

THE PERSECUTION OF THE UKRAINIAN HELSINKI GROUP

Human Rights Commission World Congress of Free Ukrainians

Toronto, Canada

1985

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

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FOREWORD

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Foreword | . 3 |
|---|------|
| Formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group | . 5 |
| Activities of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group | . 5 |
| Principles and Demands | . 6 |
| The Background of Ukrainian Dissent | . 8 |
| Growth of the Dissident Movement and | . 0 |
| Government Repression | |
| Statement by Nina Strokata | 0 |
| Statement by Ronald Reagan | . 12 |
| Declaration of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group | . 13 |
| Declaration of the Okrainian Heisinki Group | . 10 |
| Members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group | |
| | |
| Berdnyk, Oleksander Pavlovych | . 21 |
| Chornovil, Vyacheslav Maksymovych | .24 |
| Heyko, Olha Dmytrivna | .27 |
| Horbal, Mykola Andriyovych | . 29 |
| Hryhorenko, Petro Hryhorovych | .31 |
| Kalynychenko, Vitaliy Vasylyovych | |
| Kandyba, Ivan Oleksiyovych | |
| Karavansky, Svyatoslav Yosypovych | 37 |
| Krasivsky, Zinoviy Mykolayovych | |
| Lesiv, Yaroslav Vasylyovych | 41 |
| Lukyanenko, Lev Hryhorovych | .71 |
| Lytvyn, Yuriy Tymonovych | . 45 |
| Malynkovych, Volodymyr Dmytrovych | .43 |
| Maryinkovycii, voiodyiilyi Diilytrovycii | .47 |
| Marynovych, Myroslav Frankovych | . 45 |
| Matusevych, Mykola Ivanovych | . 51 |
| Melnyk, Mykhaylo | . 23 |
| Meshko, Oksana Yakivna | . 54 |
| Ovsiyenko Vasyl Vasylyovych | . 56 |
| Popovych, Oksana Zenonivna | . 58 |
| Rebryk, Bohdan Vasylyovych | . 60 |
| Romanyuk, Vasyl Omelyanovych, Rev | |
| Rozumny, Petro Pavlovych | . 64 |
| Rudenko, Mykola Danylovych | . 65 |
| Senyk, Iryna Mykhaylivna | . 68 |
| Shabatura, Stefaniya Mykhaylivna | .70 |
| Shukhevych-Berczynsky, Yuriy Romanovych | .72 |
| Shumuk, Danylo Layrentiyoyych | .74 |
| Sichko, Petro Vasylyovych | .77 |
| Sichko, Vasyl Petrovych | . 79 |
| Sokulsky, Ivan Hryhorovych | .81 |
| Striltsiv, Vasyl Stepanovych | . 83 |
| Strokata, Nina Antonivna | . 85 |
| Stus, Vasyl Semenovych | . 87 |
| Svitlychna, Nadiya Oleksiyivna | . 89 |
| Tykhy, Oleksa Ivanovych | 91 |
| Vins, Petro Georgievich | · 6: |
| Zisels, Yosyf Samiylovych | 6 |
| Ziscis, 10syr Jannylovych | |
| Ukrainian Prisoners Sentenced for their Political Beliefs | .96 |
| Ukrainian Prisoners in Psychiatric Institutions | 98 |
| Ukrainian Prisoners Sentenced for their Religious Beliefs | 90 |
| O Midding I 1900 tell Deliterace for their stendings penell | |

Formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group

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

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

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

Activities of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group

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

The Group has published eighteen memoranda, of which twelve have reached the West. Other documents received abroad are five issues of the Group's Information Bulletin, several Reports on human-rights violations, a petition to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR for official recognition, an appeal to the Belgrade Review Conference in defense of Lev Lukyanenko, and letters on

human-rights violations. In addition to these documents made public by the Group, individual members have appealed to various agencies of the Soviet government, signatories of the Helsinki Accords, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and Amnesty International.

Principles and Demands

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

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

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

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

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

National rights have received relatively little attention abroad. The high percentage of Ukrainians (over 40%) among known Soviet political prisoners is one indicator of national discrimination; another is the severity of the sentences received by the Ukrainian dissidents and the release of only a few of them to the West. As the champion of

a people that has long been subjected to forced assimilation, the Group maintains that national rights are inseparable from human and democratic rights:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Background of Ukrainian Dissent

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

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

Growth of the Dissident Movement and Government Repression

With the short-lived post-1956 liberalization in the Soviet Union came a resurgence of Ukrainian cultural life spear-headed by a new generation of talented writers ("the men of the sixties").

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

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

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

Vyacheslav Chornovil, a young journalist who reported on some of the trials, protested to the Council of Ministers of Ukraine but received no response. To inform the public of the courts' flagrant violation of the law he compiled the biographies of twenty dissidents who were tried in 1966 and circulated them in samvydav (clandestine literature).** For this he was sentenced in 1967 to three years at hard labor.

The trial of the Horyn brothers in Lviv provoked a mass demonstration. In 1967 the annual ceremony commemorating the burial of the national poet, Taras Shevchenko, ended in KGB-provoked violence. The following day, 64 Kiev residents signed a letter of protest to the authorities. In April 1968, 139 residents of Kiev signed a protest against illegal arrests and restrictions placed on Ukrainian language and culture. The same year, some 300 signatures appeared on the "Letter of the Creative Youth of Dnipropetrovsk", which critized the policy of Russification. The fifty-first anniversary

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

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

of the October Revolution was marked by a protest suicide: V. Makukh immolated himself in Kiev. In 1970 the funeral of Alla Horska, an artist who died under suspicious circumstances, turned into a massive protest rally. In November of that year widespread protest was aroused by the second trial of Valentyn Moroz, one of the most outspoken Ukrainian dissidents. He was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment and five years' internal exile.

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

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

Those who dared protest against these illegal arrests soon found themselves among the victims they had defended. Many more Ukrainians were dismissed from work or expelled from universities. Well-known scholars at the Institutes of Archeology, History and Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR lost their positions. With the loss of so many of its activists, the human-rights movement in Ukraine suffered a severe setback. But it was not crushed: there were demonstrations and hunger strikes in labor camps, and the families and friends of the political prisoners petitioned on their behalf. Their efforts were strongly supported by human-rights activists in Moscow, who in turn informed the Western press.

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

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

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

STATEMENT BY NINA STROKATA

The Ukrainian Helsinki Group and The Helsinki Accords

In 1975, on the first day of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was then taking place in Helsinki, the inmates of the Labor Camp no. 36 in Perm, U.S.S.R., staged a one day's hunger strike. They also expressed their doubt whether the Soviet Government would ever carry out what have become known as the Helsinki Accords. Among the inmates who through their hunger strike wanted to attract the world's attention to that pessimistic forecast, were those who would later become members of the Ukrainian Movement to Further the Observance of the Helsinki Accords, most notably Vitaliy Kalynychenko.

August 1 of that year the imprisoned Ukrainian journalist Vyacheslav Chornovil wrote to US President Gerald Ford from the Mordovian labor camp. Chornovil, who would later join the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, pointed out in his letter that the Soviet leaders had directly linked detente with the supression of dissent in the U.S.S.R.

The later persecution of the Ukrainian members of the Helsinki movement proves that those who, knowing full well the manners and bad habits of the Kremlin leaders, had predicted the crisis of the Helsinki movement, had been right.

Few outsiders can imagine that the members of the Group could not meet even once in order to consider the Group's documents. Some of the members were prevented from doing so by open police surveillance, others by secret surveillance. However, those members, who living in Kiev once tried to meet in the apartment of the Group's leader, were attacked by so-called rowdies, whom the police refused to investigate.

During its first year of activity, four of the ten charter members of the Group were sentenced for having joined the Group. New people then began to join the Group, among them inmates of the Gulag. People would join the Group in order to support the Helsinki movement in Ukraine. To nip their hope in the bud, Moscow fell back on its tried measures of repression.

They used the old method of forced emigration. This was made to look like a humane penalty. Buy the end of 1979 six members of the Group found themselves in the West. Apart from those six and

also Leonid Plyushch, nobody else from among the Ukrainian dissenters was allowed to leave, even if he could independently prove his right to emigrate. For instance, later Lev Lukyanenko and Ivan Kandyba were sentenced to fresh terms of imprisonment.

Nor has punitive medicine been forgotten. With psychiatric imprisonment have been threatened Oksana Meshko and the two Sichkos, father and son. Hanna Mykhaylenko, who had not even formally joined the Group but had been one of its sympathizers, has been incarcerated in a so-called psychiatric hospital since 1980. Nor is punitive medicine restricted to the abuse of psychiatry. It also includes deliberately planned restrictions imposed on medical care. Those restrictions led to the death in a labor camp of Oleksiy Tykhy.

The death of Mykhaylo Melnyk, who was still at large, and of Yuriy Lytvyn in a camp, are the results of the regime's criminal aggressiveness toward all those who had hoped to persuade the authorities to implement the Helsinki Accords.

The main instrument, however, which has been developed for Ukraine is character assassination by means of unfounded criminal accusations such as hooliganism, resistance offered to police, attempted rape, and possession of drugs. One third of the sentenced Group members have been accused of shameful acts, and some of them have been accused even twice, such as Yaroslav Lesiv and Vasyl Sichko (son). There have been reports that Vasyl Sichko will have to face another so-called court trial.

