



Jack Smith and Mike Bailey rehearse for ERIS. The play is directed by Barry Canter.



THE MATH CLUB GETS IT TOGETHER.
PHOTOS BY DAVID SWARINGEN

WXII Was Here. Were You?



FCC EXAM

On February 2, 1977, the RTV class traveled to Winston-Salem where they were examined for their third class broadcasting license. Of the thirteen students making the trip, eight were successful in passing the test. The eight are David Shealy, Rick Gilbert, Brian Choate, Ricky Faw, Mike McKaughn, Dottie Putzel, June Poteat, and Dusty Ball. These individuals are now certified to operate a radio station.

Of the twenty-three students enrolled in the RTV class, eighteen have received their broadcasting endorsement. The remaining five students will be eligible to take the test again in two months.

The examination is required before anyone is eligible to operate a radio station. It consists of three parts: elements one, two, and nine. All three parts must be passed before a broadcast endorsement can be obtained.

-Dusty Ball

Dottie Was Invited

Those who know Dottie Putzel and her philosophy of person-to-person involvement will not be surprised to learn that she received an invitation to President Jimmy Carter's inauguration.

Dottie, who explains that she had written a number of letters of encouragement to candidate Carter and his family, did not go to Washington for the big event. She was just too busy preparing the FCC exam. It must have paid off because she passed and received her third-class radio operator's license.

Dr. Mykola Grigorevich Plakhotnyuk

Dr. Mykola Grigorevich Plakhotnyuk is being detained in a special psychiatric hospital in the Ukraine. He is typical of many prisoners of conscience in that official secrecy restricts the availability of detailed information without which it is difficult to arouse strong public interest about his case. What is known about Dr. Plakhotnyuk makes clear that he is detained in a psychiatric hospital for political rather than medical reasons and gives grounds for serious concern about his well being.

Dr. Plakhotnyuk was born in 1936 in Kiev region. After graduating "with distinction" from a medical school he worked for a time in a children's sanatorium and then in a medical institute in Kiev. In 1969 he was questioned by state security officials about his relations with some Ukrainian nationalist writers. The following year he wrote several statements defending Ukrainian political prisoners and he was dismissed from his job, after which he was unable to obtain employment. In 1972 he was arrested and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The charges related to his having distributed the Ukrainian *samizdat* (that is, unofficially produced) human rights journal *Ukrainian Herald*. Before being tried he was submitted to psychiatric examination by psychiatrists of Moscow's Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry. The official psychiatric diagnosis said that Dr. Plakhotnyuk suffered from "schizophrenia with delusions of persecution" and was "periodically non-



OKSANA POPOVYCH

At the time of her arrest, Popovych was convalescing from an operation and able to get about only with the aid of crutches. Her alleged "crimes" were "distribution of anti-Soviet propaganda," "agitation," and collecting money for Ukrainian political

prisoners. She was sentenced to eight years imprisonment and five years internal exile. Poor diet, inadequate medical care, and hard labor have now left her permanently physically disabled.

Prisoners Of Conscience

Oksana Popovich
Lee Ao
Juan Angel Santo de Pena

You may not recognize these people. They are not internationally famous, but they share one terrible experience — persecution and imprisonment because of their convictions. Today, in more than 100 countries, over half a million Prisoners of Conscience are being punished solely for their race, religion, or ideas.

Isolated from family and friends, locked away in jails or concentration camps, declared insane and consigned to mental institutions, or banished to remote penal colonies, these Prisoners of Conscience, who have neither used nor advocated violence, are being physically and psychologically degraded and tortured, or killed. Their only hope is that someone outside will care enough to do something about their plight.

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- I wish to join an adoption group.
- I wish to form an adoption group. Please send me the necessary information.
- I wish to participate in the Prisoner of the Month Campaign (my membership fee is enclosed).
- I wish to join the Telegram Tree and can send 12 telegrams per year (approximately \$3.41 per night cable of 21 words).
- I enclose \$_____ to further the work of Amnesty International.

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Profession/Occupation _____

All contributions to Amnesty International are tax-deductible. (Please do not send cash).

responsible." They recommended that he be confined indefinitely for treatment in a special psychiatric hospital, a type of institution officially designated for mentally ill patients who are "especially dangerous." The Kiev regional court accepted both the diagnosis and the recommendation and Dr. Plakhotnyuk was sent to the Dnepropetrovsk special psychiatric hospital.

Conditions in the Dnepropetrovsk special psychiatric hospital are known to be particularly bad. Inmates have been fre-

quently subjected to unwarranted treatment with drugs without regard to possible dangers to their mental and physical health. Orderlies are recruited from among criminal convicts and they regularly mistreat and terrorize inmates. Little was learned about the particular treatment of Dr. Plakhotnyuk in the Dnepropetrovsk institution until the prisoner of conscience Leonid Plyushch was released from there in January 1976. Mr. Plyushch confirmed that Dr. Plakhotnyuk was still there and described his state of health as very disturbing.