

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LIV

No. 7

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1986

25 cents

## Prolog chief defends Lebed

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A longtime associate of Mykola Lebed, the leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists who was branded a "Nazi collaborator" by The Village Voice, stated that the newspaper's article was replete with "total distortions," "deliberate manipulation of facts" and "half truths."

Roman Kupchinsky, president of the Prolog Research and Publishing Association Inc., further asserted that the article contained "nothing to show that he (Mr. Lebed) was a collaborator," sensational headlines notwithstanding.

In an exclusive interview with The Weekly, Mr. Kupchinsky also said that Mr. Lebed himself will not respond at this time to any of The Voice's allegations — this, on the advice of his lawyers. Mr. Lebed's attorneys are now reviewing news media reports about the OUN leader in order to ascertain whether a libel suit should be filed.

## Senate hears new information on Medvid case

by Natalia A. Feduschak

WASHINGTON — A Ukrainian seaman who was seeking political asylum in the United States after jumping his Soviet freighter would have developed a full blown psychosis and would have required hospitalization had he remained in custody any longer, an Air Force psychiatrist said at a Senate hearing.

Maj. William M. Hunt III, M.D. made these statements at a hearing on February 4 which was dedicated to probing into the government handling of the Myroslav Medvid case. The hearing was sponsored by Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

Mr. Medvid had jumped from his Soviet freighter the Marshal Koniev on October 24 in an effort "to live in an honest country." After several days of intense negotiations, however, the seaman opted to return to his country amid protests from members of Congress and the Ukrainian community that he had been coerced into leaving the United States.

The comments appear to be a contradiction to a sworn statement made by Dr. Hunt that Mr. Medvid was mentally competent to make a decision to return to his homeland (despite U.S. officials' knowledge that the Soviets had administered mind-altering drugs

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According to Mr. Kupchinsky, The Voice article (February 11) contains numerous inaccuracies which can easily be refuted by a careful look at readily available historical documents. In order to set the record straight, he responded to the most glaring errors in the story.

- The Voice article asserted that Mr. Lebed ran the "Sluzhba Bezpeky," which was described as the OUN's "reputedly murderous security force." In fact, Mr. Kupchinsky says, The Voice was told that Mr. Lebed never commanded the SB. OUN documents indicate that the unit was commanded by an OUN leader named Mykola Arsenych. "Arsenych commanded the SB from beginning to end," Mr. Kupchinsky said. "But The Voice didn't bother to check this."

- The Voice goes on to identify Mr. Lebed as a graduate of the Gestapo training school in Zakopane. During his "sojourn with the Gestapo" at Zakopane, The Voice claims Mr. Lebed was the commandant of the "Ukrainian Training Unit."

But Mr. Kupchinsky disputes this theory. "Lebed never hid the fact that he was at Zakopane," Mr. Kupchinsky said, noting that he had thought it was a military training camp. "He was there for only five weeks and he left after he discovered it was a Gestapo police school." Mr. Kupchinsky added that Mr. Lebed attended the Zakopane school at the orders of the OUN leadership.

- The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists is portrayed by The Voice as an organization whose members have been accused of "participating in Nazi persecutions and murders." Joe Conason, the writer of The Voice story, adds that "most historians regard the OUN as wholly fascist — and tied to German intelligence."

Documents from September 1941, indicate that the leadership of the OUN issued a directive for an anti-Nazi resistance in Ukraine, Mr. Kupchinsky says. Charges by The Voice that Mr. Lebed collaborated with the Nazis fly in the face of statements by Mr. Lebed that he was hunted by the Nazis throughout the war.

- A confidential search warrant issued by the Gestapo raises further doubts about Mr. Lebed's alleged close association with the Nazis. The search warrant, dated October 4, 1941, directs anyone spotting Mr. Lebed to notify the Special Commission of the Commander of the Security Police and the SD (Sicherheitsdienst — Security Office) for Lviv.

According to Mr. Kupchinsky, a copy of the German search warrant was given to The Village Voice some two weeks before the story appeared in the newspaper.

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## Olena Antoniv Krasivska killed in Lviv auto accident

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Olena Antoniv Krasivska, wife of Ukrainian Helsinki monitor Zinovy Krasivsky, was killed in the collision of a taxi cab, a truck and a streetcar in Lviv, Ukraine, on Sunday, February 2. Mrs. Krasivska, 48, was a passenger in the cab.

One other person was killed in the accident and many were injured, according to the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group based in New York.

Mrs. Krasivska, a physician, was known for her active support of the human-rights movement. She was constantly persecuted by Soviet authorities for such activity.

In August 1982 she was the subject of a vicious article in Vilna Ukraina, a Lviv daily newspaper. The article was nothing less than a smear campaign directed against Mrs. Krasivska; it accused her of stealing money from the Russian Social Fund, set up by Nobel laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn to help the families of Soviet political prisoners.

The article appeared on page 3 of the newspaper, which is published by the Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. The article charged Mrs. Krasivska with misappropriating funds from the Solzhenitsyn Fund and squandering the money on her own frivolous indulgences, such as travel and nights out on the town.

The article also characterized Mrs. Krasivska as a social malcontent who sought "fame" for herself by joining the



Olena Antoniv Krasivska

ranks of dissidents. At the time the article appeared, Ukrainian sources said they feared that Mrs. Krasivska would soon be arrested by Soviet authorities. Her husband was then serving the second year of a five-year internal exile term.

Mrs. Krasivska was born November 17, 1937. In 1963 she married Vyacheslav Chornovil, the well-known Ukrainian journalist and human-rights activist. The couple had a son, Taras.

In 1979 she married Mr. Krasivsky, a poet, philologist and veteran political prisoner.

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## Soviet psychiatrist receives Nobel nomination

WASHINGTON — Congressional members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, known as the Helsinki Commission, today made public their nomination of Dr. Anatoly Koryagin for the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize. Dr. Koryagin, a Soviet psychiatrist, was imprisoned in 1981 in reprisal for his active role in the unofficial Working Commission on Psychiatric Abuse.

At great personal sacrifice, Dr. Koryagin upholds the humane goals of the psychiatric profession and advocates the peaceful purposes of the Helsinki Final Act, the commission noted.

The Working Commission is one of 11 citizens' groups in the Soviet Union which monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki Final Act. Today, 43 men and women are imprisoned in the USSR for their Helsinki human-rights work.

In their nomination letter this year, the commissioners noted that "probably as a warning to other Soviet psychiatrists, Dr. Koryagin received the most



Dr. Anatoly Koryagin

severe sentence of any Working Commission member. Accused of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," Koryagin was sentenced to seven years

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## Lithuanian Catholic bishop marks 25th anniversary of exile

NEW YORK — January 24 marked the 25th anniversary since Lithuanian Catholic Bishop Julijonas Steponavicius was exiled by the Soviets to a remote town outside his archdiocese. What makes Bishop Steponavicius of special interest is the fact that his archepiscopal see of Vilnius, Lithuania, is the capital of the only predominantly Catholic republic in the USSR.

According to the Lithuanian Information Center, exiled Bishop Steponavicius is widely rumored to be the cardinal "in pectore," or secret cardinal, promoted by Pope John Paul II in his first round of such appointments in 1979.

Lithuania was occupied by the Soviet Union during World War II. At that time, its population of just under 3 million was 87 percent Roman Catholic, and remains so to this day.

Catholics have been under more or less overt persecution ever since. Bishop Steponavicius has not been allowed to administer his archdiocese since 1961 for refusing to collaborate with Soviet authorities.

Two other more joyous anniversaries will be marked by Bishop Steponavicius this year. He will celebrate his 50th jubilee as a priest on June 21 and his 75th birthday on October 18.

Born in Miciunai county of Vilnius, in 1911, Bishop Steponavicius completed theological studies at the University of Vilnius in 1936 and was ordained the same year. After serving as a school chaplain and as a parish priest, he was consecrated as bishop on September 11, 1955, and appointed as auxiliary bishop of Panevezys, Lithuania.

Two years later the Vatican appointed him apostolic administrator of the Diocese of Panevezys and the Archdiocese of Vilnius, with the rights of residential bishop. He assumed these

duties in 1958, on the death of Bishop Kazimieras Paltarokas.

Since his exile in 1961, when he was placed under house arrest by Soviet authorities in Zagare, in the extreme northern part of the Archdiocese of Kaunas, Bishop Steponavicius by this action has been prevented from exercising his duties as ordinary.

He has been neither tried nor convicted of any crime. At regular intervals throughout his period of exile, he has written to the government asking for the reason of his exile, but has been ignored. Petitions on his behalf from clergy and faithful have also failed to bring a response.

On September 10, 1980, Bishop Steponavicius was permitted to enter the city of Vilnius to celebrate the 25th anniversary of his consecration as bishop. The archdiocesan cathedral having been desecrated and converted to an art gallery, the jubilee was held in St. Michael's Church in Vilnius. Multitudes of young people were in attendance, despite attempts to suppress news of the visit. Pope John Paul II sent the bishop a congratulatory letter on this occasion, praising him for his faith.