A criminal accusation gives the punitive authorities another advantage: viz., the possibility of sending the defendant into a labor camp for common criminals. In such camps it is easy to recruit "witnesses" for any new accusation whatsoever — a criminal or a political offense. A political accusation in a camp, however, can serve as the basis for a fifteen years' sentence. Such a system was used to sentence Vasyl Ovsiyenko, the late Yuriy Lytvyn, and it will be applied to sentence Mykola Horbal.

Criminal accusations were not used against Vasyl Stus, but he was tortured while the indictment was being drawn up.

We should also remember those who publicly denounce themselves and those, who until recently had shared their views. They recant under conditions that an outside researcher cannot penetrate. Those who have condemned themselves should also be regarded as victims of repressions. Among them is one of the founding members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

There is also the case of Bohdan Rebryk who joined the Group while still imprisoned. Rebryk served out his sentence but the authorities did not permit him to register for residence in Ukraine, and he was forced to return to his old place of exile. Something similar is now being perpetrated on Vyacheslav Chornovil.

Recently it has become known that the Initiative Group to Defend the Rights of the Believers and the Church, which was established in Ukraine in 1982, is considering itself a Helsinki Group. All of us will agree that this is an extraordinary event in the struggle of Ukrainians for the observance of the Helsinki Accords. But I would like to draw your attention to a report from trustworthy sources: at the end of 1984 the leader of that Group was arrested. His name is Vasyl Kobrin.

My understanding of the global campaign of corruption waged by Communist Moscow and the ineffectualness of the negotiations in Belgrade and Madrid have led me to doubt the utility of continuing the process of Helsinki. But how about those persons who have already fallen victims precisely because they had supported that process? It is those victims that compel me to declare the following: let that process continue, but may its freedom-loving active participants find in themselves the force to resist. I know that the tactics and the traditions of diplomats and of dissenters do not coincide. But can any one of us believe in international security if we do not find a way to protect those who have suffered because they had put their faith in international accords?

- Nina Strokata

STATEMENT BY RONALD REAGAN

Sixth Anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group November 9th, 1982

Proclamation 4973 of September 21, 1982 Honoring the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The spontaneous formation on November 9, 1976, in Kiev, Ukraine, of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords affirmed once more that the human spirit cannot be crushed and that the desire for human freedom cannot be conquered.

The long prison terms meted out to members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group for their courageous activities to secure greater freedom in Ukraine are graphic testimony to the inability of Communism to compete with the principles of freedom in the marketplace of ideas. The flagrant persecution and imprisonment of Ukrainian citizens for their attempts to exercise basic human rights is an international embarrassment to the Soviet Union and proof that the Soviet Union has failed to live up to its pledges to honor the understandings embodied in the Helsinki Accords.

In commemorating this sixth anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, we renew our determination never to forget the valiant struggle of the peoples of Ukraine for their inalienable rights, and we pledge to do all we can to ameliorate the plight of those Ukrainians who have been persecuted by the Soviet authorities for attempting to assert their rights.

By a concurrent resolution agreed to on June 21, 1982 (H. Con. Res. 205), the Congress authorized and requested the President to proclaim November 9th, 1982, the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, as a day honoring that Group.

On this day Americans are reminded of the preciousness of our own freedom, and we reaffirm our cherished hope that the aspiration for freedom will ultimately prevail over the morally bankrupt rule of force which denies human rights to so many in the world today.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD RÉAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate November 9, 1982, as a day honoring the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of Sept. in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eight-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

DECLARATION

of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 19.

We Ukrainians live in Europe, which in the first half of the twentieth century has been twice ravaged by horrible wars. These wars inundated the Ukrainian land with blood, just as they did the lands of other European countries. And that is why we consider as illegal the fact that Ukraine, a full member of the UN, was not represented by a separate delegation at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Nevertheless, we take into consideration that according to the treaty of December 27, 1922, on the creation of the Soviet Union, all international treaties signed by the Government of the Soviet Union are in force also on the territory of Ukraine. It follows from this, therefore, that the Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the Declaration of Principles on which the states that participated in the Helsinki Conference are to base their relations, also apply to the Ukrainian people.

Experience has shown that the implementation of the Helsinki Accords (especially the humanitarian sections) cannot be guaranteed without the participation of the general public of the participating countries. Accordingly, on November 9, 1976, the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords was formed. Since the humanitarian articles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are based wholly on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Ukrainian Public Group has set for itself the following objectives:

 To promote the familiarization of wide circles of the Ukrainian public with the Declaration of Human Rights; to demand that this international legal document become the basis of relations between the Individual and the State:

- Convinced that peace among nations cannot be guaranteed without free contacts among people and the free exchange of information and ideas, to promote actively the implementation of the humanitarian articles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;
- 3. To demand that Ukraine, as a sovereign European state and member of the UN, be represented by its own delegation at all international conferences at which the results of the implementation of the Helsinki Accords will be discussed;
- 4. For the sake of the free exchange of information and ideas, to demand the accreditation in Ukraine of representatives of the foreign press, the creation of independent news agencies, and the like.

The group regards as its primary task informing the governments of the participating countries and the world public about violations in Ukraine of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the humanitarian articles accepted by the Helsinki Conference. To this end, the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote (the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords):

- Accepts written complaints about violations of Human Rights and does everything necessary to bring them to the attention of the governments that signed the Helsinki Accords and of the world community;
- b. Compiles information collected on the state of legality in Ukraine and, in accordance with Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, disseminates it regardless of frontiers;
- c. Studies the facts of violations of Human Rights with regard to Ukrainians living in other republics, in order to give wide publicity to those facts.

In its activity the group is guided not only by political, but by humanitarian and legal considerations also. We realize that the long-time bureaucratization of state life, which continues to grow, is capable of taking countermeasures against our legitimate aspirations. But we also fully understand that the bureaucratic interpretation of Human Rights does not exhaust the interpretation that is embodied in international legal agreements signed by the government of the USSR. We accept these documents in their full scope, without bureaucratic distortions or arbitrary limitations by officials or state agencies. We are deeply convinced that only such an understanding of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Accords is capable of bringing about a genuine relaxation in international relations. It is to this noble end that the humanitarian and legal activities of our group should be devoted.

The members of the Ukrainian Public Group to promote the implementation of the Helsinki Accords: 1

Address

| Mulics Audiess |
|--|
| BERDNYK, Oles Kiev 159, Lukhachov Boulevard 8-b, Apt. 16 |
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| STROKATA, Nina |
| TYKHY, Oleksiy Donetsk Region, Kostyantynivsky District, Yizhevka settlement |
| November 9, 1976 The signed copy is retained by the Group ³ 12/5/76 (signed) Mykola Rudenko |

Name

See the Appendix for short biographies, including present status, of founding and subsequent members of the group.

Ukrainian spelling is "Petro Hryhorenko." Became known in West under Russian spellling of his name ("Pyotr Grigorenko") and kept the more familiar spelling of his surname after settling in the US.

This sentence, the date "12/5/76" and Mykola Rudenko's signature had been added in handwriting on typewritten copy received by the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee.

MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN HELSINKI GROUP



Oleksander Pavlovych BERDNYK

Born November 25, 1927. Married to Valentyna Sokorynska; two daughters. Writer, Artist.

Arrest: March 6, 1979, Kiev.

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

Sentence: 6 years in special-regime labor camp,

3 years in exile, for "anti-Soviet agitation and

propaganda" (Article 62-1)!

Wife's address: Ukrainian SSR

Kyiyska obl.

s. Hrebeni

Berdnyk's address: Moskva,

p/ya 5110/1-VS

Date of release: March, 1988.

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested in 1949 and spent 7 years in labor camp2. Released in 1956.

2. In the 1926 RSFSR Criminal Code, supplanted officially on January 1, 1961, by a new code, the catchall political charge was Article 58, "treason".

^{1.} Each Soviet republic has its own criminal code which differs from the RSFSR Criminal Code in its numbering system, but in content. (Articles 70 and 190-1 correspond to Articles 62 and 187, respectively, of the Ukrainian Criminal Code.) For the sake of clarity and reference with future documents from Ukraine, we have used the Ukrainian Criminal Code numbering system throughout this publication, unless otherwise indicated.

On March 14, 1984 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet issued a Decree pardoning Berdnyk and he was released. On May 17, 1984 the newspaper "Literaturna Ukraina" published a statement by O. Berdnyk, in which he condemned his past activities.

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

His first publication was the novel **Beyond Time and Space** (1957). By 1971, when his writings were proscribed, he had published almost 30 novels, some of which have been translated into English, German, and Portuguese. Berdnyk had gone to great lengths to obtain permission to emigrate to the USA³. He is a science-fiction writer. As a futurist and an artist he believes that there exists a very close harmony in nature; any disruption of this harmony causes nature's harmony to destruct itself. In view of his philosophy Berdnyk's writings stress the necessity of spiritual rebirth for humanity. As a thinker he is deeply concerned about the ecological crisis and the present discord among men, and between men and nature.

In 1972 Berdnyk was expelled from the Writers' Union for his deviations from socialist realism. His books were withdrawn from libraries and destroyed; he had to earn a living by physical labor.

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

^{3.} For further details see the 1980 publication, p. 16.

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

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



Vyacheslav Maksymovych CHORNOVIL

Born December 24, 1937. Married to Atena Pashko, son Taras. Journalist and literary critic.

Arrest: January 12, 1972, Lviv.

Trial: April 12, 1973, Lviv.

Sentence: 6 years in special-regime labor camp, 3 years in exile, for "anti-Soviet

agitation and propaganda"

(Article 62-1).

