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25 cents

UNA executives announce convention, membership drive at year-end meeting

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Executive Committee officially announced that the 31st Regular UNA Convention would be held in May and that the pre-convention membership campaign was now under way.

The announcements came at the year-end meeting of the association's supreme officers on Friday, December 27, at the UNA headquarters in Jersey City, N.J.

The UNA convention will be held just outside Detroit, in Dearborn, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel during the week of May 26. Some 400 delegates representing 450 UNA branches across the United States and Canada are expected at the quadrennial conclave.

As is customary before a convention, an intensive pre-convention organizing campaign was proclaimed. Its goal is to enroll 1,500 new members into the fraternal benefit society.

The officers also decided that dividends totalling \$800,000 would be paid to UNA members in 1986.

The yearend executives' meeting was chaired by Supreme President John O. Flis. In attendance were: Supreme Vice-President Myron B. Kuropas, Supreme Vice-President Gloria Paschen, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz and the chairman of the Supreme Auditing Committee, John Hewryk. The supreme director for Canada, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, was unable to attend.

The meeting also included officers' reports, and the first to speak was the treasurer.

Before proceeding with her report, Mrs. Diachuk recommended that divi-

dends amounting to \$800,000 be paid to members in 1986, and she asked for approval of a series of investments, including the purchase of bonds for some \$1.34 million and granting of mortgages for \$970,000. Both proposals were approved.

Mrs. Diachuk then reported on the financial affairs of the UNA for the first 11 months of 1985. During that period UNA assets grew by \$1.88 million to \$53.98 million.

Dues collected totalled \$2.6 million; interest on all investments was \$4.45 million; and income at the Soyuzivka resort was \$741,987.

Expenses during the same 11-month period were the following: dividends to members, \$985,718; matured promissory notes, \$798,061; cash surrenders, \$442,555; death benefits, \$701,688.

The Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. had income of \$2.43 million from rents and interest on savings. Total expenses were \$59,500 higher than during the same period in 1984.

Mrs. Diachuk pointed out that the highest increase in disbursements was in the category of dividends; the 1985 dividends were \$247,500 more than in the previous year.

Recording Department

The supreme secretary then reported on the myriad activities of the Recording Department. Mr. Sochan first submitted the text of the announcement of the 31st Regular Convention of the UNA, which was unanimously approved for publication in Svoboda and

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Canadian Immigrant Aid Society offers to sponsor Ukrainian stowaway

TORONTO — The Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society (CUIAS) has started proceedings to sponsor the Soviet stowaway known as Georg T., who is currently seeking political asylum in Canada, the United States or Australia.

The CUIAS, which annually sponsors over 100 refugees for immigration, submitted official sponsorship documents to Immigration Canada in Toronto on December 23 and notified the French Embassy in Ottawa of its intention to sponsor the Ukrainian defector, now staying in France.

The 30-year-old man, who asked to be identified only as Georg T., said he spent 10 days without food or water in a wooden crate of machine parts on the Soviet ship Ivan Pokrovski and then

swam ashore when the ship docked off Rouen.

The man, who said he was raised by an anti-Communist family in western Ukraine, said he disguised himself on December 9 as a dockworker in the Lithuanian port of Klaipeda. A sailor friend on the Pokrovski then slipped him aboard the ship, where he hid in a crate, huddled in a sleeping bag.

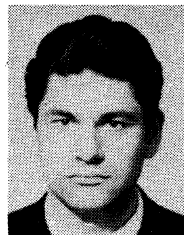
CUIAS president Bob Mykytiuk said his group is "attempting to prevent a repeat of the 'Miroslav Medvid' situation where the U.S. administration deliberately bungled a defection forcing repatriation of a Ukrainian sailor."

Assuming the man wants to come to Canada, Mr. Mykytiuk said his arrival will likely be delayed by months of red tape by Canadian authorities.

January 12 — Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners



Yuriy Shukhevych
Refused to renounce father



Yosyp Terelia
Ukrainian Catholic activist



Yuriy Badzio
Documented Russification

January 12 has been observed as Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners annually since 1974, when imprisoned Ukrainian journalist Vyacheslav Chornovil, now age 48, declared a hunger strike that day in commemoration of the 1972 mass arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals.

Mr. Chornovil, author of "Lykhoz Rozumu" (Misfortune of Intellect, published in English as "The Chornovil Papers"), an expose of the 1965-66 trials of some 20 intellectuals in Ukraine, was among those caught up in the wave of arrests on that fateful day.

January 12 has evolved into a symbol of Ukrainians' universal yearning for freedom. It serves as a reminder that the struggle of Ukrainian human, national and religious rights activists continues, and as a reminder of the sad plight of participants in that struggle.

Ukrainians in the West have set aside this day to express their solidarity with these courageous men and women who are serving terms in prisons, labor camps, internal exile or psychiatric hospitals — some of them imprisoned on political charges like "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" or "anti-Soviet slander," others on trumped-up criminal charges.

Among the political prisoners we recall on the Day of Solidarity are:

- The eternal prisoner, Yuriy Shukhevych, 52, who has been in and out of Soviet prisons and camps since the age of 15. He has spent 33 years of his life without freedom simply because he is the son of Roman Shukhevych, leader of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and a nationalist hero. Mr. Shukhevych is now in internal exile.

- Yosyp Terelia, 42, an activist in the outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church and leader of the Initiative Group for the Defense of Believers and the Church, who was sentenced last year to serve seven years in prison camps and five years in exile. He has already spent some 20 years in camps, prisons and psychiatric hospitals.

- Yuriy Badzio, 49, a teacher and literature specialist who documented the Russification of Ukrainian culture by the Soviet authorities in a major paper about 1,400 pages long, titled "The Right to Live." Mr. Badzio is reported to be ailing in a labor camp to which he was sentenced for seven years. This term will be followed by five years' internal exile.

There are, literally, countless other Ukrainian political prisoners — some better known than others, some unknown to us in the West. But we recall these persons, too, on the Day of Solidarity. And we hope for a day when such a Day of Solidarity will no longer be needed, when there will be no political prisoners.

PEN Club asked to help Rudenko

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Writer's Association in Exile, Slovo, has appealed to the 48th International PEN Congress on behalf of imprisoned Ukrainian writer Mykola Rudenko, founding member and chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

The PEN congress is being held on January 12 through 18 in New York at the St. Moritz Hotel on Central Park South, and over 1,000 writers from

around the world are expected to attend. Among them will be Ukrainian members of PEN.

In its letter, signed by Slovo president Ostop Tarnawsky, the Ukrainian writers' association noted that Mr. Rudenko was a respected and popular writer in the Soviet Union until he began to question Soviet policies and became active in the human-rights

(Continued on page 15)

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Soviets say economy improving under new "economic experiment"

by David Marples

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has indicated an improved performance in the Soviet economy in the third quarter of 1985, particularly in those ministries, associations and enterprises that have been transferred to conditions of "economic experiment."

This factor has become of increasing significance in assessing economic performance now that some 2,300 enterprises work under "new conditions," account for more than 12 percent of Soviet output, and for as much as 20 percent of output in the Ukrainian SSR.

At the same time there remain some key problem areas in terms of output, plan fulfillment and labor productivity, particularly in the Soviet oil and ferrous metallurgy industries.

The growth of industrial production in the USSR between January and September 1985 increased by 3.7 percent over the same period in 1984, and labor productivity rose by 3.3 percent. In the third quarter of 1985, the daily rate of output increased by 5 percent, as opposed to a more modest rise of 3.1 percent in the first half of the year. While unremarkable, these figures represent some improvement over 1984, especially in the June-September quarter.

In terms of plan fulfillment for all-union and union republic ministries, respectable results were recorded in energy and electrification (100.7 percent), gas (100.1 percent), heavy and transport machine construction (100.9 percent) and chemical and oil machine construction (102 percent).

One surprising factor was the slight improvement this year in the performance of the Soviet coal industry, which has fulfilled plans for output and labor productivity for the first nine months of 1985. These plans, however, were very modest, certainly well below the original target figures for 1985 laid out in the 11th Five-Year Plan. As for the oil industry, it is well below planned targets for the nine-month period, and labor productivity had fallen to 94 percent of the level attained in 1984.

Modest achievements

The USSR Central Statistical Administration sees fit to comment favorably on the performances of those enterprises that have been transferred to "new conditions." But what is the real impact of the industrial planning experiment on Soviet economic performance in 1985? Over-all results seem to be mixed.

Izvestia states that the Byelorussian Ministry of Light Industry and the Ukrainian Ministry of the Food Industry have carried out their agreed obligations in full. Yet enterprises of these two ministries embarked on the experiment at its outset in January 1984.

Those enterprises of ministries that began under "new conditions" this year — such as the Ukrainian Ministry of Local Industry — have evidently had problems meeting plan requirements.

Success of Sumy plant

Of late, the Soviet media have focused on individual enterprises and associations that are participating in

the experiment. Singled out for particular praise is the Sumy machine-building association in the northern Ukraine, a giant firm that produces machinery for the chemical, oil and nuclear energy industries. This association has operated in conditions of "deepened economic experiment" since January 1985. Reports suggest that this association is being held up as a model for other associations to follow; the Soviet authorities may have taken into account the results attained there when they announced the "extension" of "the new methods of management" in the decrees published on July 12 and August 4.

In the Pravda editorial of August 5, for example, the Sumy association was again singled out for praise. A look at this enterprise, therefore, would seem to provide a useful pointer concerning the impact of the economic experiment, in its fullest application, on industry today.

In late March, Radio Kiev noted the "broadening" of the original experiment, initiated by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet Council of Ministers in July 1983, at the Sumy association. It declared that the decision emanated from "specialists under the leadership of the deputy director of the association, doctor of economics, Volodymyr P. Moskalenko," who wanted to introduce "self-financing" at the association. By this ambiguous term, Mr. Moskalenko signified that the association should pay for all its expenses from its own profits, an idea that certainly did not have its origins either in Ukraine with Mr. Moskalenko, or in 1984-85. All the same, the association has been singled out as a pioneer in this variant of the July 1983 experiment.

Soviet accounts stress that the past 10 months at Sumy have been successful. According to Radio Moscow, the enterprise collective has made an income of 25 million rubles in addition to the plan and "the provisions and principles of the [deepened] experiment [are] working at full capacity." The report pointed out that from every earned ruble, only 30 kopecks go into the state budget, while 70 kopecks remain at the enterprise, and are used "predominantly for additional payments to workers."

The implication is that control over profits had not only raised workers' interest in their jobs by permitting them what Radio Moscow terms "maximum independence," but has ended satisfactorily the previous practice of rewarding performance according to plan fulfillment over a base year, which did not necessarily signify a real increase in output since the plans could always be revised in mid-course.

Funds for the workers?

Moreover, one notes that in the decree of August 4, cited above, it is stated that selected enterprises throughout the USSR are to be permitted to use their own profits to update equipment and that over the course of the 12th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990), enterprise funds are to be used to construct residences and recreational buildings for workers.

In other words, the practices carried out at Sumy are to be introduced gradually into other Soviet enterprises. All this seems sensible enough, but there (Continued on page 12)

Priest reported executed

KESTON, England — Keston College has received reports from a usually reliable source in the Soviet Union that Georgian Orthodox priest Teimuraz Chikhladze, 38, was executed for his alleged role in a plan to hijack Aeroflot flight no. 6833 on November 18, 1983.

The hijack attempt by a group of 10 people failed, and the plane returned to Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, where it was stormed by a special unit.

Parts of the 13-day trial of the priest were shown during a three-hour television program on August 23, 1984. Although the Rev. Chikhladze was not actually part of the group which hijacked the plane, and was not even aware that an attempt was to be made, he was in the dock and portrayed as the "spiritual leader" of the group.

He was allegedly the instigator of the whole idea when he met the accused back in 1981, although since then there has been no contact between the priest and the others. It was stated at the trial that the Rev. Chikhladze had intended to take arms aboard hidden under his cassock.

The Rev. Chikhladze and three others were sentenced to death by the Georgian SSR Supreme Court of Criminal Justice for "banditry" and "hijacking" under articles 78 and 242 of the Georgian Criminal Code.

After the death sentences were passed, a petition calling for their commutation was widely circulated in Georgia,

which by the end of September 1984 had been signed by over 3,000 people. Some of the signatories were prominent public figures in Georgia, including two members of the Supreme Soviet.

After the petition was submitted to the authorities, many of the signatories were summoned by the KGB for interrogation. The information received by Keston College did not give any news on the fate of the other three who were sentenced to death along with the Rev. Chikhladze.

New Ukrainian journal reaches the West

KESTON, England — A new Ukrainian underground journal, The Independent, has recently reached the West, reported the Ukrainian Central Information Service in London.

The first issue, dated 1985, consists of eight typewritten pages and includes several items concerning Ukrainian Catholic believers. Among them are an excerpt from the Testament of the late Patriarch Cardinal Yosyf Slipyj, the appeal of Ukrainian Catholics in Poland to Cardinal Josef Glomp, Yosyp Terelia's letter to Lech Walesa, and a report on the formation and goals of the Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church.

Sakharov was force fed, relatives say

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Relatives of dissident Soviet physicist, Andrei Sakharov have stated that for 207 days of the last 18 months, the doctor was separated from his wife, Yelena Bonner, and was force-fed in a local hospital.

Relatives also said that the KGB has tried to conceal his deteriorating health by altering or forging messages written to friends and family.

Dr. Sakharov had gone on a hunger strike April 16 in order to obtain permission for Ms. Bonner, who suffers from eye and heart ailments, to go to the West for medical treatment. He stopped his strike when Ms. Bonner was granted such permission before the Geneva summit last month. She is currently in Boston.

In keeping with her promise not to speak with the Western press in order to be able to return to her husband in Gorky, where both now live in exile, much of the information released on

Dr. Sakharov's health has been provided by Yefrem V. Yankelevich, Ms. Bonner's son-in-law, and Alexei I. Semyonov, her son. Although Ms. Bonner has clarified some details for them, their information has come from reports slipped out of Gorky and a telephone conversation with Dr. Sakharov last month, according to The New York Times.

