

**UKRAINIAN
POLITICAL
PRISONERS
IN
THE
SOVIET UNION**

UKRAINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS
in the Soviet Union



Levko Lukyanenko
1978

УКРАЇНСЬКІ ПОЛІТИЧНІ В'ЯЗНІ В СОВЕТЬСЬКОМУ СОЮЗІ

БІОГРАФІЧНА ЛІСТА

опрацьована

Українською Центральною Інформаційною Службою

Передмова Валентина Мороза

ЛІГА

**Видання
Ліги Визволення України
і
Дослідного Інституту Студіюм
Торонто
1979**

U K R A I N I A N P O L I T I C A L P R I S O N E R S I N T H E S O V I E T U N I O N

A BIOGRAPHICAL LIST

**Compiled by the
Ukrainian Central Information Service**

**Preface by
Valentyn Moroz**

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**Published by the
Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine
and
Studium Research Institute, Inc.
Toronto
1 9 7 9**

**Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine
PUBLICATIONS
Political Affairs Series
No. 29**

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**Copies are available from the
Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine
140 Bathurst Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada, M5V 2R3**



On the 50-th Anniversary
of the
ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS

This Work Is Dedicated to

Y U R I Y S H U K H E V Y C H
AND COUNTLESS OTHER PATRIOTS OF UKRAINE
WHO SUFFER IN PRISONS AND THOSE WHO FELL
IN AN UNEQUAL STRUGGLE FOR
LIBERTY AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE
OF UKRAINE

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P R E F A C E

I am sorting facts in my mind, so turbulent and chaotic, in the past two weeks. There is a little more order down at the bottom for there they have lain year after year, monotonous and grey. Captivity has the ability to turn everything grey. People in prisons are hungry for colour. And in the long journey over many years — flashes, flashes of faces, flashes that will never be wiped from memory.

First, Mykhaylo Soroka — a knight of iron, radiated STRENGTH and inspired others. I had the good fortune to have spent a month with him and in that month I was finally formed. The last strokes were drawn in me by Mykhaylo Soroka.¹

This was a small camp in Mordovia, No. 17, flung far into the forests. In rainy weather, automobiles could not reach it. Sometimes, this was to our benefit. Beside us, in the camp of criminals there was a dairy farm. In the Muscovite system, especially in the muddy season, everything drags for weeks, but milk does not understand politics and goes sour in a day. They had to sell the milk to us although that was against the law. Later a KGB agent came and forbade it.

It was summertime and between the barbed wires in the "forbidden zone" we mowed hay, and close by, behind the fence, a fir grove loomed darkly. The hardest time in the punishment cell is when you smell the fragrance of mown hay. It is very dangerous to look out of the window at the forest, at the meadows, at Freedom. Then unconsciously the armour slips from the soul and every touch is extremely painful. One must maintain the armour because the prisoner breaks down most often when he finds himself NAKED IN THE SNOWS.

The KGB know what they are doing when they take the prisoners from Mordovia to Ukraine and carry them through the Carpathian mountains. I was given the opportunity several times but I refused.

Mykhaylo Soroka...¹ He is not in this list nor are many others. Someday we will carve on granite a great list and at the head of it there shall be Kalnysheskyi², the first Ukrainian who spent twenty-five years in captivity in that big and senseless land which was named the Tsardom of Ham by our prominent polemicist. I speak of those who will never be included in the list, together with the living, in order to remind us: Let us hurry.

There behind the barbed wire and in the forests beyond the Baikal is the Ukrainian mind, Ukrainian poetry, Ukrainian art. The regime's calcu-

¹ Mykhaylo Soroka (1911-1971), a leading member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, was incarcerated for several decades and was murdered in a concentration camp.

² Petro Kalnyshesky (1690-1803), the last leader of the Zaporozhian Sich, was incarcerated at the Solovetskie Islands until the age of 111. He refused to apply for, or accept amnesty.

lation rests exactly on this — to kill the creative potential of Kalynets, Sverstyuk, Rudenko by the many years of imprisonment. The variation occurs also when the BODY leaves the prison but the spiritual potential remains there, behind the wires. This is called "to release" but not "to free".

Let us accustom the West (and let us accustom ourselves!) to the HOLY UNREST, to the feeling of guilt that beats against the heart and says: have we really done everything in order that Plakhotnyuk would not spend seven years in a psychiatric torture chamber, in order that the remainder of the sentence given to Shukhevych FOR NOTHING be cancelled.

There was a time when leaders of the West signed agreements with Moscow WITHOUT READING them. Those were some sort of absurd races: who will sign an agreement with the Kremlin faster and would boast about it to the electors. It is considered that to sign an agreement with Moscow means to be a good politician.

Times have changed. Now it is Moscow which seeks the opportunity to demonstrate again and again that her relations with the West are developing well. In a five-polar world, where four poles (USA, Europe, Japan and China) are clasping hands ever tighter, Moscow is faced by a threatening apparition of ISOLATION.

Those four are already on the boat which is leaving the port and the strip of water between the side of the boat and the shore widens. Moscow is making a desperate attempt to jump aboard the boat and will give away much in order to realize this opportunity. There, on the horizon of the imperial perspective, Death with a Scythe gradually appears. And in the Kremlin they feel keenly the breath of the graveyard winds.

A Ukrainian woman from the United States wrote a sincere letter (I receive many such these days) and the most interesting phrase in it was: "My husband said, 'They'll never let Moroz go'." The stereotype imposed by Moscow was very strong: INSIDE no one believed that the Muscovite wall could be breached. Yet, it was BREACHED. And the attempts are naive to explain the matter thus that Moscow "got rid of unwanted people". The KGB would never have let me go, if it DID NOT HAVE TO.

Moscow is now a bankrupt who wants to sell its agitational goods at any price. And the one who has the stubbornness to maintain his own, may bargain out a great deal. So let us create such an atmosphere that the world know: it is impossible to engage in discussions with Moscow without consulting us. The Jews have achieved this — must we always be worse than they?

Let us raise before the world the most timely slogan for Ukrainians today which was expressed at the youth manifestation in New York on May 12:

"Moroz Today, Shukhevych Tomorrow!"

Valentyn Moroz

May, 1979.

INTRODUCTION

The present-day martyrdom of the Ukrainian people probably does not have an equal in modern history. Ukraine numbers over 45 million inhabitants; it has suffered under Soviet-Russian and communist oppression since 1920, when Ukraine was overrun and occupied by the armed forces of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. In the past 60 years the Ukrainian people lost over ten million of its inhabitants as the result of planned genocide, artificial famine, mass execution, the Soviet terror in the Second World War, forced exile, and Russification.

However the Ukrainian people have continuously waged a national liberation struggle aimed at the destruction of the Russian colonial and racist rule toward the re-establishment of national independence. Witnesses to this struggle are the Soviet-Russian prisons, concentration camps, psychiatric institutions and remote places of exile which since the early 1920's have been overfilled with Ukrainian political prisoners of both sexes, of all ages, from all Ukrainian provinces, of various religious beliefs, cultural and occupational backgrounds. Under Stalin, this army of prisoners-slaves reached many millions. Today it is smaller but nevertheless still numbering into the hundreds of thousands.

Since the 1940's the main national liberation force in Ukraine has been the revolutionary underground Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) led by Stepan Bandera till 1959 and by Yaroslav Stetsko at this time. Its military arm in the 1940's and early 1950's was the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) with its Commander-in-chief Gen. Roman Shukhevych-Chuprynka. Both formations had hundreds of thousands of members and millions of sympathizers. No wonder then, that the majority of Ukrainian prisoners in the USSR are members or sympathizers of the OUN-UPA in particular, and people with nationalist convictions in general.

Year after year, new documents from Ukraine reach the West, attesting to the continuity and deep roots of the Ukrainian movement endeavoring to liberate Ukraine from Russian domination and re-establish a Ukrainian national state with a democratic system based on human rights and freedoms. The so-called "Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic" is neither a state nor inde-

pendent, simply a puppet regime and a form of Russian-Communist colonial and imperial rule. The documents are printed and disseminated clandestinely; their authors are known but the documents cannot be circulated publicly. Through the abundance of this source material, we are in a position to establish and describe the individuals active in the Ukrainian national movement. Members of this movement include active participants in the organized liberation struggle and a wide stratum of Ukrainian patriots who were not directly connected with it but were active in socio-cultural areas considered hostile by the Russian imperialists.

In this publication we list close to 400 Ukrainian political prisoners about whom information has been gathered during the last several years on the basis of hundreds of documents, materials, fragmentary news and even family correspondence. It is of course impossible to produce a comprehensive bibliography of the sources. The list was prepared without any pre-conceived plan of selection, except that the persons involved were Ukrainians, and are or have been until recently political prisoners in the USSR. The cut-off date in the compilation of the list was January 31, 1979. Ukrainian political prisoners who are known to have died are not included. Also excluded were former political prisoners, whose terms of imprisonments or exile are definitely known to have terminated some time ago. Numerous Ukrainian political prisoners whom we know only by name but lack any other data on them have been excluded. Finally, the list does not include known political prisoners from Ukraine of non-Ukrainian nationality, who were not associated with the Ukrainian national movement but does include those who are in some way connected with it.

The list includes people, who according to common Western terminology are called "political prisoners"; people imprisoned and persecuted for their opposing views and activities, disapproval of or hostility toward the political system presently existing in Ukraine, or — more properly — in the USSR, of which Ukraine is a part. We are in a position to state on the basis of the non-selective and random nature of compilation that the given list represents a cross-section of the hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian political prisoners today.

This list indicates, if such information was available, the age, place of birth or of residence, education, occupation, reasons for persecution, dates and place of arrest, date, place and the kind of court proceedings, and the article of the criminal code involved,

term of sentence, place of imprisonment or exile, names and addresses of the next of kin and other details.

The analysis of the list reveals some very important facts about the Ukrainian national liberation movement, its history, its participants and its political and ideological contents.

With respect to age there are data for 224 persons. The oldest Ukrainian political prisoner, Zenon Kaleniuk, was born in 1887. He may be considered an honorary dean of steadfast believers in Christ and in the undeniable rights of Ukraine to a free and independent national existence. There are other prisoners in their eighties. 6% are 70 years of age or older. To keep so many elderly people imprisoned for political reasons is in itself a crime of the Russian racist government crying out for justice to the world public opinion. Persons in their sixties compose another 8%, while more than one third of the prisoners are in their fifties. Over 28% are people born in the 1930's, that is, they became active in the Ukrainian movement after the Second World War. Approximately 17% were born in the 1940's, which means, they became active in the movement in the late fifties, sixties and seventies. Over 7% are persons born in the 1950's and some of them became political prisoners as minors. The youngest political prisoner, arrested at the age of 14, was Yuriy Shukhevych, son of the late Commander-in-chief of the UPA. Those born in the sixties all became politically active as minors. In summary, Ukrainians in every age group, from teenagers to senior citizens have become political prisoners in the Russian slave empire.

The question of the place of permanent residence or region of origin is very important, for it will show the areas in which the national movement is active. We have such information for 243 persons on the list. The greatest numbers of these are from the Lviv oblast (province) 53 persons (22%). The Kiev oblast with 33 persons is in second (14%), followed by the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast (31-13%), the Volhynia region (21-9%), Ternopil oblast (10-4%), Dnipropetrovsk oblast (8-3½%), Uzhhorod oblast (7-3%), Odessa, Vinnytsia, Donetsk and Chernivtsi oblasts (each 6 or 2½%), Kharkiv (5-2%), Chernyiv and Cherkassy oblasts (each 4 or 1½% each, Crimea and Voroshylovgrad oblasts (3 each or 1%), Zaporizhzhya, Kherson, Poltava, Mykolayiv, Luhansk, Sumy, Zhytomyr oblast (1 or ½%), RSFSR (5-2%), and Poland (1 or ½%).

It is revealed that a great number of the national activists are concentrated in a few oblasts (5 oblasts: 148 or 63%). But

on the other hand there are national activists in almost all the oblasts. These statistics show that the national movement is evident in all parts of Ukraine. The widespread myth that the Ukrainian national movement is a restricted "Galician" phenomenon is disproved, because the three "Galician" oblasts (Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil) accounts for only 39% or 94 persons. Even when we speak about "Western Ukraine" as a center of this movement (i.e. the three above mentined oblasts plus Volhynia, Uzhorod and Chernivtsi) it constitutes barely a majority — 128 persons or 53%. In other words, Western Ukraine provides a little more than half of all national activists. Thus the Ukrainian national movement is equally a West-Ukrainian and an East-Ukrainian phenomenon.

With regards to education, profession or occupation of the political prisoners, we have information about 156 persons, but data can be deduced for many more on the basis of their sentences. In general, we find that people with higher education are strongly represented, since such persons are most visible to the eyes of the totalitarian authorities. Yet it is difficult to destroy such people outright, as often happens with activists from the ranks of the less educated sectors of society. Among the highly educated political prisoners the largest groups are composed of teachers, engineers, artists, writers and poets, journalists, physicians, lawyers, linguists, scholars, but we also have a geologist, a bibliographer, a professor of medicine, a drafting instructor, a mathematician, a psychiatrist, a sculptor, an archeologist, a composer, literary critics.

Altogether 113 persons are identified as having higher education. All of them come from the milieu called the spiritual and cultural elite of a nation. Lacking are high-ranking military officers, industrial managers and high administrative officials, because these groups in Ukraine are composed mostly of non-Ukrainians or Russified Ukrainians.

Next come people with secondary education, university students, militia lieutenants, a trade-union official, a collective-farm inspector, a museum clerk, a polygraphic specialist, various craftsmen (carpenter, locksmith, printer, lathe-operator, electrician, welder, shipper, bookbinder). The group less identifiable by education is composed of a metal worker, a coal mine worker, a monk, workers, sailors, policemen, peasants.

The educational statistics show the composition of the elite of the Ukrainian political prisoners, but do not represent the real proportion of the hundreds of thousands or even millions of

prisoners. Since the elite is the most vocal and expressive, information about such persons spreads wider, while the rank-and-file activists do not draw wider attention to their personalities.

Let us proceed to the analysis of the reasons for conviction by the Soviet courts. Such reasons are given for 284 persons. Of this group the largest is formed by members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, namely 131 persons or 46%, or approximately one third of all the prisoners. If we add 13 sentenced for "nationalist activities", 11 for "nationalist views", 4 as "separatists", 9 for "treason", 5 for "anti-Russian" views, we have together 173 or less than 61% in the group or around 45% of all the prisoners listed. It is clear that such a large and strong group has to dominate all the Ukrainian political prisoners spiritually and politically. It reflects the real strength of the Ukrainian nationalist movement among the patriotic masses of the population. Going farther, we can add 31 names to the above group being sentenced for more than 10 years imprisonment, which means they were given such for some kind of connection with the organized underground nationalist movement, it gives altogether 204 persons or the absolute majority of all prisoners.

The second largest group is composed of various Ukrainian underground Christian church activists. The rest are people with strong national or patriotic feelings and activists (8), those sentenced for "anti-Soviet" views and acts (23), those spreading "underground literature" (15), those trying to flee from the USSR (6), those raising the Ukrainian national flag and/or distributing patriotic leaflets (6), those defending Ukrainian culture (3); two are serving time for membership in a group called Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Party; two for anti-KGB expressions and one for "working in an underground printing shop".

The analysis of reasons for persecution reveals the fact that the largest group is composed of members and sympathizers of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, known popularly as "Banderivtsi". Since the early 1940's this organization is up to the present day the backbone of the whole Ukrainian national movement.

Next we analyze the dates of sentences (or arrest) and the terms of sentences. These data show the years of strength of the national liberation movement and the reaction of the Russian occupation regime. Data are known about 314 persons divided by years as follows: 1943-1, 1944-4, 1945-2, 1946-7, 1947-4,

1948-3, 1949-9, 1940' in general-9, 1950-5, 1951-5, 1952-9, 1953-9, 1954-2, 1955-4, 1956-5, 1957-4, 1958-4, 1959-1, 1950's in general-4, 1960-3, 1961-13, 1962-4, 1963-1, 1964-1, 1965-7, 1966-5, 1967-11, 1968-11, 1969-12, 1970-14, 1971-11, 1972-50, 1973-40, 1974-17, 1975-7, 1976-10, 1977-6. This list reveals the continuous activity of the Ukrainian national liberation movement throughout several decades without interruption from generation to generation. There is the continuity of motivation and nature of activities, for which people are persecuted.

Considering such factors as the mass sentencing of many hundreds of thousands Ukrainians in the years of 1944-50 and the average such sentence of 10 years, we may conclude that the remaining prisoners from that period are the most important activists, who received the longest terms of imprisonment and who survived the hell of Stalinist and KGB prisons and concentration camps. Out of the 91 persons, survivors from the period 1943-1959 there are 82 with terms of 20 or more years. Such sentences were usually given to leading members of the OUN-UP. The list contains 68 persons sentenced during the 1960's. Of those 58 were sentenced to ten or more years. Such sentences were usually given in the sixties for affiliation with the OUN. Therefore we can assume that about 80% of those are nationalist activists. This group reflects more closely the actual proportion of nationalists in the group of all the Ukrainian prisoners, sentenced during the 1960's and it shows the continued strength of the nationalist underground upon the Ukrainian patriotic masses.

A somewhat different picture is presented by the group of political prisoners sentenced during the seventies, of who we have 155. Only 41 of them received terms of ten or more years, e.g. in all likelihood the majority of them are persecuted for national activities, considered hostile by the Soviet-Communist standards but were not directly connected with the organized underground liberation movement. This group is most probably the largest in proportion to all Ukrainian political prisoners, sentenced during the seventies. Nevertheless there did not pass one year in which some nationalists were not sentenced. On the other hand we find people persecuted for various civic and cultural activities for which normally no democratic system would even consider any administrative, political or legal sanctions.

In analyzing the length of the sentences of the 280 persons whose terms are known we conclude the following: 16 received sentences ranging from 26 to 40 years, 74-25 years each, 13-20

to 24 years each, 52-15 to 19, 57-10 to 14, 43-50 to 9, others less than 5 years. If the prisoners with terms of 15 years and over are taken together, there are 155 such persons or about 55% of all sentences known, or 90% among these 155 are most probably OUN-UPA members. Again we see that the majority of the most prominent Ukrainian political prisoners are nationalists.

Finally, we take those political prisoners, who are known to be sentenced for OUN-UPA affiliation, or "nationalist views", or membership in "underground youth organization", membership in the Ukrainian National Front, "war crimes", the Ukrainian National Committee, "treason", nationalism — altogether 170 persons and distribute them by date of first sentence (if more). We shall get the following list: 1943-1, 1944-3, 1945-2, 1946-6, 1947-4, 1948-2, 1949-8, 1950-5, 1951-5, 1952-8, 1953-9, 1954-2, 1955-4, 1956-4, 1957-3, 1958-4, 1960-1, 1964-1, 1965-2, 1966-3, 1967-6, 1968-5, 1969-6, 1970-2, 1971-2, 1972-8, 1973-9, 1974-7, 1975-2, 1976-6, 1977-1, plus 9 in the 1940's, 4 in the 1950's and 21 — dates unknown. This final list shows the continuity of the activities of the OUN under the leadership of Yaroslav Stetsko up to the present time.

The study of the Ukrainian political prisoners in the USSR shows conclusively that the Ukrainian national movement is primarily a nationalist liberation movement in which the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists plays the dominant rule.

Anathole W. Bedriy, Ph.D.

*A NOTE ON TRANSLITERATION,
ABBREVIATIONS AND UNFAMILIAR TERMS*

The basic system of transliteration used in this collection is that of the Library of Congress. Diacritic marks and ligatures have been omitted in all cases. Some departure from this system has been allowed. Geographical names that have customary English forms, such as Kiev, Moscow, have been retained, while other terms are transliterations from the Ukrainian, not Russian usage.

The Ukrainian letter “й” has been rendered “y” in all cases, except for the common Ukrainian ending for surnames “ий”, which has been rendered as “yi”. Letters “є”, “ї”, “ю”, “я”, have been rendered as “ye”, “yi”, “yu” and “ya” respectively. The soft sign “ь” and the glottal stop (*apostrof*) have been omitted in all cases.

It is our hope that these modifications will provide for easier reading.

The term “Criminal Code of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic” has been abbreviated to “CC Ukr. SSR”, as have been corresponding terms for Russia, Estonia, etc., abbreviated to analogous forms.

The term “OUN-UPA” refers to underground Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, established by Col. Yevhen Konovalets in 1929, and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, established in 1942. During World War II, the two organizations virtually coalesced, with the leadership of both held by Roman Shukhevych-Chuprynka, hence the hyphenization of the term.

The *Sluzhba bezpeky* of the OUN is an intelligence and counter intelligence section, whose task was to identify Russian or Nazi infiltrators into the OUN and the UPA. It also carried out some military intelligence tasks in the UPA against the Russian and German occupation forces.

The term "*banderivtsi*" is a colloquial term derived from the name of the leader of the OUN, Stepan Bandera, to describe members and sympathisers of the OUN led by Stepan Bandera.

The term "*samvydav*" means literally "published by oneself", and refers to unauthorized publication and dissemination of handwritten, typed, mimeographed or printed material.

And finally, some geographic terms. The term "oblast" refers to a large territorial unit of Ukraine and of other countries within the USSR. Its subdivision "rayon" has been rendered in this work as "county". The term "*kray*" refers to a large territorial unit, especially in the Eastern regions of the USSR.

UKRAINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS
IN THE SOVIET UNION
A Biographical List

ADAMOVYCH, VITALIY IVANOVYCH

Vitaliy Ivanovych Adamovych was born in 1939. He was a resident of Kiev. Adamovych was arrested on April 6, 1976, and sentenced later that year under Article 187-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 3 years of strict-regime imprisonment. His sentence ends on September 6, 1979.

ALEKSEYENKO, SERHIY SERHIYOVYCH

Serhiy Serhiyovych Alekseyenko was born in 1924. He was a captain in the Soviet army. Charged under Articles 83 and 15, apparently of the Russian SFSR Criminal Code, with trying to cross the border, he was declared to be a schizophrenic and "not responsible" for his actions. In 1970-1971, Alekseyenko was held at the Leningrad special psychiatric hospital. Present fate unknown.

ANTONENKO-DAVYDOVYCH, YEVHEN BORYSOVYCH

Yevhen Borysovych Antonenko-Davydovych was born in 1953. He completed secondary education. In 1971, Antonenko-Davydovych was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment for "hooliganism". While in prison, his sentence was increased by 5 years. After an early release he was re-arrested in 1977, and ordered to serve his full sentence. The actual reasons for his imprisonment and sentence were his national convictions and the refusal of his father, a well-known Ukrainian literary figure, to write a derogatory pamphlet against imprisoned Ukrainian patriots. Antonenko-Davydovych is serving his sentence in the Voroshylovhrad oblast.

ANTONYUK, ZINOVIIY PAVLOVYCH

Zinoviyy Pavlovych Antonyuk was born in 1933. He graduated from the Lviv Polytechnical Institute. Antonyuk is an engineer, a

Candidate of Chemical Sciences, but a philologist by inclination. He was arrested on January 14, 1972, in Kiev and sentenced by the Kiev oblast court in a trial held August 8-15, 1972, under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 7 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile. His sentence ends on January 14, 1982. Antonyuk is at the Vladimir prison and is reported to be very ill.

AVRAMENKO, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Avramenko was born in 1930. A Ukrainian by birth, he resided in Moscow. Avramenko is an engineer. Arrested in Moscow (?) in 1972, he was accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, and pronounced as "non-accountable for his actions". Avramenko is imprisoned at the Kazan psychiatric hospital.

