George Liber
Harvard University

Anna Mostovych
Indiana University
### Bibliographic Abbreviations

(1) Primary Sources
(2) Secondary Soviet Sources
(E) English-language publications
(R) Russian-language publications
(U) Ukrainian-language publications
(abr.) abridged
(exc.) excerpts
(pseud.) pseudonym

**AS** *Arkhiiv Samizdata*

**Atlas** *Atlas World Press Review*


**BKI** *Belaia kniga Iskhoda*


**CCE** *Chronicle of Current Events*


**CHR** *A Chronicle of Human Rights in the U.S.S.R.*


**CSP** *Canadian Slavonic Papers*
Bibliographic Abbreviations


DSUP Digest of the Soviet Ukrainian Press


I Iskhod

Index Index on Censorship


JEE Jews in Eastern Europe

KhTS Khronika tekushchikh sobytii


NYT New York Times

P Posev

Papers Potichnyj, Peter J., ed. Papers and Proceedings of the McMaster Conference on Dissent in the
Bibliographic Abbreviations


POC Problems of Communism


PSV Posev: (Pervyi-Devyi) spetsial'nyi vypusk


RCDA Religion in Communist-Dominated Areas

RCL Religion in Communist Lands


S Suchasnist'

SCC Studies in Comparative Communism


SJA Soviet Jewish Affairs


SR Slavic Review


UH Ukrainian Herald

UI Ukrain's'ka intelligentsiia pid sudom KGB. Munich: Suchasnist', 1970.

UIur Ukrain's'ki iurysty pid sudom KGB. Munich: Suchasnist', 1968.
Bibliographic Abbreviations

UPRV  

UQ  
Ukrainian Quarterly

UR  
Ukrainian Review (London)

UR(CCE)  

US  
Ukrains’kyi samostiynyk

USPP  

UV  
Ukrains’kyi visnyk

VHC  

VI  
Vestnik Iskhoda

VS  
Vol’noe slovo

VSh  
Vyzvol’nyi shliakh
**Political Abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASSR</td>
<td>Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Central Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPSU</td>
<td>Communist Party of the Soviet Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>Communist Party of the Ukraine</td>
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<tr>
<td>ČSSR</td>
<td>Czechoslovak Socialist Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECB</td>
<td>Evangelical Christian Baptists</td>
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<tr>
<td>HES</td>
<td>Hydroelectric Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>KGB</td>
<td>State Security Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>Komsomol</td>
<td>Communist Youth League</td>
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<tr>
<td>MVD</td>
<td>Ministry of Internal Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUN</td>
<td>Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists</td>
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<tr>
<td>OVIR</td>
<td>Department of Visas and Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEN</td>
<td>International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, Editors, and Novelists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCC</td>
<td>Russian Criminal Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSFSR</td>
<td>Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSR</td>
<td>Soviet Socialist Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>UCC</td>
<td>Ukrainian Criminal Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>UkrSSR</td>
<td>Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNF</td>
<td>Ukrainian National Front</td>
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<tr>
<td>UPA</td>
<td>Ukrainian Insurgent Army</td>
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Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources
Aganbegian, Abel

(1)


Aganbegian, an Armenian, analyzes the Soviet economy and concludes that it is falling behind the U.S. economic growth rate.

Altunian, Genrikh

(2)


Describes the official meeting and “conversations” held to censure Major Altunian, a member of the Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights in the USSR.


Describes Altunian's trial. The court sentenced him to three years' general-regime camps.


A protest against the arrest of Altunian.

Briefly notes that a judge, on the recommendation of the prosecutor, decided to keep Altunian in prison camp and not send him to work on the construction of a large chemical plant.


Briefly notes that the authorities transferred Altunian from an ordinary regime camp to a place of exile.

Anonymous Essays and Poetry

7 "Nadzvychaino vesela pisen'ka ostann'oho hurona" [The Very Merry Song of the Last Huron (before Sept. 1963)]. (U) S V, 12 (1965), pp. 6-7.

8 Your Friend. "Dorogomu drugu" [To A Dear Friend (5 June 1968)]. (U) and (R) AS, No. 280, 6 p.

A letter by an anonymous Russified Ukrainian describing the growing nationalism in Ufa, Kazan, Kishinev, Frunze, L'viv and other non-Russian cities of the USSR. The author asserts that, if not eradicated, this non-Russian nationalism may destroy the achievements of the October Revolution.


Questions the impartiality and motivations of the judges awarding the Shevchenko Prize (the most prestigious annual literary prize in the UkrSSR) and reviews various articles criticizing a number of contemporary Soviet Ukrainian writers.

The author discusses the extremely low birth rate of the Ukrainian population in the USSR. He attributes this birth decline to the forced collectivization of 1929–1933, and the subsequent famine of 1932–1933, the Stalinist terror of the 1930's and 1940's, and the past and present policies of Russification.

Antonenko-Davydovych, Borys


Argues for the restoration of the letter g, which existed in the Ukrainian language until Soviet linguists abolished it in 1933.


The three writers protest the illegality of Valentyn Moroz's closed trial (17–18 Nov. 1970) and the court's refusal to admit them to the reading of the verdict.


A refutation of an article which distorted the trial of V. Moroz.
Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975

Antoniuk, Zinovii

(1)

16 “Zaviduvachevi viddilom administratyvnykh orhaniv TsK KPRS” [To the Chairman of the Dept. of Administrative Organs of the CC CPSU (20 June 1974)]. (U) HZ, pp. 15–16.

Antoniuk questions the objectivity and impartiality of two KGB officials who responded to his complaints regarding the conditions in his labor colony. One of the two officials asserted that Antoniuk's wife should learn Russian in order to continue corresponding with her husband.

17 “Do Prokuratury Perms'koi oblasty” [To the Prosecutor's Office of the Perm Oblast (19 July 1974)] (U) HZ, p. 17.

Antoniuk protests against his transfer to the "forbidden zone" of the camp.

(2)


Briefly describes Antoniuk's trial (8–15 Aug. 1972). He was sentenced to seven years of strict-regime camps and three years exile for obtaining and circulating the journal Ukrains'kyi visnyk and other samvydav materials.

19 “Political Prisoners in the Prisons and Camps.” (E) CHR, No. 3 (1973), p. 27.

Reports that Antoniuk was critically ill during the summer of 1973 and that the authorities did not give him the necessary medical aid.

Arrests, Searches and Interrogations

(2)

This leaflet protests the massive arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals in the spring of 1972, after the arrest and confession of Iaroslav Dobosh, a Belgian student.


Reports the arrests of A. Koroban’ (Kiev, 10 Sept. 1969) and L. Nastusenko (Kolomyia, Sept. 1969), the illegal questioning conducted by the KGB in L'viv, and the trial of O. Bakhtiiarov (Kiev, 14 Feb. 1970).


Briefly describes the arrests of Rev. V. Romaniuk (Ivano-Frankivs'k) and Iu. Shukhevych (Nalchik) in Mar. 1972, the arrest of I. Konchinskii (Rivne), and a search of the home of N. Karaziia, a class-2 invalid (tuberculosis of the bone). The Chronicle estimates that the authorities arrested over 100 individuals in the Ukraine during the Jan.–May 1972 period.

26 "Areshty i obshuky" [Arrests and Searches (12 Jan. 1972)]. (U) UV, No. 6 (1972), pp. 7–11.

On 12 Jan. 1972, as a consequence of Ia. Dobosh's confession, the authorities carried out mass arrests and searches. Pliuschch, Antoniuk, Rokyts'kyi, Kovalenko, Serhiienko, Plakhotniuk, Stus, Svitlychnyi, Sverstiuk, Seleznenko, Shumuk, Kholodnyi, and an unnamed Jewish woman were arrested in Kiev.

Dziuba, Franko, Nekrasov, Ksehar, Sysiatsel', Meshko, Lysak, and Svitlychna were searched and interrogated in Kiev.

Chornovil, Osadchyi, Hel', Stasiv, and Shabatura were arrested in L'viv. Sheremet't'ieva, Popadiuk, Hulyk, Chubai, Volys't'ka, B. Horyn', and Kendz'or were searched and/or interrogated.

V. Romaniuk and Mel'nychuk were arrested in the Ivano-Frankivs'k region.


Describes the trials and sentences of V. Chornovil, S. Gluzman, I. Kalynets', I. Dziuba, and Itsak Shkol'nik, a metal worker in Vinnytsia.


Reports that the authorities in Kiev arrested Vylehzhanyn, Zaryts'kyi, and Lifshits.


Reports that Vylehzhanyn, Zarets'kyi, and Lifshits were arrested in Nov. 1973 and were charged with violating Art. 62 of the UCC.


Notes that several individuals in the city of Horodenko, Ivano-Frankivs'k Oblast, were arrested in the spring of 1974 for circulating samvydav materials.


Arson

(1)

An anonymous document, dealing with the burning of the library of the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR in Kiev on 24 May 1964. It describes the trial of the "confessed" arsonist Pohruzhal's'kyi and charges that the arson had been a deliberate KGB maneuver to wipe out archives pertaining to Ukrainian history and culture. Also see Nos. 1079, 1093.

(2)

Reports that unknown individuals attempted to steal or set fire to the ancient icons stored in the Armenian cathedral in L'viv.


Lists the numerous cases of arson in the churches of Western Ukraine during the years 1961–1971.

Averbukh, Isai

(1)

Protests the arrest of Rut Aleksandro维奇, his fiancée.


An appeal on behalf of Rut Aleksandrovich.

Babak, Renata

(2)

38 "Emigration and Travel Abroad." (E) CHR, 5–6 (1973), p. 27.

Reports that Babak, a Ukrainian singer with the Bolshoi Theater, defected in Italy.

Babelev, F. M.

(2)


Briefly notes that a court reversed Babelev's conviction (of violating Art. 187 of the UCC).

Babi Yar

(2)


Reports on the Sept. 1971 sit-in demonstration at Babi Yar, where the authorities arrested ten people.

Reports on the 29 Sept. 1971 demonstration at Babi Yar. The KhTS estimates that over a thousand people gathered there.


Describes the 28–29 Sept. 1971 demonstrations at Babi Yar.


Briefly notes that on 11 Apr. 1972, the Kiev authorities permitted wreaths to be laid at Babi Yar in memory of the victims of the Warsaw ghetto uprising (1943), after a phone call from the mayor of New York, John Lindsay. The authorities, however, banned a meeting.

45 "Presledovaniia ukrainskikh evreev" [The Persecution of Ukrainian Jews]. (R) KhTS, No. 27 (1972), in VS, No. 6 (1972), pp. 15–17; (E) CCE, No. 27 (1972), pp. 288–290; (U) US XXIII, 11–12 (1972), pp. 43–44.

Briefly describes the 7 Sept. and 29 Sept. 1972 incidents at Babi Yar, where demonstrators met "rows of policemen and KGB men in civilian clothes." In the 7 Sept. 1972 incident, a group of Kiev Jews wished to commemorate the deaths of the 11 Israeli athletes murdered during the Munich Olympics (1972). The authorities detained 27 people.


Describes the 29 Sept. 1973 unofficial ceremony at Babi Yar. The police disrupted this ceremony and temporarily detained five individuals.

Badz'o, Iurii

47 "Chlenam prezydii spilky pys'mennykiv Ukrainy, hazeti 'Literaturna Ukraina,' delehatam VI z'izdu SPU" [To the Mem-

Badz'o complains of the low intellectual and literary quality of *Literaturna Ukraina* (Literary Ukraine), the official organ of the Ukrainian Writers' Union. He offers several suggestions for its improvement.

**Bakhtiiarov, Oleh**

(2)


Deals with the trial of the student Bakhtiiarov, charged under Art. 62, and later under Art. 187-1, of the UCC (Feb.–Apr. 1970). He was sentenced to 3 years in ordinary regime camps.


Briefly notes that a court of appeals left Bakhtiiarov's sentence unchanged.


Notes that the authorities released Bakhtiiarov on 11 Nov. 1971.

**Baptists**

(1)


Contains the new statutes of the official All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists. Inasmuch as this document compromised many of the beliefs and practices of the Evangelical Christian Baptists, it provoked violent reaction from the mass of believers.
Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources


A collection of 30 documents.


Describes the harsh measures used by the Soviet authorities to force all Christian Baptists who are not legally registered to join the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, the "official" religious organization.


*60 "ECB List of 202 Prisoners" (Mar. 1967). (R) AS, No. 769, 10 p.
14 Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975


Describes and protests the persecution and torture of ECB believers.


Describes the religious persecution of ECB believers: the forced commitment of believers to psychiatric hospitals, the interrogation of children of believers and their persecution in the schools, the beatings of believers, the illegal trials and the sentences, the condition of imprisonment of ECB members, and the slanders published in the press about them.


An appeal on behalf of G. P. Vins, arrested in Moscow in May 1966. The Kiev ECB Council sent him there to submit a petition, requesting that the all-Union delegation of ECB believers (arrested on 17 May 1966) be released and received.


65 “Spisok baptistov, nakhodiaschikhsia v zakliuchenii (240 chelovek)” [A List of 240 Imprisoned Baptists (summer 1968)]. (R) AS, No. 84, 37 p.


Baptist mothers in Chernihiv, Odessa, Kiev, Kryvyi Rih, L’viv, Tahanrih, and other Soviet cities, signed this petition. They
protest the government's practice of taking away the children of religious believers.


*68 "A List of ECB Prisoners, as of 1 June 1969." (R) AS, No. 830, 10 p.


A review of the recent wave of repressions against Baptist believers.


A complaint about the trial and sentencing of N. I. Nikolaev.


72 First All-Union Council of Prisoners' Relatives of the Baptist (ECB) Church. "Vsem khristianskim tserkvam, vsem khristianam mira" [To All Christian Churches and to All Christians of the World (Nov. 1969)]. (R) AS, No. 301, 8 p.

Describes recent repressions against Baptist believers. Individuals from Kiev, L'viv, Odessa, Kryvyi Rih and other Ukrainian cities signed this declaration.


Protests the government's campaign to liquidate all Baptist believers.

74 "'Srochnoe soobshchenie' vsem veruiushchim chlenam tserkvei EKhB" [An Urgent Message to All Believing Members of the ECB Church (1 Oct. 1970)]. (R) AS, No. 442, 2 p.

Asserts that the government has begun a nation-wide campaign of persecuting Baptists.


77 “Spisok osuzhdennykh i arestovannykh za Slovo Bozh’e khristian evangelskobaptistskogo veroispovedaniia” [A List of Baptists, Convicted and Arrested for Their ECB Beliefs (1 Jan. 1971)]. (R) AS, No. 673, 26 p.


Protests the searches of believers' premises and the confiscation of religious literature.


A protest against the searches of the premises of seven congregation members.


A request for residence permits for two released Baptists, N. I. Datsko and V. G. Petlokha.

Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources


An appeal for the reunion of the All-Union Council ECB (the official government-sponsored body) and the Council of Churches ECB, in order that the forthcoming ECB Congress "should put an end to the sad phenomenon of division and should be the beginning of united service in the Lord's vineyard."


Protests the arrest of the Baptist leader, G. P. Vins.


Two letters about the criminal prosecution of two local ECB believers and a demand for the release of G. P. Vins.


Briefly notes that the procurator's office in Uman' initiated proceedings against a Mr. and Mrs. Muzyka, wishing to take their ten children away from them.


Reports that, on Sept. 1975, the militia interrupted Baptist holy services at the home of one of the believers and harassed the faithful.

Bedrylo, Stepan


Bedrylo asserts that he was imprisoned for witnessing V. Makukha's self-immolation (5 Dec. 1968). He asks for medical and juridical help from all people of good conscience.


Describes Bedrylo's closed trial (5–7 Jan. 1970) in L'viv. The judge sentenced Bedrylo to four years of severe-regime camps.


Describes the Ukrainian Supreme Court's rejection of Bedrylo's appeal (3 Feb. 1970).


A brief notice that the authorities released Bedrylo on 25 June 1971.

Belopol'skaia, Itala

(2)

102 "Dvizhenie evreev za vyezd v Izrail'" [The Jewish Movement for Emigration to Israel]. (R) KhTS, No. 23 (1972), in VS, No. 3 (1972), p. 35; (E) CCE, No. 23 (1972), p. 79.

Reports that Belopol'skaia was dismissed from her job as an editorial assistant of the newspaper Molod' Ukrainy (The Youth of the Ukraine), after she applied for a visa to emigrate to Israel.

Benders'kyi, Herman

(2)


A brief notice that Benders'kyi died in a Kiev KGB prison on 12 Jan. 1970. KhTS, No. 26 (p. 54) re-affirmed this fact.
Berdnyk, Oles' (1)


A collection of science-fiction stories.


An emotional appeal for a spiritual renewal in the mystical foundations of the Ukrainian past.

Berenshtein, Evgeniia (1)


Protests the efforts of the authorities to take away her daughter from her first marriage, because she wants to emigrate to Israel.

Berman, G. and Iu. Pokh (2)


Briefly notes that Berman and Pokh received draft notices after submitting their documents to OVIR, requesting to leave for Israel. They were subsequently questioned and charged with evading military service.


Reports on the arrests and prosecution of Berman and Pokh. Prior to their arrests, Berman and Pokh were prominent activists in the Jewish movement for emigration to Israel.
Biblenko, Ivan

(2)


Reports the mysterious death of the Baptist Ivan Biblenko (1928–1975).

Bogoraz, L., L. Alekseeva, and Iu. Orlov

(1)

111 “Vsem dobrym liuidam vo vsekh stranakh, vsem veruiushchim, ukrainatsam, prozhivaushchim v SSSR i za rubezhom” [To All Good People in All Countries, to All Believers, and to All Ukrainians, Living in the USSR and Abroad (Nov. 1975)]. (R) AS, No. 2363, 2 p.; (U) S XVI, 2 (1976), pp. 121–122.

An appeal defending Rev. V. Romaniuk, who, as of 1 Aug. 1975, went on a hunger strike, demanding a Bible.

Bondar, Mykola

(2)


Briefly describes Bondar’s hunger strike in a Dubrovlag camp and provides a brief biographical profile of him. He was arrested on 7 Nov. 1970 in Kiev after participating in an “anti-Soviet” demonstration.


Reports that Bondar declared a hunger strike (7 Nov.–14 Dec. 1972) and that the authorities force-fed him from the 17th day of his strike.


Reports that Bondar and Z. Antoniuk, among others, were recently transferred to Vladimir Prison from Perm Camp No. 35.
Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975

Borodin, L., N. Ivanov, V. Rodion, and Iu. Orlov

(1)


An appeal on behalf of V. Romaniuk.

Braichevs'kyi, Mykhailo

(1)


Braichevs'kyi challenges the current Soviet interpretation of Ukrainian history, particularly the thesis that the Ukraine was "reunited" with Russia after the Pereiaslav Treaty of 1654.


After his above-mentioned essay gained wide circulation through samvydav and was published in the West, the KGB interrogated and coerced Braichevs'kyi into writing this recantation for Visti z Ukrainy. Here, he protests the "misuse" of his essay by anti-Soviet propagandists in the West.

Brind, Iurii

(1)


Brind seeks release from a psychiatric hospital. The authorities committed him there shortly after he applied for an exit permit to Israel.

(2)

A brief description of Brind's trial. The evidence brought against him consisted of a letter to Pravda, written on the eve of the Six-Day War, and tape-recordings of Israeli radio broadcasts. Charged under Art. 187-1 of the UCC, Brind was sentenced to 2½ years of ordinary-regime camps.


Reports that the authorities transferred Brind to a camp in the Voroshilovgrad Oblast.

Bukovskii, V., and S. Gluzman

(1)


The authors, one a former "mental patient" (Bukovskii), and the other a former psychiatrist (Gluzman), explain the basic tenets of psychiatric theory in order to advise the psychiatric examinee of the kind of behavior which will give the experts as little basis as possible for pronouncing him or her insane.

Butenko, Anatolii, Sergei Butenko, and Leonid Butenko

(1)


They protest the illegal acts of the local authorities, who deprived the Butenko family of the right to a Christian burial for their father.

Chalidze, Valerii

(1)

123 "V Verkhovnyi sud Ukrainskoi SSR" [To the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR (29 July 1971)]. (R) VI, No. 2 (1971), in AS, No. 1085, pp. 102–103.

Protests the trial and sentencing of R. Palatnik.
Chemerys, Pavlo


Protests the second trial and sentencing of V. Moroz.

Chernihiv


Reports on the arrest of six students at the University of Chernihiv in Jan. 1970; Karavans'kyi's unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR; the discovery of the Pokutnyks, a Uniate religious group; provides a list of "dangerous" books, published in the USSR in the 1950's and 1960's and later withdrawn from the libraries; and comments on the samizdat document, "The Program of the Democrats of Russia, the Ukraine and the Baltic Countries."

Chornovil, Viacheslav [Vyacheslav]

126 "Do tsentral'noho komitetu Lenins'koi komunistychnoi spilky molodi Ukrainy" [To the CC of the Komsomol of the Ukraine (15 Sept. 1965)]. (U) AS, No. 917, 3 p.; S IX, 11 (1969), pp. 90–92; UI, pp. 15–18.

Protests the official press campaign directed against the Ukrainian intellectuals arrested in the spring and summer of 1965.

127 "Do nachal'nyka KDB pry Radi ministriv URSR, tov. Nikitchenka" [To the Head of the KGB at the Council of Ministers of the UkrSSR, Comrade Nikitchenko (25 Nov. 1965)]. (U) UI, pp. 23–36.

Chornovil demands the return of the 190 books and journals confiscated from him during a KGB search of his apartment (30 Sept. 1965). He provides a systematic list of these books and journals.

128 "Nachal'nykovi Kyivs'koho oblasnoho upravlinnia KGB" [To the Chief of the Kiev Oblast KGB (20 Dec. 1965)]. (U) UI, pp. 37–38.

A petition demanding the return of the books and journals confiscated from him.

129 "Do L'vivs'koho oblasnoho sudu" [To the L'viv Oblast Court (17 Apr. 1966)]. (U) UI, pp. 38–39.

An appeal demanding the return of his books and journals and protesting the violations of socialist legality at the trial of B. and M. Horyn', M. Zvarychevs'ka and M. Osadchyi.


Chornovil protests the 1965–1966 arrests and closed trials of Ukrainian intellectuals, denies the alleged "repentance" of those arrested, and asks P. Shelest to offer him and his family protection from possible persecution.

131 "Prokurorovi URSR, Holovi Verkhovnoho sudu URSR, Holovi Komitetu derzhavnoi bezpeky pry Radi ministriv URSR" [To the Public Prosecutor of the Ukrainian SSR, the Head of the Supreme Court of the UkrSSR, and the Chairman of the State Security Committee at the Council of Ministers of the UkrSSR (8 June 1966)]. (U) AS, No. 941, 31 p.; VSh XXI, 2 (1968), pp. 228–273; (E) CP, pp. 2–73; IQJ, pp. 183–200 (abr.); VHC, pp. 3–36.
Citing examples, Chornovil protests the prosecution and closed trials of a number of Ukrainian intellectuals in the spring of 1966 and the violations of socialist legality at these trials.


The abridged stenographic notes of Chornovil’s first trial. He was indicted for refusing to give evidence at the closed trial of the Horyn’ Brothers, Osadchyi and Zvarychevs’ka in L’viv.


Chornovil condemns the secrecy surrounding the trial of the Horyn’ brothers, M. Osadchyi, and M. Zvarychevs’ka, and asks the judges to uphold the spirit of socialist justice, which demands the investigation and the eradication of the socio-economic and psychological conditions contributing to crime. Chornovil asserts that the judges were not interested in the causes of his “anti-Soviet activity.”