Rearrested: toward the end of his term in exile, rearrested in Nyurba, Yakut ASSR (place of exile) on April 8, 1980;

Tried: in Yakutsk, June 4-6, 1980;

Sentence: 5 years in strict-regime labor camp on a trumped-up charge of attempted rape (Article 117).

Wife's address: Ukrainian SSR 290014 Lviv vul. Nishchynskoho 14

kv. 6

Chornovil has renounced his Soviet citizenship.

Chornovil was conditionally released with compulsory recruitment for labor in mid-December 1983. He is serving his "recruitment for labor" at the following address:

678010, YaASSR, Ordzhonikidevsky r-n, pos. Pokrovsk-1.

Previous Prosecution:

Sentenced in July 1966 to three months of forced labor.

Arrested: November 17, 1967, charged with "anti-Soviet slander" (Art. 187), for documenting the 1965-66 trials of Ukrainian intellectuals (published in the West in 1968 as *The Chornovil Papers*). Released under a general amnesty after 18 months.

Arrested: January 12, 1972. Convicted under Art. 62, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", for the preparation of samizdat in a farreaching crackdown affecting many Ukrainian human rights activists.

Sentenced: 6 years of strict-regime camp, 3 years of exile.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Olha Dmytrivna HEYKO

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

Philologist (Czech specialist).

Arrest: March 12, 1980, Kiev.

Trial: August 26, 1980.

Sentence: 3 years of imprisonment on charges of

"anti-Soviet slander".

Re-arested while still in camp in March 1983 (Article 62-1),

sentenced to 3 years special regime.

Her address in camp: ZhCh-385/3-4

Husband's address: 674250 Chitynskaya obl.

Kirinsky r-n, s. Kira

ul. Gorky, 11

This case is another example of the relentless repressive measures taken against all family members of Utrainian Helsinki Group members. With the arrest of her husband, Olha Heyko resigned from the Communist Youth League...continued to defend her husband (for this she was subjected to a beating on a Kiev Street). She renounced her Soviet citizenship. She is serving her term in the midst of criminal prisoners. Due to the strong pressures and intimidation exerted on her parents, her family ties are suffering from severe strain.

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

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

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

She is serving her term in the midst of criminal prisoners. Due to the strong pressures and intimidation exerted on her parents, her family ties are suffering from severe strain.



Mykola Andriyovych HORBAL

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

Arrest: October 23, 1979, Kiev.

Trial: January 17-21, 1980, Kiev.

Sentence: 5 years of imprisonment on a trumped-up charge of "attempted rape" (Article 117) and "resisting a representative of authority" (Article 190).

Re-arrested: October 22, 1984, one day before his release date.

Tried in the city of Mykolaiv.

Sentenced: April 8, 1985 to 10 years' strict regime and 5 years' exile under Article 62.

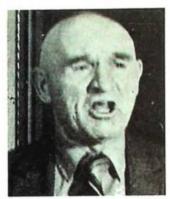
Wife's address: Olha Stokatelna — Horbal 252162, Kiev-162 prosp. 50-Letiya Oktyabra, 14a, kv. 103

Horbal was first arrested in 1970 for circulating his poem "Duma," written in memory of Ukrainian minstrels (kobzari) executed in the 1930s. He was accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and sentenced to five years' strict-regime labor camp

and two years' internal exile. Upon his release in 1977, Horbal settled in Kiev and worked as an elevator repairman. In March 1979, his residence was searched and many documents were confiscated.

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

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



Petro Hryhorovych HRYHORENKO

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

Arrest: May 7, 1969, Tashkent, Uzbek SSR. Trial: February 3-4, 26-27, 1970, Tashkent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Vitaliy Vasylyovych KALYNYCHENKO*

Born 1935. Single; engineer.

Arrest: November 29, 1979, Vasylkivka, Dnipropetrovsk obl.

Trial: May 1980, Dnipropetrovsk.

Sentence: 10 years of imprisonment, 5 years of internal exile on

charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"

(Article 62-II).

Kalynychenko's address: 422950 Tatarskya ASSR

g. Chistopol uchr. Ye-148/st.-4

Previous Prosecution:

January 1967, charged with "treason" (Art. 64 RSFSR Code) after attempting to cross the Finnish border.

Sentenced in January 1967 to ten years' strict-regime labor camp. After his release he was kept under administrative surveillance and harassed in various ways.

Due to the fact that Kalynychenko has no family and the severity of his sentence, he is in dire
need of outside help. It has been impossible to communicate with him, and therefore very
difficult to obtain information as to his condition.

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

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

Kalynychenko joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in November 1977.



Ivan Oleksiyovych KANDYBA

Born July 7, 1928. Single; lawyer.

Arrest: March 24, 1981. Trial: July 12, 1981, Lviv.

Sentence: 10 years of imprisonment, 5 years of internal exile charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Father's address: Kandyba Oleksa

290000, Lviv

vul. Dekabrystiv, 57,

kv. 37 Ukraine

Kandyba's address: 618263 Permskaya obl.

Chusovskoi r-n, pos. Kuchino uchr. VS-389/36-1

Date of release: March, 1996.

Applied to emigrate to U.S., but was denied. He also had an invitation from U.S. which was also denied. Kandyba has relatives in Detroit, Michigan who have repeatedly sent him affidavits.

Previous Prosecution:

Sentenced on May 20, 1961, to 15 years of strict-regime labor camp for helping to draft a constitution for a future Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union.

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

Ivan Kandyba was one of ten persons who in November 1976 founded the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in Kiev. He was the last of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group members to have been at liberty in Ukraine. As a "repeat offender", Kandyba received the maximum sentence under the Art. 62, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda". At the time of his arrest, Kandyba was living in the town of Pustomyty, Lviv region, where he was kept under strict administrative surveillance.

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

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

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



Svyatoslav Yosypovych KARAVANSKY

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

Philologist, writer, translator.

Arrest: August 1, 1944, Odessa.

Trial: February 7, 1945, Odessa.

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

Presently lives in the U.S.

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

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

Shakespeare, Byron, and Shelley were published, as were several articles on linguistics.

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

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

Karavasky joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in February 1979.



Zinoviy Mykolayovych KRASIVSKY

Born: November 12, 1929. Married to Olena Tymofiyivna Antoniv; two sons.

Poet, philologist.

Arrest: March 1980. Charges undisclosed.

Arrested in March 1967, Lviv.

Trial: October 1967, Ivano-Frankivsk.

Sentence: 5 years of imprisonment, 7 years of labor camp, 5 years of internal exile for "treason" (Art. 56), "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62), and "anti-Soviet organization" (Art. 64). Released July, 1978.

> Rearrested March 12, 1980 and charged with "simulating mental illness while in psychiatric hospital". Sent to labor camp without investigation or trial; Soviet authorities allegedly have used the pretext that Krasivsky has been taken into custody to finish off the remainder (eight months in camp and five years in exile) of a previous term from which he had been released early because of ill health.

For more details see pp. 27-28 of the 1980 publication.

Wife's address: 290041, Lviv-41 vul. Spokiyna, 13, Ukrainian SSR

Date of release: November 1985; he is now in exile.

Krasivsky's address: 626232 Luhovskoi pos'olok

Khanty-Mansyisky raion Tyumenskaya obl.

Dereb

RSFSR

Previous Prosecution:

First sentenced in 1947, as an adolescent, to 5 years in labor camp for escaping from the place of exile assigned to his parents.

Arrested: March 1967 and charged under Art. 56, 62, 64, for his activity in Ukrainian samizdat and for participating in an organization which advocated the peaceful secession of Ukraine from the USSR.

New charges were brought against the imprisoned Krasivsky in 1971, under Art. 62, for poetry he had written in camp. He was sent to the Serbsky Psychiatric Institute where he was diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic (spring, 1972), and confined to a special psychiatric hospital in Smolensk. Released possibly as a result of considerable pressure from abroad, notably Amnesty International.

Krasivsky is in very poor health, classified as a second category invalid with a history of heart ailments and complications from injuries to the head and spinal cord.

Applied to emigrate in late summer (1979); his wife has family members in the U.S., Cleveland, Ohio. Both attempts were denied by the Soviet authorities

Two aspects of this case should be noted: because of the fact that Krasivsky was imprisoned in a psychiatric institution a threat of future forcible psychiatric confinement will always remain; the fact of his imprisonment will prevent his two sons from being able to obtain a higher education.



Yaroslav Vasylyovych LESIV

Born 1945. Married to Stefaniya Fedorivna; son Taras.

Physical education instructor

Arrest: November 15, 1979, Bolekhiv, Ivano-Frankivsk obl.

Tried and sentenced: in 1980 to 2 years of labor camp on a

trumped-up charge of

"possession of narcotics" (Art. 229).

Re-arrested: In May 1981, while still in camp,

charged with Art. 224,

"Illegally producing, obtaining, possessing,

transporting or selling narcotics."

Participation in work of

Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

Sentenced: 5 years' strict regime.

Present address: 34938 Voroshylovgrad obl.

s. Sukhodolske

uchr. YL-314/36-2-29

Wife's address: Ukrainian SSR, 285603

Ivano-Frankivska obl.

Dolynskyi rn. m. Bolekhiy

vul. Shchorsa, 14.

Previous Prosecution:

Sentenced in November 1967 to 6 years in strict-regime labor camp and five years of exile (Art. 62), for belonging to a group advocating the peaceful secession of Ukraine from the USSR.

During imprisonment Lesiv lost most of his sight.

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

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

This case is yet another example of the ways in which the Soviet authorities try to discredit members of the Helsinki movement.



Lev Hryhorovych LUKYANENKO

Born: August 24, 1928. Married to Nadiya. Lawyer.