BABYCH, SERHIY OLEKSIYOVYCH

Serhiy Oleksiyovych Babych was born on December 13, 1939 in the Volyn oblast. He worked as a carpenter in Ternopil. Babych was arrested in 1960 and sentenced to 2 years of strict-regime concentration camps, which he served in Mordovia, and 1 year of imprisonment, which he served at the Vladimir prison. Babych was released on April 13, 1963 but was re-arrested on September 27, 1963 in Ternopil. He was tried at Rivne under Article 62-2. CC Ukr. SSR, and sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment. He was imprisoned at the Mordovian camp No. 3 where he attempted to escape several times and was sentenced to an additional 6 years of imprisonment. He was held in the Vladimir prison until his release on January 27, 1975. Having served 15 years, he was re-arrested in Zhytomyr in May 1976. Tried on August 4, 1976 in Novohrad-Volynskyi (Zhytomyr oblast) under Article 233-2, CC Ukr. SSR, Babych was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment and 10 years of special-regime camps. His sentence ends on June 11, 1991. His father's address: Zhytomyrska obl., Baranivskiyi rn., s. Rohachiv, Oleksiy Stepanovych Babych. His sister's: m. Zhytomyr, Maksyutova 263, kv. 6, Olha Orlova.

BABYSHEVYCH, HRYHORIY

Hryhoriy Babyshevych was born in 1930. He was sentenced in 1950 under Article 58-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprison-

ment. The sentence given to Babyshevych was one usually given at that time in connection with accusations of participation in the national liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA.

BAKHTALOVSKYI, ROMAN DANYLOVYCH

Roman Danylovych Bakhtalovskyi was born in Western Ukraine in 1897. A priest of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, he had been a superior of a monastery in Ivano-Frankivsk. In 1969 he was arrested in Kolomyia and sentenced by the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast court under Article 70, CC Ukr. SSSR, to 3 years of concentration camps. The court described his lectures in theology and his church services as "preaching with anti-Soviet contents". In 1975 he was in still in exile in the Krasnoyarsk region.

BALAN, IVAN

Ivan Balan is an artist from the Borshchiv country in the Ternopil oblast. He was arrested in November 1970 and sentenced in Ternopil under Article 70, CC Ukr. SSR, to an undetermined term of imprisonment. In 1975, he was still a political prisoner.

BALASHIV, MYKHAYLO

Mykhaylo Balashiv was arrested early in August 1972. He was imprisoned in the Chernyshiv prison without a sentence. Balashiv had been accused for his religious convictions and evangelical sermons.

BARLADIANU, VASYL VOLODYMYROVYCH

Vasyl Volodymyrovych Barladianu was born in Moldavia in 1939. He is an art historian and critic. Barladianu is married to Valentyna Serhiyevna and has a daughter, Valeriya, born in 1970. Prior to his arrest he was a resident of Odessa. He was arrested on March 2, 1977 and tried in Odessa on June 27-29. Barladianu was sentenced under Article 187-1, CC Ukr. SSR ("spreading of anti-Soviet slander"), to 3 years of imprisonment. He had been accused of holding nationalist views and of organizing seminars in Ukrainian art history. Barladianu is held in a camp near Rafalivka

in Volhynia. His sentence ends on March 2, 1980. His wife's address: 270006, Odessa, Saltykova-Shchedrina 10, kv. 1, Valentina Serhiyevna Barladianu.

BASARAB, DMYTRO

Dmytro Basarab is in his late fifties. He was arrested on September 5, 1953 and sentenced on November 12, 1954 under Article 56-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of strict-regime imprisonment for participation in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA in the region, west of the river Sian (presently part of the Polish state). He had been tried by a military tribunal of the Carpathian military district at Ivano-Frankivsk. He has been serving his sentence at the Perm camp No. 36. His sentence was to end on September 5, 1978. Present fate unknown.

BASARAB, PAVLO

Pavlo Basarab is a Baptist-Pentecostalist, serving his sentence in a concentration camp. His address: Vinnytsia, IV-301/59, Pavlo Basarab.

BEDRYLO, STEPAN

Stepan Bedrylo was born in the village of Bartativ, Horodotskyi county, Lviv oblast, on January 2, 1932. His father died in a concentration camp in 1952. Bedrylo graduated from the Lviv Agricultural Institute in 1957, and worked as an agronomist and geodesist. He was arrested in Kiev on June 20, 1969. He was sentenced at an in-camera court in Lviv, held on January 5-7, 1970, under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR ("anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation"), to 4 years of strict-regime concentration camp. He was reported to be serving his sentence in a Mordovian concentration camp in 1973. Present fate unknown.

BERNIYCHUK, APOLONIY OLEKSANDROVYCH

Apoloniy Oleksandrovych Berniychuk was born in 1939. In 1970, he was arrested and sentenced under Article 63, CC Ukr. SSR ("organizational activity to undermine the state"), to 12 years of

strict-regime imprisonment. He had actually been sentenced because he demanded the withdrawal of Ukraine from the Soviet Union. His sentence ends on September 5, 1982. Berniychuk is currently serving his sentence at the Perm camp No. 36.

BEZUHLYI, A.

A. Bezuhlyi was sentenced under Article 58, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. The time of the sentencing has not been established but he was still serving his sentence in 1975 at the Perm camp No. 35. The type of sentence suggests that Bezuhlyi had been accused of participation in the national liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA.

BONDAR, MYKOLA VASYLYOVYCH

Mykola Vasylyovych Bondar was born on November 21, 1931. He was a professor of philosophy at Uzhhorod University, but was dismissed for his views. Arrested on November 5, 1970, he was sentenced in Kiev, on May 12, 1971, under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 7 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile, for his protests and criticism of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. His sentence ends on November 5, 1980. He is at the Vladimir prison, where he renounced Soviet citizenship.

BONDARENKO, VIKTOR IVANOVYCH

Viktor Ivanovych Bondarenko has been serving sentences in prisons and concentration camps since 1943. The time of arrest and the length of imprisonment suggests that he had been accused of participation in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. An invalid of the 2-nd class, he is at the Vladimir prison. His sentence ends in 1991.

BOYCHUK, YURIY PETROVYCH

Yuriy Petrovych Boychuk was born in 1920 in the Ternopil oblast. He is married and has children. He worked in Dniprodzherzhynsk and studied at an institute by correspondence. He was

arrested in the Dnipropetrovsk oblast in 1970, accused of belonging to the OUN, of having been a district leader of the Security Service (*Sluzhba Bezpeky*) of the OUN and of remaining in the underground for many years. On February 21, 1970, he was tried in Ternopil, under Articles 56, 58, 60, and 64, CC Ukr. SSR ("betrayal of fatherland, terrorist acts, anti-Soviet propaganda. . .") and was sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment. His sentence ends in 1990.

BOYKO, MYKOLA YEROFEYOVYCH

Mykola Yerofeyovych Boyko was born in 1922. He is married. He was arrested in Odessa on June 20, 1968 and sentenced under Article 209/1 and 138/2, CC Ukr. SSR, to 10 years of imprisonment. His sentence ended in 1978 but he is now exiled. His address in exile: USSR, Krasnoyarskiy kray, Novobyrlyusskiy r-n, s. Starye Byrlyussy, ul. Melnichnaya 50, Mykola Yerofeyovych Boyko.

BOZHAR, VIRA IOVNA

Vira Iovna Bozhar was born in 1924. In 1963, she was sentenced under Article 70, CC Ukr. SSR, to 7 years of concentration camps and 5 years of exile. Her anti-Soviet activity consisted of belonging to the religious group of Jehovah's Witnesses.

BUDKA, A.

A. Budka lived in Donetsk. He was arrested in 1976, and, was sentenced under Article 187-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 3 years of imprisonment. His sentence ends in 1979.

BUDULYAK-SHARYHIN, MYKOLA OLEKSANDROVYCH

Mykola Oleksandrovych Budulyak-Sharyhin was born on April 22, 1926 in Ukraine. He is an engineer. Budulyak-Sharyhin is married and has a son, Dmytro, and an adopted daughter, Anna Kolesnikova. He resided in Great Britain and was sent on commercial business to the Soviet Union. He was arrested there on September 20, 1968 and sentenced under Article 64, CC Ukr. SSR, to 10

years of imprisonment. He has been serving his sentence at the Mordovian camp No. 19. His wife and son live in London, Great Britain. He has been released.



*Mykola Oleksandrovych
Budulyak-Sharyhin*

BUTENKO, YURIY

Yuriy Butenko was sentenced to unknown term under Article 64, CC Russian SFSR. He is currently serving his sentence at the Mordovian camp No. 19.

CHAKOVSKYI, V.

V. Chakovskiy was born in Kerch, Crimea. He was arrested in 1972 and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment. In 1975 he was reported to be serving his sentence in Mordovian and Perm concentration camps.

CHEKMAN, OLEKSA

Oleksa Cherkman was born in 1928. He was sentenced in 1955 in Ivano-Frankivsk under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. The sentence suggests that Cherkman had been accused of participation in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA.

CHMIL, IVAN PAVLOVYCH

Ivan Pavlovych Chmil is a Ukrainian political prisoner who in 1975 was reported to be serving his sentence in the Perm concentration camp No. 36. No further information available.

CHORNOMAZ, BOHDAN DANYLOVYCH

Bohdan Danylovych Chornomaz was born in 1949. He received his education as a soil specialist and worked as a teacher in the Ternopil area. He was arrested in November 1972, accused of "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation" and was sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 4 years of concentration camps. The last known place of confinement was the Perm camp No. 36/1975/.

CHORNOVIL, ANDRIY MAYSYMOVYCH

Andriy Maksymovych Chornovil is the brother of the well-known Vyacheslav Chornovil. He was a student of the Kiev medical institute. He disappeared in 1972, and may have been imprisoned.

CHORNOVIL, VYACHESLAV MAKSYMOMYCH



Vyacheslav Maksymovych Chornovil was born on December 24, 1937. The date of birth is given in his papers as January 1, 1938. He was born in the Village of Yerky, Zvenyhorod county, Cherkassy oblast. He graduated from the Faculty of Journalism of the

University of Kiev with distinction. He is married to Atena Pashko and has a son, Taras. Chornovil is a journalist, literary critic and writer. He resided in Lviv. He was arrested for the first time on August 3, 1967. Chornovil was tried on November 15, 1967 and sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment under Article 187-1, CC Ukr. SSR, for his intervention on behalf of persecuted Ukrainian patriots. He was released after 1½ years of imprisonment. Chornovil was arrested for the second time January 12, 1972. On April 4, 1973 he was sentenced in the Lviv oblast court to 7 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 5 years of exile under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. He had been accused in connection with his writings in defence of the rights of Ukraine. The KGB has been exerting continuous pressure that he renounce his patriotic views. His sentence ends on January 12, 1984. He had been serving his sentence at the Mordovian concentration camp No. 3-5. Since March 1978, Chornovil has been in exile in Yakut ASSR, Leninskiy r-n, p/o Chapanda. His wife's address: 290014, Lviv, vul. Nyshchynskoho 14, kv. 6, Atena Pashko. His sister's address: Cherkasskaya oblast. Zvenyhorodskyi r-n, s. Vilkhevets, Valentyna Chornovil.

CHORNYI,¹

Chorny was born in 1949. He was sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda") to 4 years of concentration camps, in 1927. His last known place of confinement was the Perm concentration camp No. 36 /1975/. His later fate is not known.

CHUBAY, HRYHORIY

Hryhoriy Chubay is a poet and artist-decorator. He worked at the Zankovetska Theatre in Lviv. Chubay was arrested in August 1972 in Lviv after he protested against the imprisonment of V. Moroz. His later fate is unknown.

CHUCHMAN, PAVLO ZAKHAROVYCH

Pavlo Zakharovych Chuchman was born in the village Chuchmany Humnyski, Busk county, Lviv oblast. A participant in the Ukrain-

¹ First name unknown.

ian liberation movement, the OUN-UPA, he was arrested in the Ternopil region on August 2, 1947, and sentenced to concentration camps. May 23 1969, he was arrested again for the same matter. Chuchman was tried in October-December 1969, in Krasne, Busk county, Lviv oblast, and sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of imprisonment in concentration camps and 3 years exile.

CHUCHMAN, STEPAN IVANOVYCH

Stepan Ivanovych Chuchman was born in the village Chuchmany Humnyski, Busk county, Lviv oblast. He had been a member of the Youth of OUN and later a participant in the OUN-UPA, being active in the Lviv region. He was arrested on February 20, 1946 in Lviv. He was sentenced in 1947 and imprisoned in various concentration camps. He was arrested again on April 5, 1968 and was tried at Krasne, Busk county, Lviv oblast, in October-December 1969, accused under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR. Chuchman was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment.

CHUHAY, OLEKSANDER

Oleksander Chuhay was born in 1926. He was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation movement of OUN-UPA during the Second World War. He was arrested in 1949 and sentenced under Article 58, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. He served his sentence in Tayshet and later in Mordovian camps. He was to have been released in 1974, but no news is available on his later fate.

CHUPEY, ROMAN

Roman Chupey is a young man from Kolomyia, arrested together with his friends in March 1973 and sentenced in August 1973 by a court, held in camera, in Ivano-Frankivsk, to 4 years of imprisonment.

CHUYKO, BOHDAN MYKHAYLOVYCH

Bohdan Mykhaylovych Chuyko is an engineer. He is married to Mariya Mykhaylivna Turlyanska, and has a son and a daughter

He was arrested in late 1961 and sentenced under Article 64, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of strict-regime concentration camp and 5 years of exile. He became an invalid of the 2-nd class in the concentration camps. He was released from the concentration camp on December 3, 1978, but under the pretext that he still had nationalist views he was denied permission to return to Ukraine and was sent into exile. His sentence ends in late 1981. His address: RSFSR, 636200, Tomskaya oblast, Bachkarskiy r-n, s. Bachkar, Bohdan Mykhaylovych Chuyko.

DANKIV, IVAN

Ivan Dankiv was an engineer at the ZhEK factory in Lviv. At that time he was also studying for the priesthood in the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church. This led to his arrest in 1974, and he was sentenced by a court in Lviv to an unknown term of imprisonment.

DASHKEVYCH, YAROSLAV

Yaroslav Dashkevych is a scholar, bibliographer and student of Ukrainian history. He published his work in *Arkhivy Ukrainy* (Archives of Ukraine). He was arrested in Lviv in the winter of 1972. Subsequent fate unknown.

DASIV (DATSIV?), KUZMA ANDRIYOVYCH

Kuzma Andriyovych Dasiv (Datsiv?) was born in 1925 in the Skole county, Lviv oblast. He is an engineer-economist. Dasiv is married to Vira (Nina?) Fedorivna, and has a daughter, Oksana. He was arrested in November 1973 in Boryslav and in April 1974, he was sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 7 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile. His sentence ends in November 1983. Dasiv is serving his sentence in the Mordovian camp No. 19, /1971/. His wife's address: Lvivska oblast, m. Boryslav, vul. Komsomolska 49, kv. 6, Vira Fedorivna Dasiv.

DAVYDENKO,¹

Davydenko was sentenced under Article 70, CC Ukr. SSR. He suffers from peptic ulcer and stomach bleeding. Nevertheless he participated in a protest hunger strike in May-June 1974, at the Perm camp No. 35.

DEMCHUK, ANDRIY

Andriy Demchuk is a former participant in the Ukrainian liberation movement of the OUN-UPA, who had served 15 years of imprisonment prior to 1970. In 1970, he was sentenced again to an additional term of 15 years of imprisonment.

DEMCHUK, HRYHORIY

Hryhoriy Demchuk was born in 1930, in Volhynia. In 1958, he was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment as a participant in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA.

DEMCHYSHYN, ANDRIY

Andriy Demchyshyn is approximately 70 years old /1978/. He was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of concentration camps for his participation in the UPA. In 1972, he was at the Vladimir prison and is currently at the Perm concentration camp No. 35. His sentence ends in 1984.

DEMYANCHUK, TYKHON

Tykhon Demyanchuk was born in 1922 in Volhynia. He had been a participant in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA and remained in the underground for many years following World War II. Demyanchuk was arrested in Zaporizhska oblast in 1972 and was sentenced in Torchyn, Rozhyshchenskyi county in Volhynia to 15 years of imprisonment under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR.

¹ First name unknown.

DEMYDIV, DMYTRO ILLYOVYCH

Dmytro Illyovych Demydiv was born on November 3, 1948 in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. He is an engineer. Demydiv is married and has a child. He was arrested on April 13, 1973. In August 1973, he was sentenced by the Ivano-Frankivsk court under Articles 62 and 64, CC Ukr. SSR, to 5 years of strict-regime concentration camps. He had been accused of having participated in the formation of a youth underground group whose aim was the withdrawal of Ukraine from the Soviet Union. He was imprisoned at the Perm concentration camp No. 36 and his sentence was to have ended on April 13, 1978. Present fate unknown.

DIDENKO, KONSTANTYN

Konstantyn Didenko was arrested in June 1967 and sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of strict-regime imprisonment. He is at the Mordovian camp No. 19. His sentence ends in June 1982.

DOLISHNYI, VASYL MYKHAYLOVYCH

Vasyl Mykhaylovych Dolishnyi was born in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast in 1930. He was arrested in early 1972 and was sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR to 7 years of imprisonment and 3 years of exile. He is serving his sentence in the Perm camp No. 37. His sentence ends in 1982. His sister's address: Ivano-Frankivska oblast, Ivano-Frankivskiy r-n, s. Pidluzhzhya, Anna Mykhaylivna Maklyak.

DOVHANYCH, ZINOVII PETROVYCH

Zinoviy Petrovych Dovhanych was sentenced in 1969 to 10 years of strict regime imprisonment. He is the Perm camp No. 37. His sentence ends in 1979.

DROP,¹

Drop was sentenced in 1962, under Articles 56 and 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of concentration camps. He was accused of Ukrainian nationalist activity. His sentence was to have ended in 1977. Current fate unknown.

¹ First name unknown.

DUBENKO,¹

Dubenko, a participant in the liberation struggle of OUN-UPA was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment. Other details not available.

DUBYNA, HRYHOR

Hryhor Dubyna is about 50 years old. He belonged to the OUN movement. Dubyna was arrested and sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment in late 1940-s. He served his sentence in Tayshet and in 1972 in the Mordovian camps. Other details and present fate unknown.

DYAK, MYKHAYLO DMYTROVYCH

Mykhaylo Dmytrovych Dyak was born in 1935. He was a lieutenant in the militia in Dolynsky county, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. Dyak was arrested in March 1967. He was accused of being a member of the Ukrainian National Front, a group viewing itself as a continuation of the OUN. He was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment, 7 years of strict-regime concentration camps and 5 years of exile, under Article 64 ("treason of fatherland"), and Article 70 ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"), CC Ukr. SSR. He served the first 5 years of prison at the Vladimir prison and is currently in the Perm concentration camp No. 35.

DYAK, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Dyak was born in Western Ukraine in 1931. In 1955, he graduated from Lviv University as an engineer. He was a manager of an industrial enterprise, but was a poet by vocation and was active among the literary community of Ukraine. He was arrested in Lviv on June 1, 1971, accused of writing and disseminating nationalist literature. Dyak was sentenced by the Lviv oblast court, held in camera, on October 12-17, 1972 to 10 years of imprisonment under Articles 62, 84-3, CC Ukr. SSR. He is imprisoned at the Perm camp No. 35.

¹ First name unknown.

DZYUBA, YURIY VOLODYMYROVYCH

Yuriy Volodymyrovych Dzyuba was born in Kharkiv in 1950. A student of the University of Kharkiv, he was arrested on August 20, 1973 and sentenced on June 17-23, 1974, by the Kharkiv oblast court to 5 years of strict-regime imprisonment under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. He was accused of having protested against the Russification of Ukraine and of having wanted to leave the Soviet Union on religious grounds. He was serving his sentence which was to end in August 1978 at the Perm Camp No. 37. Present fate unknown.

FARBYSHEVSKYI, IVAN PETROVYCH

Ivan Petrovych Farbyshevskyi, a participant in the liberation movement OUN-UPA, was arrested in 1967, and was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of strict-regime concentration camp for his participation in the movement. He is at the Mordovian camp No. 19.

FEDORAK, MYKHAYLO ANDRIYOVYCH

Mykhaylo Andriyovych Fedorak, a Ukrainian Orthodox priest in Ivano-Frankivsk oblast was arrested in 1973. In 1974, he was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment for producing and disseminating religious literature. Current fate unknown.

FEDORCHUK, KYRYLO

Kyrylo Fedorchuk was born in 1924. He was sentenced under Article 62 ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"), SS Ukr. SSR, in 1975 to approximately 5 years. Fedorchuk was last reported to be serving his term at the Perm concentration camp No. 36. There is some indication that this is his second term of imprisonment.

FEDORENKO, VASYL PETROVYCH

Vasyl Petrovych Fedorenko was born in the Mensk county, Chernyhyv oblast on March 30, 1928. He worked as a locksmith in Kherson. He was arrested in 1959 and was sentenced under

Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. In 1960, Fedorenko was sentenced again under Article 58-8, CC Ukr. SSR, and imprisoned in the Vladimir Prison and the Mordovian camps Nos. 10, 11. Released on July 1, 1966, Fedorenko was re-arrested again in 1967 and released in 1972. In 1974, he renounced his citizenship. He was arrested for a third time on September 23, 1974 while attempting to cross the Soviet-Czecho-Slovak border. Fedorenko was tried by the Uzhhorod oblast court in March 1975, and sentenced to 15 years of special-regime imprisonment under Articles 56 and 62, CC Ukr. SSR. His sentence ends on September 23, 1989. He is serving his sentence at the Vladimir prison.

FEDORIV, YURIY IVANOVYCH

Yuriy Ivanovych Fedoriv served his sentence over many years in the Mordovian camps (details unknown). He has been in exile in the Tomsk oblast since 1974. Fedoriv's exile is to end in 1980.

FEDORIV, YURIY PAVLOVYCH

Yuriy Pavlovych Fedoriv was born on June 14, 1943. He is married. Fedoriv was arrested on June 15, 1970 and sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of strict-regime concentration camps. He is serving his sentence at the Mordovian camp No. 1-6. His sentence ends on June 15, 1985.

FEDYUK, VASYL

Vasyl Fedyuk was born in 1925. He was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. Fedyuk was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR to 15 years of strict-regime imprisonment. In 1977, he was still serving his sentence at the Perm camp No. 36.

FENYUK,¹

Feniuk was arrested in 1950 and was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment under Article 58, CC Ukr. SSR. The time of arrest and the sentence suggest that Fediuk had been accused of participation in the national liberation movement, the OUN-UPA. Fenyuk was last reported to be at the strict-regime concentration camp No. 17 a, in Mordov'a. Present fate unknown.

¹ First name unknown.

GLUZMAN, SEMEN FISHELEVYCH

Semen Fischelevych Gluzman was born in Kiev on November 10, 1946. He is Jewish. A son of a professor of medicine, Gluzman graduated with distinction from the Kievan Medical Institute with a diploma of a physician-psychiatrist. He wrote a scholarly study entitled "Non-Contact Examination of Petro Hryhorenko" in which he concluded that the dissident general Hryhorenko was sane and that the only reason for the forcible "psychiatric treatment" imposed upon him had been his honesty in opinion and his outspokenness. The study was published clandestinely (*samvydav*) and circulated in the Soviet Union. Gluzman was arrested on May 11, 1972. He was tried in Kiev in October 1972. He was accused of reading and disseminating underground literature (*samvydav*), which was presented as "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda". He was sentenced under Article 62, to 7 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile. His sentence ends on May 11, 1982. Gluzman is imprisoned at the Perm camp No. 36. His parents' address: Kiev, vul. Artema 55, kv. 58, Fishel Abramovych Gluzman, Halyna Semenivna Gluzman.

HAMULA, MYKOLA

Mykola Hamula was born in 1927. He resided in Horodenka. He is married to Mariya Yefremivna and has several young children. Hamula was arrested in March 1974. He was sentenced in Ivano-Frankivsk in August 1974 to 5 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 2 years of exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. He was accused of disseminating underground literature. Hamula's sentence ends in 1981. He is serving his sentence at the Mordovian concentration camp No. 19. His wife's address: 285800, Ivano-Frankivska oblast, m. Horodenka, K. Marksa 47, Mariya Yefremivna Hamula.