134 "Do L’vivs’koho oblasnoho sudu" [To the L’viv Oblast Court (14 July 1966)]. (U) UI, pp. 56–57.

Protests the harassment of the defense witnesses at the trial of the Horyn’ brothers and Osadchyi, and the conduct of the two KGB agents serving as prosecution witnesses at the trial.

135 "Do Verkhovnoho sudu URSR" [To the Supreme Court of the UkrSSR (15 Aug. 1966)]. (U) UI, pp. 58–59.

Protests being sentenced to three months of involuntary labor for refusing to give evidence at the closed trial of the Horyn’ brothers, Osadchyi, and Zvarychevs’ka.


Protests the vested interests of the prosecution witnesses, as well as the bias of the judge, at the trial of the Horyn’ brothers, Osadchyi and Zvarychevs’ka.
Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources

137 “Do Prokuratora URSR” [To the Prosecutor of the Ukrainian SSR (after 19 Apr. 1967)]. (E) UR XV, 3 (1968), pp. 25–31 (exc.).

Asserting that “Marxism-Leninism is, without a doubt, stronger than bourgeois ideologies,” Chornovil protests the closed trials in Ternopil' and Ivano-Frankivs'k, finding them repugnant to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism.


Introducing the cases of 20 arrested Ukrainian intellectuals, Chornovil asserts that the documents and materials collected in The Chornovil Papers “should be considered a collective work of many people who are interested in the triumph of legality and justice.”


A brief introduction to The Chornovil Papers, addressed to “creative unions” and prominent individuals.


A protest against his 3 Aug. 1967 arrest, indictment and detention. Chornovil asserts that he will participate in a hunger strike from 1 Nov. to 7 Nov. 1967, hoping to “draw attention to the survivals of the Stalin-Beria 'legality'."


After providing several examples of individuals sentenced for their convictions rather than for “slander against the State,” Chornovil asserts that “thought is on trial.”
Chornovil denies that his works and past were anti-Soviet in nature. He states that two paths have become discernable in socialism: "that along which Yugoslavia, and now Czechoslovakia, are feeling their way, and that of Stalin and Mao Tse-tung." He asserts that true socialism must guarantee all democratic freedoms, with the widest political and economic self-government for all citizens, including the rights of all nationalities within a multinational state.

Chornovil cites the law dealing with the rehabilitation of those imprisoned and requests help in finding employment. If no suitable work can be found, he asks to be registered as the Soviet Union's first unemployed worker.

A point-by-point refutation of B. Stenchuk's *What I. Dziuba Stands For and How He Does It* (see No. 193).

* *UV*, No. 5 (1971), containing the first 37 questions and remarks, has not yet reached the West.

An appeal to the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, the CC CPU, and the Council of Ministers of the UkrSSR, requesting them to stop the destruction of the graves of Ukrainian soldiers at the Ianivs’kyi Cemetery in L’viv.

147 “Slovo pro kobzaria” [A Word About the Kobza Player (before 1972)]. (U) ShMU, pp. 103–122; S XII, 6 (1972), pp. 30–41.

An analysis of Borys Hrinchenko’s (1863–1910) views of Taras Shevchenko (1814–1861).


Describes Chornovil’s second trial (12 Apr. 1973), lists the charges against him and his point-by-point refutation of these charges. This document also includes Chornovil’s letter to the Procurator-General and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the UkrSSR (12 Oct. 1973), which analyzes the Ukrainian dissident movement in the light of the P. Yakir—V. Krasin confession (Sept. 1973), and his letter to the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the UkrSSR, commemorating the second anniversary of his arrest.


Protesting his arrest and the state of Ukrainian cultural life in the USSR, Chornovil renounces his Soviet citizenship.


Chornovil petitions the Canadian government to grant him Canadian citizenship and to guarantee his departure from the USSR.

A description of the various methods employed by the KGB to break Chornovil’s resistance to interrogation, shortly after his arrest.


Chornovil asks Ford to take into account the political opposition in the USSR in formulating the policy of détente. He believes that the leaders of the CPSU have linked the policy of international détente to the suppression of all critical thought in the Soviet Union and that, consequently, Soviet political prisoners consider themselves to be the victims of the policy of détente. He asks Ford to support the non-violent democratization of the USSR by means of U.S.–Soviet trade agreements.

(2)


Documents dealing with the KGB search of Chornovil’s apartment.


Reports that Chornovil participated in a hunger strike from 29 May–16 July 1968 as a protest against the confiscation of the relevant documents concerning his trial.


Describes a new investigation of Chornovil’s case that took place prior to his release on 3 Feb. 1969.
Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources


Briefly describes a lecture given on “ideological diversions” in Ivano-Frankivs’k in Apr. 1970. The lecturer asserted that Chornovil advocated terrorism prior to his second arrest.


Reports that Chornovil went on a hunger strike in 1974 as a protest against the authorities’ refusal to allow him to marry A. Pashko.


Briefly notes that Chornovil renounced his Soviet citizenship on 1 Mar. 1975 and requested that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR permit him to leave the USSR.


A summary of Nos. 151 and 152.

Chubai, Hryhorii

(1)


Chubai’s unpublished poems.

A poem, referring to the KGB provocation staged against V. Moroz in Apr. 1970. Also see No. 564.


Reports that the authorities released Chubai after his arrest in Jan. 1972.

Chubatyi, Mefodii

166 “Mefodii Chubatyi.” (U) LZR, P. 270; (E) CP, pp. 161–162.

A biographical profile of Chubatyi.

Chukovskaia, Lidiia


A letter in defense of R. Palatnik.

Citizen’s Committee to Defend Nina Strokata


Communists of the Ukraine (Initiative Committee)


The initiative committee asserts that the socio-political and nationality policies of the CPSU are not merely an internal Soviet concern, but a concern of all communists. The committee regrets that "because of the egotistic and chauvinistic policies of the CPSU, blood will flow sooner or later."

Davidovich, Edvard

(1) 171 "General'nomu Prokuroru SSSR Rudenko, Prokuroru USSR Glukhu, Ministru Vnutrennikh del USSR Golovchenko" [To the Prosecutor General of the USSR, Rudenko; to the Prosecutor of the UkrSSR, Hlukh; and to the Minister of Internal Affairs of the UkrSSR, Holovchenko (after 27 May 1971)]. (R) VI, No. 2 (1971), in AS, No. 1085, pp. 151–157.

Davidovich describes the harassment he endured after he applied for an emigration visa to Israel.

Didyk, Halyna


A brief biographical sketch of H. Didyk, K. Zaryts'ka, D. Husiak, and M. Pal'chak, former members of the OUN and UPA.

A brief notice that the Mordovian Supreme Court released H. Didyk from the women's political camp on 24 Mar. 1971. Banned from residing in the Ukraine, Didyk moved to Karaganda.

Dniprodzerzhins'k


Describes the summer riots in Dniprodzerzhins'k.

Dnipropetrovs'k


The letter defends O. Honchar's novel Sobor, protests the persecution of its defenders, and provides numerous examples of Russification in the Ukraine. Subsequently, the authorities arrested I. Sokul's'kyi, M. Kul'chyns'kyi, and V. Savchenko in the autumn of 1969.


Briefly reports on the arrests of Ivan Sokul's'kyi and Mykola Kul'chyns'kyi (17 June 1969).

Describes the Jan. 1970 trial of I. Sokul's'kyi, M. Kul'chyns'kyi and V. Savchenko.


Briefly describes the press campaign conducted against I. Sokul's'kyi, M. Kul'chyns'kyi, M. Plakhotniuk, and Oleksander Kuz'menko.


Additional information concerning the government's press campaign in Dnipropetrovs'k after the trial of Sokul's'kyi and his friends in Jan. 1970.


Describes the trial of I. Sokul's'kyi, M. Kul'chyns'kyi, and V. Savchenko, accused of violating Art. 62 of the UCC.


A brief description of a psychiatric hospital in Dnipropetrovsk, where the KGB imprisons political patients in the same cells with criminally insane patients.


A brief report of a domestic quarrel between two neighbors in Dnipropetrovsk: Plastik (a Jew) and Maslov (a Ukrainian). This quarrel led to large-scale riots of an anti-Semitic nature (May, 1972).
Dobosh, Iaroslav


Iaroslav Dobosh, a Ukrainian living in Belgium, confesses that he met I. Svitlychnyi, Z. Franko, A. Kočurová, L. Seleznenko, and S. Hulyk and obtained "anti-Soviet information" from them, paying them 30–50 rubles for "their support."


See No. 183.

Donets'k


Reports that the authorities forced the writers Mishchenko and V. Zakharchenko to leave Donets'k.


Reports the arrest of I. Suk (end of 1970) and his subsequent imprisonment in a psychiatric hospital.

Drabata, V.


Protests the 18 Nov. 1970 sentencing of V. Moroz.
Drach, Ivan


An unpublished poem.

Dziuba, Iurii

(1)

Citing the ramifications of Russification and of the bland conformity prevalent in the UkrSSR, Iu. Dziuba, a 21-year old youth from Kharkiv, asks permission to leave the USSR for the United States.


Iu. Dziuba requests U Thant's help in emigrating from the USSR.

Dziuba [Dzyuba], Ivan

(1)
191 "Do Spilky radians'kyh pys'mennykiv Ukrainy" [To the Ukrainian Writers' Union (17 Aug. 1963)]. (U) AS, No. 902, 8 p.; S VIII, 8 (1968), pp. 87–94.

Protests the government-sponsored harassment of the participants at a commemorative evening for Lesia Ukrainka (1871–1918).


An analysis of L. Ukrainka's prose and poetry.

193 "Vstupne slovo Ivana Dziuby na vechori v pershu richnytsiu smerti Vasylia Symonenka" [Ivan Dziuba's Introductory Remarks


Alarmed by the arrests of a number of Ukrainian intellectuals in Aug. and Sept. 1965 and by instances of an “indefatigable, pitiless, and absurd persecution of the national cultural life” in the Ukraine, Dziuba submitted this work to the leaders of the CPU, the government of the UkrSSR, and to the CC CPSU. Here, he exposes the present Soviet nationalities policy as un-Leninist in theory and practice, and asserts that this policy is liable to lead to disaster. Subsequently, he appeals for a return to the Leninist principles of the past and for an open public discussion of the present nationalities policy.

For a Soviet reaction to the book, see: Bohdan Stenchuk, What I. Dziuba Stands For and How He Does It. Kiev: UkrSSR Association for Cultural Relations with Ukrainians Abroad, 1969 (U and E). This is an officially-sponsored reply to Dziuba’s assertions, designated only for circulation abroad.


197 “Pered shyrokym svitom” [Before the Wide World (prob. 1965)]. (U) ShMU, pp. 149–159.

An analysis of Oleksander I. Bilets’kyi’s (1884–1961) literary criticism.


An analysis of eroticism in the poetry of Andrei Voznesenskii (Voznesensky) and Ivan Drach.


Dziuba compares the ideas of the Ukrainian poet T. Shevchenko with those of the Russian Slavophile A. Khomiakov (1804–1860), who, he maintains, was an active proponent of Russian imperialism.


Dziuba argues for the establishment of better relations between Ukrainians and Jews, urging Ukrainians to struggle against all forms of anti-Semitism and Jews to combat all manifestations of Ukrainophobia.

Protests the violations of procedural standards and the unprofessional conduct of the prosecutor and the president of the court at V. Chornovil's trial (15 Nov. 1967).


An analysis of the works of Ol'ha Kobylians'ka (1863–1942), her position on the women's question, and her concepts of idealism and patriotism.


A denunciation of an article published in Literaturna Ukraina, which harshly criticized the collective letter signed by 139 petitioners (see No. 468).


Dziuba asserts that his works have nothing in common with the ideology of "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism," nor with any conceptions of enmity among people of different nationalities. He states that he always attempted to consider nationality problems from the viewpoint of scientific communism.


Protests the 1 June 1970 arrest of V. Moroz and asks for Honchar's intervention on behalf of Moroz.
Dziuba accuses Ia. Radchenko of presenting a false account of V. Moroz's trial in an article published in Radians'ka osvita (14 Aug. 1971). Dziuba is particularly concerned with Radchenko's assertion that Moroz confessed to the authorship of the articles imputed to him only by "the testimony of witnesses B. Antonenko-Davydovych, I. Dziuba, and V. Chornovil." He asserts that the above-mentioned witnesses refused to testify against Moroz, because the court violated Soviet laws by conducting the trial in camera.

Recanting his previous position on the Soviet nationalities question, Dziuba admits his errors and announces his intention to write a full-scale critical analysis of Internationalism or Russification?.

Reports on the government-sponsored criticism of Dziuba following the publication of Internationalism or Russification? in the West (summer 1968) and reports on Dziuba's expulsion from the Kiev branch of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, on his letter to the branch (see No. 203) and on his reinstatement.

Describes Dziuba's encounter with the KGB in the beginning of 1969. The officials suggested he write a "reply to bourgeois propaganda," a reference to the publication of Internationalism or Russification? in the West. Dziuba refused.
42  Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975


Briefly reports Dziuba’s expulsion from the Ukrainian Writers’ Union in Dec. 1969.


Reports on several articles criticizing Dziuba, his monograph, and his 26 Dec. 1969 recantation.


Describes Dziuba’s expulsion from the Kiev writers’ organization, Dziuba’s subsequent condemnation of his foreign publishers and commentators (see No. 203), and the reappraisal of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Writers’ Union, allowing Dziuba to remain in the Union’s ranks.


An anonymous reply to Soviet critics, who accuse Dziuba of distorting the facts in Internationalism or Russification? Several aspects of the past and present policy of Russification in the Ukraine are discussed in this article.


Reports Dziuba’s expulsion from the Ukrainian Writers’ Union on 2 Mar. 1972. This action is connected with the Jan.–Feb. 1972 arrests in the Ukraine and with the search of Dziuba’s home, where the complete works of V.I. Lenin (with “notes in the margins and phrases underlined”) were found and confiscated.

Describes Dziuba's trial (11-16 Mar. 1973). He was sentenced to five years in strict-regime camps.


Reports that the authorities still keep Dziuba in a Kiev prison.

**Extra-judicial Repressions**

(2)


Briefly describes a petition to Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny (see No. 468), and the firings and permanent suspensions of Z. Franko, H. Minailo, R. Motruk, N. Svitlychna, N. Kyryian and an unknown librarian in the village of Dyba (Ivano-Frankivs'k Oblast), who refused to tear down a portrait of T. Shevchenko.


Reports on the KGB search of the home of V. Romaniuk (early May 1970), Les'kiv's expulsion from the CPSU and the University of Lviv, the KGB investigation of the Ver'ovka Choir prior to its tour of Western Europe (summer 1970), and the fining of 30 villagers of Kosmach for Christmas carolling.

220 "Ukrainskie repressii v sviazi s pis'mami ukrajinskikh intelligenstov i rabochikh sovetskogo pravitel'stva o politicheskikh protsessakh na Ukraine i v Moskve" [Cases of Persecution in the Ukraine, Resulting from the Letters of Ukrainian Intellectuals and Workers to the Soviet Government About the Political Trials in the Ukraine and in Moscow]. (R) KhTS, No. 5 (1968), in PSV, No. 1 (1969), pp. 49-51; (E) UR(CCE 5), pp. 281-283.

Reports the government's harassment of A. Hors'ka, L. Semykina, H. Sevruk, A. Zakharchuk, M. Braichevs'kyi, Didenko, I. Drach, I. Lytvynychenko, V. Lutsak, V. Dovhan', V. Zarets'kyi and others.

221 "Vnesudebnye aktsii vokrug khar'kovskikh protsessov" [Extra-judicial Actions Connected with the Kharkiv Trials]. (R)
Describes the dismissal of L. Kornilov, a defense witness, one week before Ponomarev's and Nedobora's trial, and the dismissal from employment of T. Z. Levina, the day after the above-mentioned trial.


Briefly describes the dismissals of M. Braichevs'kyi, O. Kompan, O. Apanovych, Iu. Dzyra, and F. P. Shevchenko from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; the dismissal of V. P. Ivanysenko from the CPSU, his post at the Institute of Literature, and from the Ukrainian Writers' Union; M. Plakhotniuk's hunger strike; replies by the individuals libeled in Kholodnyi's recantation; and describes the search of the home of V. Tsymbal, an official of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Library.

223 "Vnesudebnye presledovaniia" [Extra-judicial Persecution]. (R) KhTS, No. 28 (1972), pp. 21–22; (E) CCE, No. 28 (1972), p. 32.

Describes the dismissals of V. Horbachuk from the Kirovohrad Pedagogical Institute and V. Zakharchenko of Cherkasy from the Ukrainian Writers' Union.

Fel'dman, Aleksandr


They protest the trial of Valerii Kukui and ask to be permitted to be called as his defense witnesses.


An appeal to President Nixon for help in emigrating to Israel.
Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources

226 "Kievskomu oblastnomu sudu" [To the Kiev Oblast Court (29 Nov. 1973)]. (R) AS, No. 1782-A, 7 p.

Fel'dman asserts his innocence in the face of criminal charges.


Reports that the authorities searched Fel'dman's home and confiscated Hebrew textbooks and monographs on the history of the Jewish people.


Reports that, on 23 Nov. 1973, a Kiev court sentenced Fel'dman to 3½ years deprivation of freedom on charges of malicious hooliganism.


Describes the anti-Semitism Fel'dman encountered in a Ukrainian prison camp and his efforts to combat this by refusing to participate in the camp's activities. Also reports on his hunger strike (14–25 May 1974).


Describes the militia's harassment of Fel'dman's fiancée.


Describes Fel'dman's solitary confinement, his transfer to another camp, and KGB confiscations of his writing materials.


Fel'dman Family

Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975

234 “Zhaloba v Administrativnyi otdel KPSS po delu A.D. Fel’dmana” [A Complaint to the Administrative Section of the CC CPSU in the Case of A. Fel’dman (ca. 19 Jan.–Feb. 1974)]. (R) AS, No. 1585, 5 p.


An appeal on behalf of A. Fel’dman.

Franko, Taras and Mariia Lysenko

(2)


An outline of a letter advocating the restoration of the autonomy of the Crimean Tatars (established by Lenin’s decree of 1921 and abolished by Stalin in 1944) in honor of the Lenin centenary.

Franko, Zinoviia

(1)


An appeal for permission to be present at the pending trials of their friends and acquaintances.


*239 “I Fully Realize my Guilt and Profoundly Condemn My Actions...” (U) Visty z Ukrainy (May 1972), p. 5; (E) DSUP XVI, 6 (1972), pp. 4–5.

Z. Franko’s two recantations.
Briefly notes that, after the publication of Z. Franko's penitential letter, she was reinstated in her job, given a new four-room apartment and granted two weeks leave.

Fylypovych, Volodymyr and Nelli Stezhko

An outline of a statement to N. Podgorny. Fylypovych and Stezhko wish to renounce their Soviet citizenship and emigrate to the United States.

Giliaev

Notes that Giliaev, a participant in the hijacking of a Soviet airliner to Turkey, is held in a Kiev psychiatric hospital.

Gluzman, Semen

Describes his hunger strike and protests the violations of prisoners' rights by the camp authorities and guards.

An emotional response to the request by Gluzman's parents to "reconsider his values." He wrote this letter after the authorities in the Perm complex deprived him of the right to see his parents.

"Nachal'niku Otdela nadzora za mestami lisheniia svobody Prokuratury RSFSR Bolysovu" [To Bolysov, Head of the Dept. of

Gluzman's appeals for Bolysov's favorable intervention in regard to the illegal activities of the camp administration.

246 "Repressii na Ukrainе" [Repressions in the Ukraine]. (R) KhTS, No. 28 (1972), p. 19; (E) CCE, No. 28 (1972), p. 29.

Describes the trial of Gluzman and Liubov Seredniak. The court sentenced Gluzman to seven years deprivation of freedom in the strict-regime camps and three years exile, and Seredniak to one year deprivation of freedom in an ordinary-regime camp.

247 "S. Gluzmanu ugrozhаiut novym sроkom" [They Are Threatening S. Gluzman with a New Sentence]. (R) KhTS, No. 38 (1975), p. 49.

Briefly notes that the KGB, on 12 Sept. 1975, informed Gluzman that they were preparing a new trial for him, because of his "anti-Soviet activities."

Gofman, Kalman


Describes the efforts of his seventy-year-old father, Bernat Gofman, to emigrate to Israel.

Golumbievs'ka, Anna


Reports that the authorities expelled Golumbievs'ka, a high school teacher of Russian language and literature, from the CPSU and from her teaching job, because of her incorrect ideological interpretations of Soviet literature.

251 "Odessa." (R) KhTS, No. 35 (1975), p. 43.

Reports that psychiatric experts are examining Golumbievs'ka's present state of mind.


Briefly notes that Golumbievs'ka will be unemployed during the 1975–1976 academic year.

Harbuziuk, O. R.


Hel', Ivan


Hel' demands that Art. 62 of the UCC be abolished and that those convicted under it be classified as "political prisoners." He also calls for the abolishment of forced labor in the camps, demanding that all Ukrainian prisoners be held only in political camps within the UkrSSR.

*255 "To the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR" (prob. 1967). (U) AS, No. 953, 2 p.


Protesting the arrest of S. Karavans'kyi, the petitioners propose the elimination of all secret political trials and a judicial review of these trials.


Hel' declares that all individuals who consider themselves Ukrainian should resist Russian encroachment in the spheres of thought, language, and culture. He regrets that he did not do more to disseminate these ideas prior to his arrest.


Reports that Hel' was sentenced to 3 years deprivation of freedom in a Ukrainian involuntary labor camp and Menkush to 2½ years under the same conditions.


Briefly notes that Hel' was sentenced to ten years imprisonment and five years exile.

262 “Delo I. A. Helia” [The I. A. Hel' Affair]. (R) KhTS, No. 28 (1972), pp. 23–24; (E) CCE, No. 28 (1972), p. 34.

Provides a brief biographical profile of Hel'.
Reports that, on 16 Dec. 1974, Hel' started a hunger strike, attempting to force the authorities to acknowledge his status as a political prisoner, to permit him to meet a representative of the International Red Cross, to bar the KGB from the medical administration in the camps, and to permit him to marry.

**Hereta, Ihor**

264 "Ihor Hereta." (U) LZR, p. 31; (E) CP, p. 102.

A biographical sketch of Hereta.

**Hermaniuk, H. S.**


A protest against the mistreatment of S. Hermaniuk, her husband, in a labor camp.

**Hevrych, Iaroslav**


267 "Iaroslav Hevrych." (U) LZR, pp. 27–28; (E) CP, pp. 97–98.

A biographical sketch of Hevrych.


Hevrych was sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined 180 rubles for collecting, reading, and distributing “anti-Soviet” literature published in the West.
Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975

Holoborod'ko, Vasyl'

(1)

A reprint of four samvydav collections of Holoborod'ko's poetry.

Holts, Ihor

(2)

Reports that Holts, a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, was sentenced to three years imprisonment for making several “anti-Soviet” remarks, and for proposing a toast in honor of Israel's victory in the Six-Day War (1967).

Homin (Echo)

(2)

Reports that the amateur choir Homin was harassed and that its members have been called in for questioning.


Reports on the disbanding of Homin on 20 Sept. 1971 and on the persecution of its members. *UV* lists over forty instances of such extra-judicial persecution.

Honchar, Oles'

(1)
This novel, written by a Lenin Prize winner and former chairman of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, deals with the problem of national identity in present-day Ukraine. Published in the official Soviet Ukrainian press and favorably received, it soon became the object of a vicious propaganda campaign, which included public burnings of the book and witch hunts against its supporters. Also see No. 175.