Mr. Yankelevich said Dr. Sakharov's health was "certainly very precarious" after his last hunger strike. His abnormal heart rhythm has grown more pronounced, Mr. Yankelevich said. His weight has dropped from 180 pounds to 136, but rose to 163 in the month before Ms. Bonner left the Soviet Union.

"He says he feels good, he does exercises every day and has resumed his scientific work," Mr. Yankelevich said, although the photographs he released at a recent press conference showed Dr. Sakharov to be gaunt and aged.

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English-language Pravda debuts in the United States

by Natalia A. Feduschak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Pravda is coming to the United States.

If all goes well, Americans will soon be reading news like the following in an English-language version of the newspaper, which is the official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"Furnishing your living room or bedroom presents no problem — a variety of furniture is being produced. And how should you decorate your hallway? The Dyakov wood processing factory in the Bryansk Region has started producing special sets of furniture..."

"Four rotors for centrifugal compressors were sent to oil drillers by the Borislavski Experimental Foundry-Mechanical Factory Collective. Tests confirmed the high effectiveness of the novelty."

Massachusetts girl writes letter to Gorbachev/Reagan

CONCORD, Mass.: Eight-year-old Sonia Kowal of Concord, Mass., made only one Christmas wish this year: to see her Uncle Orest from Siberia for the first time.

Instead of sending a letter to St. Nicholas, however, Sonia sent one, written in Ukrainian, to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, and a copy to President Ronald Reagan, asking both leaders to help her uncle, Orest Yosipovich Salecky, 43, win permission to visit Concord for a month.

Mr. Salecky, an industrial engineer with a wife and two children, lives in the Siberian city of Uchta, 2,000 miles northeast of Moscow, where he was raised by his grandparents since he was separated from his parents in post-World-War II Ukraine because he was too young to travel.

His parents, Maria and Joseph Salecky, along with their daughter, Helen, fled to a displaced persons camp, where Sonia's mother, Irene Kowal, was born. Mr. Salecky and his grandparents were transplanted to Siberia along with thousands of other Ukrainians.

A Catholic relief organization sponsored the Salecky family and they immigrated to the United States in 1948. The family learned of Mr. Salecky's whereabouts several years later and, in 1968, made their first request of the Soviet authorities to allow him to visit his dying father. They received no response.

Maria Salecky tried again in 1983 and 1984, sending additional letters to Sens. Edward M. Kennedy, (D-Mass.), and Lowell Weicker, (R-Conn.), who made an appeal on behalf of the Saleckys to Soviet ambassador Anatoly Dobrinin. Once again, they received no response.

Although some family members met Orest Salecky in Ukraine in 1967 and 1970, many have never seen him.

In her letter to Mr. Reagan, Sonia wrote: "My grandmother is old now and would like to see her son (Orest) very much, I would be thrilled to see my family from Siberia. Please help grant my wish. Thank you so much. Have a very, very Merry Christmas and a peaceful New Year. Sincerely, Sonia Kowal."

News stories on Sonia's appeal have appeared in many newspapers throughout the country, including The Star-Ledger (Newark, N.J.), The Boston Globe, and the Journal-Courier (New Haven, Conn.)

With news like this, will the layman pay \$630 a year for the translated version of Pravda?

"We've had a really good response, quite a few people have subscribed, mainly political scientists and economists," said Susan Lowry, a representative for Associated Publishers of St. Paul which will print Pravda. "It's a very good resource. (Teachers) will be using it in the classroom. We've gotten a good response from universities."

Associated Publishers Inc., which is co-owned by a father and son team, Charles and Christopher Cox, was created specifically for publishing the English-language Pravda.

Charles Fox, a young lawyer from California, originally came up with the idea of translating Pravda, according to Ms. Lowry. He had studied Russian and was surprised that translated texts of Pravda were not available for use as reference materials. Two years ago, he and his father, a retired publisher, decided to give translating Pravda a try. This past July, Associated Publishers started marketing their product and also sent out questionnaires. The response was very positive, Ms. Lowry said.

The first issue of the newspaper was to have been printed last week.

The Coxes conferred with legal experts about copyright laws and found there were no legal problems in translating the newspaper.

Ms. Lowry said the publishers plan to send out the newspapers in bulk at the end of every week. Thus, subscribers will receive seven issues of the paper at one time. The format and layout will look exactly like the original Russian-language Pravda.

The response from the Soviet Mission to the United Nations and reporters from Pravda has been subdued. Spokesmen for both have stated they are not involved in the publication in any way and Pravda's spokesman said that having seen only a few sample copies he cannot yet comment on the quality of

Proletarians of the World, Unite!
Communist Party of the Soviet Union
PRAVDA
Organ of the Central Committee of the CPSU
Established the 5th of May 1912 by V. I. LENIN
No. 238 (2487) Sunday, August 18, 1985 Price 8 Kopeks

Holiday Greetings Await!
The Party of the CPSU is preparing to meet the 23rd Congress of the Party. The Party is preparing to meet the 23rd Congress of the Party. The Party is preparing to meet the 23rd Congress of the Party.

In Defiance of Bad Weather
Attention to the Stockpiling of Fuels

From Here and There
The Revived Sign of Quality
Light in the tunnel
The customer is pleased
Confirms for your apartment

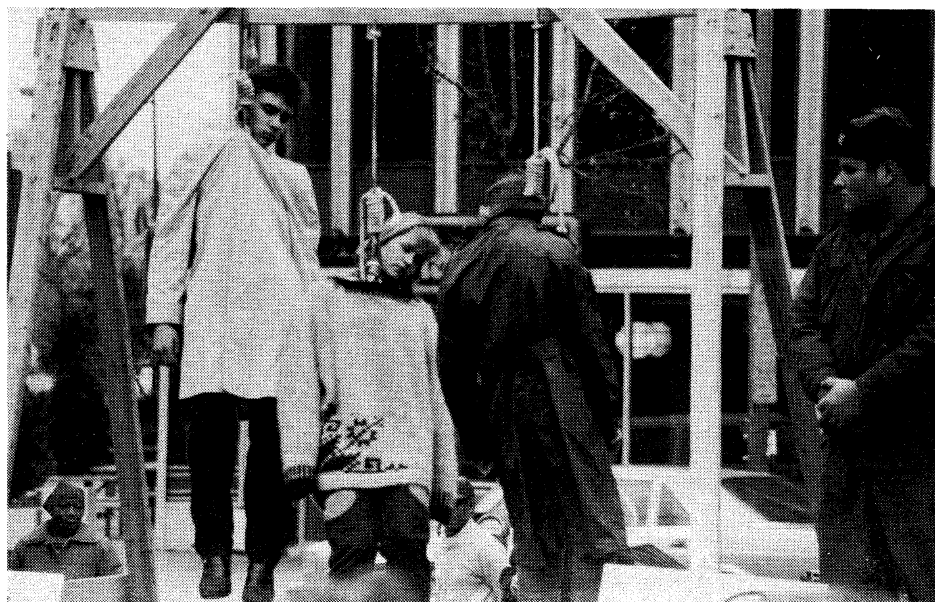
News From Abroad
"Land og Folk" Festival
Hunger Strike of Protest

The August sample issue of the English-language Pravda.

the translated newspaper. Robert Ehlers, executive editor of the Current Digest of the Soviet Digest of the Soviet Press, which translates and summarizes articles from 95 Soviet periodicals, said he did not foresee any

competition from the translated Pravda. "I don't really see it as direct competition," he said. Current Digest and Pravda are very different publications, he stressed. "They're trying to do (Continued on page 13)

Youths protest plight of Latvian prisoners



Three Washington-area Latvians, Raimonds Pavlovskis, 16, Tija Karklis, 21, and Viktors Felkers, 16, recently staged a mock hanging in Farragut Square in Washington to protest the plight of three Latvian political and

religious prisoners of conscience being held in Soviet camps. The symbolic hanging was attended by some 300 Latvian American youths, whose aim was to present a post-summit reminder of the reality of Soviet repression in Latvia and other Soviet-occupied countries.

Chicago schools to cover famine Ethnic discuss OSI/defamation issue

CHICAGO — Alice Jurica, director of the Bureau of Social Studies for Chicago Public Schools, recently met with representatives of the Illinois Ethnic Consultation to discuss plans for including the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 in Chicago's elementary and secondary school curriculum.

The Rev. Peter Galadza, president of the Ukrainian American Justice Committee, presented Ms. Jurica with various materials pertaining to the famine. Among them was a copy of the film "Harvest of Despair" and Miron Dolot's "Execution by Hunger."

After the one and a half hour-meeting, Ms. Jurica suggested that an all-day workshop sometime in the fall of 1986 would be an effective method to sensitize Chicago educators to the nature of the famine. The conference would include presentations by scholars in the morning and "hands-on" experience with educational materials in the afternoon.

September of 1986 has been set as a target date for the completion of educational modules on the famine. These materials would be differentiated and aimed at various grade levels.

Dr. Myron Kuropas, a long-time educator, has agreed to prepare the modules and present a tentative outline at the next meeting with Ms. Jurica on January 27.

Joe Frattaroli, of the Illinois State Board of Education, who was also present at the meeting, is hopeful that the famine can be included in the state curriculum as well.



Alice Jurica

Also present at the meeting were Connie Seals, president of the IEC; Edwin Cudecki, director of the Foreign Languages Bureau of the Chicago Public School Board; David Roth of the American Jewish Committee, who arranged the meeting; and Jonathan Shamis, staff coordinator of the IEC.

The Illinois Ethnic Consultation is a coalition of white ethnic, Hispanic, Asian and black community organizations dedicated to building bridges between ethnic groups and influencing the educational and political process.

CHICAGO — A multi-ethnic meeting of organizations working on the OSI/defamation of ethnics issue was held here on December 7-8. The purpose of the meeting, called by Americans for Due Process, was to exchange information on what each organization is doing and to attempt to coordinate some actions.

Represented at the meeting were virtually all organizations involved with the problems associated with the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI), which was created to prosecute alleged "war criminals." Care was taken to invite all organizations, and all but a few responded positively. Representing the Ukrainian community were the Ukrainian Civil Liberties Commission of Canada, the Ukrainian American Justice Committee of Chicago, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Americans Against Defamation of Ukrainians, and the Ukrainian National Association's Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee.

The two-day working meeting was divided into three sessions. In the first session, each organization outlined its work and plans for the future. The second session involved listing the types of work and projects with the communi-

ties, press, government and academic institutions that were required. The work of existing organizations was fit into the list with a lead organization appointed for coordinating purposes.

The last session on Sunday, dealt with the details of accomplishing the objectives outlined on the previous day. It was stressed throughout the conference that its purpose was informational and for coordination of activity. No effort to direct organizations or to form a supra-organization was made.

The conference was chaired by Eugene Iwanciw, who also presented the plans of the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee to the participants.

The conference organizer was Rasa Razgaitis of Americans for Due Process. Ukrainian participants included the Rev. Peter Galadza, John Gregorovich, Helena Kozak, Lubymyr Luciuk, Olya Dackiw, Roman Golash and Walt Tun.

The participants concluded that regular meetings of all these organizations are necessary to maintain coordination for better utilization of the scarce resources available to all. The next meeting is tentatively planned for early February.

Work on encyclopedia will go on

EDMONTON — Work on the Encyclopedia of Ukraine will continue despite the November 2 death of Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovyc, its editor-in-chief, according to representatives of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) at the University of Alberta.

Prof. Kubijovyc died in Paris at age 85. He was buried in Sarcelles, France, on November 8 after a divine liturgy in St. Volodymyr's Cathedral in Paris, offered by Bishop Michael Hrynchysyn and six priests.

As editor of the Ukrainian-language Entsyklopedia Ukrainoznavstva, Prof. Kubijovyc was instrumental in the creation of the English language encyclopedia.

According to representatives of the CIUS, the 10th and last volume of the Ukrainian-language encyclopedia is almost complete.

"This important undertaking will be

completed by an editorial board under the guidance of Dr. Arkady Zhukovskiy and Sophia Ianiw.

The huge project of the English-language Encyclopedia of Ukraine, possibly the late professor's greatest undertaking, will be coordinated by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, which has obligated itself to carry out this task and will continue to shoulder responsibility for it," reads a statement released by the institute.

An editorial board had been created three years ago when Prof. Kubijovyc's health had begun to deteriorate.

Work on the English-language encyclopedia will be coordinated by the institute's director Dr. Manoly R. Lupul. He will act as liaison between the Shevchenko Scientific Society center in Sarcelles and the institute's Toronto office. Editorial responsibilities will be under the leadership of the Toronto

(Continued on page 13)

Propose famine's inclusion in observance

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute have initiated a proposal to the Massachusetts governor's office asking that 7 million Ukrainians who perished during the man-made famine of 1932-33 be included in the Massachusetts Holocaust Observance to be held here in April.

"We've written a proposal stating why the Ukrainian famine should be included in the observance," said Gloria y'Edynak, information officer for the Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard. The proposal will be forwarded to Kitty Dukakis, the governor's wife, who is involved with the organization of the

event, and to the speaker of the house, George Keeverian.

The Ukrainian community in Boston has been supportive of the proposal, Ms. y'Edynak said, and will be writing letters of support to Mrs. Dukakis, asking Ukrainians be included in the service. Anyone wishing to write such a letter should address it to: Mrs. Kitty Dukakis, Executive Office, State House, Boston, Mass. 02133.

This will be the second such observance in Massachusetts, Ms. y'Edynak said. It was organized last year by the Jewish community to recall those who perished as a result of genocide.

Seminary fund tops \$1 million

STAMFORD, Conn. — The St. Basil College Seminary Endowment Fund has received two-thirds of its \$1.5 million goal in contributions, according to a statement released by the Bishop's Chancery. The fund was at \$1,000,560 as of November 15.