HANDZYUK, VOLODYMYR ILKOVYCH

Volodymyr Ilkovych Handzyuk was born in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast in 1932. He was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation movement, the OUN-UPA. He was arrested for the first time in the 1950-s. Handzyuk was released in January 1964, but was re-arrested shortly thereafter and sentenced to 12 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile. Handzyuk has been

in exile since January 5, 1976. He is forced to work, although he is seriously ill. His exile is to end in January 1979. His address in exile: U.S.S.R., Tomskaya oblast, Lainskiy r-n, s. Podgornoe, Volodymyr Ilkovych Handzyuk.

HASYUK, YAROSLAV

Yaroslav Hasyuk had been sentenced in the post-World War II period to an unknown term. While serving his sentence in the concentration camps he was accused of participation of the organization OUN-North (*OUN-Pivnich*), which had been formed in the late 1950-s, consisting of political prisoners in Vorkuta. The organization maintained fully the tenets of the OUN, was engaged in propaganda and attempted to disseminate propaganda materials in Ukraine. Hasyuk was sentenced to unknown term in 1960 in Vorkuta.

HAVDUN, HRYHORIY I.

Hryhoriy I. Havdun was born in the Chernyhyv oblast. He is about 56 years old. Havdun was a participant in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. He was arrested in 1976 and in March 1977, sentenced by the Chernivtsi obblast court under Articles 56 and 64, CC Ukr. SSR ("betrayal of fatherland and underground activity"), to 15 years of imprisonment. He is serving his sentence in prison.

HAVRYLYAK, HRYHORIY YAKOVYCH

Hryhoriy Yakovych Havrylyak was arrested in the summer of 1973 and was sentenced in Lviv under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to an unknown term of imprisonment for printing and distributing Ukrainian Catholic literature. He worked at a state printing house.

HAVRYLYUK, VOLODYMYR ANASTASIYOVYCH

Volodymyr Anastasiyovych Havrylyuk was sentenced in 1969 under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of strict-regime imprisonment. He was accused of participation in the Ukrainian nationalist liberation movement.

HAYDUK, ROMAN VASYLYOVYCH

Roman Vasylyovych Hayduk was born in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast on November 2, 1937. He is a journalist. He was arrested in Horodenka, and was sentenced in Ivano-Frankivsk in August 1974 under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 5 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile. He was accused of disseminating underground literature. Hayduk's sentence ends in 1981. He is at the Vladimir prison now. His father's address: Ivano-Frankivska obl., m. Horodenka. K. Marksa 3, Vasyl Pavlovych Hayduk.

HEL, IVAN ANDRIYOVYCH¹

Ivan Andriyovych Hel was born in Kletska, Horodenka county, Lviv oblast. His father had served 10 years in a concentration camp. Hel is a metal worker and lay historian. He is married to Mariya Yosyfivna and has a daughter, Oksana, born in 1963. Hel worked at a Lviv electric vacuum factory, and according to some reports was a student at the Lviv University. He protested against the in-camera trials, against the trials held in prisons and concentration camps, as well as against the sentence given to Valentyn Moroz. Hel was arrested on July 27, 1965 and was sentenced to 3 years of strict-regime concentration camp, being accused of distributing his study "The State and Tasks of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement" and of other materials. He served his sentence in Mordovian camps. After his release he worked as a technician in Sambir, Lviv oblast. Under the accusation of "nationalist activity", he was arrested again in Sambir by the KGB on January 12, 1972, and in August 1972, was sentenced in Lviv under Article 62-2, CC Ukr. SSR, to 10 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 5 years of exile. In 1974, he held a 2-weeks hunger strike in protest of political prisoners' being held together with criminals. His sentence ends on January 12, 1987. Hel is serving his sentence in Mordovia, at the special-regime camp No. 1-6. His wife's address: Lviv, vul. Hastello 7, kv. 17, Mariya Yosyfivna Hel.

HEORHIYENKO, VASYL

Vasyl Heorhiyenko is a political prisoner arrested in Kiev in January 1972. His term of imprisonment is not known.

¹ See photograph on page 125.

HERCHAK, HRYHORIY (HEORHIY?) ANDRIYOVYCH

Hryhoriy (Heorhiy?) Andriyovych Herchak was born in 1933. He is an artist. He was arrested in 1953 and sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment in concentration camps under Article 56, CC. Ukr. SSR ("betrayal of fatherland"), on the accusation of par-



Hryhoriy Herchak with his Wife

ticipating in the Ukrainian liberation movement, the OUN-UPA. He was last imprisoned at the Perm camp No. 36. His sentence was to have ended in January 1978. Present fate unknown.

HLADKOVSKYI, YEVHEN

Yevhen Hladkovskyi was born in the Lviv oblast in 1930. He was a participant in the liberation movement, the OUN-UPA. In 1953, Hladkovskyi was arrested and sentenced in Lviv under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, ("betrayal of fatherland"), to 25 years of imprisonment. He was serving his sentence in the Mordovian concentration camps. His sentence was to end in 1978. Present fate unknown.

HLIVA, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Hlyva was arrested and sentenced in 1952 under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment for his participation in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. He was serving his sentence in the Perm camp No. 36. His sentence was to have ended in 1977. Present fate unknown.

HNOT, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Hnot was arrested in 1961 and sentenced under Articles 64 and 70, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of imprisonment in concentration camps. In 1975, he was serving his sentence in the Perm camp No. 36. Present fate unknown.

HONCHAROV, VIKTOR

Viktor Honcharov was arrested in Odessa in June 1976, accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. He was still imprisoned in 1978, but other details are not available.

HONUS (HOHUS?), BOHDAN

Bohdan Honus (Hohus?) was arrested and sentenced in 1962, under Articles 56 and 62, CC Ukr. SSR, ("betrayal of fatherland" and "anti-Soviet agitation") to 15 years of imprisonment. His sentence was to have ended in 1977. Present fate unknown.

HORAK, ZINOVIIY

Zinoviy Horak was born in the Sokalskyi county, Lviv oblast, in 1950. He was a worker at the coal mine in Chervonohrad (formerly Krystynopil). He was arrested and sentenced in 1975 to 2 years of imprisonment, having been accused of having written on the village Soviet (*silrada*) building on Ostriv the words "Long Live Free Ukraine". His sentence was to have ended in 1977. Present fate unknown.

HORBAL, MYKOLA ANDRIYOVYCH

Mykola Andriyovych Horbal was born in the Trans-Sian region on May 6, 1941. He was an instructor of esthetics at a technological college in the Ternopil oblast. Horbal is a poet. He was arrested on November 24, 1970 and was sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 5 years of imprisonment and 2 years of exile. The trial took place in Ternopil. He was accused of having written a Ukrainian patriotic poem entitled "The Thought". In concentration camp, he participated in the hunger strike of May-June 1974 in protest against political prisoners being held together with criminals. He was exiled to the Tomsk region. His sentence was to end on November 11, 1977. Present fate unknown.

HORBOVYI, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Horbovyi is about 75 years old. He is a lawyer, A member of the OUN, he was in charge of foreign affairs in the Ukrainian government of Ya. Stetsko formed in Lviv in 1941. He was arrested in Czecho-Slovakia, where he was employed in one of the Czecho-Slovak ministries, in 1949. Horbovyi was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment.

HOROKHOVSKYI, LEVKO

Levko Horokhovskiyi has completed his university studies. In 1969, he was sentenced in Ternopil to 4 years of imprisonment. He was accused of having disseminated underground literature. Present fate unknown.

HOROVYI, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Horovyi was born in the Poltava oblast. He has a university education. Horovyi worked in a Lviv cinemascope factory. He is married. He was arrested on November 6, 1967 and was sentenced in Lviv for "anti-Soviet" activities to 6 years of imprisonment. Present fate unknown.

HOSHCHUK, VOLODYMYR ILLICH

Volodymyr Illich Hoshchuk is a Ukrainian political prisoner at the Perm concentration camp No. 34 in 1975. Others details or present fate unknown.

HOVDUN, YURIY IVANOVYCH

Yuriy Ivanovych Hovdun was tried in the Chernyiv oblast court in December 1975. He was accused of "war crimes". Hovdun was sentenced to 15 (?) years of imprisonment. He has been at the Perm camp No. 36 (August 25, 1977).

HREN, MYKHAILO

Mykhailo Hren is a member of the monastic order of Saint Vasyl the Great, (Basilian fathers) and a priest of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. He was arrested and sentenced to an unknown term of imprisonment in Lviv in May 1974. He was persecuted for his religious activities for recognizing Patriarch Iosyf of the Ukrainian Autonomous Catholic Church and for holding sympathies with "Bandera supporters" (OUN).

HRyhORENKO, VASYL

Vasyl Hryhorenko was arrested in Kiev. He was accused of co-operation with publishers of underground */samvydav/* literature. No other information available.

HRyhORIYIV, VIKTOR YEVHENOVYCH

Viktor Yevhenovych Hryhoriyiv, a Ukrainian, was born in the Novgorod oblast of the Russian S.F.S.R. in 1948. He burned his Komsomol certificates in 1969, left the Soviet army and was arrested while crossing the border. Hryhoriyiv was sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment in concentration camps. He was serving his sentence at the Perm camp No. 36. Currently, he is in exile.

HRYN, MYKOLA

Mykola Hryn was sentenced under Article 70, CC Ukr. SSR, to 6 years of imprisonment in concentration camps. In 1975, he was serving his sentence in the Perm camp No. 36.

HRYNKIV,¹

Hrynkiv was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation movement, the OUN-UPA. He was arrested and sentenced in 1952 under

¹ First name unknown.

Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment in concentration camps. Hrynkiv was last serving his sentence at the Perm camp No. 36. His sentence was to have ended in 1977, but his present fate is unknown.

HRYNKIV, DMYTRO DMYTROVYCH

Dmytro Dmytrovych Hrynkiv was born in Kolomyia on July 11, 1948. He has completed secondary school and is a worker. He also writes poetry. Hrynkiv is married and has two young children. He resided in Kolomyia. On March 15, 1973, he was arrested and on August 9, 1973, was sentenced by the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast court under Articles 62 and 64, CC Ukr. SSR ("anti-Soviet agitation and propagand and underground activity"), to 7 years of strict-regime concentration camps and 3 years of exile. He and his associates had been accused of forming an underground youth organization whose aim was the liberation of Ukraine. His sentence ends on March 15, 1983. Hrynkiv is serving his sentence at the Perm camp No. 36.

HUBKA, IVAN MYKHAYLOVYCH

Ivan Mykhaylovych Hubka was born in 1930. He was an engineer-economist at a Lviv electric light bulb factory. He had already once been imprisoned during the Stalin period. He was arrested again early in 1967 in Lviv. He was accused of belonging to the organization the "Ukrainian National Front", which viewed itself as the continuation of the OUN. He was sentenced in the summer of 1967 by the circuit court of the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR in Ivano-Frankivsk under Articles 56 and 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 6 years of concentration camps and 3 years of exile. Hubka served his imprisonment term in Mordovia and was exiled in 1975. Present fate unknown.

HUDYMA, PETRO PORFYROVYCH

Petro Porfyrovych Hudyma was born in Vinnytsia in 1915. He is married and has children. He was in the underground from 1944 to 1974. He was arrested and sentenced in 1974 to an unknown term.

HUNDA,¹

Hunda is about 35 years of age. Sentenced for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" ("betrayal of fatherland"?) to a long term in 1956 (1966?). He stems from the Hutsul region, (a mountainous region in south-western Ukraine).

HUNZA, OLEKSIY

Oleksiy Hunza was born in 1940. He lived in Lviv. A Ukrainian Catholic, Hunza was arrested in 1974.

HURNYI, ROMAN

Roman Hurnyi was born in 1939. In 1961 he was arrested and sentenced in Lviv to death penalty, later commuted to 15 years of imprisonment. He was accused of participation in the Ukrainian National Committee, the program of which is not known. He was accused under Articles 64 and 70, CC Ukr. SSR.

HUSYAK, DARIYA YURIYIVNA

Dariya Yuriyivna Husyak was born in 1924. Husyak was a liason officer (*zvyazkova*) of the Central Executive (*Provid*) of the OUN. She was arrested on March 5, 1950, and sentenced under Art. 58, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. She served 19 years of the sentence in prison, the rest in a concentration camp. Released in 1975.

HUTSALO, YURIY

Yuriy Hutsalo was born in 1928. He is a worker. He was arrested and sentenced in 1954 under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. He had been accused of participation in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. He was to have been released in 1977. However, in January 1978, he was reported to be at the Perm camp No. 36.

¹ First name unknown.

HUTSUL, MYKOLA

Mykola Hutsul was born in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast in 1925. He resided in Horodenka, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. He is married to Iryna Dmytrivna. In 1974, he was arrested and sentenced in Ivano-Frankivsk under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 7 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 7 years of exile. He had been accused of disseminating underground literature. He is serving his sentence at the Mordovian camp No. 19.

HUZEY, S.

S. Huzey was born in the Rivne oblast in 1928. He was arrested in 1974 and sentenced by the Rivne oblast court to 10 years of imprisonment. Huzey was accused of cooperation with the OUN.

ILCHUK, IVAN

Ivan Ilchuk was born in Volhynia in 1925. He was accused of being an underground member of the Ukrainian liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. He was arrested in 1949 and sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment, under Article 58-1, CC Ukr. SSR. Although his sentence was to end in 1974, in 1975 he was reported to have been at the Mordovian strict-regime concentration camp No. 17a. Present fate unknown.

IVANKIV-NIKOLOV, MYKHAYLO

Mykhaylo Ivankiv-Nikolov was born in 1921. He is a sailor. Ivankiv-Nikolov has been confined to an undeterminate term to a psychiatric hospital for an attempt to flee the Soviet Union to the West. He is imprisoned at the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric hospital.

IVASYUK, MYKHAILO FEDOROVYCH

Mykhailo Fedorovych Ivasyuk was a railroad worker, residing in the village of Lisky in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. He is married and has children. Ivasyuk was arrested in 1971. He was accused of spreading the "Uniate" (Greek-Catholic) faith among

children, particularly of educating his own children in the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic faith. No further information on his subsequent fate available.

KABYSH, MYKOLA

Mykola Kabysh was born in 1926. He is a worker. He was arrested early in 1973 in Zhovti Vody in the Dnipropetrovsk oblast. He was accused for his religious convictions and for belonging to the Evangelical Christian-Baptists who do not recognize the "official" Soviet Council of Evangelical-Baptists.

KALENYUK, ZENON ADAMOVYCH

Zenon Adamovych Kalenyuk was born in Western Ukraine in 1887. He was a deacon of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. He was arrested for the first time in 1948 and for the second time in 1974 and was accused of carrying out the duties of his position within the "Uniate church". The length of his second term is not known.

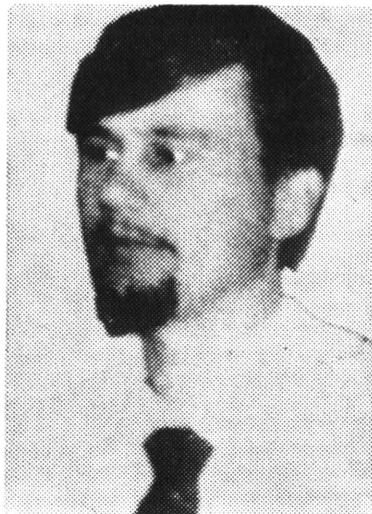
KALYOSH, HRYHORIY VASYLYOVYCH

Hryhoriy Vasylyovych Kalyosh was born in 1937. He is a drafting instructor. Kalyosh lived in the village of Bilyatychi in the Rivne oblast. He is married to a school teacher and has two young children. Kalyosh was arrested in 1970 and was accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda". Tried in camera, he was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment, and following the trial, confined to a psychiatric hospital, although numerous witnesses testified to his sanity. Kalyosh's father was dismissed from work. Kalyosh was accused of distributing underground leaflets. He was held at the psychiatric hospital till 1972.

KALYNETS, IHOR MYRONOVYCH

Ihor Myronovych Kalynets was born in Khodoriv, Lviv oblast, in 1939. In 1961, he graduated from the philological faculty of the University of Lviv. He worked in the Lviv Oblast State Archives. Kalynets is a talented poet. He is married to Iryna

Stasiv-Kalynets (now in exile) and has a daughter, Zvenyslava (Dzvinka), born in 1962. Kalynets was first arrested in 1965 and released shortly thereafter. He was arrested again on July 11, 1972, and sentenced on November 13, 1972 in Lviv under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 9 years of imprisonment and 3 years of



exile. His wife was also sentenced to 9 years for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" in 1972. Kalynets has been serving his sentence in the Vladimir prison and at the Perm camp No. 36. Kalynets' sentence ends in August 1981.

KALYNIN, VASYL VOLODYMYROVYCH

Vasyl Volodymyrovych Kalynin was born in 1943. He worked as a lathe-operator in a factory in Stryi. Kalynin was also taking university correspondence courses. He was arrested on June 8, 1966 and sentenced in Lviv to 15 years of imprisonment. He was accused of disseminating the underground publication of the Ukrainian National Front, which considered itself to be a continuation of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. Kalynin is at the Mordovian camp No. 19.

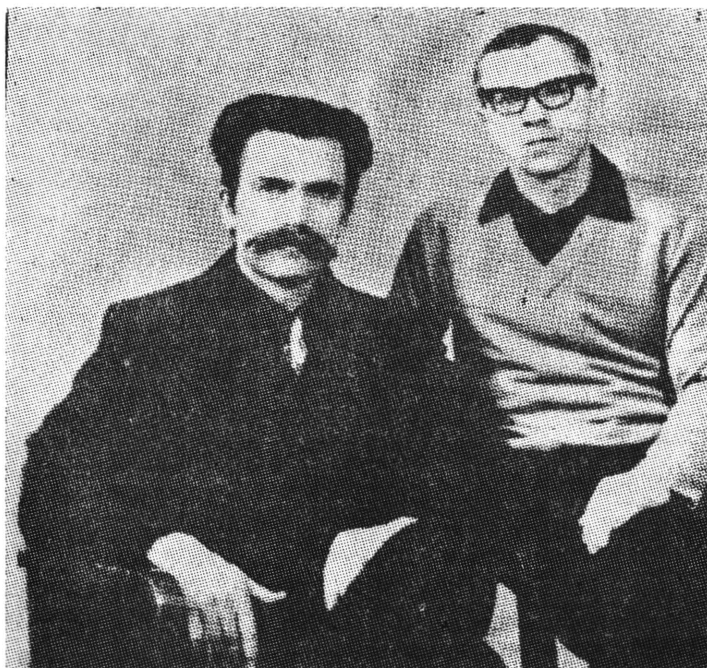
KAMPIV, PAVLO FEDOROVYCH

Pavlo Fedorovych was born in 1929. He is a mathematician. He resided in Uzhhorod. Kampiv was arrested on June 6, 1970. He

was sentenced by the Zakarpattya oblast court under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 6 years imprisonment and 3 years of exile. He served his sentence in the Perm camp No. 36, and is now in exile. Kampiv's address: RSFSR, Tomskaya obl., Pervomayskiy r-n, Komsomolsk, Pavlo Fedorovich Kampiv.

KANDYBA, IVAN OLEKSIYOVYCH¹

Ivan Oleksiyovych Kandyba was born in the Lviv oblast in 1930. He is a lawyer. In 1961, he was arrested together with several others, including Levko Lukyanenko, in Lviv. They were accused



Ivan Kandyba (right) and Levko Lukyanenko

under Articles 56 and 62, CC Ukr. SSR ("betrayal of fatherland and anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"), for the formation of the "Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union". The sentence was 15 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime concentration camp. Kandyba was held in the Vladimir prison for the first 3 years, then he was transferred to the Perm camp No. 35.

¹ Photograph of Karavanskyi's wife, Nina Strokata-Karavanska, is on p. 125.

KARAVANSKYI, SVYATOSLAV YOSYPOVYCH

Svyatoslav Yosypovych Karavanskyi was born in Odessa on December 24, 1920. He entered the Odessa industrial institute in 1938, and studied concurrently by correspondence (since 1939) at the Institute of Foreign Languages. In 1941, he entered the philological faculty of the University of Odessa and also became a member of an OUN youth group. He was deported by force by the Rumanian security police and interned near Bucharest in March 1944. Karavanskyi fled and attempted to re-establish contact with OUN in Odessa, but was arrested by the MVD (forerunner of the KGB). He was sentenced under Article 56,



CC Ukr. SSR ("betrayal of fatherland") by the Odessa military tribunal to 25 years of imprisonment. Karavanskyi was amnestied on December 19, 1960, after serving 16 years and 5 months in concentration camps. In 1961, Karavanskyi married Nina Strokata and in 1962 enrolled in the correspondence department of the philological faculty of the University of Odessa. He published a great deal as a journalist, poet, translator and philologist. Karavanskyi was arrested again on November 13, 1965 and was sent to serve out the remaining 8 years and 7 months of his original sentence without trial. In Vladimir prison, Karavanskyi was sentenced an additional term of 5 years of strict-regime imprisonment under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, (April, 1970). His wife Nina Strokata-Karavanska, a micro-biologist, was sentenced in Odessa

in 1972 to 5 years of imprisonment.¹ Karavanskyi is serving his sentence in the Mordovian camp No. 1-6. His sentence ends on September 13, 1979. His address: SSSR, Moskva, p/a 5110/1-Zh Kh, Svyatoslav Yosypovych Karavanskyi.

KARPACH, Z.

Z. Karpach was born in Volodymyrets'kyi county in Western Ukraine. He is in his sixties. He was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation movement of the OUN-UPA, and remained underground for a long time following World War II. Karpach was arrested in late 1974 and was sentenced by the Rivne oblast court under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of imprisonment.

KAZNOVSKYI, VOLODYMYR ANTONOVYCH

Volodymyr Antonovych Kaznovskyi was born in Yaremche, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, in 1905. He was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. Kaznovskyi was arrested on December 12, 1955 and sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of strict-regime imprisonment. His sentence ends in 1980. He is serving his sentence in the Mordovian camp No. 3-3. Kaznovskyi is very ill and is currently in the camp hospital. His sister's address: 28740, Ivano-Frankivska obl., Nadirnyanskyi r-n, s. Yaremche, Halana 40, Nataliya Antonivna Holovatska.

KENDZYOR, YAROSLAV

Yaroslav Kendzyor was a trade union official in Lviv. He is married. His residence was searched by the KGB in January 1969, in connection with the case of V. Chornovil. Kendzyor protested against the persecution of V. Moroz and others. He was arrested early in 1972. Subsequent fate unknown.

KERNYCHNYI, DMYTRO

Dmytro Kernychnyi is in his seventies. He was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of strict-regime imprison-

¹ Another photograph is on page 125.

KOLISNYCHENKO, MYKHAYLO

Mykhaylo Kolisnychenko was born in 1944. He was sentenced to an unknown term of imprisonment for belonging to the Evangelical Christian-Baptists. He is in concentration camp.

KOLOPACH, ROMAN S.

Roman S. Kolopach was born in the Lviv oblast on November 12, 1954. He completed secondary school. On February 19, 1973 Kolopach was sentenced to imprisonment by the Lviv oblast court for raising together with another youth, Starosolskyi, the blue-and-yellow flag, bearing the national colours of Ukraine, in the village of Stebnyk. Kolopach is at the Perm camp No. 35.

KONCHAKOVSKYI, MYKOLA SEMENOVYCH

Mykola Semenovych Konchakovskiy was born in 1919. He was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of strict-regime imprisonment for participating in the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. His sentence was to have ended on August 29, 1987. He has been serving his sentence at the Mordovian camp No. 1 (1974), and No. 19 (1977); his present fate is unknown. His family's address: Lvivska obl., Mykolayivskiy r-n, s. Rudnyky, Sement Vasylyovych Konchakovskiy.

KONCHYNSKYI, IVAN

Ivan Konchynskiy was arrested in early March 1972 in Rivne, Volhynia. No further information available.

KONDRATYUK, TYMOFIY

Tymofiy Kondratyuk is a Baptist-Pentecostalist. He is imprisoned in a concentration camp. His address: Vinnytsia obl., IV 301/59, Tymofiy Kondratyuk.