Describes the furor created by Honchar's Sobor in the wake of official criticism. The authorities persecuted S. Sheinin, M. T. Skoryk, V. Zaremba, N. Dubinin and H. Prokopenok and arrested I. Sokul's'kyi and M. Kul'chyns'kyi in connection with their defense of Honchar's book.

Horbach, Oleksander


Horbach asserts that he and other Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel will not be intimidated by Soviet officials.


The trial of Horbach of Kharkiv, accused of engaging in unsanctioned private enterprise.

Horbal’, Mykola

(1)

A protest against the arbitrary denial of visitation rights to I. Kalynets’ and Davydenko.


Horbal’ requests an explanation of the legal rights of the corpses of political prisoners.

Horbovyi, Volodymyr

(1)

Horbovyi protests the illegality of his imprisonment and appeals for help from all people of good will.


Horbovyi asserts that “more refined forms of mockery of human dignity have replaced the old ones.” He protests his arrest by Czechoslovakian authorities, his extradition to Poland and his present confinement by Soviet authorities (since 1949).

Hors’ka, Alla

(1)
Hors'ka requests that Ia. Hevrych's statement "In 105 days, they [the KGB] will teach you to lie" be added to the protocol of his trial.


Hors'ka asserts that the Kiev court did not call her as a defense witness, even though she played a prominent role in the prosecution's case against Hevrych.

284 ———, S. Kyrychenko and Eight Other Members of the Ukrainian Artists' Union. "Do Verkhovnoho sudu URSR" [To the Supreme Court of the UkrSSR (20 Apr. 1966)]. (U) AS, No. 938, 1 p.; UI, pp. 188–189.

P. Zalyvakha's friends request a review of his sentence in order to prevent his talents as an artist from deteriorating.

(2)


Provides a biographical profile of Hors'ka, discusses her socio-political beliefs and activities, and reports her murder (28 Nov. 1970).

Horyn', Bohdan

(2)

286 "Bohdan Horyn'." (U) LZR, pp. 32–33; (E) CP, pp. 102–103.

Provides a biographical sketch of Horyn'.

Horyn', Mykhailo

(1)

Addressing the court, Horyn' claims that the theory of Soviet bilingualism is detrimental to the development of the Ukrainian people and culture.


Asserting his innocence to the charge of distributing samvydav materials, Horyn' provides examples of the distortion of the Soviet nationalities policy and of the privileged position of the Russian language in the UkrSSR and in the non-Russian areas of the USSR.

289 “Verkhovnomu sudu Ukraïns'koi RSR” [To the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR (25 Apr. 1966)]. (U) AS, No. 939, 2 p.; UI, pp. 172-175.

Horyn' protests the verdict of the L'viv Oblast Court and claims that he never possessed “nationalistic tendencies” and anti-Soviet views.


Horyn' expresses his contempt for the acting commander's mistreatment of B. Hermaniuk's mother, who suffered two heart attacks while visiting Hermaniuk.


After admonishing Bilokolos for his negligence and incompetence, Horyn' asks him to investigate the mistreatment of Hermaniuk's
mother, the mistreatment of Ukrainian political prisoners in the Mordovian camps, and the assimilation of the Ukrainian population in the RSFSR.


A protest against poisoned food in Vladimir prison and in the camps.

(2)

294 “Mykhailo Horyn'.” (U) LZR, pp. 35–37; (E) CP, pp. 103–105.

Provides a biographical sketch of Horyn’.


Reports that Horyn' was released on 26 Aug. 1971, after six years of imprisonment.


Reports that the authorities denied Horyn’ permission to register in L’viv, where his wife and two children live. Horyn’, originally a psychologist, lost his job as a fireman, because he was not duly registered to live in L’viv.

Horyn’, Ol’ha

(1)


Protests the trial and sentencing of V. Moroz (17–18 Nov. 1970).
Hrodets'kyi, Iurii

(2)


Briefly notes that Hrodets'kyi was transferred to Vladimir Prison during the spring of 1975.

Hryn', Mykola

(2)

299 “Mykola Hryn’.’” (U) LZR, p. 49; (E) CP, pp. 116–117.

Provides a brief biographical profile of Hryn’.

Huk, Lidiia

(2)


Reports that the authorities arrested Huk, a physician, in Skadovs'k (Kherson Oblast) on 10 Dec. 1972.

Hulyk, Stefaniia

(1)


Protests the trial and sentencing of V. Moroz (17–18 Nov. 1970).

Hunger Strikes

(1)


Z. Antoniuk, S. Gluzman, I. Svitlychnyi, V. Balakhonov, M. Horbal’, and others participated in this hunger strike, demanding that the Soviet government recognize their status as political prisoners.


Reports on a hunger strike in Camp 17 of the Mordovian camps in Feb. 1968. Iu. Daniel, B. Zdorovets’, V. Kalnins, S. Moshkov, V. Ronkin and Iu. Shukhevych participated in this strike. After 10 days, the authorities met several of the prisoners’ demands.


Describes the hunger strike (5–10 Dec. 1970), timed to coincide with Constitution Day and Human Rights Day. After enumerating the major demands put forth by the inmates, KhTS lists the 27 inmates participating in the strike. The Ukrainians S. Karavans’kyi, D. Kvets’ko, Z. Krasivs’kyi, R. Semeniuk, Iu. Tereza, and Iu. Lesiv were involved in this demonstration.


Reports that the Ukrainians Krasivs’kyi, Kulynyn, and Lesiv, among many other prisoners, participated in a hunger strike in Vladimir Prison (Nov. 1971).


Describes the consequences of a hunger strike (it began on 19 Aug. 1974) in Perm Camp No. 35. I. Svitlychnyi, Z. Antoniuk, S. Gluzman and V. Balakhonov participated in this hunger strike.
Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975


Husiak, Dariia


A letter in defense of A. Sakharov, condemning a generation of individuals in the Soviet Union who believe in scientific progress, yet who have no social conscience.


Notes that D. Husiak and M. Pal’chak were released in the first few months of 1975.

Iankovs'kyi [Yankovs'kyi], N. V. and N. I. Pavliuchenko


Two miners, Iankovs'kyi and Pavliuchenko, petition the party to precisely define its attitude toward the development of the Ukrainian language in the UkrSSR.

Iezhov, I. S.

312 “V Kievskii oblastnoi sud” [To the Kiev Oblast Court (26

An appeal on behalf of A. D. Fel'dman.

Briefly notes that the authorities informed A. D. Fel'dman's defense lawyer, Iezhov, that the latter will soon retire.

Igrunov, Viacheslav

The KGB arrested Igrunov on 1 Mar. 1975 for samvydav activity and diagnosed him as an "especially dangerous schizophrenic." An Odessa court sentenced him to a general psychiatric hospital.

Notes that a court in Odessa sentenced Igrunov to compulsory treatment in a general psychiatric hospital.

Iliakov, V. V.

A protest against the enforced confinement of V. V. Iliakov in a psychiatric hospital.

Iurkiv, Volodymyr

Briefly notes that Iurkiv, a prisoner for the past 22 years, is in Mordovian Camp No. 17.

Ivano-Frankivs'k Oblast

(2)


Briefly reports on the search of Mariia Iukysh's apartment (5 June 1970) and the dismissal of the teacher Skrypnyk.


Describes the KGB harassment of P. Zalyvakha, the extra-judicial persecution of Raisa Moroz after V. Moroz's trial (17–18 Nov. 1970), and lists a number of books confiscated from Rev. V. Romaniuk, which the authorities never returned. Also reports on the KGB slanders against Dziuba, Svitlychnyi, and Chornovil.


Reports the arrest of Rev. Vasyl' Romaniuk (ca. 29 Sept.–1 Oct. 1971) and the trial of two 8th grade students, Marderovych and Chepiha. The students destroyed portraits of party and government leaders as a protest against Russian chauvinism.

Ivanyshyn, Volodymyr

(1)

322 “Prokurorovi URSR, Holovi Komitetu Derzhbezpeky pry Radi ministriv URSR” [To the Prosecutor of the Ukrainian SSR and to the Chairman of the KGB at the Council of Ministers of the UkrSSR (1 May 1970)]. (U) UV, No. 2 (1970), pp. 202–203.

A protest against the physical harassment Ivanyshyn endured, while the KGB searched V. Moroz's apartment on 29 Apr. 1970.
Ivashchenko, Dmytro

323 “Do N. Svitlychnoi” (To N. Svitlychna (18 Sept. 1966)]. (U) *LZR*, pp. 81–82 (exc.); (E) *CP*, pp. 131–133 (exc.).


Provides a brief biographical profile of Ivashchenko.

Jewish Movement for Emigration to Israel


An anonymous survey of the discrimination and harassment Jews encounter in the Soviet Union.


A plea by ten Kiev Jews for assistance in emigrating from the USSR to Israel.


An appeal for help in emigrating from the USSR to Israel.


Describes their attempted hunger strike in Babi Yar in support of the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel and protests their subsequent detention and harrassment.

They inform the city council that they will hold a demonstration in Kiev on 5 Dec. 1971, demanding the right to emigrate to Israel.

They inform the executive committee that they will hold a demonstration and hunger strike on 10 Dec. 1971 in Odessa, demanding the right to emigrate to Israel.

A protest against the arbitrariness of the bureaucratic apparatus in dealing with the thousands of Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel, and a description of the harassment these potential emigrants endure.
333 “Brezhnev, Kosygin i Podgornomu” [To Brezhnev, Kosygin, and Podgorny (1971 or 1972)]. (R) BKI, No. 2 (1973), in AS, No. 1125, p. 89 (exc.).

An anonymous protest against the MVD's mistreatment of I. Shlaferman and his mother, Kh. Frimer, after they applied to leave for Israel.


Four Kharkiv Jews ask Nixon to intervene on their behalf and help them emigrate to Israel.


They invite Mrs. Nixon to meet them when she visits Kiev in 1972.

336 Soroko, Iu., Z. Melamed, S. Berenshtein, E. Berenshtein, S. Pemennik, A. Fel’dman, A. Ger, and B. Soroko. “Prezidentu SShA g-nu Niksonu” [To the President of the United States, Mr. Nixon (early 1972)]. (R) BKI, No. 1 (1973), in AS, No. 1673, pp. 46–47.

They ask Nixon to discuss the plight of Jews in the USSR with the Soviet leadership.


A letter in support of the Congress.


A complaint about the difficulty of obtaining a visa needed for emigrating to Israel.

Describes the illegal harassment endured by those individuals wishing to emigrate to Israel.

340 Spigel', E., R. Golpert, R. Bash, S. Pukhovich, and R. Kok. "Predsedateliu Prezidiuma Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, Predsedateliu Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Zhaloba" [To the Head of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. A Complaint (1972)]. (R) VI, No. 3 (1972), in AS, No. 1391, pp. 75—76.

An appeal for permission to emigrate to Israel.

341 Fifty-five Jews from Kiev. "Prem'er-ministru Danii g-nu Ensu Otto Kragu, Danskomu narodu" [To the Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr. Jens Otto Krag, and to the Danish People (1972)]. (R) VI, No. 3 (1972), in AS, No. 1391, p. 130.

They petition the prime minister of Denmark and the Danish people to support their efforts to emigrate to Israel.


Asserts that the Jews in the USSR do not have the right to live in peace nor the right to emigrate.


An appeal on behalf of Ia. Vinarov.

(2)

Briefly describes the investigation of Raisa Palatnik (Odessa), the attempts by Arkadii Rafkhman to emigrate to Israel with his family (Odessa), and the appeal by 23 Kharkiv Jews to the 24th CPU Congress (5 Mar. 1971), requesting permission to emigrate to Israel.


Describes the hunger strike, the subsequent arrest, trial and sentences of 11 Soviet citizens, who had received unexplained refusals of their requests for permission to emigrate to Israel.


Reports that the militia broke up the sabbath services at a Kiev synagogue on 19 Feb. 1972. Later, a court sentenced four individuals associated with the synagogue (N. Pemennik, L. Umanskaia, V. Zyrianov and S. Feldman) to 15 days imprisonment.


Briefly notes that more than a hundred Jews in Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Riga, Kiev and Kharkiv, who had protested the government’s infringement of their rights to emigrate, were placed under administrative arrest in Dec. 1972 for terms up to 15 days.

Kachmar-Savka, Mariia

(1)


A protest against the second trial and sentencing of V. Moroz (17–18 Nov. 1970).
Kaganova, ?

(2)


Reports that Kaganova was expelled from the Odessa Art School after she applied for a visa to emigrate to Israel.

Kalynets', Ihor

(1)


A reprint of the poet's first collection of poetry, which, though published by the Kiev publishing house "Molod'" in 1966, was subsequently withdrawn from circulation and banned.


Provides a brief biographical profile of Iryna Stasiv-Kalynets' and Ihor Kalynets'.

Kalynychenko, Vitalii


Kalynychenko demands that the authorities grant him the status of political prisoner, overturn his Murmansk court conviction (12 Jan. 1967), and permit representatives of the U.N. and other international agencies to review the evidence of his case and the conditions of his imprisonment. If the authorities do not meet his demands by 12 Jan. 1975, he threatens to withdraw from all forced-labor assignments and not to cut his hair.

(2) 357 "V lageriakh i tiur'makh" [In the Camps and Prisons]. (R) KhTS, No. 34 (1974), pp. 32–33.

Reports that a Murmansk Oblast court sentenced Kalynychenko on 12 Jan. 1967 to ten years deprivation of freedom in the camps and provides a brief biographical profile of him.

Kandyba, Ivan


Citing "The Draft Program of the Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union," Kandyba refutes the government's assertion that the UWPU was an anti-Soviet organization, and protests his imprisonment and the conditions of the camps.
Kandyba describes the food poisoning and the conditions in the camps, and condemns Professor Nedbailo (a Soviet Ukrainian official serving as a member of the Human Rights Commission) for his indifference to the plight of his fellow citizens in the Mordovian camps.

An outline of an open letter sent to the deputies of the USSR Supreme Court and to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, written on 8 Dec. 1971 by Kandyba and 7 other political prisoners.

Karavans'kyi, Sviatoslav

(1)

361 “50 narodnykh vidpovidnykiv do ustalenykh literaturnykh zvorotiv” [Fifty Corresponding Expressions in Spoken and Literary Ukrainian (n.d.)]. (U) LZR, p. 110 (exc.).


A tongue-in-cheek protest over the “lack” of individuals or groups to satirize.

363 “‘Serioznyi’ Ostap Vyshnia” [The ‘Serious’ Ostap Vyshnia (n.d.)]. (U) LZR, pp. 102–104.

Karavans'kyi satirizes the concept of socialist realism by re-writing the anecdotes of the humorist O. Vyshnia (1889–1956) in the style of “serious literature.”

Karavans'kyi objects to Article 9 of the “Law on the Ties Between School and Life” (adopted in 1959), which does not require the study of the national languages in the Russian-language secondary schools of the non-Russian republics. He suggests ten measures to rectify this error.


Karavans'kyi petitions the Prosecutor to indict the Minister of Higher and Secondary Education of the UkrSSR, Iu. M. Dadenkov, for violating the Leninist principle of equal opportunity for higher education in the UkrSSR and for failing to train qualified teaching cadres in the UkrSSR.

366 “Pershomu sekretariu TsK PORP tov. V. Homultsi” [To the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party, Comrade W. Gomulka (27 Sept. 1965)]. (U) LZR, pp. 123-129; AS, No. 919, 4 p.; (E) RV, pp. 190-193; CP, pp. 180-186; POC XVII, 7-8 (1968), pp. 82-84; (R) NV, pp. 55-61.

After reviewing the recent arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals and the distortion of the nationalities policy in the non-Russian republics of the USSR, Karavans'kyi suggests an exchange of ideas on the nationalities question among the communist parties of the world.

367 “Kolehii Advokativ Odes'koi oblasti” [To the College of Lawyers of the Odessa Oblast (9 Jan. 1966)]. (U) LZR, pp. 129-132 (abr.); AS, No. 942 (abr.); (E) CP, pp. 186-189 (abr.).

368 “Do narodnoho sudu Zhovtnevoho raionu m. Odesy” [To the People's Court of the October District of the City of Odessa (16 Jan. 1966)]. (U) LZR, 132-135; AS, No. 942; (E) CP, pp. 189-190 (abr.).

Two complaints about an article which slandered Karavans'kyi's past and distorted the contents of his essays.

369 “Zastupnykovi holovy Rady Soiuzu Verkhovnoi Rady SRSR, deputatu M. Stel'maku” [To the Deputy Chairman of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,

Asserting that a strange indifference to socialist legality occurs in Soviet juridical practice, Karavans'kyi outlines the history of the 25-year prison term (est. in 1939), and advocates its abolishment.


Karavans'kyi condemns the cultural and educational discrimination against the Jews; the wholesale deportation of the Crimean Tatars, the Volga Germans, the Chechens, Ingushes, Kalmyks, Karachay and other peoples; the Russification in the Ukraine and in the other non-Russian republics; and the system of passport restrictions. He advocates a broad amnesty for all victims of the Stalinist period.

372 “Holovi Spilky zhurnalistiv Ukrainy” [To the Chairman of the Journalists' Union of the Ukraine (10 May 1966)] (U) LZR, pp. 326-334; VSh XXI 2 (1968), pp. 218-223 (exc.); (R) LZR, pp. 153-161; (E) RV, pp. 186-190; CP, pp. 207-213 (abr.).

Protesting the USSR's retention of the 25-year prison term, Karavans'kyi cites the cases of Andreiev, V. Horbovyi, Iu. Shukhevych, M. Soroka, V. Duzhyns'kyi, S. Virun, M. Luk'ianenko, I. Kandyba, Iu. Dolishnyi, K. Zaryts'ka, D. Husiak, H. Didyk, as well as his own case. Karavans'kyi also provides a brief description of the conditions in the camps.

373 “Kolehii Verkhovnoho sudu SRSR” [To the Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR (7 June 1966)]. (U) LZR, pp. 162-168; (E) CP, pp. 214-219.
Citing examples of R. A. Rudenko's systematic violations of Soviet law, Karavans'kyi requests that the Collegium re-examine Rudenko's qualifications as Prosecutor General of the USSR.


Includes translations of Shakespeare, Kipling and Byron.

375 "Predsedateliu Administratsii Soiuza sovetskikh pisatelei" [To the Chairman of the Administration of the Union of Soviet Writers (prior to 1967)]. (R) *LZR*, pp. 141–144; (U) *LZR*, pp. 323–326; (E) *CP*, pp. 196–198 (abr.).

A protest against the apathy and indifference of the Union, especially in regard to such socio-political matters as the abolition of the 25-year prison term.


A protest against the Soviet invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia (22 Aug. 1968).


A poem written in Vladimir Prison.


A biographical profile.

381 “Z lystiv kandydata filolohichnykh nauk literaturoznavtsia, V. Kovalevs'koho do S. Karavans'koho” [From the Letters of Candidate in the Philological Sciences and Literary Critic, V. Kovalevs'kyi, to S. Karavans'kyi (12 June 1964; 29 July 1964)]. (U) LZR, pp. 107–108 (exc.).


Outlines Karavans'kyi's imprisonment in 1944, his release in 1960, and his re-arrest in 1965, after protesting against the anti-Ukrainian bias of the university entrance examinations in the UkrSSR.


Reports that the authorities sentenced Karavans'kyi to 8 years imprisonment for writing two or three essays, which may have dealt with the Soviet massacre of Polish officers at Katyn Forest (1941).


A short biographical sketch of Karavans'kyi.

A report on Karavans'kyi's unsuccessful appeal to the RSFSR Supreme Court (30 June 1970).

Karaziia, Natalia

(2)

Reports that the KGB searched the home of Karaziia and then removed her from the lists of class-2 invalids. Consequently, she has no financial means of support.

Karim, Abdul

(1)
389 "Mezhdunarodnomu Krasnomu Krestu" [To the International Red Cross (6 Apr. 1974)]. (R) AS, No. 1837, 6 p.

A complaint by Karim, an Afghan residing in the USSR since 1936 and now an invalid in L'viv, who, having been mistreated by Soviet bureaucrats, asks to be repatriated to his homeland.

Kendz'or, Iaroslav

(1)
390 "Nachal'nykovi upravlinnia KDB L'vivs'koi oblasti" [To the Head of the L'viv Oblast KGB (11 July 1968)]. (U) AS, No. 982, 2 p.; UV, No. 1 (1970), pp. 73–75.

Kendz'or requests the return of several items taken from him during a KGB search of his premises in L'viv (8 Jan. 1969).

Kharkiv

(1)
391 "Kratkaia zapis' sobranii, provedennykh v g. Khar'kove" [A Short Transcript of Meetings Held in Kharkiv (12 June 1969)]. (R) AS, No. 662, 8 p.; (E) UR (CCE 8), pp. 161–162 (abr.).

A description of the meetings held to censure local signers of the first ‘Initiative Group' letter to the U.N. (see No. 657).
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(2)


Describes the arrests and trials of Major G. Altunian (26 Nov. 1969), V. Nedobora and V. Ponomarev (10 Mar. 1970) and the extra-judicial persecution of the many defense witnesses who gave testimony on their behalf.


An outline of a letter appealing for justice in regard to the sentences of G. Altunian, V. Ponomarev, V. Nedobora, and A. Levin.

Khodorovich, Tat’iana

(1)


395 “K Mezhdunarodnoi assotsiatsii vrachei psikhicheskogo zhdor’ia, k Mezhdunarodnoi assotsiatsii iuristov” [To the International Mental Health Association and the International Commission of Jurists (June 1973)]. (R) AS, No. 1550, 1 p.

Two essays in defense of Leonid Pliushch.


An appeal on behalf of V. Moroz.

An appeal on behalf of V. Bukovskii, V. Moroz, O. Serhiienko, L. Pliushch, A. Fel'dman, and I. Ogirtsov.


A short biographical sketch of L. Pliushch and a discussion of his involuntary stay at the Dnipropetrovs’k Special Psychiatric Hospital.


An appeal, requesting that these organizations help T. Zhitnikova prosecute the medical personnel of the Dnipropetrovs’k Special Psychiatric Hospital (see No. 1021).

403 ———, and Iu. Orlov. “Международному комитету математиков в защиту Плиушча” [To the International Committee


Letters in defense of L. Pliushch.


A statement on behalf of V. Moroz, who was placed in a punishment cell on 3 Jan. 1975 before he had regained his strength after a 4½ month hunger strike.


Describes T. Zhitnikova's frustrating visit with Pliushch at the Dnipropetrov's'k Mental Hospital-Prison.


Describes T. Zhitnikova's difficulties in registering for emigration from the USSR.

Kholodnyi, Mykola

(1)


A poem in memory of V. Symonenko.


Nine poems.

Kholodnyi’s third collection of poetry, containing 31 poems.


According to UV, No. 3 (p. 49), Kholodnyi is the anonymous author of this collection of poetry, which was circulated in several variants.


A request that Matviienko, a “singer of great talent,” abandon her “hooligan” poet-friends and her conceptions of the Ukrainian past.

413 “Na im’ia sekretaria TsK KPU Ovcharenka ta holovy Spilky pys’mennykiv Ukrainy Honchara” [To the Secretary of the CC CPU, Ovcharenko, and to the Chairman of the Ukrainian Writers’ Union, Honchar (26 Oct. 1970)]. (U) UV, No. 6 (1972), pp. 120–122 (exc.); (E) UR XXI, 1 (1974), pp. 88–89 (exc.).

Kholodnyi asserts that the works of many contemporary Ukrainian writers and poets are not being published in the UkrSSR.

(2)


Reports Kholodnyi’s arrest in May 1966 and his subsequent adoption of new “neutral” themes in his poetry.