One of the largest contributors was St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church located in Yonkers, N.Y. (The amount raised by the parish was not released.)

At a luncheon for members of the Yonkers and national fund-raising committees held at the Innis Arden Golf Club in Greenwich, Conn., Bishop Losten thanked those present for their dedication, generosity and hard work. According to the statement, donations have been received for the fund every week and the bishop congratulated the Yonkers parish for this.

The parish committee is headed by Msgr. Peter Fedorchuk, honorary chairman, Sviatoslav Kocybala, chairman, and Walter Kozicky, vice-chairman.



Bishop Basil Losten with fund raisers for the St. Basil College Seminary Endowment Fund at a recent luncheon.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Obituaries

Stephanie Smook of Chicago

CHICAGO — Stephanie Smook nee Koptynsky died here on December 20, 1985.

She was the wife for 63 years of Roman I. Smook, attorney and lifelong Ukrainian community activist, and secretary of UNA Branch 425.

Also surviving are a daughter, Anita Luter, with her husband, Edward R. Luter; grandsons, Edward C. and Steven A.; and great grandchildren, Bryan and Laurie Luter.

Funeral services were held on December 23 with the Rev. Leonard Korczynsky of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral officiating. Burial was at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in the family plot, where a son, Roman W. Smook, was buried in 1970.

Anastasia Kizel, Detroit activist

DETROIT — Anastasia Kizel, past president of Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 23 in Detroit, died on November 8, 1985. She

was 85.

Mrs. Kizel was the wife of the late Peter, former secretary of UNA Branch 292 of Detroit.

The Kizels were founding members of St. Michael the Archangel Ukrainian Catholic Church in Dearborn, Mich. The mother of three, Mrs. Kizel is survived by her only daughter, Olga Swistak; son, Walter; six grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Maria Charney, 104, oldest UNA'er

DETROIT — Maria Charney (nee Kachmar), the oldest member of UNA Branch 292 in Detroit, died on November 19, 1985, at the age of 104.

Mrs. Charney was born in 1881 in the village of Konnybitsi, Ruthy county.

In 1890 she met and married Stephan Charney. In 1910 the Charneys and their young son, Gregory, emigrated to America. They lived in New York and Pennsylvania before moving to Detroit in 1916.

Active in the early Ukrainian community in Detroit, they were founding members of both St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian National Temple.

The Charney family were all members of the UNA. Mrs. Charney is survived by one daughter, four sons, and six grandchildren.

370 members enrolled in December

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Organizing Department of the Ukrainian National Association announced that in December the organization recruited 370 new members insured for \$1,764,000.

Myron Groch, secretary of Branch 461 in Welland, Ont., recruited the most members. He recruited 18 people insured for \$128,000. Kvitka Steciuk, secretary of Branch 25, enrolled 15 members, and Mary Lesawyer recruited 14 members for Branch 325.

Stephan Pryjmak, secretary of Branch 217 and Petro Tarnawsky, chairman of the Philadelphia District Committee and secretary of Branch 375, each recruited 12 new members.

Those who recruited 10 members each were: John Hewryk, chairman of the Auditing Committee, chairman of the Western Canada District Committee and secretary of Branch 445; and Walter Kwas, supreme advisor and Branch 88 president. The president of Branch 277, Wolodymyr Wasylenko, recruited eight new members, and Maria Harawus, secretary of Branch 127, signed up seven members.

Those who signed up six new members were: George Oryshkevych, of Branch 251, Marianna Sakalosh of Branch 269 (she is also the UNA's fraternal activities coordinator), Mychajlo Nych of Branch 397 and Eustachia Milanych of Branch 450.

The following branch secretaries recruited five new members: Taras Slywinsky of Branch 59, Leon Hardink of Branch 206, Semen Kravets of Branch 277, Yaroslava Zorych of Branch 432 and Alexander Kovalchuk of Branch 460.

Supreme Auditor Nestor Olesnycky sold one life insurance policy, but it was for \$100,000 of coverage.

The Philadelphia District, headed by Mr. Tarnawsky, continues to recruit the most new members, having enrolled 306 new members. In second place is the New York District, headed by Mykola Chomanchuk with 143 new members; in third place is the Chicago District, headed by Michael Olshansky, which has recruited 126 new members.

In fulfilling their quota (by 100 or more present), the Woonsocket district which is headed by Alex Chudolij, took first place. The leader in helping to meet this quota was Mr. Hardink, secretary of Branch 206. Other districts which should be recognized are Wilkes-Barre, headed by Wasyl Stefurny; Niagara, led by Dr. Bohdan Dolishny; and Rochester, headed by Walter Hawrylak.

Those districts which met their quotas by at least 75 percent were: Montreal, headed by Tekla Moroz; Passaic, headed by John Chomko; Philadelphia, headed by Mr. Tarnawsky; Syracuse-Utica, headed by John Chopko; and Troy, headed by Paul Shewchuk.

UNA executives...

(Continued from page 1)

The Ukrainian Weekly.

Mr. Sochan further reported that election of branch delegates should be held through March 3, that is, within 60 days of the announcement of the convention, in accordance with UNA By-Laws. Together with their January monthly statements and bills, branch secretaries will receive two copies of credentials for each delegate and each alternate, for as many delegates as the branch is entitled to, according to the number of its members in good standing as of December 31, 1985.

Following the mailing of monthly statements and bills for January, the Recording Department will publish in Svoboda the addresses of secretaries of the branches which have less than 75 good-standing members, in order to enable these branches to unite with other branches (not more than two branches can unite) to elect one common delegate and alternate. Such branches should each immediately notify the Recording Department of their agreement to unite, after which they will receive the necessary credentials for a delegate and alternate.

Two copies of the completed forms for each delegate and alternate must be sent by the branches to the Recording Department at the Home Office not later than 10 days following the elections meeting.

Supreme Secretary Sochan also reported on the purchase of System 36 IBM computers and on work already in progress in preparing the programming. Work on the preparation of such programs and the introduction of the new system in the Home Office is being done by computer expert Jaroslav Tomorug.

Mr. Sochan spoke also about the introduction of two new classes of single-premium insurance, and on progress in the revision of UNA certificates for all classes, based on the new 1980

Mortality Tables. At the same time, new insurance plans — including two term certificates and one annuity certificate — will be introduced based on these tables.

The report included statistics on membership changes for the first 11 months of 1985. In that period, secretaries enrolled 1,586 new members (in December over 300 new members are expected to be enrolled). Losses in the reported period were about the same as in the previous year. As of November 30, 1985, total UNA membership was 78,276 members, of which 53,694 were active members.

Membership status

Supreme Organizer Hawrysz noted that in the period of January through November 1985, 1,586 new members insured for a total of \$6,024,000 were enrolled into the UNA.

He reported on the special incentives and bonuses offered during the year in an effort to stimulate membership growth, including payment of special bonuses during January, February and March to those organizers who enrolled five or more members; the promotion of ADD policies (accident insurance) during the summer months of June, July and August; and the special bonuses paid in October, November and December on each life insurance or term insurance (of at least \$5,000) certificate sold.

Mr. Hawrysz also pointed out that through the efforts of the supreme secretary, two new single-premium certificates were announced by the UNA on December 1: a whole-life policy and the E-65 (endowment at age 65) policy.

He then went on to discuss the work of district committees throughout North America. The Niagara, Rochester, Woonsocket and Wilkes-Barre districts have fulfilled their respective

membership quotas by 100 percent or more; while the Philadelphia, Syracuse, Troy, Montreal and Passaic districts met their quotas by 75 percent, he said.

He also expressed commendation for women branch secretaries who are in the running for the title of best woman organizer: Kvitka Steciuk, Branch 25 — 22 members; Anna Haras, Branch 47 — 22 members; Christine Gerbeby, Branch 269 — 22 members; Alexandra Dolnytsky, Branch 434 — 22 members; Julia Guglik, Branch 259, 19 members.

Mr. Hawrysz also praised the organizing efforts of Supreme Advisor William Pastuszek, who enrolled 70 new members during the year.

He concluded his report by explaining that it is a tradition that each delegate to the UNA convention is expected to enroll 10 new members into the UNA during the convention year. Thus, Mr. Hawrysz said, the 4,000 mark in new members should be easily attained.

VPs' reports

Dr. Kuropas, the supreme vice-president, reported on his speaking engagements in Edmonton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg, during which he stressed the need for Ukrainians in the United States and Canada to work together. He spoke also about the UNA and its publications, especially The Ukrainian Weekly. Dr. Kuropas also visited the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and he informed the UNA executives about the institute's work and publications, which, he said, must be promoted in the United States.

Mrs. Paschen, the supreme vice-presidentess, spoke about her UNA involvement, which consisted mostly of contacts with UNA'ers in the Chicago District. She noted that the old UNA home in Chicago had been sold to the Ukrainian National Museum and thus the historic building remained a Ukrainian property.

President's remarks

The supreme president's was the final report, and Mr. Flis spoke about the UNA's varied fields of endeavor, including its participation in the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the plenary session of which he recently attended, and the UNA's efforts on behalf of Myroslav Medvid, the Ukrainian sailor who twice attempted to defect by jumping ship in the Mississippi River.

The supreme president reported on his visits to locales where the UNA is active, including, most recently, his trips to Detroit, where he met with the Convention Committee headed by Supreme Advisor Roman Tatarsky, and to Toronto, where he examined a building proposed to be the site of the UNA's Canadian bureau. Mr. Flis, reported that the building in question was too large, in need of too many repairs and would require a full-time administrator.

He also noted that he and other fraternalists had recently attended a White House reception where they met with President Ronald Reagan.

The seniors' housing project at Soyuzivka was also covered in the president's report. He said that construction is already under way and that several persons have expressed interest in residing in the 10-room building. There is also progress in the plans to build additional seniors' housing on land adjacent to the UNA resort.

Mr. Flis reported also that at Soyuzivka the Veselka pavilion is in need of repair, and that new workers' quarters are required. As a result, the executive committee approved a sum of \$300,000 for workers' accommodations.

In conclusion, Mr. Flis said that the UNA had secured a favorable ruling in its real estate tax dispute with the city of Jersey City.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

CeSUS: let's get serious

Now that Ukrainian students worldwide have agreed to revitalize the 60-year-old Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS), we hope that student leaders will keep their egos under their belts and concentrate on the business at hand: getting the ball rolling and establishing a working base for CeSUS.

Because many people are still unclear as to CeSUS's purpose at this time, we hope its elected body will work with established student organizations, for this is the only way to assure the world organization's effectiveness and survival.

In relation to the CeSUS conference itself, which was held in Toronto December 20-22, several criticisms need to be voiced. The most dominant aspect of this conference was that it was disorganized. And, partly because of the disorganization, and partly because of back-room politics, there was not enough interest in the conference as a whole. This took away from the many valuable lectures given by professors on the state of Ukrainian arts, education, politics and other fields, which could have provided conference participants, had they listened, with a greater depth of knowledge about their culture and where it stands on the world spectrum.

There was clearly too much politicking and too little listening. This is, sad, indeed, because for all of their criticisms of older generations, many young Ukrainians seem to be following in their elders' footsteps rather than paving their own way by working to be unified.

Perhaps the most honest participants in this conference were those students not from North America, but rather those from Australia, Brazil, France and Germany. They minced no words that they needed an organization such as CeSUS to help them organize themselves on a local level and provide them with a broad-based leadership. It is unfortunate, however, that they were pulled into the politics of student organizations from the United States and Canada which had many political axes to grind. They were, for the most part, shown a disjointed Ukrainian student community in North America.

And finally, although no one who participated in the Toronto conference was without fault, one organization's executive board, that of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK), should be criticized for its performance. SUSK was not represented as an organization with an appointed delegation because its executive did not take the conference seriously. Rather, those individual members who were interested in CeSUS were those who attended the conference. SUSK members said there was an arrogance on the part of the organization's executive, which felt that if CeSUS was revitalized, then SUSK would have to take over primary responsibility for its survival.

Such a shallow attitude is precisely what can lead to the disintegration of the Ukrainian student community as a whole.

The real meaning of this conference cannot be immediately ascertained. But those who participated in it generally walked away feeling that something — no matter how basic — had been achieved, and they hoped that a framework for unity among Ukrainian students worldwide had been struck.

SUSTA: conspiracy of silence

Ukrainian American students recently returned from December's CeSUS Congress in Toronto, and now's the time to start thinking about what's doing with Ukrainian student life here.

Some of the fatigued warriors who went to the CeSUS congress representing the United States should smell the coffee and realize that all is not well south of the 49th parallel. We think the time has come for Ukrainian student club presidents to assert themselves a little more than they have in the past and demand that the remnants of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) come clean and tell everybody just what they've been up to since 1981 — the year of the last SUSTA congress.

Why? Because it's unconscionable that Ukrainian student club presidents in the United States have not been provided with a full accounting of what the last elected SUSTA executive officers have done or plan to do with their defunct organization. The clubs should demand to know whether a SUSTA congress will be held before the end of the academic year. If the answer is no, then they should call upon the SUSTA people to do the most honorable thing and relinquish their titles in order to clear the way for someone else to mobilize the Ukrainian student movement. To demand anything less would amount to nothing less than a conspiracy of silence.

We think that Ukrainian American students have had to operate far too long without national representation. Ukrainian students need to have a national body in order to communicate with each other, they would be helping themselves by electing someone to speak on their behalf.

The interest shown in the newly established Ukrainian Student Outreach group clearly indicates that student leaders are eager to meet on a regular basis to talk about issues of common concern. It tells us that good things can come out of organizing an interstate network of Ukrainian student clubs. The Ukrainian Student Outreach group has proposed a series of ambitious projects and things are starting to happen for the first time in four years. Amid the growing pains felt by the USO group, seeds of opportunity have been sown — and they should not be left uncultivated.