KONDRYUKOV, VASYL

Vasyl Kondryukov was a worker at the Kiev hydro-electric station. Accused jointly with Oleksander Nazarenko of dissemination of underground literature, Kondryukov pleaded not guilty. He was

sentenced in January 1969 to 3 years of imprisonment in strict-regime concentration camps. In 1972 he was serving his sentence in the Mordovian camps. Subsequent fate unknown.

KONTSYUKH,¹

Kontsyukh was sentenced under Article 64, CC Ukr. SSR ("betrayal of fatherland"), to 12 years of imprisonment in concentration camps. He is at the Perm camp No. 36 (1975).

KOROBAN, ANDRIY MYKHAYLOVYCH

Andriy Mykhaylovych Koroban was born in Vasylik, Kiev oblast, in 1930. He graduated from the Kiev pedagogical institute and was a teacher of foreign languages. Koroban was married to Olha Zvir. He was arrested in 1950 and sentenced by a special court to 10 years of imprisonment for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. Koroban was released in 1956. He was re-arrested in December 1960 and was released shortly afterwards. Koroban wrote an extensive work entitled "The Problem of National Independence of Ukraine" and several other studies. This led to his third arrest in Kiev, on September 10, 1969. He was sentenced on May 31, 1970 by the Kiev oblast court under Articles 62-1 and 222-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 6 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile, as well as to an additional year of loss of freedom. He is in exile in the Tomsk oblast. His address: RSFSR, Tomskaya obl., Kargasokskiy r-n, s. Kargasok, ul. Kulturnaya 58, Andriy Mykhaylovych Koroban.

KOROLCHUK, SEMEN

Semen Korolchuk was arrested in 1976 in connection with the case of the Ukrainian National Front which issued the underground publication *Volya i Batkivshchyna* (Freedom and Fatherland). The Ukrainian National Front considered itself to be a continuation of the OUN. Semen Korolchuk was released, but re-arrested in 1971 and sentenced to a lengthy term of imprisonment; the exact term is not known.

¹ First name unknown.

ment for his participation in the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. Kernychnyi is at the Mordovian camp No. 19.

KHAYLO, ANATOLIY VOLODYMYROVYCH

Anatoliy Volodymyrovych Khaylo was born in the Voroshylovhrad oblast. He was arrested and sentenced in 1974 to 8 years of imprisonment for his religious convictions. His sister, Lidiya, a Baptist, was refused admission to university for the same reason.

KHODAKIVSKYI, DMYTRO

Dmytro Khodakivskyi is serving his sentence in a concentration camp. His address: Zhytomirska oblast, IAIU 309/71, Dmytro Khodakivskyi.

KHRYSTYNYCH, BOHDAN

Bohdan Khrystynych had been first sentenced to imprisonment following World War II. Subsequently, he was accused of participating in the organization OUN-North (*OUN-Pivnich*), which had been formed in the late 1950-s by political prisoners residing in Vorkuta. The organization maintained fully the tenets of the OUN, was engaged in propaganda and attempted to disseminate propaganda materials in Ukraine. In Vorkuta, Khrystynych was sentenced in 1960 to an unknown additional term of imprisonment.

KIFYAK, SEMEN ANANIYOVYCH

Semen Ananiyovych Kifyak was born in 1941. He was arrested in 1971 and was sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 5 years of imprisonment in concentration camps. In 1975 he was held in the Perm camp No. 36. Present fate unknown.

KLISHCH, MYKHAYLO

Mykhaylo Klishch is an artist confined to a psychiatric hospital for his political views and activities. His address: USSR, Smolenskaya obl., g. Sichevka, Spetspsikhbolnitsa, (SPB), p/ia IAO-100Z5, Mykhaylo Klishch.

KLYMCHAK, PAVLO

Pavlo Klymchak was arrested in 1961. He was sentenced under Article 64 and 70, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of imprisonment in concentration camps. Present fate unknown.

KLYMYUK,¹

Klymyuk was sentenced for his religious convictions under Article 70, CC Ukr. SSR. In 1975 he was held at the Perm camp No. 26. Length of sentence and present fate unknown.

KLYMKOVYCH, YOSYP

Yosyp Klymkovych was arrested in 1949. He was sentenced under Article 58-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. The time of arrest and the type of sentence suggest that Klymkovych had been a member in the Ukrainian liberation movement, the OUN-UPA.

KOCHUBEY, IVAN

Ivan Kochubey worked as an inspector at the collective farm "Druzhba" /Friendship/ in the Trans-Carpathian oblast. He was arrested for reading religious literature of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment. He is at the Perm Concentration camp No. 37.

KOCHUR, HRYHORIY

Hryhoriy Kochur was born in the village of Feskivsk, Chernyiv oblast in 1908. He graduated from the Kiev Institute of People's Education (University of Kiev) in 1932. He lectured in foreign languages in various pedagogical institutes specializing in the field of literature. He was arrested in January 1972. Subsequent fate unknown.

KOHUTANYCH, ONUFRIY

Onufriy Kohutanych is a Baptist-Pentecostalist who is serving a sentence in a concentration camp for his religious convictions. His address: Vinnytska ob., IV 301/59, Onufriy Kohutanych.

¹ First name unknown.

KOSTIV, MYKOLA

Mykola Kostiv was born in 1915. He was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. In 1945, he was condemned in Ivano-Frankivsk to death, but the verdict was subsequently commuted to 20 years of imprisonment in concentration camps. In 1952 he was sentenced to a further 25 years of imprisonment. He has been serving his sentence in the Moldavian concentration camps.

KOTS, MYKOLA HRYHOROVYCH

Mykola Hryhorovych Kots was born in Dobromyl in Volhynia in 1931. Kots graduated from the University of Kiev and the Agricultural Institute in Kiev. He worked as instructor of physics and agricultural mechanics at the Agricultural *tekhnikum* (technical college) in Kopychyntsi in the Ternopil oblast. Kots was arrested in 1967, accused of disseminating underground leaflets. In October 1968, he was sentenced by the Ternopil oblast court under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 7 years of imprisonment and 5 years of exile. He is currently in exile in the Tomsk oblast. His address: RSFSR. Tomskaya obl., s. Teguldet, Kirpichyi zavod #1, ul. Pushkina 48/2, Mykola Hryhorovych Kots.

KOVALENKO, FEDIR

Fedir Kovalenko is over 55 years old. He worked as a teacher in Boyarka, Lysyanskyi county, Cherkassy oblast. He was arrested in January 1972. Subsequent fate unknown.

KOVALENKO, LEONID

Leonid Kovalenko was born in the Kiev oblast on February 28, 1922. During World War II, he was in the Soviet army, and was wounded twice. Kovalenko graduated from the Philological Faculty of the University of Kiev in 1948. Subsequently he gained the degree of Candidate of Philological Studies. His articles and works on the history of Ukrainian literature and his literary criticisms were published extensively. Kovalenko signed a joint letter to Brezhnev protesting the persecutions of Ukrainian cultural and literary figures. He was reprimanded by the CPSU in

1968, and subsequently expelled from the party. Kovalenko was arrested in March 1972. Accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", he was sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, in July 1972 by a court in Kiev to 5 years of imprisonment and 3 years of exile.

KOVALENKO, MYKOLA YERMYLOVYCH

Mykola Yermilovych Kovalenko was born in 1919. He was a teacher of English in Boyarka, Kyievo-Svyatoshynskiy county. He was arrested in January 1972. Accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, he was sentenced on July 13, 1972 by a Kiev court to 5 years of imprisonment and 3 years of exile. He was held in the Perm camp No. 35, but since 1974 he has been held in a psychiatric hospital.

KOVALSKA,¹

Kovalska and her son Oleksiy Hunza (born in 1940) were arrested in Lviv in 1976. They were accused of preparing religious literature.

KOVHAR, BORYS

Borys Kovhar was born in 1927. He worked in the Museum of People's Architecture in Kiev. Kovhar is married and is the father of 3 children. In the early 70's he was forced by the KGB to inform on the writers E. Sversiyuk, V. Stus and O Honchar. Realizing the results of his co-operation he wrote a letter to the KGB refusing to continue working as an informer. Kovhar was arrested in March 1972, and in September 1972 he was sentenced in absentia by the Kiev oblast court to forcible psychiatric treatment of an underdeterminate term. He has since been confined at the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric hospital.

KOVTUNENKO, MYKHAYLO SPYRYDONOVYCH

Mykhaylo Spirydonovych Kovtunencko is a physician. He was arrested in 1976, and on February 8, 1977, he was sentenced to 1½ years of imprisonment. The trial was held in Kiev. The reason

¹ First name unknown.

for the sentence was his refusal to cooperate with the KGB and give secret information against the writer Mykola Rudenko. Present fate unknown.

KOZHAN, IVAN

Ivan Kozhan was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN--UPA. He was condemned to 20 years of imprisonment in concentration camps.

KRASIVSKYI, ZINOVII MYKHAYLOVYCH

Zynoviy Mykhaylovych Krasivskyi was born in Morshyn, Lviv oblast, in 1930. He graduated from Lviv University and is a poet and a writer. Krasivskyi is married and has two sons. He was arrested for the first time in 1947 and was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment on accusation of participation in the UPA. In exile he became an invalid of 2nd Class, and because of this, he was allowed to return to Ukraine. He was arrested again in March 1967 and was sentenced in 1968 in Ivano-Frankivsk under Articles 56 and 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 12 years of forced labour and 5 years of exile. He was accused of belonging to the underground organization, the Ukrainian National Front which considered itself the continuation of the OUN, and which published an underground newspaper, "Freedom and Homeland". Krasivskyi has been serving his sentence since 1972 in various psychiatric hospitals. His present address is: Lvivska oblast, Stryyskyi r-n. Strilkivska silrada, s. Berezhytsya, Berezhnivska psychlikarnya, Zinoviy Mykhaylovych Krasivskyi.

KRAVETS, ANDRIY

Andriy Kravets was arrested in Rosokhach, Ternopil oblast in early 1973. He was sentenced under Articles 62 and 64, CC Ukr. SSR, to 3 (?) years of imprisonment and 2 years of exile. He was to have been released in 1978 (?). His address in exile, as of March 1978, was RSFSR, Tomskaya obl. Verkhketskiy r-n, Belyy Yar, s. Poludenovka, Andriy Kravets.

KRETSKYI, HRYHORIY I.

Hryhoriy I. Kretskyi was born in the Kitsman county, Chernivtsi oblast, in 1929. He was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation

struggle of the OUN-UPA. Kretskyi was arrested in 1976. In March 1977 he was sentenced by the Chernivtsi oblast court under Article 56 and 64, CC Ukr. SSR, ("treason of fatherland and organizational activity"), to 10 years of imprisonment.

KROL, PETRO MYKHAYLOVYCH

Petro Mykhaylovych Krol was born in Starohrad, Lviv oblast. A participant in the Ukrainian liberation movement of the OUN-UPA, he was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. The case of Krol was reviewed again in prison, and Krol was sentenced to an additional long term of imprisonment.

KRYSHTAL, PAVLO F.

Pavlo F. Kryshtal was born in the village of Hruzyatyn in Volhynia in 1922. He was a station leader of the OUN in Volhynia and later a financial director in the UPA. He was arrested in Dnipropetrovsk in 1971. He was sentenced in Lutsk under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, ("treason of fatherland"), to 12 years of imprisonment and 5 years of exile.

KRYSHTALOVYCH, PETRO

Petro Kryshtalovych is a youth arrested in Lviv in 1974, and sentenced for dissemination of underground literature.

KRYVYI, IVAN MYKHAYLOVYCH

Ivan Mykhaylovych Kryvyi is a priest of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. He had been imprisoned for the first time in 1946 at the time of the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine by Moscow. In 1965, he was again sentenced for carrying out his religious duties underground. In 1974, he was arrested for the third time and was sentenced in Lviv to 4 years of imprisonment. He was accused of printing and disseminating religious literature of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Kryvyi is married and the father of 2 children. He is serving his sentence in the Lviv prison.

KUKAVKA, MYKHAYLO

Mykhaylo Kukavka was arrested and confined to a psychiatric prison for his nationalist convictions in 1976.

KUKHARUK, OLEKSA M.

Oleksa M. Kukharuk was born in the village of Sarnivka in Volhynia in 1923. He was a participant in the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. He was arrested in Siberia in 1972, and in January 1973 he was sentenced by the Volhynia court under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to a term of 15 years of imprisonment and 5 years of exile.

KULAK, ONUFRIY

Onufriy Kulak was born in 1928. He is a former member of the Ukrainian liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. He was arrested and sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. In January 1978, he was held at the Perm camp No. 36.

KULCHYTSKYI, MYKOLA

Mykola Kulchytskyi is a young poet from the Dniprodzherzhynsk region. Early in 1970, he was sentenced under Article 187-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 2½ years of imprisonment in concentration camps. His further fate is unknown.

KULYK, MYKOLA

Mykola Kulyk was born in Crimea, he was arrested and sentenced in Simferopil, in July 1972, to 15 years of imprisonment. Kulyk was accused of armed attacks against Bolsheviks in the Second World War. He is in a concentration camp now.

KULYNYN, VASYL

Vasyl Kulnyn is approximately 30 years old. He was accused of being a member of the Ukrainian National Front. Kulynyn is a lathe operator. He was arrested early in 1967 and was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, in the summer of 1967, to 6

years of strict-regime concentration camps and 5 years of exile. At last report (1972) he was in Mordovia. Present fate unknown.

KURCHYK, MYKOLA YAKOVYCH

Mykola Yakovych Kurchyk was born in 1927. He is a locksmith. He participated in the Ukrainian liberation struggles of the OUN-UPA. He was arrested and sentenced in 1946 under Article 58-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of strict-regime imprisonment. While imprisoned he was tried again (in 1954) and was given an additional term of 25 years for a total sentence of 33 years of strict-regime concentration camp. He is at the Mordovian camp No. 1-6. His sentence is to end in 1979.

KUSHNARCHUK, IVAN

Ivan Kushnarchuk was born in Frunze, Voroshylovhrad region. He was arrested early in 1973 for his religious convictions. His further fate is unknown.

KUSHNYRYUK, VASYL T.

Vasyl T. Kushnyryuk was born in Kitsman county, Chernivtsi oblast. A participant in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA he was arrested in 1976. In March 1977, Kushnyryuk was sentenced under Articles 56 and 64, CC. Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of imprisonment.

KUZYK, HNAT

Hnat Kuzyk was born in 1933. In 1961, he was arrested in Lviv in the case of the "Ukrainian National Committee". Kuzyk was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment under Articles 56 and 62. CC Ukr. SSR. He was in a Mordovian camp in 1975. His present fate is unknown.

KVETSKO, DMYTRO MYKOLAYOVYCH

Dmytro Mykolayovych Kvetsko was born in Ivano-Frankivsk in 1935. He had been imprisoned in the Stalin period. Kvetsko graduated from the historical faculty of the Lviv University, and worked as a teacher of history. He is married and has a child.

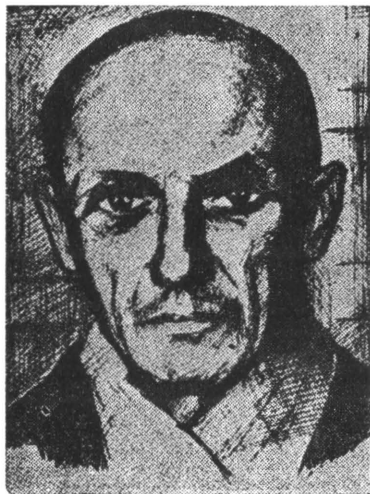
He was arrested in March 1967, and was sentenced in September 1967 by the Lviv oblast court to 15 years of strict-regime imprisonment and to 5 years of exile under Articles 56, 62, 64, CC Ukr. SSR. He was accused of having been the ideological leader of the secret organization, the "Ukrainian National Front", which considered itself the continuation of the OUN and published an underground journal "Freedom and Homeland". In December 1970, Kvetsko participated in a mass hunger strike of political prisoners "in honour" of the Day of the Constitution. His sentence is to end in 1987. He is currently at the strict-regime Perm camp No. 37.

KYSELYUK (KYSELYK?), VASYL

Vasyl Kyselyuk (Kyselyk?) was born in 1927. He was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the UPA. He was arrested and sentenced in 1953 under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment in strict-regime concentration camps. His sentence was to end in 1978. He was at the Perm camp No. 36. His present fate is unknown.

LEONYUK, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Leonyuk was a participant in the liberation struggle of the UPA and had been imprisoned after World War II. He was



sentenced again in Vorkuta in 1960 for participation in the organization "OUN-North". The organization had been created in

late 1950-s by some prisoners who lived in Vorkuta. It adopted the OUN platform. The organization engaged in propaganda; attempts had been made to disseminate information in Ukraine. Leonyuk's present fate is unknown.

LESIV, YAROSLAV

Yaroslav Lesiv was born in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. He is about 30 years old. Lesiv is a gymnast and a teacher of physical education. He was a member of the "Ukrainian National Front". Lesiv was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 6 years of strict-regime concentration camps and to 5 years of exile. He was in Mordovia in 1972. His present fate is unknown.

LEVKOVYCH, BOHDAN

Bohdan Levkovych was born in Morshyn, Lviv oblast. He was arrested and sentenced in 1974, for dissemination of underground literature. Levkovych is serving his sentence in prison.

LEVKOVYCH, VASYL

Vasyl Levkovych is about 60 years old. He was a member of the Ukrainian liberation movement, the OUN, and had been the commander of the military district of the UPA "Buh". He was arrested and sentenced in 1946 or 1947 to 25 years of strict-regime imprisonment. He was in Mordovia in early 1970-s. His present fate is not known.

LEVSHYN, YURIY

Yuriy Levshyn was sentenced in 1968 to 12 years of imprisonment. He also had been sentenced earlier under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, for participation in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA.

LEVYTSKYI, MYKOLA

Mykola Levytskyi was born in 1922. Accused of participation in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA, he was arrested and sentenced in 1957 under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment.

LISHCHUK, VASYL

Vasyl Lishchuk was accused of participation in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. He was arrested in 1958 and was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR. He had been incarcerated in the Vladimir prison for 17 years. Lishchuk is very ill.

LISOVYI, VASYL SEMENOVYCH

Vasyl Semenovych Lisovyi was born on May 17, 1937. He is married to Vira Pavlivna Hrytsenko and has two children, a daughter Myroslava, born in 1965, and a son, Oksan. Lisovyi was a resident of Kiev. Lisovyi is a philosopher by profession and earned the degree of Candidate of Sciences. He was a scholarly associate of the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, and an instructor at the University of Kiev. On July 6, 1972, he was arrested and accused of being a co-author of an open letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, protesting against the political trials in the Ukraine. Lisovyi was sentenced in a court in Kiev, held in camera, under Article 62-1, CC Ukr. SSR, ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"), to 7 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile. His sentence ends on July 6, 1982. He had been held at the strict-regime Mordovian camp No. 19, and is currently at the Perm camp No. 36. His wife's address: 252140, Kiev, vul. Bratyslavskaya 4, kv. 197, Vira Pavlivna Hrytsenko.

LOBKO, VASYL

Vasyl Lobko is an engineer and was a resident of Kiev. In August 1972 he was summoned as a witness in the trial of the scholar Z. Antonyuk. Instead of testifying against Antonyuk, Lobko testified in his favour. This was considered an illegal act as Lobko was said to "have spoken sharply against the court". Lobko was arrested and sentenced later. His sentence and later fate is not known.

LUKASH, MYKOLA OLEKSIYOVYCH

Mykola Oleksiyovych Lukash was born in Korolivka in the Sumy region, on December 12, 1919. He studied history at the University of Kiev before World War II. Lukash served in the Soviet

army during the war. He studied foreign languages at the University of Kharkiv after demobilization. He taught foreign languages at universities until 1953. He also worked as a translator of poetry and prose, (he knows 18 foreign languages). He is known through his translations of Goethe, Heine, Hugo, G. Bocaccio and others. In 1973, he officially offered to go to prison on behalf of I. Dziuba who had been sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment and who was very ill. Lukash was expelled from the Writers' Union of Ukraine, dismissed from his position on the editorial board of the magazine *Vsesvit* (Universe), and was threatened with a "psychiatric hospital". There have been unconfirmed reports that M. Lukash was arrested. His present fate is unknown.

LUKASHEVYCH, DENYS

Denys Lukashevych is in his late sixties. He was a priest before his arrest. He was arrested in October 1949, and sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment, in connection with the assassination of Ya. Halan. He was a good acquaintance of Halan, and it was for this reason that Halan's assassin, Stakhur, asked Lukashevych to take him to Halan's residence. Lukashevych is supposed not to have known the true purpose of Stakhur's visit. He was told that the purpose was to show that writer his works for consultation. Lukashevych was present at the assassination, panicked and fled. He served his sentence in Vorkuta and at last report (1972) he was in Mordovia. He is old and his health is weak.

LUKYANENKO, LEV HRYHOROVYCH¹

Lev Hryhorovych Lukyanenko was born in 1927, in the Chernyiv oblast. He graduated from the University of Moscow as a lawyer, in 1958. He worked as a legal consultant in the organizational department of the Vinnytsya provincial Executive Committee, and afterwards in the Hlynyanskyi county of the Lviv province in the party propaganda department. There he met the lawyer Ivan Kandyba and other lawyers and employees of the party and government institutions. In their discussions, there arose the idea of the reorganization of the socio-political system, which developed into a draft program of a "Workers' and Peasants' Union". On January 20, 1961 Lukianenko and other members of the group were arrested (one person had been an informer).

¹ See other photographs on pages 124, 125.

On the accusation of having formed an "anti-Soviet organization", Lukyanenko was condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to 15 years of imprisonment. Lukyanenko was released January 21, 1976 and became a founding member of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. He was arrested for the second time on December 1, 1977. He was sentenced at a closed trial held in Horodnya (near



Chernyhir) on July 17-20, 1978 to 10 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 5 years of exile, under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. During and following his first imprisonment, Lukianenko rejected Marxism as a theory having no basis in fact and became a deeply religious man who defended the principles of democracy and rights of man from Christian positions. Lukyanenko is married to Nadiya.

LUPYNIS, ANATOLIY IVANOVYCH

Anatoliy Ivanovych was born in 1937 in the Kiev oblast. He studied philosophy at the University of Kiev and is a poet. He was arrested for writing patriotic poetry in 1956, and was sentenced in the same year to 6 years of imprisonment under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. While he was in a concentration camp, his sentence was increased by 5 years. Lupynis was released in 1967. On May 28, 1971 he was again arrested in Kiev for writing poetry, and, accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, sentenced to 6 years of forced labour and 4 years of exile. He is now forcibly hospitalized at the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric hospital. He is an invalid.

LUTSKYI, MYKHAYLO PETROVYCH

Mykhaylo Petrovych Lutsyki was born in Western Ukraine *ca.* 1915. Lutsyki grew up in Vienna and studied in Berlin. He was arrested by the Gestapo in 1939, and released *ca.* 1942. Lutsyki was arrested by the KGB in 1944 and was imprisoned until 1956. He was arrested again in 1960 and was tried in April 1961. Accused of Ukrainian nationalism, he was imprisoned until 1972. Lutsyki refused to accept Soviet identifying documents, insisting that he is an Austrian citizen. In the fall of 1973 he was sentenced to two years for vagrancy, and in 1974 he was transferred from a concentration camp to the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric hospital.

LUTSYK, MYKHAILO

Mykhailo Lutsyk was born in 1932. He was arrested in 1965 and was sentenced to 15 years of strict-regime imprisonment, under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR. His sentence ends in 1980. In 1977, Lutsyk was at the Perm camp No. 36.

LUTSYK, MYKHAILO PETROVYCH

Mykhailo Petrovych Lutsyk was born in Western Ukraine in 1912(?). He was arrested in 1973 and, accused of "parasitism", he was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. In 1974 he was sentenced to compulsory psychiatric hospitalization. He has been held at the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric hospital since 1974.