Bishop Steponavicius was not allowed to go to the Vatican with four apostolic administrators from Lithuania for an ad limina visit with the holy father in 1983. Bishop Steponavicius is listed in the Vatican yearbook as impeded from exercising his authority.

Bishop Steponavicius has in recent years been censured by Soviet authorities for attending religious festivals, jubilees and funerals.

The Diocese of Panevezys is presently administered by Msgr. Kazimieras Dulksnys and the Archdiocese of Vilnius by the Rev. Algirdas Kazimieras Gutauskas.

## Soviets harass army defector living in San Francisco

NEW YORK — Yury Shapovalenko, one of four deserters from the Soviet army in Afghanistan who were given asylum in the United States in July 1984 received a letter from the Soviet consul Alexander Teryokhin on January 10 asking him to enter the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco to receive a letter from his mother in the USSR.

Mr. Teryokhin's letter arrived at the home of Mr. Shapovalenko's friends living in Burlingame, near San Francisco, where he had been receiving letters from his mother. It is clear that the Soviet authorities learned of the address by intercepting one such letter.

On the morning of January 13 a Soviet agent arrived at the same Burlingame address asking about Mr. Shapovalenko's whereabouts. He also asked that Mr. Shapovalenko drop by the Soviet Consulate to pick up his mother's letter and when his friends suggested that it be given to them for transmittal, the man refused, saying that Mr. Shapovalenko must pick it personally. The Soviet visitor identified himself as Alexei Belinski and left two phone numbers, one of which matched that of the Soviet Consulate.

Mr. Shapovalenko, 21, called Ludmilla Thorne at Freedom House, asking for help, saying that he didn't want any contacts with the Soviet government. He was noticeably upset by the entire episode. Freedom House has been helpful in bringing Soviet POWs from

Afghanistan to the United States. Upon the organization's request, Prof. Henry Mark Holzer of the Brooklyn Law School agreed to take on the former soldier's case. Prof. Holzer is also counsel to Walter Polovchak, the young Ukrainian teenager who refused to return to the USSR with his parents.

In his letter to Consul General Valentin Kamenev, Prof. Holzer conveys Mr. Shapovalenko's request not to be contacted by Soviet officials, adding "anything the Soviet regime wishes to communicate to my client must be done through me. Should this instruction be ignored, I shall complain to the local police and to the United States State Department."

"The Soviet Consulate's actions caused us concern," said Ms. Thorne, "because similar tactics vis-a-vis Soviet army deserters were used elsewhere, with the result that once the soldiers set foot into the Soviet Embassy, it was as if they had fallen through a black hole, only later appear in the USSR. I didn't want that to happen to Yury."

In November 1984 two other Soviet army defectors from Afghanistan, Igor Rykov and Oleg Khlan, who were given asylum in England, received emotional letters from their families in the USSR urging them to come home. Moved by the letters, the two young men decided to stop by the Soviet Embassy in London to find out their legal status and

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## Anatoly Shcharansky released

WEST BERLIN — Anatoly Borisovich Shcharansky, the 38-year-old Soviet advocate for human rights and the Jewish emigration movement, walked to his freedom at 11:01 a.m. Wednesday when he crossed the Glienicke Bridge from East Germany to West Berlin in an elaborately planned East-West prisoner swap, involving several accused spies from Warsaw Pact and NATO countries.

Mr. Shcharansky, who spent the last nine years in prisons and labor camps on trumped-up charges of treason, espionage for the United States, and anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, was released along with three accused NATO spies in exchange for five accused spies from Warsaw Pact countries.

The swap was reportedly negotiated as a result of the Geneva summit in November 1985, between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Shcharansky, who was born in Ukraine on January 20, 1948, was the first of the prisoners to be freed. He was welcomed "to the free world" by Richard R. Burt, U.S. ambassador to West Germany, who escorted him to a Mercedes sedan, which whisked the long-time dissident through West Berlin to Tempelhof airport.

Mr. Shcharansky was then flown to Frankfurt, where he was reunited with



Anatoly Shcharansky

his wife, Avital, the former Natalya Stiglits, who hadn't seen him since emigrating from the Soviet Union a year after their wedding 12 years ago.

An executive jet brought Mr. Shcharansky to Jerusalem where he was greeted by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, half the Cabinet and leading rabbis. As the new Israeli citizen stepped off the airplane a rabbi said to him,

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## Walesa cleared of slander charges

NEW YORK — A provincial court in Gdansk, Poland, dismissed slander charges against Lech Walesa, founder of the outlawed Solidarity free trade union, during proceedings on February 11.

The New York Times reported that the decision came after 26 minutes of proceedings during a six-hour day that was interrupted by two recesses.

With Polish officials seeking to avoid a full-blown trial and negative Western reaction, the judge asked if it were possible for the two sides to amicably settle their differences. The prosecutor, Raymond Blazkowski, said, "If the accused were to make a statement that would satisfy the plaintiffs, it could lead to a withdrawal of the charges."

Mr. Walesa then rose and said, "My intention was not to slander anyone. I had no intention of belittling anyone."

Judge Jerzy Lenarczyk then ordered a recess, after which the prosecutor tried to extract a more apologetic statement from Mr. Walesa, asking him if by his

statement he wished to give satisfaction to those who were injured as stated in the indictment.

Mr. Walesa did not budge from his position, stating only that he upholds what he had said earlier. The judge thereupon ordered another recess — this one lasting three and a half hours. Behind closed doors, negotiations continued. When the judge and prosecutor returned, Mr. Blazkowski stated, "I believe that the plaintiffs could feel themselves satisfied by what Mr. Walesa has said and as a result I am withdrawing the charges."

Judge Lenarczyk dismissed the prosecutor and adjourned the proceedings.

The Polish government had stated before the day of the proceedings that if Mr. Walesa apologized for his remarks, about low voter turnout during last October's parliamentary elections the charges would be dropped. Mr. Walesa had faced up to two years in prison on the slander charges.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J., 07302.  
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$8; for UNA members — \$5.  
Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda: UNA:  
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036 (201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly  
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Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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The Ukrainian Weekly, February 16, 1986, No. 7, Vol. LIV  
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## Baltic Freedom Day proposed

WASHINGTON — Baltic Freedom Day resolutions were introduced on January 23 simultaneously in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.) with the bipartisan support of 26 co-sponsors introduced S.J. Res. 258, and Rep. William Carney (D-N.Y.) along with Reps. Brian Donnelly (D-Mass.) and Don Ritter (R-Pa.) introduced H.J. Res. 500 in the House of Representatives.

This was the first time the Senate and the House of Representatives acted in unison on Baltic Freedom Day.

Rep. Carney stated: "This resolution is Congress's way of reminding the free world that there are nations and people who, despite 46 years of repression, have not given up hope for freedom."

Sen. Riegle asserted: "American support for the return of freedom to the Baltic nations is an important demonstration for all people in all nations of the world. Just as the South African policy of apartheid, which denies basic rights to a majority of its citizens, is unacceptable so, too, is the continuing Soviet occupation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia."

The resolution marks the 46th anniversary of the continued U.S. policy of non-recognition of the illegal forcible occupation of Lithuanian, Latvia and Estonia by the USSR. Congress reaffirms the indictment against the USSR of the Copenhagen Manifesto signed by the Baltic Tribunal on July 26, 1985. It cites June 14, 1986, as the anniversary of the mass deportation of Baltic peoples from their homelands in 1941. Congress will ask President Ronald Reagan to submit the issue of the Baltic republics to the United Nations, so that the issue of self-determination is brought to the attention of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Joint Baltic American National Committee (JBANC), representing the Estonian American National Council, American Latvian Association and the Lithuanian American Council, was instrumental in coordinating this activity between the House and Senate. JBANC is urging the Baltic American community to correspond with their respective congressmen and senators, and to urge them to become co-sponsors of the Baltic Freedom Day resolutions.

## Six Albanians seek asylum by entering Italian Embassy

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — While the world's attention was being held by the recent terror attacks in Rome and Vienna, six Albanians were waiting in the Italian Embassy in Tirana, Albania for the result of negotiations between the Italian and Albanian governments which will decide their fate.

On December 12, 1985, six Albanian nationals entered the Italian Embassy in Tirana in a desperate attempt to seek political asylum from the Italian authorities.

The two men and four women have poison attached to their wrists, which they are determined to use if the Italian authorities deliver them to the Albanian police, it was reported in Italian and Albanian newspapers.

Albania, a small mountainous country on the Mediterranean Sea, bordering Yugoslavia in the north and northeast, and Greece in the south and southeast, became a Communist state in 1944.

The six refugees are the brothers Akil and Nicollo Moisi Popa and their sisters Kleans, Irena, Ermioni and Zhaneta Moisi Popa, according to their brother, who is now a Toronto dentist.