We urge Ukrainian American student leaders not to give up on finding innovative ways to breathe new life into the Ukrainian American student movement. Let's continue to get this movement back on the road to recovery.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Staying in touch with intimacy

One of the exquisite benefits of the holiday season just past was the intimacy it rekindled among family members throughout our community.

Somehow, in spite of the hustle and bustle of gift-buying, baking, cooking, cleaning and rushing to parties, we found time to be with the most important human beings in our lives, the members of our family. Some of us traveled for hours, even days, just to spend a few uninterrupted hours with those who love us and whom we love in return.

How marvelous it was. We hugged, kissed, laughed, thanked God for our blessings, ate, drank, sang, and wondered, often aloud, why we didn't come together more often, why we sometimes treated each other as strangers. As we parted to go our separate ways, we promised to remain close in 1986, to stay, as they say, "in touch."

Families are life-giving. No matter how bad things get, our family is always there to pick us up, bind our wounds, and point us in the right direction.

Most of us want to stay in touch with our family but in today's fast-paced Ukrainian American world, it's not always easy. We all have obligations — professional, communal, social — which too often take precedence over maintaining family ties. Given the rapid increase of husband and wife breadwinners among younger, upwardly mobile Ukrainian American couples, we often don't have time for our spouses, let alone our extended families.

There is a danger in all of this, both personal and communal.

The personal danger is that the less time we spend communicating with our spouses, the greater the risk of separation.

The communal danger is that as younger Ukrainian families break up, the very foundation of our communal life in North America is threatened. Make no mistake about it. Ukrainian marriages in North America are just as vulnerable as those of other groups and the reason is simple: the more acculturated our community becomes to American society, the more susceptible we become to American trends and pressures.

And the trends are scary. One out of two American marriages end in divorce. The average duration of a marriage in the United States is 9.4 years. The extended family (mom, dad, children, grandparents) is rare, while the nuclear family (mom, dad, children) is less and less common.

Part of the problem can be traced to the feminist crazies of the 1960s and 1970s, who deprecated men, marriage, family and femininity while glorifying lesbianism and abortion, and the emergence of the "Peter Pan phenomenon" among men, the narcissistic tendency to exploit women sexually and emotionally while avoiding all long-term personal commitments.

Fortunately, the tide is turning. "Fifteen years ago when books on open marriage came out, it sounded good," observes Atlanta psychiatrist Markham Berry. "Today, they would be laughed off the shelves." The sexual revolution, Time magazine informed us in 1984, is

over. "The buzz words these days are 'commitment,' 'intimacy' and 'working at relationships.'" Says Jerry Rubin, 60s-radical-turned-80s-yuppie, "In the 60s, it was 'Let's blow it up and see if it was really there.' In the 70s, it was 'Let's get introspective.' In the 80s, it's 'Let's make it work.'"

The most encouraging trend of the 1980s is that the "me generation" is being transformed into the "we generation."

Nowhere is this trend towards greater intimacy more evident than in the way we perceive marriage. Recent studies have indicated that most marriages in North America do endure (over 150,000 U.S. couples celebrate golden anniversaries each year) and among these the majority are rated as "happy" or "very happy."

What are the secrets of an enduring marriage? According to Psychology Today, which in June 1985 published a survey conducted among 351 couples married 15 years or longer, "the most frequently named reason was having a generally positive attitude towards one's spouse: viewing one's partner as one's best friend and liking him or her 'as a person.'" The next two most frequent responses for both men and women were "marriage is a long-term commitment" and "marriage is sacred."

Not every marriage that lasts, of course, is close. As we all know, security and predictability in marriage often replace love, and being taken for granted becomes a substitute for intimacy. But there is hope here, too. Studies have shown that even the dullest marriages can sparkle again once life-giving communication patterns are established.

If you're encouraged by all of this; if you want to get and stay in touch with your spouse; if you crave better communication and more intimacy in your marriage; if you love your spouse enough to give him or her the greatest gift of all, your time, I have a suggestion that could change your life. Join my wife, Lesia, and me on an All-Ukrainian Marriage Encounter weekend scheduled for March 14, 15 and 16. It's the first M.E. weekend exclusively for Ukrainians in the Midwest, and it's for couples with good marriages who want to have "great" marriages.

The weekend will last 44 hours and will be presented in the English language by three "team" couples and a priest. The emphasis will be on enhancing communication, not on mutual fault-finding, criticism or attempts to change one's spouse. There will be no sensitivity training sessions, religious sermons, open sharings or meetings with marital "experts." All exchanges between husband and wife will be in the privacy of their room following presentations by team couples who reflect on their own personal real life (and common) experiences.

Lesia and I believe that as long as our community is committed to strong and intimate marriages which keep Ukrainian spouses "in touch" with each other, our future as a people is assured. If you agree and are interested in more information, contact us at 107 Ithamwood Drive, DeKalb, Ill. 60115.

War criminals of World War II: the Soviet perspective

by David Marples

The Canadian Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals, investigating the activities of suspected war criminals now residing in Canada, has decided to send representatives to the Soviet Union to gather evidence.¹ The one-man commission, led by Judge Jules Deschenes of the Quebec Superior Court, has laid down certain conditions that must be met by the Soviet witnesses,² but essentially it has resolved that the USSR has a key role to play in the judicial process.

The controversy surrounding the war criminals issue has divided Canadian ethnic communities into two groupings. On the one hand, there are organizations understandably anxious to bring to justice those who perpetrated atrocities against Jews during World War II. Some prominent Jewish citizens, such as Toronto lawyer Edward Greenspan, maintain that Canadian laws are simply inadequate for dealing with war criminals, the Deschenes Commission notwithstanding, and have advocated that Canadian Jews should themselves collect evidence on alleged war criminals.³

On the other hand, groups from Ukraine and the Baltic countries are concerned that they may become victimized by a carefully orchestrated Soviet campaign aimed at entire communities. In July, over 1,000 Canadians of Ukrainian and Baltic extraction protested the use of Soviet evidence at a rally on Ottawa's Parliament Hill.⁴ In the Ukrainians' case, the Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC) had carried out an extensive campaign to dissuade Judge Deschenes from either visiting the USSR personally or sending representatives there to gather evidence.

Cases not easily categorized

It should be stressed from the outset that cases involving members of the Ukrainian community are not easily categorized, and the situation is further complicated because of disputes over the role of the Soviet Union in the annexation of Western Ukraine. For 40 years, Soviet writers have devoted themselves to denouncing those nationalists who opposed the Soviet annexation of their territories in 1944-1945. References to "crimes" of "Ukrainian-German nationalists" are common in such works (the latter phrase was coined by Nikita Khrushchev, then first party secretary in Ukraine in 1943).

Some events of the war years are uncontroversial, being verified by both sides. Soviet Gen. Vatutin's assassination by Ukrainian insurgents in 1944 in Western Ukraine is a case in point. But these refer to the conflict between the Ukrainian insurgents and the Soviet police forces after the German Army had left Ukraine. The more recent campaign, directed primarily against former Soviet citizens in both Canada and the United States, was accelerated in the 1970s by the Soviet authorities. It has attempted to forge a clear link between anti-Soviet insurgency and anti-Semitic nationalism, during which Ukrainian nationalists allegedly assisted the German occupants on a wide scale.

It is not the intention of this paper to discuss evidence against the alleged war criminals. What is of concern is the purpose and manner by which the Soviet authorities have brought their concerns to the attention of the West.

According to the Ukrainian Canadian Students Union, the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa has begun to distribute a leaflet titled "War Criminals Residing in Canada," which is also available upon request at the Embassy. Similarly, a leaflet was circulated in Winnipeg in the summer of 1984 titled "Winnipeg's Nazi Suspects -- Do Nazi War Criminals Live on Your Street?"⁵

These two examples are illustrative of the campaign, which first became clearly evident in the pages of *Visti z Ukrainy* and the English-language *News From Ukraine* newspapers in the late 1970s, and had led to the publication of numerous highly emotive articles, speeches and broadcasts directed at Western audiences.

Attacks against entire group

Articles in Soviet newspapers and journals have quite clearly been directed against Ukrainians as a "group" rather than individual persons. The American scholar Roman Szporluk, noting the general tendency of works on World War II to make references to Ukrainians in such a manner, commented that:

"True, there were Ukrainians who served the Nazis,

including those who were employed in various police forces, but they did so as individuals, not as members of a 'Ukrainian police' under a 'Ukrainian administration.' To refer to them as 'the Ukrainians,' as many works on World War II have done, is even less correct than to describe the police of the collaborationist French regime as 'the French'... No Vichy or 'Quisling' Ukrainian government existed on the Nazi side, and incomparably more Ukrainians opposed the Germans, whether in the Ukrainian underground or the Soviet army, than worked for them."⁶

This important distinction is not recognized in Soviet works, but several Western journalists have accepted the Soviet line.⁷

Since this campaign is but one of several themes that the Soviets have advanced in recent years in the West, one might ask why it has attained such prominence,

leniency while mere suspects are pursued doggedly by every means at the Soviets' disposal.

The second example concerns the Soviet attitude toward Jews. It is unusual to find references to the extermination of European Jewry in Soviet works, and visitors to the nameless grave at Babyn Yar are reportedly persecuted by the authorities.⁸ Only during the current outpouring of articles on "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism" has anti-Semitism received much publicity.

Soviet propagandists are scornful of the joint efforts that have been made by Jewish and Ukrainian Canadian organizations to discuss some of the difficult issues of recent history. A pamphlet titled "Ukrainian-Jewish Relations: Two Solitudes," authored jointly by two professors at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ont., provides a good example. One of the

Articles in Soviet newspapers and journals have quite clearly been directed against Ukrainians as a "group" rather than individual persons.

given that others have failed more or less ignominiously. Compare for example, the old wartime canard that the USSR was abandoned by the Western allies in 1939 in the hope that the two totalitarian states would destroy each other in a long and bitter war, or, more recently, the attacks on the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative that somehow managed to omit any reference to space research in the USSR.

The most obvious answer is that "war criminals" remain a significant issue outside the Soviet Union, particularly following the alleged discovery of Joseph Mengele's remains in Brazil and the controversy surrounding President Reagan's visit to the Bitburg Cemetery earlier this year. Although Western politicians and writers express concern when the Soviets bring to their attention the existence of war criminals in their midst, they rarely discuss possible Soviet motives or the policies that the USSR followed in its own campaign of anti-Semitism in the late 1940s, one that might have become exceedingly dangerous to Soviet Jews but for Stalin's death in 1953.

Concerning the ambivalent attitude of the Soviet authorities toward war criminals, two examples may suffice. The first concerns one of the most notorious

authors, Peter Potichnyj was described in the Soviet journal *Vsesvit* as a "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalist" while the other, Howard Aster, was termed a "Zionist."

The theme of the book was interpreted as follows: "Throughout the book is propagated the groundless version that in the period of the Civil War in Ukraine the nationalist counter-revolutionaries occupying this territory secured for the Jews 'an unprecedented national and individual autonomy'; that the 'Ukrainian [read bourgeois nationalist — author] government was trying to eliminate pogroms' and that it resolved the Jewish question in an exemplary manner."¹⁰

As far as this writer is concerned, there can be no question of a "reconciliation" or an understanding between Ukrainian and Jewish groups in the West.

The Soviets have made very clear distinctions between the "Zionists" and Jews in general, often using Soviet Jewish writers to make their denunciations of Zionism. They maintain that there were and still are the closest of links between the Ukrainian nationalist groups now in emigration and Zionists.¹¹ In 1983, the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee was

... one of the key aims of Soviet propaganda today is to keep divided those groups in the West that might make common cause against the Soviet interpretation of events. The problem ... is that Soviet motives have thus far not been adequately discussed and questioned in the United States and Canada.

war criminals of this century, one Erich Koch, the former Gauleiter of East Prussia who became head of the Reichskommissariat Ukraine during the war, i.e., he had in practice more power over the German-occupied territories in the East than almost any official other than Hitler and Himmler. A self-confessed "mad dog" and racist, Koch carried out a reign of terror against the "subhuman Slavs" under his administration. In short, Koch is a war criminal according to any definition of the term.

Soviet double standard

Yet, while Koch is not at large, he is hardly a captive either. He is living under what can only be called benevolent house arrest in Poland, i.e., under the surveillance of those same Soviet authorities who are purportedly anxious to bring war criminals to justice. He was sentenced to death in the early 1960s by a Polish court, but the sentence was never carried out. It is known that he receives medicines and parcels from the West, and leads a comfortable existence.⁸

The question is why? He is hardly of great service to the Soviets having no new information to impart. Perhaps Koch was useful to the USSR after his arrest, but this would indicate that the Soviets are applying double standards in their attitude toward war criminals. A convicted war criminal is being allowed

formed with the task of exposing the "political practice" of Zionism.

In April 1985, a four-man Canadian visit to the USSR, which consisted of three members of Parlia-

(Continued on page 12)

1. Reuters, November 18, 1985.
2. The six conditions as quoted in the RFE/RL Special of November 20, 1985, are as follows:
 - a) full confidentiality to protect the reputations of those discussed;
 - b) use of independent interpreters;
 - c) access to original documents;
 - d) access to previous statements of witnesses;
 - e) freedom to examine witnesses according to Canadian rules of evidence;
 - f) permission to videotape the proceedings.
3. AP, April 30, 1985.
4. RFE/RL Special, July 22, 1985.
5. The Ukrainian Weekly, September 15, 1985.
6. Roman Szporluk, "Ukraine: A Brief History," Detroit, 1982, p. 95.
7. See for example, the article by Dimitri Simes in *Christian Science Monitor*, May 8, 1985; and UPI, August 12, 1985.
8. *Diyaloh* (Toronto), No. 10, 1984, pp. 44-50.
9. See the comments by Petro Grigorenko in *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 10, 1985.
10. *Vsesvit*, August 1985, p. 16.
11. *Ibid.*, p. 15.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Prof. seeks info for Lemko book

Dear Editor:

I have been collecting materials concerning the Lemko people of the north slope of the Carpathian mountains of what is now southeast Poland for over 10 years now, with a view towards writing a book in English titled "The Lemko Mountaineers in the 20th Century: A Study in the Development of Political and National Consciousness."