LYCHAK, PETRO VOLODYMYROVYCH

Petro Volodymyrovych Lychak was born in 1949. He was arrested in 1969 and sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, ("treason of fatherland"), to imprisonment for a term of 8 years. He was to be released in 1977. At last report, (July 1977), he was at the Perm camp No. 36. His present fate is unknown.

LYSAK, PETRO OLEKSIYOVYCH

Petro Oleksiyovych Lysak was born in 1916. He is an engineer, and was a colonel in the reserve. Lysak protested at a meeting in October 1956 against radio-jamming and the expulsion of students for political reasons. He was forcibly confined to the Leningrad

Special Psychiatric Hospital. In 1965, he was transferred to the Sychovka Special Psychiatric Hospital where he is confined at the present time.

LYTVYN, YURIY TYMOFIYEFYCH

Yuriy Tymofiyevych Lytvyn was born in the Kiev oblast. He is married and has two children. He served his first sentence in concentration camps after being arrested in 1960 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda". He was arrested for the second time on November 14, 1974 and sentenced under Article 190-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 3 years of imprisonment. He was serving his term in Komi. He was to have been released in 1977. His present fate unknown.

LYTVYENKO, OL.

Ol. Lytvynenko was born in 1940. He was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. He is at the Perm camp No. 35.

MAKHOVYK, STEPAN

Stepan Makhovyk had been persecuted in Chernyhiv for a long time. He was arrested in August 1972 for his religious convictions and for preaching Word of God among the Evangelical Christians-Baptists. His present fate is unknown.

MALOZHENSKYI, VASYL IVANOVYCH

Vasyl Ivanovych Malozhenskyi was born in the Lviv oblast in 1916. He is a former member of the OUN. He was arrested and sentenced in 1949 to an undetermined term. After his release he worked at a forest collective farm in the Lviv oblast. On February 4, 1967, he was arrested by the KGB for the second time and in January 1968, a Lviv oblast court sentenced Malozhenskyi to 15 years of imprisonment. He is presently at the Perm camp No. 35.

MAMCHUR, STEPAN

Stepan Mamchur was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation movement, the OUN-UPA. He was arrested in 1956 and sentenced

in 1957 to 25 years of forced labour under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR. He is to be released in 1981. He is at the Perm concentration camp No. 35.

MARCHENKO, ANATOLIY TYKHONOVYCH

Anatoliy Tykhonovych Marchenko was born on January 21, 1938. He is married and has a son. He has spent 9 years in concentration camps to date and is serving a 4 year term in exile. He was sentenced for "slander against the Soviet state", has written a scathing book about concentration camps, entitled "My Testimony". He was in exile in the Irkutsk oblast. He was to have been released in 1978. His present fate is unknown.

MARCHENKO, OLEKSIY

Oleksiy Marchenko was born in 1942. He was arrested and sentenced in 1970 to 14 years of imprisonment under Articles 56 and 62, CC Ukr. SSR. He is imprisoned in the Perm camp No. 35.

MARCHENKO, VALERIY VENYAMYNOVYCH

Valeriy Venyaminovych Marchenko was born in Kiev on September 9, 1947. He graduated from the Philological Faculty of the University of Kiev. He is a writer, journalist and translator. Marchenko was arrested on June 25, 1973 and sentenced by the Kiev oblast court on December 29, 1973 to 6 years of imprisonment and 2 years of exile, under Article 62, CC Azerbaidzhan SSR. He was accused of having written three documents, described as "nationalist". His sentence ends on June 25, 1981. He is at the Perm camp No. 36.

MARCHUK,¹

Marchuk was sentenced in the post-war period under Article 58, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of concentration camps. The type of sentence points to his having been accused of being a participant in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. At last report (1974) he was in the Perm camp No. 36. His later fate is unknown.

MARKOSIAN, (ROSTYK?) HRYHOROVYCH

Rostyk (?) Hryhorovych Markosian was born in 1944 and was sentenced under Article 70, CC Russian SFSR. He is at the Mordovian concentration camp No. 19.

¹ First name unknown.

MARMUS, MYKOLA VASYLYOVYCH

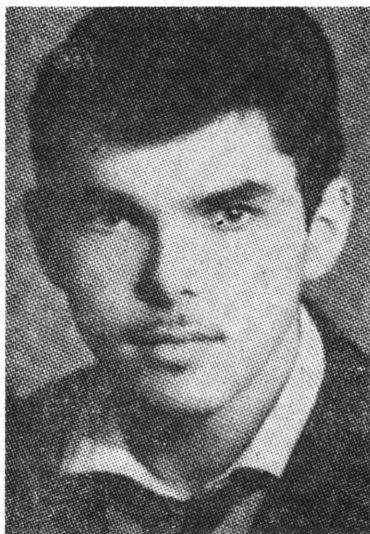
Mykola Vasylyovych Marmus was born in 1947. He was arrested in January 1973 in Chortkiv and sentenced in 1974 by the Ternopil oblast court, held in camera under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 5 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile. He was accused of raising the Ukrainian blue and yellow national flag on a state building and of the dissemination of underground leaflets. He is at the Perm concentration camp No. 37.

MARMUS, VOLODYMYR V.

Volodymyr V. Marmus was born in the Ternopil region in 1949. He was arrested in Chortkiv in January 1973 for distribution of underground leaflets and the raising of the Ukrainian national flag. Marmus was sentenced in 1973, in Ternopil to 6 years of imprisonment and 5 years of exile under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. He was at the Perm concentration camp No. 36.

MARYNOVYCH, MYROSLAV FRANKOVYCH

Myroslav Frankovych Marynovych was born in 1949. He worked as an engineer in electronic technology in Kiev, and resided in the village of Kalynivka, Vasylykiv county, Kiev oblast. He is married



to Raisa Semenivna Serhiychuk and has two young children. Marynovych is a member of the Ukrainian Public Group for the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. He was arrested in Kiev

on April 23, 1977 and was tried in Vasylkive, Kiev oblast, on March 22-29, 1978. He was sentenced to 7 years of strict-regime imprisonment, and 5 years of exile, under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. His wife's address: Kyivska oblast, Vasylkivskyi r-n, s. Kalymivka, Lenina 84, kv. 46. Raisa Semenivna Serhiychuk.

MASHTALER, MYKOLA

Mykola Mashtaler is about 45 years old. He was accused of being a member of the Ukrainian National Committee (Lviv). Mash-taler was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in 1961. His further fate is unknown.

MATYASH, MYKOLA

Mykola Matiyash was born in 1938. Matiyash was arrested and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment according to Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, ("treason of fatherland"). His present fate is unknown.

MATUSEVYCH, MYKOLA IVANOVYCH

Mykola Ivanovych Matushevych was born in 1946. He is a historian. Matushevych is married to Olha Dmytrivna Heyko. He is



a member of the Ukrainian Public Group for Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. He has been under persecution since 1973. He was arrested in Kiev on April 23, 1977. He was tried in Vasylkiv, Kiev oblast, March 22-29, accused under Article 61, SS Ukr. SSR. He was sentenced to 7 years strict-regime imprison-

ment and 5 years of exile. His mother's address is: Kyivska obl., m. Vasytkiv, Anastasiya Fedorivna Matusevych.

MELEKH, MYKOLA HRYHOROVYCH (?)

Mykola Hryhorovych (?) Melekh was born in 1930. He is a teacher. Melekh participated in the Ukrainian liberation struggle during World War II. He was arrested in Lviv in 1961 in the case of the Ukrainian National Committee. He was sentenced under Articles 56 and 70, CC Ukr. SSR, ("treason of fatherland" and "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"), to death. The death penalty was commuted to 15 years of imprisonment. At last report (1976) Melekh was in the Mordovian camp No. 17. His later fate is not known.

MELNYCHUK, TARAS YURIYOVYCH

Taras Yuriyovych Melnychuk was born in Yabluniv, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. Melnychuk completed secondary school and studied at Moscow Literary Institute by correspondence. He is married and has one child. Melnychuk wrote a great deal of poetry; one collection of his poems and several other poems were published. In his poetry, he described the beauty of his homeland and expressed his love for Ukraine. In 1971, he sent a collection of his poems to a publishing house in Kiev; the collection was forwarded to the KGB which found the poems to be "objectionable". His home was searched and two suitcases full of literary manuscripts were confiscated. On January 24, 1972, Melnychuk was arrested and sentenced, under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"), to 3 years of imprisonment. His present fate is unknown.

MELNYK, VASYL

Vasyl Melnyk was born in 1923 in Volhynia. He was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. He was arrested and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR. He was to have been released in 1977. Present fate unknown.

MELYN, MYRON

Myron Melyn was born in 1929. Melyn is married and worked as a teacher. He is a former prisoner of Stalin's concentration camps. He was arrested in the spring 1967 and sentenced that

summer by the Lviv oblast court under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 11 years imprisonment. He was accused of participation in the underground group, the Ukrainian National Front. He is now in exile.

MENDRUN, BOHDAN

Bohdan Mendrun was a music instructor in Lviv, and was preparing to become a priest of the underground Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. He was arrested and sentenced in 1974 to an unknown term. Mendrum was accused of spreading "uniate-ism" and of collecting "nationalist" poetry.

MINYAYLO, HRYHORIY

Hryhoriy Minyaylo was working at the Kievan Institute of Micro-instruments. Minyaylo organized, with the permission of the Central Committee of Komsomol of Ukraine, a discussion club in which social-ethical and sociological problems were being debated. At the insistence of the KGB, Minyaylo was dismissed from his position. In January 1972 he was arrested in Kiev, and accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"). No further data on the court case is available.

MONASTYRSKYI, BORYS BORYSOVYCH

Borys Borysovych Monastyrskyi was born in the Donetsk oblast in 1935. Monastyrskyi was first sentenced by the Donetsk oblast court in August 1973, under Article 187-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 3 years of imprisonment. He was imprisoned in ITK-87 in Donetsk oblast. After his release, he was arrested again and sentenced on May 6, 1976 by the Donetsk oblast court, under Article 62, to 6 years and 4 months of strict-regime imprisonment. He is at the strict-regime Perm camp No. 36.

MOROZ, ANDRIY PETROVYCH

Andriy Petrovych Moroz was born in the village of Staryi Mylyatyn, Busk county, Lviv oblast. He was a participant in the liberation movement of the OUN. He was arrested for the first time on February 20 1946, and was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment. He was conditionally released in 1956 during the general amnesty

following Stalin's death. He was arrested by the KGB again on April 18 1968, and was sentenced on December 2, 1969 by the Lviv oblast court to 13 years of imprisonment, under Articles 56 and 64, CC Ukr. SSR.

MOROZ, VALENTYN YAKOVYCH

Valentyn Yakovych Moroz was born in Kholoniv, Horokhiv county, Volhynia, on April 15, 1936. He graduated from the Historical Faculty of the University of Lviv. He prepared his dissertation towards the degree of Candidate of Sciences, but due to his arrest could not defend his thesis. He is married to Raisa and has a son, Valentyn (age 16). Moroz taught history and geography in Ivano-Frankivsk. He is a historian, publicist and poet. In



August 1965 he was arrested in Ivano-Frankivsk and was sentenced in the Volhynia oblast court under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. to 4 years of imprisonment. He was imprisoned in the Mordovian camp No. 1. While in the concentration camp, he wrote a brilliant essay entitled "A Report from the Beria Preserve", in which he presented the crimes of the Soviet system and protested his own unjust sentence. He was held in punishment cell of the concentration camp for writing the work for a period of 6 months. In 1967, Moroz was taken to the Vladimir prison. He was released on September 1, 1969. After his release, Moroz wrote three further essays: "Moses and Dathan", "A Chronicle of

Resistance” and “In the Snows”, in which he discussed questions of national identity, Russification and ethics. He also began to write a study of Lesya Ukrainka and her national outlook. He was also engaged in collection of ethnographic material. Moroz was re-arrested on June 1, 1970, and was accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. Over 30 persons were questioned by the KGB in Moroz’ case. The trial was held in Ivano-Frankivsk on November 17-18, 1970. The trial occasioned extensive protests in Ukraine and abroad. Moroz was sentenced to 9 years of imprisonment (special regime) and 5 years of exile. He was first held in the Vladimir prison. In July 1974, Moroz declared a hunger strike for an indefinite period as a protest against the conditions of his confinement. He had been placed in a cell with common criminals and was wounded by them. The hunger strike lasted 5 months, and brought about world-wide protests and demonstrations on Moroz’ behalf. An attempt was then made to incarcerate him in a psychiatric hospital. Again numerous protests erupted, and the move was abandoned. Since 1967, Moroz has been at the Mordovian camp No. 1-6. His wife’s address: 28400, Ivano-Frankivsk, Nabe-rezhna 14/1, kv. 17, Raisa Moroz.

MOTUK, MYKOLA

Mykola Motuk is a youth from Kolomyia. He was arrested in March 1973 and sentenced in August of the same year to 4 years of imprisonment, together with four friends in connection with the raising of the Ukrainian national flag. Present fate unknown.

MURZHENKO, OLEKSIY HRYHOROVYCH

Oleksiy Hryhorovych Murzhenko was born in the Kharkiv region on November 23, 1942. He is married to Lyuba Pavlivna, and has a daughter, born in 1969. He was first arrested and sentenced in 1969. He served 8 years of his sentence under conditions of strict-regime imprisonment, and a subsequent long term in a concentration camp. He was arrested again in Leningrad on June 15, 1970 and in December 1970, was sentenced under Article 56 (“treason of fatherland”), CC Russian SFSR, to 14 years of strict-regime imprisonment. He had attempted to seize a plane in Leningrad and flee abroad. His sentence ends on June 15, 1984. Murzhenko is at the Mordovian camp No. 37. His wife’s address: Kiev, Rusanivskyi bulvar 5, kv. 58, Lyuba Pavlivna Murzhenko.

MYKYTKO, YAROMYR OLEKSIYOVYCH

Yaromyr Oleksiyovych Mykytko was born in Sambir (?), Lviv oblast, in 1953. He was a student at the Lviv forestry technology institute. He was arrested on March 29, 1973 in Lviv. Accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, he was sentenced to 5 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile. He had been accused of being co-editor of the underground student journal "Progress". Mykytko's sentence ends on March 29, 1981. He is at the Perm camp No. 37. His father's address: Lvivska oblast, m. Sambir, Engelska 24, Oleksiy Hryhorovych Mykytko.

MYRON, IVAN VASYLYOVYCH

Ivan Vasylyovych Myron was arrested in 1951 and was sentenced under Article 58-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of concentration camps. The type of sentence suggests that Myron was accused of participation in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. He was to have been released in 1976. Present fate unknown.

NASTUSENKO, LYUBOV

Lyubov Nastusenko was born ca. 1934. Nastusenko is a nurse. She was arrested in September 1969 and was charged with "nationalist" agitation in Kolomyia, Western Ukraine. She was declared not responsible and was confined to a special prison section of a mental hospital. In 1970, she was held in a Kharkiv hospital, evidently a psychiatric hospital, but possibly with a prison section. Nastusenko told her sister who visited her that the conditions and treatment there were indescribably severe. Nastusenko's sister was told by the administration not to visit her again, unless she wanted to be interned in a similar institution. Lyubov Nastusenko's present fate is unknown.

NAZARENKO, OLEKSANDER

Oleksander Nazarenko was a worker of the Kievan Hydro-Electric Station. On evenings, he attended the historical faculty of the University of Kiev. He was arrested in June 1968 and sentenced late in January 1969 under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 5 years of strict-regime imprisonment. He was accused of disseminating *samvydav* literature and of writing of a leaflet with a call to participate actively in celebration of the day of transfer of the

body of Ukraine's national poet Shevchenko from Petersburg to Ukraine (May 22). At last report (1972), he was in camp No. 19 in Mordovia. Present fate unknown.

NEZDIYMYNOHA, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Nezdiymynoha was born in 1939. He resided in Sevastopol. He was arrested in October 1971. He was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment and 3 years of exile, under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. He was accused of writing letters criticising Soviet reality. Nezdiymynoha served his sentence in the Perm camp No. 36. He is now in exile.

NOVAK, IVAN M.

Ivan M. Novak was born in the Kitsman county of the Chernivtsi oblast. He is in his late fifties. A participant in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA, he was arrested in 1976 and was sentenced in March 1977 by the Chernivtsi oblast court to 13 years of imprisonment under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR.

NOVAK, YOSYP

Yosyp Novak is a priest of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. In 1974 he was arrested and sentenced to an unknown term of imprisonment. He was accused of participation in organizing an underground monastery and holding church services there.

OLENYCH ¹

Olenych was born in Yavoriv county, Lviv oblast. He was accused of contacts with nationalists and sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in 1969.

OLIYNYK, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr T. Oliynyk was arrested on April 5 1968 and was tried in Krasne, Busk county, Lviv oblast on December 2, 1969. He was accused under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, and sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment and 5 years exile. He had been a

¹ First name unknown.

participant in the Ukrainian liberation movement of the OUN-UPA, a member of the Security Service (*Sluzhba bezpeky*) of the OUN. This was his second sentence, he had been arrested originally February 25, 1948, in Radekhiv and sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment.

ONYSHKIV, MYKOLA

Mykola Onyshkiv was a participant in the liberation movement of the OUN. He was arrested in the latter 1940s and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. He served his sentence in Kolyma, Tayshet and at last report (1972) was in Mordovia. Present fate unknown.

OREL, MYKHAYLO

Mykhaylo Orel was born in the Cherkassy oblast. He was a member of the Ukrainian nationalist underground. Orel was arrested in 1952 and sentenced in accordance with Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. Present fate unknown.

OSADCHYI, M. IVANOVYCH

M. Ivanovych Osadchyi was born in Rivne, Volhynia, in 1921. He was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. He was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in the immediate post-World War II period. He was arrested again in 1973 and was accused under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, ("treason of fatherland"). He was tried by the Volhynian oblast court in Rivne and sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment.

OSADCHYI, MYKHAYLO HRYHOROVYCH

Mykhaylo Hryhorovych Osadchyi was born in Kurmanyn, Nedyrhyayliv county, Sumy oblast, on March 22, 1936. He graduated from the Faculty of Journalism of the University of Lviv, and lectured there. He is married to Oksana, and has two sons, Taras, born in 1965, and Myroslav, born in 1968. Osadchyi was a member of the CPU and of the union of journalists. Osadchyi is a poet and a writer. In August 1965, Osadchyi was expelled from the party and subsequently imprisoned. Accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, he was tried in Lviv on April 18, 1966 and sentenced

to 2 years of imprisonment. After his release, Osadchyi participated in the Ukrainian oppositionist movement. He wrote among others, a letter to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukr. SSR, in 1969, jointly with Chornovil, Hel, Morov and others protesting against trials held in camera. In 1970, Osadchyi protested against the trial of Moroz. Osadchyi was arrested for the



second time, in Lviv, of January 13, 1972. He was sentenced under Article 62-2, to 7 years of special-regime imprisonment, and 3 years of exile. He was first held in Vladimir prison, and is currently in the Mordovian camp No. 1-6 (near Sosnovka). His sentence ends January 14, 1982. There have been reports that in 1975, Osadchyi's brother, Volodymyr, was murdered by agents of the KGB in Sumy.

OSEYCHUK, MYKOLA

Mykola Oseychuk is a Baptist-Pentecostalist. He is serving his sentence in a regular-regime concentration camp. His address: Ukr. SSR, Vinnytska obl., IV 301/59. Mykola Oseychuk.

OSTAPIV, ANDRIY

Andriy Ostapiv has been sentenced to a long-term imprisonment for his nationalist convictions. He is serving his sentence in a concentration camp and is seriously ill.

OSTROVSKYI, MYRON

Myron Ostrovskyi is a native of Brody county, Lviv oblast. He is a participant of the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. He was sentenced in 1968 in Lviv to 15 years of imprisonment, under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, ("treason of fatherland").

OSTROVSKYI, VOLODYMYR IVANOVYCH

Volodymyr Ivanovych Ostrovskyi is in his late 50's. He was sentenced in 1953 to 25 years imprisonment for participation in the UPA on the basis of the Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR. Ostrovskyi was to be released in 1978. Present fate unknown.

OSTROVSKYI, YOSYP

Yosyp Ostrovskyi was born in the Lviv oblast. He was a participant in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. In 1968, Ostrovskyi was sentenced by the collegium of the Lviv oblast court to 15 years of imprisonment. He is presently at a Perm camp.

OVSIIYENKO, VASYL

Vasyl Ovsiiyenko was born in 1949. He was a teacher of literature in a secondary school in Kiev. He signed letters of protest against repressions in Ukraine. He was arrested in 1973 and tried in late November 1973 under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, (anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"). His sentence was 4 years of imprisonment. At last report (1976), he was in the strict-regime Mordovian camp No. 19. (He has been released and imprisoned again in 1978 for 3 years).

OZERNYI, MYKHAYLO DMYTROVYCH

Mykhaylo Dmytrovych Ozernyi was born in the Lviv oblast in 1929. He graduated from an education faculty, and was a secondary school teacher. He is married and has children. Sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"), he served his sentence in a concentration camp from 1965 to 1967. He was arrested again in April 1976, and was sentenced in Ternopil under the same article to 5 further years of imprisonment.

PALCHAK, MARIYA

Mariya Palchak, born in 1922, was a participant of the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. She remained in hiding with other members of her group in the Ternopil region until 1961. Palchak was sentenced to death, under Article 58, CC Ukr. SSR; the penalty was subsequently commuted to 15 years of imprisonment. She has been released since.

PALCHAK, STEPAN

Stepan Palchak was sentenced in 1961 to 10 years of imprisonment for maintaining contact with some participants of the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA, among them with his sister, Mariya Palchak. Further details and present fate unknown.

PALIYCHUK, DMYTRO

Dmytro Paliychuk was born in 1928. He was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment for participation in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. He is at the Perm camp No. 36.

PALYACHUK, DMYTRO

Dmytro Palyachuk was born in 1929. In 1953, he was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, for participation in the Ukrainian liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. A last report indicated he was in the Perm camp VS 389/39. His sentence was to have ended in the spring of 1978. Present fate unknown.

PANASYUK, STEPAN TYMOFIYOVYCH

Stepan Tymofiyovych Panasyuk was born in Cheremshanky, Volhynia, in 1919. He was a member of the county leadership of the OUN and a participant in the Ukrainian liberation struggle. Panasyuk remained underground for a long time following World War II. He was arrested in the Ternopil region in 1973, and was sentenced in March 1974 to death under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR in March 1974. There is no confirmation that the sentence was carried out.

PANCHENKO, MYKOLA

Mykola Panchenko was sentenced in 1968, under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 13 years of imprisonment in concentration camps. He is at the Mordovian camp No. 3.

PETRENKO, ANATOLIY

Anatoliy Petrenko was born in 1928. He belongs to unofficial Evangelical Christian-Baptists, who do not recognize the official Baptist church allowed by the State. He was arrested in Shostka in 1973. His present fate unknown.

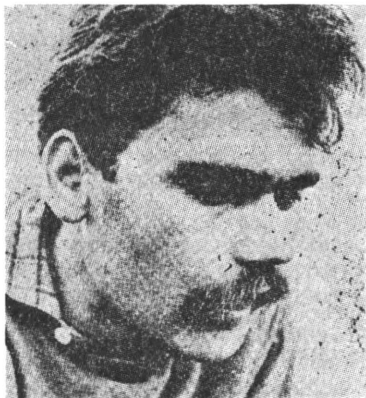
PIDHORODETSKYI, VASYL VOLODYMYROVYCH

Vasyl Volodymyrovych Pidhorodetskyi was born in 1925. He was a member of the OUN, and during the war was a military intelligence officer in the UPA. He was arrested in 1951 and was sentenced under Article 58, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. He was an organizer of the uprising in the Tayshet concentration camp in 1955. After the uprising Pidhorodetsky received an additional 10 years' term while his previous term was reduced by 10 years. He is serving his sentence in the Perm concentration camp No. 35.