415 “Repressii na Ukraine” [Repressions in the Ukraine]. (R) KhTS, No. 27 (1972), in VS, No. 6 (1972), p. 5; (U) US XXIII, Nos. 11–12 (1972), p. 38; (E) CCE, No. 27 (1972), p. 278.

Briefly describes L. Seleznenko’s and Kholodnyi’s published statements of “repentance” (7–8 July 1972).
Kiev

(2)


Describes the arrests and sentences of the workers O. Nazarenko, V. Karpenko and V. Kondriukov for distributing samvydav materials through the mail; and reports the expulsion of L. Shere-met’iева, N. Kyр’ian and V. Komashkov (their defense witnesses) from the University of Kiev.


Briefly notes the search of V. Ivanysenko’s home in June 1970; the 22 May 1970 Shevchenko Day; the extra-judicial repression of L. Iashchenko, the director of the choir “Homin”; B. Chai-kivs’kyi and V. Hrymycha, the directors of the “Molod’” publishing house; and the refusal to publish M. Kotsiubyns’ka’s translations of French poetry.


Reports the dismissal of O. Serhiienko (28 Dec. 1970); the KGB harassment of Serhiienko’s mother, O. Meshko; the harassment of the members of the choir “Homin”; the regional militia’s summons to I. Svitlychyi; the dismissal (Oct. 1970) and the subsequent unemployment of Ie. Sverstiuk; the harrassment of a group of Epiphany carollers and of T. Hirnyk, in particular; the extra-judicial harassment of V. Mykytoyych, V. Lytvyn, and A. Harmash, V. Smohytel’, L. Orel, V. Ivanysenko; and the prohibition of an evening of contemporary Ukrainian poetry, directed by S. Maksym-chuk.


Describes the official harassment of the participants at a 29 Mar. 1965 poetry reading; the persecution of students Halyna Palamar-chuk and Stanislav Chernylevs’kyi; the disruption of a demonstration at the Shevchenko monument; the CC CPU plan to “struggle
against the archaization” of the Ukrainian language by replacing the departments of History of the Ukrainian Language and of Ukrainian Dialectology with the department of Russian Language and Language Culture at the Language Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR; the expulsion of four American tourists of Ukrainian descent from the Ukraine; the repressions carried out against the poet V. Kordun, student Nina Lashchenko and teacher Emma Lytvynchuk for using the Ukrainian language; and the searches conducted in a dormitory of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute, where the students spoke Ukrainian and participated in Ukrainian cultural activities.


Reports that Mykola Trotsenko, a student of the Ukrainian department of the Philology Faculty, was expelled from the Kiev Pedagogical Institute and from the Komsomol on charges of “nationalistic activity.” The authorities also interrogated Liudmyla Chyzhk, a student of the Ukrainian Dept. of the Philology Faculty, and accused her of “nationalism,” because she transferred from the Russian department to the Ukrainian one.


Describes the KGB searches of the apartments of Ivan Svitlychnyi and Natalia Karaziia, and of Nadia Svitlychna’s place of work (28 Mar. 1969).


Reports that dissident leaflets were scattered at the Kiev Polytechnic and Engineering-Construction Institutes (26–27 Mar. 1970). They protested A. Solzhenitsyn’s expulsion from the Writers’ Union and the KGB’s harassment of I. Dziuba.


Briefly describes the arrests of M. Kholodnyi (Mar. 1972), I. Dziuba (18 Apr. 1972), N. Svitlychna (Apr. 1972), Dr. S. Gluzman (11 May
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Briefly describes the various provocations employed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs against Z. Melamed, L. Sluts’kyi, A. Fel’dman, K. Gildman and S. Borshchevs’kyi on 25 May 1972. The authorities are investigating the latter three in regard to the cases of L. Pliush and L. Seredniak.


Describes the dismissals of S. Kuder and S. Klushchenko from the Institute of Philosophy; H. Dyrkovs’ka from the Linguistic Institute; E. Apanovych from the Institute of History; A. Stavyts’kyi from the CPSU and the Institute of Literature; V. Skrypka and T. Hirnyk from the Institute of Art, Folklore and Ethnography; F. P. Shevchenko and M. Braichevs’kyi from the Institute of Archaeology; 22 research associates from the Institute of Botany; M. Kovalenko from the Lesia Ukrainka High School; Mushketnyk and V. Subotovych from the journal “Dnipro”; S. Baltvyets’, a 16-year old youth, from art school; and others.


Briefly notes that a group of French lawyers asked the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the UkrSSR to discuss the fate of G. P. Vins and L. Pliushch.

Kleiner [Klejner], Israel

(2)


Reports that on 25 May 1971, Kleiner’s permission to leave for Israel had been revoked because he submitted a letter to various newspapers in which he protested the trials of Jews attempting to leave for Israel.
Kochubievskii, Boris


The author asserts that more and more young Soviet Jews have decided to emigrate to Israel because of the new anti-Semitism "fostered from above and camouflaged as anti-Zionism" and because of the "traditional anti-Semitism which persists among backward members of Soviet society."


At his trial, Kochubievskii asserts his innocence and contends that the charges against him are fabrications.


Kochubievskii protests the Soviet treatment of Jews and states his desire to emigrate to Israel.


A biographical profile of Kochubievskii.


A protest against the arrest of Kochubievskii.

A description of Kochubievskii’s trial, where the judge and prosecutor did not conceal their anti-Semitism.

434 “Vystuplenie prokurora Surkova” [Prosecutor Surkov’s Summation (16 May 1969)]. (R) AS, No. 194, 2 p. (exc.); (E) JEE, No. 3 (1970), pp. 16–17 (exc.); Hero, pp. 20–21 (exc.).

The prosecutor accuses Kochubievskii of slandering the Soviet system, of holding views that had been formed “under the influence of the West,” and of wanting to emigrate to Israel because of his “mania of superiority.”


Protests the refusal of the judge in the Kochubievskii trial to admit friends of the defendant in the courtroom.


Describes Kochubievskii’s imprisonment and the KGB’s demands that he renounce his convictions and his intentions to emigrate to Israel. He was sentenced to three years of strict-regime camps.

437 “Kratkie soobshcheniia (Ukraine)” [News in Brief (The Ukraine)]. (R) KhTS, No. 23 (1972), pp. 49–50; (E) CCE, No. 23 (1972), p. 92.


Kočurová, Anna

(2)

Reports that the Soviet authorities sent Kočurová, a Czechoslovak citizen, to Košice (Czechoslovakia), where she stood trial in Mar. 1973. Details of the trial are unavailable.

Kol’chinskii, Leonid (Iona)

(1)

Documents Kol’chinskii’s attempts to emigrate to Israel.

(2)
440 "Iona Kol’chinskii." (R) VI, No. 3 (1972), in AS, No. 1391, pp. 77–82.

A biographical profile of Kol’chinskii, a Kharkiv Jewish youth. He renounced his Soviet citizenship in an effort to avoid the military draft and to emigrate to Israel.


Briefly notes that the Kharkiv police physically harassed Kol’chinskii and warned him of his passport violations.

Kondratiuk, V. K.

(1)

Complains about the threats local officials made to destroy his home.

(2)
*443 "A Text of a Statement by Rivne Local Authorities to V. K. Kondratiuk that Religious Meetings in His House Cannot be Registered Because a Baptist House of Worship Already Exists in Rivne" (16 July 1970). (R) AS, No. 862, 1 p.
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Koroban', Andrii

(2)

Provides a brief biographical description of Koroban'. UV asserts that his interest in social reform and the nationalities problem in the USSR led to his arrest and sentence of six years deprivation of freedom in strict-regime camps.

Korol'chuk, Semen

(2)

A brief notice that Korol'chuk, a gynecologist, was arrested in L'viv, on 21 Apr. 1971.


Describes the 6–7 Sept. 1971 trial of Korol'chuk and Pastukh, charged with receiving illegal literature. Pastukh was sentenced to six months imprisonment and Korol'chuk to four years imprisonment in strict-regime camps.


Describes Korol'chuk's trial.

Kosiv, Mykhailo

(1)

A protest against the second arrest of V. Moroz (1 June 1970).
Kosiv Region


In 1970 Bohdan Keivan was sentenced to one year of forced labor for “parasitism.” The authorities had previously dismissed him from his position as an English teacher in the local high school, because his father had been accused of being a former “kulak” and of having “unhealthy attitudes.”

Kostenko, Lina


Contains 12 poems from the collection Zorianyi integral (The Astral Integral). The Kiev publishing house Radians’kyi pys’men-nyk (The Soviet Writer) published this fourth collection of Kostenko’s poetry in 1962, but later destroyed it. The poems now circulate through samvydav.


Koval’, Anton


In order to transform the soviets of the UkrSSR into organs of popular self-government, Koval’ lists several possible reforms in the fields of the economy, government, and culture.
Koval'chuk, A. I.

(1)


Koval'chuk, a Ukrainian Baptist from Rivne, protests against the persecution he endured at the hands of the KGB.

Kovalenko, Ivan

(2)

454 Sudebnye protsessy na Ukraine (Kiev)" [Trials in the Ukraine (Kiev)]. (R) _KhTS_, No. 27 (1972), in _VS_, No. 6 (1972), pp. 6–7; (E) _CCE_, No. 27 (1972), p. 280.

Briefly describes the trial of Kovalenko (10–13 July 1972), who was sentenced to five years of strict-regime camps for the possession of I. Dziuba's _Internationalism or Russification?, The Chornovil Papers_ and V. Moroz's writings, and for making statements criticizing the "international assistance" rendered to Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Kovgar, Boris

(2)

455 "Repressii na Ukraine" [Repressions in the Ukraine]. (R) _KhTS_, No. 28 (1972), pp. 18–19; (E) _CCE_, No. 28 (1972), pp. 28–29.

Reports Kovgar's arrest (Mar. 1972) and trial. The court decided that he was mentally deranged.

Kravets', S. P.

456 "General'nomu prokuroru SSSR t. Rudenko" [To the Prosecutor General of the USSR, Comrade Rudenko (Autumn 1968)]. (R) _AS_, No. 324, 2 p.

Kravets' protests his arrest, after religious literature was confiscated from him during an illegal search of his home in the Kiev Oblast.
Kriukov, V. N.

(1)

Kriukov, a lathe turner from Odessa, refutes Chakovskii’s attacks on A. Ginzburg, Iu. Galanskov, and V. Lashkova.

Kul’chyns’kyi, Mykola

(1)


A prose poem.

Kumpanenko, V.

(1)

Kumpanenko criticizes the progressive Russification of the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR during B. Paton’s tenure as president of the Academy (since 1962). The author asserts that, of the 20 highest ranking scholars of the Academy, 16 are Russian and that of the 31 journals published by the Academy, 16 are in Russian.

Kuznetsova, Ievheniia

(1)

(2)
462 “Ie. Kuznetsova.” (U) LZR, pp. 171–172; (E) CP, p. 133.

A biographical profile of Kuznetsova.
Lado, M.

463 “Smert’ Stalina” [The Death of Stalin (before 1972)]. (U) ShMU, pp. 345–376; VSh XXV, 3 (1973), pp. 238–256.

Lado imagines the events surrounding Stalin’s death.

Landa, M. N.


A demand that the authorities release L. Pliushch from the Dnipropetrovs’k psychiatric prison-hospital and permit him and his family to emigrate from the USSR.

Lekhthol’ts, Iurii


Notes that the authorities searched Lekhthol’ts’s apartment.

Letters and Petitions

Describes the deplorable conditions in the camps: the lack of medical personnel and equipment, the unsanitary working conditions, and the negligence and brutality of the camp personnel.


A protest against the arrests and secret trials of Ukrainian intellectuals in 1965–1967.

469 A Member of the Ukrainian Writers’ Union. “Pershomu Sekretariu Spilky Pys’mennykiv Ukrainy O. T. Honcharu, sekretarium SPU” [To the First Secretary of the Ukrainian Writers’ Union, O. T. Honchar, and to the Secretariat of the Union (1968)]. (U) AS, No. 970, 11 p.; S VIII, 12 (1968), pp. 50–60.

The author stresses the need for closer cultural relations between the UkrSSR and other socialist countries and suggests ways to elevate the position of the Ukrainian language and literature in the UkrSSR.


The authors believe that the current wave of repressions in the USSR is linked to the resurrection of Stalinism, which, they assert, began with the “excessive growth of the role played by the organs of State Security, the exceeding of their powers and their escape from control by the State.”
Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975

An outline of an open letter, signed by 17 individuals, in which they express concern regarding the fates of K. Liubars'kyi, V. Chornovil, I. Svitlychnyi, D. Shumuk and L. Pliushch (May 1972).

Reports that Ukrainian political prisoners in the Mordovian camps appealed to all individuals, particularly those in the West, for help in releasing S. Shabatura, I. Stasiv-Kalynets', N. Svitlychna, N. Strokata and I. Senyk.

Levin, Arkadii

Describes Levin's trial (24 Apr. 1970). He was charged under Art. 187-1 of the UCC and accused of composing and disseminating two documents (a letter in Grigorenko's defense and an appeal to the United Nations). He was sentenced to three years of ordinary-regime camps.

A brief notice of the Ukrainian Supreme Court's confirmation of Levin's sentence.

Levitin-Krasnov, Anatolii

After briefly outlining the history of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Russian Empire and in the Soviet Union, Levitin-Krasnov asks the Committee to defend the persecuted Uniates.
Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources

Liberman, Shmaia

(1)


An appeal by Liberman, a poultry slaughterer from Ivano-Frankivs'k, for help in emigrating to Israel.

Lisovyi, Vasyl'

(1)


A criticism of the Western concept of positivism. This essay later circulated in samvydav, inasmuch as many individuals considered it an allegoric criticism of the "scientific" foundations of Marxism-Leninism.

(2)


A brief notice of the arrests of Lisovyi and Ie. Proniuk, two staff members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy.


Notes that the Institute of Philosophy dismissed Lisovyi and Proniuk because "they were unfit." In connection with this case, the KGB searched the home of Vasyl' Byshovets', an associate of the same institute.


Reports that the camp authorities punished Lisovyi for refusing to work.
Lobko, Vasyl’


Lobko deplores the second-class status of the Ukrainian language in the UkrSSR. He points out that Ukrainian is not used in institutions of higher learning, that only 5% of the technical literature is written in Ukrainian and that contempt for the language has become so pervasive that it is not even deemed worthy of being used in theatrical and musical productions in the UkrSSR.

Lukash, Mykola


Reports that M. Lukash, a translator in Kiev, spoke out in defense of I. Dziuba and that, consequently, he was dismissed from the editorial board of the journal Vsesvit (The Universe) in May 1973.

Luk’ianenko, Lev

484 “Heneral’nomu prokurorovi Soiuzu RSR Rudenkovi” [To the Prosecutor General of the USSR, Rudenko (1966)]. (U) AS, No. 906, 7 p.; UIur, pp. 57–70; (E) AS, No. 484, 6 p.; FU, pp. 33–42.

485 “Holovi Prezydii Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrains’koi RSR D. S. Korotchenku” [To the Chairman of the Presidium of the Su-
preme Soviet of the UkrSSR, D. S. Korotchenko (May 1967)].

In these two petitions, Luk’tianenko asserts that the verdict of the L’viv Oblast Court and the ruling of the appellate court in 1961 in regard to his case were illegal in view of the violations of the most elementary human rights during the preliminary investigation and his trial. He provides examples of these violations.

(2)


An anonymous biographical profile of Luk’tianenko.


Notes that the authorities transferred Luk’tianenko to a psychiatric hospital in Dec. 1974. After two months he returned to Vladimir Prison as a class-2 invalid.

Lupynis, Anatolii

(1)

488 “Tarase bat’ku” [Taras, Our Father (1971)]. (U) UV, No. 6 (1972), pp. 147–150; (E) UR XX, 2 (1973), p. 58.

See No. 489.

(2)


The authorities arrested Lupynis in Kiev on 28 May 1971, a few days after the 22 May 1971 demonstration at Shevchenko’s monument in Kiev, where he read an anti-chauvinistic poem, “Tarase, bat’ku.” The KGB had previously arrested and sentenced him in the late 1950’s or early 1960’s on political charges.
96  Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975


A brief notice of Lupynis’ arrest.

491 “Kratkie soobshcheniia (Kiev)” [News in Brief (Kiev)]. (R) KhTS, No. 23 (1972), p. 45; (E) CCE, No. 23 (1972), p. 87.

A brief notice of Lupynis’ trial (28 Dec. 1971). He was sentenced to a psychiatric hospital of the special type.

Luts'kiv, Vasyl'

(1)


Luts'kiv asserts that the KGB misled him into fabricating evidence against L. Luk'ianenko and others in hopes of clemency.

493 “Slidchomu KDB L'vivs'koho upravlinnia Denisovu” [To the Investigator of the L'viv KGB Administration, Denisov (20 July 1966)]. (U) AS, No. 944, 1 p.; UUr, pp. 106–107; (E) FU, p. 54.

Luts'kiv denounces the false testimony he gave against L. Luk'ianenko and the others in 1961. He asserts that Denisov demanded it, promising him clemency.

L'viv Oblast

(2)


Briefly notes that the KGB “informally” questioned students about their contacts and friendship with several “suspect” intellectuals, such as M. Osadchyi, V. Chornovil, B. Horyn' and others; reports on the manipulation and embezzlement in the L'viv Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments; the firing of I. Stasiv from her position at the L'viv Polytechnical Institute; and on the severe beating of L. Mazurak, a


Reports the persecution of a few of the remaining Ukrainian Catholic priests in the region; the extra-judicial persecution of I. Hel', A. Volyts'ka, the scholar Malynovs'kyi, M. Osadchyi and his family; V. Chornovil's current employment; H. Dudykevych's efforts to retain the custody of her son; the expulsion of H. Savron from the University of L'viv for refusing to cooperate with the KGB and spy on "politically suspect" people; the KGB questioning of O. Min'ko; the closing of an art exhibition in L'viv; the persecution of the artist and restorer of the L'viv Museum of Ukrainian Art, Petro Linyns'kyi, and the journalist R. Ianushevs'kyi; the harassment of individuals who wished to honor the memory of Ukrainian soldiers; and the attempt to blame Ukrainian "bourgeois nationalists" for the illegal activities (pornography, orgies, etc.) of the children of non-Ukrainian military and party leaders.


Reports that on 7 Nov. 1971 Labins'kyi, a worker at the Khodoriv sugar plant, committed suicide because of political persecution.


498 "Vnesudebnye presledovaniia" [Extra-judicial Persecution]. (R) _KhTS_, No. 28 (1972), p. 21; (E) _CCE_, No. 28 (1972), p. 32.

Reports the dismissals of H. A. Hyd'ha and R. F. Kyrchev from the Institute of Social Sciences, and of M. Dashkevych from the Museum of Ethnography and Art.


Reports that, during the summer of 1973, the authorities expelled a group of students and instructors from the University of L'viv,
because of (1) student intentions to arrange a meeting in memory of T. Shevchenko, (2) student and faculty ties with the publication of the samvydav journal, Postup (Progress), and (3) the circulation of a text discussing the problem of the Russification of Ukrainian culture and education.

**Lytvyn, Iurii**


Briefly notes that a Kiev court sentenced Lytvyn (arrested in late 1974 or early 1975) to four years deprivation of freedom, because of his “anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.”

**Makukha, Vasyl’ and Mykola Beryslavs’kyi**

(2)


Briefly reports on Makukha’s self-immolation on 5 Nov. 1968 in Kiev. Prior to his death, he screamed out “Long live a free Ukraine!”


Briefly describes Makukha’s self-immolation as a protest against the Russification of the Ukraine, and reports Beryslavs’kyi’s attempted self-immolation in Mar. 1969. On 28 May 1969, the latter was sentenced to 2½ years in strict-regime camps.

**Malyshko, A. S.**

(1)

Marchuk, Bohdan


An essay dealing with the role played by Lesia Ukrainka in raising the Ukrainian national consciousness.

Martynenko, Oleksander


507 "Oleksander Martynenko." (U) LZR, p. 177; (E) CP, p. 137.

Provides a brief biographical sketch of Martynenko.

Mashnitskaia, Ekaterina


Two statements on behalf of her husband, I. S. Mashnitskii, and her small son.

Mashnitskii, I. S.

510 "To the Canadian Government, Asking to be Accepted into Canadian Citizenship" (8 Nov. 1974). (R) AS, No. 2074-A, 2 p.

Two appeals on behalf of the members of his family in Vinnytsia, who are Baptist believers.

(2)


Reports that the authorities are preventing the Mashnitskii family from emigrating to Canada.

Masiutko, Mykhailo


Masiutko contrasts articles and speeches that merely disagree with aspects of communist ideology with those that are anti-Soviet (anti-state and seditious) in nature.


Masiutko refutes the conclusions of a philological commission which had “proven” his authorship of several anonymous *samvydav* essays.


Masiutko refutes his alleged authorship of nine *samvydav* documents.

Masiutko asserts his innocence.

519 "Verkhovnomu sudu Ukrains'koi RSR" [To the Supreme Court of the UkrSSR (29 Mar. 1966)]. (U) UI, pp. 111–115.

Masiutko appeals for a review of his sentence by the Supreme Court.

520 "Popravky do protokolu" [Corrections to the Protocol]. (U) UI, pp. 105–111.

Masiutko's corrections and commentaries to the written text of his trial.

521 "Do Plenumu Verkhovnoho sudu URSR" [To the Plenary Assembly of the Supreme Court of the UkrSSR (after 29 Mar. 1966)]. (U) UI, pp. 116–117.

Masiutko asserts his innocence and appeals for a review of his sentence.


Using Engel's and Lenin's concepts of repression as a point of reference, Masiutko outlines the recent arrests in the UkrSSR. He concludes that "one has the impression that the state security agencies in the Ukraine are deliberately ignoring Marxist-Leninist theory and are deliberately harming the construction of a socialist society."


524 "Dzvonarka" [The Woman Who was a Church Warden (before 1967)]. (U) LZR, pp. 193–196.

A short story.


A satirical short story about life on the collective farm.


A short story.

528 “Mykhailo Masiutko.” (U) LZR, pp. 179–181; (E) CP, pp. 138–140.

Provides a brief biographical sketch of Masiutko.

Medvedev, Zhores


Reports that Medvedev was detained and expelled from the city of Kiev in the wake of the IXth International Congress of Gerontologists.


Reports that foreign scholars at the IXth International Congress of Gerontologists condemned the illegal behavior of the authorities in dealing with Medvedev.

Medvid’, Petro


A brief notice that the authorities arrested Medvid’, an 18-year old apprentice fitter, and accused him of hoisting the blue and
yellow flag of the Ukrainian People's Republic (1917–1920) atop
a water tower in the town of Novyi Rozdol during the night of

Mel'nychuk, Taras

(2)
Reports that Mel'nychuk of the Ivano-Frankivs'k Oblast was
sentenced to three years deprivation of freedom for "anti-Soviet
agitation."

Menkush, Iaroslava

(2)
Provides a biographical sketch of Menkush.

Meshko, Oksana

(1)
534 "Holovi Prezydii Verkhovnoi rady URSR tov. O. P. Liash-
kovi" [To the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet
of the UkrSSR, Comrade O. P. Liashko (17 June 1970)]. (U) UV, No. 3 (1970), pp. 21–22; AS, No. 988-C, 1 p.; ELD, pp. 188–189;
A protest against the illegal search of her home and the second
arrest of V. Moroz (1 June 1970).