I have collected a large amount of information in Ukrainian, Polish, Russian, Slovak, German and English about the Lemkos. However, before I start writing I would like to request that if you or any of your readers have any information in any language and in any form (whether tape-recorded reminiscences, printed or hand-written papers, or oral information) about the Lemko land and the Lemko people to please contact me. I hope to publish the proposed book in 1987, the 40th anniversary of the deportation of the Lemkos from their region.

Any help you or your readers might wish to supply would be gratefully received. You may reach me at: 401 Seabury Hall, Political Science Department, Southern Connecticut State University, 501 Crescent St., New Haven, Conn. 06515; (203) 397-4476/4189.

Prof. Paul J. Best
New Haven, Conn.

Criticizes review of "Colonel Redl"

Dear Editor:

In the December 8, 1985, issue of the Ukrainian Weekly I found a review of the film "Colonel Redl." I have seen the film and am really amazed at the misrepresentation by the reviewer of what actually was presented in the film. The reviewer states, "When it was discovered that Redl has sold military secrets to the Russians, the regime instructs him to commit suicide rather than stand trial for treason." I must conclude that the reviewer who has seen the film cannot understand German.

The story of the film is quite different. Col. Redl was asked by the Archduke to find an exemplary case of treason among high officers of the Austrian Army which would serve as an example of government punishing traitors. He came with a number of good cases but all were dismissed by the archduke because, as the archduke explained, the suspects' ethnic origin (remember, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was a multi-national conglomerate) could not be German, Polish, Hungarian, Czech or Jewish. When Col. Redl finds again treason committed by certain individuals and his best friend, a Hungarian aristocrat, is involved, the case is dismissed by the archduke. The dismissal is made easier by the fact that some traitors committed suicide. The archduke reminds Redl that he must do a better job. The accusation and condemnation of the accused spy must not cause any political difficulties for the Austro-Hungarian government. The intrigue becomes quite complicated and eventually Col. Redl becomes the scapegoat which the archduke is searching for. He is of obscure Ukrainian descent, of peasant origin and not very

well liked by his peers. The film presents a rather impressive picture of the corruption and hypocrisy that dominated the final years of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The irony of the case is emphasized by the closing scene of the movie of the archduke being assassinated in Sarajevo. Col. Redl is not presented, in this movie, as an archtraitor but as a victim of intrigue and corruption of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The duplicity and hypocrisy of the rulers of the dying Austro-Hungarian Empire were clearly demonstrated by their policy toward Ukrainians at the end of 1918. While negotiating and promising Ukrainian political leaders to transfer legally the ruling power in Western Ukraine (Galicia) to Ukrainians, the rulers of the Austro-Hungarian Empire decided to favor Polish rule. Anticipating this decision, Ukrainians seized power by military means on November 1, 1918.

Alexander Woroniak
professor and chairman
Department of Economics and Business
The Catholic University of America
Washington

Urges support for stamps

Dear Editor:

Thank you for the informative article "Efforts continue for Shevchenko postal stamp" which appeared in the December 15, 1985, issue of the Ukrainian Weekly. From the article, one quickly gets the strong impression that both the proposed Shevchenko and Christian Millennium stamps will need a lot of our visible support to counter the current U.S. Postal Service criteria used in determining the eligibility of subjects for commemoration on stamps.

I would like to provide your readers with the address of the committee so they may write them and show our support for both of these stamp proposals. The address is: Mr. Belmont Fairies, Chairman, Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee — Room 5800, U.S. Postal Service Headquarters, 475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Washington, D.C. 20260-6352; (202) 268-2000.

I would also suggest that your readers write to their senators and representatives, urging them to support both of these stamp proposals and asking them to inform the Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee of their support for these stamps.

Ihor Slabicky
Newport, R.I.

Disappointed with Medvid's handling

Dear Editor:

A high degree of fidelity of detail pertaining to the events connected with Myroslav Medvid's case and a deep sensitivity and sympathy toward that unfortunate freedom-seeking Ukrainian from the Soviet ship emanate from the wonderful article authored by U.S. Congressman Fred J. Eckert and printed in The Ukrainian Weekly on December 1.

We are sure that not only the American Ukrainian community but also Americans with a sense of justice and

righteousness, who have had the opportunity to read Congressman Eckert's article, are very grateful to him for a comprehensive, thought-provoking and compassionate description of the tragic ending of the desperate asylum-seeker's attempt to reach freedom.

For, it is a sad day in "the land of the free and the home of the brave" when an escapee from the clutches of the "evil empire" — to what he hopes is the haven of liberty — is cruelly rejected and thrown back to the KGB wolves by the underhanded shenanigans of our notoriously pro-Soviet State Department.

A.J. Novak
Chicago

Expresses respect for Ukrainians

Dear Editor:

Having known nothing of Ukraine or its people I have had quite an education in a short time.

I attended public schools in South Florida and never in high school world history was Ukraine separated from Russia. A find job of Russifying Ukraine was done. It had no national flag (the blue and gold) and Kiev was just another Russian city — not Ukraine's capital. The college history department followed suit.

After rearing two sons and playing housewife I found myself, as a battered, terrorized wife, espousing causes to keep my sanity. One of which was the Fedorenko matter. After a great deal of research I determined that this matter was unjust, but the only thing I, as a private citizen, could do was to write public officials and eventually to Feodor Fedorenko himself.

Through him I met some very fine Ukrainian people. When I read of the famine in 1932-33 which was orchestrated by Stalin I was stunned. I have read two books on the subject and can only say "these wonderful, stubborn people chose to die rather than take on the yoke of tyranny." I wonder if my British ancestors would have had the same courage?

I am learning of your heritage, religion and language, and I have learned to respect a people who love this country and their own — a people whom I honor and respect for their goodness and honesty.

As a native-born American I believe all people must speak out for freedom. The human spirit will not be annihilated as long as these exist.

The words of a fellow poet, Vasyl Stus, strike to my heart and soul. We must further his fight for freedom. We must not dishonor one who died seeking freedom.

I thank my Ukrainian friends for accepting me — especially my adopted Ukrainian uncle — and for teaching an

American what freedom truly is.

Patricia Scott Oelkers
Coral Gables, Fla.

Urges Ukrainians to look ahead

Dear Editor:

In responses to your December 1 issue articles on "Rocky IV" ar. "Penny-wise and pound-foolish!"

I agree completely with Myron Kuropas about "Rocky IV," and it's refreshing to see someone in the Ukrainian community say those things.

That's why I'm writing now. I grew up in the Ukrainian community, and do not regret not being there now. "Penny-wise and pound-foolish" misses the point. It's not money that causes us young professionals to ignore the jobs held by the Ukrainian community. I'm not the mercenary. The same blood that flowed in the veins of my father, that fought Poles, Communists, Nazis, etc. flows in my veins.

What is vastly different is that when my father fought he fought for the future. I, as a naval officer flying F-14s off the Nimitz, fight, or rather learn to fight, for the future. The Ukrainian community today or, at least five to 10 years ago, lives in the past. I get so tired of "great famine" articles, or parties thrown in "remembrance of." I get tired of people writing and complaining about the American flag being present at Ukrainian ceremonies.

The fighting, tenacious spirit of our forefathers must be reborn within the community before you'll find tomorrow's leaders leading today. Are we trying to preserve yesterday, or build tomorrow?

You want to change it? Don't look for more money, look for more power. Not in preserving the traditions and rituals and memories of Ukraine, but in preserving the spirit and attitude of the Ukrainian freedom fighters.

I pray that God intervene. That he ignite our community, and that we realize that the main reason He allowed us to get out of the Ukrainian SSR, was to allow us the time to prepare to return there, as "more than conquerors." To think of doing less is a sin against those who died to give us our freedom.

A.P. Swystun
Virginia Beach, Va.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed and double-spaced. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given, the letters submitted must be originals, (not photocopies), and they must be signed. Anonymous letters are not accepted. Please keep letters concise and to the point.

Radio Moscow announces Millennium

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — An official announcement of the 1988 millennium of Christianity on territory that is now part of the USSR was recently made by Radio Moscow, which referred to it as the "1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Russia."

Dr. James E. Mace of Harvard University's Ukrainian Research Institute told New England Church Life, a monthly publication, that historically Christianity first came to Kievan Rus' in

988. This area is now the Ukrainian SSR.

Soviet-propagandists are trying to keep Ukrainian nationalism suppressed in the millennium observance by making the event a purely Russian one, said Dr. Mace. The event is too important to be ignored by the Kremlin, so its propaganda apparatus is attempting to use the millennium to strengthen the unity of the Soviet Union on the basis of Russian historical and cultural identity, he explained.

Commentary: clarification of terms Russia, Soviet Union, Ukraine

by Orysia Tracz

Commentary aired on CKJS program "Focal Point" in Winnipeg.

To the best of my knowledge, this is the end of the 20th century. Science and the humanities have advanced greatly. Things in the world are constantly changing. For example, new nations are springing up all over, declaring their independence from former colonial rulers. No matter how tiny such a country is by geographic or demographic standards, as soon as it declares its independence, the rest of the world is quick to note — and use — its new name. The media fall all over themselves in announcing this event.

Then why, after almost 70 years, is it still so difficult, if not downright impossible, for most of the media to know the difference between a few very simple terms related to Eastern Europe, terms such as USSR, or Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or the Soviet Union, and Russia, and Ukraine?

Obviously, these terms are not synonymous. On paper, the USSR is a union of 15 supposedly independent states, each totally distinct in national origin and everything else that makes a nationality separate from all others. This is 15 different nations, not provinces or states of one nation. Soviet is the adjective to be applied in referring to matters of the whole Soviet Union. In general, the USSR covers the territory of the Russian tsarist empire, which also ruled over many nations. The adjective Russian applies to Russia, or the Russian Federated Soviet Socialist Republic, the largest of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union. It is not the whole Soviet Union. Russia happens to be the dominant one, but supposedly, it is one of 15 equals.

On paper, each republic has its own government, its own language, all its rights, including the right of secession, and is willingly a member of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. History proves otherwise.

In fact, the Soviet Union has taken over and strengthened the Russian domination of the previous Russian tsarist empire. Russian culture, language, history — everything Russian — is dominant, at the expense of the national identity of every other nationality. Languages other than Russian are disappearing, as a matter of policy. History is rewritten, even to the extent that a nation must glorify those who defeated it.

An example of this absurdity is in the city of Poltava, Ukraine. There stands a monument to Tsar Peter the Great, who defeated the great Ukrainian Hetman Ivan Mazepa, who fought for Ukrainian independence from Russia. In Soviet Ukrainian history books, Mazepa is identified as a traitor to his country. Similar rewritten histories exist in the other non-Russian republics.

So, in fact of dominance, the Soviet Union is Russian. The government has been creating a new "Soviet" individual. For Soviet, read Russian, because without being Russian in language and outlook, you can't get ahead. But the people are not all Russian.

In the western media, "Russian" and "Soviet" are used interchangeably, for convenience, or, as they say, it has become the "accepted" terminology. Pure laziness on their part, I think, because I would hate to think that it's malice. But, what am I to think? If there is a great archeological find on Ukrainian territory, it is broadcast as a "Russian" find. But find something negative, and it's automatically labelled as being Ukrainian, or Lithuanian, or Georgian. This is selective objectivity by the media.

For people who have been plundered of almost everything — freedom, history, language and now even national identity — Western media and institutions should at least leave them their good name.

The Irish were unwilling subjects of the British Empire for centuries. But you certainly would not call an Irishman "English." By the same token, do not call a Ukrainian "Russian."

Boston TV program focuses on Ukrainian Christmas

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — On December 23, Boston viewers saw a sympathetic portrait of Ukrainians celebrating Sviat Vechir (Christmas Eve) and voicing concern at not being included in Massachusetts' Memorial Holocaust Observance. The entire segment, which was six minutes long, was the first presentation on "Chronicle," ABC's prime time program devoted to in-depth Boston news.

Ukrainian Christmas was presented in the "World of Differences" series, within "Chronicle," which explores different racial, religious and ethnic groups in Boston. "World of Differences" is, in part, sponsored by B'nai B'rith.

The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute had received a call from ABC on December 10. By December 17 all filming was completed. The six-minute segment was edited from approximately eight hours of filming, plus excerpts from "Harvest of

Despair."

"Chronicle" opens with the voice of an eastern Ukrainian woman, Larissa Dajak, who states that she and her family could not practice their religion or traditions in Ukraine. The film briefly shows a family at the table crossing themselves. Then, the commentator, Mary Richardson, who is seated at the "Chronicle" desk, explains the evening's program. The piece switches to St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The camera focuses on an icon of "Our Lady of Pochaiv" for a relatively long time, as if to say, this is the meaning of Ukrainian Christmas. The choir sings "Shchedryk" (Carol of the Bells), which is the musical voice-over for the Christmas segment.

Then the film turns to the home of Tamara Nary, where she, Mrs. Dajak and her daughter, Lesia, are preparing the meal. Mrs. Dajak shows

(Continued on page 13)

Dolot memoirs reviewed worldwide

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Several generally favorable reviews of Miron Dolot's "Execution by Hunger: The Hidden Holocaust" appeared in a variety of publications in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand last year.

The earliest of these appeared on June 16 in the Los Angeles Times. Times Book Editor Jack Miles discussed the horrifying details and style of Mr. Dolot's account of the Soviet-engineered 1932-33 famine in Ukraine, which claimed some 7 million lives.

Mr. Miles described the book as a "deeply personal" account of the artificially induced famine's effect on the author's village, which he witnessed as a boy of 15.

He defined the author's writing as "steady, unadorned prose," which "lets the awful events speak for themselves."