PIRUS, VASYL

Vasyl Pirus was born in Ternopil in 1921. During World War II, he was in the UPA and was a member of the Security Service (*Sluzhba bezpeky*) of the OUN. He was arrested in 1951, and was sentenced under Article 58-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of concentration camps. He served his sentence in various camps in Kolyma, Tayshet, Mordovia. At last report (1976), Pirus was in the Perm camp No. 36. Present fate unknown.

PLAKHOTNYUK, MYKOLA HRYHOROVYCH



Mykola Hryhorovych Plakhotnyuk was born in Tykhyi Khutir, Cherkassy region, in 1936. He graduated as a physician from the

Kiev Medical Institute, and because of his outstanding achievements he was invited to join the faculty. Plakhotnyuk was questioned by the KGB in 1969 in the case of the dissident Sokulskyi, but refused to give any testimony. He was dismissed from his position. In 1970 Plakhotnyuk signed a protest in defence of Moroz. He was arrested on January 13, 1972, in Kiev and was sentenced in absentia, on November 13, 1972 to an indeterminate term of forcible confinement in a psychiatric prison. Plakhotnyuk was held at the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric hospital (1973), Kazan psychiatric hospital (1976) and, since May 1977 has been held again in Dnipropetrovsk. Plakhotnyuk suffers from an advanced case of tuberculosis.

POHANYCH, ANTIN

Antin Pohanych is a Baptist-Pentecostalist. He is serving his sentence in a concentration camp. His address: Vinnytska obl., IV 301/59, Antin Pohanych.

POKROVSKYI, IVAN MYKOLAYEVYCH

Ivan Mykolayevych Pokrovskyi was arrested in 1949 for participating in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. He was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment. At last report (1976), he was held at the Perm camp No. 36. Present fate unknown.

POPADYUK, ZORYAN VOLODYMYROVYCH

Zoryan Volodymyrovych Popadyuk was born in Western Ukraine on April 21, 1953. He was a student of Ukrainian philology at Lviv University. He was arrested on March 21, 1973 accused of editing the underground student journal "Progress". He was sentenced by the Lviv oblast court to 7 years strict-regime imprisonment and 5 years of exile under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. His mother, Lyubomyra Ivanivna Popadyuk was dismissed from her position as a university instructor. Popadyuk is held at the Vladimir prison. His sentence ends on March 29, 1985. His mother's address: Lvivska oblast, m. Sambir, vul. Rivna 12, Sofiya Myk-haylivna Kopystynska.

POPOVYCH, OKSANA ZENONIVNA

Oksana Zenonivna Popovych was born in Ivano-Frankivsk on January 30, 1925. She was a participant in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. Popvych was first sentenced in 1944 to 10 years of imprisonment. She was released in 1954 and returned as an invalid. Following her release, she resided in Horodenka, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, and was accused of soliciting assistance for Ukrainian political prisoners. She was arrested again in November



23, 1974 and was sentenced in January 1975, by the Ivano-Frankivsk court to 8 years of imprisonment and 5 years of exile, under Article 62-2, CC Ukr. SSR. Her sentence ends in November 1986. Popovych, a full invalid, is held at the Mordovian camp No. 3-4.

POTAPCHUK, MYKOLA

Mykola Potapchuk was born in 1950 in the Rivne oblast. He is an artist. Potapchuk was a participant in the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. He is married. He was in the underground to the end of 1973. He was arrested at the beginning of 1974. He is reported to be very ill. No other details available.

POTSILUYKO, LEVKO KONSTANTYNOVYCH

Levko Konstantynovych Potsiluyko is in his late 50's. Born in in the village Yablunivka, Busk county, Lviv oblast, he was a participant of the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. He was arrested and sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in April 1946.

He was sentenced for a second time on July 30, 1968 and on December 2, 1969, sentenced by the Lviv oblast court according to the Articles 56 and 64, CC Ukr. SSR, ("treason of fatherland and organizational activity"), to 15 years of imprisonment. He is serving his sentence in a concentration camp.

PROKOPOVYCH, HRYHORIY HRYHOROVYCH

Hryhoriy Hryhorovych Prokopovych was born in 1930. He graduated from the Faculty of Foreign Languages of the University of Kiev. He is a teacher of the English language. Prokopovych is married and has one child. During the Stalin era, he served an 8-year sentence in concentration camps for his convictions. He was arrested for the second time at the beginning of 1967 in Lviv, was sentenced in Ivano-Frankivsk to 11 years of imprisonment according to the Articles 56 and 62, CC Ukr. SSR. He was tried for membership in the underground organization, the Ukrainian National Front which strove for the independence of Ukraine. He is presently in exile. His address is: USSR, Krasnoyarskiy kray, Kurahino, Molodezhnaya 3, kv. 6, Hryhoriy Hryhorovych Prokopovych.

PRONYUK, YEVHEN VASYLYOVYCH

Yevhen Vasylyovych Pronyuk was born on September 23, 1938. He received the scholarly degree of Candidate of Sciences in Philosophy in Kiev. Pronyuk held a position of scholarly worker at the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. In connection with his political "unreliability", he was demoted to the position of a librarian. He is married to Halyna Hryhorivna Didkivska, and has a son Myroslav, born in 1969. Pronyuk was arrested on July 6, 1972, on a street in Kiev, and a letter of protest against repression in Ukraine, signed by Pronyuk was found after a search of his belongings. Accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, Pronyuk was tried in the Kiev oblast court in November 1973. He was sentenced to 7 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 5 years of exile. His sentence ends in July 1984. He suffers from an advanced case of tuberculosis. His wife's address: Kiev, vul. Bauman, Halyna Hryhorivna Didkivska.

PROTSIV, MYKHAYLO

Mykhaylo Protsiv was arrested in 1962. Accused under Articles 56 and 62, CC Ukr. SSR, Protsiv was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment. His sentence was to have ended in 1977. At last report (1976) he was in the Perm camp No. 36. Present fate unknown.

PRYKHODKO, HRYHORIY ANDRIYOVYCH

Hryhoriy Andriyovych Prykhodko was born on December 20, 1937. He is an electronics engineer. He is married to Zoya Ivanivna. He has two children by a first marriage, a son, Vitaliy, born in 1965, and a daughter. The Prykhodkos were residents of Kaluga, R.S.F.S.R. He was arrested and tried in 1973 under Article 70, CC Russian S.F.S.R., ("anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation"). Prykhodko was sentenced to 5 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 2 years of exile. During his imprisonment, Prykhodko renounced his Soviet citizenship and declared that he is to be considered a "Ukrainian nationalist". Prykhodko was last reported to be serving his sentence in the Vladimir prison. His wife's address: RSFSR, g. Kaluga, Tsiolkovskogo 34, kv. 2, Zoya Ivanivna Prykhodko. His son's address: Voroshilovhradskaya oblast, m. Komunarsk, vul. Frunze 82 b, kv. 3, Vitaliy Prykhodko.

PRYNDYA, HRYHORIY

Hryhoriy Pryndya was probably a participant in the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. He was sentenced in the post-war period to 25 years of imprisonment under Article 58-1, CC Ukr. SSR, a standard sentence for such participation. At last report (1976), Pryndya was at the Perm camp No. 36.

PRYSHLYAK, YEVHEN

Yevhen Pryshliak was born in Lviv in 1913. Pryshliak was a member of the OUN, and at the time of his arrest was the county leader of the OUN Security Service (*sluzhba bezpeky*). Arrested in 1952, he was sentenced under Article 58-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of forced labour. While in the concentration camps, Pryshliak participated in various actions, such as the mass hunger strike in August 1976. He was released in 1977.

PYLYPYAK (PYLYTSYAK?), DMYTRO

Dmytro Pylypyak (Pylytskyak?) participated in the Ukrainian liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. He was sentenced under Article 58, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. At last report (1976), Pylypyak was born at the Perm camp No. 36.

PYSMENNYI, VASYL IVANOVYCH

Vasyl Ivanovych Pysmennyi resided in Kiev. He is a teacher by profession. He was arrested for the first time in 1972, and was released in 1974. Pysmennyi was arrested again in Kiev, in 1975. His sentence was 8 years of imprisonment.

RAFALSKYI, VIKTOR PARFENOVYCH

Viktor Parfenovych Rafalskyi was born *ca.* 1920. Rafalskyi is a teacher, a writer and a poet. He was arrested for belonging to a clandestine Marxist group, in 1954, and was confined to the Leningrad Special Psychiatric Hospital. Freed in 1959, he was re-arrested in 1962 for some "anti-Soviet" literary works. He was interned in a special psychiatric hospital for two years and renounced any further interest in politics. Rafalskyi was arrested in 1968 because an old anti-Soviet novel of his was found during a search of his apartment, and he was confined to the Dnipropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital. He was told by his doctors in the early 1970-s that he was sane, but would only be released into someone's custody. The KGB thwarted all attempts to find a guardian for Rafalskyi. Rafalskyi was subjected to heavy drug "treatment" in 1975 and his health deteriorated greatly.

RAKETSKYI, VOLODYMYR YULIYANOVYCH

Volodymyr Yuliyanovych Raketskyi was born in 1947. He was expelled from the University of Kiev in his third year of studies after it was found that Raketskyi's father had been persecuted by the Soviet regime; he was also accused of nationalist leanings. Raketskyi worked as a journalist at the Kievan newspaper "Moloda gvardiya" (Young Guard), when he was arrested in the fall of 1972, and sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 5 years of concentration camps. His poetry and writings were held to be proof of his guilt. Present fate unknown.

REBRYK, BOHDAN (IVAN?) VASYLYOVYCH

Bohdan (Ivan?) Vasylyovych Rebryk was born in Ivano-Frankivsk on June 30, 1938. A worker by profession, he resided in Ivano-Frankivsk. He was arrested for the first time in 1967 and was sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 3 years of imprisonment by the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast court. Released in 1970, he was re-arrested in the same year. Rebryk was arrested for the third time in May 1974 and was sentenced, under Article 62-2, to 7 years of special-regime imprisonment and to 3 years of exile. He is at the Mordovian camp No. 1-6.

RESHETNYK, ANATOLIY

Anatoliy Reshetnyk was born in the Kiev region in 1937. He graduated from the Historical-Philological faculty of Moscow University. He was a member of the CPSU. He expressed critical views about the teaching of Marxism and on the "party leadership" while working as an instructor of political economy in the Sverdlovsk *tekhnikum*. He also wrote an open letter to *Literaturnaya gazeta* in defence of Solzhenitsyn. On the demand of the KGB, he was dismissed from work. Reshetnyk returned to the Kiev area to live with his mother. He was arrested there in early April 1972, tried and sentenced. His sentence is not known. His present fate is unknown.

ROHYNISKYI, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Rohynskyi was arrested in Kiev early in 1972.

ROMANIV, MYKOLA

Mykola Romaniv is a former communist, a farmer. During World War II, he rejected communism and joined the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA and became the county quartermaster in the Hutsul region (mountainous region in south-western Ukraine). Arrested in 1952, and accused under Article 58-1, CC Ukr. SSR, Romaniv was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment. His sentence was to end in 1977. Present fate unknown.

ROMANYSHYN, M.

M. Romanyshyn was an engineer working at the Lviv television station. He was arrested in the spring of 1972, and was sentenced

in July 1972 by a court held in camera in Lviv to 2 years of imprisonment. No further news on his fate is available.

ROMANYUK, REV. VASYL OMELYANOVYCH

Rev. Vasyl Omelyanovych Romanyuk was born in 1925 in Chernivtsi. He studied for priesthood at the Moscow seminary by correspondence and served as a priest in Kosmach, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. Romanyuk is married to Mariya Markivna Antonyuk. His wife had served 10 years in concentration camps as a political prisoner. The Romanyuks have a son Taras, born in 1959. Roman-



yuk's father perished in Siberia and his younger brother was executed by the MVD. He served a sentence in the concentration camps in the Stalin period from 1944 to 1955. In his sermons in church he called upon the Hutsuls (Ukrainian mountaineers) to maintain the faith and customs of their forefathers. He also sent a protest against the trial of Moroz. Romanyuk was arrested on January 12, 1972. He was tried under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, by the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast court in July 1972, and sentenced to 10 years of special-regime imprisonment and 5 years of exile. His sentence ends in 1987. Romanyuk is held at the Mordovian camp No. 1-6, near Sosnovka. His wife's address: 285250, Ivano-Frankivska oblast, s. Kosiv, per. Kobyljanskoj 3, Mariya Markivna Antonyuk.

RUBAN, IVAN

Ivan Ruban was a member of the Kiev group of poets-symbolists of the 1960-s. After KGB censors found his poems to be "un-

reliable”, and he was not allowed to appear in print, his poems began to circulate in *samvydav*. Accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, he was sentenced *in absentia* to indefinite detainment in a psychiatric hospital. Present fate unknown.

RUBAN, PETRO VASYLYOVYCH

Petro Vasylyovych Ruban was born in Pryluky, Chernyhiiv oblast, in 1940. Ruban is married to Lidiya Teodosivna. He had first served a sentence of 5 years of imprisonment in Mordovian camps (until 1973) for his demand for the separation of Ukraine from the Soviet Union. Ruban was arrested again, was tried by the Chernyhiiv oblast court on December 29, 1976 under Article 81-3, CC Ukr. SSR, and for “private enterprise activities”, sentenced to 8 years of concentration camps and 5 years of exile. On April 20, 1977, Ruban was retried in the same court under the same charge with the addition of Article 187-1, (“anti-Soviet slander”), CC Ukr. SSR. His new sentence was 6 years of imprisonment in concentration camps and 3 years of exile. His wife’s address: Chernihivska oblast, m. Pryluky, Kominternu (per. Bobrova 29?).

RUBAN, VASYL

Vasyl Ruban was born in 1942. He was arrested in 1972 and in 1973 was sentenced in Kiev to an undeterminate term of incarceration at a psychiatric prison for “anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda”. He is held at the Dnipropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital.

RUDENKO, MYKOLA DANYLOVYCH

Mykola Danylovych Rudenko was born in Yurivka, Voroshylovhrad oblast on December 19, 1920. He graduated from the philological faculty of the University of Kiev. He is a writer and a philosopher. Rudenko is married to Raisa Atanasivna. He was confined to a psychiatric hospital in Kiev for 2 months in early 1976. Rudenko was a member of the Amnesty International Group in the USSR and head of the Ukrainian Public Group for the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. He was arrested on February 5, 1977 and tried in Druzhkivka, Donetsk oblast on

June 23 - July 1, 1977, under Article 62-1, CC Ukr. SSR. Rudenko was sentenced to 7 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 5 years of exile. His sentence ends on February 5, 1989. Rudenko



is at the Mordovian camp No. 19-3. His wife's address: 252084, Kiev, vul. Konch-Zaspa 1, kv. 8, Raisa Atanasivna Rudenko. Rudenko is an invalid veteran and is very ill.

RYZNYKIV, OLEKSIY SERHYOVYCH

Oleksii Serhyovych Ryznykiv was a writer. He was arrested on November 9, 1971 in Odessa. He was accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR., of reading and disseminating underground literature. The trial was held in the latter half of May 1972. Ryznykiv's sentence was 5½ years of imprisonment. At last report (1976), Ryznykiv was at the Perm camp No. 36. Present fate unknown.

SAMOFAL, PETRO ANDRIIOVYCH

Petro Andriyovych Samofal was born in 1920. He was a participant of the Ukrainian liberation movement. He was arrested and sentenced in 1956 on the basis of the Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. Subsequently an additional term of two years was added to his sentence. Having served his 27-year term, he was released in 1972, but he was arrested again, accused of still holding nationalist convictions and sent off to an insane asylum for an undeterminate term.

SAPELYAK, STEPAN YEVSTAFIYEVYCH

Stepan Yevstafiyevych Sapelyak was born on April 26, 1952 in the Ternopil region. He was arrested in 1972 in the Chortkiv

county and sentenced in 1974 in Ternopil to 5 years of concentration camps and 3 years of exile on the basis of the Article 62 of the CC of the Ukr. SSR. He was accused of belonging to an underground youth organization, of disseminating of leaflets and of raising the blue-and-yellow Ukrainian national flag on government buildings. He is to be released in 1981. He has an aged mother. He is at the Perm camp No. 36.

SARANCHUK, PETRO

Petro Saranchuk, a native of the Ternopil region, was sentenced to an undetermined term of imprisonment. He is serving his sentence in the Mordovian concentration camp No. 1-6.

SAVCHAK, OLES

Oles Savchak was born in 1923 in the Lviv oblast. He was arrested and sentenced to a lengthy term of imprisonment in 1969. He had been accused that he was a member of the Division "Galicia" and took part in the battle at Brody. He is at the Perm camp No. 37.

SEMENYUK, ROMAN ZAKHAROVYCH

Roman Zakharovych Semenyuk was born in 1927 in the Lviv oblast. He completed a course of studies at a commercial school. He was arrested and sentenced, on the basis of Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, in 1950 to 25 years' imprisonment for his participation in the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. His sentence was increased by three years in 1965. He was to have been released in February 1978. At last report he was serving his sentence at the Mordovian camp No. 19. Present fate unknown.

SENKIV, MYKOLA

Mykola Senkiv was born in 1932. He was arrested in 1973 and was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda". He was to be released in 1978. He was last reported to be at the Perm concentration camp No. 37. Present fate unknown.

SENKIV, VOLODYMYR YOSAFATOVYCH

Volodymyr Yosafatovych Senkiv was born in 1954. He was arrested in 1973 and sentenced to 4 years of concentration camps

and 3 years of exile. He is to be released in 1980. He was last reported to be at the Perm camp No. 36.

SENYK, IRYNA MYKHAYLIVNA

Iryna Mykhaylivna Senyk was born on April 20, 1925 in Lviv. She is a poet. She was first imprisoned in Stalin's concentration camps from 1946 to 1957 on the accusation that she belonged to the OUN. She was arrested for the second time on November



17, 1972 and sentenced in February 1973 by the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast court to 6 years of imprisonment and 3 years of exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", which the KGB said were explicit in her patriotic verses. Senyk suffers from bone tuberculosis which she contracted during her first imprisonment. She is to be freed on January 17, 1981. Senyk was last reported to be at the Mordovian camp No. 3-4.

SERHIYENKO, OLEKSANDER FEDOROVYCH¹

Oleksander Fedorovych Serhiyenko was born on June 25, 1932. He is an engineer by training and worked as an artist-restorationist. Serhiyenko is married and has one son, born in 1971. His father perished in Stalin's concentration camps, and his mother, Oksana Meshko also served 10 years in concentration camps. Serhiyenko was arrested on January 1, 1972. He was accused of writing the

¹ An additional photograph is on page 126.

article "The Right of Ukraine to Self-Determination", and a critique of Russian imperialism. He was tried in Kiev by the Kiev oblast court on June 24, 1972 and was sentenced under Article 62-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 7 years of strict-regime imprisonment and



three years of exile. His sentence end on January 15, 1982. Serhiyenko suffers of tuberculosis. Prior to his exile he was serving his sentence in the Vladimir prison and at the Perm camp No. 36. His mother's address: Kiev, vul. Verbozna 16, Oksana Meshko.

SHABATURA, STEFANIYA MYKHAYLIVNA

Stefaniya Mykhaylivna Shabatura was born on November 5, 1938. She is an artist by profession, residing in Lviv. Her creative work



has been noted in the standard Soviet History of Ukrainian Art (volume 6). She protested against the arrest of Moroz in 1970,

and travelled to Ivano-Frankivsk attempting to be present at the trial of Moroz, but was denied admittance to the court. Shabatura was arrested in Lviv on January 12, 1972. She was tried by the Lviv oblast court in July 1972 in camera, and was sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 5 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile. Her sentence ends on January 12, 1980. She served her sentence at the Mordovian camp No. 3. She is currently in exile in the RSFSR, Makushno, Kurganskaya oblast (since January 1977). Her mother's address: 290017, Lviv, vul. Kutuzova 116, kv. 2, Hanna Mykhaylivna Shabatura.

SHATRAVSKYI ¹

The two Shatravskiy brothers (first names unknown) were born *ca.* 1950 and 1952. They succeeded in crossing the border to Finland but were refused exile by the Finnish authorities and returned forcibly to the Soviet Union. Charged under the criminal code, they were ruled "not responsible" and confined to the Dnipropetrovsk special psychiatric hospital. Leonid Plyushch met them there in 1975. Present fate unknown.

SHCHERBYNA, VASYL

Vasyl Shcherbyna was born in 1905. He is an Evangelical Christian-Baptist, arrested and sentenced in Marhanets (Dnipropetrovsk oblast) in 1973 to 3 years of strict-regime imprisonment in concentration camps. His present fate is unknown.

SHEKMAN, OLEKSA

Oleksa Shekman was born in 1928 in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. He was arrested in 1955 and sentenced in Ivano-Frankivsk to 25 years of imprisonment for membership in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

SHELUDKO, HENADIY I.

Henadiy I. Sheludko was born in 1955. He was arrested in 1977 and sentenced in Leningrad, under Article 64, CC Russian SFSR, to 15 years of imprisonment for high-jacking a plane

¹ First names unknown.

in Petrozavodsk in July 1977 and forcing it to land in Finland where he asked for political asylum. Finland deported him to the Soviet Union.

SHEVCHENKO, IVAN

Ivan Shevchenko was born in 1905. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the post-World War II period, accused of having been a policeman while the Germans occupied Ukraine. Shortly after his release, he was arrested again in 1959, and accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and of "treason of fatherland". He was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment. His sentence was to have ended in 1975; however, no further news on his fate is available.

SHEVCHENKO, VADYM

Vadym Shevchenko has been sentenced to a long-term imprisonment. He is serving his sentence at the Vladimir prison.

SHEVCHUK ¹

Shevchuk is an engineer. He worked at the collective farm "Druzhba" (Friendship), in the Trans-Carpathian oblast, was arrested in 1974 and sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment for distributing literature of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. He was to have been released in 1978. Present fate unknown.

SHOVKOVYI, IVAN

Ivan Shovkovyi is a youth from Kolomyia. In 1973, he was arrested and sentenced together with other young people, by a court in Ivano-Frankivsk held in camera in 1973 to 4 years of imprisonment. Present fate unknown.

SHUKHEVYCH, YURIY ROMANOVYCH

Yuriy Romanovych Shukhevych was born on March 28, 1934 in Lviv. He is a journalist. Shukhevych is married to Valentyna Trotsenko. He has two children, a son, Roman, born in 1970, and a daughter, Iryna, born in 1971. Shukhevych had been persecuted

¹ First name unknown.

by the Soviet authorities all his life because he is the son of General Roman Shukhevych, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, UPA, and the head of the Executive of the OUN in Ukraine. His father was killed in action in 1950. In 1944, when Yuriy Shukhevych was a child of 10, he was exiled together with his mother to Siberia. Yuriy Shukhevych was arrested for the first time on August 22, 1948, at the age of 14, and was



Y. Shukhevych at 16.



Y. Shukhevych in the 1960's.

sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment solely because he was the son of Roman Shukhevych. Shukhevych's arrest and sentencing took place as a result of a special secret decision reached in Moscow at a "Special Meeting of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR". His mother was arrested as well. Shukhevych was brought to Lviv in 1950 to see the body of his slain father. Shukhevych was freed on April 22, 1956 after it was determined that he had been sentenced by an "institution lacking jurisdiction".

Rudenko, the General Procurator of the Soviet Union, appealed against Shukhevych's release, basing his appeal on the fact that Shukhevych was the son of a "nationalist leader" and that he had made "attempt to get in touch with the foreign centre of the OUN". Shukhevych was re-arrested in the fall of 1956 to serve the remainder of his term, one and a half years. Shukhevych served this term in the Vladimir prison. Shortly before the end of his sentence, Shukhevych was visited by a KGB major, K.