Dr. Roland Moisi Popa escaped in 1952 to Yugoslavia and later emigrated to Canada.

Their father, Moisi Popa, was elected in 1932 as a representative to the Albanian Parliament; one of their uncles was Albanian ambassador to Bulgaria; and another uncle was first secretary in the Ministry of Finance. They all served in the government of King Zog, who had to flee into exile after the occupation of Albania by Italy in 1939.

"They were one of the oldest and most respected families in Durres.

[Albania]," Prof. Nerim Kupi, who lived in the same city as the Popas and knows them personally, said in an interview.

Dr. Kupi escaped in 1957 to Yugoslavia, where he finished his studies at the University of Belgrade. He taught linguistics there until he was arrested by the Yugoslavian authorities. He was sentenced to two years in prison for helping Albanian refugees. After his prison term he escaped to Italy, and came from there to the United States. He is now living in New York, where he is working with the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

Roland Popa said that the oldest brother, Akil, who was a teacher in Burrel, Albania, was arrested in 1953 by the Communist authorities for failing to educate his pupils to be loyal to the late Albanian leader Enver Hoxha, and was sentenced to 12 years in prison.

Assuming leadership of his country in 1944 as leader of the resistance against the Italian and German occupation, Mr. Hoxha's policy made Albania Europe's poorest and most isolated nation.

Soon after Akil Popa's imprisonment, his younger brother, Nicollo, who was in his third year studying medicine at the University of Tirana, was thrown out of the university.

Together with his mother, brothers and sisters, Akil Popa was arrested and sentenced to forced labor for 18 years, Roland Popa said he learned from Albanian refugees who were in the same camp as his relatives. Their crime was that they belonged to a family that was considered "the enemy of the people" by the Communist authorities, he said.

"The persons who have entered the Italian Embassy are individuals implicated in anti-state activity in service of a foreign state. One of them [Akil Popa] has also been sentenced for such a thing, whereas the others [the rest of the family] have been advised to give up their wrong road," the Albanian Mission to the United Nations said in a statement.

Roland Popa assumes that his mother died in the labor camp, because he did not hear from her for 18 years. His

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## Ukrainian Catholic Church's persecution discussed at New York conference

by Oleh Zwadiuk

NEW YORK — The executive director of the New York-based Research Center for Religion And Human Rights In Closed Societies said last week that the Ukrainian Catholic Church, banned for many years, "is still the object of a particular Soviet fury."

"Without any exaggeration, it is one of the most persecuted Churches in the world," said Blahoslav Hruby Wednesday, January 29, at a conference his organization sponsored to look into the religious and human-rights violations in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hruby was one of several participants to note the plight of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. No representatives of the Ukrainian community took part in the one-day meeting.

Mr. Hruby and his wife, Olga, are the top executives and only full-time employees of the center. They emigrated to the United States from Czechoslovakia in the early 1940s.

The research center was founded in 1962 under the auspices of the National Council of Churches. Ten years later, when the council wanted to close the center down, Mr. Hruby persuaded officials to let him take it over.

The organization's information sheet notes that the center collects, processes, evaluates, translates and disseminates materials concerning religious freedom and other human rights in totalitarian countries. It also sponsors occasional conferences, where the issues are discussed by experts in the field. The center is funded mostly by private contributions.

In opening remarks, Mr. Hruby said that nothing has happened since the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva in November to indicate that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev "intends to introduce fundamental changes to the benefit of religious freedom and human rights."

Former United States Ambassador to Poland Richard Davies said that far from relaxing its totalitarian grip over the various nationalities that make up the non-Russian population of the USSR, "the Soviet leadership is bending every effort to reduce them to greater subservience and to obliterate their religious and cultural personalities."

Mr. Davies, in his keynote address at the conference, singled out the Ukrai-

nian Catholic Church which, he said, "was arbitrarily declared reunited with the Orthodox Church" in 1946, making its further functioning illegal.

He said: "Notwithstanding this prohibition and despite a ceaseless and savage campaign of repression against it for the past 40 years, the Uniate Church survives underground."

Mr. Davies, who is retired but whose diplomatic career included postings in the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, in addition to Poland, said that an estimated 300 priests, who were secretly ordained, live and work as laymen and administer the sacraments in secret.

"Despite the repression and the dangers to clergy and lay communicants of being identified as active in the Church, there are growing signs of its vitality," Mr. Davies said. The most striking so far, he said, is the movement in which members of the Church "burned or otherwise renounced their internal passports."

Mr. Davies referred to the March 1984, issue of the underground Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine which reported on the burning of passports by 520 Ukrainian Catholics as follows: "Considering the regime to be hostile to Christianity and evil in the eyes of God, they resolve to accept all the torments of the persecuted just to avoid having anything to do with atheists."

Mr. Davies quoted the leader of the movement, Yosyp Terelia, as saying: "Of what use are Soviet passports to us. After all, one needs no passport to be sent to a Soviet concentration camp."

He noted that, for this, Mr. Terelia was tried and sentenced to seven years in a labor camp, plus five years' internal exile.

Said Mr. Davies: "What can happen to dissidents who receive such sentences is shown by the death of another Ukrainian opposition leader, poet Vasyly Stus, who died last September at the age of 47 in Perm labor camp number 36-1. A member of the Kiev Helsinki Monitoring Group, Vasyly Stus was the fourth Helsinki monitor to die in this camp in an 18-month period. His death followed those of Yuriy Lytvyn, Valeriy Marchenko and Oleksa Tykhy."

Mr. Davies made his remarks on the fate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church while outlining what he said were the failures of the detente policies.

## PRESS REVIEW

### Doctors condemn Ethiopian resettlement

NEW YORK — A French medical group has once again stated that the Ethiopian's government policy of resettlement is killing more people in that country than famine.

The Paris-based group, known as Doctors Without Borders, stated in a recently published report that the resettlement program, targeted to resettle 1.5 million famine victims, will kill as many as 300,000 people — a death rate of 20 percent, reported The New York Times.

The Ethiopian government has denied these charges.

The organization has stated that much of its information has come from well-placed sources, relief workers and Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan.

The report states that thousands of people have been "resettled at gunpoint." Families have been separated, food and

blankets which were donated from abroad "were used as bait" and that the conditions for resettlement have led to widespread death and disease.

The French organization had been expelled from Ethiopia December 2 after publicly criticizing the Marxist government and stating that already as many as 100,000 people had died in the resettlement program.

The program is "one of the most massive violations of human rights we have seen," the report states and continues that it "is being carried out with funds and gifts from international aid."

Ethiopia's charge d'affaires in Washington, Girma Amare, said the charges are without foundation and that the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa had disputed the estimates.

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## Correction

The address of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council was incorrectly given in the UACC's appeal published in last week's issue of The Weekly. The correct address is P.O. Box 1709, New York, N.Y. 10009.

## Ukrainian community pays last respects to former Svoboda editor-in-chief

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Family, friends, colleagues and co-workers from the Ukrainian National Association and Svoboda Press publications, and fellow Ukrainian community activists bid a final farewell to Anthony Dragan, former longtime editor-in-chief of Svoboda, at memorial services on Friday, February 7, and at the funeral the following day.

Mr. Dragan, who was editor-in-chief of Svoboda from 1955 to 1978, had been on the newspaper's editorial staff since 1946, when he arrived in the United States.

A panachyda was held at the Lytwyn and Lytwyn funeral home in Union, N.J., on Friday, February 7. The service was offered by the Rev. Yuriy Woroshchak. Mr. Dragan was eulogized by Ivan Kedryn, senior Ukrainian journalist, who spoke on behalf of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, of which Mr. Dragan was a member; Olha Kuz-

mowycz of the Ukrainian Journalists Association; Pavlo Dorozynsky of the Leadership of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, in which the deceased was active; and Zenon Snylyk, Mr. Dragan's successor as Svoboda editor-in-chief.

Jurij Ferencevych spoke on behalf of the family.

The funeral was held the next day, Saturday, February 8, from St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City. Officiating at the liturgy were Msgr. Anthony Borsa, former pastor of the parish; the Rev. Roman Mirchuk, pastor; and Msgr. Jaroslav Swyschuk, editor of the Stamford Eparchy's newspaper, Sower.

The eulogy was delivered by Msgr. Borsa, who spoke of Mr. Dragan as a parishioner and close personal friend who endured personal tragedies during his life and survived them through his

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## Addenda to "Shoah"

Filaret Lukianovich, a Ukrainian survivor of the Auschwitz Nazi death camp who was prisoner No. 86681, contacted The Weekly last week with the request that he be allowed to make several addenda to the February 2 story about "Shoah," the nine-and-a-half-hour documentary on the Holocaust.

Mr. Lukianovich, 72, of Philadelphia, had been interviewed for that article, but he felt that some of his comments on the film, which appeared in an article in Svoboda, should be noted for the benefit of Weekly readers.