535 "Do Verkhovnoho Sudu URSR" [To the Supreme Court
of the UkrSSR (after 18 Nov. 1970)]. (U) AS, Nos. 989–993-C, 1
(1971), pp. 76–77; VSh XXIV, 7–8 (1971), pp. 803–804; (E) BVM,
A protest against the trial and sentencing of V. Moroz (17–18 Nov.
1970).

(2)
536 "Pis'ma i zaiavleniia" [Letters and Petitions]. (R) KhTS,
Reports that Meshko sent a letter to the government authorities on 14 Apr. 1974, pleading for the release of her son, O. Serhiienko.


Notes that Meshko met with the prison doctor to discuss her son’s health. Although Serhiienko is suffering from tuberculosis, the doctor asserted that he is healthy.

Misiruk, A. N.

*538 “The Text of a Court Sentence of an ECB Believer by the People’s Court in the City of Odessa” (27 Aug. 1969). (R) AS, No. 833, 5 p.

Moroz, Iakiv


Claiming that he does not understand politics, V. Moroz’s father, a retired collective farmer, asks L. I. Brezhnev to spare his son.

Moroz, Raisa


Raisa Moroz begs the above-mentioned officials to intervene favorably on behalf of Valentyn Moroz, her husband.
Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources


R. Moroz fears that her husband is near death at the Vladimir Prison and asks the writers of the world to intervene on his behalf. On 1 July 1974, Moroz began a hunger strike, demanding transfer to a labor camp.

543 "Vsem dobrym i gumannym liudiam na zemle, Organizatsii 'Mezhdunarodnaia amnistiia,' Mezhdunarodnomu Krasnomu Krestu, PEN-klubu, Prezidentu SShA Fordu, Prem'er-ministru Kanady Triudo, Kantsleru FRG Shmidtu, Glavam vsekh gosudarstv, podderzhivaiushchikh otnosheniiia s SSSR, Vsem gazetam i radiostantsiiam mira" [To All Good and Humane People of the World; to Amnesty International; to the International Red Cross; to the P.E.N. Club; to the President of the U.S., Ford; to the Prime Minister of Canada, Trudeau; to the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic, Schmidt; to the Heads of All States Having Relations with the USSR; and to All the Newspapers and Radio Stations of the World (5 Nov. 1974)]. (R) AS, No. 1948, 2 p.; KhTS, No. 33 (1974), pp. 56–57; (U) ELD, pp. 257–258; VSh XVI, 11–12 (1974), pp. 1175–1176.

An appeal on behalf of V. Moroz.

Moroz, Valentyn

(1)


Condemning the “empire of cogs” and the “procrustean bed of Stalinist standards which the KGB carefully defends,” Moroz asserts that individualism and idealism are the sole catalysts of all human progress.


Moroz advocates a renewal of the Leninist policy of Ukrainianization (a policy of cultural autonomy enjoyed by the UkrSSR in the 1920’s) and calls for a declaration of war against Russian chauvinism in the Ukraine.

547 “Prokurorovi Ukrains’koi RSR” [To the Prosecutor of the UkrSSR (16 May 1968)]. (U) UV, No. 6 (1972), pp. 89–90; ELD, pp. 170–171; (E) UR XX, 3 (1973), p. 86; BVM, p. 149.

Citing Art. 60 of the UCC (which stipulates that individuals conducting an investigation are subject to removal from the case if they have a vested interest in its outcome), Moroz requests the prosecutor to remove the investigative organs of the KGB from his case, since “the content of the Report from the Beria Reservation is directed against violations of legality by the agents of the KGB.”

548 “Holovi KDB pry Radi Ministriv URSR” [To the Head of the KGB at the Council of Ministers of the UkrSSR (1 Aug. 1968)]. (U) UV, No. 6 (1972), p. 90–91; ELD, pp. 171–172; (E) UR XX, 3 (1973), p. 87; BVM, p. 150; RBR, p. 128.


In the above two petitions, Moroz demands the right to receive visits from his family.
Moroz expresses his solidarity "with all those Hellenes who have not capitulated to the dictatorship."

Moroz salutes all Ukrainian jurists on the twentieth anniversary of the ratification of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations.

An analysis of an article by the Belorussian poet, Evdokiia Los.

Concentrating on the Hutsul people of Western Ukraine, Moroz's essay deals with the opposition to Russification in the Ukraine.

Moroz criticizes I. Dziuba's statement of 26 Dec. 1969 (see No. 203) and demands that he renounce it, "in order to neutralize the tremendous harm already inflicted by it." Decrying the devaluation of ideals and the acceptance of "realism", Moroz condemns Dziuba
for refusing to become the symbol of Ukrainian assertiveness and self-confidence, inasmuch as "the Ukraine hungers for those who renounce nothing and make excuses before no one."

555 "Prokurorovi URSR, Pershomu sekretarevi TsK KPU tov. Shelestovi, Holovi KDB pry Radi Ministriv URSR tov. Nikitchenko" [To the Prosecutor of the UkrSSR, to Comrade Shelest, the First Secretary of the CC CPU, and to the Chairman of the KGB at the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, Comrade Nikitchenko (2 May 1970)]. (U) UV, No. 2 (1970), pp. 200–201; ELD, pp. 174–175; (E) BVM, pp. 157–158; RBR, pp. 131–132.

A protest against his harassment by three drunks in the village of Kosmach on Easter Sunday, 1970, and against the KGB search of his apartment on 29 Apr. 1970.

556 "Soniachna chervin'" [Sunny Redness (summer-autumn 1970)]. (U) S XII, 2 (1972), pp. 3–11 (5 poems from the collection); UV, No. 4 (1971), pp. 60–62 (5 poems mentioned above; ELD, pp. 148–159 (all 23 poems); (E) BVM, pp. 129–132 (5 poems mentioned above); UR XIX, 2 (1972), pp. 74–75 (the first 3 poems mentioned above); UH, No. 4 (1971), pp. 62–64 (all 5 poems).

Twenty-three poems from the collection Preliud (Prelude), written during his first and second imprisonment.


An introspective and emotional response to the first day of his second imprisonment.


Moroz states that Soviet Ukrainian society has reached the stage of development where repressions can only "boomerang": "You [the KGB] wanted to intimidate people, but aroused their interest;
you wanted to extinguish the fire, but added fuel. Nothing could have revitalized Ukrainian community life as your repressions . . ."


A prose poem, dedicated to his son on the latter's birthday.


In this letter, written in Vladimir Prison, Moroz briefly describes his improving health and comments on various family matters.

(2)

562 "Valentyn Moroz." (U) LZR, pp. 212–213; (E) CP, pp. 150–151; BVM, p. 139.

Provides a biographical profile of Moroz.


Notes that the authorities released Moroz on 1 Sept. 1969, since they could not prove that he authored the "Report from the Beria Reservation" (see No. 545).


A letter in defense of V. Moroz by seven villagers of Kosmach. They protest the provocatory acts taken by government officials against Moroz on Easter Sunday, 1970 in their village.

565 "Hotuiet'sia shche odna rozprava nad V. Morozom" [Another Vendetta is Being Prepared Against V. Moroz (1970)]. (U)
Provides a brief biography of Moroz, and notes that he was arrested on 1 June 1970 in Ivano-Frankivs'k.

Describes Moroz’s past, his second arrest, and the nature of the books confiscated from him.

Describes the “preventive” measures applied against individuals wishing to attend Moroz’s trial in Ivano-Frankivs'k, and reconstructs (on the basis of oral reports) the proceedings of the trial. The court sentenced him to nine years imprisonment and five years exile.

A brief description of Moroz, his activities, his writings, and his second trial.

Briefly reports that Moroz’s cellmates attacked him and inflicted four knife-wounds (July 1972). He was transferred to the prison hospital in grave condition.
571 "Kratkie soobshcheniia" [News in Brief]. (R) KhTS, No. 27 (1972), in VS, No. 6 (1972), p. 57; (E) CCE, No. 27 (1972), p. 334.

Briefly notes that the KGB interrogated Moroz in Kiev and L'viv in connection with the cases of I. Dziuba and V. Chornovil.


Reports that Moroz is extremely ill and that common criminals mistreat him.


Reports that the camp authorities transferred Moroz to an individual cell, after his cellmates knifed him.


Describes Moroz's hostile prison environment and the first two weeks of his hunger strike (1–15 July 1974).


Reports that Moroz broke off his 145-day hunger strike on 22 Nov. 1974, after the prison administration assured him that they would place him in a cell with other political prisoners. KhTS notes that his physical condition is alarming.


Notes that the English P.E.N. Club elected V. Moroz an honorary member of their organization.

578 "V lageriakh i tiur'makh" [In the Prisons and Camps]. (R) KhTS, No. 35 (1975), pp. 31–32.

Reports that the authorities punished Moroz six weeks after the end of his 145-day hunger strike by sentencing him to 15 days in solitary confinement (4–19 Jan. 1975).

Reports that Moroz is now feeling better, that he is learning English, and that he reads much.

Naidis, David


Briefly reports that the authorities released David Naidis, a student at the Kiev University, from the camps in the autumn of 1968. He was arrested in mid-1967 on charges of printing leaflets on the Jewish question in the USSR.

Nazarenko, Oleksander


Describes Nazarenko's case. With Vasyl' Kondriukov and Valentyn Karpenko, he distributed leaflets calling for resistance to the Russification of Ukrainian culture (Mar.–Apr. 1968). CCE describes the trial of the three and the expulsion of Liudmyla Sheremet'ieva from the Kiev University, because of her friendship with Nazarenko. Nazarenko was sentenced to five years imprisonment in strict-regime camps.

Nedobora, Vladislav


Nedobora finds it tragic that one group of Soviet citizens judges another for no objective reason.
Nekrasov, Viktor


Nekrasov discusses the details of the KGB search of his apartment.

(2) 584 "Extra-judicial Persecution." (E) CHR, No. 3 (1973), p. 23.

Reports that Nekrasov may encounter difficulty in publishing his work in the future.


Briefly notes that on 22 Mar. 1974, Nekrasov was forcibly expelled from Moscow and sent to Kiev, his place of permanent residence.


Nevidomyi, Vasyl' (pseud.)


A collection of seventeen poems.


A two-volume collection of 105 poems.

Nikolaev, Nikolai

(2) *589 "Text of His Court Sentence by the People's Court of
the Volhrads'kyi Region, Odessa Oblast" (22 May 1969). (R) AS, No. 825, 5 p.


A petition on behalf of N. Nikolaev.

**Odessa**

(2)

591 "Politicheskie protsessy (Odessa)" [Political Trials (Odessa)]. (R) KhTS, No. 25 (1972), in VS, No. 4 (1972), pp. 59–60; (E) CCE, No. 25 (1972), pp. 171–172.

Describes the trial of Oleksa Prytyka, Oleksa Riznykiv and N. Strokata, charged under Art. 62 of the UCC (4–19 May 1972). Riznykiv and Strokata renounced their lawyers and pleaded not guilty. The authorities sentenced Prytyka to two years, Riznykiv to five years, and Strokata to four years of strict-regime corrective labor camps.


Reports that the KGB arrested Viacheslav Igrunov (Mar. 1974) and searched the homes of L. Tymchuk, Anatolii Katchuk, Petro Osherovych and others.

**Ogorodnik, Galina**

(1)

594 "To the Canadian Government, Asking that Canadian Citizenship be Granted to Her and Her Family" (9 Nov. 1974). (R) AS, No. 2073-A, 1 p.


Two appeals by a Baptist mother.
Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources

Oliinyk, Anton

(2)

Describes Oliinyk’s life. During the years 1947–1965, he spent most of his time in various Soviet prisons and camps. In 1965 he escaped from a Mordovian concentration camp and made his way to the Ukraine. He was arrested, sentenced and executed in June 1966.

Olyts’ka, Kateryna


Briefly notes the KGB search of Olyts’ka’s home on 14 Jan. 1972.

Orthodox Christians

(1)

A complaint about the Soviet government’s interference in religious matters.

*599 Orthodox Christians of All Russia. “To the Eastern Patriarchs of Jerusalem, Antioch, Constantinople and Others, and to the U.N. Organization” (1 Aug. 1964). (E) PP, pp. 170–177 (abr.).

Deals with religious persecution in the USSR, with specific references to the official harassment of the Pochaiv Monastery and the Chernihiv Convent in the Ukraine.


Describes the persecution of Orthodox Christians in the USSR.


Protests the 26 Nov. 1973 closing of the Bohoiavlens'kyi Church and the government's decision to eventually destroy it.

604 Orthodox Parishioners in Zhytomyr. "'Proshenie' na imia Gerashchenko, Kosygina i Podgornogo, v patriarkhiu [An Appeal to Gerashchenko, to Kosygin, to Podgorny, and to the Patriarch (16 June 1974)]. (R) AS, No. 1894-A, 1 p.

605 Orthodox Parishioners in Zhytomyr. "'Proshenie' na imia Gerashchenko, Patriarkha Pimena, Kosygina i Podgornogo" [An Appeal to Gerashchenko, to Patriarch Pimen, to Kosygin, and to Podgorny (20 July 1974)]. (R) AS, No. 1894-B, 4 p.

Appeals for the restoration of the Bohoiavlens'kyi Church and gives a background history of events leading to its closing.


607 Orthodox Parishioners in Zhytomyr. "'Proshenie' na imia Gerashchenko, Patriarkha Pimena, Kosygina i Podgornogo" [An Appeal to Gerashchenko, to Patriarch Pimen, to Kosygin, and to Podgorny (after 31 July 1974)]. (R) AS, No. 1894-D, 2 p.
608 Orthodox Parishioners in Zhytomyr. "General'nomu sekretariu OON Gospodinu Kurtu Val'dkhaimu, vsem praviteliam zarubezhnykh stran mira i vsem liudi voboi voli" [To the Secretary General of the U.N., Kurt Waldheim, to All Leaders of Foreign Countries of the World, and to All People of Good Will (16 Aug. 1975)]. (R) AS, No. 2261, 2 p.

These documents protest the government's closing of the Bohoiav-lens'kyi Church in Zhytomyr on 26 Nov. 1973, and the persecution of the parishioners.

Osadchyi, Mykhailo

(1)

609 "Vid avtora" [From the Author (1965)]. (U) LZR, p. 226; (E) CP, p. 155.

The foreword to Misiachne pole (Moonlit Field), Osadchyi's first collection of poetry. All copies of this collection (published in L'viv, 1965) were withdrawn and destroyed after Osadchyi's arrest (28 Aug. 1965).


Poems from Misiachne pole.


Osadchyi, a writer, poet, and a former professor at the University of L'viv, recounts his arrest (Aug. 1965), trial, and detention in the concentration camps at Yavas (1966-1968).


A protest against the second arrest of V. Moroz.

(2)

615 “Mykhailo Osadchyi.” (U) LZR, pp. 217-221; (E) CP, pp. 153-155.

Provides a biographical sketch of Osadchyi.


Briefly describes Osadchyi's career as a worker in the L'viv workshop for the deaf and dumb after his release in 1967.

618 Ts., P. “The Persecuted of the Regime” (spring or summer 1968). (U) AS, No. 968, 1 p.; (E) FU, pp. 189-190; CT, pp. 176-178.

Describes the government's continual persecution of Osadchyi after his release.

Briefly describes Osadchyi’s trial (4–5 Sept. 1972). The court sentenced him to seven years in strict-regime camps and three years exile for transmitting his manuscripts abroad.

**Overchuk, Pavlo**


Overchuk describes and protests his treatment in a corrective labor camp near Kiev, where he was sent because of his Baptist religious activities.

**Ozernyi, Mykhailo**


Ozernyi denies any involvement with Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and pseudo-patriotism.


A brief note Ozernyi threw to the courtyard of his Ivano-Frankivs’k prison.


Provides a biographical sketch of Ozernyi.


**Palatnik, Ekaterina**

*625* “Mezhdunarodnomu Krasnomu Krestu, Zheneva, Soiuzu Obshchestv Krasnogo Kresta i Krasnogo Polumesiatza SSSR” [To
the International Red Cross in Geneva and to the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR (15 Aug. 1971)]. (R) *VI*, No. 2 (1971), in *AS*, No. 1085, p. 102.

Asserts that the health of her sister, Raisa Palatnik, is worsening in prison and appeals for help.

**Palatnik, Raisa**


Palatnik asserts that she is on trial simply because she is Jewish, because she became a member of the Soviet Jewish movement, and because she attempted to leave the USSR for Israel.


Describes Palatnik's trial (22–24 June 1971).


Briefly notes that the authorities postponed Palatnik's appeal and transferred her case from Kiev to Odessa, and that the Ukrainian Supreme Court heard F. M. Babelev's appeal (3 Aug. 1971).


Reports that Palatnik left for Israel after her release from a corrective-labor colony. She served a two-year sentence.
Paradzhanov, Sergei

(1)
632 ———, L. Kostenko, I. Drach and Others. "Do TsK KPU i do TsK KPRS" [To the CC CPU and to the CC CPSU (Nov. 1965)]. (U) AS, No. 922, 1 p.; UI, pp. 187-188.

An appeal on behalf of the Ukrainian intellectuals arrested in 1965.

Pastukh, Ostap

(2)

A brief biographical sketch of Pastukh, a teacher of Ukrainian language and literature, who was indicted under Art. 187-1 of the UCC (28 Jan. 1971).

Pavlychko, Dmytro

(1)

Three poems from Pavlychko’s 1958 collection of poetry, Pravda klyche (The Truth Calls), which received an unfavorable reaction in official circles.

Pavuliak, Ia.

(2)

Briefly describes Pavuliak’s expulsion from the University of Chernivtsi for reading excerpts from V. Symonenko’s diary (see No. 909) to his friends in the dormitory.

Pemennik, Gersh

(1)
636 "Zam. gen. sekr. OON g-nu Ral’fu Banch" [To the Assistant Secretary General of the U.N., Ralph Bunche (n.d.)]. (R) I,
A plea for the right to emigrate from the USSR to Israel.

Penson, Boris and V. Chornovil

(1)

A description of the day-to-day conditions in the camps, emphasizing their deleterious effects on the prisoners.

Perm Camps

(1)

An anonymous description of the conditions in the Perm Camps.


The prisoners assert that the countries participating in the conference should demand from the Soviet Union actions "which would demonstrate to the world its good will in living up to the commitments it has undertaken." They conclude: "An amnesty of political prisoners should be among the first of such steps."

A transcript of a clandestine interview held with Soviet political prisoners. The interview dealt with the Soviet isolation of political prisoners, the conditions in the camps, Soviet law, the question of the camps as rehabilitative centers for political prisoners, the relationship between the camp administration and the prisoners, the tactics employed by prisoners to regain their rights, and the aspirations of the prisoners. I. Svitlychnyi, I. Kalynets', I. Kandyba, L. Iagman, S. Gluzman, Z. Antoniuk, Ia. Meshener, Ie. Pryshliak, V. Balakhanov, A. Knokh and B. Shakhverdian participated in this discussion.

(2)

Reports that I. Kalynets’, V. Bukovskii, Z. Antoniuk, I. Kandyba, M. Horbal’, I. Kravtsiv, and M. Iatsyshyn are among the political prisoners in the Perm Camps.

642 “In the Prisons and Camps.” (E) CHR, No. 4 (1973), p. 27.

Reports that I. Shkol’nik and Ie. Sverstiuk are serving sentences in a corrective-labor colony in the Perm region.

643 “O meditsinskom obsluzhivanii v permskikh lageriakh” [About the Medical Facilities in the Perm Camps]. (R) KhTS, No. 30 (1973), pp. 82-83; (E) CCE, No. 30 (1973), pp. 96-97.

Describes the medical care and services, and provides examples of the half-hearted efforts employed by the camp authorities to cure M. Horbal’, Z. Antoniuk, and the Lithuanian, Kurkys.


Lists 34 Ukrainian political prisoners held in Perm Camps VS 389/35 and VS 389/36.

645 “V lageriakh i tiur’makh” [In the Camps and Prisons]. (R) KhTS, No. 35 (1975), pp. 29-31.

Reports the release of T. Mel’nychuk; the arrival of V. Rakets’kyi; the demands and strike initiated by A. Zdrovyi, V. Kalynychenko, Ia. Sutschen’kyi, and M. Bondar; Ie. Sverstiuk’s solitary confinement;
V. Vylezhanyk's interrogation in Kiev; and Iu. Hrodets'kyi's sentence.

646 "In a Perm Camp." (E) CHR, No. 14 (1975), pp. 36–39.

Describes the KGB harassment of V. Pidhorodets'kyi, Z. Antoniuk, Ie. Proniuk, Ie. Pryshliak, M. Diak, and other prisoners.


Reports that 20 prisoners wrote a letter to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, requesting the government to recognize them as political prisoners. Z. Antoniuk, S. Gluzman, I. Kalynets', I. Kandyba, Ie. Pryshliak, and Ie. Proniuk were the Ukrainians who signed this appeal.

Petriienko, Valentyna


Provides a brief biography of Petriienko and a description of her funeral. Petriienko, who died in Kiev on 12 July 1971 at the age of 80, was one of the organizers of the student choir Zhaivoronok (Lark), which played an important role in the national-cultural renaissance in Kiev during the early 1960's.

Petruchenko, Liubov

649 "Prezidentu SShA" [To the President of the United States (16 May 1972)]. (R) BKI, No. 1 (1973), in AS, No. 1673, p. 12.

Petruchenko petitions Nixon to help her in her efforts to visit her husband, A. Murzhenko, who is participating in a hunger strike in prison.

Plakhotniuk, Mykola

A defense of I. Sokul's'kyi, M. Kul'chyns'kyi, and V. Savchenko in the wake of the false accusations published in the press, and an analysis of the wide-spread Russification of Dnipropetrovs'k.

(2)

651 "Repressii na Ukraine" [Repressions in the Ukraine]. (R) KhTS, No. 28 (1972), p. 18; (E) CCE, No. 28 (1972), p. 28.

A brief description of Plakhotniuk's trial (13 Nov. 1972). The court decided to send him to a psychiatric hospital and to sentence him later.


Reports that a psychiatric commission examined Plakhotniuk. The results of this examination, however, are unknown.


Reports that the psychiatric commission diagnosed Plakhotniuk's condition as schizophrenia and sent him to the Dnipropetrovs'k Special Psychiatric Hospital for compulsory treatment.

Pliushch, Leonid

(1)


Pliushch analyzes the censored press and the uncensored samizdat and concludes that the editors of Komsomol'skaia Pravda "will be judged like all the falsifiers, according to the laws of honor." Under those laws, they have "already earned the contempt of all honest people, as the lackeys and false witnesses of our day."


A protest against the unpolicing hooliganism near the courthouse where P. Litvinov's trial was held.


An appeal for Western help in defending human rights in the USSR.


Asserting that "the democratization process began gradually and bit-by-bit to give way to the restoration of Stalinist methods" after Khrushchev's removal, Plushch and the above-mentioned individuals appeal to the participants of the conference to do everything in their power "to prevent the sinister shade of Stalin from darkening our future."


Protests the beginning of new proceedings against Anatolii Marchenko and warns that the authorities may sentence I. Iakhimovich, Viktor Kuznetsov, Ilia Rips, and P. Grigorenko to compulsory treatment in psychiatric hospitals.


A protest against the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia and a declaration of solidarity with the Czechoslovak people.

An appeal for U Thant’s support of the human rights movement in the USSR, asking him to bring the issue of the violations of human rights in the USSR before the U.N. Human Rights Commission.


A protest against the arrest of the religious activist, A. Levitin-Krasnov (12 Sept. 1969).


Describes the trial of G. Altunian and the arrest and searches of other Soviet dissidents.