"Dolot's story has a natural and compelling structure," Mr. Miles wrote in his lengthy review. "It opens in the prosperous, still largely undisturbed agrarian culture of the village, proceeds quickly through the fear and violence of the collectivization, climaxes with the horror of the famine, and ends with a rapid denouement; his life after May 1933; his ultimate escape to the West."

While the Times review was generally a favorable one, a reviewer in The Press of Christchurch, New Zealand, questioned the accuracy of some of the details in the book because of the length of time that had passed before the book was completed in 1983.

"While not questioning the essential truth of the account," John Goodliffe wrote in his July 9 review, "I remain sceptical about the precision of every single detail, particularly of conversations which accurately convey what was said at specific times. 1928 is a long time ago and memory can play tricks of which the memoirist himself may be unaware."

A brief review of "Execution by Hunger" appeared on August 30 in the "Let's Go" section of the Milwaukee Sentinel. In his article, Frank Perez gave emphasis to the human tragedy of the famine that is so vividly portrayed in the book, though he wasn't particularly impressed with the author's writing.

"Dolot is not a word craftsman," he wrote. "There are no hidden meanings in his book, no motifs and no deep philosophical statements."

"It is history told by a primary source, and it is very graphic."

A full-page review with several photographs from the Great Famine was published in the Boston Sunday Globe on September 15. Reviewer Charles E. Claffey discussed the contents of the book and interviewed Dr. James E. Mace of Harvard University's Ukrainian Research Institute.

Mr. Claffey seemed convinced that the details of the book were indeed genuine, and he quoted extensively from the book.

Ewa Thompson reviewed "Execution by Hunger" in the Houston Chronicle on September 29, comparing Mr. Dolot's real-life story to any horror story by contemporary American writer Stephen King.

Ms. Thompson, who calls Mr. Dolot a "master of the 20th century horrors," was similarly convinced of

the veracity of the events in the book.

A very sympathetic critique of the book appeared in the Russian-language Russkoi Mysli newspaper in September. The writer, K. Bailey, called Stalin's policies of collectivization and deliberate starvation of the Ukrainian population "draconian" tactics used to crush Ukrainian nationalism and the Ukrainian peasantry.

The Daily Telegraph of Sydney, Australia, carried a review of "Execution by Hunger" in its November 9 issue. In his brief review, Gordon Dodd moves from the current African famine back to the Ukrainian Famine by emphasizing the great differences in their causes. As described in the book, he says the cause of the famine can be traced to "the whim of one man," Soviet ruler Joseph Stalin.

Mr. Dodd's critique is a favorable one, though he does complain about the price of the book. "Dolot's painful recollections will no doubt strike a chilling chord with many new Australians," he wrote. "A pity that this book is exorbitantly priced and it is to be hoped that it may sometime appear in a paperback version." The book costs some \$32.90 in Australian currency.

A lengthy and informative review of Mr. Dolot's book was published in the Winnipeg Free Press on November 23. Paul Pihichyn wrote: "In his book, 'Execution by Hunger,' Mr. Dolot tells the story of day-to-day confrontation with death and despair, of his helplessness as friends and family were arrested, abused and tortured."

"Simply put, Stalin attempted to exterminate a people, not by slaughter on the battlefield, not by well-recorded murder in gas ovens, but by taking away their food."

Mr. Pihichyn also mentions a section of the book describing how the authorities fed their horses and oxen with grain that had been seized from villagers. These animals were needed to work in the fields, to haul away the harvested grain, and to pull the carts that made their way through the village daily to pick up corpses.

In another review, this time in the Alberta Report on November 25, a weekly news magazine, writer Jars Balan wrote that Mr. Dolot's book "should settle the question permanently" for "those who insist on denying one of the most cold-blooded acts of mass treachery committed in this century."

The reviewer referred specifically to the "one anonymous apologist for Soviet history and graffiti artist," who "crudely scrawled in red spray paint on the base of the (famine) memorial" in Edmonton, the message "Lies Lies Lies."

Another critique of "Execution by Hunger" appeared on November 25, this one in The Christian Science Monitor. Reviewer Joseph Harrison compared Stalin to Hitler in his article, though he noted many fail to do so. Mr. Harrison wrote: "Hitler's millionfold murders are well-known," while "Stalin's equally large sowing of death among Ukrainian peasants and others received far less publicity."

The author praises Mr. Dolot's book as a necessary record of another 20th century genocide: "such records must be brought to mankind's attention so long as any possibility of their repetition remains."

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For information contact the UNA main office:

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Chornomortsi win first "Khmel-Bowl" over Khmelnychenky

CLIFTON, N.J. — The first annual "Khmel-Bowl," a flag-football game between rival Plast fraternities, was held on a local sports field during the Thanksgiving Day weekend, on Saturday, November 30. Despite cold and rainy weather, athletes and spectators alike arrived at the muddy field.

The Chornomortsi were represented by six members from the junior fraternity and four members of the senior fraternity, while the Khmelnychenky team was composed of 25 members of the junior fraternity.

But, as was proved during the game, it is quality, not quantity that counts. The elder, experienced squad of Chornomortsi won the game handily by a score of 18-6.

Both teams were dominated by their defensive units. Although the game was played according to flag-football rules, a number of illegal tackles set the pace for the game.

After the game, both teams and their loyal fans drove to the nearby Ukrainian Center in Passaic where post-game festivities were held during a buffet-style lunch arranged by the Khmelnychenky.

The "Khmel-Bowl" trophy was presented to the winning team, and the great plays and MVPs of the game were announced. The Chornomortsi MVPs were Roman "Animal" Stelmach and Andrew Kozak; Roman Swyntuch was the Khmel MVP.

The Khmelnychenky fraternity has announced that it plans to host the "Khmel-Bowl" every Thanksgiving weekend, hoping to attract more Plast teams and fans.

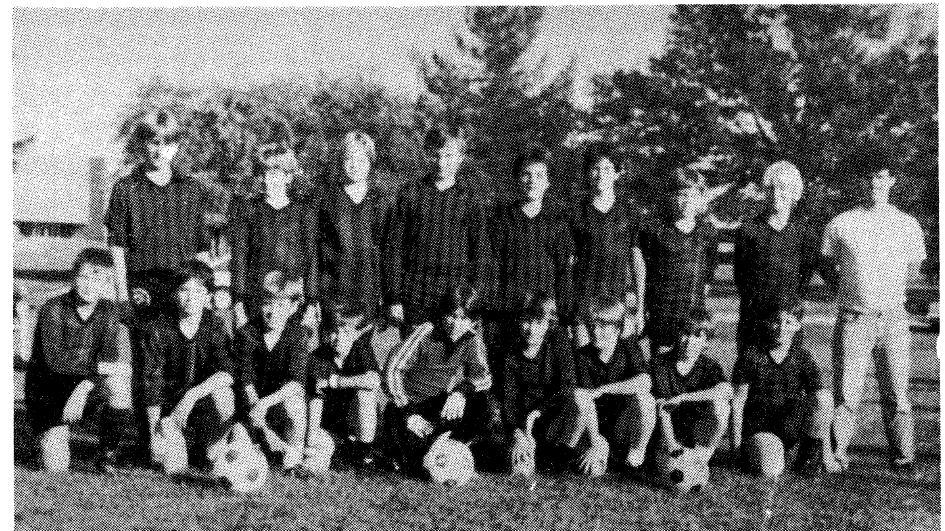


MVPs: Roman "Animal" Stelmach, Roman Swyntuch and Andrew Kozak.



The "Khmel-Bowl" champs of 1985, the Chornomortsi Plast fraternity.

Cleveland boys' soccer team wins first place



The under-13 soccer team from Cleveland's Ukrainian American Soccer Club Lviv was recently awarded a first place trophy with a record of 10 wins, no losses, and one tie. All members of the team, which is coached by Taras Melnyk and managed by Gordon Pylypiak, are UNA members. The team members are: Mark Degan, Steve Dobronos, Michael Drabiak, Marko Farion, Emmanuel Giovanis, Alex Greif, Taras Napora, Taras Oleksiw, Andrew Pylypiak, Milan Radojicic, Taras Rozsa, Mykola Rozsa, Markian Shokalook, Thomas Stefaniuk, Euhen Tarnawsky, Mark Hischak and Steven Pylypiak.

**A UNA insurance policy =
an investment in the Ukrainian community**

Adamkiewicz voted coach of the year



The South Jersey Soccer Coaches Association's Coach of the Year, Chris Adamkiewicz.

PENNSAUKEN, N.J. — Chris Adamkiewicz, the 30-year-old coach at Clearview High School, was named South Jersey Soccer Coach of the Year for 1985 at the SJSCA's annual All-South Jersey banquet at the Woodbine Inn on December 1.

Mr. Adamkiewicz, who was chosen from a field of five candidates, coached the Clearview team to 17 consecutive victories in conference play, though the team lost to Shawnee in the opening round of the SJSCA's Tournament and was eliminated from Group 2 play by Northern.

Because of these losses in the tournament and stiff competition from four other strong candidates, winning the award came as a great surprise for the French-born Ukrainian, who moved to North Jersey when he started school.

"I'm in shock," he told the Courier-Post after he received the honor from SJSCA President Bill Hughes at the banquet. "I felt, in comparison to the other people, they deserved it far more than I did," he said. "The low point of the season was being eliminated in Group 2 as soon as we were. We were top seed with a bye into the semifinal and never got past the first game."

"I've always taken soccer seriously," said Mr. Adamkiewicz, who made his name as a goaltender at Vailsburg High School and Glassboro State College. "My father was a goal tender, and I've played ever since I was a kid. I stress that whoever comes out and plays soccer for us, they should take it seriously and represent the school well." Mr. Adamkiewicz, a former player of the Sith soccer team, has coached the Clearview team since 1980.

"When I look at the list of coaches who have won more than 100 games, guys who have gone through a lot more than I have, I feel very honored. It's got to be one of the highlights of my soccer career."

Notes on people

Athlete profiled

PITTSBURGH — Volleyball has played a big part in Ulana Kohutiak's life. In fact, the sport has dominated most of her spare time through grade school, high school and prep school, and finally in college, at the University of Pittsburgh, where she has spent the last four years studying on a volleyball scholarship while breaking records on the women's volleyball team.

Ms. Kohutiak's story was recently featured in the Newsletter of the Ukrainian Sports Club (USC) of Pittsburgh, which described how the young native Canadian went from being a recreational player to a member of the Quebec Provincial Team to "most outstanding senior female athlete" at the University of Pittsburgh.

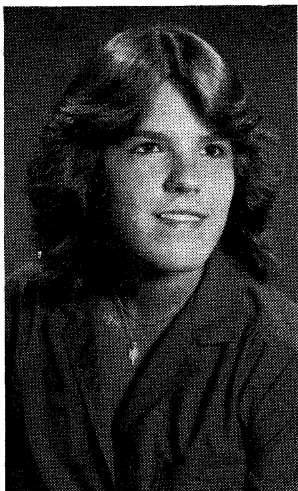
Since her sisters got her interested in volleyball when she was a child, Ms. Kohutiak's interest in the sport continued to grow, and eventually she joined the volleyball team at Vanier Junior College. She then went on to play with the Quebec Provincial Team and in 1979 was voted to the "hopeful" category. In 1980 she was voted to the "elite" category.

Ms. Kohutiak was twice named to the First Team All-Big East Conference and was selected as team MVP last season by her teammates at the university. The university team, the Lady Panthers, has twice won both the conference championships and the nationals, in 1981 and 1982. She was also a member of the second-place team in the ACC Junior Olympics.

Ms. Kohutiak has also won the MVP award in the past four years at the Ukrainian National Championships and at a recent Western Michigan Ransler Volleyball Tournament set a NCAA record for 40 "kills" in one match. A "kill" is a spike by a person that doesn't get touched by the block or defense players.

After graduation, Ms. Kohutiak plans to try out for the Canadian Olympic Team. She is a member of UNA Branch 434.

Named all-star



Melanie Panko

PHILADELPHIA — Drexel University's Melanie Panko, a junior outside hitter from Maplewood, N.J., was recently named to the East Coast Conference All-Star volleyball team, according to an article in The Star-Ledger.

Ms. Panko led Drexel's Lady Dragons in serving this season and is ranked No. 2 in the nation in ace average (0.96) per game.

Voted Drexel's most valuable player in 1983, Ms. Panko was twice named to the Philadelphia AIAW All-Star team. She also earned all-state (New Jersey) honors twice while playing at Columbia High School in Maplewood, N.J.

Pens Christmas article

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Marta Baziuk, a free-lance writer who resides in Cambridge, convinced the Boston Phoenix to print her article on Ukrainian Christmas. The up-beat article

appeared in the December 17 issue of the Phoenix.

Ms. Baziuk took a personal approach to the subject, describing her family's experience of Sviata Vechera, or Christmas Eve holy supper, in New Jersey. Her father's recollections of the holy supper in Ukraine are integrated with the American experience.

Also presented is a poignant message of one Boston family's fear of practicing their religion, or even speaking Ukrainian under Stalin, and their fervent desire to preserve Ukrainian traditions in the United States.

Ms. Baziuk describes how working families in Boston prepare for this event, and concludes with recipes for holubtsi, mushroom gravy and khrusty.

Ms. Baziuk is an active member of Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and is a member of the Boston Media Action Group.

Philly sisters honored as administrators



Sister Matthew Anita SSJ (left), president of Chestnut Hill College, and Sister Mary Cecilia OSBM (right) were among the 11 Philadelphia-area female college presidents honored by the Philadelphia Council of Administrative Women in Education (PCAWE) at a tea on November 7 at Chestnut Hill College. Carrie Rice, (center), principal of Kennedy Crossan Elementary School in Philadelphia, is president of PCAWE.

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Svboda: two days prior to desired publication date.

The Ukrainian Weekly: noon of the Monday before the date of the Weekly issue in question.

Advertisements will be accepted over the telephone only in emergencies.

War criminals...