Arrest: December 12, 1977, Chernihiv.

Trial: July 17-20, 1978, Horodnaya, Chernihiv obl.

Sentence: 10 years of special-regime labor camp, 5 years of

exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"

(Art. 62-II)

Address: RSFSR 618263

Permskaya obl. Chusovskoi r-n pos. Kuchino

Uchr. VS-389/369-1

Date of release: December 1992.

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested on January 20, 1961, charged with "treason", "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and "anti-Soviet organization" (Art. 56, 62, 64) for co-authoring a draft constitution of a Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union which was to campaign for the peaceful secession of Ukraine from the USSR. The original sentence of death was commuted to 15 years of imprisonment which he served in full. On completion of his prison term, Lukyanenko was not allowed to practice law and earned his living as an electrician.

In 1977 he renounced his Soviet citizenship and declared his desire to emigrate. He repeatedly underscored the discriminatory practice of denying ethnic Ukrainians the right to leave the USSR.

The immediate cause of his recent arrest was his attempt to emigrate.

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

He was first arrested on January 20, 1961, for co-authoring a draft constitution of a Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union which was to campaign for the peaceful secession of Ukraine from the USSR. He was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," "anti-Soviet organization," and "treason." The original sentence of death was commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment.

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

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

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



Yuriy Tymonovych LYTVYN

Born: 1934. Divorced; one child. Writer, translator.

Re-arrested end of 1981 while still in labor camp,
for participation in work of

Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

Sentence: 10 years of strict-regime labour camp and 5 years of exile for "anti-Soviet agitation

and propaganda" (Art. 62-II)

Previous arrest: August 6, 1979, Kiev.

Previous trial: December 17-14, 1979, Kiev.

Previous sentence: 3 years of strict-regime labor camp on a

trumped-up charge of "resisting the militia"

(Art. 188-1).

Yuriy Lytvyn died on September 15, 1984 in the special regime camp VS-389/36-1 in Perm. The cause of his death is not known. There have been reports that he committed suicide, however, it is possible that these reports are untrustworthy.

Previous Prosecution:

Sentenced in 1955 under Art. 58, RSFSR Criminal Code, to 10 years of imprisonment and 3 years of exile for membership in an unofficial organization advocating peaceful secession of Ukraine from the USSR.

Arrested again in November 1974 on charges of slander (Art. 187) tried in March 1975, and sentenced to 3 years of strict-regime labor camp for writing a collection of prison poems entitled "The Tragic Gallery." (For further detail see the 1980 publication, pp. 31-32.)

Lytvyn had undergone two serious operations, for perforated ulcer and an intestinal disorder, (he underwent a previous operation for perforated ulcer in 1977) six months prior to his latest arrest. In spite of this fact and his very poor state of health, he was forced to perform hard labor, and had not received proper medical treatment. His food rations and diet did not conform to the medical standards prescribed for persons in his condition.

He was constantly harassed and threatened, there have been numerous instigated assaults on him by prisoners serving criminal sentences. His place of imprisonment has been changed four times in the first nine months of his term, putting his life in jeopardy during the long journeys which he endured.

In August, 1980, his mother began petitioning for his release on the grounds of extremely poor health. When she visited him in August she wrote that in addition to the ulcerous condition of his stomach and intestines, his body suffers from vitamin depletion; he is loosing his teeth and going blind.

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

He joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in December 1977. His report on the human-rights struggle in Ukraine appears in **Information Bulletin** No. 4. Two weeks before his arrest Lytvyn, a teetotaller, was forcibly taken to a sobering-up station, tied to a bed and beaten. He had recently undergone an abdominal operation. While awaiting trial he was forced to submit to psychiatric examination and was threatened with confinement in an asylum.



Volodymyr Dmytrovych MALYNKOVYCH

Born: 1940. Married to Halyna Ivanivna; two children.

Radiologist.

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

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

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

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

In August 1979 Malynkovych was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment for "hooliganism" after he had been beaten by unidentified assailants. Then on August 25 he was fired from his job.

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



Myroslav Frankovych MARYNOVYCH

Born: January 4, 1949, married to Raisa Semenivna Serhiychuk;

Electrical engineer.

Arrest: April 23, 1977, Kiev.

Trial: March 20-29, 1980, Vasylkiv, Kiev obl.

Sentence: 7 years of strict-regime labor camp,

5 years of exile for

"anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"

(Art. 62-1)

Address: 464470 KazSRP

Ylskoi r-n s. Sarazhyn

He was among the founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, and because he is a young member, he was particularly severely treated for eleven long months of forced isolation in a pre-trial detention prison. The Soviet authorities are particularly intolerant of young dissenters, regarding them treasonous against the ideology as well as the regime.

Marynovych has renounced his Soviet citizenship.

In 1980 his wife Raisa was expelled from the University, two months before she was to complete her studies.

In 1981 Marynovych was transferred to the Chystopol prison as additional punishment.

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

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

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



Mykola Ivanovych MATUSEVYCH

Born: July 19, 1946. Married to Olha Dmytrivna Heyko. Historian.

Arrest: April 23, 1977, Kiev.

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

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

Mother's address: Matusevych, Anastasia Fedorivna

m. Vasylkiv vul. Gagarina Kiev obl. Ukraine USSR

Address: USSR, 674250

Chytynskaya obl. Kirinsky r-n, s Kira ul. Gorky, 11

Date of release: April 1989.

His wife Olha Heyko has been persecuted and imprisoned because of her husband. Many wives of dissidents are told by the Soviet authorities that they are just as guilty for their husbands' "crimes". As additional punishment, Matusevych, like Marynovych with whom he was tried and sentenced, was held eleven months in pre-trial detention prison. In 1981 he was transferred to Chystopol prison.

Matusevych studied history at the Kiev Pedagogical Institute and was expelled in the fourth year becuase he refused to inform on his friends to the KGB. Although he has a weak heart, he earned a living by physical labor. KGB-inspired provocations forced him to leave one job after another. At one time he was unemployed for five months.

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

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

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

Mykhaylo Spyrydonovych MELNYK

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

Widow's address: Ukrainian SSR

Kyivska obl. Brovarskyi rn. s. Pohreby. vul. Frunze, 1

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

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



Oksana Yakivna MESHKO

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

Arrest: June 12, 1980, Kiev. Confined to a psychiatric hospital in Kiev for "examination".

August 1980, she was released from the psychiatric hospital. Before her arrest in October she was able to transmit to the West information about her constant harassment by the KGB and their threats to imprison her in a psychiatric institution.

Arrested: Ocotober 14, 1980.

Sentenced: January 6, 1981 to 6 months of

strict-regime labor camp, 5 years in exile for

"anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", (Art. 62-II)

Address: 682080, Khabarovsky krai

Ayano-Maisky r-n, s. Ayan

ul. Vostretsova, 18

Son: Serhiyenko, Aleksander

252086, Kiev-86 ul. Verbolozna, 16

Previous Prosecution:

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

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

On February 9, 1978, Meshko's apartment was searched in connection with the investigation of Lev Lukyanenko. As before, it was entered illegally. Nine agents spent twenty hours going through her possessions. They confiscated her correspondence with Ivan Kandyba, a document concerning Lukyanenko's arrest, an appeal on his behalf, protest letters, a petition by Petro Ruban and many other materials. None of them were in fact anti-Soviet in nature.

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

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

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

Having been twice imprisoned in a psychiatric institution, she lives under constant threat of being forcibly placed in such an institution again.

She was sent into exile to the most removed region in the Soviet Union, a border region. Dissenters exiled to such a region are often forbidden visits by relatives. She will also be denied visits from her friends. The change of climate in that area will be traumatic to her already very poor health.

Oksana Meshko is widowed: her son, Oleksander Serhiyenko, was sentenced in 1972 to 7 years in prison and 3 in exile (Art. 62). Oksana Meshko is in extremely poor health.



Vasyl Vasylyovych OVSIYENKO

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

Re-arrested: While still in camp in 1981.

Trial: In August 1981, Art. 70 pt. 2.

Sentence: 10 years' special regime and 5 years' exile

Previous arrest: Taken into custody, tried and sentenced on

February 8, 1979 for "resisting a representative of

authority," in Radomyshl.

Sentence: 3 years in strict regime, Art. 191-1 pt. 2 (Ukrainian national and human rights movement, correspondence with political prisoners and human rights activists).

Address: 618263 Permskaya obl.

Chusovskoi r-n pos. Kuchyno uchr. VV. 389/36-1

Date of release: 1996

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested March 2, 1973, and tried on charges under Art. 62, (on the basis of Ukrainian samizdat activity). Sentenced to 4 years of strict-regime labor camp; released in 1977.

In an Open Letter Appeal from November 7 - December 15, 1978.

"A fier the armed attack November 3, 1978, on O, Meshko, a second outrageous act against a human being was perpetrated, one no less brutal. On November 19 of this year O. Meshko and O. (Olha) Orlova visited Vasyl Ovsiyenko in the village of Lenine in Zhytomyr Region. (His period of administrative surveillance has been extended, with no basis whatsoever, for a third time, after he served four years of imprisonment under Art. 62, Sec. 1, of the CC UkrSSR.) As. V. Ovsiyenko was escorting his guests to the bus, a police car stopped them on the road. Two police officers and an incognito' plainclothesman forced everyone into the car and took them to the village council of Lenine for the purpose of an "Identification check," even though O. Meshko had her passport and V. Ovsiyenko is under their surveillance. There, having spread them throughout the meeting rooms, they subjected each separately to a search and interrogation. They kept them for over three hours, then late that evening, so that people would not see, they forcibly dragged O. Orlova and carried O. Meshko out to a police van. They bounced them around over nineteen kilometers of rural potholes to the bus stop in Radomyshl, from where the entire shipment left for Kiev. V. Ovsiyenko was again cited for "regime violations," while O. Meshko was promised that "that's not all that would happen" to them if they ever showed up in Lenine again.