Describing the trials that took place in Dec. 1969, the Committee lists 63 individuals arrested for political reasons. The Ukrainians listed are: G. Altunian, M. Beryslavs’kyi, O. Bakhtiiarov, I. Hryshchuk, P. Horodets’kyi, B. Kochubievskii, V. Kondriukov, V. Karpenko, A. Levin, A. Nazarenko, V. Ponomarev, I. Sokul’s’kyi, and M. Kul’chyns’kyi.


Describes the nature and aims of the Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights in the USSR.

Contains Pliushch’s prison correspondence with T. Zhitnikova.

(2)


Briefly states that the authorities sent Pliushch to Moscow for a psychiatric examination and suggests that the “diagnosis of the commission of experts has been determined in advance.”


A letter on behalf of Leonid Pliushch.


Briefly reports that a special psychiatric commission found Pliushch “mentally ill.”


Describes Pliushch’s arrest and the Kiev court’s declaration of his “mental incapacity.” The court sent him to a special psychiatric hospital for compulsory treatment.


Reports that the authorities will imprison Pliushch in a special psychiatric hospital, not in an ordinary psychiatric hospital as the Ukrainian Supreme Court had ruled.

Reports that the Ukrainian Supreme Court decided to send Pliushch to the Dnipropetrovsk's Special Psychiatric Hospital (5 July 1973), and describes T. Zhitnikova's meeting with him in late August.


Provides a brief biographical profile of Pliushch and describes his trial (25-29 Jan. 1973) and the three special psychiatric commissions that investigated the state of his mental health.


Describes the hostile environment Pliushch encounters daily in the Dnipropetrovsk's Special Psychiatric Hospital.


Reports that the authorities are subjecting Pliushch to insulin therapy "with the apparent aim of producing insulin shock."


Describes Pliushch's environment and the means employed by doctors and psychiatrists to physically and mentally destroy him.


Reports that Pliushch's health is deteriorating, that he has been placed in a "disturbed" ward with aggressive patients, and that
T. Zhitnikova intends to institute criminal proceedings against the hospital administration.


Reports on the international efforts to free Pliushch.


Describes Pliushch's environment, the medical efforts to make him “confess his guilt,” and the efforts of T. Khodorovich, G. Podolian-skii, Iu. Orlov, M. N. Landa, B. Landa, and T. Zhitnikova to free him. Also notes that on 27 Dec. 1974 the authorities ceased giving him unnecessary injections.


Describes Pliushch's worsening condition, the efforts of the hospital administration to force him to confess his “guilt,” and a dialogue between T. Zhitnikova and Pruss, the administrator of the Dnipropetrovs'k Special Psychiatric Hospital.


Describes Pliushch's treatment at the Dnipropetrovs'k Special Psychiatric Hospital and T. Zhitnikova's efforts to free him.


Briefly notes Pliushch's current medical treatment after his two-year stay in the Dnipropetrovs'k Special Psychiatric Hospital.


Reports the various meetings and demonstrations in defense of Pliushch in the West; T. Zhitnikova's efforts to free Pliushch and to leave the USSR; and the government's approval for Pliushch, Zhitnikova, and their sons to emigrate to Israel.
Pochaiv Monastery

(1)


Protests the suppression, degradation, molestation, ridicule, and assault experienced by the monks at the hands of the authorities.


A collection of 83 documents dealing with the persecution of the monks at the Monastery.

687 "Opisanie sobytii v Pochaevskoi Lavre v nashi dni" [A Description of Recent Events in the Pochaiv Monastery (1963–1966)]. (R) AS, No. 733, 30 p.


Briefly notes that the monks at the monastery sent a petition to Kuroedov, chairman of the Council of Religious Affairs, complaining of the harassment they endure daily.

Pol'ovyi, Omelian

(2)


Briefly notes that the authorities released Pol'ovyi, former UPA commander, on the completion of his 25-year sentence (15 June 1971).

Political Prisoners

(1)

*690 Ukrainian Prisoners in the Camps of the USSR. "An Open Letter to the U.N. Division of Human Rights and to the

Demanding their "right to live under laws that should be recognized by the entire civilized world," the prisoners describe the strikes in Vorkuta and in other camps. They ask for a study of the abuses in the camps and demand that the entire ruling class of the Soviet Union be brought before international justice.


Lists 8 demands dealing with the restoration of the sovereignty of the non-Russian Soviet republics and autonomous regions, and the elimination of special privileges for Russians in these republics and autonomous regions.


A protest against the conditions prevalent in the Mordovian Camps.


A protest against the harsh conditions Soviet political prisoners endure in the camps. The above-mentioned prisoners claim that the authorities diagnose as psychologically unbalanced those individuals who assert their civil rights. In spite of this, they hope to have their just demands met, expecting the U.N. General As-
semblly to initiate an investigation of the Soviet treatment of its political prisoners.


The prisoners provide a list of principles which they feel should become the foundation of a law concerning the status of Soviet political prisoners.

(2)


M. Masiutko, M. Horyn', M. Lutsyk, L. Luk'ianenko, I. Kandyba, D. Kvets'ko, Z. Krasivs'kyi, and V. Diak are the Ukrainian political prisoners listed and described here.


UV estimates that the KGB now holds approximately 1,000 to 1,500 Ukrainian political prisoners in the Mordovian political camps and Vladimir Prison, and that Ukrainians comprise over 50% of all political prisoners in the Mordovian camps. It analyzes the new Soviet rehabilitative work laws (enacted on 31 Nov. 1969) and compares them to the rehabilitative work laws adopted by the UkrSSR in 1925.


Reports on I. Kandyba's persecution by prison authorities after his, M. Horyn's and L. Luk'ianenko's appeal to the U.N. (see No. 298).


Reports that Ukrainian political prisoners in Mordovia were indignant over V. Moroz's second arrest, trial, and sentence. M. Horyn' called for a several-day hunger strike as a sign of protest.


A brief biographical sketch of D. Verkholiak (a member of UPA from 1947–1955), sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment in 1956.

705 “V lageriakh i tiur’makh” [In the Prisons and Camps]. (R) KhTS, No. 27 (1972), in VS, No. 6 (1972), pp. 30–37; (E) CCE, No. 27 (1972), pp. 303–312.


Notes that the authorities confined D. Shumuk, M. Osadchyi, I. Hel’, and I. Lashchuk in the same Mordovian corrective labor colony.


Notes that N. Strokata, N. Svitlychna, I. Stasiv, S. Shabatura, I. Senyk, and D. Husiak are among the prisoners of the women’s section of the Mordovian Corrective Labor Colony No. 3.


Reports that O. Serhiienko’s tuberculosis has not improved, and that Zorian Popadiuk, a former student at the University of L’viv, arrived in the camps. The latter was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the camps and three years exile for possessing Ukrainian samvydav.

709 “V lageriakh i tiur’makh” [In the Prisons and Camps]. (R) KhTS, No. 35 (1975), p. 29.

Reports that V. Lisovy and V. Stus are in the same camp, describes the participants of a hunger strike (30 Oct. 1974), reports that Iurii Mel’nyk was released, after serving three years, and reports that the authorities transferred Raisa Ivanova to the psychiatric barrack of Dubrovlak.

Describes the refusal of N. Strokata, I. Senyk, D. Husiak, S. Shabatura, N. Svitlychna, and I. Stasiv-Kalynets’ to participate in all forced labor activities; the subsequent repressions against them; V. Chornovil’s and Paruir Airikiian’s refusal to participate in camp activities; and describes N. Strokata’s meeting with her husband, S. Karavans’kyi.


Briefly notes that the authorities temporarily transferred I. Hel’, V. Chornovil, and M. Osadchyi to the Ukraine during the winter of 1974–1975 for purposes of interrogation.


Notes that Dehtiarenko, a native of Odessa, is spending his term in Vladimir Prison and that Tovstoniuk was imprisoned in the Cherkasy Oblast in 1970–1973, as was Vasyl’ Bilous in 1972–1973.

Ponomarev, Vladimir and Vladislav Nedobora

(2)


Describes the trial of Nedobora and Ponomarev, accused of slandering the Soviet social and political system (10–11 Mar. 1970).

Popovych, Oksana

(2)

Reports that the authorities arrested Popovych in Ivano-Frankivs'k (early Oct. 1974) for circulating Ukrainian samvydav and for collecting funds in defense of Ukrainian political prisoners.

Pryshliak, Hryhorii, Volodymyr Leoniuk, and Iaroslav Hasiuk


Reports that the authorities released Pryshliak and Leoniuk from the Mordovian camps in the summer of 1971 and Hasiuk in Jan. 1972.

Prytyka, Oleksa


The KGB arrested Prytyka, a physician, in Odessa (9 July 1971) and interrogated his wife, Avdiievs'ka, and others. They indicted him for violating Art. 62 of the UCC.

Raigorodskii, Mark


Reports that a Kiev court sentenced Raigorodskii to two years deprivation of freedom in the camps (10 July 1974). They charged him with violating Art. 187 of the UCC.

Rakets'kyi, Volodymyr

(2) 718 “Sudebnye protsessy na Ukraine (Kiev)” [Trials in the Ukraine (Kiev)]. (R) KhTS, No. 27 (1972), in VS, No. 6 (1972), p. 10; (E) CCE, No. 27 (1972), p. 283.

Briefly describes Rakets'kyi's activities prior to his arrest. A court sentenced him to five years of strict-regime camps for possessing stories and poems classified as “anti-Soviet in nature.”
Released From Prison

(2)


Briefly reports that the authorities released I. Hel', B. Horyn', Ivan Strutyn's'kyi, Myroslava Tershivs'ka, V. Chornovil and V. Moroz in the years 1968–1969.


Repression

(2)


Briefly notes that the authorities tried I. Svitlychnyi, N. Svitlychna, and Ie. Sverstiuk. Svitlychnyi and Sverstiuk were sentenced to seven years deprivation of freedom and to five years exile (Apr. 1973).

Riaboi, Iurii

(1)


Riaboi, a Jew from Odessa, complains about the "loss" of two letters he sent to relatives in Israel through the Soviet Post Office.

723 ———, R. Riaboi, G. Chebotar, I. Gol'shtein, and Boris Dobrovenskii. "Prezidentu SShA g-nu R. Niksonu" [To the President of the United States, Mr. R. Nixon (early 1972)]. (R) BKI, No. 1 (1973), in AS, No. 1673, p. 22 (exc.).

An appeal for help in emigrating to Israel.
Rivne Oblast


The authorities initiated repressions against the inhabitants of the village of Biliatychi following the appearance (Jan. 1970) of hand-written leaflets urging the population to resist Russification. The leaflets carried the signature of an anonymous "Freedom Committee."


The KGB arrested S. F. Veres and H. V. Kalosh in 1970 and accused them of circulating the above-mentioned leaflets. They detained and questioned Mykola Stel'makh, Vasyl' Marko and Kravchuk. They also dismissed half of the faculty of the Biliatychi school for "failure to be vigilant" and transferred the school's principal, Stepan Nohachevs'kyi, to another school district.

Roitburd, Lev

(2) 726 "Sud nad Roitburdom" [The Trial of Roitburd]. (R) KhTS, No. 37 (1975), p. 11.

Reports that a court in Odessa sentenced Roitburd to two years of general-regime camps for resisting a policeman. In Oct. 1972, Roitburd and his family applied to emigrate to Israel.

Romaniuk, Vasyl'


A protest against the second trial and sentencing of V. Moroz (17–18 Nov. 1970).

Romaniuk petitions the Council to help provide Bibles for Christians in the USSR and to establish a commission to investigate the violations of human rights in the USSR. He asserts that he will begin a hunger strike on 1 Aug. 1975, in order to protest these violations.

729 "Ego Sviateishestvu Pavlu VI" [To His Holiness Pope Paul VI (summer 1975)]. (R) AS, No. 2302, 4 p.; (U) S XV, 12 (1975), pp. 74–76; (E) UR XXI, 4 1975, pp. 62–64.

Romaniuk defends Ukrainian women political prisoners, asks for a Bible, chides those who wish to cooperate with the USSR, and petitions the Pope to establish a commission to investigate human rights violations in the USSR. He asserts that he will begin a hunger strike on 1 Aug. 1975.

(2)

730 "Repressii na Ukraine" [Repressions in the Ukraine]. (R) KhTS, No. 28 (1972), p. 19; (E) CCE, No. 28 (1972), p. 29.

Reports that a court sentenced Romaniuk to ten years imprisonment and five years exile.


Notes that Romaniuk is serving his sentence in the Vladimir Prison.


A summary of Nos. 727, 728.

Rubin, V. and Thirty-seven Others

(1)

733 "Uroki sudov nad Roitburdom i Malkinym" [The Lessons of Roitburd’s and Malkin’s Trials (before 20 Oct. 1975)]. (R) AS, No. 2296, 6 p.
A resolution of a meeting of Jewish activists in Moscow in defense of L. Roitburd and A. Malkin, who attempted to emigrate to Israel.

Rudenko, Mykola


Rudenko criticizes the inertia of Soviet society and the conformity of thought. He protests the arrest of A. Tverdokhlebov, a fellow member of the Soviet section of Amnesty International.

Rudych, Nina

(1) 735 “Predsedateliu Soveta Ministrov SSSR t. Kosyginu, Predsedateliu Prezidiuma Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR t. Podgornomu, General’nomu Sekretariu TsK KPSS t. Brezhnevu” [To the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Comrade Kosygin; to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Podgorny; and to the Secretary General of the CC CPSU, Comrade Brezhnev (11 Dec. 1968)]. (R) AS, No. 257, 2 p.

N. Rudych, a Baptist in Chernihiv Oblast, complains about the official persecution of her two sons, Vasyl’ and Volodymyr.

Rusyn, Ivan

(2) 736 “Ivan Rusyn.” (U) LZR, p. 269; (E) CP, p. 161.

Provides a biographical profile of Rusyn.

Rutman, Roman

Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975

Ryvak, Vasyl’

(2)
738 "Za hratamy—chlen pravlinnia Tovarystva kul’turnykh zv’iazkiv z ukraiintsiamy za kordonom" [Behind Bars—A Member of the Executive Board of the Association for Cultural Ties with Ukrainians Abroad (1970)]. (U) UV, No. 1 (1970), pp. 35–37.

Provides a brief biographical sketch of Ryvak. Prior to his arrest on 4 July 1969, he was an economist, who had returned from the U.S. to the USSR during the period of de-Stalinization, and had become one of the founding members of the Association for Cultural Relations with Ukrainians Abroad. In time, he became disillusioned with the excessive Russification, centralization and Ukrainophobia prevalent in the Ukraine.


Reports the arrest of Ryvak, who sent Pravda an article about the linguistic inequality and the forced assimilation of Ukrainians.

Sahaidak, Maksym

(1)

Seven poems, including "Doroha" (The Path), which is dedicated to V. Moroz.


The author questions the wisdom of the trade and economic agreements between the U.S. and the USSR. He believes that these agreements will only strengthen the reactionary nature of the Soviet regime and encourage its expansionist tendencies.

Sakharov, Andrei

(1)

Protests S. Gluzman’s sentence.


A statement in defense of V. Nekrasov and other political prisoners.


A plea in defense of L. Pliushch.


An appeal in behalf of G. P. Vins.


An appeal on behalf of G. P. Vins.


A letter in defense of S. Gluzman.


Asks Brezhnev to intervene and save V. Moroz.

An appeal in defense of L. Pliushch.

752 "V organizatsiiu 'Mezhdunarodnaia Amnestiia,' General'-nomu Sekretariu Martinu Ennalsu i mezhdunarodnoi obshchestvennosti" [To Amnesty International, to Its Secretary General, Martin Ennals, and to World Opinion (1975)]. (R) AS, No. 2129, 1 p.

Sakharov defends Andrei Tverdokhebov and Mykola Rudenko.

Samvydav

(2)


A brief outline of the history of Ukrainian samvydav, which can be divided into three distinct socio-political genres: (1) censored literary works, articles, or memoirs; (2) anonymous articles dealing with social and national problems; and (3) signed analyses of the current situation in the Ukraine from a Marxist-Leninist position.


A review of Ie. Sverstiuk's "Ivan Kotoiarevs'kyi Is Laughing" (see No. 884) and V. Moroz's "Moses and Dathan" (see No. 552).


Lists and describes several anonymous documents, which appeared in 1969 and which Ukrainian dissidents suspect were fabricated by the KGB.


Analyzes two documents: B. Antonenko-Davydovych's article dealing with the letter g (see No. 13) and V. I. Kumpanenko's article dealing with the disappearance of the Ukrainian language from various publishing houses in the UkrSSR (see No. 460).
Samvydav (Documents originating outside the Ukraine, but currently circulating in the UkrSSR)


Vovk, a Ukrainian poet residing in Brazil, speaks highly of contemporary Soviet Ukrainian poets and writers and asserts that there is a need for the establishment of closer ties between Ukrainian artists in the Ukraine and in the diaspora.
Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975

Sapeliak, Stepan, A. I. Turyk, and D. D. Hryn’kiv

(1)

A petition demanding the improvement of the conditions of political prisoners.

Sapozhnikov, Arkadii

(1)

Describes the cat-calls directed against him during a meeting discussing his work record, in light of his desire to emigrate to Israel.

Senyk, Iryna

(1)


(2)

Reports that the authorities arrested Senyk in Oct. 1972.


Briefly notes that an Ivano-Frankivs’k court sentenced Senyk to six years imprisonment and to five years exile.

Seredniak, Liubov

(2)
Reports that the authorities tried Seredniak and S. Gluzman in Kiev (19 Oct. 1972) and sentenced the former to one year imprisonment.

Serhiienko, Oleksander


A eulogy delivered at A. Hors'ka's funeral.


Describes Serhiienko's trial. The court sentenced him to seven years imprisonment and three years exile (June 1972).

771 "V lageriakh i tiur'makh" [In the Prisons and Camps]. (R) KhTS, No. 30 (1973), p. 82; (E) CCE, No. 30 (1973), pp. 94–96.

Reports that a regional court decided to transfer Serhiienko from a camp to the Vladimir Prison in Moscow for three years.

772 "Protsessy proshlykh let (Delo A. Sergienko)" [Trials of the Past (The Case of O. Serhiienko)]. (R) KhTS, No. 38 (1975), pp. 92–93.

Briefly describes Serhiienko's trial and points of indictment.

Sevruk, H.


Briefly states that a diagnostic commission of the Serbskii Institute of Forensic Psychiatry found Sevruk of unsound mind.

Shabatura, Stefaniia

Discussing the recent wave of repressions against Ukrainian intellectuals, the above-mentioned women assert that they are not guilty of a single charge brought against them. They ask for an open trial "with the mandatory participation of a representative of the U.N."

775 "Heneral'nomu Prokurorovi SRSR R. Rudenkovi" [To the Prosecutor General of the USSR, R. A. Rudenko (7 Dec. 1973)].
(U) HZ, pp. 7–9; (E) WV, pp. 1–2.

A protest against the arrests of V. Stus, I. Dziuba, I. Kalynets', I. Svitlychnyi, V. Chornovil, M. Osadchyi, N. Strokata-Karavans'ka, I. Stasiv-Kalynets', Ie. Sverstiuk, and against her own arrest. Shabatura condemns both the courts and the camp administration.

(2)
776 "Sudebnye protsessy na Ukraine (L'vov)" [Trials in the Ukraine (L'viv)]. (R) KhTS, No. 27 (1972, in VS, No. 6 (1972), p. 11; (E) CCE, No. 27 (1972), p. 284.

Briefly notes that the authorities sentenced Shabatura to five years imprisonment and three years exile and Stasiv-Kalynets' to six years imprisonment and three years exile.

777 "Delo Stefanii Shabatury" [The Case of S. Shabatura]. (R) KhTS, No. 28 (1972), p. 24; (E) CCE, No. 28 (1972), p. 35.

Provides a brief biographic profile of Shabatura, who was formerly an artist.

778 "V lageriakh i tiur'makh" [In the Prisons and Camps]. (R) KhTS, No. 30 (1973), p. 84; (E) CCE, No. 30 (1973), p. 98.

Reports that the authorities keep confiscating paints from Shabatura during their periodic searches.

779 "V lageriakh i tiur'makh" [In the Prisons and Camps]. (R) KhTS, No. 32 (1974), p. 44.

Reports that the camp authorities sent Shabatura to an isolator because of her participation in a hunger strike.

780 "V lageriakh i tiur'makh. (Mordovia)" [In the Camps and Prisons. (Mordovia)]. (R) KhTS, No. 38 (1975), p. 51.

Notes that the authorities transferred Shabatura to L'viv for a brief period of time (Oct.–Dec. 1975).
Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources

Shamrai, Zinaida

781 "V TsK KPSS, Otdel administrativnykh organov, A. I. Ivanovu" [To the CC CPSU, to the Dept. of Administrative Organs, and to A. I. Ivanov (30 July 1975). (R) AS, No. 2269, 1 p.

Shamrai requests permission to join her husband, I. G. Grinberg, in Israel.

Shapiro, G. S.

782 "Investigations." (E) CHR, No. 4 (1973), p. 19

An outline of Shapiro's statement protesting the KGB's illegal search of his premises on 19 July 1973. He demands the return of all his confiscated items.

Shchur, Iefrosynia

783 "General'nomu sekretariu OON gospodinu U Tanu" [To the Secretary General of the U.N., U Thant (25 July 1964)]. (R) AS, No. 715, 4 p.; (E) PP, pp. 74-77.

Shchur protests the imprisonment of her son, Anatolii, a monk at the Pochaiv Monastery.

Shevchenko Day (22 May)

784 Sixty-four Citizens of Kiev. "Heneral'nomu sekretarevi Tsk KPRS t. Brezhnievu, Pershomu sekretarevi TsK KPU t. Shelestu, Ministriov okhorony hromads'koho poriadku t. Holovchenkovi" [To the Secretary General of the CC CPSU, Comrade Brezhnev; to the First Secretary of the CC CPU Comrade Shelest; and to Comrade Holovchenko, the Minister for Public Order (23 May 1967)]. (U) AS, No. 961, 2 p.; UV, No. 2 (1970), pp. 166-168.

The appeal demands that the members of the militia who attacked the citizens commemorating Shevchenko Day be punished; that the militia publicly apologize to the people they attacked; and that, in the future, the authorities guarantee the safety of the people at the monument.

Describes the demonstrations at the Shevchenko monument in 1968 and 1969, and the attempts of the authorities to prevent them. R. Motruk (1968) and many university students (1969) were the victims of extra-judicial persecution following these demonstrations.


Reports on the harassment of the participants of the 1970 Shevchenko Day demonstration in Kiev and the arrest of A. Lupynis, who read his anti-chauvinistic poems (see Nos. 488–489) at the Shevchenko monument.


Briefly reports on the 22 May 1972 Shevchenko Day in Kiev, when the authorities decided to stop all attempts to honor the poet's memory. The KGB detained over 50 people and sentenced a few to 15 days imprisonment for "resistance to authority."

Shevchuk, Anatolii


A short story.


790 "Uvecheri" [At Night (1967)]. (U) LZR, pp. 279–282.

A short story.

A short story.

792 "Anatolii Shevchuk." (U) LZR, pp. 271–272; (E) CP, pp. 162–163.

Provides a brief biographical sketch of Shevchuk.

793 "Z vidhukiv pro tvory Shevchuka" [From Comments on the Works of Shevchuk]. (U) LZR, pp. 272–273; (E) CP, p. 163.


Reports that the authorities granted F. Shkol'nik (I. Shkol'nik's wife) permission to leave the USSR.

795 "Vinnitsa." (R) KhTS, No. 27 (1972), in VS, No. 6 (1972), p. 22; (E) CCE, No. 27 (1972), p. 297.

Reports that the authorities arrested Shkol'nik in the beginning of July 1972 and accused him of holding anti-Soviet conversations at work and among friends.