(Continued from page 7)

ment and the president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, decided not to meet with this committee on the grounds that it was a racist organization that was not genuinely concerned with the problems facing Soviet Jews.¹² This same group of Canadians noted that about 300,000 Jews are seeking to emigrate from the USSR.

Most propaganda campaigns, like that of the Soviets against nationality groups in the emigration, contain some truths. But many of the Soviet articles contain falsehoods. In the October issue of Zhovten, for example, the formation of nationalist insurgent groups is studied in some detail. Reliable Western sources are in agreement that the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (Ukrainska Povstanska Armia, or UPA) was operating at least from the beginning of 1942.¹³ The Zhovten article, however, dates it from the spring or summer of 1943. The line is that the Germans allowed one group of Ukrainian nationalists to form the Galicia Division (the Melnykites) and the rival Bandera group to form the UPA.¹⁴

Distortion of history

This is not only patently erroneous, it also enables Soviet propagandists to distort history. If the UPA had been formed in the summer of 1943, it would have come into existence at a time when an eventual German defeat appeared fairly certain. In the winter of 1941-42, however, the German Army was at the height of its power, and the formation of the UPA was a reaction to German terror in the Ukrainian villages. Had the UPA cooperated with or been merely a branch of the German occupation administration, then its formation would have been unnecessary. Why would guerrilla units have been formed against a friendly regime? By lumping all Ukrainian nationalists together in this fashion, Soviet propagandists are broadening the war criminals issue out of all proportion.

The Soviets claim that in the United States, former war criminals have secured themselves prominent places in the Reagan administration, from which they have launched a "psychological war" against the USSR.¹⁵ In the United States, it should be recalled, the

Department of Justice established a special investigating section to look at the war criminals issue in 1979. Here, Soviet evidence has been introduced in trials that have subsequently led to some convictions.

Yet, the Soviets have recently raised their complaints about "bourgeois nationalists" to new heights. Here is a typical quotation from a TASS dispatch: "The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists fear that in the course of the investigation, the Ukrainian community in the U.S. will learn about the shameful past of many of them. Even today thousands of criminals who cooperated with the Nazis during the war live there and enjoy the protection of the U.S. authorities."¹⁶

The use of such phrases as "thousands of criminals" negates an objective approach. While criticizing the Reagan administration for "permitting these criminals" prominent roles, the Soviet propagandists are reminding the U.S. authorities that the U.S. Department of Justice has by no means completed its task and indeed must pursue it more rigorously.

Again, one must question why the Soviets have instigated such a major campaign, given that they have shown little genuine concern for the plight of Soviet Jews, and appear reluctant to prosecute war criminals who reside in Eastern Europe. One answer may be that by attempting to discredit the Ukrainians in Canada and the United States, for example, Western governments might be more willing to accept not only the Soviet interpretation of World War II in general, but also of the role played therein by anti-Soviet or nationalist groups in the western borderlands of Ukraine and the Baltic countries, which continued armed resistance to Soviet rule for several years after the war.

Embarrassment of famine exposure

According to Soviet writers, these groups have continued their opposition to the USSR after moving to the West, and have distorted events in Soviet history such as the Ukrainian famine that occurred in 1932-33, mention of which continues to embarrass the Soviets. The latter have associated its "exposure" (which was hardly a genuine exposure since it is recorded in diplomatic documents of that period) in 1983 with nationalist fanatics, and has maintained officially only that there were "food problems" throughout the world during this period.¹⁷

In addition to the famine, the Soviets have long been reluctant to discuss war crimes that were perpetrated by Soviet occupation forces, such as the 1940 Katyn massacre of Polish officers or the murder of some 4,000 political prisoners in the Lviv jail in June 1941 before the Soviet administration retreated to the East.¹⁸

In the latter case, evidence from the German side has been supplemented by that of the Ukrainian emigration, which has supplied photographs and eyewitnesses. In brief, then, many of the misdeeds that took place on Ukrainian territory under Stalin have been made known by those Ukrainians who subsequently made their way to the West.

Rather than admit to such misdeeds, the Soviet authorities have staked their claim to be on the side of "justice," denounced all Ukrainian groups, and have made pointed references to the fact that although we have entered the 40th anniversary of the Nuremberg Trials, numerous war criminals are still at large.¹⁹

While being reluctant to speculate on more profound reasons that the Soviets should be so anxious to talk to the representatives of Judge Deschenes, one can say at the least that World War II, or more accurately, the German-Soviet sphere of that war, represents for the Soviets perhaps the single most important event of Soviet history in that it provided a raison d'être for the regime and a justification for the post-world order that was created. It is preferable, therefore, to the Soviet authorities, that their version of the events of 40 years ago be accepted generally in the West.

And one of the key aims of Soviet propaganda today is to keep divided those groups in the West that might make common cause against the Soviet interpretation of events. The problem, nevertheless, is that Soviet motives have thus far not been adequately discussed and questioned in the United States and Canada.

12. AP, April 20, 1985.

13. John A. Armstrong, "Ukrainian Nationalism," Littleton, Colo.: Ukrainian Academic Press, 1980, p. 143.

14. Zhovten, October 1985, p. 84.

15. Radianska Ukraina, August 11, 1985.

16. TASS, November 22, 1985.

17. Radianska Ukraina, August 11, 1985.

18. Armstrong, op. cit., p. 77.

19. See for example, New Times, No. 35, August 1985, p. 18.

Soviets say...

(Continued from page 2)

are some qualifications that should be made before accepting that the Sumy association represents the Gorbachev path to the economic future.

The first is that it is hardly a representative association. It is a model specimen, and one, moreover, that was singled out for praise long before the July 1983 experiment came into operation. For example, it has maintained first place in all-union socialist competition between enterprises in the con-

struction industry for the past 20 years. Further, its products make up fully 33 percent of chemical equipment in the Ukrainian SSR, and 11 percent of the Soviet total. It has a party organization with about 3,000 members and candidates; this has reportedly improved "labor discipline."

Out of context

Thus, it is a giant firm with a good long-standing track record. In selecting it to partake in a "deepened experiment," the Soviet authorities were minimizing their chances of failure.

Radio Moscow, in attributing its successes to experimental conditions, is taking matters out of context. A more accurate statement would have been that the association has maintained its already high performance levels even under new conditions.

As noted, the association is said to have maximum independence, but this is scarcely a question of workers' control. A more precise rendering of this phrase would indicate that it has the maximum independence that the Soviet planners are prepared to allow.

Also, the "70 kopecks" from each ruble of profit can hardly be used "predominantly" for bonuses to workers. Earlier this year, the Ukrainian workers' newspaper Robitnycha hazeta reported that from the figure of 69 kopecks remaining (after 28 kopecks have been transferred to the state and 3 to the ministry), 36 are used for re-equipping purposes and 7 to pay back bank credits. If one allows another 10 to 12 kopecks for the social-development fund for the construction of residences and recreational buildings, then there is not a huge amount left over for the worker's pocket. And the question remains: how will workers fare when this new feature is extended to less successful enterprises, i.e., the majority?

As Soviet writers state frequently, it is still too soon to give a comprehensive analysis of the impact of the experiment — new or modified — on over-all industrial performance. Further, in the Soviet statistical report, there is no breakdown of performance of enterprises that are under new conditions and those that are not. One significant factor is that even in the Soviet press, while a great deal of space is being devoted to successful associations, there have been a few references to other

enterprises in which preparation and implementation of experimental conditions is said to be completely inadequate.

Old problems unsolved

Indeed, the slightly improved performance to date in Soviet ministries and associations involved in the experiment may tail off as it becomes more widespread. This is because the experiment has clearly not eliminated old problems such as supply, transport, unrealistic planning and excessive manual labour.

Even the Sumy association plans to replace about 500 machine operators with "automatized machinery" and industrial robots in 1986-1990. Spheres such as the Soviet ferrous metallurgy industry, in which output has stagnated since the late 1970s, have not improved significantly, although many of its enterprises have now been placed under experimental conditions.

The Soviet authorities are doubtless aware of the above limitations, but seem reluctant to introduce the more radical decentralization of planning that many Western, and even some Soviet economists have advocated. Possibly the Soviet planners believe that as growth rates remain respectable, they can eventually be raised to the level required by the revised party program — an annual average growth rate of over 4.5 percent between 1985 and the year 2000 — and that with nothing more radical than the piecemeal reforms in planning that have been implemented for the past 20 years.

But the authorities will find it difficult to maintain even current growth and labor productivity rates once the experiment and its modifications have been applied to the whole of Soviet industry.

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Ukrainian Day Committee helps St. Basil's Seminary



The Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee gathered in Stamford, Conn., on Friday, November 1, to join Bishop Basil Losten in an evening of relaxation and thanksgiving for conducting a successful festival in September on the seminary grounds. The event is held

annually by the Ukrainian parishes of Connecticut. A check for \$5,000 was presented to the bishop by Helen Ruby toward a pledge by the Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee of \$25,000 for St. Basil's College Endowment Fund. Its contributions to date amount to \$13,200.

Bayonne Ukrainians donate books to local library



Bayonne resident Wasył Wintoniw presents a copy of Miron Dolot's "Execution by Hunger" to Mary E. O'Connor, director of the Bayonne Public Library, as one of several books on Ukrainian topics donated by the Bayonne Ukrainian community to the local library.

Looking on (from left) are Mayor Dennis P. Collins, Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. Wintoniw, who heads the Organization for Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, the Rev. Wasył Iwaschuk, the Rev. Roman Mirchuk, Areta Siryj, Myron Solonyuka and Zenon B. Siryj.

English-language Pravda...

(Continued from page 3)
something quite different."

While Mr. Ehlers said he wished the publishers every success with the English-language version of Pravda, he also said the publication could present some serious problems in establishing a corps of able translators.

"I really wish these people well, every possible success. What they're trying to do is different. But to put together the kind of staff to do that will (translate on a daily basis) is not easy. To have highly skilled Russian translators poses a serious problem."

Carl Kummer, manager of the translation department for The Christian Science Monitor, said it could take years for the publishers to establish a group of people that can translate accurately and write in a journalistic style. Using his own experiences to

support his statement, he said The Monitor had, at one time, tried to translate several articles into Spanish to sell them to Latin American newspapers.

"It was difficult to find the right combination of people," that were capable both in English and Spanish, he said. Although the translations were perfect grammatically, Latin American editors sent back the stories, stating their own reporters would have to rewrite them into journalistic style.

"They weren't interested. We've looked almost a year at the Latin American (market), but now it's almost on the back burner. It's very difficult."

Another problem Mr. Ehlers said he saw was marketing the English-language Pravda.

"Is the market there to support this kind of operation? I don't know." Mr. Ehlers said he assumed that in order to

break even, looking at his own publication with a subscription of 1,000 at \$515 a year, the publishers of Pravda would need to have between 1,500 and 2,000 subscribers.

"The question is, are there that many institutions that would subscribe? Its basic strength is its basic weakness," he said. "It has a certain weight, a certain value, but there's also a lot of empty material in Pravda. Official Soviet newspapers are kind of dull. They don't match anyone's concept of lively journalism. There's also a fair amount of Marxism-Leninism and that's not everyone's cup of tea."

At the same time, Mr. Ehlers said, the idea of translating Pravda is exciting and courageous.

"It's kind of gutsy to try to do this. It takes a great amount of effort to be a try to sail into uncharted waters."

Work on...

(Continued from page 4)

office director, Dr. Danylo Husar-Struk. Other members of the board are Drs. Bilaniuk, Dr. Zhukovsky, Bohdan Krawchenko, Dr. Lupul, Wasył Markus and Mrs. Ianiv.

According to the statement, the second volume of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine will appear in the fall of 1987 as planned. It is unknown when other volumes of the encyclopedia will appear, although institute officials are convinced of the project's importance and hope to see it completed. The encyclopedia's first volume and gazetteer are now being sold to the public.

Anyone wishing to make a donation to the institute for the continued work on the encyclopedia should contact, The Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, Box 205, West Fifth Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V5Y 3X1. In the United States, donations should be sent to the Foundation of Friends of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Inc., c/o Mr. Y. Olesnyckyj, 6 Nebraska Drive, Matawan, N.J. 07747.

Boston...

(Continued from page 7)

varenyky and says they can be filled with sauerkraut, cherries, or other filling. Mrs. Nary's little boy pipes up to declare his preference for cherry varenyky with sour cream.

The dining room table is decorated traditionally. The film shows Mrs. Nary putting hay under the tablecloth. The food, which looks sumptuous, was prepared by several ladies in the community who pitched in to help. Three generations sit at the table. The empty place setting, Ms. Richardson explains, represents dead relatives or those in Ukraine who suffer and cannot celebrate Christmas.

From the bountiful table of the Nary home, the film smoothly switches to scenes from "Harvest of Despair." The commentator speaks about the Soviet-made famine in Ukraine, 1932-33. An interview with Dr. James E. Mace is included in this segment, and he speaks calmly about the Ukrainian community's anger at not being included in the Massachusetts Memorial Holocaust Observance held at the Boston State House. The segment ends on a cheerful note of the Christmas celebration.

The Cambridge Ukrainian Studies Fund office continues to work to reach the media. Positive relations with WEEL-AM radio have opened the door to associates at Channel 5 TV. Press releases announcing the Harvard Millennium Project have been sent to over 500 religion editors of major North American newspapers, as well as to religious newspapers. Also, Alicia Szendiuch, media coordinator of Friends of HURI, is working toward having "Harvest of Despair" aired on Boston's local PBS station.