And what about V. Ovsiyenko? For this, and nothing else, a criminal case based on Art. 188-1 of the CC UkrSSR is being prepared against him. There was no violation of the surveillance regime on his part, not to mention of law and order. The violators of civil order proved to be the employees of the MVD and the KGB. Having subjected people to mockery in broad daylight they try to protect themselves from possible liability by fabricating a criminal case against V. Ovsiyenko. His situation, that of one who is under surveillance (V. Ovsiyenko is now forbidden to leave the village of Lenine), deprives him of the opportunity to organize his defense in time."

signed by eight members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

In 1972 Ovsiyenko completed his studies in philology at Kiev University and began to teach Ukrainian language and literature at a high school in the village of Tashan (Kiev obl.). He was first arrested on March 5, 1973, and sentenced to four years' strict-regime labor camp for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." In 1977 he returned to the village of Lenino, where his mother lives. Unable to find work as a teacher, he appealed to the Ministry of Education of the Ukrainian SSR to provide him with work or else to grant him and his mother material assistance. He was kept under administrative surveillance, which amounts to house arrest.

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

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

Ovsiyenko joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in March 1977.

[.] The Human Rights Movement in Ukraine-Documents of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group 1976-1980. Smoloskyp Publishers, Baltimore, 1980, pp. 173-174.



Oksana Zenonivna POPOVYCH

Born: February 2, 1925. Unmarried.

Arrest: November 1974, Ivano-Frankivsk.

Trial: February 1975, Ivano-Frankivsk.

Sentence: 8 years of strict-regime labor camp,

5 years of exile for "anti-Soviet agitation

and propaganda''

(Art. 62-II).

Address of brother: Popovych Oleksa Maryanovych

284000 Ivano-Frankivsk vul. Panasa Myrnoho, 15

Popovych's address: 636330 Tomskaya obl.

Molchanovski r-n

s. Molchanovo

ul. Dmytrova, 71, Kv. 1

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

After her release in 1954, Popovych worked at a power station in her home city of Horodenka and supported her blind mother. She became active in distributing samvydav literature and in helping political prisoners. She was arrested in November 1974 and sentenced to eight years' strict-regime labor camp and five years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

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

Due to her previous imprisonment and lack of necessary medical care, Popovych is not only an invalid, but of very frail health. Since she must rely on wheelchair or crutches for mobility, there is an obvious discrepancy with Soviet law which requires a person in exile to work or be charged with "parasitism". Furthermore, prisoners in exile are required to carry water, chop wood, walk considerable distances in order to provide for their daily life. Popovych will not be able to provide for herself.

Bohdan Vasylyovych REBRYK

Born: June 30, 1938. Divorced; one daughter.

Teacher.

Arrest: May 23, 1974, Ivano-Frankivsk.

Trial: 1974, Ivano-Frankivsk.

Sentence: 7 years of special-regime labor camp,

3 years of exile for "anti-Soviet agitation

and propaganda"

(Art. 62-II)

Rebryk's address: 474118, Tselinogradskaya obl.

Tselinogradski r-n

Pos. Farforovy, zavod, 7, kv. 3

Date of release: May 1984.

After his release, Rebryk has been harassed often and forced to return to KazSSR, where he served his exile term. He now lives under administrative surveillance.

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested in February 1967, and sentenced in May to 3 years in strict-regime labor camp for "slandering the state", (Art. 62). Very little is known about his condition due to the fact that communication with him and his family has been very difficult.

In the last few years Rebryk has been taken back to Ukraine for "talks" pertaining to the renouncing of his beliefs. He has refused to do so consistently. During these convoys he has been watched carefully that he would have no outside contacts. He has been beaten by prisoners sentenced for criminal offences. On one such trip in 1975-76, he was severely beaten, and when they tried to take away the cross he wore around his neck, he swallowed the cross.

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

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



Rev. Vasyl Omelyanovych ROMANYUK

Born: December 9, 1925. Married to Maria Markivna Antonyuk; son Taras.

Orthodox priest.

Arrest: January 12, 1972, Ivano-Frankivsk.

Trial: July 1972, Ivano-Frankivsk.

Sentence: 2 years of imprisonment, 5 years of special-regime labor camp, 3 years of internal exile for "anti-Soviet

agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62-II).

Wife's address: 285250, Kosiv

Ivano-Frankivska obl. prov. Kobylyanskoy, 3 Ukrainian SSR

Rev. Romanyuk's address: according to latest information he was released from exile:

Having served his full sentence, he is unable to find any kind of employment.

Previous Prosecution:

First arrested at age 19, and sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in Siberia. Tried in 1962 under Art. 62 and sentenced to 7 years in strict-regime labor camp.

Rev. Romanyuk has repeatedly asked for permission to leave the USSR. Amnesty International, Canada and a relative in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada have petitioned for his emigration, all in vain. It is a known fact among Ukrainian dissidents that anyone applying for emigration in the last few years is immediately harassed and imprisoned. According to latest information, the person applying for emigration is soon visited by the KGB or local militia, a bag of hashish and a gun is "found", and the person is imprisoned on criminal charges.

Rev. Romanyuk's wife has been harassed and in the past year it has been impossible to communicate with her in any way. The hundreds of registered letters sent to her by Amnesty International members have never reached her, nor is she allowed to communicate with others.

Taras, their son, received a "vyzov" for emigration from a Canadian source in 1977. He was then expelled from the University on the basis of his father's "criminal record", and in 1978 drafted into the army. Although he was not sent outside of Ukraine as might have been expected, he was assigned to a so-called construction battalion in Kharkiv. These battalions consist of undersirables who cannot be placed elsewhere in the armed services. Having completed his army service Taras tried to be reinstated at the university. Again he was refused, even though there is special consideration given to those who have served in the army.

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

After writing a letter in defense of Valentyn Moroz, Fr. Romanyuk was arrested and sentenced in July 1972 to seven years' imprisonment and labor camp and three years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

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

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

Petro Pavlovvch ROZUMNY

Born: March 7, 1926. Separated.

Teacher of English.

Arrest: October 8, 1979, Dnipropetrovsk.

Trial: December 1979, Solone, Dnipropetrovska obl.

Sentence: 3 years of general-regime labor camp,

on a trumped-up charge of

"illegal possession of a weapon" (Art. 222).

Address: USSR, 322192 Dnipropetrovsk obl. S. Solone

According to latest information, he was recently released after serving his sentence.

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

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

Further details have now become known about the trial of Rozumny. The trial was held on December 21, 1979. Rozumny was charged with violating Art. 222, sec. III of the CC UkrSSR and was sentenced to 3 years of general regimen camp. The charges were based on the fact that in the spring of 1979 a pocket knife was confiscated from him at the airport in Bagdarin, Buryat, ASSR, where he was visiting his friend, the political exile Yevhen Sverstyuk. A hunting knife that Rozumny bought in Bagdarin during the same visit was not confiscated. However, when Rozumny visited Sverstyuk a second time in September 1979, the criminal charges brought against him cited the possession of both knives. The sentence consisted of two parts: one year for possession of the pocket knife and two years for possession of the hunting knife.



Mykola Danylovych RUDENKO

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

Poet and writer, decorated veteran and invalid of World War II.

Arrest: February 5, 1977, Kiev.

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

Sentence: 7 years of strict-regime labor camp,

5 years in exile for "anti-Soviet

agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62-1).

Rudenko's address: 659701

Horno-Altaiskaya obl.

s. Maima

ul. Stroitelei, 3, kv. 30

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

April 1981, the KGB arrested Raisa Rudenko and on September 11, 1981, she was sentence to three years of imprisonment on charges of disseminating anti-Soviet materials and illegally receiving letters from her imprisoned husband. She was reportedly transported immediately to a Mordovian labor camp.

According to Soviet law, because of her imprisonment and the fact that no relative will be living in her apartment in Kiev, she will loose her right to reside in Kiev within six months of her removal.

If the Reuter report is correct (as yet not confirmed), she may have been also sentenced to 5 years of exile. This means that both she and Mykola will be released at the same time with no place of residence, and prevented from returning to their home in Kiev.

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



Iryna Mykhaylivna SENYK

Born: June 8, 1925. Unmarried. Nurse.

Arrest: November 17, 1972, Ivano-Frankivsk.

Trial: February 1973, Ivano-Frankivsk.

Sentence: 6 years' strict-regime labor camp, 3 years' exile

for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62).

Lives in Western Ukraine.

Previous Prosecution:

Served 10 years of incarceration (1944-1954) for membership in an unofficial organization advocating the peaceful secession of Ukraine from the USSR.

Senyk is an invalid of the second category due to tuberculosis of the spine. She will have great difficulties in exile due to ill health. Before her arrest she lived in Ivano-Frankivsk, where she had friends who could help her and take care of her. She will not be able to return to her home and will be forced to go to live with her brother in Siberia who was also not allowed to return to his home. Senyk is afraid that after serving her exile term, if she is not allowed to return home to a climate and friends who can help her, she will not survive.

Senyk has a sister in England who has sent her affidavits for immigration. The requests were denied by the Soviet authorities.

