

# **Profiles: THE HELSINKI MONITORS**

Compiled and Prepared  
by the Staff  
of the

**Commission on Security  
and Cooperation in Europe**

Washington, D.C.

Revised December 10, 1979

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## THE MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET HELSINKI MONITORING GROUPS

In May of 1976, a group of Soviet citizens dedicated themselves to promoting compliance by their government with the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Collecting and disseminating information on violations of those provisions, these human rights activists thereby expressed their stated conviction that "the issues of humanitarianism and free information have a direct relationship to the problem of international security." Respect for human rights in the USSR, they held, is a precondition for the development of a solid East-West detente.

After hearing about the work of the Helsinki Groups on foreign radio broadcasts, many ordinary Soviet citizens began sending to the Group information on human rights violations in various areas of the USSR. In this way, the Groups became catalysts, drawing together the disparate strands of Soviet dissent. Group reports reflect these varied concerns: conditions in labor camps and psychiatric hospitals; the problems of religious and ethnic minorities; emigration difficulties; and denials of economic rights. The CSCE Commission translates and compiles these Group documents in its series of Reports of the Helsinki Accord Monitors in the Soviet Union.

Encouraged by the success of the first Helsinki Group in Moscow, other such groups were organized in the Ukraine, Lithuania, Armenia and Georgia. In Moscow, two allied groups were formed to deal with more specific issues: the Working Commission on the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, and the Christian Committee to Defend the Rights of Believers. In recognition of the sacrifice, dedication, and successful work of all these groups, the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe nominated all their members for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1978 and 1979.

During the past two years, other allied groups have emerged: the Initiative Group for the Defense of the Rights of Invalids in the USSR; the Group for the Legal Struggle and Investigation of Facts About the Persecution of Believers in the USSR of the All-Union Church of the Faithful and Free Seventh-Day Adventists; and the Catholic Committee to Defend the Rights of Believers in the USSR. With the addition of these new committees, an even broader spectrum of human rights issues and interests in the Soviet Union is now represented.

At the present time, there are 66 men and women in the Helsinki Monitoring Groups in Moscow, Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia. Currently, 26 people have joined the Christian, Catholic and Adventist Committees, the Working Commission on Psychiatric Abuse and the Initiative Group for Invalids.

For this compilation of biographical information on the present members, the Commission is indebted to the following for their assistance:

#### ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

Amnesty International, Bulletin d'Information, Comite pour l'application des accords d'Helsinki en Georgie, Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, ELTA Information Service, Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee, Keston College, Khronika Press, Lithuanian-American Community of the U.S.A., Inc., Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid, National Conference on Soviet Jewry, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Smoloskyp, Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, the Ukrainian National Information Service, the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, Washington Street Research Center.

#### INDIVIDUALS

Mr. Victor Abdalov, Mrs. Lyudmila Alekseeva, Gen. and Mrs. Pyotr Grigorenko, Ms. Dina Kaminskaya, Mr. Ambartsum Khlagatyan, Mr. Michael Meerson, Rev. Aleksandr Shmeiman, Mr. Konstantin Simis, Ms. Veronika Stein, Mr. Valentin Turchin, and Ms. Lydia Voronina, Ms. Yulya Zaks.

MOSCOW PUBLIC GROUP TO PROMOTE OBSERVANCE  
OF THE HELSINKI ACCORDS  
Formed on May 12, 1976

ALEKSEEVA, Lyudmila Mikhaylovna  
Founding Member  
Born 1927  
Married, 2 sons by a previous marriage  
Historian

Alekseeva has been active in the human rights movement in the Soviet Union since its beginnings in 1965. A graduate of Moscow State University, she was expelled from the Communist Party in 1968 after 16 years of membership for signing a letter in defense of Aleksandr Ginzburg and Yuri Galanskov. She organized aid for political prisoners and participated in the circulation of samizdat materials.

As a founding member of the Moscow Group, Alekseeva's particular areas of concern are political dissent and prisoners of conscience (her husband is a former P.O.C.). She was frequently threatened by officials, and her residence searched.

Alekseeva emigrated to the U.S. with her husband and one son on February 22, 1977. She is the Moscow Group's Official Representative Abroad.

BONNER, Elena Georgievna  
Founding Member  
Born 1923  
Wife of Academician Andrei Sakharov  
Pediatrician  
Address: RSFSR  
Moscow  
ul. Chkalova 48B, kv.68



Under Stalin in 1937, Bonner's father, head of the Employment Section of the Comintern, was shot. Subsequently, her mother was arrested in December of 1937 for the "crime" of being married to an "enemy of the people" and was rehabilitated in 1954.

For one year before the war, Bonner studied at the Philological Faculty of Leningrad State University. During the war, she worked on a medical train. She graduated from Leningrad Medical Institute in 1954 and practiced medicine in Leningrad clinics until 1961, when she moved to Moscow and took a position at the Medical School for Nurses there.

Bonner became a Communist Party member in 1965, but withdrew from membership in 1971. On August 7 of that year, she married Andrei Sakharov.

She is an invalid of the second category due to contusions she suffered during the war. These wounds have engendered a serious eye condition. In 1971, Bonner retired from medical practice and went on pension. She has traveled to Italy several times for treatment for her eyes.

Despite her illness, Bonner continues to dedicate her time to the Group's activities.

GINZBURG, Aleksandr Ilyich  
Founding Member  
Born November 21, 1936  
Married, 2 children  
Poet and publicist

As a young man in Moscow, Ginzburg was active in samizdat publication several years before the term samizdat even entered the common vocabulary.

He was first imprisoned in 1960, when he was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for "forgery", but his editorship of the samizdat journal Syntax was the real reason for his imprisonment. In 1964 he was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", but the charge was dropped.

In 1966 Ginzburg compiled the White Book, a collection of materials on the 1965-66 trial of the writers Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuly Daniel (the first major "literature trial" since Stalin's death). For this he was arrested in January of 1967 and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda". He was tried in January of 1968 along with three others and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. That trial (known as the "Trial of the Four") provoked unprecedented expressions of indignation on the part of a number of Soviet citizens who were, in many cases, subsequently arrested themselves.

After his release in 1972, Ginzburg was not allowed to return to his home city of Moscow. In March of 1974, Ginzburg was appointed by Solzhenitsyn (by then living outside the USSR) to manage the Russian Public Fund for the Aid of the Families of Political Prisoners.

On February 3, 1977, Ginzburg was arrested and held incommunicado until his trial on July 13, 1978. He was sentenced to 8 years of special regimen camp and 3 years of internal exile under Article 70 of the R.S.F.S.R. Code, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." On April 27, 1979, he was released to the U.S. as part of the prisoner exchange with the Soviet Union.

GRYGORENKO, Petro. Grigoryevich  
Founding Member  
Born October 16, 1907  
Married, 3 sons, 1 adopted son  
Retired Major General

A major general in World War II with the Red Army, Grygorenko received many decorations, including the Order of Lenin. In 1959, he was made chief of the cybernetics department at the Frunze Military Academy, a prestigious institute in Moscow.

In 1960, he criticized Khrushchev for creating a new "cult of personality" reminiscent of that under Stalin and for protesting discrimination against Jewish military officers in the awarding of promotions. For this, he was transferred to the Soviet Far East, where he formed the Union of Struggle for the Revival of Leninism. The KGB arrested him in 1964 and he spent 14 months in the Leningrad Psychiatric Institute. In 1968, he and others protested the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. At this time, he was demoted to private and expelled from the Communist Party. He was again arrested and incarcerated in psychiatric hospitals until 1974.

He joined the Moscow Group at its formation in May of 1976 and was a founding member of the Ukrainian Group. His special areas of concern for the Group have been the issue of psychiatric abuse and defense of the rights of the Crimean Tatars, who were forcibly deported from their homeland by Stalin in the 1940's.

While on a six-month travel visa to the United States for medical care (granted to him by the Soviet authorities on November 11, 1977), Grygorenko was stripped of his citizenship. In a decree of the Supreme Soviet, signed by Brezhnev on February 13, 1978, but kept secret until March 10, (to coincide with the close of the Belgrade Conference), Grygorenko's citizenship was taken away "for behavior damaging the prestige of the Soviet Union" and "actions irreconcilable with citizenship of the Soviet Union".

On April 19, 1978, Grygorenko was granted political asylum in the U.S., where he now resides with his family. He is the Ukrainian Group's Official Representative Abroad.





KALISTRATOVA, Sofya  
Born 1907  
Retired lawyer  
Address: RSFSR  
Moscow  
ul. Vorovskogo  
Dom 18, kv. 17

Kalistratova joined the Moscow Group on September 1, 1977.

During her career as an attorney, Kalistratova served in the Kuntsevo region of Moscow oblast and was a member of the Moscow collegium of lawyers. She took on the defense of human rights activist and psychiatric prisoner of conscience Vladimir Bukovsky. Before she joined the Moscow Group, she acted as legal consultant to the Working Commission to Investigate the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes.

KOVALEV, Ivan Sergeivich  
Married, 1 child  
Engineer  
Address: 119285  
RSFSR  
Moscow  
2nd Mosfilmovskiy per.  
Dom 4, kv. 15



Ivan Kovalev is the son of imprisoned human rights activist, Sergei Kovalev, and the husband of Group member, Tatyana Osipova. He has long been active in the field of human rights and in the struggle for his father's release. Kovalev lost his job as an engineer after he attended his father's trial in December of 1975. Since then, Ivan Kovalev has found another job, not, however, in his specialty. In August of 1978, he sent an open letter to the 24th Congress of the International Genetics Federation appealing to the participants to help his father, a biologist. On October 30, 1979, Ivan joined the Moscow Group.

LANDA, Malva Noevnya  
Founding Member  
Born 1918  
Retired geologist  
Address: R.S.F.S.R.  
Petushka  
Krasnoarmeiskaya ul.  
Dom 25



For twenty years, Landa worked as a geologist and for ten years as editor of various geological publications. Because of her political activities, she was forced to do manual labor for several years preceding her retirement on an old-age pension.

Landa's parents were Jewish, and her father perished in Stalin's camps. Landa's own activism can be dated back to 1971, when she became involved in the human rights movement in Moscow. After Ginzburg's arrest in February of 1977, she assumed trusteeship of Solzhenitsyn's Russian Public Fund for the Aid of the Families of Political Prisoners.

On May 31, 1977, Landa was sentenced to two years of internal exile under Articles 99 and 150 of the R.S.F.S.R. Criminal Code, "negligent destruction or damaging of State property and personal property". These charges related to a fire, probably set by the police, that occurred in her apartment in December of 1976. After serving eight months of her term, she was amnestied in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the October Revolution and is now living outside of Moscow.

She has been the organizer of numerous protests against arrests on political charges and is very active in circulating samizdat materials and information on camp conditions. Landa has been subjected to numerous interrogations, house searches, and detentions during her visits to Moscow.

MARCHENKO, Anatoly Tichemovich  
Founding Member  
Born 1938  
Married, 1 son  
Writer and worker  
Address: RSFSR  
Vladimirskaya oblast  
selo Karabanova



Marchenko served his first prison sentence from 1960 to 1966. After his release, he wrote My Testimony, the first documentation of political camps and prisons in post-Stalinist times. The book was widely circulated in samizdat and translated into several languages. In 1968, he was sentenced to 2 years in camp for alleged passport violations and "anti-Soviet slander" after he wrote letters defending the Czechoslovak uprising.

His sentencing on March 31, 1975, to 4 years of internal exile was for alleged violation of the rules of administrative surveillance imposed following his release from prison. A member of the Moscow Group from its inception, Marchenko followed its activities from his place of exile in Irkutsk oblast, and despite a local procurator's attempts to concoct a criminal case against him to prevent his return to the Moscow area, Marchenko was released from internal exile in September of 1978. Marchenko's 11 years in camps, prisons and exile have left him in very poor health. He is partially deaf, lame, and has had 2 operations for a chronic bleeding stomach ulcer.

MEIMAN, Naum Natakovich  
Born 1911  
Widowed, 1 daughter in the U.S.  
Physicist  
Address: RSFSR  
Moscow  
Naberezhnaya Gorkogo 4/22  
kv.57



Refused permission to emigrate since 1974 on the grounds that he knows state secrets, Meiman is a leading activist in the Jewish emigration movement. However, the only time in his career that he dealt with secret subjects was in the years 1948-55, when he worked on theoretical calculations for the Institute for Physical Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences. As this work was done over twenty-five years ago, it has become obsolete.

From 1955 to 1975, Meiman worked as a senior scientist in the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics and was forced to "retire" when he submitted his application to emigrate. On January 14, 1977, Meiman joined the Helsinki Group.

When the new Soviet Constitution was announced in October of 1977, Meiman and others were placed under house arrest. Later he was no longer allowed to use a special polyclinic at the Academy of Sciences where, for more than 30 years, he had received treatment for tuberculosis and related lung ailments.