Join the UNA

Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for October

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1985	19,371	52,106	6,958	78,435
GAINS IN OCTOBER 1985				
New members	54	97	33	184
Reinstated	33	75	3	111
Transferred in	9	32	4	45
Change class in	2	5	—	7
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	28	—	28
TOTALS GAINS	98	237	40	375
LOSSES IN OCTOBER 1985				
Suspended	3	18	19	40
Transferred out	8	31	4	43
Change class out	2	7	—	9
Transferred to adults	28	—	—	28
Died	1	67	—	68
Cash surrender	26	65	—	91
Endowment matured	31	36	—	67
Fully paid-up	40	80	—	120
Reduced paid-up	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated	—	1	17	18
TOTAL LOSSES:	139	305	40	484
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN OCTOBER 1985				
Paid up	40	80	—	120
Extended insurance	2	11	—	13
TOTAL GAINS	42	91	—	133
LOSSES IN OCTOBER 1985				
Died	1	24	—	25
Cash surrender	18	29	—	47
Reinstated	3	4	—	7
Lapsed	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	27	62	—	89
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF OCTOBER 31 1985	19,345	52,067	6,958	78,370

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR OCTOBER 1985

Dues From Members	\$ 245,558.98
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	81,339.56
Investment Income:	
Bonds	421,300.09
Real Estate	44,312.80
Mortgage Loans	29,713.75
Certificate Loans	3,140.55
Stocks	2,593.90
Banks	2,326.46
Total	\$503,387.55
Refunds:	
Taxes — Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	\$13,386.00
Taxes — Canadian & Pension Plan	556.40
Taxes Held In Escrow	1,215.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	1,208.24
Official Publication "Svoboda"	16,945.70
Scholarships Ret'd	2,000.00
Investment Expense Ret'd	250.00
Cash Surrender Ret'd	239.96
Total	\$35,801.30
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund	\$55.00
Donations To Emergency Fund	51.20
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured	571.55
Transfer To Orphans Fund	666.66
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia"	1,026.00
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund	4,345.92
Total	\$6,716.33

Investments:

Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$1,197,422.75
Mortgages Repaid	31,284.90
Certificate Loans Repaid	12,475.61
Total	\$1,241,183.26

Total

Income For October 1985

DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER 1985

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders	\$29,614.53
Endowments Matured	98,127.55
Death Benefits	80,616.66
Interest On Death Benefits	5.50
Payor Death Benefits	310.95
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	1,044.51
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	1,450.00
Trust Fund Disbursed	402.56
Scholarships	1,000.00
Total	\$212,572.26

Total

Operating Expenses:

Real Estate	\$55,417.53
"Svoboda" Operation	78,388.13
Official Publication — "Svoboda"	85,024.00

Organizing Expenses:

Advertising	\$10,173.65
Medical Inspections	351.24
Reward To Branch Secretaries	82,781.10
Traveling Expenses — Special Organizers	262.94
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee	750.00
Field Conferences	2,496.83
Total	\$96,815.76

Total

Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:

Salaries Of Executive Officers	\$13,321.67
Salaries Of Office Employees	32,471.51
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	12,838.74
Insurance — Workmans' — Compensation	9,136.35
Taxes — Federal, State and City On Employee Wages	21,836.19
Tax — Canadian Withholding and Pension Plan On Employee Wages	1,076.45
Total	\$90,680.91

Total

General Expenses:

Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$741.00
Books And Periodicals	198.66
Dues To Fraternal Congresses	2,816.44
General Office Maintenance	2,286.81
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office	237.59
Postage	1,322.86
Printing And Stationery	3,887.22
Rental Of Equipment And Services	2,397.11
Telephone, Telegraph	4,062.30
Traveling Expenses — General	5,467.99
Total	\$23,417.98

Total

Miscellaneous:

Investment Expense — Mortgages	125.00
Loss On Bonds	2,133.87
Youth Sports Activities	48
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund	1.00
Taxes Held In Escrow	30.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds	5,974.45
Donations	11,286.20
Total	\$21,086.83

Total

Investments:

Bonds	\$1,506,372.48
Mortgages	80,000.00
Stock	2,593.90
Certificate Loans	9,360.51
Real Estate	5,785.41
Total	\$1,604,112.30

Total

Disbursements For October 1985

BALANCE

ASSETS	Fund:	LIABILITIES	
Cash	\$506,004.51	Life Insurance	\$51,715,925.72
Bonds	39,517,683.73		

(Continued on page 15)

PEN Club...

(Continued from page 1)

movement. He was then made a non-person by Soviet authorities: he was expelled from the Writers' Union, his works were no longer published, and finally he was arrested and subsequently sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and five years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Mr. Rudenko is now in the ninth year of his term.

Following is the full text of the Slovo letter to PEN.

Mykola Rudenko, a Ukrainian poet, novelist and essayist was arrested on February 5, 1977, and on June 30, 1977, he was sentenced by a Soviet court to seven years' imprisonment and five years' exile on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Currently he is still in exile in the Altayskiy Krai, in Central Asia.

The decision to deprive Rudenko of 12 years of his freedom is particularly improper in view of the writer's personal history and the nature of his "crimes."

Mykola Danylovych Rudenko was born December 19, 1920. From 1935 on he was an active Communist — first as a member of Komsomol, then from 1946 on as a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He is a veteran of World War II, participated in the defense of Leningrad and was later awarded the Order of the Red Star. In 1941 he was seriously wounded during combat and was left an invalid.

The author of numerous novels,

collections of essays, and several volumes of poetry, Rudenko was an officially sanctioned and approved writer. His books attained widespread popularity and were published in editions of tens of thousands. Rudenko is the author of some 30 books published in the USSR; he was an honored member of the Ukrainian Writers' Union.

In the early 1970s, however, Rudenko began to openly question the direction of Soviet policies and became an active member of the human-rights movement. Of particular concern to him were Soviet violations of human rights and the denial of national rights to Ukrainians. Rudenko also actively participated in the Soviet group of Amnesty International and served as chairman of the Ukrainian Public Group to Monitor Compliance with the Provisions of the Helsinki Accords.

All these activities made him the subject of official Soviet sanctions: his works stopped being published; he was expelled from the Writers' Union; his name was removed from new editions of encyclopedias and literary dictionaries, and finally, he was arrested by the Soviet secret police. Rudenko was sentenced in a closed trial in a small town of Druzhkivka, hundreds of miles from his home city of Kiev. Rudenko's wife, Raissa, was rudely refused entry to the trial, was humiliated by plainclothes secret service men, and finally in 1981 she, too, was arrested and sentenced to five years of imprisonment and five years of exile.

A grave miscarriage of justice has occurred which should be of direct concern to all of the world's writers. The Ukrainian Writers' Association in



Mykola Rudenko

Exile, Slovo, strongly urges the world literary community to forcefully and actively take up the defense of Mykola Rudenko, a forgotten victim of Soviet repression.

Ukrainian Writers' Association in Exile, Slovo, appeals to the 48th International PEN Congress to speak out in defense of Mykola Rudenko, an unjustly repressed member of the world's writers' community.

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The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 14)

Stocks	613,844.06	Accidental D.D.	1,402,105.81
Mortgage Loans	3,400,217.65	Fraternal	160,246.35
Certificate Loans	813,293.52	Orphans	329,095.18
Real Estate	727,895.47	Old Age Home	83,362.63
Printing Plant & E.D.P.		Emergency	97,816.47
Equipment	209,613.22		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	8,000,000.00		
Total	\$53,788,552.16	Total	\$53,788,552.16

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

THE FIVE BEST IN OCTOBER, 1985

Districts:	Chairman:	Members:
1. Philadelphia, Pa.	P. Tarnawsky	220
2. Chicago, Ill.	M. Olszansky	106
3. New York, N. Y.	M. Chomanczuk	98
4. Detroit, Mich.	R. Tatarskyj	75
5. Rochester, N. Y.	N. Hawryluk	74

Branch:	Secretary:	Members:
1. 231 Camden, N. J.	P. Pitner	52
2. 316 Rochester, N. Y.	W. Hawryluk	33
3. 217 Rochester, N. Y.	S. Pryjmak	30
4. 88 Kerhonkson, N. Y.	Stephania Hawryluk	28
5. 94 Hamtramck, Mich.	R. Tatarskyj	27

Organizer:	Secretary:	Members:
1. W. Pastyszek	231	66
2. W. Hawryluk	316	33
3. R. Tatarsky	94	25
4. G. Hawryszkiw	283	24
5. S. Pryjmak	217	23

Total Number of New Members for 10 month of 1985 1,401
Total Amount of Life Insurance in 1985 \$5,274,000

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January 17

NEW YORK: A workshop on stress management titled "Stress Without Distress" will be presented by the Young Professionals at the Ukrainian Institute of America at the institute, 2 E. 79th St. at 8 p.m. The workshop will be led by Beth Wells, director of training and development for Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Jurij Savvykyj, a psychiatrist at Cornell Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital. A donation of \$7 is requested and a reception will follow.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is sponsoring a lecture on the millennium of Ukrainian Christianity titled "The Struggle of Zagorsk and the Kremlin for Our Spiritual Heritage." The lecture will be delivered by Ivan Hvat of Munich at 7 p.m. at the Shevchenko Scientific Society building, 63 Fourth Ave., between Nine and 10th Streets.

MIAMI: The fourth annual Ukrainian festival will be held at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, 39 NW 57th Court. Traditional food will be available, and entertainment

will be provided by Ukrainian dancers, singers and musicians. A Malanka darce will be held Saturday beginning at 6:30 p.m., featuring the Buria band from Toronto. Festival hours are noon to 11 p.m. on Saturday; and Sunday, immediately after the 10 a.m. liturgy until 11 p.m. For further information call (305) 264-3233.

January 18

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Heritage School of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center is sponsoring a Ukrainian egg-decorating course at the UECC, 700 Cedar Road. The course will be given by well-known Ukrainian pysanka artist Halyna Badulak. For further information call the UECC at (215) 663-1166 or (215) 469-6471 (evenings).

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The Brotherhood of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its annual pre-Epiphany Lenten dinner follow-

ing the 5 p.m. Great Compline service in the church, 650-652 Irvington Ave. After the traditional meal, the parish choir will lead a sing-along of Ukrainian Christmas carols and shchedrivky.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.: The Ukrainian American Club of the Palm Beaches will celebrate the Ukrainian New Year with a "Malanka" dinner and dance at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall. Musical entertainment will be provided by Mike McKay's Ukrainian orchestra of Miami. For ticket information phone (305) 848-5903, 627-6989, or 585-1325.

January 19

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: A memorial concert commemorating the declaration of Ukrainian independence will be held at St. Mary's Orthodox Church Hall, 3176 St. Paul Blvd., at 3 p.m. The concert will feature the vocal trio "Verkhovyna" of Toronto and keynote speaker Yuri Shymko, member of the Ontario Provincial Parliament. Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine will present an award to Rep. Fred Eckert for his efforts on behalf of would-be defector Myroslav Medvid. A reception will follow. Tickets will be available at the door at \$5 each for the concert and the reception. That same day, at 10 p.m., the local public TV station, WXXI — Channel 21, will air the documentary on the Great Famine of 1932-33, "Harvest of Despair."

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The Morris County Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is sponsoring a celebration to commemorate the 68th anniversary of the sovereign state of the Ukrainian National Republic and the 67th anniversary of the all-Ukrainian union in the Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, Route 10, at 4 p.m. The speakers will include Wolodymyr Stojko, a professor of history at Manhattan College, and Wasył Fedorenko, a Ukrainian student. An entertainment program followed by a reception will also be held.

UNION, N.J.: A ceremony commemorating the 68th anniversary of Ukrainian independence will be held at 11 a.m. at the Union Municipal Building. This event is being sponsored by Branch 32 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

January 22

EDMONTON: The Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton will be holding its annual meeting at 6 p.m. at the Chateau LouisMotor Inn. For more information call (403) 436-9284.

CALGARY: A ceremony commemorating Ukrainian independence will be held at Calgary City Hall at 10:30 a.m. This event is being sponsored by the Calgary Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. For more information call (403) 269-6767.

WASHINGTON: The Ukrainian American U.S. Army Officers are holding their fourth annual Ukrai-

nian Independence Day Celebration Dinner at Ft. McNain Officers Club. Cocktails will be offered at 6 p.m. and dinner at 7 p.m. Admission is \$14. This event is being co-sponsored by The Washington Group. For ticket information and reservations, call Major Leonid Kondratiuk at (703) 765-9370.

January 25

CALGARY: The Calgary Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee will be holding a banquet to commemorate the anniversary of the declaration of Ukrainian Independence at 5:30 p.m. at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cultural Center. For more information call (403) 269-6767.

CHICAGO: A traditional dinner and dance with the presentation of debutantes will be held at the Grand Ball Room of Conrad Hilton Hotel, 720 South Michigan. Cocktails will be served at 6 p.m. and dinner at 7 p.m. Admission is \$85 per couple and \$45 per person. Student admission is \$75 per couple and \$40 per person. Admission for the dance only is \$15. This event is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, the Ukrainian Veterinary Medical Association of America and Canada, and the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.: The Zoria Ukrainian Dance Ensemble will be holding their annual winter dance at 8:30 p.m. at St. George Greek Cultural Center on West Main Street. Musical entertainment will be provided by the Charivni Ochi orchestra. Tickets and table reservations are available from Zoria members.

January 26

PHILADELPHIA: A brunch meeting for members of Ukrainian students' clubs in the United States will be held at 1 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. The meeting is the third in a series organized by Ukrainian Student Outreach — a group of Ukrainian students from the Northeast who are attempting to revitalize the Ukrainian student movement in the United States. The meeting will also feature a guest speaker. For more information call (201) 451-4758.

PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please note desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information to: PREVIEW OF EVENTS, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

*Insure and be sure
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Ваші діти — внуки, що далеко поза рідним домом студіюють, відбувають військову службу, чи мають інші зайняття та обов'язки

не втратять зв'язку з життям української громади, коли Ви подбаєте про те, щоб вони кожного тижня одержували

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- про події і політику в Америці з української точки зору;
- про культурне і політичне життя українців в Америці, Канаді та в інших країнах світу;
- про події в Україні, зокрема про боротьбу українського народу за свої національні та людські права.

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Адресат є членом УНСоюзу у Відділі

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