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

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

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



Stefaniya Mykhaylivna SHABATURA

Born: November 5, 1938. Unmarried.

Artist.

Arrest: January 12, 1972, Lviv.

Trial: July 1972, Lviv.

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

In 1980, after serving her sentence, she was given a temporary

permit to live in Lviv, subject to her behavior.

Shabatura's address: Ukrainian SSR, 290017

Lviv 17 vul. Kutuzova 116, kv. 2

She renounced her Soviet citizenship.

Shabatura came from exile a very sick woman; she was very severely punished for taking part in protests while imprisoned.

She has a fiancé in Canada who has repeatedly applied for her immigration as well as sent marriage papers. These requests have been denied by the Soviet government. Their reply was; if the Canadian wants to marry her, he can do so as long as he comes to live in the USSR.

She is now working as an artist, although she is still barred from the Artists' Union, which enables members access to a studio, materials which cannot be bought otherwise, exhibiting etc. She is now making hats for a living.

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

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

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



Yuriy Romanovych SHUKHEVYCH

Born: March 28, 1934. Married to Valentyna Mykolayivna

Trotsenko; son Roman, daughter Iryna.

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

Trial: September 9, 1972, Nalchik.

Sentence: 10 years of special-regime prison for

"anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"

(Art. 62-II), and 5 years in exile.

Address: Tomskaya obl.

Sheharski r-n p/o Oskyno

Internat "Lesnaya Dacha"

Date of release: March 1987.

Previous Prosecution:

First arrested in 1948, at the age of 14, and sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in Vladimir Prison, for being the son of Roman Shukhevych, the commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Partisan Army (UPA)

The day of his release, Shukhevych was given another 10 year term for refusing to renounce his father. By the end of his term Shukhevych will have spent 35 years in prison and exile.

In March 1972 he was again arrested and sentenced to 14 years. On the way to prison, he was searched and they found a small piece of cloth, sewn into his sleeve, there was writing on it which was difficult to read. This was used as evidence of "anti-Soviet propaganda". Because of this incident, it is difficult to be certain of his release date, which should be March 1987.

A French-Ukrainian has informed the French government, that he is willing to serve the remainder of the term of Shukhevych. He has received considerable support from members of the French government. There was no reply to this offer.

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

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

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

Shukhevych is now an invalid who, according to Soviet law, should have been released on the grounds of his physical disability. He has gone blind, has stomach ulcers and heart disease.



Danylo Lavrentiyovych SHUMUK

Born: December 30, 1914. Married; two children.

Worker and writer.

Arrest: January 12, 1972. Trial: July 5-7, 1972, Kiev

Sentence: 10 years of special-regime labor camp,

5 years of exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and

propaganda" (Art. 62-2)

Address: 418360 KazSSR

Uralskaya obl.

s. Karatobe

ul. Kurmangazi, 1

Date of release: January 1987.

Shumuk has renounced his Soviet citizenship. He is a member of P.E.N.

Previous Prosecution:

Shumuk was first arrested at the age of 18 by the Polish administration in western Ukraine for membership in the Ukrainian Communist Party. He served 8 years in prison. He was arrested by the Soviet occupation forces in 1941 and kept in a penal colony without charge, then sent to the front, where he was captured by the Germans. He spent several months in a German POW camp before escaping.

Shumuk was next arrested in 1945 and sentenced to death for his participation in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. The death sentence was later commuted to 20 years of hard labor in Siberia.

In August 1956 Shumuk returned home under a general amnesty. Rearrested in 1957 for refusing to work as an informer for the KGB. He was sentenced to 10 years in labor camp under Article 62, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Upon his release in 1967 he began to write his memoirs, on the basis of which he was again arrested in 1972.

Shumuk has been singled out by Amnesty International as having served more years in detention than any other prisoner of conscience. He has relatives in Canada and representations had been made repeatedly to the Soviet government to allow Shumuk to emigrate. Shumuk is in extremely poor health.

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

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

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

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

Since his last arrest in 1972, Danylo Shumuk has received several offers from the penal authorities of release from imprisonment in return for a "condemnation of his past," but he has refused steadfastly to "repent," and the Soviet government now seems determined not only to ensure that he serves his term in full, but also to isolate him totally from the outside world. From his letters it is clear that Shumuk has never placed any real hope in the "benevolence" of the Soviet regime and the possibility that he might be allowed to leave the Soviet Union and be reunited with his family members in Canada.

He has now fully reconciled himself to the fact that, in all likelihood, he will die in exile.



Vasyl Petrovych SICHKO

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

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

Trial: December 4, 1979, Lviv.

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

Re-arrested: While still in camp on December 11, 1981.

Trial: January 4, 1982

Sentence: 3 years' strict regime, Art. 224 pt. 3,

refusal to recant.

Address: 287100 Ukr. SSR

g. Vinmitsa

ul. Privokzalnaya, 30 Uchr. IV-301/86

On graduating from high school, Vasyl Sichko worked in a factory. In 1975 he began to study journalism at Kiev University, from which he was expelled on July 20, 1977, because of his father's refusal to become an informer for the KGB. His appeals to the university authorities and the Central Committee of the CPSU proved fruitless. On September 18, 1977, he renounced his citizenship and membership in the Communist Youth League, and applied for an

emigration visa to the United States. For this he was held for two weeks in the Ivano-Frankivsk Psychiatric Hospital. Dr. Chukhrin, the chief psychiatrist of the Ministry of Health, told his father that Vasyl's renunciation of Soviet citizenship was sufficient evidence of schizophrenia.

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

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



Petro Vasylyovych SICHKO

Born: August 18, 1926. Married to Stefania Petrash; sons Vasyl and Volodymyr, daughter Oksana.

Economist, engineer.

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

Trial: December 4, 1979, Lviv.

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

Participation in work of Ukrainian Helsinki Group, speech on the day of the funeral of Ukrainian composer, V. Ivasyuk who was brutally murdered for his songs.

Re-arrested while still in camp on May 26, 1982, charged with Art. 190-1, "circulating deliberately false fabrications defaming the Soviet political and social system".

Sentence: 3 years' strict regime labor.

Address: 325032 Ukr. SSR

Kherson-32 uchr. YuZ-17/90

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested and sentenced to death in 1947 for organizing an unofficial group advocating Ukrainian secession. The sentence was commuted to 21 years in labor camp, but Sichko was released after 10 years under a general amnesty in 1957.

Sichko's wife Stefania Petrash had a sister in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Papers for emigration were sent to her and the entire family in August, 1981 and 1982.

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

For twenty years Sichko was persecuted by the KGB for refusing publicly to renounce his convictions. An economist and engineer by profession, he was dismissed from job after job and forced to work outside his profession. Beginning in 1975 the KGB tried to blackmail him into working as an informer. In exchange for his cooperation his son Vasyl was to be allowed to complete his university studies. Sichko refused to cooperate and applied at the end of 1977 for an exit visa, renouncing Soviet citizenship. In April 1978 he applied to the United Nations for help in obtaining a visa. Arrested in July 1979, he was sentenced in December of that year to three years' strict-regime labor camp for "slandering the state."

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

Petro Sichko is disabled as well as suffering from tuberculosis.



Ivan Hryhorovych SOKULSKY

Born: July 12, 1940. Married.

Journalist and poet.

Arrested: April 11, 1980, Dnipropetrovsk.

Trial and sentenced: 10 years' special regime (5 of them in prison)

plus 5 years' exile, Art. 70 pt. 2,

participation in work of Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

Address: 422950 Tatarskaya ASSR

s. Chistopol uchr. yz-148/st.-4

Date of release: April 1995.

Previous prosecution:

Arrested June 13, 1969; tried January 27, 1970, on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda; sentenced to four and onehalf years in labor camp.

Sokulsky was arrested on April 11, 1980. In March 1980 he was issued a formal warning under the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued on December 25, 1972.

An unpublished decree which authorizes the KGB to warn individuals that if they persist in their activity they may face criminal charges and that all materials gathered, including the warning, will be included in any future criminal actions brought against them. A month later Ivan Sokulsky was arrested and charged with violating Art. 62, sec. II of the Criminal Code of the UkrSSR. This is Sokulsky's second arrest under this same article of the criminal code.

Before being released from prison in 1975, Sokulsky was given a psychiatric examination at the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry and pronounced mentally ill. He was released with the warning that a resumption of his human rights activities would result in a long term imprisonment in a mental asylym.

After studying at Dnipropetrovsk University, Sokulsky worked as a journalist. In June 1969 he was arrested on suspicion of having written the "Letter of the Creative Youth of Dnipropetrovsk" which protested Russification in the area. He was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Because of his guilty plea, he was given a reduced sentence: four and one-half years in labor camp.

In camp Sokulsky participated in protests and was transferred to Vladimir Prison.

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



Vasyl Stepanovych STRILTSIV

Born: January 13, 1929. Unmarried.

Teacher of English, translator.

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

Trial: November 12, 1979, Dolyna.

Sentence: 2 years of strict-regime labor camp on a trumped-up charge of "violation of passport regulations" (Art. 198). Participation in work of Ukrainian Helsinki Group, renunciation of Soviet citizenship, intention to emigrate.

Re-arrested in camp, October 20, 1981, charged with Art. 70, sentenced to 7 years' severe regime and 4 years' exile.

Previous Prosecution:

Sentenced at age 15 to ten years in labor camp (1944-54), served in full.

Striltsiv renounced his Soviet citizenship on September 14, 1977, and repeatedly petitioned the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for permission to emigrate to England.