MNYUKH, Yuri Vladimirovich  
Born October 13, 1926  
Married  
Physicist

A graduate of the Moscow Institute of Physical Engineering in 1973, Mnyukh was fired from his job for his intellectual independence at the Pushchino Institute of Biological Physics. The findings of his research were published in scientific journals, but credited to others, and he was denied work as a physicist.

After becoming a member of the Moscow Group on January 5, 1977, Mnyukh was constantly harassed; like the other members, his phone was disconnected, his apartment was searched and his papers were confiscated.

On June 14, 1977, the Mnyukhs were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union.



NEKIPELOV, Viktor Aleksandrovich  
Born 1928  
Married, 2 children  
Pharmacologist and writer  
Address: RSFSR  
Vladimirskaya oblast  
Kamenko  
ul. Sovetskaya 2-g, kv.14

Born in Harbin, China, Nekipelov came to the USSR with his parents when he was nine years old. Two years later, in 1939, his mother vanished in the Great Purge.

As he began to contact dissidents and voice his own political protests, Nekipelov became the target of official harassment in the late 1960's and early 1970's. He was arrested and tried in July of 1973 according to Article 190-1 of the R.S.F.S.R. Criminal Code, "slandering the Soviet state." He was sentenced to 3 years in prison. At one point during his imprisonment, Nekipelov was sent to Serbsky Institute for Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow. In his book, Institute for Fools, he describes the conditions in psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union.

Upon his release, the KGB repeatedly harassed his family and initiated a series of searches of his home that have continued into 1979. Denied permission to emigrate, Nekipelov has so far been unsuccessful in his attempts to leave the country.

A member of the International Pen Club, he joined the Moscow Group in November of 1977 and since that year, he has contributed to many samizdat petitions and articles.

ORLOV, Yuri Fyodorovich  
Founding Member and Group Leader  
Born August 13, 1924  
Married, 3 sons from first marriage  
Physicist and professor  
Home address: RSFSR  
Moscow  
Profsoyuzny  
Korpus 7, Dom 102, kv.1  
Irina Valitova (wife)  
Camp address: RSFSR  
618810  
Permskaya oblast  
Chusovskoy rayon  
St. Polovinka  
Uchr. VS 389/37



A veteran of World War II and a graduate in physics from Moscow State University, Orlov was a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and worked at the prestigious Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences until 1956. He was then expelled from the Party and dismissed from his job for speaking out at a party meeting. He moved to Armenia and there obtained his doctoral degree in physics, becoming a Corresponding Member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences in 1968. Orlov returned to Moscow and was once again dismissed from his job in 1972. Following a 1973 letter in defense of Academician A.D. Sakharov, Orlov lost his post at the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics in 1974 and did not work in his profession again.

Throughout the years from 1974 to 1976, Orlov was active in the defense of political prisoners in the USSR, signing the "Moscow Appeal" on behalf of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, participating in the first Unofficial International Scientific Seminar (organized by Jewish refusenik scientists) and campaigning vigorously for the release of Leonid Plyusch, the Ukrainian cyberneticist imprisoned in a psychiatric hospital. In September of 1974, Orlov became a founding member of the Moscow chapter of Amnesty International. Besides working to free fellow Amnesty members Sergei Kovalev and Andrei Tverdokhlebov after their arrests, Orlov also devoted much time to the prisoners of conscience and torture victims in Spain, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia, and Uruguay.

Orlov announced the formation of the Moscow Helsinki Group in May of 1976 and assumed the chairmanship. After a search and numerous interrogations during the beginning of 1977 and a vituperative campaign against him in the Soviet press, Orlov was arrested on February 10, 1977. While he was awaiting trial, the Norwegian Parliament nominated him for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize. Orlov's case finally came to court in May of 1978. On May 18, 1978, Orlov received the maximum penalty under Article 70, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" -- 7 years in strict regimen camp followed by 5 years of internal exile. He is in extremely poor health.



OSIPOVA, Tatyana  
Born 1953  
Married, 1 child by a  
former marriage  
Computer specialist  
Address: 123056  
RSFSR  
Moscow  
Vtoraya Brestskaya ul.  
Dom 43, kv.90



Osipova became a member of the Moscow Group in November of 1977. In 1977 and 1978, she co-authored two samizdat articles on political repression in the USSR with fellow Group member, Viktor Nekipelov. Her husband, Ivan Kovalev, is a member of the Moscow Group as well.

She has been the subject of KGB harassment and searches during her years as a human rights activist. In March of 1979, she was forced to leave her position as a computer programmer at the Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute.

RUBIN, Vitaly Aronovich  
Founding Member  
Married  
Sinologist and professor

Vitali Aronovich Rubin, a scholar of ancient Chinese history and philosophy, published sixty articles and books while in the USSR. To the West, however, he became known for his struggle for his right to emigrate to Israel. After he applied for an exit visa in February of 1972, he was pressured into resigning his position in the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

On June 17, 1976, one month after the Moscow Group was formed, Rubin obtained the long-sought exit visa and emigrated to the West.

SHCHARANSKY, Anatoly Borisovich  
Founding Member  
Born December 20, 1948  
Married  
Mathematician, computer scientist  
Prison address: 422950  
Tatar ASSR  
Chistopol  
Uchr. UE 148/st-4



Long-time Jewish activist Anatoly Shcharansky graduated from the Moscow Institute of Applied Physics in 1972 and a year later, in April of 1973, he was refused permission to emigrate, ostensibly on the grounds that he had access to state secrets. On July 4, 1974, just one day after her marriage to Shcharansky, Natalya (Israeli name Avital) Stieglitz left the USSR for Israel without her husband, expecting him to follow in the near future. Instead, Shcharansky was barred from leaving.

He became a founding member of the Moscow Helsinki Group and soon emerged as one of the leaders and spokesmen for the Jewish emigration movement, as well as a valuable liaison between Soviet dissidents and Western newsmen.

Shcharansky was arrested on March 15, 1977, and eventually charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Article 70 of the RSFSR Criminal Code) and treason (Article 64-a). At his trial over a year later, Shcharansky was accused of working with the C.I.A., a charge President Carter specifically denied. After a trial that coincided with the trials of Ginzburg in Tarusa and Petkus in Lithuania, Shcharansky was sentenced on July 14, 1978 to 3 years in prison and 10 years in strict regimen camp. His arrest, the gravity of the charge he faced and then the lengthy prison term he received, provoked a storm of international protest. As for the other imprisoned Helsinki Group members, numerous appeals on his behalf have been made.

SLEPAK, Vladimir Semyonich  
Born October 29, 1927  
Married, 2 sons  
Radio and Television engineer  
Address: RSFSR  
103009  
Moscow  
Gorky 15, kv.77  
Maria Slepak (wife)

Exile Address: RSFSR  
Chitinskaya oblast  
Aginsky rayon  
pos. Tsokto-Khangil  
Pochta do Vostrebvaniya



Slepak was the leading Jewish activist -- the "dean of Jewish refuseniks" -- before his arrest. He was initially denied permission to emigrate in April of 1970 on the grounds that his previous work had been classified (he had access to state secrets in 1969). But even after the five-year period in which secrecy restrictions are applicable had elapsed, he was still refused an exit visa. He worked in a television equipment factory until 1957 and, thereafter, as chief of a research laboratory on TV and impulse apparatus until he was dismissed because he filed an application to emigrate. He joined the Moscow Helsinki Group on June 17, 1976.

The Slepak family has long been the target of systematic harassment by the authorities. Vladimir has been fired from numerous jobs, tailed, searched, beaten, had his telephone disconnected and apartment bugged, and has been imprisoned about 25 times for periods of 10 to 15 days. A March of 1977 article in Izvestiya accused Slepak of treason against the USSR. The elder son, Aleksandr, was allowed to emigrate to Israel on October 27, 1977. On that same day, the younger son, Leonid, who had been expelled from the institute where he was studying, received a draft notice. Induction into the army might have delayed Leonid's emigration due to secrecy restrictions. Leonid emigrated in April of 1979.

On June 1, 1978, Vladimir and his wife Maria were arrested for displaying a protest banner which read, "Let us go to our son in Israel," from the balcony of their Moscow apartment. Mrs. Slepak was released from custody the following evening, but on June 21, 1978, Vladimir was sentenced to 5 years of internal exile for "malicious hooliganism" (Article 206 of the RSFSR Criminal Code).

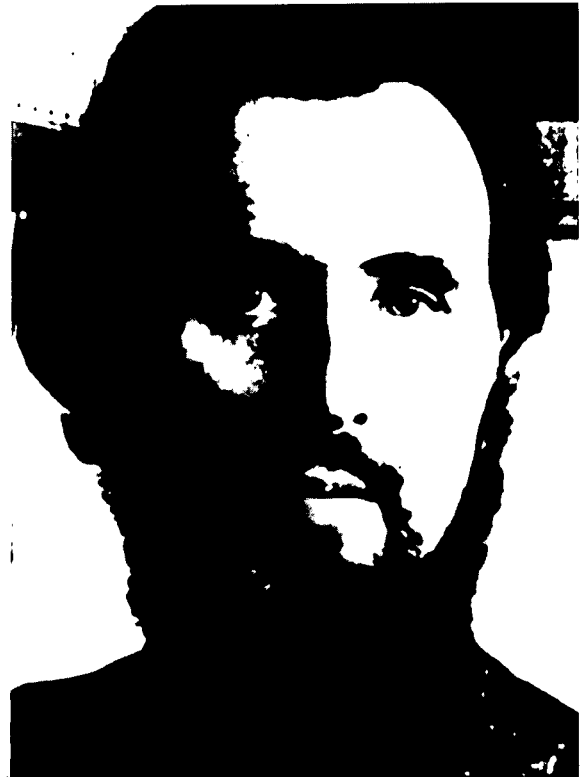
YARYM-AGAEV, Yuri Nikolaevich  
Born November 6, 1947  
Physicist  
Address: RSFSR  
Moscow  
Shipilevskiy proezd.  
Dom 63, Korpus 1, kv. 80

A friend and co-worker of Anatoly Shcharansky, Yarym-Agaev signed letters in defense of Shcharansky, Orlov, and Ginzburg while working as a research associate at the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow. At a December of 1978 press conference, it was announced that Yarym-Agaev had joined the Moscow Helsinki Group.

In September of 1978, the young scientist refused on moral grounds to do classified work at the Institute. (Among other things, classified work also involves limitations on contacts with foreigners.) He was then transferred without his agreement to another laboratory where there was no work for him to do in his field. His refusal to accept the transfer was considered "systematic truancy," and the long controversy and appeals process that ensued culminated with Yarym-Agaev's dismissal from his job on January 18, 1979.

UKRAINIAN PUBLIC GROUP TO PROMOTE  
OBSERVANCE OF THE HELSINKI ACCORDS

Formed on November 9, 1976



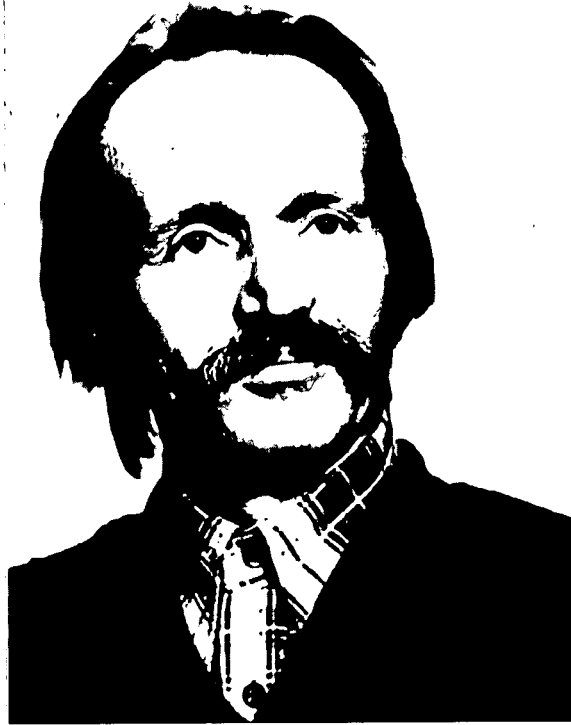
BERDNYK, Oles Pavlovich  
Founding Member  
Born December 25, 1927  
Married  
Writer  
Address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
Kiev 159  
Lykhacheva 8-b, kv.16

After serving in the Red Army during World War II, Berdnyk studied theatre and worked as an actor in Ukraine. He was arrested in 1949 and served 7 years in a labor camp. After his release in 1956, Berdnyk established an international reputation for his science fiction writings. However, he was expelled from the Writers' Union of Ukraine in 1972 for deviating from the socialist realism style of writing and was forced to support himself by doing manual labor.

In December of 1976, he declared his desire to emigrate to the United States or to Canada. Following the formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Berdnyk was detained by the authorities several times, his home was searched and he was the subject of vilification in the press.