Briefly notes that a military tribunal in Vinnytsia sentenced I. Shkol'nik to ten years imprisonment for "treason" and anti-Soviet propaganda. The court accused him of spying for Israel.


Briefly reports that the Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court reviewed Shkol'nik's case. It confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence from ten to seven years of imprisonment in a strict-regime camp (3 July 1973).
Shmurak, Semen

(1)


Shmurak asserts that, despite all difficulties, he will never renounce the Torah nor his desire to emigrate to Israel.

Shtern, Mykhailo

(1)


Asserting his innocence, Shtern defends the Ukrainian language in wake of the prosecutor's Ukrainophobic remarks.

(2)


Provides a biographical profile of Shtern, a Jewish doctor from Vinnytsia, and a description of his trial. Because he attempted to emigrate to Israel, the court sentenced him to eight years imprisonment in the camps.


Briefly notes that the Ukrainian Supreme Court examined and rejected Shtern's appeal for release (25 Mar. 1975).

Shtern Family

(1)


Appeals on behalf of M. Shtern.

Shtil'man, Leonid


An appeal for permission to emigrate to Israel.

806 "Iz pis'ma Leonida Shtil'mana A. Luntsu" [From L. Shtil'man's Letter to A. Lunts (25 July 1975)]. (R) AS, No. 2267, 3 p.

Shtil'man discusses the efforts of his friends to emigrate to Israel.

Shukhevych, Iurii

807 "Holovi Prezydii Verkhovnoi Rady URSR, D. Korotchenkovoi" [To the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the UkrSSR, D. Korotchenko (1 July 1967)]. (U) UPRV, pp. 47-53; VSh XXI, 3 (1968), pp. 387-391; (R) AS, No. 154, 5 p.; (E) RV, pp. 236-239; UR XV, 1 (1968), pp. 40-44; UQ XXV, 3 (1968), pp. 206-211.

Having spent 19 of his 34 years in prison, Shukhevych fears that, in a few months' time, the KGB will fabricate a new case, in order to sentence him for the third time.


Briefly notes that the authorities released Shukhevych in Oct. 1968.

Briefly states that the KGB arrested Shukhevych and accused him of violating Art. 70 of the RCC. They, however, did not discover any evidence linking him to other Ukrainian cases.


The authorities sentenced Shukhevych to ten years imprisonment and five years exile and confiscated his memoirs of his previous 20-year imprisonment.


Describes Shukhevych’s arrest and trial in 1958, when K. Hals’kyi, a KGB major notorious for his brutality and Ukrainophobia, interrogated him.

Shumuk, Danylo


A reprint of a samvydav collection of memoirs, dealing with the years 1943–1970. Shumuk, a former member of the Communist Party of Western Ukraine, spent eight years in Polish prisons. In 1943, he joined UPA and took an active part in its activities in Volyn’. In 1945, the Soviet authorities arrested him and sentenced him to death, but later commuted his sentence to a 20-year prison term. After his release and rehabilitation in 1955, Shumuk wrote the first volume of his memoirs. In 1957, the KGB rearrested him and sentenced him to ten years imprisonment. After his release in 1967, he wrote the second volume of his memoirs, completing it in 1970.


A protest against Soviet efforts to portray Soviet political prisoners as “vicious criminals.”
Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources 155


Shumuk renounces his Soviet citizenship for the third time.


Shumuk describes his first meeting with his defense attorney, who refused to defend him because the former, in his memoirs, disrespectfully spoke of Lenin and the October Revolution.

816 “K Komissii po zashchite prav cheloveka pri OON” [To the Human Rights Commission of the UN (1975)]. (R) KhTS, No. 36 (1975), pp. 62–63 (exc.).

Shumuk requests the commission's help in leaving the USSR.

(2)


Briefly describes Shumuk's trial (5–7 July 1972). The court sentenced him to ten years imprisonment and five years exile, for writing his memoirs, for circulating articles by M. Djilas and I. Dziuba, for making anti-Soviet statements, and for writing a letter to I. Svitlychnyi, judged to be a “programmatic document.”


Briefly notes that Shumuk arrived at the Potma Camp (Mordovian ASSR).

819 “Delo D. Shumuka” [The Case of D. Shumuk]. (R) KhTS, No. 28 (1972), pp. 22–23; (E) CCE, No. 28 (1972), pp. 32–33.

Provides a biographical profile of Shumuk and describes his trial.

Reports that Shumuk sent a message to the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet renouncing his Soviet citizenship (see No. 814).

Skochok, Pavlo


Criticizing an article which slandered I. Dziuba, the authors assert that "common sense says that the creativity of the writer and the criticism by a publicist should be judged by its objective contents . . . ."

Skrebets, Olia


Briefly describes Skrebets, who in 1971 announced that she would leave the CPSU on religious grounds and as a protest against the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The authorities quickly diagnosed her condition as the "initial stage of schizophrenia."

Slinin, Aleksander


Reports that a Kharkiv court sentenced Slinin to three years of general-regime camps in 1974. In March 1973, Slinin applied for an exit visa to Israel.
Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources

Smal’tsiuha, Slavko (pseud.)

(1)
825 “Poet na prodazh, vzhe ostannii” [A Poet for Sale, Already the Last One (n.d.)]. (U) UV, No. 3 (1970), pp. 59–64 (abr.); VSh XXIV, 10 (1971), pp. 1151–1155 (abr.).

A sharp attack on M. Kholodnyi’s open letter to N. Matviienko (see No. 412).

Sokolov, Viktor

(1)

Sokolov, a resident of Moscow, defends L. Pliushch.

Sokul’s’kyi, Ivan

(1)

A collection of poems.


(2)

A brief biographical profile of Sokul’s’kyi. The Dnipropetrovs’k KGB had been investigating him for approximately half a year.

Soroka, Mykhailo

(1)
Soroka recounts his arrests in 1949 and 1952, and his experiences in Soviet concentration camps. Most notably, he describes the 1954 camp uprising in the Kingir Settlement of Kazakhstan.

(2)

Soroka’s obituary, as it appeared in samizdat.

Soroka, Stepan

(1)

Soroka, accused of attempting to assassinate N. S. Khrushchev in 1957, claims his innocence and asks the Politburo to release him.

833 “Rasskaz o poseshchenii 35-go lageria delegatsiei ‘ukrainskoi obschestvennosti’” [The Story of the Visit of a Delegation of the Ukrainian Public to the 35th Camp (July 1975)]. (R) AS, No. 2409, 5 p.; KhTS, No. 38 (1975), pp. 54–55 (exc.).

A summary of the delegation’s discussion of the assassination of Iaroslav Halan (1949). Soroka asserts that Stalin actually killed him, not the OUN.

(2)

A summary of No. 832.

Stadnychenko, Anna

(2)

Describes Stadnychenko’s indignant reaction after her superiors forbade her to use the Ukrainian language in compiling technical
information, the subsequent reprimand from the local party organs, and her dismissal in Sept. 1971. Her superiors subsequently reinstated her, but did not withdraw the reprimand.

Stankevych, Zoia

(1)

836 “Perepiska s sudebnymi organami i prokuraturoi” (Correspondence with Legal Organs and the Prosecutor’s Office (1964)]. (R) AS, No. 718, pp. 1–6.

Legal documents dealing with the case of A. Stankevych, her brother.

837 “V Verkhovnyi sud USSR” [To the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR (1964)]. (R) AS, No. 718, pp. 6–7; (E) PP, pp. 77–79.

Requests a review of A. Stankevych’s sentence.

838 “General’nomu Prokuroru SSSR Rudenko” [To the Prosecutor General of the USSR, Rudenko (1964)]. (R) AS, No. 718, pp. 8–9.

Protests the arrest of A. Stankevych.


Describes the persecution of the monks at Pochaiv Monastery.

Starosol’s’kyi, Liubomyr and Roman Kolopach

(2)


Reports that Starosol’s’kyi and Kolopach, not quite 18 years of age, raised two blue and yellow flags of the Ukrainian People's Republic (1917–1920) in the village of Stebnyk, L’viv Oblast. On 19 Feb. 1973, a court sentenced them to two and three years imprisonment, respectively.
841 "V lageriakh i tiur'makh" [In the Camps and Prisons]. (R) *KhTS*, No. 35 (1975), p. 28.

Reports that the authorities released Starosol's'kyi in 1974.

**Stasiv-Kalynets', Iryna**

(1)


A protest against the arrest of V. Moroz (1 June 1970).

843 "Predsedateliu Soveta Ministrov SSSR Kosyginu A. N., Ministerstvo vnutrennikh del SSSR, Ministerstvo zdravokhranennia SSSR, Predsedateliu komiteta Obshchestva Krasnogo Kresta" [To the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, A. N. Kosygin; to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR; to the Ministry of Health of the USSR; and to the Chairman of the Red Cross (after 18 Nov. 1970)]. (R) *UV*, No. 6 (1972), pp. 108-109; *ELD*, p. 239; (E) *BVM*, p. 224.

Stasiv-Kalynets' requests immediate government intervention on behalf of the seriously ill V. Moroz, held in Vladimir Prison.


A protest against the second trial and sentencing of V. Moroz (17-18 Nov. 1970).

845 ———, S. Shabatura, N. Svitlychna-Shumuk, N. Strokata-Karavans'ka, and D. Husiak. "V Komitet zashchity prav cheloveka

The above-mentioned women refuse all forms of forced and compulsory labor as a protest against laws which permit the degradation of human dignity and the punishment of children because of the actions of their mothers in the prison camps.

(2)


Briefly notes that the camp authorities transferred Stasiv-Kalynets' to a hospital because of an unspecified and undiagnosed illness.

Stefanov, Iurii

(1)


A poem.

Stel'makh, Bohdan

(1)


Strokata, Nina

(1)


An appeal in behalf of S. Karavans'kyi, petitioning Stel'makh to investigate her husband's arbitrary arrest.

*850 "To Camp Commandant Citizen Korol'kov" (27 Dec. 1966). (R) AS, No. 949, 1 p.; (U) LZR, p. 170; (E) RV, p. 188; CP, p. 221.
Strokata requests the authorities to execute S. Karavans'kyi in order "to terminate his long torture and his continuous conflicts with the administration."


Strokata objects to the current Soviet interpretation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and declares her intention to begin a hunger strike on 10 Dec. 1973, in order to protest against "all restrictions and the persecution of thought."


Describes the government's harassment of N. Strokata, a microbiologist at the Odessa Medical Institute. The authorities advised her to divorce her husband.


An outline of a newspaper article, accusing Strokata of having known of her husband's anti-Soviet activities, of maintaining contact with him, and of "encouraging his activity by her conduct."


Briefly notes Strokata's arrest by the Odessa KGB (8 Dec. 1971). The authorities accused her of violating Art. 62 of the UCC.

855 "V lageriakh i tiur'makh" [In the Camps and Prisons]. (R) KhTS, No. 30 (1973), p. 84; (E) CCE, No. 30 (1973), p. 98.

Reports that the camp authorities refused to permit Strokata to meet L. Tymchuk.

856 "V lageriakh i tiur'makh" [In the Camps and Prisons]. (R) KhTS, No. 32 (1974), p. 43.
Describes the half-hearted efforts on the part of the camp medical authorities to treat Strokata's breast cancer.


Briefly notes that the American Society of Microbiologists elected Strokata a member of their association. She is the first member of that society from the UkrSSR.


Reports that Strokata completed her sentence on 6 Dec. 1975 and that she has been released.

Stus, Vasyl'


Protests against an article which slandered V. Chornovil and S. Karavans'kyi.


Stus defends I. Dziuba against Dmyterko’s attacks in a recent newspaper article. Stus asserts that Dmyterko’s position is not a revolutionary socialist one, but merely a reactionary one.


Ten poems.

A protest against the second arrest of V. Moroz (1 June 1970).


Stus protests the KGB search of Zakharchenko's apartment and the arrest of Ivan Suk, an instructor at the Donets'k Medical Institute.


Stus' first collection of poetry. Withdrawn from the printers and destroyed, it subsequently circulated clandestinely in the Ukraine.


A poem in memory of A. Hors'ka.


Stus' point-by-point refutation of his indictment.


Condemning the KGB and the various individuals who collaborated with this “chauvinistic and anti-Ukrainian” organization, Stus claims that the trials of Ukrainian intellectuals in 1972–1973 are analogous to the show trials of the 1930's. He claims that these trials condemned not only the intellectuals involved, but human thought and humanism itself.
Primary Sources and Soviet Secondary Sources


A letter in defense of V. Chornovil, who was beaten and tortured during his transfer from a Mordovian camp to L'viv.


Contains five poems dedicated to A. Hors'ka.


Briefly notes that, since the beginning of May 1972, the authorities confined Stus at the Pavlov Psychiatric Hospital in Kiev, and A. Lupynis and Leonid Beloborodov at the Dnipropetrovs'k Special Psychiatric Hospital. The authorities arrested Beloborodov and H. I. Benders'kyi as they attempted to sail a boat across the Black Sea to Turkey.


Briefly reports that doctors examined Stus at the Pavlov Psychiatric Hospital (6–23 May 1972). Their diagnosis: “the character displays certain psychopathic traits, but is of sound mind.”


Briefly describes Stus' trial (31 Aug.–7 Sept. 1972). The court sentenced him to five years imprisonment and three years exile for attempting to write an article about the poet P. Tychyna (1891–1967), for criticizing the non-publication of young Ukrainian writers, for telling two anti-Soviet jokes, and for the fact that
Ukrainian émigrés in Belgium published an anthology of his poetry.


Reports that the camp authorities consistently refuse to excuse Stus from physical labor, even though he has been suffering from an ulcer for the past ten years.


Reports that several unknown camp inmates beat and wounded Stus on 16 July 1975. At the end of July, he was placed in the camp infirmary.


A summary of "Ia obviniaiu" [I Accuse] (see No. 867).


Briefly notes that, during the fall of 1975, the authorities transferred Stus to the Ukraine for interrogation.

Suk, Ivan

(2)


Reports on Suk's interest in the development of Ukrainian culture and his subsequent arrest in June 1970.

Supeniuk, Mykola

(2)


Briefly notes that a court found Supeniuk, an illiterate collective farmer, guilty of "organizing a mob of people . . . . with the object

Suslens'kyi, Iakiv

\[2\]

Briefly notes that Suslens'kyi was transferred to Vladimir Prison and was placed in a strict-regime environment for six months.

Sverstiuk, Ievhen

\[1\]


An essay on the neo-classical poet Mykola Zerov (1890–1941).


An analysis of the works of I. Kotliarevs'kyi (1769–1838), the first to use the vernacular in Ukrainian literature. Sverstiuk stresses Kotliarevs'kyi's influence upon the 19th century renaissance of Ukrainian culture.


An essay written in honor of the Ukrainian women who acted heroically in the past and who are presently exploited in Soviet society.


Sverstiuk's oration at Hors'ka's funeral.


Sverstiuk discusses some of the most important ideas found in O. Honchar's *Sobor* (see No. 273.).


A scenario for a literary-musical evening in memory of the poet and writer, Ivan Franko (1856–1916).

889 “Ostannia sl'oza” [The Last Tear (before 1972)]. (U) *ShMU*, pp. 86–96; *VSh* XXVI, 3 (1973), pp. 231–237.

An analysis of T. Schevchenko's last poems. Sverstiuk challenges the “primitive rationalism” of Shevchenko scholarship in the Ukraine, which “veils the soul of his poetry with a compilation of exterior associations of a sociological nature and thus neutralizes its power.”


An essay celebrating the idealistic and romantic approach to life.

891 “Chym hlybshe v zemliu, tym vyshche v nebo” [The Deeper into the Ground, the Higher into the Sky (n.d.)]. (U) *VSh* XXVI, 6 (1973), pp. 568–578.

An essay concerning the individual's response to art.


Sverstiuk's concluding statement at his trial.

In Oct. 1970 Sverstiuk was at the point of losing his job as executive secretary of the *Ukrainian Botanic Journal*. *UV* states that "no one doubts that the attempted repressive measures in regard to Ie. Sverstiuk and I. Svitlychnyi have been brought about solely by their active participation in Ukrainian cultural activities."


Briefly describes Sverstiuk’s trial (16–24 Apr. 1973). He was sentenced to seven years in strict-regime camps and five years of exile.

**Svitlychna, Nadiia**

895 “Prezydii XXIII z’izdu KPRS” [To the Presidium of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU (1 Apr. 1966)]. (U) *AS*, No. 936, 1 p.; *UI*, pp. 190–191.

Svitlychna requests an explanation for the KGB confinement of her brother, I. Svitlychnyi.

896 “Zav. iurydychnoiu konsul’tatsiieiu m. Kieva i Prokurorovi URSR” [To the Director of Kiev Legal Aid Office and to the Prosecutor of the UkrSSR (Spring 1966)]. (U) *AS*, No. 940, 1 p.; *UI*, pp. 188–190.

Svitlychna accuses her brother’s defense lawyer of being “nothing more than the prosecutor’s assistant.”


Svitlychna states that such documents as the Constitution of the USSR and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights conflict with the actual laws of the Soviet Union and merely “camouflage the real essence of those laws.” She asserts that the declaration is “a provocative document of international scope, which may serve as a trap for the credulous.” Subsequently, she declares she will start a hunger strike on 10 Dec. 1973.
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Briefly notes that the authorities returned the son of Svitlychna and D. Shumuk to his relatives, instead of placing him in a state orphanage.


Reports that the Kiev Oblast Court sentenced Svitlychna to four years imprisonment and exile (23–24 Mar. 1973).

Svitlychnyi, Ivan


Ukrainian intellectuals used the text of Svitlychnyi’s speech as an introduction to a samvydav collection of Symonenko’s poetry.

901 “Do spravy L. Luk’ianenko ta inshykh” [In Regard to L. Luk’ianenko’s Case and Other Cases (Oct.–Dec. 1966)]. (U) UIur, pp. 23–24; AS, No. 905, 2 p.; (E) FU, pp. 31–32.

An introduction to the cases of L. Luk’ianenko, S. Virun, and I. Kandyba, tried in May 1961.


Briefly notes the L’viv KGB’s surveillance of Svitlychnyi during his visit to Western Ukraine in July 1968.


Briefly describes the searches of the homes of I. Svitlychnyi and N. Karaziia, and of N. Svitlychna’s place of work (28 Mar. 1969).

Reports that the chief of the district militia summoned Svitlychnyi and threatened to punish him for “parasitism” (Oct. 1970).


Describes Svitlychnyi’s trial and reports that the court sentenced him to seven years imprisonment and five years exile.


Briefly notes that the authorities sent Svitlychnyi from Kiev to a Perm labor colony (Nov. 1973).


Reports that the authorities classified Svitlychnyi “an invalid of the 3rd category.”

908  "V lageriakh i tiur’makh. Permskie lageria" [In the Camps and Prisons. The Perm Camps],  (R) KhTS, No. 36 (1975), p. 22.

Briefly notes that Svitlychnyi is presently held in the Perm camps.

Symonenko, Vasyl’


Contains 16 poems which the authorities banned or censored.
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(2)

911 “Pam’iat’i Vasyl’ Symonenko” [In Memory of Vasyl’ Symonenko (n.d.)]. (U) BCh, p. 275.

An anonymous poem eulogizing Symonenko.

912 “Rik nespokiinooho sontsia” [The Year of the Restless Sun (n.d.)]. (U) BCh, pp. 276–277.

An anonymous poem in memory of Symonenko.


Describes the “unofficial” commemorative days held in honor of Symonenko, from Dec. 1963–Dec. 1965.

Taniuk, Les’

(1)


A criticism of the low standards prevalent in the contemporary Ukrainian theater.

Tel’nova, R. P.

(2)


Describes Tel’nova’s defacing of a monument of T. H. Shevchenko and the subsequent public outcry.

Ternopil’ Oblast

(2)

Briefly notes that the authorities tried L. Horokhov's'kyi and M. Symonchuk in 1969 for distributing samvydav materials and sentenced them to four years imprisonment for "hooliganism."


Briefly notes the arrests of Ia. Skyba, M. Horbal', I. Balan.

**Tverdokhlebov, Andrei**


A protest against L. Pliushch's treatment at the hospital, which "has the worst reputation of the institutions of its type."

**Tymchuk, Leonid**


Tymchuk, a sailor from Odessa, disagrees with Chakovskii's analysis of the trial of Iu. Galanskov and A. Ginzburg.


Describes the KGB search of Tymchuk's apartment on 16 May 1974.


Briefly notes that Tymchuk discovered an eavesdropping device in his apartment.

Describes Tymchuk’s trial (30 Dec. 1975) in Odessa. The court convicted him of engaging in hooliganism and sentenced him to a year of corrective labor (without confinement), confiscating 20% of his wages.

**Ukrainian Artists’ Union**

(1)

923 “Excerpt from the Ukrainian Artists’ Union Meeting—Monuments Section” (Apr. 1964): (U) AS, No. 910, 2 p.

**Ukrainian Catholic Church**

(1)


A description of the persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Western Ukraine.


An appeal by Ukrainian Catholics in the city of Stryi, L'viv Oblast, for an assignment of a church for their religious use and for an end to their religious discrimination.


Briefly describes the searches of the homes of ten priests in the L'viv Oblast (18 Oct. 1968), the arrests of Rev. P. Horodets'kyi and Bishop V. Velychkovs'kyi, the conference of West Ukrainian Orthodox priests at Pochaiv in 1968, and the searches of the homes of many Uniate priests in Western Ukraine.

Describes the persecution of Ukrainian Catholics in the years 1968–1969.

**Ukrainian Language**

(1)


Briefly describes the conference dealing with the current status of the Ukrainian language, held in Kiev on 11–15 Feb. 1963. In light of the language policy of the Stalinist past, this conference agreed that the Ukrainian language should be employed in all public offices and institutions of the UkrSSR and that Ukrainian schools should be established in areas of the USSR where sizeable Ukrainian populations reside.


In protest to the policy of language assimilation, ten Ukrainians propose the implementation of Lenin’s testament regarding the use of the Ukrainian language in all institutions of the republic. They also call for a restoration of the Ukrainian institutions eliminated during the Stalinist period and for the creation of new ones in those areas of the Soviet Union where many Ukrainians reside.


An appeal, requesting parents to demand that the teachers use the Ukrainian language in Ukrainian schools.

931 “Zabuvaite ukrains’ku movu! Kredo zapekloho internationalista” [Forget the Ukrainian Language! The Credo of an
Two variants of an anonymously written poem dealing with assimilation.


A protest against the use of the Russian language in the nursery schools and kindergartens of Kiev.

933 “Pro stanovoshche ukrains’koi movy v Kryms’komu Pedinstytuti” [About the Position of the Ukrainian Language at the Crimean Pedagogical Institute (27 June 1969)]. (U), UV, No. 6 (1972), pp. 73–78.


An analysis of Ukrainian language instruction in the schools of Kiev.


This essay challenges the view that Ukrainians have two “native languages” (Russian and Ukrainian) and discusses the secondary status of the Ukrainian language in the UkrSSR.


Describes several articles in the Soviet press dealing with the results of the last Soviet census (1970). Between 1959 and 1970, the number of non-Russians who declared Russian as their native language increased. UV states that “for the first time and quite frankly, it is acknowledged that this is not a spontaneous process,
but regulated by the party" and that this process "is openly called 'assimilation'."

**Ukrainian National Front (The Ukraine)**

(1)  

The statutes of the UNF, an association of individuals "who are waging a struggle for a free and independent Ukraine."

(2)  


Describes the activities, the arrests and trials of the members of the UNF, who considered themselves the direct heirs of the OUN. Their program, however, emphasized propaganda, rather than violence or seizure of power.