Because Striltsiv is single, his brother Pavlo having been also arrested, there has been virtually no possibility of communicating with him during his imprisonment. All his mail was being confiscated and there was no news of him during this time. Stefania Sichko tried to visit him but was denied a visit. The administration told her that only family members were allowed visiting rights; this is in contradiction to the law which allows visiting rights to non-family members as well as family.

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

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

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

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

He joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in April 1977.



Nina Antonivna STROKATA

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

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

Trial: May 4-18, 1972, Odessa.

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

Now lives in the US.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Vasyl Semenovych STUS

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

Writer, poet, translator.

Arrest: May 1980.

Trial: September 29 - October 2, 1980.

Sentence: 10 years of special-regime labor camp and

5 years of exile of "anti-Soviet agitation

and propaganda" (Art. 62-1).

Wife's address: 252179 Kiev 179

vul. Chornobylska, 13a

kv. 93

Stus' address: 618263 Permyskaya obl.

Chusovskoi r-n pos Kuchyno uchr. vs-383/36-1

Date of release: May 1995.

Previous Prosecution:

Stus was sentenced on January 12, 1972 to 5 years in labor camp and 3 in exile (Art. 62). The publishing of his poetry abroad was used as evidence against him.

According to Stus' trial records, he was physically tortured on the 8th of August, 1980, by a man who was pointed out by Stus during his trial. This man stood at the door of the courtroom during the entire trial and was identified as the deputy of the KGB investigative prison.

Stus is a member of P.E.N.

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

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

On January 12, 1972, he was arrested and sentenced to five years' labor camp and three years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He was treated very harshly in labor camp: he was denied medical care; two months after a stomach operation his special diet was discontinued. All his manuscripts — some six hundred poems and translations — were destroyed.

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

Stus joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in October 1979.



Nadiya Oleksiyivna SVITLYCHNA

Born: November 8, 1936. Married to Pavlo Stokotelny; sons Yarema

and Ivan. Philologist.

Arrest: May 18, 1972, Kiev.

Trial: March 27 - April 2, 1973, Kiev.

Sentence: 4 years' strict-regime labor camp for "anti-Soviet

agitation and propaganda" (Art. 62-1);

Released: May 18, 1976.

Address: c/o External Representation

Ukrainian Helsinki Group P.O. Box 770, Cooper Station

New York, NY 10003

USA.

Born in Luhansk oblast in Eastern Ukraine, Svitlychna studied philology at Kharkiv University, then worked as an editor and librarian. She became active in the human-rights movement in 1965, signing numerous letters and petitions on behalf of Ukrainian intellectuals arrested that year (one of whom was her brother, Ivan Svitlychny). Svitlychna was herself arrested in May 1972 and charged under Art. 62-1 ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"). She was tried in Kiev from March 27 to April 2, 1973, and sentenced to four years' strict-regime labor camp.

She was imprisoned in Mordovian camp No. 3 until May 1976.

Following her release, Svitlychna was denied employment and subjected to considerable harassment; she renounced Soviet citizenship in December 1976. Her request for permission to emigrate was finally granted in 1978 and she settled with her children in the United States, where she was joined by her husband in February 1980. Svitlychna is editor of a monthly bulletin on repression in Ukraine published by the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. She joined the Group in January 1977 as an undeclared member and was later co-opted.

Oleksa Ivanovych TYKHY

Born: January 27, 1927, Married: two sons.

Teacher.

Arrest: February 5, 1977. Donetsk.

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

Sentence: 10 years special-regime labor camp and

5 years of exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and

propaganda" (Art. 62, 222-1).

Sentence confirmed by the Supreme Court of the

Ukrainian SSR on September 15, 1977.

Died on May 6, 1984 in camp. He died from ulcers, cirrhosis of the liver and other ailments exacerbated by harsh imprisonment conditions.

Previous Prosecution:

Served a seven-year term after being tried on April 18, 1957, under Article 62. When he returned from labor camp in 1964, he had to work as a fireman. For participating in the founding of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, he was arrested the same day as Mykola Rudenko.

Tykhy has had stomach surgery (for ulcers) twice while in camp.

Tykhy graduated from the Philosophy Department of the University of Moscow and worked as a teacher in Ukraine until his first arrest.

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

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

In labor camp Tykhy went on a hunger strike to protest against the cruel treatment of prisoners. On the sixteenth day he lost conciousness and was taken to the camp infirmary for a stomach operation.

He was buried in Perm.



Petro Heorhiyovych VINS

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

Arrest: February 15, 1978, Kiev.

Trial: April 6, 1978, Kiev.

Sentence: 1 year's general-regime imprisonment on a

trumped-up charge of "parasitism" (Art. 214).

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

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

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

strike. As a result his detention was prolonged for two more weeks.

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

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



Yosyf Samiylovych ZISELS

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

Engineer.

Arrest: December 8, 1978. Chernivtsi. Trial: April 3 - 5, 1979, Chernvitsi.

Sentence: 3 years of reinforced-regime labor camp for

"slandering the state" (Art. 187-1)

Re-arrested: October 19, 1984, trial date unkonwn as yet.

Wife's address: 274029 Chernivtsi.

vul. Haidara, 9, kv. 23

Tel. 34502

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

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

Ukrainian Prisoners Sentenced for their political beliefs

- Altunyan, Henryk Opanasovych
- · Andrushenko, Volodymyr
- · Anokhin, Pavlo
- · Antonyuk, Zynoviy Pavlovych
- · Babych, Serhiy Oleksiyovych
- · Badzio, Yuriy Vasylevych
- · Baranov, Victor
- · Barats-Kokhan, Halyna
- · Barats, Vasyl
- Bedarkov, Anatolyi Mykhaylovych
- Berezovsky, Vasyl Tarasovych
- · Bondarenko, Oleksiy Tykhonovych
- Boychuk, Yuriy Petrovych
- · Bublyk, Vitalyi Kuzmych
- · Bushniak, Nataliya
- Butov, Petro Oleksiyevych
- · Chahayda, Borys
- · Chekalin, Oleksander Mykolayevych
- · Chereshenko, Borys
- · Cherep, Oleksiy Ivanovych
- Chernyak, Oleksander
- · Chornyi, Pavlo Petrovych
- · Chuyko, Bohdan Mykhaylovych
- · Demchuk Andriy
- Demyanchuk, Tykhon
- · Didenko, Valeriy
- Dmytrenko, Volodymyr
- · Dolbyneva, Halyna Fedorivna
- · Dolishnyi, Vasyl
- Fedorenko, Vasyl Petrovych
- · Feldman, Yuriy Zenoviyevych
- · Hel, Ivan Andriyevych
- · Herasymchuk, Maria Ivanivna
- · Holstein, Yevhen
- Horyn, Mykhaylo Mykolayevych
- · Hreshchuk, Ivan Oleksandrovych
- · Hudyma, Petro Porfyrovych

- · Ihnatenko, Mykola Stepanovych
- Kalvush
- · Kampor, Pavlo Fedorovych
- · Khmara, Stepan I.
- · Khmaruk, Petro
- · Khobla, Petro
- · Kochubey, Anatoliy
- · Konyushok, Bohdan
- · Korniv, Volodymyr
- Koryagin, Anatoliy Ivanovych
- Kravchenko, Valeriy
- · Kritsky, Eduard Oleksiyevych
- . Kryshtal, Pavlo F.
- Kukharuk, Oleksiy M.
- · Kurylo, Vasyl
- · Kuzmenko, Petro Vartolomeyevych
- · Kvetsko, Dmytro Mykolayevych
- · Litvinov, Borys Andrivevych
- · Lutsenko, Mykola Maksymovych
- · Luvishchuk, Yefym Semenovych
- · Lyashchenko, Borys Volodymyrovych
- · Lypynska, Viira
- · Lysenko, Anatoliy Leonidovych
- · Lysenko, Pavlo Leonidovych
- · Maksymiv, Halyna Andriyevna
- · Malynovsky, Mykola O.
- · Malysher, Leonid
- Marmus, Mykola Stepanovych
- · Marchenko, Anatoliy Tykhonovych
- Mazur, Dmytro Dmytrovych
-, ...,, ...
- · Mazurak, Vasyl
- Meleshko, Victor Petrovych
- Melnyk, Yuriy A.
- · Meshko, Yuriy Vasylevych
- Montblanov, Victor Volodymyrovych
- · Nahirnyi, Anatoliy Konstantynovych
- · Nychyporenko, Hryhoriy Khomych

Ukrainian Prisoners Sentenced for their political beliefs (cont'd)

- · Osadchyi, Mykhaylo Ivanovych
- Pavlyuk, Pavlo Stephanovych
- Pavlyuk, Valeriy Borysovych
- · Pirich, Vasyl Andriyevych
- Popadiuk, Zorian Volodymyrovych
- · Potapchuk, Mykola
- Prokopenko, Ihor Danylovych
- · Prychodko, Hryhoriy Andriyevych
- · Pushkar, Viacheslav Aksentiyevych
- Pylypyshyn, Victor Yakovych
- Ratushynska, Iryna
- · Ruban, Petro Vasylevych
- · Rudenko, Raisa Opanasivna
- · Rybak, Volodymyr
- · Saranchuk, Petro Stephanovych
- · Serdiuk, Borys
- · Shabura, Mykola Artemovych
- · Shaporenko, Dmytro
- · Shatravka, Oleksander Ivanovych
- · Shevchenko, Oleksander Yevhenovych
- · Shevchenko, Vitaliy Nykyforovych
- · Shirman, Semen Davydovych
- Shylyuk, Vasyl Stepanovych
- · Skalych, Semen F.
- · Slobodian, Mykhaylo Klymovych
- Spynenko, Vasyl Volodymyrovych
- Starosolskyi, Liubomyr
- · Starovit, Ivan Yakovych
- · Steba, Ivan Markovych
- · Sylenko, Nadia
- · Symchych, Myroslav Vasylevych
- Tarasenko, Victor
- · Tarnopolskyi, Yuriy
- · Tkachuk, Vasyl Artymovych
- Turchenko, Anatoliy Borysovych
- · Ulyanchenko, Leonid Serhiyevych
- Ushakov, Volodymyr Hennadievych