On March 6, 1979, Berdnyk was arrested in Kiev, probably on the charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." (Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code.) He began a hunger strike as a gesture of protest and defiance from the moment of his arrest.

CHORNOVIL, Vyacheslav  
Born December 24, 1937  
Married  
Journalist and literary critic  
Home address: Ukrainian SSR  
290014 L'vov  
Nishchinskogo 14  
kv. 6  
Anna Pashko (wife)  
Exile address: 678253  
Yakutsk A.S.S.R.  
Leninsky rayon  
Nyurba  
pos. Chapanda



As a young man, Chornovil appeared to be the model of a writer loyal to the Soviet regime. He received his journalism degree from Kiev University in 1960, and for the next five years held numerous posts in Komsomol, the official communist youth organization. He rose to a position on the editorial board of the Komsomol newspaper and prepared to enter the doctoral program in philology at Kiev University. During this time he wrote several articles on the arts and literature for various Kiev and Kharkov journals and acquired a reputation for being a talented and dedicated journalist.

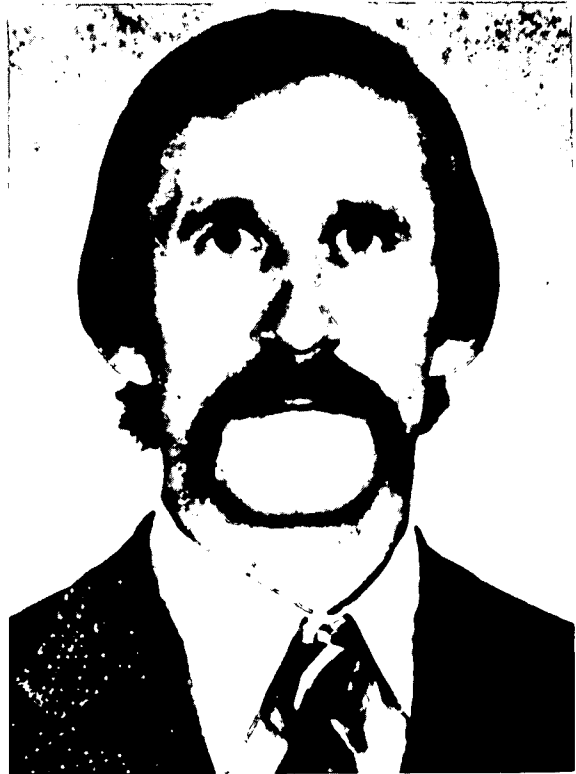
In 1965, the Ukrainian KGB rounded up 30 Ukrainian intellectuals and put them on trial. Chornovil was called to testify at the closed trial of four of these dissidents, but refused on the grounds that the trial was being conducted illegally. For his first public act of defiance, he was sentenced in July of 1966 to 3 months of forced labor.

Early the next year, Chornovil compiled a set of documents that catalogued the many violations of Soviet law and judicial procedures that had occurred during the trials of the intellectuals. This collection appeared in the West in 1968 as The Chornovil Papers. He sent it to the Ukrainian Party Secretary and on November 15, 1967, Chornovil was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment for "slandering the Soviet state," Article 187 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code. Eighteen months later he was freed under a general amnesty.

Chornovil was arrested for the third time on January 12, 1972, as part of an official campaign against Ukrainian intellectuals. Up until his arrest, he had been contributing to the unofficial journal Ukrainian Herald. He was sentenced to 6 years of strict regimen camp and 3 years of internal exile under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Code, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Chornovil participated in numerous strikes and protests while in camp and in 1975, he and fellow prisoner, Boris Penson, wrote a joint document entitled, "Life in the Mordovian Camps." On March 1, 1975, he renounced his Soviet citizenship and applied to emigrate to Canada. Also in that year, he received the Tomalin Journalism Prize from the Times of London.

Chornovil was transferred into exile on March 2, 1978, and in the fall of 1979 joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group from exile.

KALYNYCHENKO, Vitaly Vasilovich  
Born 1937  
Unmarried  
Engineer  
Address: Ukrainian SSR  
Dnipropetrovska oblast  
s. Vasyl'kivka  
vul. Shchorsa 2



From 1966 to 1976, Vitaly Kalynychenko was interned as a political prisoner in a Perm labor camp on the basis of Articles 15 and 64 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, "preparing and attempting to commit a crime" and "treason against the Fatherland," the latter defined by his attempt to cross the border, presumably into Finland.

During his ten year sentence, Kalynychenko renounced his citizenship and demanded that he be allowed to leave the USSR after finishing his term. He and 45 other inmates participated in a month-long camp strike to protest the physical mistreatment of a fellow prisoner. Countermeasures in response to this and similar protests included a transfer to Vladimir Prison in 1975 and terms in various psychiatric institutions. He was returned to camp only a month before his term ended.

Kalynychenko joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in October of 1977 after settling in Vasyl'kivka. He has lived there under administrative surveillance and continued his efforts to emigrate with no success. On April 7, 1978, Kalynychenko was arrested and detained briefly by the local KGB for "hooliganism," when he refused to attend a meeting on the draft of the new Ukrainian constitution. In the spring of 1979, the authorities imposed administrative surveillance on Kalynychenko, limiting his travel outside of the village and virtually placing him under house arrest.



KANDYBA, Ivan  
Founding Member  
Born 1930  
Unmarried  
Lawyer  
Address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
L'vov oblast  
m. Postomyty  
bul. Shevchenka 176



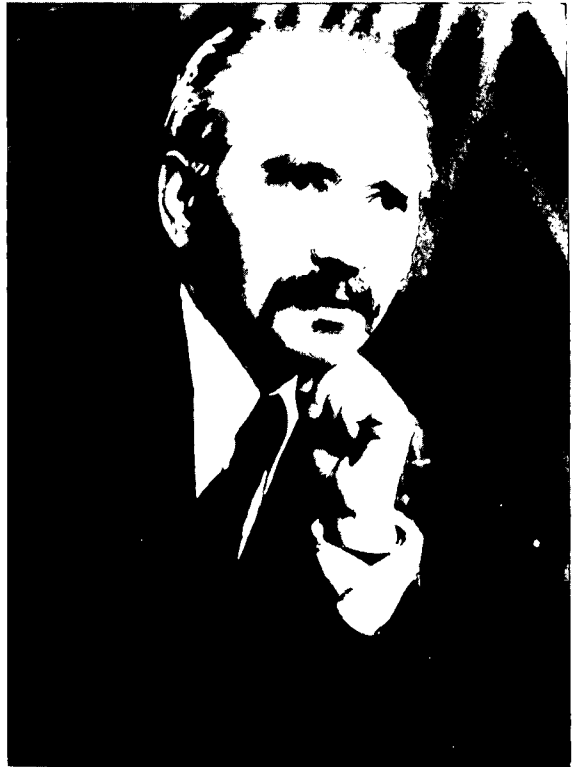
A veteran of World War II, Kandyba is one of the authors of the program of the unofficial Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union that was organized in 1959. The Union originally advocated secession of Ukraine from the USSR. In 1960, it revised its objectives to achieving legal status for Ukraine through official recognition and to removing illegal limitations on citizens' rights. Although the Union never functioned, Kandyba was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment (1961-1970) on the charges of "treason" and "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for his participation in the Union. He served his term in full.

Realizing that as a former political prisoner, he would never be allowed to work as a lawyer and would always be subject to discrimination in the Soviet Union, Kandyba declared his desire to emigrate in 1976. Officials have consistently denied him exit permission since then.

Just as he feared, Kandyba is the object of constant harassment by the authorities; he is not allowed to live in his native city of L'vov with his father, nor is he permitted to work as an attorney. He lives under resumed administrative surveillance and works in an electrical appliance factory.

The local police once told Kandyba that they would lift his administrative surveillance if he agreed to confess publicly to illegal and "sinful" Helsinki Group activities. Kandyba refused.

KRASIVSKY, Zinovi  
Born 1930  
Divorced, 2 sons  
Poet and philologist  
Address: Ukrainian SSR  
L'vov oblast  
s. Brezhniche



In 1947, Krasivsky--who was 17 years old--was sentenced to 5 years in camp for escaping from internal exile. His family was one of thousands from Western Ukraine who had been exiled to distant Kazakhstan. Released from imprisonment, Krasivsky lived in L'vov oblast and wrote articles.

For his participation in the Ukrainian National Front, a group which advocated the peaceful secession of Ukraine from the USSR, Krasivsky was arrested in March of 1967 on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and "betrayal of the Motherland" (Articles 62 and 56 respectively of the Ukrainian Criminal Code). He was sentenced in November of 1967 to 5 years in prison, 7 years in camp and 5 years of internal exile.

In December of 1971, a new criminal case was initiated against Krasivsky and he was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation" for the poetry he had written in camp. In early 1972, Krasivsky was sent to the Serbsky Psychiatric Institute for examination and was deemed mentally incompetent. He was first sent to a special psychiatric hospital in Smolensk, and in 1976, he was transferred to a general psychiatric hospital in L'vov. Numerous organizations in the West, including Amnesty International, protested his confinement.

When he was finally released in July of 1978, the long years in prisons and hospitals had taken their toll; Krasivsky is an invalid of the second category, suffering from stomach ulcers and spine and head injuries.

He joined the Ukrainian Group in the late summer of 1979 and has announced his desire to emigrate.

LESIV, Yaroslav  
Born 1945  
Physical education instructor  
Address: Ukrainian SSR  
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast

A new member of the Ukrainian Group who joined in the late summer of 1979, Lesiv was sentenced in 1967 to 6 years in camp and 5 years in internal exile for his membership in the Ukrainian National Front.

Recently returned from exile, Lesiv, who is partially blind, lives and works in Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. In mid-November of 1979, Lesiv was arrested, reportedly for possession of narcotics, Article 224 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, a crime punishable by up to 10 years deprivation of freedom.

LUKYANENKO, Levko Hrihorevich

Founding Member

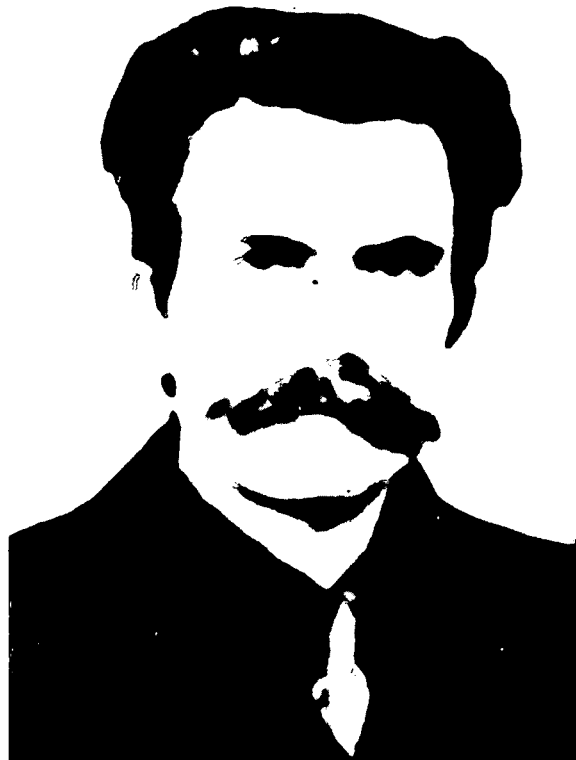
Born August 24, 1927

Married

Lawyer

Home address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
Chernivska oblast  
m. Chernihiv  
vul. Rokosovskoho  
41-B, kv.41  
Nadia Lukyanenko (wife)

Camp address: RSFSR  
Mordovian ASSR  
pos. Sosnovka, Uchr.  
ZhKh 385/18



After serving for five years in the Red Army, Lukyanenko graduated from the Law Faculty of Moscow State University in 1957. From 1958-1960, he worked as a lawyer in L'vov. He became a member of the Communist Party and in 1960 served as a propagandist in L'vov's district party committee.

Along with Kandyba, Lukyanenko belonged to the clandestine Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union. In 1961, he was sentenced to be shot as a traitor for his activities in the Union, but his sentence was commuted to 15 years of imprisonment. He served out his sentence in corrective labor colonies and spent 4 and 1/2 years in the notorious Vladimir Prison. In 1974, Lukyanenko was taken to a psychiatric institute for convicted prisoners in Ryabinsk for a two-month period. He was released from Vladimir in 1976. As a result of his lengthy imprisonment, Lukyanenko suffers from chronic stomach ailments.

On August 24, 1977, he renounced his Soviet citizenship and expressed a desire to emigrate, underscoring the discriminatory practice of denying ethnic Ukrainians the right to leave the USSR.

On December 12, 1977 in Chernihiv, Lukyanenko was arrested because of his activities in the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. He was convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda", (Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code) and sentenced on July 20, 1978, to 10 years in special regimen camp (the harshest category of camps) and 5 years of internal exile.