**Ukrainian Writers' Union**

(1)  

Contains the protocols of the Fifth Conference of the Ukrainian Writers' Union (16–19 Nov. 1966). During this conference, many writers criticized the low quality of Ukrainian literature and the progressive Russification of the literary establishment in the UkrSSR.
Ukrains’kyi Visnyk (The Ukrainian Herald)


The editors of UV state that they will endeavor to “present information, without generalizations, on the violations of the freedom of speech and other democratic freedoms which are guaranteed by the constitution, on judicial and extra-judicial repression in the Ukraine, on the violations of sovereignty (instances of chauvinism and Ukrainophobia), on attempts to misinform the public, on the condition of Ukrainian political prisoners in prisons and labor camps, on various acts of protest, etc.” UV asserts that it is not an anti-Soviet or anti-communist publication: “It is entirely legal and constitutional in its content and task.”


UV reacts favorably to the above-mentioned appeal (see No. 657), which lists various forms of repression in the RSFSR.


Discusses specific problems confronting UV, especially in the area of content selection.


The editorial welcomes the appearance of the CCE, but asserts that it “arbitrarily lays claim to some sort of supra-national or all-union character, although, to all intents and purposes, it is a publication of Russian and, to some extent, Jewish circles.” It states that this arbitrarily-laid claim “fails to provide an accurate idea of the current situation in the Soviet Union.”

In a tone which differs strikingly from the more conciliatory one of the preceding editorials, the editors of UV, Nos. 7–8 declare that "no force can kill the free word of an unvanquished nation," despite the extensive government repressions and the two-year silence of their journal. Their political position will henceforth take on an "unyielding anti-colonial direction" and they will attempt to unite "all the democratic anti-colonial groups in the Ukraine" around their journal. The editors urge their readers to actively participate in the "struggle for national liberation and democracy by circulating clandestine materials."


A brief review of UV.

Union of Ukrainian Youth of Galicia


Describes the trial and sentences of D. Hryn’kiv, M. Motriuk, I. Shovkovyi, D. Demydov, and R. Chuprei, members of the Union of Ukrainian Youth of Galicia, "an anti-Soviet organization struggling for the realization of an independent Ukraine." At their meetings, the Union members allegedly read "nationalistic" books and sang "nationalistic" songs.

Uzhhorod


Reports that, at the time of the elections to the Supreme Soviet at the end of 1970 in Uzhhorod, unknown individuals circulated
leaflets, calling on people not to vote for the official candidate. Also describes an organization of youths of high officials in L’viv, whose statutes and almanac are “imbued with ideas of a fascist nature.”


Reports that, in the spring of 1974, the authorities dismissed Vilmos Kovács, the editor-in-chief of the Hungarian publishing house Karpaty, and András Benedek, an associate editor, because of an article they published in the Hungarian press. Kovács and Benedek are presently unemployed.

Verkholiak, Dmytro


Provides a brief biographical sketch of Verkholiak, a former member of the UPA, who was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment in 1956.

Vinarov, Iakov


Vinarov requests that the above-mentioned officials help him emigrate to Israel by countermanding the Kiev OVIR’s refusal to issue him an exit visa.


Vinarov protests the efforts of the Soviet government to prevent him from emigrating to Israel.

Briefly notes that a Kiev court sentenced Vinarov to three years of camps. He applied for an exit visa to Israel and was arrested on 5 June 1975.

Vinhranovs'kyi, Mykola

954  "Iz zbirky 'Tak! Ie narod!'” [From the collection Tak! Ie narod! (n.d.)]. (U) SVIII, 9 (1968), pp. 41–43.

Includes the four poems excluded from Vinhranovs'kyi's collection of poetry, published in 1964: “Tak! Ie narod” (Yes! There is a Nation), "Shevchenko," “U lastiviachykh hnizdakh khmar” (In the Swallow Nests of Clouds) and “Mova” (Language).

Vins, G. P.


A poem.


Vins' prison memoirs.


Vins protests the arrest of his mother, Lidiia Vins, on 1 Dec. 1970, for her religious activities.
*961 "Transcript of the Trial of Kriuchkov and Vins in Moscow" (29–30 Nov. 1966). (R) AS, No. 795, 57 p. (abr.).


*964 "Summons Sent to G. P. Vins by the Kiev Procuracy to Appear Voluntarily on 21 Aug. 1974 or Else Be Taken by the Militia" (17 Aug. 1974). (R) AS, No. 1923-A, 1 p.


Reports the end of the preliminary investigation concerning the prosecution of G. P. Vins and the efforts of the Vins Family, A. Sakharov, G. Podiapolskii, S. Kovalev, and T. Velikanova to defend him.


Reports that the authorities sentenced Vins to five years imprisonment and five years exile, and confiscated his property. They charged him with infringing upon the rights of citizens, using the pretext of performing religious rites.


Briefly notes that the authorities allowed Vins to serve his sentence in Yakitia.
**Vins Family**


Protests the persecution of Baptist believers in the USSR, as well as the directives issued by the government-controlled All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists in Moscow. AS, No. 515 provides a list of 200 ECB prisoners, while S provides a list of the Ukrainian ECB prisoners.


Protests the trial of religious believers in Brest on the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.


Protests the arrest of G. P. Vins.


Protests the arrest of G. P. Vins.


Protests the arrest of G. P. Vins.

An appeal on behalf of G. P. Vins.


The petition expresses concern about G. P. Vins' state of health at a Kiev prison hospital.


L. Vins asks Amnesty International to send an observer to the forthcoming trial of her son, G. P. Vins.


An appeal on behalf of G. P. Vins.


An appeal for the formation of a commission to defend G. P. Vins during his trial.


L. Vins protests the nine-month imprisonment of her son while he was awaiting trial.


States that the Vins Family is seeking legal counsel abroad in order to defend G. P. Vins.


L. Vins seeks Voss' assistance in procuring the services of Alf Haerem, a Norwegian lawyer, to defend her husband.


Virun, Stepan

(1)


Virun complains about the KGB fabrications at his trial.

Vlasiuk, Mariia

(2)


Describes the efforts of the authorities to take away Vlasiuk’s two children from her, because of her religious convictions.

Voitovych, Mariia

(1)

990 “Holovi verkhovnoho sudu URSR” [To the Head of the Supreme Court of the UkrSSR (5 Dec. 1970)]. (U) *UV*, No. 6
Protests the second trial and sentencing of V. Moroz.

Vorobiov, Mykola

(1)


Poems from a samvydad collection.


Vylehzhanyn, Volodymyr

(2)


Describes Vylehzhanyn's trial (Sept. 1974). The court sentenced him to four years deprivation of freedom for “anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.”

Vyshhorod

(1)


A description of the poor housing in Vyshhorod, the workers' “unofficial initiatives” to remedy the situation, and the unfavorable reaction of the local government officials. The residents ask for the release of one of the leaders of the workers' delegation.

(2)


Describes the demonstration protesting the poor housing in Vyshhorod.
Women Political Prisoners

(1)


Describes the living conditions in the camps, the Soviet propaganda directed against Ukrainian émigrés, and the uprisings in the Vorkuta (1953), Noril'sk (1955) and Kengir (1954) camps.

*997 Ukrainian Women Political Prisoners. "To the President of P.E.N. International, Heinrich Böll, the President of the World Federation of Medical Workers, the Permanent Representative of VFIR at the U.N., Trade Union Organizations, and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies" (Dec. 1973). (E) WV, p. 6.

A New Year's greeting to those individuals and organizations who assert the sanctity of human life.


A New Year's greeting to their unimprisoned friends.

(2)


Briefly notes that the authorities sent I. Stasiv-Kalynets' and S. Shabatura to a penal camp in Mordovia.

1000 "V lageriakh i tiur'makh" [In the Camps and Prisons]. (R) KhTS, No. 30 (1973), p. 84; (E) CCE, No. 30 (1973), pp. 97–98.

Notes that N. Strokata-Karavans'ka, N. Svitlychna, S. Shabatura, and I. Stasiv-Kalynets' are in Dubrovlag, in the Mordovian ASSR.


Notes that the authorities have imprisoned D. Husiak, M. Pal'chak, N. Strokata, I. Senyk, S. Shabatura, I. Stasiv-Kalynets', and N. Svitlychna in the Mordovian camps.
188 Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975


Reports that I. Svitlychna, I. Stasiv-Kalynets’, N. Strokata, and S. Shabatura asked the camp administration to transfer the money they earned in the camp to a fund for the victims of the Chilean junta. The authorities refused this request.


Reports that the camp authorities punished I. Senyk, N. Svitlychna, N. Strokata, I. Stasiv-Kalynets’ and S. Shabatura because they petitioned the government to classify them as political prisoners.


Reports the hunger strike carried out by Ukrainian women political prisoners in Dec. 1973.

Zakharchenko, Vasyl’


The authorities dismissed Zakharchenko from his position as editor of the newspaper Molod’ Cherkashchyny (The Youth of Cherkashchyny) for saying something harsh to a KGB agent assigned to him.

Zalyvakha, Panas

1006 “Do Ivana Svitlychnoho” [To Ivan Svitlychnyi (n.d.)]. (U) LZR, pp. 78–79; (E) CP, pp. 126–127.

1007 “Do V. Kushnira ta inshykh khudozhnykiv” [To V. Kushnir and Other Artists (Oct. 1966)]. (U) LZR, pp. 69–71; VSh XXI, 2 (1968), pp. 225–226; (E) CP, pp. 119–120.
1008 “Do Ivana Svitlychnoho” [To Ivan Svitlychnyi (Oct. 1966)]. (U) LZR, p. 71; VSh XXI, 2 (1968), p. 227; (E) CP, p. 120.

1009 “Do A. Hors’koi” [To Alla Hors’ka (20 Nov. 1966)]. (U) LZR, pp. 72–76; (E) CP, pp. 121–124.

1010 “Z lysta do N. Svitlychnoi” [From a letter to N. Svitlychna (12 Dec. 1966)]. (U) LZR, pp. 72–76 (exc.); (E) CP, pp. 121–124 (exc.).


Letters written during Zalyvakha’s imprisonment in the Yavas Camps, Mordovian ASSR.


Asserting his innocence, Zalyvakha demands an immediate review of his case, his return to the UkrSSR, the abolition of forced labor, and that criminal prosecution “be instituted against the real culprits—the chauvinists.”


A biographical sketch of Zalyvakha.


Contains many reproductions of Zalyvakha’s art.

Zaryts’ka, Kateryna

1015 “Politzaikiuchennye i ssyl’nye (Zarytskaia, Katerina; Odarka Gusiak; Galina Didyk)” [Political Prisoners and Exiles
Briefly notes that the authorities transferred these three women, former members of UPA and organizers of the underground Red Cross, to a strict-regime labor camp (Spring, 1969) to serve the remainder of their terms, after spending 20 years in Vladimir Prison.

Briefly notes that the authorities, in Oct. 1972, released Zaryts'ka.

**Zdorovets', Tat'iana**

Briefly notes that the authorities released Zelenchuk (Nov. 1971) and Serbenchuk (31 Mar. 1972).

**Zheltonozhko, G. D. and N. T. Troshchenko**

Describes the trial of two Evangelical-Baptist believers from Nikolaiv.
Zhitnikova, Tat'iana

(1)

Zhitnikova protests a psychiatric commissions' decision which declared her husband, Leonid Pliushch, insane.


A request to institute criminal proceedings against the medical personnel of the Dnipropetrovs'k Special Psychiatric Hospital for their deliberate medical mistreatment of L. Pliushch.

*1022 "To the Chief of the Medical Department of the UkrSSR MVD" (Dec. 1974). (R) AS, No. 2058, 2 p.

Zhitnikova demands news on the condition of her husband.


Zhitnikova doubts the reliability of the psychiatric diagnosis of her husband.

*1024 "To the Medical Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs" (9 Apr. 1975). (E) CHR, No. 15 (1975), pp. 8–9.

Zhitnikova protests the new diagnosis of L. Pliushch's condition: "chronic schizophrenia with paranoid forms." She demands that the medical unit stop the administration of neuroleptics to her husband and transfer him from Dnipropetrovs'k to another hospital.

*1025 "To the International Committee of Mathematicians in Defense of Leonid Pliushch" (23 Apr. 1975). (R) AS, No. 2127, 3 p. (exc.).


Letters in defense of L. Pliushch.

The authorities barred Zhitnikova, a methodologist in the Dept. of Preschool Institutions at the Ministry of Education of the UkrSSR, from lecturing, citing "lack of confidence," despite the fact that she had been lecturing for 12 years.

1028 "Investigations." (E) CHR, No. 3 (1973), p. 15.

Reports that, in Aug. 1973 KGB officials conducted a search of T. Zhitnikova’s apartment.


Describes the second search of Zhitnikova’s apartment (Aug. 1973).


Describes the KGB’s search of Zhitnikova’s apartment on 16–17 Jan. 1974.


Briefly notes that the administration of the Dnipropetrovs’k Special Psychiatric Hospital permitted T. Zhitnikova to see L. Pliushch and that she intends to institute criminal proceedings against the hospital administration.

1032 "Polozhenie Leonida Pliushcha" [Leonid Pliushch’s Condition]. (R) KhTS, No. 35 (1975), p. 3.

Describes Zhitnikova’s attempt to discuss the plight of her husband with the Dnipropetrovs’k Oblast prosecutor.

Zhurba, M. G. and P. M. Zhurba

The court brief deprives M. G. and P. M. Zhurba of the parental custody of their two children, because of their religious beliefs.

Zhytomyr Oblast


The KGB suspects Iurii Veremiichuk, an engineer at the Ukrainian civil aviation administration, of being "unreliable" because he speaks Ukrainian off-duty and has "undesirable" friends.


The authorities confiscated Karp Iavor's entire library, because several books contained an ex-libris with the inscription "Shche ne vmerla Ukraina" (The Ukraine Has Not Yet Died).


Reports that the authorities closed an Orthodox Church in Zhytomyr and describes the protest letter of the parishioners to the Secretary General of the U.N.


Reports that the parishioners of the Orthodox Church of Zhytomyr witnessed their church bursting into flames.

Zvarychevs'ka, Myroslava

1938 "Myroslava Zvarychevs'ka." (U) LZR, p. 80; (E) CP, pp. 130–131.

A brief biographical profile of Zvarychevs'ka.

Zynchenko, Anatolii

Reports that the KGB arrested Zynchenko, an engineer from Kharkiv, for attempting to emigrate to West Germany and describes the KGB harassment of his family.

Zynchenko

(1)
*1040 "To All Christian Mothers" (22 Mar. 1970). (R) AS, No. 848, 2 p.


Two letters regarding her son, Volodymyr, who was sent to a labor camp in 1969 because of his religious convictions.
Select Secondary Works
Memoirs of Former Soviet Dissidents


Memoirs of a former student at the University of L'viv, who describes contemporary Jewish-Ukrainian relations.


Kleiner's autobiography. It portrays dissident life in Kiev during the 1960's.


Kirk interviews Palatnik, now living in Jerusalem.

Describes the KGB's anti-Semitic provocation at the Shevchenko Memorial and the indignant reaction of the Ukrainian audience.


Radygin's prison memoirs. He notes that it is difficult not to meet Ukrainians in the Mordovian prison camps.


Rosnians'ka, a Tolstoyian, reminisces about the spiritual aspect of her life in the USSR prior to her emigration to Israel.


Shifrin's prison memoirs.

History and Politics

Select Secondary Works


1060 Barton, Paul. " Strikes in the Russian Camps," _Dissent III_, 2 (1956), pp. 137–142. Describes the strikes at the Vorkuta (1953 and 1955), Noril'sk (1953), Karaganda (1953), Kurgan (1954) camps, and the work stoppage at the Tachet camp (1955). The author asserts that the Ukrainians "constitute one of the best organized groups among the political prisoners and that they are the main instigators of these strikes and work-stoppages."


The report condemns the policy of Russification prevalent in the UkrSSR.


See No. 1071.


A survey of communist nationalities policies from the prerevolutionary period to the present.


An analysis of the divergent views of the CPSU in regard to the Soviet nationalities policy (before and during the 50th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, 21–22 Dec. 1972), the assimilation of the various Soviet nationalities and their absorption into a single “Soviet people.”
Select Secondary Works

  Describes the 1972–1973 arrests and trials in the Ukraine.


  Describes President Derek Bok's invitation of V. Moroz to lecture at Harvard University during the 1975–1976 academic year.


  See No. 32.

  Reports Chornovil's release and the forthcoming English-language publication of The Chornovil Papers.


  Describes the Czechoslovak influence on the Ukraine prior to and during 1968 and describes the background of the Ukrainian involvement in Soviet-Czechoslovak relations during 1968–1969.

A brief survey of the contemporary Ukrainian dissident movement.


Kolasky, a Canadian exchange student at the University of Kiev from Sept. 1963 to Aug. 1965, describes the emergence of the Ukrainian opposition to Russification during his stay in the UkrSSR.


Describes the 1972 arrests in the UkrSSR and the current Soviet nationalities policy on the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union.


Describes V. Moroz's weak physical condition after his 4-month hunger strike.


Describes and analyzes the ideological positions of Ivan Dziuba and Valentyn Moroz.

A description of the origins of the Ukrainian dissident movement in the early 1960's, emphasizing the several links between intellectual life in the Ukraine in the 1920's and in the 1960's.


Also see No. 940.


Deals with psychiatric abuse, especially in political cases, its occurrence in the Soviet Union, and the West's reaction to it.


An analysis and discussion of the nationality resolutions of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU (1961).


A broad survey of the Soviet nationalities policy. The author asserts that the nationalism of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR has grown and intensified since 1917.


A brief survey of the constitutional and legal restraints on dissent in the USSR, from the November Revolution to the present.


A sociological study of the Ukrainian dissident movement.


A brief survey of Soviet economic and social mobilization policies, demographic issues, the self-assertion of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR, and the official response to it.


A general but concise survey of dissent in the USSR.


An analysis of Soviet nationalities policies, as reflected in the structure and composition of the CPSU.


A brief analysis of the trial of the members of the Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Party (1961).


Describes the heritage of Babi Yar in the Soviet Union, R. Palatnik's plight, the Ukrainian and Jewish struggle against Russification and anti-Semitism, and the Jewish movement for emigration to Israel.

Describes the student unrest at the University of Kiev during Nov.–Dec. 1964.


See Nos. 183, 184.


Describes the trial of V. Moroz (see Nos. 567, 568).


A brief survey of Soviet policy toward the Ukraine from 1917 to the present.


A description of the 1972 arrests in the Ukraine.
Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955–1975


An analysis of No. 892.


A concise survey of the socio-economic and political structure and history of the UkrSSR.


A brief survey of the Ukrainian dissident movement and its literature.

1144 Women’s Association for the Defense of the Four Freedoms of Ukraine, comps. “A Partial List of Ukrainian Women


A brief biographical profile of Moroz.

Religion


A survey of the current Soviet notions of religion.


A brief history of the Council, an organization established in 1964 to defend individuals imprisoned because of their religious convictions.


Describes the government’s attempts to restrict the use of the Orthodox Monastery at Pochaiv (Western Ukraine) and the government’s intentions to build a museum of atheism on the monastery’s premises.


Analyzes Soviet law and its implications for organized religion in the USSR.
Select Secondary Works


Demography and Geography


1167 ———. “Iak hovoriat’ i shcho vydaiut’ na pivdni URSR?” [What Language is Spoken and What is Published in the Southern Part of the UkrSSR?]. (U) S IV, 9 (1964), pp. 87–93.


An examination of how the 1970 census was conducted, what questions were asked of the population, and what kinds of studies are planned through correlations of the data collected.


Select Secondary Works


Also see Nos. 1101, 1102.

Ukrainian-Jewish Relations


Replies to I. Kleiner’s remarks (see No. 1187).


Education, Publishing, and Communications Policy


Kupchynsky analyzes the 873 books projected to be published in the Ukrainian language in 1974 (in the UkrSSR). In 1973, 1,029 books were published in the Ukrainian language, while in 1970, 1,668 books were published in the Ukrainian language.


Literature


Describes the poetry of Lina Kostenko, Mykola Vinhranovs'kyi, Ivan Drach, Ievhen Hutsalo, and Vitalii Korotych.


A brief survey of developments in Ukrainian literature during the decade following Stalin's death.

1210  ———. "Do suchasnoi literaturnoi sytuatsii na Ukraini" [About the Current Literary Situation in the Ukraine]. (U) S XIII, 7-8 (1973), pp. 97-111.


   Describes the oppressive literary situation in wake of the 1966 arrests in the UkrSSR.


   An analysis of the poetry of L. Kostenko, I. Drach, M. Vinhranovs'kyi, V. Korotych, Ie. Hutsalo, M. Klymenko, M. Synhaivs’kyi, and V. Pidpalyi.


   Describes the young “generation of the 'sixties,” I. Drach, M. Vinhranovs'kyi, V. Korotych, M. Synhaivs'kyi, Ie. Hutsalo, L. Kostenko, and their official censure.

Select Secondary Works

Describes the influence of the poets of the 'sixties and surveys the Ukrainian literary scene from 1964.


Describes and analyzes the works of the “generation of the 'sixties.'


An analysis of No. 909.


Describes the post-1956 literary and cultural thaw in the UkrSSR.


Economics


1232 ———. “Some Economic Aspects of Relations Among the Soviet Republics,” EMSU, pp. 50-120.


The People's Republic of China and Dissent in the UkrSSR


Addenda

Primary Sources

Bondar, Mykola

(1)
1238 "Prokuroru SSSR, Predsedateliu Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR, Prokuroru USSR, Predsedateliu Verkhovnogo Suda USSR, Chlenukorrespondentu AN SSSR Strogovichu M." [To the Prosecutor of the USSR, to the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR, to the Prosecutor of the UkrSSR, to the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the UkrSSR, and to M. Strogovich, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1 Nov. 1971)]. (R) AS, No. 509, 7 p.

Claiming that he was tried for his opinions and thoughts and not for any actual crimes, Bondar states that he will initiate a hunger strike from 7 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1971.

Dovgan, S. A.

1239 "Ego Sviateishestvu, Sviateishemu Patriarkhu Moskovskomu i vseia Rusi Aleksei" [To His Holiness, to the Sacred Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, Aleksei (6 Jan. 1967)]. (R) AS, No. 121, 3 p.

Written from a prison in the Ukraine, Dovgan pleads for the reopening of monasteries and seminaries in the USSR.

Gluzman, Semen

(1)
1240 ——— and Two Others. "V Komitet prav cheloveka, Akademiku A. D. Sakharovu. Rasshirennaiia sudebno-psikhia-

An unofficial professional opinion about Gen. Grigorenko's sanity by three Soviet psychiatrists. They find him to be of sound mind.

Pliushch, Leonid


An essay on personal morality. Pliushch believes that ultimately good will triumph over evil.

Tymchuk, Leonid

(1)

1242 “V Verkhovnyi sud SSSR, v Politbiuro Tsk KPSS, v Prezidium Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR” [To the Supreme Court of the USSR, to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (28 Feb. 1968)]. (R) AS, No. 34, 2 p.

Tymchuk demands a review of the trials of A. Siniavskii, Iu. Daniel, Iu. Galanskov, A. Ginzburg and others. He also asks for the realization of the right to freedom of expression and a free press in the USSR.
Appendix
From the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR

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 system; 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 for 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 during 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 Which Discredit the Soviet State and Social System. Systematic verbal dissemination of deliberately false fabrications which discredit the Soviet state and social system, as well as the production or circulation in written, printed, or any other form of works of similar content, are punishable by imprisonment 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.
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