- Following the April 1985 screening of the film in Paris, many protests were raised regarding the portrayal of non-Jews. Among those who said the film was biased were the Polish government, and members of both the outlawed Solidarity trade union and Poland's Communist Party, who stated that the film inaccurately depicted the Polish people as anti-Semites.

- The director of "Shoah," Claude Lanzmann, collected documentation in part by telling non-Jewish inter-

views that their testimony would not be made public until 30 years had passed. He also deceived some of his subjects by filming them with a hidden camera.

In addition, Mr. Lukianovich wished to point out that every person or family who saved or hid Jews risked their very lives. They would have been shot on the spot if found to be aiding Jews, he said.

Mr. Lukianovich also wished to clarify a statement that was attributed to him in the article. Mr. Lukianovich explained that he did not say there were Ukrainians involved in atrocities against Jews, but that he had merely not excluded the possibility that there were Ukrainian guards.

Finally, Mr. Lukianovich wished to ask two questions he posed in his Svoboda article: Why is it that influential Western Jews did nothing to save fellow Jews? Why do Jews blame East Europeans, whose countries were invaded by the Nazis, for not helping them while the Western Jews are not blamed?

## Obituary

### Tamara Dolnycky of America Press

PHILADELPHIA — Tamara Dolnycky, wife of the editor-in-chief of America, the Ukrainian Catholic daily newspaper published here, died on Monday, December 30, following a massive heart attack. She was 65.

Mrs. Dolnycky, an employee of the America Press, was born in Lutsk, Volhynia, Ukraine, on April 21, 1920.

She was a medical student at the time World War II broke out, and the war interrupted her studies. She had only two more semesters to complete before receiving her medical degree.

The funeral was held January 4 at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia. Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk offered the liturgy and panachyda; he was assisted by several other members of the clergy. Burial was at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Fox Chase, a Philadelphia suburb.

Surviving are Mrs. Dolnycky's husband, Mstyslaw, sons, George and Myron, daughter, Irene, and other family members.



Tamara Dolnycky with her husband, Mstyslaw.

## Prolog chief...

(Continued from page 1)

- Other historical documents record that Mr. Lebed's wife and daughter were interned the Ravensburg Nazi concentration camp during the war. Contrary to Mr. Conason's claims that they were released "well before the war's end," their German captors did not release them until the war was almost over. Mr. Kupchinsky questions whether the Germans would imprison the family of one of their star collaborators.

- The latter portion of The Voice article focuses on Prolog's alleged association with the CIA. Mr. Kupchinsky denied that his organization is in any way connected with the CIA or any other U.S. government agency. Mr. Kupchinsky denounced charges that it has mysterious sources of funding from a government agency, and possibly the CIA. He insisted that adequate funding is generated through Prolog's book publishing program and from direct appeals to the Ukrainian community. Prolog is "financially self-sufficient," he stressed.

"Lebed has nothing to hide on any of these things," Mr. Kupchinsky concluded. "He came to this country perfectly legally and he was never a CIA agent. The bottom line is that this article is an attack on anybody who supports Ukrainian independence."

The Soviets have consistently tried to

discredit the Ukrainian liberation movement, and The Voice article appears at a time when the Soviets are continuing to smear the Ukrainian underground, Mr. Kupchinsky said. He added that what The Voice has done is to add "its disreputable voice" to this campaign.

"If they can discredit the OUN during the war, then they can discredit a lot of other current activities (of the Ukrainian community) in the U.S.," said Mr. Kupchinsky.

He added that Prolog, too, has been a target of the Soviet disinformation apparatus, probably because of its good publications program and the dissemination of its materials within Ukraine.

In conclusion, Mr. Kupchinsky said that Prolog, which for years has been trying to improve Ukrainian-Jewish relations, is calling on the Ukrainian community not to perceive this latest attack on Ukrainian nationalists as a "Jewish conspiracy."

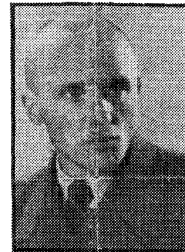
Mr. Kupchinsky insisted that Mr. Lebed and his associates will not take the article lying down. Besides considering the possibility of taking The Voice to court for libel, a group of people associated with Mr. Lebed plan to form a committee that will work towards "defending the reputation of the underground" in Ukraine. The committee, Mr. Kupchinsky said, will endeavor to gather resources for legal defense and historical documentation.

## Fahndungsersuchen des Reichskriminalpolizeiamtes.

Nur für den  
Dienstgebrauch.

Streng vertraulich!

Die im Lichtbild dargestellte Person



Mykola Lebed bzw. Lebid  
geb. am 11. 12. 09 in Strylskie-Nowe,

die sich einer größeren Anzahl von Ausweisen mit falschen Namen bedient, ist festzunehmen. **Vorsicht, Schusswaffe!**

Lebed benutzt vielfach einen VW. (dunkle Mercedes-Limousine) mit Kennz. Ost 50 150.

Es wird gebeten, Verkehrskontrollen durchzuführen und nach diesem Wagen zu fahnden, seine Zulassen festzunehmen und den Wagen sicherzustellen.

Nachrichten an

Sonderkommission beim Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des ZP. für den Distrikt Galizien in Lemberg — 4. 10. 41.

Reproduction of a wanted poster issued by Nazi authorities in western Ukraine. Text reads: Search warrant of the Reich Department of the Criminal Police. Only for official use. Strictly confidential! The person in this photograph, Mykola Lebed or Lebid, born on December 11, 1909 in Strylskie-Nowe, who makes use of numerous documents with false names, is to be apprehended. Caution — armed! Lebed often uses a private car (a dark Mercedes limousine), licence-number Ost 50 150. We hereby request that traffic check-points be set up and a search for this car be carried out and when found, that its passengers be seized. All reports are to be sent to The Special Commission of the Commander of the Security Police and the SD [Sicherheitsdienst — Security Office] for the Galicia District in Lemberg [Lviv] — October 4, 1941.

## HURI community bids farewell to Mace, y'Edynak

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Friends and colleagues gathered on January 22, at a luncheon to honor Dr. James Mace, who has been an associate of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and its project to study the Great Famine of 1932-33, and Dr. Gloria y'Edynak-Mace, who has served as information officer for the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund.

The couple left for Washington, where Dr. Mace will assume the position of staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, a commission established by law to produce a report in two years on the Great Famine. According to Dr. Mace, the creation of the commission is largely the result of lobbying efforts by Ukrainian community leaders such as Ihor Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, and the support of sympathetic members of Congress.

Dr. Mace said he views his appointment as "an opportunity to find out more about the famine and to make it more widely known." He adds, "This is important not only from a historical standpoint, but also in terms of issues of continuing relevance, such as the use of food as a weapon, genocide and techniques of Soviet disinformation."

Dr. Mace has spent the last four and a half years researching the famine, publishing scholarly articles on the subject, and lecturing about his findings in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Australia. His work has been crucial in the preparation of Dr. Robert Conquest's forthcoming book on the famine.

Frank Sysyn, associate director of the HURI, said: "Dr. Mace was invited here to research the famine, and succeeded admirably in this endeavor as well as in bringing the famine to the attention of the American public. As a specialist in 20th century Ukrainian history, he has contributed greatly to the academic community at the institute. While we at HURI are pleased that Dr. Mace is leaving for so important a position, we regret his departure as depriving us of one of our most energetic and productive members."

"My job will be to administer the work of the commission under the guidance of 15 commissioners," he said,



Friends and colleagues bid farewell to Dr. James E. Mace and Dr. Gloria y'Edynak-Mace.

adding, "That's a little like being one Indian under 15 chiefs."

The commission will be made up of members from the executive branch, the Senate, the House of Representatives and the public. In the final analysis, said Dr. Mace, "it will be the members of the commission that determine the direction and findings of the commission. My job is to help them do their work."

His first task is his most formidable — attending to the mundane essentials of setting up shop. "When you take into account office space, administrative expenses such as mailing and secretarial salary, travel and compensation of commissioners, the \$350,000 or so we will be left with isn't that much," said Dr. Mace. Fortunately, the legislation that created the commission allows the commission to raise funds. Anyone interested in making a donation or willing to share their memories of the

famine (Dr. Mace promises to honor completely any requests for anonymity) should contact the office of Rep. Dan Mica, Chairman of Ukraine Famine Commission, 131 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

With Dr. Mace goes his wife, Gloria y'Edynak-Mace, whose presence at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will be equally missed. As information officer of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, she spearheaded a media campaign that resulted in radio editorials and a full-page story in *The Boston Globe* on the famine of 1933.

She has been instrumental in the dissemination of information on the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, reaching out to religious, academic and ethnic groups, as well as the media. "What we'll miss most about her," said Deacon Bohdan Tarnawsky, managing director of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, "is her willingness to take on any project

with a smile."