LYTVYN, Yuri Tymofiyovich  
Born 1934  
Divorced, 2 children  
Publicist, translator  
Address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
Kiev oblast  
Vasilkovsky rayon  
s. Barakty



Lytvyn served a ten year prison sentence from 1955 to 1965 for his participation in the Ukrainian nationalist movement. He was arrested again in November of 1974 and then sentenced to 3 years in strict regimen camp for "slandering the Soviet state." (Article 187 of the Ukrainian Code.) During his incarceration, he was operated on for a perforated ulcer and now suffers from peritonitis, a pelvic disorder.

After returning to the village of Barakty to live with his young son at the end of 1977, Lytvyn began working with the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Like other Group members, he was subject to a house search and other forms of official harassment throughout the spring and summer of 1979.

Lytvyn joined the Group in 1979. Just a few months later on August 6, 1979, he was arrested. The exact charges are unknown, but presumably he will be accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."



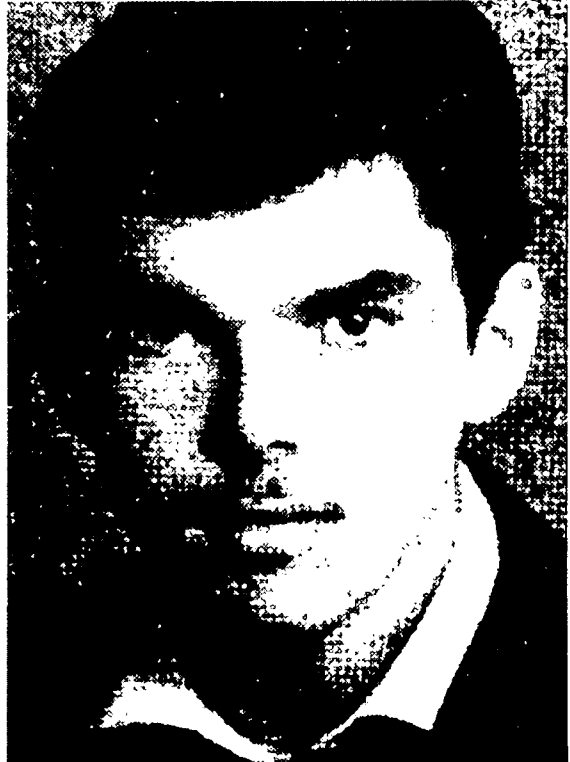
MALYNKOVICH, Volodymyr Dmitrievich  
Born 1940  
Married, 2 children  
Doctor  
Address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
Kiev  
Murashko, 5-a, kv. 6

While serving as a Red Army physician, Malenkovych refused to go with his unit to Czechoslovakia in 1968. He was then court martialled and discharged.

He was working as a radiologist at the Institute of Endocrinology in Kiev, when he and his family began to be harassed incessantly by the local KGB. Especially since December of 1978, they have been threatened, called in for "conversations" by the police, their home searched, including confiscation of Bibles and other literature, and "invited" to emigrate against their will.

As Malynkovich became active in support of Aleksandr Ginzburg and Mikhailo Melnik, the associate of the Ukrainian Group who committed suicide, official reprisals against him intensified. In April of 1979, he faced daily questioning by the KGB. It was then--the spring of 1979--that Malynkovich joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

In August of 1979, Malynkovich served a 15-day sentence for "hooliganism". He had called the police to report that he had just been assaulted near his home, but the militia arrested him instead of his assailant. Not long afterwards, on August 25, he was dismissed from his job because of his "conduct."



MARYNOVYCH, Myroslav

Founding Member

Born 1949

Married, 1 child

Electrical engineer

Home address: Ukrainian S.S.R.

Kiev oblast

Vasil'kivsky rayon

s. Kalynivka

Raisa Serhiychuk (wife)

Camp address: RSFSR

618263

Permskaya oblast

Chusovskoy rayon

pos. Kuchino,

Uchr. VS-389/36

A graduate of L'vov Polytechnic Institute, Marynovych was dismissed from his job several times for his independent thinking and his friendship with dissidents. Until he and Matusevych were arrested on April 12, 1977, he had worked as an engineer in Kiev.

On March 29, 1978, young Marynovych was given 7 years in strict regimen prison camp to be followed by 5 years of internal exile under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The week-long trial, in which Marynovych refused to participate, culminated 11 long months of forced isolation in a pre-trial detention prison.

A relative in Australia has filed emigration documents in the vain hope that Marynovych would be allowed to leave the USSR.

MATUSEVYCH, Mykola

Founding Member

Born 1948

Married

Historian

Home address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
Kiev  
vul. Lenina 43, kv.2  
Olha Heyko-Matusevych  
(wife)

Camp address: RSFSR  
618810  
Permskaya oblast  
Chusovskoy rayon  
st. Vsesvyatskaya  
Uchr. Vs-389/35



Due to his political views, Matusevych was denied the right to complete his education at the History Faculty of Kiev University in the 1960's. He was once jailed in 1972 for 15 days for Christmas caroling and was fired from work several times because he expressed his support of political prisoners. His last job before his arrest was as an editor in a Kiev medical publishing house. For his activities in the Ukrainian Group, he was arrested along with Marynovych on April 23, 1977.

On March 29, 1978, he was sentenced to 7 years in a strict regimen camp to be followed by 5 years of internal exile under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." There were numerous irregularities at his trial. In protest over the illegal manner in which his trial was conducted, Matusevych refused to testify in his own behalf and was forcibly removed from the courtroom. At least two lengthy, defamatory articles about him appeared in leading Ukrainian periodicals during the time of his trial.

His wife, a former member of the Ukrainian Group has encountered numerous difficulties in her attempts to emigrate. Since her husband's incarceration, Olha Heyko has been called in for questioning by the KGB about her "nationalistic activities."





MESHKO, Oksana  
Founding Member  
Born 1905  
Widow  
Address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
Kiev 86  
vul. Verbolozna 16

Meshko was a prisoner of the Beria concentration camps from 1947-55 under Articles 58-4 and 54-11 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code. She was released on January 21, 1955, and fully rehabilitated on July 10, 1956, even though she had been adjudged innocent of the charges as early as October of 1944.

Meshko is known for her fervent appeals on behalf of her son, Oleksandr Serhienko, a political prisoner who was sentenced in 1972 to 7 years of prison and 3 years of internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

As a result of her active membership in the Ukrainian Group, Meshko has undergone repeated, lengthy interrogation sessions at the hands of the authorities. She suffers from heart trouble and during one of these grueling sessions, she had to receive emergency medical attention.



POPOVYCH, Oksana  
Born January 30, 1925  
Unmarried  
Nurse

Camp address: RSFSR  
Mordovian ASSR  
Tengushevsky rayon  
pos. Barashevo  
Uchr. Zhkh 385/3-4

Popovych served a ten-year sentence on political charges from 1944 to 1954. After her release, she returned to her native city of Gorodnenka in Ivano-Frankivsk oblast and worked at an electric power station while supporting her elderly, blind mother.

Popovych became active in distributing Ukrainian samizdat and for several years collected money to pay defense lawyers for human rights activists. In November of 1973, she was arrested in a general round-up of Ukrainian activists and subsequently sentenced to 8 years in strict regimen camp and 5 years of internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code.

Just prior to her arrest, Popovych underwent an operation that left her unable to walk without crutches. Although she was scheduled for a second operation, her arrest prevented it and she must still use crutches or a wheelchair.

In the late summer of 1979, Popovych joined the Ukrainian Group from the womens' camp in Mordovia.

REBRYK, Bohdan Vasilievich

Born June 30, 1938

Divorced, 1 daughter

Teacher

Camp address: RSFSR

Mordovian ASSR

pos. Sosnovka

Uchr. Zhkh 385/1-8

Rebryk's father spent seven years in a labor camp under Stalin; he died just one year after he was amnestied in 1956. Rebryk joined the army the same year and then returned to Ivano-Frankivsk in 1962.

From 1962 to 1967, Rebryk worked as a teacher. A staunch Ukrainian nationalist, Rebryk was arrested in February of 1967 and sentenced in May to 3 years in camp under Article 187 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, "slandering the Soviet state."

After his release in 1970, Rebryk remained the victim of continuous KGB harassment; his home was searched frequently and he was repeatedly called in for warnings and questionings. On May 23, 1974, the authorities arrested him, this time for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Article 62). He received a sentence of 7 years in special regimen camp and 3 years in internal exile.

Rebryk has continued his activism from camp, signing numerous appeals and protests. He became a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in the late summer of 1979.

ROMANYUK, Father Vasyl Emilovych  
Born December 9, 1925  
Married, 1 child  
Orthodox priest  
Home address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
285250  
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast  
Kosov  
pereulok Kobylyanskoy, 3  
Maria Markovna Antonyuk  
(wife)  
Exile address: 678300  
Yakutsk A.S.S.R.  
pos. Sangor



The son of Ukrainian peasants, Romanyuk was first arrested in 1944 at the age of 19 for "nationalist and religious activity" and sentenced to 10 years of labor camp and internal exile. An additional conviction for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, based on testimonies coerced from other prisoners, was tacked on in 1946. His entire family was deported at that time; his father died in Siberia and his brother was shot while trying to escape. After his release from prison and his rehabilitation, Romanyuk began his theological training and was ordained a deacon in 1959 and, five years later, a priest.

As a priest, Father Romanyuk fought against church corruption and state suppression of religion. Consequently, over the next eight years, he was driven from parish to parish. In his last parish, Kosmach, his home was searched and he received several death threats.

In July of 1972, Father Romanyuk was sentenced to 2 years in prison, 5 years in special regimen labor camp and 3 years of internal exile under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.") Romanyuk's arrest was due to signing a petition in support of Valentyn Moroz, a fellow Ukrainian nationalist and Orthodox believer, one of five prisoners swapped for the two Soviet spies in April of 1979.

While in camp, Romanyuk lodged over 400 complaints with official bodies about his sentencing and the harsh living conditions prisoners are forced to endure. In addition, he has addressed numerous appeals to Western organizations in behalf of other imprisoned believers. He has continued these appeals and protests from his place of internal exile. In the fall of 1979, Romanyuk became a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

In 1976, Romanyuk renounced his Soviet citizenship and declared his desire to emigrate to the West, where he would be able to worship and live freely. So far, his appeals for emigration have been in vain.

ROZUMNYI, Petro  
Born around 1934  
English teacher  
Address: Ukrainian SSR  
Dnepropetrovsk

An English teacher living in Dnepropetrovsk, Rozumnyy joined the Ukrainian Group in the late summer of 1979.

In October he visited his friend, Yevgeni Svertsyuk, a Ukrainian writer sentenced in 1972 on a political charge, at his place of exile. While there, Rozumnyy purchased a hunting knife. Upon his return to Ukraine, he was arrested on October 26, 1979 for possession of a weapon (knife), Article 222 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code.



RUĐENKO, Mykola Danylovych  
Founding Member and Group Leader  
Born December 19, 1920  
Married  
Ukrainian poet and writer  
Home address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
Kiev 84  
Koncha Zaspa 1, kv.81  
Raisa Rudenko (wife)  
Camp address: RSFSR  
Mordovian ASSR  
pos. Lesnoy  
Uchr. Zhkh 385/19

Rudenko served from 1941 to 1945 in the Soviet Army and was seriously wounded. After the war, he was an editor in the official Ukrainian publishing house, "Soviet Writer". From 1947 to 1950, he was managing editor of Dnipro, the official journal of the Young Communist League of the Ukrainian S.S.R. During this period, Rudenko held the position of Deputy Secretary, then Secretary of the Party organization of the Union of Soviet Writers of the Ukrainian S.S.R. From 1947 onward, numerous collections of his poetry were published officially in the USSR.

By the early 1970's, however, his work had begun to be criticized for idealizing the peasant style of life. He was soon unable to obtain literary work and was forced to seek employment as a watchman. In 1973 or 1974, he was expelled from the Party.

Rudenko joined the Moscow chapter of Amnesty International after its inception in September of 1974. Shortly afterwards, he was arrested in Kiev along with another Amnesty member, Andrei Tverdokhlebov and detained for 2 days. In June of 1976, he was expelled from the Union of Writers and later informed that his expulsion was for "behavior incompatible with membership".

In November of 1976, the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Accords was formed with Rudenko as chairman. During a series of police searches at the homes of Ukrainian Group members one month later, Group documents and Rudenko's manuscripts were confiscated. On February 5, 1977, Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy were arrested. Rudenko was sentenced at a closed trial on July 1, 1977, to seven years in strict regimen labor camps followed by five years of internal exile under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He is in extremely poor health.



SENYK, Irina Mikhailovna

Born 1925

Poet

Exile address: Kazakh S.S.R.

48900

Taldy Kurgan oblast

Karatalskogo rayon

pos. Ush-Tobe

Senyk was first arrested in 1944 and sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment for participation in the organization of Ukrainian nationalists. She was released in 1954, an invalid of the second category.