- · Volkov, Mykola Oleksiyevych
- · Vorozhko, V.S.
- · Yanenko, Victor Ivanovych
- Yatzenvi, Karpo
- · Zahirniak, Oleksander Fedorovych
- · Zerkaltsev, Oleksiy
- · Zinchenko, Anatoliy Mykhaylovych
- · Zisels, Yosyp Samoylovych

Ukrainian Prisoners in Psychiatric Institutions

- · Borovsky, Oleksiy
- Breslavsky, Oleksiy
- · Chernykh, Borys Ivanovych
- · Hreshchuk, Ivan Oleksandrovych
- · Kalyuzhny, Volodymyr Dmytrovych
- · Khaylo, Volodymyr Pavlovych
- · Khomyak, Ivan H.
- Klebanov, Volodymyr Oleksandrovych Yakubenko, Mykola Ivanovych
- Klishch, Mykhaylo
- · Kolesov, I. M.
- · Kolishenko, Victor Andrivovych
- · Kolomiyets, Volodymyr
- · Korol, V. M.
- · Kutsil, Dmytro Danylovych
- · Lupynis, Anatoliy Ivanovych
- · Lutskiy, Vasyl Stepanovych
- · Lysak, Petro Oleksiyevych
- · Lysov, Volodymyr Fedorovych
- · Marynchenko, Ivan
- Medvedyev, Ivan Vasylevych
- Mykhaylenko, Hanna Vasylivna
- · Osadchuk, Ivan
- · Parasenkov, Fedir
- · Plakhotnyuk, Mykola Hryhorovych
- Rabinovych, V. N.
- Rafalsky, Victor Parteniyevych
- · Ruban, Vasyl F.
- · Savusenko, Yuryi
- · Semenyuk, Klym
- · Sereda, Mykhaylo
- Shevchenko, architect
- · Shymko, A.
- · Sidenko, Fedir Yakymovych
- · Siryi, Vasyl Ivanovych
- · Skochok, Pavlo Ivanovych
- · Slyshevski, I. N.

- Sudakov, Stanislav
- · Tovstenko, Volodymyr Mykhaylovych
- · Trykur, Mykhaylo
- Turichev, Valeriy Vasylevych
- Ivankov-Nikolov, Mykhaylo Vasylevych
 Ubozhko, Lev Hryhorovych
 - Verba, V.
 - · Vyrsta, Fedir
 - · Vorona, Oleksander Petrovych

 - Yavorsky, Anatoliy
 - · Yefimlov, Oleksiy

Ukrainian Prisoners Sentenced for their Religious beliefs

- · Ahlychev, Valentyn Y.
- · Akhterov, Fylyp
- · Akhterov, Pavlo Oleksiyovych
- · Antonov, Ivan Yakovych
- Antonov, Pavlo Ivanovych
- · Atsula, Illya Leonidovych
- · Babenko, Yuriy Oleksandrovych
- · Babanyuk, Ivan
- · Bat, Polenya
- Bezzubenko, Victor Semenovych
- · Bohar, Ivan Biylovych
- Bondar, Lidia Trofymiyna
- · Bondar, Petro Serhiyevych
- · Boyko, Mykola Yefremovych
- Bozhko, Vitaliy Mykolaveych
- · Bozhok, M.
- · Bublyk, Oleksander Ivanovych
- · Bublyk, Serhiy Ivanovych
- · Buchkov, Leonid P.
- · Chaban, Mykolay Semenovych
- · Chornolykova, R. Y.
- · Chortkova, Anna R.
- · Chovhan, Fedir Kuzmych
- Chyslov, B. S.
- Damaskin, V.
- · Danylyuk, Ivan Hryhorovych
- Derkach, Pavlo B.
- Didnyak, Maria
- Didnyak, Hennadiy
- Dobrovolskyi
- Dudenko, Semen Yakovych
- Fedorenko, Volodymyr Tykhonovych
- · Fedorchuk, Ivan
- · Filaretov, Vasyl Mykytovych
- Franchuk, Volodymyr
- · Herashchenko, E.
- Hermaniuk, Stefan Hryhorovych

- Holub, Vasyl Andrivevych
- · Homon, Vitaliy Oleksandrovych
- · Hryhorovych, Kateryna
- · Hryhorovych, Stefan
- · Ivanov. M. T.
- · Ivashchenko, Yakiv Yefremovych
- · Ivashchenko, Antoliy Yakovych
- · Kabysh, Maya
- Kaminskyi
- · Karchun, Vasyl
- · Kavatsiv, Vasyl Mykhaylovych
- · Khlivnyi, Mykhaylo Ivanovych
- Killivilyi, Mykilayio ivallovych
- Kholodenko, Yuriy Fedotovych
- · Khrestyk, Ivan
- · Klimoshenko, Mykola Stepanovych
- Klymuk, Pavlo
- · Kobrin, Vasyl
- · Kokurina, Valentyna I.
- Kopolevets, Ivan
- · Kostenyuk, Volodymyr Yosypovych
- Kostenyuk, Victor Yosypovych
- · Kostyuk, Stepan Hryhorovych
- · Kovalenko, Ivan Fedorovych
- Kovalska
- · Kravchuk, Ivan Ivanovych
- Kyrylyuk, Ivan Volodymyrovych
- Loboda, Volodymyr
- Luchko, Ivan
- Lytovchenko, Victor
- · Lytvynenko, Leonid Fedorovych
- Matsyuk, Mykola Opanasovych
- Matsyuk, Arsen Stepanovych
- · Matyukh, Oleksander
- · Melnik, Atanas
- Mendrun, Bohdan
- · Mikulyanych, M.
- · Minkov, Vyacheslav Victorovych

Ukrainian Prisoners Sentenced for their Religious beliefs (cont'd)

- · Mironenko, Serhiy
- · Naprienko, Veniamin Yeroteyevych
- · Nazarevych, Antin Antonovych
- Nevyerova, Polina Trofymivna
- · Novak, Yosyf
- · Oliynyk, Petro Ivanovych
- · Omelyanchuk, Mykola Ivanovych
- · Onchulenko, Lazar
- · Osyp, Roman S.
- · Palaniychuk, Ivan Ivanovych
- Pavlenko, Oleksander
- · Panfilova, Alevtyna O.
- Paun V
- · Pavliv, Oleksiy Ivanovych
- Petrenko
- · Postylatyi, Yuriy
- · Protsyshyn, Ludmyla P.
- · Prychodko, Ivan Fedorovych
- · Ratushnyi, Anatoliy Vasylevych
- · Revniuk, Marta Kyrylivna
- · Roman, Ivan
- Romanchuk
- Romanyuk, Volodymyr Mykolayevych
- Rublenko, Anatoliv Tymofiyevych
- · Rumachyk, Petro Vasylevych
- · Rusnak, Mykola Petrovych
- · Rustavuk, Petro Andriyevych
- · Rytikov, Pavlo Tymofiyevych
- ..,.....
- · Sashnyev, Pavlo Veniamynovych
- Serdyuk, V.
- · Shatura, Ivan Abramovych
- · Shcherbets, V.
- Shchur, Anatoliy (Andrei)
- Shepel, Mykola
- Shevchenko, Danylo
- · Shidych, Ivan Hryhorovych
- · Shimon, Yu

- · Shkiryavyi, Bohdan V.
- · Shokha, Victor P.
- · Shved, Anna
- Shved, Tamara
- Shyhay, Vasyl Yakovych
- Sluzar, Vasyl Leontievych
- · Smetana, Ivan
- Soltys, Hnat
- · Svidnicky, Yosyf
- Tatarenko, Arnold Mykhaylovych
- · Tkachenko, Semen Fedorovych
- · Tkach, Vasyl Ivanovych
- Tsanko, Vasyl
- · Turkevych, Vasyl Tarasovych
- Tyahun, Ivan Metodievych
- Tymchuk, Ivan Vasylevych
- · Tymchuk, Volodymyr Ivanovych
- · Ulihaninetz, Illya
- · Verbyzh, Albert
- · Vilchynska, Halyna Volodymyrivna
- · Vlasenko, Volodymyr Metodievych
- · Vyshkovskyi, A. L.
- · Yakimchuk, Ivan Hryhorovych
- · Yashchukovskyi, Ivan Hryhorovych
- · Yasinksvi, Ya.
- · Yermalyuk, A.
- · Yesip, Roman Stepanovych
- Yurkevych, Mykhaylo Mykhaylovych
- Yurkiv, Mykhaylo Maksymovych
- · Zalepa, Yuriy Ivanovych
- · Zarivnyi, Adam Mykhaylovych
- · Zayats, Vyacheslav Vasylevych
- · Zhovtonoshko, Hryhoriy Dmytrovych
- · Zhuravel, Andriy
- Zhukovska, Evelyna Stepanivna
- · Zinchenko, Pavlo Petrovych
- · Zinchenko, Volodymyr Petrovych
- Zyzya, Ivan