Dr. y'Edynak was an assistant professor of physical anthropology at Boston University and later the director of the Elizabeth Grady School of Aesthetics in Boston before coming to work at the institute. She plans to do corporate consulting to skin-care and cosmetic companies, but promises to remain active as a member of the USF executive committee.

Marta Baziuk will succeed Dr. y'Edynak as information director of the Ukrainian Studies Fund. A freelance writer and former teacher of English at Katharine Gibbs, she says, "I'm glad to be able to apply the skills I've acquired to something really important to me." She is a veteran of two summers of Harvard Ukrainian courses, a graduate of Boston College, and former staff member of the Boston Phoenix, a local newspaper.

## Sevcenko is HURI acting director

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — While Prof. Omejian Pritsak, director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, devotes his time to writing, Prof. Ihor Sevcenko administers the institute.

Prof. Sevcenko outlined his opinions on the role of the institute:

"The scholarly goals of the institute

are to an important extent a function of funds available to it. We as a team share a clear conception of those goals, but have to adjust them to our means. As of today the institute is provided with sufficient endowment to pursue a core of activities on a continuous basis. This assured core includes the publication of the journal, *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, holding of Thursday seminars with some speakers invited from outside Harvard, a yearly subsidy for Ukrainian acquisitions at Widener Library, an occasional fellowship support for a graduate student dealing with a Ukrainian topic, and supporting the Harvard Ukrainian Summer School. Much can be done within this limited framework simply by keeping to the highest possible scholarly standards, and securing international cooperation in publication and in the seminar program."

He continued:

"A full-fledged research institute, however, should be able to carry on long-range scholarly projects such as the publication of sources, both historical and literary, and to provide hospitality to research associates, paid not only on yearly but on a longer-term basis;

those associates would implement long-range programs, or carry out their individual research. A better endowed fellowship program would ensure continuity between the older and younger generation of scholars. It would support younger people doing research at the institute, and would thus provide

manpower for teaching Ukrainian subjects in the United States and Canada."

In addition to serving as HURI acting director, Prof. Sevcenko is Dumbarton Oaks Professor of Byzantine History and Literature at Harvard University.



Prof. Ihor Sevcenko

## Lotocky, Moskal aid Harvard Project

NEW YORK — Bishops Innocent Lotocky in Chicago and Robert Moskal of Parma, Ohio, have each donated \$5,000 to the Harvard Project on the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

The two prelates thus follow the lead of Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of Canada, Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the United States and Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn., and Bishop Michael Hrynchyshyn of France.

The Harvard Project envisions the publication of a series of Ukrainian religious and literary works dated up to the year 1800. The project is directed by Dr. Omejian Pritsak of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

## Scholars learn about Millennium

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Approximately 2,600 scholars worldwide received materials on the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity from the Cambridge-based Ukrainian Studies Fund office.

The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies includes specialists in anthropology and folklore, arts, communications, demography, economics, education, geography, history, international relations, law, library and information sciences, literature, military affairs, philosophy, political science, psychology, religion, science and sociology.

Members of the AAASS around the world.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### Deschenes on tightrope

No one familiar with the history of Canadian politics can deny that government commissions of inquiry can serve a useful purpose. When the government-of-the-day is confronted with tough choices, competing interests, or even charges of wrongdoing, it is necessary to investigate before legislating.

But the line between investigating and persecuting is a fine one, and the Canadian government's Deschenes Commission on Nazi war criminals is straddling that line precariously.

Deschenes Commission co-counsel Michael Meighen says that an evidence-gathering trip to the Soviet Union is necessary to collect evidence on as many as 15 key suspects living in Canada. The commission will not tell the suspects they are being investigated, nor does it appear likely that counsel for several East European groups will be allowed to travel to the Soviet Union on the fact-finding mission.

The actions of the Deschenes Commission have understandably caused alarm and dismay among members of Canada's East European communities and given considerable comfort to the Soviets.

Ukrainians and other immigrants from Eastern Europe claim the Soviets are using the Nazi-hunting effort to harass and discredit anti-Soviet emigres living in Canada. The ethnic groups fear that some people among them may be implicated by incomplete or even doctored evidence.

Indeed, continued uncertainty over the possibility of prosecution — especially with the help of the Soviets — is an injustice to those Canadians who fled the Soviet Union for a chance to begin a new life in the land of "the true north strong and free."

The most stringent safeguards must be used by the Deschenes Commission if it is to accept evidence from the Soviet Union in cases against persons accused of collaborating in Nazi war crimes. We must remember that the evidence is being supplied by a government with a contemptuous disdain for civil liberties and with a well-known disinformation apparatus.

Thus far, even the most sober-minded Canadians who have dared question the Deschenes Commission's evidence-gathering methods are immediately viewed with suspicion by Canadian editorial writers and representatives of the Simon Wiesenthal Center.

But, as the late CBS newsman Edward R. Murrow once said, "We must remember always that accusation is not proof and that conviction depends on evidence and due process of law."

Mr. Murrow's words — spoken at the height of the McCarthyist witch-hunts — are of seminal meaning at a time when people in Canada are beginning to walk in fear of one another.

To alleviate some of the fears lurking in the hearts and minds of many Canadians, the Deschenes Commission should allow suspects' lawyers to become members of the evidence-gathering delegation, with powers to cross-examine Soviet witnesses. This safeguard would not compromise the independence of the commission as some editorial writers have suggested. Rather, it would ensure that the accused are being treated fairly.

Thus, a heavy burden will fall on the Deschenes Commission to justify any attenuation of legal safeguards designed to protect the individual and to ensure simple fairness.

This is no time for people who are concerned about the Deschenes Commission's evidence-gathering methods to keep silent.

### UNA is 92

On February 22, Washington's birthday, the Ukrainian National Association will celebrate its 92nd birthday. As this, the largest Ukrainian organization in the free world, heads toward its 100th birthday, the UNA continues to be a dominant and beneficent force in Ukrainian community life in the United States and Canada.

Throughout its history, the UNA has touched virtually every aspect of Ukrainian community life. In many early Ukrainian communities, it was Soyuz that provided the foundation on which organized community life was built. Cultural, religious, social and political activities were initiated and financed by local UNA branches.

The raison d'être of the Ukrainian National Association — then and now, and in the future, if the UNA is to continue its proud tradition — is service. That is, service to its members, the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities, and to the Ukrainian cause.

To that end, the UNA provides its members with low-cost insurance, mortgages, loans and scholarships. The UNA organizes camps, workshops and courses for youths, as well as cultural activities for Ukrainians of all ages.

The UNA keeps Ukrainians and the public at large informed about Ukrainian affairs through Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly, the annual UNA Almanac and the books published by the Svoboda Press.

The UNA is never content to rest on its laurels. Each year, it undertakes new and bigger projects that benefit all of us. In 1985, for example, the UNA allocated \$1 million for seniors housing at Soyuzivka; \$100,000 for scholarships to students; and \$50,000 for the Ukrainian Encyclopedia project. Also in 1985, the UNA, reacting to the community's profound concern about the defamation of the Ukrainian nation, created the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee and announced plans to open a fully staffed Washington office of this committee in an effort to counter what appears to be a widespread smear campaign directed against Ukrainians.

There's much, much more, of course, for hardly a worthwhile community project in North America has not had UNA support.

Yes, the UNA continues to live up to the legacy of its founders — something we can be especially proud of on this 92nd birthday and during this anniversary year.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### CLC responds to editorial

Dear Editor:

The Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee is the official spokesman for the Ukrainian Canadian community in Canada in respect of civil liberties, including the Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals.

Referring to your editorial December 1, 1985, the commission did not boast about: a) "how much money had been collected," or b) "number of MPs and senators that have jumped on the Ukrainian community's bandwagon."

The commission is not responsible for the lack of intelligence and knowledge on the part of Canada's media. The commission has not "mused out loud about how much money is flowing in nor how many politicians object to the commission going to the Soviet Union."

The Ukrainian Canadian community does not need to demonstrate Canada's 750,000 Ukrainian Canadians have nothing against Jules Deschenes. Nothing has been done by the commission nor the community that would lead to that surmise. The suggestion comes from biased media reporting.

J.B. Gregorovich

Chairman

Civil Liberties Commission

Ukrainian Canadian Committee

Toronto

*Editor's note: Our editorial emphasized the point that the Civil Liberties Commission should do more than it has been doing to correct the "biased media reporting" to which the letter writer is referring. We suggest that CLC officials make an effort to provide reporters with more concise and in-depth information so that factual errors are avoided in the future. Thus, far, it seems that the quality or quantity of information flowing out of the mouths of CLC officials has been less than satisfactory.*

#### Recognition for AHRU activist

Dear Editor:

Bravo to Walter Stadnicki, chairman of the Connecticut branch of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, who, taking his cue from Sen. Charles Percy, singlehandedly gained the support of Connecticut Sen. Christopher J. Dodd and Connecticut Reps. Barbara B. Kennelly (D), Bruce A. Morrison (D), and John G. Rowland (R) for the proposed commemorative stamp that would honor Taras Shevchenko on the 125th anniversary of his death in 1986.