She worked for a time as a nurse, but was arrested again in October of 1972 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code. For her alleged crime of writing "subversive" poetry dealing with Ukrainian nationalism and for associating with Ukrainian dissidents, Vyacheslav Chornovil and Valentyn Moroz, Senyk was sentenced to 6 years strict regimen camp and 3 years of internal exile.

From her place of exile, Senyk joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in the fall of 1979.



SHABATURA, Stefania  
Born November 5, 1938  
Unmarried  
Artist, tapestry weaver  
Exile address: RSFSR  
Kurgan oblast  
g. Makushino  
ul. Demyana Bednogo 76/12

An accomplished artist, Shabatura began her career by drawing political cartoons promoting Ukrainian nationalism. She is also famous for her original tapestries that have appeared in several exhibitions.

In 1970 she was one of a group of Ukrainian writers and artists who petitioned--unsuccessfully--the office of the Procurator of the Ukrainian S.S.R. for permission to attend the trial of Ukrainian nationalist Valentyn Moroz.

Shabatura's efforts in defense of Moroz and other Ukrainian activists led to her own arrest on January 12, 1972 under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The court sentenced her to 5 years in strict regimen camp and 3 years in internal exile. During most of her camp sentence, Shabatura was ordered to live in punishment cells in reprisal for her continued activism in camp.

In very poor health--with stomach ulcers and progressive vascular dystonia--Shabatura joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group from her place of exile during the summer of 1979.





SHUKHEVYCH, Yuri Romanovich

Born May 28, 1934

Married, 2 children

Home address: RSFSR

Kabardin-Balkar A.S.S.R.

g. Nalchik

ul. Sovetskaya 83, kv. 13

Valentina Trotsenko (wife)

Prison address: 422950

Tatar ASSR

Chistopol

Uchr. UE 148/st-4

Shukhevych has spent almost his entire adult life in Soviet camps and prisons. He was first arrested by the authorities when he was 15 years old because his father, Roman Shukhevych, was General of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the commander-in-chief of the partisan army that fought for Ukrainian independence after World War II. Young Shukhevych was sentenced to ten years incarceration and served his entire term in the notorious Vladimir Prison. He was released on August 21, 1958, rearrested on that same day and then sentenced to ten more years in prison.

Shukhevych completed this additional term in 1968. Forbidden to live in Ukraine, he settled in the northern Caucasus town of Nalchik. He married and tried to lead a normal life working as an electrical repairman, but was arrested once again in February-March, 1972. The authorities charged Shukhevych with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," based on a copy of his memoirs that they had previously confiscated in a search of his home.

Shukhevych was sentenced to 5 years in prison and 5 years in special regimen camp to be followed by 5 years of internal exile. He decided to become a member of the Ukrainian Group during the summer of 1979, while serving out his sentence in Chistopol Prison.



SHUMUK, Danylo Lavrentyevich  
Born December 28, 1914  
Separated, 2 children  
Writer

Camp address: RSFSR  
Mordovian ASSR  
pos. Sosnovka  
Uchr. Zhkh 385/1-8

In 1933, Shumuk was arrested at the age of 18 by the Polish administration in western Ukraine, and he served 5 years in prison for being a Communist. He was amnestied in 1939 after western Ukraine had been brought under Soviet control. Shumuk was arrested on May 15, 1941 without charge or trial, despite his membership in the Communist Party. In a Soviet penal labor colony when the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union, he was automatically transferred into a penal battalion to fight at the front. One of thousands of Red Army soldiers captured during a 1941 battle, Shumuk spent 18 months in a German P.O.W. camp until his escape.

Shumuk turned away from communism, in 1943 becoming a Ukrainian partisan. In December of 1944, he was arrested by the Soviet NKVD and sentenced to death, later commuted to 20 years in camp.

In August of 1956, Shumuk was amnestied and returned home, only to face pressure to become a KGB informer. When he refused, Shumuk was arrested in 1957 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and sentenced to another 10 years in camp.

Released in 1967, Shumuk spent the next five years writing his memoirs. In January of 1972, the KGB confiscated these memoirs and arrested him for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." In July of 1972 under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, he was sentenced to 10 years in special regimen camp and 5 years of internal exile.

Throughout his many years in camp, Shumuk has been active in organizing strikes, appeals, and protests. Though now ill and suffering from stomach ulcers and neuralgia, Shumuk joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group from prison camp in the summer of 1979.



SICHKO, Petro Vasilevich  
Born August 18, 1926  
Married, 3 children  
Engineer  
Address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast  
Dolyna  
ul. 11 Mirnogo, 14

An active participant in the post-World War I national liberation movement in Western Ukraine, Sichko was arrested and tried in 1947 for starting at Chernovitsky University a branch of the Organization for the Liberation of Ukraine, an underground student group. Although he received the death penalty, his sentence was commuted to 25 years hard labor; in 1957, he was amnestied and released. After his return from prison, Sichko was repeatedly interrogated and threatened by the KGB.

On April 30, 1978, Sichko joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. After a warning by the authorities in May, he and his son were arrested on July 5, 1979, reportedly on the charge of "slandering the Soviet state." (Article 187 of the Ukrainian Code.)

SICHKO, Vasyl Petrovich  
Born December 11, 1956  
Unmarried  
Address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast  
Dolyna  
ul. 11 Mirnogo, 14



Vasyl Sichko was expelled from Kiev University Department of Journalism in July of 1977 when he refused to become a KGB informant. Sichko responded by appealing personally to Brezhnev and in September of 1977, by renouncing his citizenship and announcing his desire to emigrate. On January 17, 1978, he was arrested and committed to a psychiatric hospital in Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. After being diagnosed as a schizophrenic because he did not want to be a Soviet citizen or serve in the Soviet army, Sichko was released on January 31.

On February 26, 1978, he joined the Helsinki Monitoring Group. Since that time, officials attempted often to draft him into the military. Sichko cannot hold work as long as he does not have proof of his USSR citizenship.

On July 5, 1979, he was arrested along with his father, probably for "slandering the Soviet state." After his arrest, he was held in a psychiatric hospital for examination for 40 days.

SOKULSKY, Ivan  
Born 1940  
Journalist  
Address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
Dnepropetrovsk oblast

After attending Dnepropetrovsk University, Sokulsky worked for several years in Ukraine as a journalist. He served on the editorial staff of a local journal, from which he was fired for political reasons.

In January of 1970, Sokulsky was sentenced for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," (Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code.) Due to his admission of guilt at his trial, Sokulsky was given the relatively light sentence of 4 1/2 years in the camps.

In camp, however, Sokulsky participated in protests for which he was sent to Vladimir Prison. Sokulsky completed his term and returned to Ukraine in 1975 to resume his political activism. During the late summer of 1979, Sokulsky joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.



STRILTSIV, Vasyl

Born 1929

Unmarried

Teacher

Address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast  
Dolyna  
10 Franko ul. kv.2

Sentenced at age 15 under Stalin, Striltsiv spent 10 years as a political prisoner in labor camps. Following his release in 1954, he taught English in a Ukrainian school. On February 9, 1977, he was fired after conflicts which began in early 1972 when his brother Pavlo was arrested and tried for "slandering the Soviet state." Despite petitions and complaints, Striltsiv was not reinstated.

On September 14, 1977, Striltsiv renounced his Soviet citizenship. He subsequently dispatched statements to official bodies in which he requested permission to emigrate to England. Striltsiv's efforts and appeals have not met with success. In October of 1977, he joined the Ukrainian Group.

In February of 1979, Striltsiv was sentenced to 3 months of corrective labor for resisting a representative of authority (Article 126 of the Ukrainian Code). The charge stemmed from Striltsiv's participation in a strike and allegedly insulting the director of the school where he worked.

In the spring, his home was searched. On October 26, 1979, Striltsiv was arrested again, reportedly for violation of the passport laws (Article 196 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code).

STROKATA, Nina  
Founding Member  
Born January 31, 1925  
Microbiologist  
Address: RSFSR  
Kaluga oblast  
249 Tarusa  
ul. Lunacharskogo 39

Strokata took her degree in microbiology from Odessa Medical Institute, working as a researcher and physician in southern Ukraine for 20 years. In May of 1971, Strokata was fired because of her political activities.

Arrested on December 8, 1971, Strokata was sentenced at a closed trial on May 19, 1972, to 4 years of imprisonment at hard labor under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Having completed the sentence in full, Strokata is now in poor health and she lived under surveillance in Kaluga oblast.

Strokata has energetically protested the treatment meted out to prisoners of conscience in the USSR. Married to well-known Ukrainian nationalist, Svyatoslav Karavansky (who was first imprisoned during the Stalin era and again in 1965, and since 1969 has been serving time in labor camp under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Code), she has been a staunch defender of Valentyn Moroz, the Ukrainian dissident historian now in the West.

Both Strokata and Karavansky have received formal invitations from academic and professional institutions in the U.S. and Canada to teach and conduct research. In October of 1977, Strokata was called in by the KGB and told that she would be allowed to emigrate without her husband, an offer she refused. On November 30, 1979, Strokata and her husband emigrated from the USSR and plan to live in the U.S.

STUS, Vasyl Semenovich  
Born January 8, 1938  
Married, 1 child  
Poet  
Address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
252130 Kiev  
L'vovskaya 62, kv.1



Considered by some to be one of the finest contemporary Ukrainian poets, Stus published his first poetry in 1959 and his first major work appeared in Dnipro journal in 1963. He had previously served in the Red Army and had worked as a journalist and for the railroads. In 1964, Stus received his doctoral degree from the Institute of Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., where he also worked.

In 1965, he was plunged into the world of Ukrainian political activism by signing open letters and appeals to protest the arrests of Ukrainian nationalists and human rights activists. Consequently, he was expelled from the Institute of Literature and remained unemployed until 1972. During this period, he joined the Citizens' Committee in Defense of Nina Strokata, who had been sentenced in 1972.

Stus was arrested on January 12, 1972 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code. He received 5 years in strict regimen camp and 3 years of internal exile. During the trial, the prosecution accused Stus of the "crime" of allowing his poetry to be published abroad. (Two collections of Stus' poetry have been published in the West.)

Upon completion of his camp term and exile, Stus returned to Kiev. In July of 1978, articles attacking Stus and branding him a "fascist" began to appear in the local papers. In the fall of 1979, Stus joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.



TYKHY, Oleksiy  
Founding Member  
Born August 31, 1927  
Married, 2 sons  
Teacher  
Home address: Ukrainian S.S.R.  
Donetskaya oblast  
Konstantinovsky rayon  
Khutor Tgevka  
Camp address: RSFSR  
Mordovian ASSR  
pos. Sosnovka  
Uchr. Zhkh. 385/1-8

Tykhy was imprisoned from 1957 to 1964 for "counter-revolutionary activity" (an article of the former Criminal Code) and for advocating nationalist sentiments. Subsequently, unable to work as a teacher, he was employed as a fireman and laborer. In June of 1976, his home was searched, police confiscated manuscript materials on the history of the Ukrainian language and he was detained for two days.

In November of 1976, Tykhy became a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. In late December of 1976, his flat was searched and the police claimed to have found an old rifle in the search. However, Tykhy asserted that the rifle was a "plant."

On February 5, 1977, Tykhy and Rudenko were taken into custody. In July of 1977, he was sentenced under Ukrainian Criminal Code Articles 62, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," and 222, "illegal possession of a firearm," to 10 years in special regimen labor camp to be followed by 5 years internal exile. He is reportedly near death, having undergone two operations for a perforated stomach ulcer.

VINS, Petro  
Born May 1, 1956  
Unmarried

Three generations of the Vins family have languished in Soviet prison camps. Petro's great-grandfather, a Mennonite Brethren Minister, came to Russia from the United States to found a Protestant mission. His grandfather, a Baptist, perished in the Stalin camps. Petro's father, prominent Reform Baptist pastor, Georgy Vins, served two prison terms for "unauthorized religious activity". His mother, Lydia, completed a 3 year term for her religious activism.

Vins was denied entrance to high school and work as an electrician. He joined the Ukrainian Group in February of 1977. In December of 1977, young Vins was forced to spend two 15-day stretches in jail on a hooliganism charge. In January of 1978, Vins declared his desire to emigrate and join relatives in Canada.

Detained again in February of 1978, Vins was arrested later that month and on April 6, 1978, he was sentenced to 1 year in a standard regimen camp for "parasitism." (Article 214-1 of the Ukrainian Code.) After his release in the spring of 1979, Vins was detained and beaten by the KGB. In June, he was allowed to emigrate to the U.S. following his father's arrival in the West as part of the April of 1979 U.S.-USSR prisoner exchange.