Yuriy Shukhevych with his Son

Halskyi-Lmytruk. The latter demanded that Shukhevych denounce his father, and publicly condemn the OUN-UPA. Shukhevych refused his demands and on the day of his release, on August 21, 1958, was re-arrested under Article 62, and sentenced by a Lviv court held in camera, on the testimony of two criminal (non-political) prisoners, Burkov and Fomenko. These two pris-

oners gave false testimony, which was also admitted by major Halskyi-Dmytruk in a subsequent visit to Shukhevych when he again demanded that Shukhevych denounce his father and the OUN-UPA. Halskyi-Dmytruk stated that the false testimony had been necessary, and that Shukhevych would not be freed without denouncing his father. Shukhevych wrote several protests in prison but refused to write an "appeal" for his release, to be addressed to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukr. SSR, as he had been urged by authorities in 1965. Shukhevych was released in August of 1968, but was barred from living in Ukraine. He settled in Nalchik, in the Caucasian region. He remained "free" for 3½ years; during that time he married and had two children. He was arrested for the third time in Nalchik in March 1972. (In 1970, he had signed, jointly with others, a declaration in support of Valentyn Moroz.) On September 9, 1972, Shukhevych was sentenced in Nalchik, under Article 70-2, CC Russian SFSR, in a court held in camera, to 10 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 5 years of exile. He was accused of writing his memoirs on his life in concentration camps, of showing an interest in the circumstances surrounding the death of his father and of carrying on "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda". Thus, Yuriy Shukhevych had been sentenced to a total of 35 years of imprisonment and exile solely for refusing to denounce his father and to condemn the OUN-UPA. Shukhevych is seriously ill. As a "repeater", he has been serving his third sentence in the Vladimir prison, in a special isolation section. His wife's address: RSFSR, g. Nalchik, ul. Sovetskaia 83, kv. 13, Valentyna Trotsenko.

SHULYAK, OLEKSA

Oleksa Shulyak was arrested in 1953 and sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment. He is to be released in 1983. He is serving his term in the Perm camp No. 37.

SHUMKA-FEDYUK, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Shumka-Fedyuk was born in 1919 in the village of Kaydantsi in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. He had been a member of the OUN since 1939 and later became an officer of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). He had already served 8 years of imprisonment when he was arrested again in 1971 in Kursk and sentenced in Ivano-Frankivsk to an additional term of 7 years of forced labour. He was to be freed in 1978. Present fate unknown.

SHUMUK, DANYLO LAVRENTIYOVYCH

Danylo Lavrentiyovych Shumuk was born in Boremche, Volhynia, on December 30, 1914. As a young man he joined the Communist Party of Western Ukraine. In 1933, Shumuk was imprisoned by Polish authorities, and was freed in 1939. He was a soldier in the Soviet army; while serving in the Zhytomir and the Kiev oblasts he saw the miseries of the Ukrainian peasants, and was told by the local population of the terror of the artificial Great Famine of 1932-1933 and of the repressions in 1937. Shumuk stated: "All of this turned me away from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union". Shumuk was taken prisoner by the Germans,



but escaped. He then organized an insurgent group in Volhynia, which later became part of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the UPA. Shumuk lectured on economic geography at the military courses of the UPA, without taking active part in military operations. In 1945, Shumuk was arrested by the NKVD and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to 20 years of forced labour. Late in 1953, Shumuk was one of the organizers of the uprising by prisoners in Norilsk camps, and was again sentenced to death, but the sentence was again commuted. Shumuk was amnestied in 1956, and returned to Ukraine, where he wrote his memoirs. He was re-arrested and sentenced in 1957, under Article 58, CC Ukr. SSR to 10 years of imprisonment. After his release in 1967, Shumuk wrote the second volume of his memoirs. He was arrested again on January 12, 1972 in the Volhynia oblast. Accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, he was sentenced by the Kiev oblast court, held in camera, on July 5-7, 1972 to 10 years of special-regime imprisonment and 5 years of exile. He was accused of disseminating his memoirs and other writings through

samvydav. In fact, his memoirs had not been distributed before the KGB seized them during Shumuk's arrest. Since that time several copies of his apparently doctored memoirs appeared and one of them reached the West. Shumuk was held in the Vladimir prison; since September 1977, he had been held at a Mordovian camp, and since January 1978, at the Mordovian camp No. 1-6. His sentence ends in March 1987. He is terminally ill with cancer of the stomach, but has not been given medical assistance. His address: SSSR, Moskva, p/ia 5110/1-ZhKh, Danylo Lavrentiyovych Shumuk.

SHUNENKOV, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Shunenko was born in 1949. Shunenko was an air-force pilot. He was dismissed from his position in 1972, following a stay in a mental hospital. Six months later he was arrested for "anti-Soviet" activity, was ruled "not responsible" and was confined to the Chernyakhovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital. He was still held there in 1976. Present fate unknown.

SHYNKARUK, TROFYM YUKHYMOVYCH

Trokhym Yukhymovych Shynkaruk was born in 1932. He is a poet. From 1949 to 1971, he served a term of imprisonment of 22 years, for having described the colonial situation of the Ukrainian nation. He was sentenced for a second time in 1971 to 12 years of forced labour because he did not change his views and warned the world against the Communist ideology. He is to be released in 1983. He is currently serving his sentence at the Vladimir prison.

SKRAL, MYKHAYLO D.

Mykhaylo D. Skral was born in 1933. He worked as an electrician in Lviv, and at the same time studied theology in preparation for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priesthood. He was arrested in 1973 and sentenced in 1974 to a prison term of 4 years. He was to have been freed in 1977. Present fate unknown.

SKRYPCHUK (SKRYPNYK?), KONSTANTYN

Konstantyn Skrypchuk (Skrypnyk?) was born in Putyliv, Chernivtsi oblast in 1926. He was a participant in the liberation move-

ment of the OUN-UPA. In the post-World War II period, Skrypchuk was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 28 years of strict-regime imprisonment. His sentence ends in 1979. He is serving his sentence at the Perm camp No. 35.

SKYBA, YAROSLAV

Yaroslav Skyba is an engineer. He worked at an armature factory in Ternopil. He was arrested there in 1970 and was tried with a group of other persons for political offences. Skyba was sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to an unknown term.

SLISHEVSKYI, I. A.

I. A. Slishevskiyi was arrested in October 1971. He was accused of "slandering the Soviet way of life" and was forcibly confined to a psychiatric hospital. Present fate unknown.

SLOBODNYUK, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Slobodnyuk was arrested in 1973 and sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 5 years of concentration camps. Slobodnyuk was at the Perm camp No. 37 and was to have been released in 1978. Present fate unknown.

SLOBODYAN, MYKHAYLO KLYMOVYCH

Mykhaylo Klymovych Slobodian was born in 1937 in the village of Trach in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. He completed secondary school. Slobodian is married and has two sons. He worked as a senior lieutenant of the Militia, when he was arrested on July 15, 1975 and sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment and 3 years of exile. He was accused of creating an underground organization "Homin" whose aim was to struggle for the liberation of Ukraine. He is at the Perm camp No. 36.

SLOBODYAN, MYKOLA VASYLIOVYCH

Mykola Vasyliyovych Slobodyan was born in 1944. He was arrested in 1973 and sentenced for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" to 5 years of imprisonment. He was to have been freed in 1978, but is still in exile in the Tomsk oblast. Slobodyan's aged

father lives in the Ternopil region. His father's address is 283610, Ternopilska obl. Chortkivskyi r-n, s. Rosokhach, Vasyl Mykolayovych Slobodyan.

SLOBODYANYUK, MYKOLA

Mykola Slobodyanyuk was born in 1908, in the Zhytomyr oblast. He was accused of having been a member of the police during the German occupation of Ukraine and was sentenced to 25 years in prison. In the camps, he associated himself with the sympathizers of the OUN movement and participated in various protests.

SLUCHKA, ATANAS

Atanas Sluchka was arrested in 1965 and was sentenced to 15 years of concentration camps. He is to be released in 1980. Sluchka is at the Perm concentration camp No. 35.

SMISHKO, MARKIYAN YULIYANOVYCH

Markiyan Yuliyanyovych Smishko was born in Lviv in 1900. He graduated from the University of Lviv in 1931. An archeologist, he received a doctorate and became a full professor at the University of Lviv in 1966. He was arrested in the winter of 1972 in Lviv. Present fate unknown.

SMOHYTEL, VADYM VOLODYMYROVYCH

Vadym Volodymyrovych Smohytel is a musician and composer. He was arrested in Kiev on December 13, 1977. Tried under Article 206-2, CC Ukr. SSR, in Kiev, on February 3, 1978, he was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment.

SMOLYAR, IVAN VIKTOROVYCH

Ivan Viktorovych Smolyar is a political prisoner reported to have been (1976) at the Perm camp No. 36. Present fate unknown.

SOKIL, IVAN

Ivan Sokil is a priest of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, who did not accept orthodoxy after the official liquidation of the

Church by the Soviets. He carried out his duties in the village of Sniatynka in the Lviv oblast. He was arrested and sentenced to an unknown term of imprisonment.

SOKOLYAN, ANTON

Anton Sokolyan was an Orthodox priest in Ivano-Frankivsk. He was arrested in 1973 and sentenced in 1974 to an unknown term of imprisonment for the distribution of prayer books and church calendars among the faithful.

SOKULSKYI, IVAN

Ivan Sokulskyi was born in the Dnipropetrovsk region in 1940. He studied at the philological faculty of the Lviv University, where he participated in the Club of Creative Youth, which was suppressed by the Soviet authorities. Sokulskyi transferred to Dnipropetrovsk University, where he was expelled for Ukrainian national convictions. He worked for a while in the editorial offices of the Newspaper "*Energetyk*", but was dismissed in 1968. Then he worked as a fireman but again was dismissed. Finally he worked as a sailor in river transport. Sokulskyi is a talented poet. Sokulskyi was a co-author of a letter describing in detail the Russification in Dnipropetrovsk. He was arrested on June 17, 1969, and various *samvydav* materials were found during the search of his home. Accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, he was sentenced late in 1970 in Dnipropetrovsk to 4 and a half years of imprisonment. Sokulskyi served his term in a Mordovian concentration camp. Present fate unknown.

SOLODKYI, IVAN VASYLYOVYCH

Ivan Vasylyovych Solodkyi was born in 1930 in Western Ukraine. He was a participant in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. He was arrested in 1948 and sentenced under Article 56 of the CC of the Ukr. SSR to 25 years of forced labour. In Tayshet, in 1956, his term was increased by 8 years, as he was one of the organizers of the uprisings in the concentration camps. He was last reported imprisoned at the Perm camp No. 36.

SOMANYUK, IVAN

Ivan Somanyuk was born in 1912. He was arrested in 1960 and was sentenced under Article 60, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of

concentration camps. At last report (1976) Somanyuk was still at the strict-regime Mordovian camp No. 17a. His term was to have ended in 1976, but no details on his present fate are available.

SOMLYAK, STEPAN

Stepan Somlyak was born in 1950. He was a university student. Somliak was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment in 1973, under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. In 1976, he was reported to be at the Perm camp No. 36. Present fate unknown.

SONOVCHAN, VASYL

Vasyl Sonovchan is a Baptist-Pentecostalist. He is at the Vinnytsia concentration camp IB 301/59.

SOROKA, STEPAN KLYMOVYCH

Stepan Klymovych Soroka was born in 1932 in Volhynia. He was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment in Rivne on the basis of Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR. He was accused of belonging to the OUN-UPA. He was to have been freed in 1977 from the Perm camp No. 35. Present fate unknown.

SPODARYK, STEPAN

Stepan Spodaryk was born in 1951 in the Lviv oblast. He was a worker at a Lviv television factory. He was arrested and sentenced in the summer of 1973 in Lviv in accordance with Article 101 and 206, CC Ukr. SSR, ("resistance to a representative of the government") to 8 years of labour-corrective enterprises of "strengthened" regime for his demarches against the Russification of Ukraine. He was also accused of the Ukrainian "bourgeois" nationalism.

SPYNENKO, VASYL

Vasyl Spynenko was born in 1945. He is a graduate of the Philosophy Faculty of Donetsk University. He was arrested in March 1971 and was charged (Articles 70 and 72, CC Ukr. SSR),

with being the "theorist" of an underground political group, the Revolutionary Party of Soviet Intellectuals. Spynenko was examined for one month at the forensic psychiatric section of the Sverdlovsk regional psychiatric hospital and was found sane. After a further psychiatric examination at the Moscow Serbsky Institute he was held at the Chernyakhovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital, and it has been reported (1979) that he is still forcibly confined by the Dnipropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital.

STARCHYK, PETRO PETROVYCH

Petro Petrovych Starchyk was born in 1938. He attended university. He studied philosophy and is deeply religious. He also loved poetry, and composed music. Starchyk is married and has two children. He worked as a store manager of the Moscow institute of psychology. He was arrested in Moscow on April 20, 1972 and accused of disseminating anti-Soviet leaflets. The KGB attempted to show that Starchyk was "not completely normal". He was forcibly confined to the Kazan psychiatric hospital.

STAROSOLSKYI, LYUBOMYR

Lyubomyr Starosolskyi was born in 1955. He was arrested shortly before he was to graduate from a secondary school. He was accused under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, and sentenced to an unknown term of imprisonment. At last report (1976) Starosolskyi was in the strict-regime concentration camp in Mordovia, No. 19.

STASIV-KALYNETS, IRYNA ONUFRIVNA

Iryna Onufrivna Stasiv-Kalynets was born in Lviv on December 6, 1940. She graduated from the philological faculty of Lviv University. Stasiv-Kalynets was an instructor of Ukrainian language and literature at the preparatory faculty of the Lviv Polytechnical Institute. She is a poet. Stasiv-Kalynets is married to Ihor Kalynets and has a daughter, Zvenyslava, born in 1962. In 1970, she wrote a letter to the *Prokuratura* of the Ukr. SSR, demanding that she and her husband be admitted to the trial of Moroz. She also protested against the destruction of Ukrainian historical monuments. Stasiv-Kalynets was arrested in Lviv on January 12, 1972. She was sentenced in a Lviv trial held in camera



in July 1972 to 6 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile. (Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR). Her sentence ends on January 12, 1981. At present, Stasiv-Kalynets is in exile together with her husband in the RSFSR, Chita oblast.

STEPA, BOHDAN PETROVYCH

Bohdan Petrovych Stepa is a welder living in Lviv. He was arrested and sentenced in Lviv in 1973 for his religious convictions, "illegal" meetings with members of his religious group and for religious instruction of children. The term of his sentence is not known. He had also been accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda".

STEPANYUK, OLEKSIY SVYRYDOVYCH

Oleksiy Svyrydovych Stepanyuk was born ca. 1907. He was tried in 1956 and sentenced to 25 years of strict-regime imprisonment for participation in the OUN-UPA. At present, he is at the Mordovian camp No. 19. His sentence is to end in 1981.

STROTSYN, PAVLO

Pavlo Strotsyn was born in 1928. He was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation struggle. He was arrested in 1958 and sen-

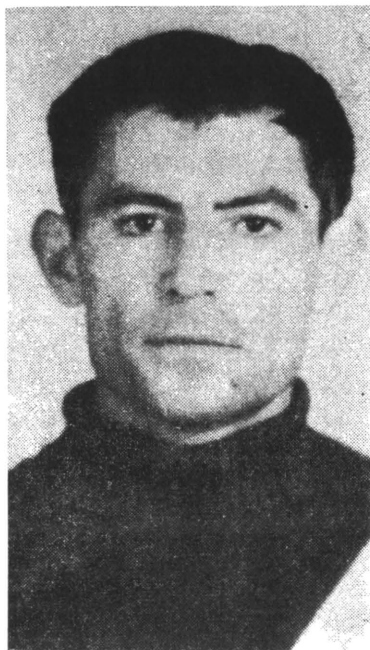
tenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years imprisonment. He is to be released in 1983. At last report he was held at the Perm camp No. 36.

STULKIVSKYI, I. H.

I. H. Stulkivskyi is a Jehovah Witness. He was arrested and sentenced in 1956 in Ternopil for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" to 3 years imprisonment.

STUS, VASYL SEMENOVYCH

Vasyl Semenovych Stus was born on January 1, 1938 in the village of Rakhnivka in the Vinnytsya region. He graduated from the Donetsk Pedagogical Institute and became a graduate student



at the Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukr. SSR. Stus is a poet and a literary critic. He is married to Valentyna Vasylivna Popelyuk, and has a son, Dmytro. In September 1965, Stus, together with Ivan Dzyuba spoke to the audience in the cinema theatre "*Ukraina*", in Kiev, calling on the public to protest against recent arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals. Stus was expelled as

a second-year graduate student, and was therefore, unable to defend his dissertation for the degree of a Candidate of Sciences. A year later, he was dismissed from work at the State Historical Archives where he was a senior scholarly associate. Stus issued many protests against the conditions in Ukraine. Stus was arrested on January 12, 1972, and on September 7, 1972, was tried in the Kiev oblast court under Article 62-1, CC Ukr. SSR. The KGB attempted but failed to receive a statement from the Pavlov Psychiatric Hospital in Kiev that Stus was insane. Stus was sentenced to 5 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 3 years of exile. His sentence ends on December 30, 1979. Stus is currently in exile. His address: R.S.F.S.R., Magadanskaya obl., Tenkinskiy r-n, Matrosova, Tsentralnaya 37, kv. 33. His wife's address: 252130, Kiev, vul. Lvivska 62, kv. 1, Valentyna Vasylivna Popelyuk. His father's address: Donetsk obl., Oktyabske, vul. Chuvaska 19, Semen Demyanovych Stus.

SUK, IVAN STEPANOVYCH

Ivan Stepanovych Suk was born in 1925. He is married. Suk was an instructor at the Donetsk Medical Institute and obtained the degree of a Candidate of Medical Sciences. He had been imprisoned in the Stalin period. In June 1970, his home was searched by the KGB where an essay by Valentyn Moroz, "The Chronicle of Resistance" was found, and Suk was arrested. He was accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", of attempting to write a study of the national question of Ukraine, and, that he was showing 'ideological immaturity'. The KGB demanded that he write a letter of "repentance", but Suk refused. The KGB pressured Suk's wife, a university student, to give false evidence against her husband. Suk was held under investigation for 7 months, and in 1971, Suk became insane. Stus wrote a letter of protest on behalf of Suk. Suk's further fate is not known. He may be held at a psychiatric hospital.

SUKHODOLSKYI, ARKADIY

Arkadiy Sukhodolskyi was sentenced in 1952; he was released in 1965. He was arrested again in 1975 in Krasnoyarsk, RSFSR. and sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment.

SVERSTYUK, YEVHEN OLEKSANDROVYCH¹

Yevhen Oleksandrovych Sverstyuk was born on December 13, 1928 in Volhynia. He completed his undergraduate studies at Lviv University and graduate studies (*aspirantura*) at Kiev University, where he obtained the degree of the Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences. Sverstyuk is a journalist and a writer. He is married and has children. Sverstyuk was arrested on January 14, 1972 and sentenced in Kiev on April 24, 1972 to 7 years of forced labour and 5 years of exile, according to Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. He was accused of writing literary works in a Ukrainian nationalist spirit. His wife Lida was dismissed from her employment. He is to be released in 1984. Sverstyuk is at the Perm camp No. 35.

SVITLYCHNYI, IVAN OLEKSIYOVYCH¹

Ivan Oleksiyovych Svitlychnyi was born in the Luhansk oblast on September 19, 1929. Svitlychnyi graduated from Kharkiv University, completed his *aspirantura* at the Institute of Literature of



I. Svitlychnyi, 1960's



I. Svitlychnyi, 1970's

the Academy of Sciences of the Ukr. SSR in Kiev and subsequently obtained a position there. He is a literary critic and translator and his writings were published extensively. Svitlychnyi was dismissed from his position in 1964 for addressing a meeting commemorating the death of the poet Vasyl Symonenko, but

¹ See page 127.

was able to secure a position in the publishing house "Naukova Dumka". He was dismissed from that position after he attacked the well-known Russophile "academician" Bilodid in the press. In 1965 he was expelled from the Writer's Union of the Ukraine and was no longer able to find professional work. Svitlychnyi was arrested by the KGB in September 1965 on charges of transmitting Symonenko's poems abroad. After international protests, however, he was released in April 1966. In 1970, Svitlychnyi's translations of Béranger's poems were published but on January 14, 1972 Svitlychnyi was again arrested in Kiev. He was tried by the Kiev oblast court in April 1973, under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR. Svitlychnyi's entire civic and literary activity was described as "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and he was sentenced to 7 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 5 years of exile. His sentence ends on January 14, 1984. Among his many protest actions in the camps was Svitlychnyi's participation in May-June 1975, in a mass hunger strike, for which he was sentenced to the internal prison of the concentration camp for 3 months. Since June 1977, Svitlychnyi has been serving his sentence at the Perm camp No. 36. Svitlychnyi is married to Leonida Pavlivna Svitlychna. Her address: Kiev-87, vul. Umanska 35, kv. 20.

SYDORENKO, VAS.

Vas. Sydorenko was sentenced to a long-term imprisonment. He is serving his sentence in concentration camps. Sydorenko is very ill.

SYMCHYCH, MYROSLAV VASYLYOVYCH

Myroslav Vasylyovych Symchych was born in 1923 in the Kosiv county of the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. He was sentenced in 1949 for his participation in the OUN and UPA by the Ivano-Frankivsk tribunal to 30 years of imprisonment, under Articles 56 and 59, CC Ukr. SSR ("treason of fatherland and terrorist acts"). He is to be released in 1979. Symchych is serving his sentence at the Perm concentration camp No. 35.

SYMONCHUK, MYKHAYLO

Mykhaylo Symonchuk has university education. He was accused of distributing *samvydav* literature, and was sentenced in Ternopil to 4 years of imprisonment. His present fate is not known.

SYNCHYSHYN, MYKOLA MYKOLAYEVYCH

Mykola Mykolayevych Synchyshyn worked as a poligraphist at a Lviv printing house. He was arrested in 1973 and sentenced in 1974 in Lviv to 4 years of imprisonment. He was accused of secretly printing religious literature for the Ukrainian underground church. He was to have been released in 1977. Present fate unknown.

SYNKIV, VOLODYMYR YOSAFATOVYCH

Volodymyr Yosafatovych Synkiv was born in 1954. He was arrested in 1973 and was accused of disseminating *samvydav* literature. Synkiv was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment and 3 years of exile. His sentence ends in 1980. He is at the Perm camp No. 36.

SYNYAK, DMYTRO

Dmytro Synyak was a district leader of the Security Service (*Sluzhba bezpeky*) of the OUN in the Hutsul region (mountainous region in south-western Ukraine). He was sentenced to death, but the penalty was commuted to 25 years of imprisonment.

TARASYUK, VASYL TERENTIOVYCH

Vasyl Terentiyovych Tarasyuk was born in Tsuman, Volhynia. He worked in Konstyantynovka, Donetsk oblast, as a shipper. He was arrested in Konstyantynovka in 1973, accused of having belonged in 1944-1945 to the "Banderite UPA and took active part in its struggle". He was also accused of raising his children as Christians. The KGB pressured his elder daughter Lyuba to testify against her father. The term of his sentence is not known.

TERELYA, YOSYF MYKHAYLOVYCH

Yosyf Mykhaylovych Terelya was born in Vinnytsya (or in Trans-Carpathia?) in 1942. He had been imprisoned under an unknown

charge and escaped. He was arrested again in 1973 and charged under Article 64, CC Russian SFSR, ("treason of fatherland"). He was incarcerated in the Vinnytsya psychiatric hospital (Nov-



ember 1976), transferred to the psychiatric hospital in the village of Berehove, Zakarpattya oblast on April 28, 1977. Terelya is now at the Dnipropetrovsk special psychiatric hospital.

TOVKACH, IVAN P.

Ivan P. Tovkach was born in 1920 in the village of Borovychi in Volhynia. He was a participant in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. He was arrested in Prokopiysk (Novosibirskaya oblast) and sentenced in 1972 by the Volhynian oblast court to 12 years of strict-regime concentration camp, under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR.

TSEMOK, SEMEN

Semen Tsemok was arrested in 1964 for nationalist activity and was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment according to Article 56 of the CC of the Ukr. SSR.