But I would like to know what the rest of the Ukrainian community is doing to gain consideration for the proposed Taras Shevchenko stamp or even for the millennium stamp? Why haven't Ukrainapex officials taken a stand and made an all-out effort to gain consideration for the stamp? Where are all the Ukrainian national organizations that are supposed to be representing Ukrainian interests? Why is it always the few individuals who are doing all the work while the bigwigs of national organizations sit around making grandiose speeches that are meaningless?

Recently the editors of the Ukrainian Weekly criticized the reasons that led to

the demise of SUSTA; perhaps they should write an editorial about the reasons that will eventually lead to the demise of many Ukrainian national organizations. When will the representatives of Ukrainian organizations finally realize that it takes work to get things done and not grandiose, meaningless speeches?

Ron Bergeron  
New Haven, Conn.

#### Tribute to Walter Dushnyck

Dear Editor:

He served his country and community well, but his capabilities could have provided considerably more than his community and particularly his country ever sought to take. During World War II when Gen. MacArthur required a Japanese interpreter, he used him, but over these past painful decades when the American government could have availed itself of a keen mind who understood the Soviet Russian mentality, its methods and its goals, it did not call on him, but relied instead on "experts" whose brains, unfortunately, were not augmented, figuratively speaking, by the blood and the heart.

I speak of course of the late Dr. Walter Dushnyck, whom I had the good fortune to know, and upon whom I called on many occasions for background and insight. His well of experience was rich and deep, and over the years it continued to enhance the universality and humanism of his philosophy.

It is regrettable that petty politics and factionalism, which persists in the Ukrainian diaspora to this day (and which only benefits the oppressors of Ukraine), always obstructed and sometimes devoured the wholesome and constructive contributions that Walter could, and would have made for the Ukrainian people, who were his life.

I first met Walter a number of years ago at the Waldorf Astoria, where my good friend and fellow Torontonian, Yuri Shymko, had arranged a meeting between several Ukrainian American leaders and some representatives of the Anti-Defamation League, for the purpose of building bridges between the Jewish and Ukrainian peoples. The meeting went well, and each person in attendance left with a good feeling of respect for the representations of the other community. Kosher corned beef sandwiches were provided to comply with the dietary prescriptions of some of the Jews present; and from the gusto with which the Ukrainians, Walter included, partook of the Kosher food, there was no question that this initial meeting presaged a promising relationship.

Sadly this did not turn out to be the case; not because of any lack of good will on the part of the Ukrainians, and, I might add, not because of any ill will on the part of the Jews. The aborted relationship came about, to my mind, as a result of more pressing priorities for the Jewish people such as the ever-recurring cycle of threats against Israel, deculturalization through assimilation and intermarriage, and last but not least, outcroppings of anti-Semitism.

The failure to develop on the Waldorf meeting was a disappointment for all of us who were present, except, I dare say for Walter. Not because Walter was a masochist — far from it! Walter was, if

(Continued on page 12)

## Danylo Shumuk: longest serving prisoner of conscience in USSR

The article below is reprinted from the winter 1986 issue of *The Candle*, a journal of international human rights published by the Canadian section of Amnesty International.

Danylo Shumuk is the longest serving prisoner of conscience known in the USSR. He has spent a total of 41 years in prison, 34 of which have been under Soviet rule. Many Amnesty International members will be familiar with Danylo Shumuk's story through the widely distributed film, "Prisoners of Conscience."

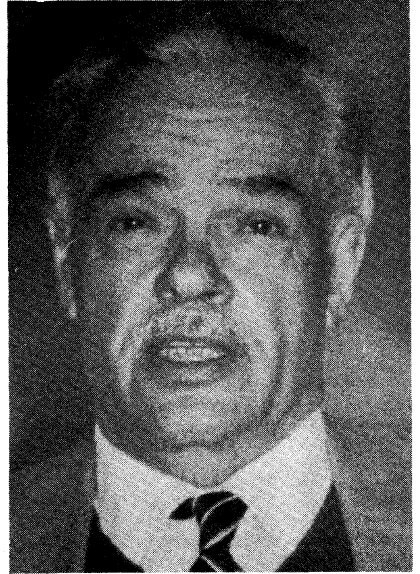
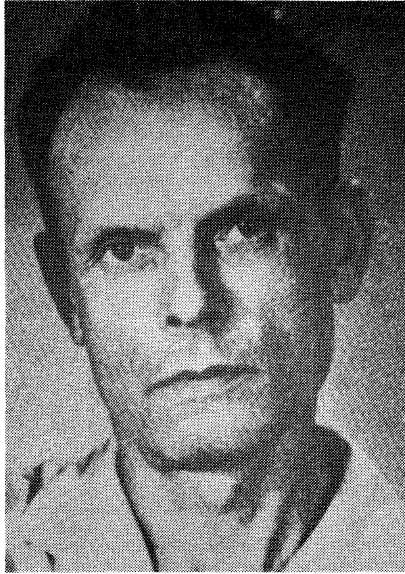
Danylo's nephew, Ivan Shumuk, who now lives in British Columbia, was in Ottawa in May of this year and came into the Amnesty International office to talk about his uncle.

Danylo Shumuk's most recent arrest was in January 1972 in connection with the discovery of unauthorized writings and a manuscript of his memoirs in his home. He was convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Twice before he had been convicted by Soviet courts in connection with his political beliefs. He was labelled by the court as "an especially dangerous recidivist" and received the maximum sentence of 10 years' imprisonment in a special-regime corrective labor colony — to be followed by five years' internal exile.

Danylo and Ivan Shumuk grew up together — until Danylo's first arrest in 1933 when he was 18 and Ivan 13. Ivan came to Canada in 1950. He refrained from writing to relatives still in the USSR because he feared that punitive actions might be taken against those receiving mail from the West. However, when news of the severity of his uncle's most recent sentence reached him in 1972, Ivan felt he could no longer hurt Danylo. Using an address he obtained from Amnesty International he began writing to Danylo in 1973. Danylo and family members in Canada have continued to correspond although in the past the number of letters Danylo was allowed to send was limited.

Much of Danylo's sentence of imprisonment was served at the Mordovian Strict-Regime Corrective Labor Camp Number 1-6. In its 1980 report "Prisoners of Conscience in the USSR" AI identified this camp as probably the most punitive known labor institution in the USSR. In 1980 he was transferred to Corrective Labor Colony Number 36 in the Perm Region of the Urals.

Subjected to the hard physical labor and chronic undernourishment characteristic of Soviet corrective labor institutions, Danylo's health was seriously undermined. Even under these trying physical conditions, and suffering from a number of ailments including severe stomach ulcers, Danylo continued with his human-rights activities, writing and signing appeals on behalf of fellow prisoners of conscience.



Prisoner of conscience Danylo Shumuk (left) and his nephew, Ivan Shumuk of British Columbia.

Since Danylo's arrest and imprisonment, his family and three European AI groups have been working constantly for his release. The worldwide membership of AI has been called to act on behalf of Danylo Shumuk through the Prisoners of the Month Campaign and the Urgent Action Network. Considerable public attention has been focused on his case both in Canada and abroad in view of his health and the number of years he has been imprisoned.

In late 1978 Andrei Sakharov announced to the Western press that Danylo Shumuk was close to death; at the time it was thought that he was suffering from stomach cancer. This news touched off widespread appeals from his family, from AI through its Urgent Action Network and from prominent politicians for his immediate release. In Canada, the House of Commons unanimously passed a motion urging the Soviet Union to release Danylo Shumuk.

Ivan Shumuk credits the intervention of the Canadian government, through the inquiries made by the then minister for external affairs, Don Jamieson, as being instrumental in Danylo receiving proper hospitalization and diet during this period. Ivan believes that "publicity always helps. If the outside

world knows about a certain prisoner they [the authorities] are more careful in the way they treat that prisoner." More recently the present minister for external affairs, Joe Clark, raised the case of Danylo Shumuk with Soviet officials in Ukraine during his trip to the Soviet Union in April of last year.

In December 1981, Danylo completed his 10-year period of imprisonment and was dispatched to his place of exile in Soviet Central Asia. At the time, AI feared that he might not survive the difficult journey and through its Urgent Action Network appealed for his release on humanitarian grounds as provided for by Article 100 of the Soviet corrective labor code.

Prisoners of conscience and their relatives regard this transportation as one of the severest aspects of the entire process of imprisonment. Receiving inadequate food, water, and medical attention, prisoners normally have to suffer further hardships during stop overs along the way in "transit camps." In describing his uncle's experiences, Ivan says "It was the hardest-ever experience of his life — regardless that his life was hard to begin with... he was taken back and forth in different directions on purpose and going through

(Continued on page 16)

## A congressman's letter to Myroslav Medvid

Below is the text of a letter to Ukrainian Seaman Myroslav Medvid written by Rep. Fred J. Eckert (R-N.Y.) on January 23.