LITHUANIAN PUBLIC GROUP TO PROMOTE OBSERVANCE

OF THE HELSINKI ACCORDS

Formed on November 25, 1976

FINKELSHTEIN, Eitan Samuilevich  
Founding Member  
Born 1942  
Married, one daughter  
Physicist  
Address: Lithuanian SSR  
232000  
Vilnius  
Liepos 21, K. 10, kv. 10



Since April of 1971 the Finkelshtein family has been denied permission to emigrate to Israel on the grounds that Eitan's former job as a physicist gave him access to classified information. A long-time Jewish activist, Finkelshtein has spoken out for the right of all Soviet Jews who wish to obtain permission to emigrate. Since submission of his application to leave the country, he has been unable to work as a physicist. He is contesting his job dismissal in the courts.

A contributor to the clandestine journal "Jews in the U.S.S.R.," Finkelshtein has been questioned and threatened repeatedly by authorities in connection with his journal activities. Moreover, he has faced difficulties due to his work with the Lithuanian Helsinki Group and in defense of arrested Group members.

GAJAUSKAS, Balys  
Born February 24, 1926  
Married  
Home address: Lithuanian SSR  
233002 Kaunas  
Spyny  
g. Nr.3 bt.8  
Irena Dumbryte (wife)  
Camp address: RSFSR  
Mordovian ASSR  
pos. Sosnovka  
Uchr. Zhkh 385/1-8



A Lithuanian Catholic who has already spent half his life in Soviet labor camps for his nationalist and human rights activities, Gajauskas joined the Lithuanian Group from prison in the late summer of 1978. Gajauskas' difficulties with Soviet authorities date from his participation in the post-World War II anti-Soviet underground. He was first sentenced in 1948 for treason, terrorism and "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and served 25 years in labor camps.

Upon completion of his term in 1973, Gajauskas returned to his native Kaunas and helped distribute money from the Solzhenitsyn Fund to the families of political prisoners. The validation of his internal passport was revoked, and he and his elderly mother were repeatedly fined and harassed by local officials. Between December of 1974 and April of 1977, the KGB raided his apartment several times, confiscating many documents.

On April 20, 1977--his intended wedding day--Gajauskas was arrested when he reported to the KGB for questioning in connection with the "Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church." One year later, on April 4, 1978, Gajauskas was sentenced to 10 years in special regimen camp and 5 years of internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Article 68-2 of the Lithuanian Criminal Code).

In July of 1978, Gajauskas married Irena Dumbryte in a 10 minute ceremony at the labor camp. Camp authorities would not allow the Gajauskas to have a Catholic wedding ceremony.

His relatives in the U.S. have petitioned for his emigration but have had no success. His new wife was granted permission to emigrate, but on condition that she divorce her husband. Gajauskas is in poor health; his friends fear that he will not survive the lengthy term under harsh camp conditions.

JUREVICIUS, Mecislovas  
Worker  
Address: Lithuanian SSR  
Siauliai

A member of the Lithuanian nationalist movement in the post World War II period, Jurevicius was arrested on May 29, 1950. He was sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment, plus five years deprivation of rights. Jurevicius was amnestied on June 29, 1956.

For ten years, Jurevicius worked to train the blind for employment, but was fired from this job on January 10, 1975. A devout Catholic, Jurevicius has been in constant conflict with officials due to his protests at working on Sundays.

Jurevicius was one of 45 signatories of the August of 1979 protest statement at Soviet annexation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. In the fall of 1979, Jurevicius became a member of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group.

LAURINAVICIUS, Father Bronius  
Born 1913  
Pastor  
Address: Lithuanian SSR  
Svencioniu rajonas  
Adutiskio Parapija

Ordained a priest in 1944, Father Laurinavicius was active as a young man in the Catholic Youth Movement in Vilnius. In the mid-1960's, he was forced out of his first parish by the authorities into a smaller one because he had been too active in petitioning the government on human rights and on violations of church and Soviet laws.

In 1964, he was tried for misappropriation of funds in his first parish. The charge stemmed from the fact that he had once used his own money to repair the church. When the parish paid him back and he subsequently used the returned money for personal purposes, he was brought to court for misappropriation. The first guilty verdict in the case was thrown out, but later reinstated.

In the beginning of 1979, Father Laurinavicius joined the Lithuanian Helsinki Group after the death of Reverend Garuckas.



LUKAUSKAITE-POSKIENE, Ona  
Founding Member  
Born January 29, 1906  
Widow  
Poetess, teacher  
Address: Lithuanian SSR  
Siauliai  
32-37 Kleinero

Known for her poetry of social protest, Lukauskaite-Poskiene made her debut in the Leftist press when Lithuania was still an independent nation. She joined the clandestine Lithuanian National Council in 1946 after Lithuania's annexation by force to the Soviet Union. For her participation in the Council, she spent 9 years in labor camps in the Arkhangelsk and Vorkhuta regions. After her release in 1955, she returned to Siauliai.

Lukauskaite-Poskiene is in poor health and has been interrogated on several occasions about her activities, particularly in regard to the Helsinki Group. Refusing to be intimidated, in September of 1977, she circulated a petition with over 80 signatures to protest the arrest of Viktoras Petkus and later that summer, she testified in his defense at his trial.



PETKUS, Viktoras Antanovich  
Founding Member

Born December 30, 1929

Unmarried, 1 brother

Literary historian

Prison address: RSFSR

422950

Tatar ASSR

Chistopo

Uchr. UE 148/St.-4

Petkus is a Lithuanian Catholic activist and one of the three leaders of the Supreme Committee of National Movements in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. He was first arrested in 1947 and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for his participation in a Catholic youth organization (ATEITIS) that opposed Lithuania's annexation to the USSR. He was amnestied in 1953. After attending the University of Vilnius, Petkus was arrested again in 1958 and sentenced to 7 years in prison for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." (Ironically enough, the literature branded "anti-Soviet" by the authorities were books written by Lithuanian emigre writers before the annexation.) He served out this term in full.

Between 1965 and 1975, while working as a hospital attendant and church sextant, Petkus collected an extensive bibliography of Lithuanian poetry. He assisted the mother of Simas Kudirka in her efforts to free her son, and in December of 1975, he was detained in Vilnius when he tried to attend the trial of human rights activist Sergei Kovalev.

Petkus was arrested on August 23, 1977, again under Article 68 of the Lithuanian Criminal Code, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." On July 13, 1978, he was sentenced to 3 years in prison, 7 years in special regimen camp and 5 years of internal exile. Tried at the same time as Shcharansky and Ginzburg in the RSFSR, Petkus refused to recognize the court proceedings against him and had to be forcibly carried into the courtroom.



STATKEVICIUS, Algirdas  
Born 1937  
Address: Lithuanian SSR  
Vilnius

A former prisoner of conscience, Statkevicius was arrested and later incarcerated in a psychiatric hospital. He was released in 1970.

One of the 45 signatories of the August of 1979 protest at Soviet annexation of the Baltic republics, Statkevicius joined the Lithuanian Helsinki Group in the fall of 1979. In October of 1979, his apartment was subjected to a lengthy KGB search.

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VENCLOVA, Tomas  
Born September 11, 1937  
Poet, literary critic

The son of Atanas Venclova (1906-71), a high-ranking member of the Communist literary establishment in Lithuania, Tomas Venclova is the Lithuanian Group's Official Representative Abroad. He openly expressed his opposition to censorship in the USSR; in a letter dated May 11, 1975, addressed to the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, he asked for permission to emigrate, citing as his motivation the damage inflicted on Lithuania by the "absolute rule" of communist ideology and by "the informational barriers and repressions imposed on those who think differently" in his country.

On January 25, 1977, Venclova was given a Soviet passport valid for 5 years. Confident that his trip was authorized, he left his family behind in Lithuania in the spring of 1977 to accept a one-year teaching assignment at the University of California. However, on August 23, 1977, Soviet officials appeared at his apartment in California demanding that he hand over his passport to them, informing him that he had been stripped of his citizenship in a June 14, 1977 Supreme Soviet decree.

GEORGIAN PUBLIC GROUP TO PROMOTE OBSERVANCE  
OF THE HELSINKI ACCORDS

Formed on January 14, 1977

BEZHUASHVILI, Beglar  
Founding Member  
Art Historian

A founding member of the Georgian Group, Bezhuashvili is also a member of the Georgian Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights. He is now employed as a research assistant in the Department of Fine Arts of Tbilisi State University after being demoted from his former position as Assistant Rector.

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DZHANELIDZE, Teymuraz  
Founding Member  
Voice Teacher

Dzhanelidze, a founding member of the Georgian Group, works as a singing teacher in a music school in Rustavi.

GAMSAKHURDIA, Zviad  
Founding Member  
Born March 31, 1939  
Married, 1 child  
Writer and literary scholar,  
Address: Georgian SSR  
Tbilisi  
19 ul. Gali



The son of Konstantin Gamsakhurdia, the prominent Georgian literary figure, Gamsakhurdia was a member of the Georgian Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights and Amnesty International.

Gamsakhurdia's civic activity prompted dismissal from his position as professor of the English language and American literature at Tbilisi State University in 1975. His expulsion from the Union of Writers of the Georgian S.S.R. followed two years later. These events, coupled with attacks in the local press, foreshadowed the former Group Leader's arrest on April 7, 1977.

He was subsequently tried with fellow founding member, Merab Kostava, the week of May 15 on the basis of Article 71 of the Georgian Criminal Code, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." On May 19, the court passed a sentence of 3 years imprisonment to be followed by 2 years of internal exile in view of his "admission of guilt," according to TASS reports. The trial ended on a tragic note when Gamsakhurdia "confessed his crime" on a heavily edited Soviet television broadcast, complete with references to his well-known deceased father. Amidst reports that Gamsakhurdia was gravely ill with tuberculosis, the sentence was later commuted to exile.

He returned to Tbilisi in June of 1979, after, according to TASS, a pardon from the Supreme Soviet of Georgia.

GOLDSHTEIN, Grigory Abramevich  
Founding Member  
Born 1931  
Unmarried  
Physicist  
Address: Georgian SSR  
Tbilisi  
Oktyabrskaya, Mikroraion 2  
Kp. 2, kv. 63



For 17 years, Jewish activist Goldshtein, a specialist in computer technology and an expert in automation, worked in various Soviet institutions. He is the author of numerous scientific articles and eventually rose to chief of a research lab at the Mendeleev Research Institute of Meteorology in 1969. He was dismissed from that position in December of 1971 because he was planning to emigrate.

Goldshtein has repeatedly been denied permission to emigrate since his first application and has not worked as a physicist since. In September of 1972, Goldshtein renounced his Soviet citizenship in a letter he wrote to the authorities denouncing the murder of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics. A month later, he assumed Israeli citizenship.

Victim of continuous reprisals, Grigory Goldshtein was detained on January, 17, 1978, with a warning that he must find employment within 20 days or face a parasitism charge. He was released around a week later, but rearrested and sentenced to a year in labor camp for parasitism on March 20, 1978, under Article 234-1 of the Georgian SSR Criminal Code. His sentence completed, Goldshtein returned home to Tbilisi in March of 1979.

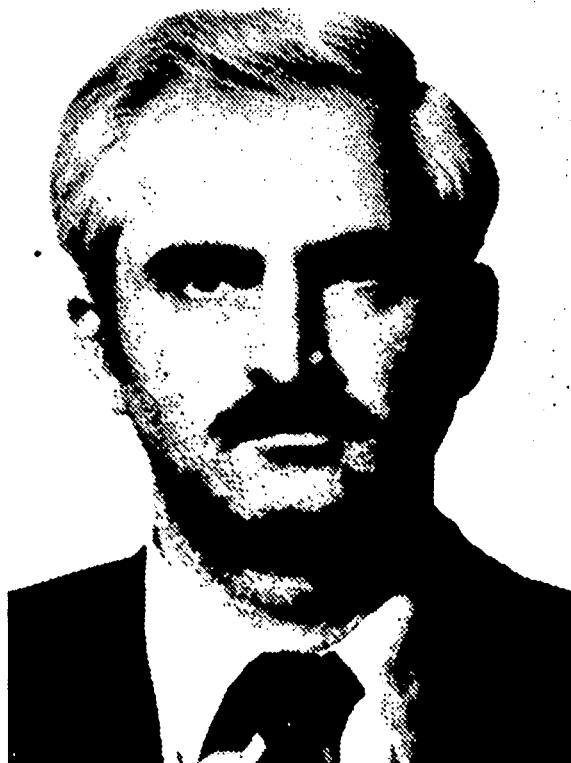
GOLDSHTEIN, Isai Abramevich  
Founding Member  
Born 1938  
Married, 1 child  
Physicist  
Address: Georgian SSR  
Tbilisi  
Oktyabrskaya, Mikroraion 2  
Kp. 2, kv. 124



A Jewish activist, Isai, like his brother, first applied to emigrate in December of 1971. He lost his job as a result and has long been the object of harassment from the authorities; his telephone and mail service have been disrupted and his house has been searched frequently. Isai was also beaten, and officials have placed restrictions on him and his wife.