TROTSYUK-KOZLYUK, PETRO

Petro Trotsyuk-Kozlyuk was born ca. 1925. He is married and has one child. He was a participant in the Ukrainian liberation

movement of the OUN-UPA. He was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. In 1971, the KGB initiated a new case against him on the basis of Article 102, CC Ukr. SSR. In 1972, he was confined to the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric hospital for an undeterminate term. He is said to be completely sane. Present fate unknown.

TRYSH, VASYL

Vasyl Trysh was born in 1911. He is a physicist. He was sentenced in 1975 in Ternopil to 3 years of imprisonment. He was accused in connection with *samvydav* activity.

TSELYUK, SEMEN

Semen Tselyuk is in his sixties. He was arrested and imprisoned for the first time in 1946 for belonging to the liberation movement of the OUN. He was released in 1955, but was arrested again in 1970 and sentenced to a further 15 years of imprisonment on the same charges.

TURYK, ANDRIY MARKOVYCH

Andriy Markovych Turyk was born on Octibed 14, 1927 in the village of Birky in Volhynia. He was a participant in the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. He was sentenced in 1958 under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. He is to be released in 1983. He is serving his sentence in the Perm concentration camp No. 35.

TYKHYI, OLEKSIY IVANOVYCH

Oleksiy Ivanovych Tykhyi was born in Izhevka, Donetsk oblast, on January 27, 1927. Tykhyi has higher pedagogical education. He worked as director of a department in a secondary school. He has a son, Volodymyr. Tykhyi was arrested for the first time in 1957 and was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for having demanded the expansion of the network of Ukrainian schools in the Donbas region. In 1976, Tykhyi became a founding member of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation

of the Helsinki Accords and was arrested again on February 4, 1977 in the Donetsk oblast. Tykhyi was tried in Druzhkivka, Donetsk oblast, on June 23-July 1, 1977. In addition to being a member of the Ukrainian Public Group, he was also accused of having a handwritten collection of material on the topic of the problems of education and culture in Ukraine. Tykhyi was sentenced to 10 years of special-regime imprisonment and 5 years of exile. His sentence ends on February 4, 1992. He is held at the Mordovian camp No. 1-6. His son's address: Kiev-28, pr. Nauky 120, Volodymyr Tykhyi. His mother's address: Donetska oblast, Konstantynivskiyi r-n, Oleksiyivo-Druzhkivka, khut. Izhevka, Mariya Kondrativna Tykha.

TYMCHUK, KHRYSTYNA

Khrystyna Tymchuk was an associate of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukr. SSR. She was arrested in Kiev, in 1972. During severe interrogations, the KGB agents attempted to force her to write a declaration of collaboration with the KGB, which she refused to do. Her further fate is unknown.

TYMCHUK, LEONID

Leonid Tymchuk is a sailor from Odessa. Late in 1971, he was a co-founder, together with Oryna Stasiv-Kalynets, Stus and Chornovil of a "Civic Committee to Defend the Illegally Arrested Nina Strokata-Karavanska". The Committee issued an appeal to the public on December 21, 1971. L. Tymchuk and others were arrested after that. Present fate unknown.

TYSHCHENKO, VITALIY I.

Vitaliy I. Tyshchenko was born in 1941 in the Kharkiv oblast. He was arrested in 1957 and accused under Article 64 ("organizational activity"), CC Ukr. SSR, in the organization of an underground printing shop, the preparing and printing of underground literature. The term of his imprisonment is not known.

TYSHKIVSKYI, STEPAN

Stepan Tyshkivskiyi was born in 1914. He was sentenced in 1952 in Ivano-Frankivsk under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years

of concentration camps for participating in the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. He was to have been released in 1977. Present fate unknown.

UBOZHKO, LEV HRYHOROVYCH

Lev Hryhorovych Ubozhko was born *ca.* 1935. He is a physicist. He was arrested in January 1970 in Sverdlovsk and was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment under Article 190-1, CC Russian SFSR, for underground publication activity. He served his term near Omsk, and after 1½ years, new charges were preferred against him under Article 70 of the same code. He was ruled "not responsible", and was forcibly confined to the Tashkent Special Psychiatric Hospital, where he served in 1972-1974, and then transferred to the regional psychiatric hospital No. 2 in the Chelyabinsk region. In the mid-1975, he escaped from the hospital but was captured and re-confined again.

VASYLYK, KORNYLO MAKSYMОВYCH

Kornylo Maksymovych Vasylyk is a worker in the construction glass field. In 1973, he was arrested in Lviv and sentenced to an unknown term of imprisonment for his Christian convictions, for raising his children in a religious spirit.

VASYLYK, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Vasylyk was a worker in the village of Tysmennytsi in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. He was one of the organizers of a three-day protest against the destruction of a local church and the removal of crosses in the area. This led to his sentencing under article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 7 years of imprisonment and 5 years of exile. At last report (1976), Vasylyk was at the strict-regime Mordovian camp No. 3.

VASYLYNA, ROMAN ANDRIYOVYCH

Roman Andriyovych Vasylyna worked in Lviv as a bookbinding technician. He was arrested in 1973 and sentenced in February 1974 in Lviv to 5 years of imprisonment. He was accused of secret printing of church prayer books.

VCHUTA, BOHDAN

Bohdan Vchuta was born in 1947. He was serving in the Soviet Army in 1968, when he attempted to cross the border to reach the West via Afghanistan. For this, he was sentenced, under Article 64, CC Russian SFSR, ("treason of fatherland"), to 15 years imprisonment. He has been serving his sentence in various prisons and camps.

VEDUTA, BOHDAN

Bohdan Veduta was born in 1946. He was arrested in 1968 and sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years imprisonment. His sentence ends in 1982. He is in the Mordovian camp No. 19.

VENDYSH, MYKHAYLO

Mykhaylo Vendysh was born in 1947. Vendysh is a sailor. He was tried in 1970 under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, and sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment. He is at the Perm camp No. 37.

VERES, SERHIY FEDOROVYCH

Serhiy Fedorovych Veres was born in 1947. He was a teacher in Bylyatychi, Sarnenskyi r-n, Rivne oblast. He studied by correspondence at the Ternopil Pedagogical Institute (senior year). He was arrested in April 1970 and tried in camera at Rivne on October 24-27, 1970. He was accused of disseminating underground leaflets. Veres was sentenced under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 2 years of imprisonment. However, at last report (1974) he had not been released yet, and was still in the Mordovian camp No. 19. Present fate unknown.

VERESHYNSKYI, STEPAN

Stepan Vereshynskyi was born in the Lviv region in 1923. He is a former member of the OUN-UPA, and has remained in the underground until 1968. In 1968 he was arrested and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. Present fate unknown.

VERKHOLYAK, DMYTRO KUZMOVYCH

Dmytro Kuzmovych Verkholyak was born in 1928. He had studied medicine and became a paramedic in the UPA. He was arrested in 1955 and sentenced in 1956 in Ivano-Frankivsk, in accordance with Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to execution. The sentence was commuted to 25 years of imprisonment. He is serving his sentence at the Perm camp No. 35. His wife Kateryna has also been imprisoned for 10 years. She is forbidden to have a personal visit with her husband and may see him only in a group. Verkholyak has a heart condition. He is to be released in 1980.

VERNIYCHUK, (BERNIYCHUK?) ANATOLIY

Anatoliy Verniychuk (Berniychuk?) was sentenced in 1971 to 12 years imprisonment for attempting to cross the Soviet border to the West. He was also accused of Ukrainian nationalism. He is at the Perm concentration camp No. 36.

VINNYTSKYI, MYKHAYLO

Mykhaylo Vinnytskyi, a member of the Redemptorist order of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church was born in 1925. He was sentenced on August 31, 1975 in Lviv to 5 years imprisonment and 3 years exile, because he considered himself a priest, held church services in his home and organized and led a religious group in Lviv. He is to be released in 1983. At last report, he was held in a Lviv jail.

VINS, HEORHIY PETROVYCH

Heorhiy Petrovych Vins was born on August 4, 1928. Vins is an engineer. He was the Secretary of the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christians and Baptists, and also a pastor in that church. Vins is married and has 5 children. From 1966 to 1969, he served his first sentence for his religious convictions. He was arrested again in Kiev on March 31, 1974. Accused under Articles 138-2, 187-1, 209-1, CC Ukr. SSR, he was tried in 1975 and sentenced to 5 years of general regime concentration camp and

5 years of exile. His sentence ends on March 31, 1984. His place of imprisonment is: Yakutskaya ASSR, Tabaga, lager LaD-40/7, Heorhiy Petrovych Vins.

VINS, PETRO HEORHIYOVYCH

Petro Heorhiyovych Vins was born in Kiev in 1955. Petro Vins is the son of Heorhiy Vins. Vins is a member of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. Vins was arrested on December 12, 1977, held in Darnytsya and released on December 30, 1977. He was arrested again in Kiev on February 8, 1978 and was sentenced in a trial held in Kiev on April 8, 1978 to a term of 1 year imprisonment. He was accused of "parasitism", that is, that he was unemployed.

VODYSHCHAK, OLEKSA V.

Oleksa V. Vodyshchak was arrested and sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years of imprisonment. He was accused of nationalist activity.

VOLYTSKA, ATENA

Atena Volytska was an engineer at the soil laboratory of Lviv University. She spoke in defence of persecuted Ukrainian intellectuals. In 1970, she wrote a letter of protest to the Supreme Court of the Ukr. SSR in the matter of the trial of V. Moroz and demanded the rescinding of the sentence. She had attended Mordoz's trial, for which she was reprimanded. KGB agents searched her home and arrested her in the spring of 1972. Her later fate is unknown.

VOROBAY, H. I.

H. I. Vorobay is a political prisoner in the Perm camp No. 35.

VOROZHKO, V. S.

V. S. Vorozhko was born in Volhynia in 1920. He was a participant in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA, and remained

in the underground for many years. He was arrested in the Odessa oblast in 1974, and was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 15 years imprisonment and 5 years of exile.

VYNNYCHUK, PETRO MYKOLAYOVYCH

Petro Mykhaylovych Vynnychuk was born in 1954. In 1973, he was arrested in Rosokhach (Ternopil oblast), charged under Articles 62, 64, CC Ukr. SSR, and sentenced to 4 years of strict-regime imprisonment and 2 years of exile. His sentence ends early in 1979. He was held imprisoned in the Perm camp No. 37. His address in exile: RSFSR, Tomskaya obl., Verkhneketskiy r-n, p/o Belyy Yar, s. Poludenovka, Petro Mykhaylovych Vynnychuk. His father's address: Ternopilska obl., Chortivskiy r-n, s. Rosokhach, Mykola Hryhorovych Vynnychuk.

YAKUBENKO, N. I.

N. I. Yakubenko is a worker. Yakubenko was accused of "slandering the Soviet way of life", arrested in 1971 and confined to a psychiatric hospital. Present fate unknown.

YANKEVYCH, STEPAN

Stepan Yankevych was born in 1928. Yankevych was accused of belonging to the liberation movement of the OUN-UPA. He was sentenced in 1954, under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. His sentence ends in 1979. Yankevych is serving his sentence in the Perm camp No. 36.

YAREMA, MYKHAYLO

Mykhaylo Yarema was a resident of the village of Drahove in Trans-Carpathia. He was arrested late in 1972 for hiding his two brothers, former members of the UPA, in his home. Later fate unknown.

YAREMA, MYKOLA

Mykola Yarema is in his late fifties. He was born in the village of Drahove, Khust county, Trans-Carpathia. He participated in the

struggle of the OUN-UPA, and was hiding in his own village until 1972. Mykola Yarema was charged under Article 54, CC Ukr. SSR. His sentence is not known.

YAREMA, YURIY

Yuriy Yarema was born in the village of Drahove, Khust county, Trans-Carpathia. He participated for many years in the struggle of the OUN-UPA, and until 1972, was hiding in his own village. Yuriy Yarema was charged under Article 54, CC Ukr. SSR. His sentence is not known.

YATSENIY, KARPO

Karpo Yatseniy was born in Volhynia in 1928. He was arrested in 1975 and sentenced on May 21, 1976 by the Rivne oblast court to 10 years of imprisonment. He was accused of cooperating with the OUN-UPA. His sentence ends in 1985. Yatseniy is held at a Perm camp.

YATSENKO, VYACHESLAV ANTONOVYCH

Vyacheslav Antonovych Yatsenko was born in 1948. He resided in Mykolayiv. Yatsenko was an engineering student. He was arrested on May 8, 1974 and tried in the fall of 1975 under Article 187, ("anti-Soviet slander"), CC Ukr. SSR. He had been previously arrested in 1968 and 1973. He was declared mentally ill and was forcibly confined to the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric hospital.

YATSYSHYN, MYKHAYLO

Mykhaylo Yatsyshyn was arrested in 1972, and sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda". For a number of years, he served his sentence at a psychiatric prison-hospital but is presently held at the Vladimir prison. Yatsyshyn is very ill.

YEFIMOV, LEONID

Leonid Nefimov was born in 1950. He resided in Ivano-Frankivsk. Charged under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, he had been forcibly confined at the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric hospital since 1970.

YEVHRAFOV, MYKOLA ANDRIYOVYCH

Mykola Andriyovych Yevhrafov was born in 1930. He resided in Slovyansk, Donetsk oblast. He was sentenced under Article 62-1, CC Ukr. SSR, and was imprisoned in 1966-1973. On April 29, 1975, he was tried again by the Donetsk oblast court, under Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, and sentenced to 10 years of special-regime imprisonment. His sentence ends in late 1984. Yevhrafov is held at the Mordovian camp No. 1-6.

YOVCHUK, MYROSLAV

Myroslav Yovchuk was arrested in 1961. He was sentenced for "betrayal of fatherland and anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" to 15 years of imprisonment.

YURKIV, VOLODYMYR

Volodymyr Yurkiv was born in 1928. He was a participant in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. Yurkiv was sentenced in 1947 under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 30 years of imprisonment. He was sentenced again in 1952 to death, but the sentence was commuted to 25 years of imprisonment. He was imprisoned in the Mordovian concentration camps. Present fate unknown.

YUVCHENKO, VOLODYMYR YEVHENIYEVYCH

Volodymyr Yevheniyevych Yuvchenko was a teacher, residing in Kiev. His home was searched by the KGB agents on May 15, 1972. Next day, he was interrogated about Leonid Plyushch and Lyubov Serednyak. Yuvchenko was arrested in July 1972.

YUZKEVYCH, ARTEM VASYLYOVYCH

Artem Vaslyovych Yuzkevych was born in Radomyshl, Volhynia, in 1931. Yuzkevych is a translator. He is married to Olha and has a daughter, Ingrid. He resided in Tallin in Estonia. Yuzkevych, a Ukrainian, was accused of belonging to the Estonian Democratic Movement. He was arrested in Tallin on December 13, 1974 and was tried for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" on October

21-31, 1975. Yuzkevych was sentenced to 5 years of strict-regime imprisonment. His sentence ends in December 1979. He is at the Mordovian camp No. 19. His wife's address: Estonian SSR, Tallin, Nihuliste 10, kv. 2, Olha Yuzkevych. His father's address: Volynska oblast, Lutsnyi r-n, s. Radkiv, Vasyl Yosyfovych Yuzkevych.

ZABOROVSKYI, ROMAN

Roman Zaborovskiy was arrested in 1951, and was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment under Article 58-1, CC Ukr. SSR. The type of sentence suggests that Zaborovskiy was a participant in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. At last report (1976), Zaborovskiy was at the strict-regime Mordovian camp No. 17. Present fate unknown.

ZAHIRNYAK, OLEKSANDER F.

Oleksander F. Zahirnyak was born in 1958. Zahirnyak seized an aircraft in 1977 and reached Finland, and was forcibly returned to the Soviet Union. He was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.

ZAKHARCHENKO ¹

Zakharchenko is a political prisoner held in a Perm camp. He participated in a mass hunger strike, fell very ill, and was taken to the prison hospital. He was reported to be held at the Perm camp in 1976.

ZALYVAKO, BORYS BORYSOVYCH

Borys Borysovych Zalyvako was born in 1940. He is a priest. He was arrested in 1962 in the attempt to cross the Soviet border and, on the basis of Article 64 of the CC of Russian SFSR he was sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment and 5 years of exile. His address in exile: USSR, 636408, Tomskaya obl., Chanskiy r-n, p. Gri-shkino, ul. Zelenaya 5, kv. 2, Borys Borysovych Zalyvako.

¹ First name unknown.

ZAREVNYI, ADAM

Adam Zarevnyi is Baptist-Pentecostalist. He is serving his sentence in a regular-regime concentration camp: Vinnytska oblast, IV 301/59.

ZARYTSKA, KATERYNA

Kateryna Zarytska was born in 1913. She is married to N. Soroka. Zarytska has been a member of the OUN since her youth. She was a member of the Lviv Oblast Executive of the OUN, and the



contact person with Central Executive of the OUN. She also was the head of the Ukrainian Red Cross of the UPA. She was arrested in Oct. 1957 during a military struggle. She was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment, and for a large portion of the sentence, was confined to Vladimir prison. In 1968, she was transferred to the Mordovian camp No. 6. She was released in 1975.

ZDOROVETS, BORYS

Borys Zdorovets was born in 1930 in the Kharkiv oblast. He is a minister of the Evangelical Christian-Baptists, for which he served a sentence in concentration camps from 1961 to 1971. He was

arrested again 1972 and sentenced in Kharkiv in August 1973 to 3 years of concentration camps and 7 years of exile. He was tried for his religious activities.

ZDOROVYI, ANATOLIY KUZMYCH

Anatoliy Kuzmych Zdorovyi was born on January 1, 1938. He is married and has children. He demanded the establishment of additional Ukrainian elementary schools in Kharkiv in order to be able to educate his son in Ukrainian. This led to his arrest and he was sentenced in 1972 in Kharkiv on the basis of the Article 62, CC Ukr. SSR, to 7 years of imprisonment. He is to be released in 1979. He is currently held in Vladimir prison.

ZHOVTOBOLOVSKYI, VASYL

Vasyl Zhovtobolovskyi was sentenced in the immediate post-war period under Article 58-1, CC Ukr. SSR, to 20 years of imprisonment. The type of sentence suggests that he had been accused of having participated in the liberation struggle of the OUN-UPA. At last report, Zhovtobolovskyi was in the special-regime Mor-dovian camp No. 1.

ZHURAKIVSKYI, MYKHAYLO PETROVYCH

Mykhaylo Petrovych Zhurakivskyi was born in 1921. He is a former member of the OUN-UPA. In 1953, he was sentenced under Article 56, CC Ukr. SSR, to 25 years of imprisonment. His sentence was to have ended in 1977. He was last held at the Mor-dovian camp No. 385/19. Present fate unknown.

A D D R E S S E S OF THE UKRAINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

VLADIMIR PRISON:

60020, g. Vladimir, uchr. OD-1/ST-2, USSR.

MORDOVIAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS:

431120, Mordovskaya ASSR, Zubovo-Polianskiy r-n. pos. Sosnovka, uchr. ZhKh-385/1-6.

uchr. ZhKh-385/3-4, *or* 3-5, *or* 3-3.

431170, Mordovskaya ASSR, Zubovo, Polianskiy r-n, pos. Umorski (*or*, Lesnoi), uchr. ZhKh-385/19.

431200, Mordovskaya ASSR, Tengushevskiy r-n, pos. Barashevo,

PERM CONCENTRATION CAMPS:

618810, Permskaya obl., Chusovskiy r-n, st. Vsekhsvyatskaya, uchr. VS-389/35.

618263. Permskaya obl., Chusovskiy r-n, pos. Kuchino, uchr. VS-389/36.

618801, Permskaya obl. Chusovskiy r-n, st. Polovinka, uchr. VS-389/37.

Addresses which are to be used while sending letters or postcards from abroad to the political prisoners in the USSR, are the following:

To the Vladimir prison: USSR, Moskva, uchr. 5110, OD-1/ST-2 (last name, first name, patronymic).

To the Mordovian concentration camps: (all zones); add after the ZhKh the number of the zone. For instance, 385/1-6, *or* 385/3-4 etc. USSR, Moskva, uchr. 5110, ZhKh. . . . (last name, first name, patronymic).

To the Perm concentration camps: (all zones): USSR, Moskva, uchr. 5110, VS . . . (last name, first name, patronymic).

To the Dnipropetrovsk psychiatric hospital: Ukrainian SSR, g. Dnepropetrovsk, ul. Chicherina 101, IaZ-308, (last name, first name, patronymic).

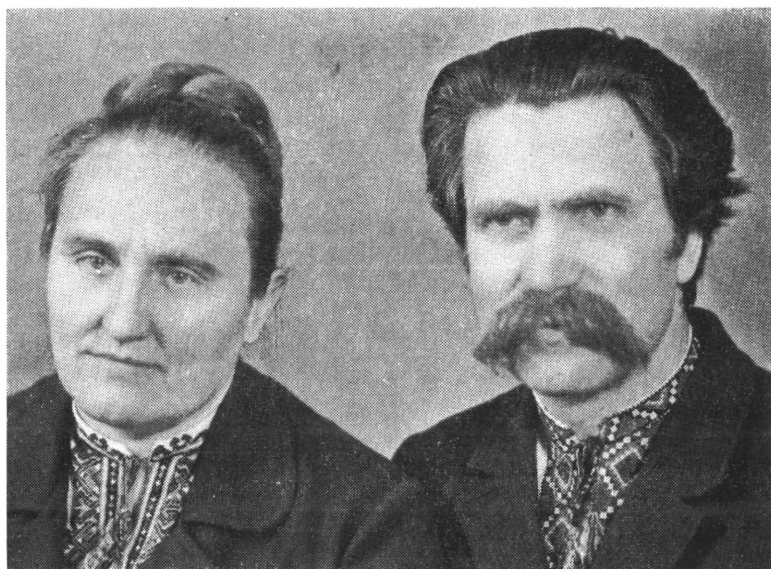
To the concentration camps in the Yakutian ASSR: USSR, Yakutskaya ASSR, g. Yakutsk, pros. B. Markha, p/ia. 40/5.

Addresses in Ukraine, given in the text, should, for postal purposes, be prefaced by "USSR, Ukrainian SSR", while those for localities outside Ukraine, should be prefaced by "USSR".

**ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS
OF UKRAINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS**



Levko Lukyanenko with relatives



Levko Lukyanenko with his wife



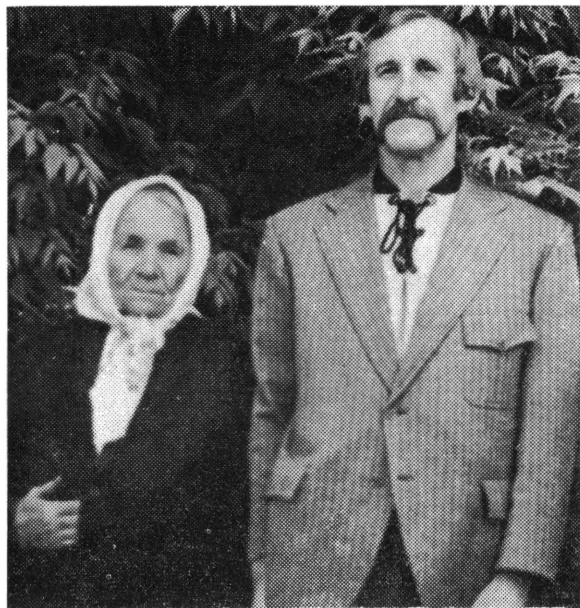
*Levko Lukyanenko (left)
and Ivan Kandyba*



Ivan Hel



*Nina Strokata-Karavanska,
the Spouse of
Svyatoslav Karavanskiyi*



*Vitaliy Kalynychenko
with his Grandmother*



*Oksana Meshko with her Son
Oleksander Serhiyenko (1957)*



*Yevhen Sverstyuk, Andriy Kurymskyi, Zina Genyk-Berezovska,
Ivan Svitlychnyi and Nadiya Svitlychna*



Ukrainian Political Prisoners, Vorkuta, 1975

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