Dear Myroslav:

I was delighted to note that the official Soviet news agency TASS quotes you as saying, "Rumors of my death are greatly exaggerated." That Mark Twain touch is nice. Many of us here in America were — and remain — concerned that death or the gulag would be your fate upon your return to the Soviet Union. So we are pleased to hear that you are being warmly welcomed home.

TASS reports, as Pravda did earlier, that you did not jump ship; you accidentally fell overboard. I was wondering, Myroslav, when you fell, why did you swim 100 yards to shore rather than simply swim a few feet back to the ship.

It was also reported by TASS that upon your return home following a long journey you had to be treated for injuries and you are now at your family home still recovering from those injuries. Sounds like you must have been hurt pretty badly. How did you get hurt so badly?

TASS reports that you say that

you were not trying to defect to freedom in America and that you say that those who said that were simply trying to impeded any improvement in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the eve of the Geneva summit. I am sure I speak for the overwhelming majority of Americans when I tell you that America wants better relations with Russia and with your own native country, Ukraine, too. As you have probably heard, one of the results of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting was an agreement to open a U.S. Consulate in Kiev, Ukraine. I hope you visit our consulate sometime. I know our people there would be interested in hearing firsthand from you the full story of how your accidentally falling into the Mississippi River created an international incident. I'll bet the first thing they ask you is why you happened to be carrying a sealed container housing your birth certificate and other valuable papers while you were checking the deck lamps on the Marshal Koniev. Is that a common practice with Soviet seamen?

Myroslav, I thought you were trying to defect. Most Americans thought that. And now we read in TASS that you are upset that we

would think that. We need better communications. I am enclosing an article I wrote about those events involving you last fall in New Orleans which was published in the November 21, 1985, Wall Street Journal. I would enjoy receiving from you a letter correcting any mistaken impressions I might have had. To help make our correspondence more personal, I'm enclosing a picture of myself. Could you please enclose a picture of yourself when you write back to me?

By the way, I am not the only member of Congress who will be corresponding with you in the interest of helping to improve understanding among the United States, Russia and Ukraine. Indeed, so many of us are interested in your story and your reports about how well received you are back home that you will probably get one letter a month from a member of Congress for the next 10 years or so. We hope that news from you in the months and years ahead is good news, and we wish you a full recovery and good health and good luck in the years ahead.

I have to close now. I must be off to a celebration observing Ukrainian



Rep. Fred Eckert

Independence Day. Wish you could be there.

With warmest regards.

Cordially,

Fred J. Eckert  
Member of Congress

## UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY — JANUARY 22

### Essex County



Essex County Executive Peter Shapiro signs Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation.

NEWARK, N.J. — Essex County Executive Peter Shapiro declared January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day in Essex County during a ceremony in his office attended by members of Essex County's Ukrainian American community.

The proclamation called upon all citizens of Essex County, "regardless of national background, to observe this day in recognition of the gallant struggle of the Ukrainian people for the most precious goal cherished by our own nation and liberty-loving people everywhere: freedom."

Joining the county executive during the proclamation-signing were: Michael Matiash, coordinator, Ukrainian American Democratic Organization of Essex County; the Rev. Methody Kushko, pastor, St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Newark; the Rev. Sergei Nepril, pastor, Holy Trinity

Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Irvington; and representatives of various local Ukrainian organizations.

During the proclamation-signing, Mr. Matiash, who made arrangements for the ceremony, made the following statement:

"Mr. Shapiro, it is with great appreciation and pride that we witness your signing of this proclamation for Ukrainian Independence Day — I personally and the rest of the Ukrainian people are grateful to you for all that you have done in the past and we pray for stronger coordination and support to achieve the long-awaited liberation of Ukraine — we know that you are for world peace and human rights and gathering here with you, we wish you the best of health to continue to promote freedom of speech and religion for all people including Ukrainians and Ukraine."

### New York State



The Zorepad Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Albany with State Sens. Warren Anderson and Joseph Bruno during the Ukrainian Independence Day program at the Empire State Plaza.

TROY, N.Y. — Eugene Spiak, son of Jacob and Daria Spiak, attends the 3-year-olds' Nursery School program at Sacred Heart School here in Troy, where teachers Bernadine Starrs and Peg Rosamilia have begun a "Children Around the World" program to introduce the children to various cultural heritages and develop an ethnic awareness. He is the only Ukrainian pupil in the program.

Ukraine was the featured country for the week of January 20. The children heard discussion on Ukrainian traditions and religious customs associated with the Christmas and Easter season. Stories and records were presented to the children in both Ukrainian and English. The class listened to Ukrainian music and played with dolls dressed in Hutsul attire.

Information about Ukraine and its culture, including an explanation of ritual breads, kolach and paska, and their significance during the Christmas and Easter holidays, was presented. Each child was given a picture of a little box containing Ukrainian costumes to

One of the most memorable events was the food tasting. The children and teachers had samples of Ukrainian food which included holubtsi, homemade Ukrainian bread and compote.

A field trip was held on January 21 for the entire class to view the Ukrainian Independence Day program in the "well" of the Empire State Plaza in Albany. There the 30 children from the nursery school observed three Ukrainian folk dances as performed by the Zorepad Dance Ensemble of the Capital District in Albany. They greeted the Legislature and over 250 people in attendance with the traditional Ukrainian greeting of bread and salt.

The Ukrainian Independence Day program is sponsored every year by the Ukrainian Congress Committee, United Branches of the Capital District. The president, Eugene Neschotny, presented State Sen. Joseph Bruno with an acknowledgement for his continued support and service to the Ukrainian community.

The featured speaker at the event was the Rev. Dr. Myron Kotch of St. John the Baptist Church in Syracuse.

### Houston



Houston City Councilman Dale M. Gorczynski (center), displays the city's Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation. Flanking him are Eugene A. Kuchta (right), president, and James M. Baran, vice-president, of the Ukrainian American Cultural Club of Houston.

HOUSTON — Over 60 people attended the Ukrainian Independence Day program sponsored by the Ukrainian American Cultural Club on Saturday, January 25.

After welcoming remarks by UACC President Eugene A. Kuchta, the evening's program was conducted by Michael Balahutrak, master of ceremonies.

Houston City Councilman Dale M. Gorczynski, fresh from a trip to the Soviet Union, described the psychological rigors of the journey during which his party was followed and observed every moment. He said he returned to the United States with a renewed appreciation of the individual and collective freedom accorded Americans.

Councilman Gorczynski presented the assembly with the official proclamation of the City of Houston signed by Mayor Kathryn J. Whitmire designating January 22 Ukrainian Independence Day in the city.

The program continued with a historical overview of shifting Ukrainian territorial boundaries and political realities from the time of the Mongolian invasions to the present, presented by Steven Schoenfeldt.

Lydia Bodnar-Balahutrak gave an address in the Ukrainian language

which examined the political climate of the time and its impact on the fledgling Ukrainian National Republic (1918-1921).

The president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, Ihor Olshaniwsky, was the evening's keynote speaker. Most interesting were Mr. Olshaniwsky's remarks about the American political process and the ways in which Ukrainian Americans can influence the course of U.S. governmental affairs.

AHRU currently is bending its efforts in the direction of freeing Myroslav Medvid, the hapless Ukrainian seaman who was returned to Soviet officials after twice jumping into the Mississippi River in a grab at personal freedom.

Concluding remarks were delivered by William Dijak who echoed Mr. Olshaniwsky's observation that the Houston Ukrainian community is unique in several ways, not the least being the energetic leadership being provided by young professionals who have never lived in their ancestral homeland.

Following the formal program, many availed themselves of the opportunity to speak with Ms. Bodnar-Balahutrak and Messrs. Dijak, Olshaniwsky and Schoenfeldt, and the UACC executive board during the reception that brought the evening to a close.

### Union



The 68th anniversary of Ukrainian independence was observed in the Union, N.J., Township Municipal Building on January 19. This event was sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 32, with the assistance of the Ukrainian-American Veterans, Post No. 6, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and the Ukrainian community of Union and neighboring towns.



# Triple Cities

by Lubomyr M. Zobniw

BINGHAMTON, N.Y. — During the month of January, residents of the Triple Cities of Binghamton, Johnson City and Endicott, were made strongly aware of the presence of the Ukrainian community in their midst by the presentation of two complementary "Ukrainian Days."

On January 22 the Ukrainian community gathered for flag-raising and programs at the Binghamton and Johnson City city halls to mark the anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

Prior to the Ukrainian Day on January 22, the Ukrainian community presented a Ukrainian heritage program titled "Experience Ukraine" at Binghamton's prestigious Roberson Center for the Arts and Sciences.