Detained on January 17, 1978, this activist was threatened with the charge of parasitism and then released on January 23 or 25, 1978. Isai and Grigory Goldshtein initiated a suit against the Soviet Ministry of Justice during the summer of 1979 to prove that Grigory's arrest, charging and sentencing were all conducted in an illegal manner.

KOSTAVA, Merab  
Founding Member  
Born May 19, 1939  
Unmarried  
Musicologist  
Camp Address: 618810  
RSFSR  
Permskaya oblast  
Chusovskoy rayon  
St. Polovinka  
Uchr. VS 389/37



With his musical training from Tbilisi Conservatory, Kostava once held the post of Professor of Musicology at the Polytechnical Institute of Music in Tbilisi. But he has a history of activism dating back to a student demonstration in support of the 1956 Hungarian uprising, and Kostava was arrested in 1972 for his political activities.

Upon his release a year later, he went on to help organize the Georgian Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights in 1974 and in 1976 with Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the Georgian Herald, a samizdat journal with a focus on human rights issues. He was particularly interested in the struggle of the Meskhetians to return from Central Asia to their original homeland in southern Georgia.

Kostava's many activities, including his role as founding member of the Georgian Helsinki Group, led to his arrest in April of 1977 and a period at Moscow's Serbsky Institute for Forensic Psychiatry to undergo examination. He was then kept under detention in Tbilisi until his trial. On May 18, 1978, he was sentenced to 3 years in strict regimen camp and 2 years of internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," Article 71 of the Georgian SSR Criminal Code.

Kostava is in poor health; he never fully recovered from a serious auto accident prior to his arrest and has been hospitalized frequently while in camp.

PAILODZE, Valentina  
Born September 11, 1923  
Widow, 3 children  
Home address: Georgian S.S.R.  
Tbilisi  
3 massiv, 8 kvartal  
2 korpus, kv. 43  
Exile address: Kazakh S.S.R.  
Aktubinsk oblast  
Ulsky rayon  
pos. Salarzhin  
P/O #2

This well-known religious activist studied three years at a music conservatory and worked as the choir director at Aion Cathedral. For her religious activism, in June of 1974, she was sentenced to 18 months in camp under Article 206-1 of the Georgian Criminal Code. She was accused of distributing religious propaganda and then attacked in the Georgian press as a "parasite" and "political agitator."

After Pailodze joined the Helsinki Group, she and her family were constantly harassed by the KGB, culminating in her arrest on November 6, 1977, allegedly for stealing a small amount of money out of another person's handbag while she was riding on a bus. The case was delayed several times and Pailodze was finally sentenced in October of 1978. The criminal article was dropped and she received 1 year in camp and 2 years of internal exile for "slandering the Soviet State." Because Pailodze was held in pretrial detention for a year, she went immediately into exile.



RTSKHILADZE, Viktor  
Founding Member  
Born 1941 or 1942  
Married  
Art Historian

Rtskhiladze served as the Director of the Department for the Protection of Historical Monuments in the Georgian Ministry of Culture until his fight for the preservation of an ancient monastery cost him his job on March 9, 1977.

A member of the Georgian Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights, Rtskhiladze was active in the sphere of cultural preservation and a fervent supporter of the Meskhetians in their struggle to return to their rightful homeland in southern Georgia. These activities, in conjunction with his role in the Georgian Group and his samizdat activities, resulted in his arrest on April 7, 1977.

Though he was released after 4 days due to a recent heart attack, he was issued a warning to stay within Tbilisi city limits.

Rtskhiladze was arrested again on January 25, 1978. On September 7, 1978, he was sentenced to two years of internal exile under Article 71 of the Georgian Criminal Code, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He has reportedly returned home upon completion of his sentence.



ARMENIAN PUBLIC GROUP TO PROMOTE  
OBSERVANCE OF THE HELSINKI ACCORDS

Formed on April 1, 1977

ARUTYUNYAN, Eduard Bagratovich  
Founding Member  
Born 1929  
Unmarried  
Economist  
Address: Armenian SSR  
375014 Yerevan  
ul. Nersesyana, dom 1, kv. 5

A founding member of the Group, Eduard Arutyunyan is the brother of Shagen Arutyunyan. He has been the victim of official harassment since the mid-1960's and was confined to a psychiatric hospital for a brief period in 1970 for political reasons. In the 1970's, Arutyunyan established contacts with human rights activist Academician Sakharov and the Moscow representatives of the Solzhenitsyn Fund to aid the families of political prisoners, and he continued their work in Armenia.

Frequently called in for questioning by the authorities and his home searched, Arutyunyan has written several appeals on behalf of imprisoned Group member, Robert Nazaryan. Arutyunyan was arrested on July 14, 1979, on unknown charges.

ARUTYUNYAN, Shagen Bagratovich  
Founding Member  
Born July 3, 1937  
Married, 4 children  
Worker  
Home Address: 375008 Armenian SSR  
Yerevan 8  
ul. Chernyshevskaya  
Dom 23, kv.5  
Camp Address: Armenia  
Yerevan  
pos. Sovetsam  
Camp #2

Arutyunyan's commitment to the cause of Armenian self-determination brought him into conflict with the authorities while he was still a student. The brother of Eduard Arutyunyan, Shagen was dismissed from the history-philosophy faculty of the Yerevan Pedagogical Institute for his nationalistic views and activities. His membership in the Armenian nationalist National United Party (NOP) resulted in his arrest in 1968. He served three years in strict regimen camp.

In 1976, Arutyunyan renounced his Soviet citizenship and requested political asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany. In April of 1977, he participated in the formation of Armenian Helsinki Group.

Arutyunyan supported himself by working in a shoe factory until he was arrested along with other Armenian Helsinki Group members on December 23, 1977. On January 18, 1978, he was convicted of "resisting a representative of authority" (Article 218 of the Armenian Criminal Code) and sentenced to 3 years in standard regimen camp.

AVAGYAN, Sirvark  
Born 1952  
Technical control inspector  
Address: Armenian SSR  
Ekhegneadzorsky rayon  
selo Malishka

A new member of the Armenian Helsinki Group, Avagyan joined on June 29, 1979. She presently works as a technical control inspector in a radio factory.

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OGANYAN, Rafel  
Born 1926  
Married, 3 children  
Engineer  
Address: Armenian SSR  
Kirvogan  
ul. Zoloryan  
#6, kv. 42

Oganyan, joined the Armenian Helsinki Group on June 29, 1979. He was a member of the Communist Party of Armenia until 1979, and reportedly wants to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

KHLGATYAN, Ambartsum Agasievich  
Founding Member  
Born October 12, 1927  
Married, one son  
Metal worker

After he renounced his citizenship in 1949, Khlgatyan was charged with attempted escape from the U.S.S.R. and was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. In April of 1977, Khlgatyan helped to found the Armenian branch of the Helsinki Group. He was detained by the authorities on December 23, 1977, during the crackdown on Armenian Group members. Khlgatyan was permitted to emigrate and arrived in the U.S. on June 26, 1979.

Khlgatyan describes himself as a proponent of philosophical idealism and as a humanist. Believing in a pluralist approach to political, social, cultural and spiritual life, he sees the U.S. as a model of the ideal country. He espouses the realization of individual, group, national and regional rights in the Soviet Union.

NAZARYAN, Robert Kachikovich  
Founding Member  
Born August 7, 1948  
Married  
Physicist and deacon  
Home address: Armenia  
Yerevan 375051  
ul. 17, dom 9  
Susanna Nazaryan (wife)  
Camp address: 431170 RSFSR  
Mordovian ASSR  
Zubovo-Polyanskiy rayon  
pos. Lesnoy  
Uchr. Zhkh 385/19



Nazaryan is a physicist and a deacon in the Armenian Apostolic Church. He graduated from Yerevan State University and did post-graduate work in theoretical physics; while a student, Nazaryan was active in Komsomol, the Communist youth organization. After completing his studies at Echmiadzin Theological Seminary and being ordained a deacon in 1973, Nazaryan worked at the Byurakan observatory and two other scientific research institutes. He was project director in the construction design automation bureau of the Armenian State Design Institute at the time of his arrest in December of 1977.

Nazaryan's arrest on December 23 was the culmination of a campaign of reprisals since February of 1976 -- he was interrogated by the KGB many times, attacked in the Armenian press as "a false prophet," deprived of his passport and denied employment.

His trial was postponed twice and finally held a year after his arrest. (At one point during the trial, Nazaryan's defense lawyer was not allowed to enter the courtroom because the guards did not recognize him.) On December 2, 1978, Nazaryan was sentenced to 5 years in strict regimen labor camp and 2 years of internal exile under Article 65 of the Armenian Criminal Code, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," and Article 218, "resisting a representative of authority." He is reported to be in poor health.

CHRISTIAN COMMITTEE TO DEFEND  
THE RIGHTS OF BELIEVERS  
Formed December 27, 1976



FONCHENKOV, Father Vasily  
Born 1932  
Russian Orthodox priest

Father Fonchenkov is an Orthodox priest who joined the Christian Committee in 1979. A historian by education, he is a lecturer at Moscow Theological Academy in Zagorsk.

GAINOV, Father Nikolai  
Married, 3 children  
Russian Orthodox priest  
Address: RSFSR  
Moskovskaya oblast  
Tsarieno

Father Gainov, an Orthodox priest, joined the Christian Committee following the arrest of Father Yakunin on November 1, 1979. He was serving as parish priest in the village of Troitskoe-Kainardzhi, Moscow diocese, when he co-authored an appeal for the Council of the Russian Orthodox Church in April of 1971. Father Gainov and his co-signers, Felix Karelin, Lev Regelson and Viktor Kapitanchuk, fellow member of the Christian Committee, questioned the theological pronouncements of the then Metropolitan Nikodim of Leningrad and other church leaders.

As a result, the recently elected Patriarch Pimen ordered Father Gainov removed from his parish on June 17, 1971, claiming that Father Gainov's appointment to the church had only been temporary. Despite the assignment of a new priest to the parish, the outraged parishoners sent two petitions pleading for Father Gainov's return to the Patriarch. Nevertheless, Father Gainov was not reinstated and experienced difficulties in supporting his family.

Now a priest in Tsarieno, Moscow oblast, Father Gainov remained out of the public spotlight until the recent announcement that he had joined the Christian Committee.

KAPITANCHUK, Viktor  
Secretary of the Committee  
Born 1945  
Married, two children  
Address: RSFSR  
Moscow  
Sevastopolsky prospekt 67,  
kv. 4



Kapitanchuk is a graduate of the Chemical Institute in Moscow, where he worked many years as a junior research assistant. He became a Christian in 1965. Now the head of the Department of Scientific Restoration of the Grabar Workshop for the Restoration of Icons, he is also the author of articles published in the samizdat journal "Veche" and a supporter of the Orthodox Youth Patriotic Movement.

Active in the Christian Committee since its founding, Kapitanchuk, along with Gleb Yakunin, was warned by the authorities in December of 1977 that he would face criminal charges if he did not cease efforts on behalf of Soviet Christians. On November 1, 1979, the day of Yakunin's arrest, he was subjected to a six hour house search.

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SHCHEGLOV, Vadim

A member of the Russian Orthodox church, Shcheglov is a layman who joined the Christian Committee in December of 1977. On the day of Yakunin's arrest, November 1, 1979, Shcheglov's home, and that of fellow Committee member Kapitanchuk, were searched as part of a new sweep against leading Russian Orthodox activists.





YAKUNIN, Father Gleb  
Founder of the Christian Committee  
Born March 4, 1934  
Married, 3 children  
Address: RSFSR  
Moscow  
Dybenko 30  
Korpus 1, kv.45  
Iraida Yakunina (wife)

One of the leading Christian activists in the Soviet Union, Father Yakunin was trained as a forester, but instead decided to enter the church. He was ordained a priest in 1962, at the peak of Khrushchev's anti-religion campaign.

In December of 1965, he co-authored an open letter to the Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church protesting Soviet state restrictions on the Church. This document was one of the first to reach the West on that subject. As a result, Father Yakunin was banned from office in 1966, forbidden to perform his duties as a priest. He then took a variety of lay jobs, but the KGB saw to it that he was eventually dismissed from this work as well.

In 1975 Father Yakunin and Lev Regelson, an Orthodox lay historian, addressed an open letter to the Fifth Assembly of World Council of Churches in which they criticized the Soviet government repressive policy against the church. This appeal is considered by some to be the single most effective and important Christian samizdat document to come out of the USSR in the last 15 years.

Shortly after he founded the Christian Committee, Father Yakunin was warned that he faced arrest if he continued his activist work. In September of 1979, his apartment was searched, and numerous Christian Committee documents and archives were seized. On November 1, 1979, Father Yakunin was called in for questioning on a pretext. When he did not return, his wife was told to bring him warm clothes in prison. Now under arrest, Yakunin will probably be charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." (Article 70 of the RSFSR Criminal Code).

WORKING COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE USE  
OF PSYCHIATRY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

Formed on January 5, 1977

BAKHMIN, Vyacheslav Ivanovich  
Founding Member  
Born 1947  
Married, 1 son  
Mathematician  
Address: 107497  
RSFSR  
Moscow  
ul. Baikalskaya 46  
korp.2, kv. 52



A founding member of the Working Commission, Bakhmin has often spoken out in defense of human rights in the USSR, and has consequently suffered at the hands of the authorities. Bakhmin was arrested for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," Article 70 of the RSFSR Criminal Code. He was held in Lefortovo prison, then released on September 29, 1970.

Bakhmin has been subjected to house searches and interrogations in connection with the case against Aleksandr Podrabinek and concerning his Working Commission activities. In addition, he was detained by the authorities after his participation in the "Human Rights Day" demonstrations on December 10, 1978.

During the summer of 1979, he was dismissed as senior engineer in the "Informelektro" Institute, a post he had held for six years. Bakhmin would not submit to a scheme in which he would first be demoted to a lab assistant and then be eased out of the Institute. As a result, he was summarily fired, allegedly due to "staff reductions."

PODRABINEK, Aleksandr  
Founding Member  
Born August 8, 1953  
Married  
Medical assistant  
Exile Address: 678730  
Yakutsk A.S.S.R.  
Omyakonsky rayon  
pos. Ust-Nera



Young Podrabinek spent several years working in a medical laboratory and in a Moscow hospital before completing his studies in 1974 to become a medical assistant - a position analogous to that of an assistant doctor. That same year, he started work with an emergency medical aid team in Moscow. As early as 1973, Podrabinek began collecting material and documents for his exposure of psychiatric treatment abuse in the Soviet Union, Punitive Medicine. The book appeared in samizdat in 1977 and recounted detailed examples of the forcible incarceration of political prisoners in psychiatric hospitals.

Podrabinek worked with the Moscow Helsinki Group and the Solzhenitsyn Fund to Aid Political Prisoners and their Families. In January of 1977, he became a founding member of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. In March of 1977, his home was searched and a copy of his book was seized by the KGB. From then on, he was questioned, threatened and detained by the KGB several times.

In December, the authorities tried to blackmail Podrabinek by proposing that if he, his brother Kirill and his father did not emigrate, then he and Kirill would face possible arrest. Though Jewish, Podrabinek has never wanted to emigrate and publicly stated his refusal to do so at a press conference in the apartment of human rights activist Andrei Sakharov. On December 29, 1977, Kirill was arrested and charged with "illegal possession of ammunition and firearms" (Article 218 of the RSFSR Criminal Code); the evidence had been "planted" in his apartment by the police. In March of 1978, he was sentenced to 2 1/2 years in camp.

Aleksandr Podrabinek was arrested on the eve of the trial of Yuri Orlov, May 14, 1978. On August 15, 1978, he received a sentence of 5 years in internal exile under Article 190-1 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, "slandering the Soviet state." Living in exile in eastern Siberia, Podrabinek, after much struggle, was finally assigned work as a medical attendant. On April 28, 1979, he married Alla Khromova, who now lives with him in exile.

SEREBROV, Feliks Arkadevich  
Founding Member  
Born 1930  
Unmarried  
Laborer  
Address: 119361  
RSFSR  
Moscow  
ul. Ozernaya  
d. 27, kv. 109



At age 17, Serebrov was arrested for "petty embezzlement," taking a kilogram of salt from a passing train. Although the penalty for this crime under Stalin was death, he received 10 years imprisonment. Serebrov was amnestied in 1954 but arrested and sentenced again in 1957 for "exceeding the limits of self-defense" (assault). He served one year seven months of a two-year sentence in a Siberian labor camp. After his amnesty, he worked as a laborer and factory worker.

Serebrov's signature has appeared on numerous samizdat documents - statements and letters in defense of political prisoners - since the early 1970's. In 1976, he became especially active in protests against conditions in psychiatric hospitals and became a founding member of the Working Commission the following year.

Subsequently, he was harassed by the authorities for his activities with the Commission and his previous sentence provided an excuse for his arrest on August 22, 1977 on the charge of using "falsified" documents (Article 196 of the RSFSR Criminal Code). The "falsified" document was actually his workbook or employment record which contained inadvertently unclear or imprecise information about the 1957-58 period that he served in camp. Before and after Serebrov's arrest, the KGB confiscated Working Commission materials and other letters and appeals from his apartment, none of which bore any relation to the criminal case against him.

On October 12, 1977, Serebrov was sentenced to one year in strict regimen camp. He completed his term in August of 1978, returned to Moscow and resumed his activities with the Working Commission.

TERNOVSKY, Leonid Borisovich  
Married, 1 daughter  
Radiologist  
Address: 113452  
RSFSR  
Moscow  
Balaklavsky prospekt  
d.4, korp. 6, kv.431



Prior to joining the Working Commission, Ternovsky signed many documents in defense of political prisoners, particularly concerning Vladimir Bukovsky and others who had been confined to psychiatric hospitals. As a result, he received a warning from the KGB in 1974 that he would be liable to legal prosecution if he continued his human rights activities.

Official pressure did not end there, however. Like several other dissidents, he faced searches and questioning about the Podrabinek case. Ternovsky then joined the Working Commission in May of 1978 after Podrabinek's arrest, and continues as an active member. In April of 1979, the rector of Moscow Medical Institute Clinic Number One, where Ternovsky works, threatened to dismiss him unless he stopped his "anti-Soviet" activities. Ternovsky steadfastly has refused to yield this threat.

GROUP FOR THE LEGAL STRUGGLE AND INVESTIGATION OF FACTS  
ABOUT THE PERSECUTION OF BELIEVERS IN THE USSR  
OF THE ALL-UNION CHURCH OF THE FAITHFUL  
AND FREE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Formed on May 11, 1978



GALETSKIY, Rostislav Nikolaevich  
Group leader  
Born 1948  
Address: RSFSR  
Voronezh

Two days after the arrest of Aleksandr Ginzburg, Galetskiy wrote a fervent appeal for his release. Revealing his continued concern for the imprisoned members of the Moscow Helsinki Group, on the first anniversary of the arrest of Yuri Orlov, he wrote an appeal for Orlov's release.

Four months later, Galetskiy became the founder and leader of the Group for the Legal Struggle and Investigation of Facts About the Persecution of Believers in the USSR of the All-Union Church of the Faithful and Free Seventh-Day Adventists.

He continues to write samizdat reports about continuing repressions against members of unofficial Adventist communities in the USSR.

INITIATIVE GROUP TO DEFEND  
THE RIGHTS OF INVALIDS IN THE U.S.S.R.

Formed on May 20, 1978



FEFELOV, Valery  
Born 1949  
Address: 601800  
RSFSR  
Vladimir oblast  
g. Yuriev-Polsky  
per. Promyshlenniy 14, kv.1

In the fall of 1977, Fefelov increased his political activism, contacting prominent dissidents and protesting against the difficult conditions that invalids must endure in the Soviet Union. Shortly afterwards, his apartment was searched and his driver's license was invalidated on an invented pretext, according to Fefelov. Without the use of his car, Fefelov, whose legs are paralyzed due to a spinal disorder, is, in effect, confined to his house.

Since December 6, 1978, Fefelov has been visited and warned by state officials, the KGB and the police at his home on three separate occasions. He was cautioned about his "anti-Soviet activities" as a member of the Initiative Group, particularly in regard to the statements and information contained in the group's Information Bulletin #3. The KGB threatened him with arrest and they denounced his contacts with members of the Moscow Helsinki Group. In March of 1979, officials also visited Fefelov's parents and demanded that they act to stop their son's activities.

KHUSAINOV, Fayzulla  
Address: 422950 RSFSR  
Chistopol  
ul. Molodezhnaya, 2/50

Like the other members of the Initiative Group, Khusainov was warned by the KGB and local authorities about his activities on behalf of invalids in the USSR. In addition, the authorities devised a way to limit his mobility. At the end of 1978, a city maintenance crew dug a deep trench in front of Khusainov's garage, claiming that they were repairing a water pipe. Khusainov, however, reports that the repairs were never completed. Meanwhile, Khusainov, an invalid, cannot take his wheelchair out of the garage; thus, he is in effect confined to his house.

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KISELEV, Yuri  
Born 1932  
Artist and designer  
Address: RSFSR  
Moscow  
Prospekt Marshala Zhukova  
Dom 16, korp.1, kv.45

Official reprisals against Kiselev began in November of 1978 when the local Soviet suddenly decided that Kiselev's house in Crimea must be demolished "as it had been illegally erected." For ten years, while the house was being built by Kiselev's friends, no official had ever notified him that the house was constructed illegally and no complaints had ever been voiced.

A month later, at the same time that Fefelov received a warning from the KGB, members of the Committee of War Veterans in the USSR visited Kiselev at home in Moscow and reproached him for his unlawful activities. Afterwards, Kiselev began to receive anonymous threatening phone calls.



CATHOLIC COMMITTEE TO DEFEND

THE RIGHTS OF BELIEVERS

Formed on November 13, 1978



KAUNECKAS, Rev. Jonas  
Born 1938  
Catholic priest  
Address: 235610  
Lithuanian SSR  
g. Telsiai  
ul. Pioneryu, 51

From 1959 to 1972, Rev. Kauneckas, the youngest member of the Catholic Committee, tried unsuccessfully to enter Catholic seminary; his admission was repeatedly blocked by government officials. During this period, he supported himself by working as a supervisor and senior engineer on land reclamation projects and also took correspondence courses from Vilnius and Moscow universities.

Finally allowed to receive training as a priest, Rev. Kauneckas completed his studies at the seminary in 1977 and became vicar of the cathedral in Telsiai rayon. For his devoted church work, he was summoned by district officials for questioning several times. The Commissioner for Religious Affairs forbade Rev. Kauneckas to serve the parish of Viesvenai. In February of 1979, 97 Roman Catholics of that parish protested to the Commissioner about the ban, but he denied any role in the affair.

SVARINSKAS, Rev. Alfonsas  
Born 1925  
Catholic priest  
Address: 234422  
Lithuanian SSR  
Raseinyai rayon  
g. Vidukle  
ul. Saltinio, 1



Just one year after entering Catholic seminary, Rev. Svarinskas was arrested for nationalist and religious activities and sentenced to 10 years in prison camp to be followed by 5 years of disenfranchisement and the denial of official permission to register to reside and work in Lithuania. In 1950, while still an inmate, Rev. Svarinskas was ordained a priest by a Lithuanian Catholic bishop imprisoned in the same camp.

Released in 1956, he returned to Vilnius to pursue his work as a priest, but only for a brief two years. On April 9, 1958, Rev. Svarinskas was arrested a second time for nationalist and religious activities (Article 58 of the Russian Criminal Code) and sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment, a portion of his term to be served in special regimen camp. For more than a year and a half after his release and return to Lithuania in 1964, he remained unregistered, making it extremely difficult for him to live and find work in his homeland.

Presently, Rev. Svarinskas serves as priest for Vidukle parish, although he is still subject to official harassment. In 1978, the republic newspaper "Tiesa" published a biting attack on Rev. Svarinskas. In August of 1979, he and fellow Committee member Rev. Tamkevicius were summoned by officials for questioning.

TAMKEVICIUS, Rev. Sigitas  
Born 1939  
Catholic priest  
Address: 234290  
Lithuanian SSR  
Vilkaviskis rajonis  
Kibartai  
ul. Darvino, #12



A well-known Catholic activist, Rev. Tamkevicius completed seminary in 1962. Because of his reputation for diligent work on behalf of believers' rights, government officials saw to it that he was often transferred from one parish to another. In 1969, the Commissioner on Religious Affairs banned all graduates of the Catholic seminary from performing their functions as priests, and Rev. Tamkevicius was forced to work on a land reclamation project for one year.

He is now a priest in the village of Simna, near the city of Kibarti in Lithuania. In August of 1979, officials called in Reverends Tamkevicius and Svarinskas for questioning.



VELAVICIUS, Rev. Vintsas  
Born 1914  
Catholic priest  
Address: 235015  
Lithuanian SSR  
g. Skaudvile  
ul. Taurages, #17

Ordained a priest in 1938, Rev. Velavicius served several parishes. In 1948, for his participation in nationalist-religious movements, he was arrested under Article 58 of the RSFSR Criminal Code. He was sentenced to 10 years in camp.

In 1956, Rev. Velavicius resumed his church activities in Lithuania. He presently is the priest for the parish of Skaudvile.



ZDEBSKIS, Rev. Judzas  
Born 1929  
Catholic priest  
Address: 234560  
Lithuanian SSR  
Lazdiyai rajonis  
Slavantai

Rev. Zdebskis, ordained a priest in 1952, spent one year in camp for violation of the law concerning the separation of church from school and state (Article 142 of the RSFSR Criminal Code). During the year that he was banned from his priestly duties, he turned to work in land reclamation.

At the present time, Rev. Zdebskis serves the parish of Slavantai.