The event took place on January 12 and was presented in conjunction with the museum's main exhibit: "Starting Over," which chronicled the organized community life of the various ethnic groups including Ukrainians, in the Binghamton Area. The "Experience Ukraine" program was presented as a supplementary, in-depth, program about Ukraine and Ukrainians.

"The main goal for the program was twofold: to inform the general public about Ukraine, and to reach as many people as possible of Ukrainian descent within the immediate and neighboring Ukrainian communities, as well as those outside the organized Ukrainian community. Therefore, public relations with the news media was given top priority in funds and effort," said Mima Zobniw, co-chairperson of the event.

## Tier Ukrainians keep the faith

Preserving culture, language shows support for homeland

**S**UPPORTERS of the Ukrainian language and culture are holding a series of events in the Triple Cities of Binghamton, Johnson City and Endicott, N.Y., to mark the anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

The Ukrainian community in the Triple Cities is holding a series of events to mark the anniversary of Ukrainian independence. The events include a flag-raising ceremony, a concert, and a lecture.

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Over 30 Binghamton Ukrainian Church members in the photo, which was taken at the anniversary of the Ukrainian City Hall on 1/22/86.

## Spending the day visiting Ukraine at Roberson

The Ukrainian community in the Triple Cities of Binghamton, Johnson City and Endicott, N.Y., spent the day of January 12, 1986, visiting Ukraine at the Roberson Center for the Arts and Sciences.

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## Binghamton Press special about the local Ukrainian community.

"The map of Ukraine was selected as the logo for the event, to appear on all posters, leaflets and press ads, since it best represented our goal to inform people about Ukraine," stated Anne Petras, co-chairperson for "Experience Ukraine."

"Experience Ukraine" was planned as a daylong program of films, live presentations of Ukrainian music and dance, exhibits of Ukrainian art with time free for refreshments. The program opened with the film "Helm of Destiny" which fitted perfectly with the general immi-

gration theme of the museum's exhibit and gave an excellent overview of the history of Ukrainian immigration to the United States. Also shown, was the

documentary "Harvest of Despair" which enlightened people about a tragic, yet little-known event in U-

(Continued on page 15)

## Oyster Bay



Oyster Bay Town Supervisor Joseph Colby signs a proclamation declaring January 22 Ukrainian Independence Day in the town. On hand for the signing were Joseph Choma (left) of Syosset, president of the Nassau County Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and congress members Ann and Walter Romaniuk, also of Syosset. The town flew the Ukrainian flag on January 22 to further underscore its support of independence for Ukraine and all captive nations.

## Bridgeport



Mayor Tom Bucci of Bridgeport, Conn., with a delegation of Ukrainian Americans during the January 22 signing of the mayoral proclamation of Ukrainian Independence Day.

## Rockland County

NEW CITY, N.Y. — Ukrainian-American Veterans of Post 19, Spring Valley, N.Y., held flag-raising ceremonies on January 22 at the Rockland County office building here.

Ceremonies was held in the Legislative Chambers on January 26 at noon. Commander Teddy B. Dusanenko of Post 19 noted that the Rev. Ivan Kazczak from St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Church would open the ceremonies with a prayer.

Dr. Vasyl Luchkiew chaired the program. The legislative Chambers

were filled with Ukrainian and other ethnics of all ages. Kenneth T. Zebrowski, recently selected as chairman of the Rockland County Legislators, was the keynote speaker.

Addresses were also given made by New York State Sen. Eugene Levy; Herbert Reisman, supervisor of Ramapo; Joseph Holland, county clerk; Alex Gromach, majority leaders of the Rockland County Legislature; Bruce Levine, county legislator and former Clarkstown supervisor; and Theodore R. Dusanenko, county legislator.

## Winnipeg

WINNIPEG — Mayor William Norris of Winnipeg officially proclaimed January 22 Ukrainian Independence Day in that city. The proclamation kicked off a weeklong celebration of this event. Activities were organized by the Winnipeg Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Events during the week included a Ukrainian Independence Day concert, held January 26, a children's poster contest on the theme "What I like best about Ukrainian culture" and an exhibit of mementos of the Ukrainian National Republic.

The weeklong celebration was topped off with a 45th anniversary banquet in honor of the Ukrainian Canadian

Committee's Winnipeg branch on January 25.

Ukrainian Week ran from January 26 to February 2.

## Irvington

IRVINGTON, N.J. — The Irvington Board of Education adopted a proclamation condemning the persecution and oppression of the Ukrainian people and the destruction of the Ukrainian culture by the Soviet Union. It was issued on the occasion of Ukrainian Independence Day.

The proclamation was adopted by the board on January 15 and was presented by board member Patrick McNally.

### About Ukraine

Ukraine is a land of rich history and culture. It is a country of great beauty and interest. The people of Ukraine are proud of their heritage and their traditions.

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### Senate hears...

(Continued from page 1)

to Mr. Medvid).

Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.), who has been pushing for a full Senate investigation of the matter said in an interview with The Weekly last week, "I thought it was significant they certified he (Mr. Medvid) was of sound mind while detained... while the guy was on the verge of flipping." He characterized the two statements as "contradictory."

In his interview with The Weekly, Sen. Humphrey disclosed that he was conducting negotiations with Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kansas) to look at additional ways in which the Medvid affair might be investigated. While he had thanked Sen. Simpson for the opportunity to appear at the hearing, he also made it clear that a full fledged investigation into the matter is necessary to find if there "was any unethical or unlawful conduct on the part of any U.S. employee or official."

It appears that if the discussions with Sen. Dole prove successful, the resolution which Sen. Humphrey had previously proposed would fall by the wayside and another route to a full investigation of the Medvid case would be undertaken.

In December, Sen. Humphrey had introduced Senate Resolution 267, which would create a Special Panel on Asylum composed of seven senators. The resolution would empower the panel to subpoena witnesses and evidence in its review of U.S. asylum procedures and recent asylum cases. The resolution currently has over 60 co-sponsors.

Sen. Humphrey would not comment on his negotiations with Sen. Dole further, stating only that he would know the results of his pursuits in the next several weeks.

"If those negotiations won't bear fruit, however, I will still offer to set up an investigation in the way it was originally envisioned," Sen. Humphrey said referring to his resolution. He added that very few of his senate colleagues know of the negotiations, but said he felt they would support his proposal.

Senate Resolution 267 has had an uneasy history. Several attempts had been made in December to pass it through the Senate by attaching it to other bills before the Senate adjourned for the Christmas holidays. Both attempts to do this failed, partially because many senators felt the resolution could stand on its own, and because Sen. Dole had not wanted to put the resolution on an already packed Senate calendar. There were also fears that if the resolution had been placed on the agenda, it would be filibustered.

Sen. Humphrey further commented on the Senate hearings during the interview.

"He (Sen. Simpson) is looking into the matter in a general way, attempting to dispose of the matter in one or two hearings. I won't stand for that," Sen. Humphrey emphasized.

Mary Kay Hill, Sen. Simpson's press secretary stated that the senator would not dispose of the Medvid case. She added that the hearings were not held in opposition to Sen. Humphrey's bill.

"He said he would hold (the hearings) last December. He opposes (Sen. Humphrey's) resolution because he believes (the Congress) has the committee structure to set up and examine the Medvid affair," Ms. Hill said "But, he does have some compromises" she said. Sen. Simpson would "further explore the method used in the handling" of the Medvid case and will hold another hearing, possibly in conjunction with Sen. Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), chairman of Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, she said. No date has been set for the hearing.

It was also disclosed during the February 4 hearing that tape recordings were made by the Justice Department while Mr. Medvid was being examined by the military psychiatrist. This information previously had not been made public. While the first tape was recorded without any problems, Sen. Humphrey said the second tape is virtually blank. A spokesman for the Justice Department said the taping device malfunctioned during the interview. While Sen. Humphrey said he grants there could have been a legitimate problem with the tape

recorder, he also said his suspicions have been raised.

"The case smells fishy to me, even more so," he said.

Others who testified at the hearing were William Woessner, acting assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs; Alan C. Nelson, commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; Lt. Cmdr. J.M. Caruthers, M.D., of the U.S. Navy; and Taras Szmagala, a member of the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association.

Mr. Nelson once again defended the handling of the Medvid case by the INS. He also commented that he wanted "to clarify some specific issues about which there has been a great deal of misinformation."

"Our prepared remarks will be concerned with the following areas: 1) The identification process to insure that the man interviewed was really Seaman Medvid; 2) Accounts from INS agents present concerning Seaman Medvid's desire to return to the Soviet Union; and 3) Direct observations of Seaman Medvid's behavior."

Mr. Nelson said that when Mr. Medvid was first taken into custody by the border patrol, he was photographed, fingerprinted and interviewed by two INS agents. He also stated that when a group of officers boarded the Soviet ship the next day, and went to the sickbay, the agent who originally encountered Mr. Medvid "personally identified" him. Mr. Nelson said that other people who had seen Mr. Medvid

before as well as those on the Navy cutter to which Mr. Medvid was removed to be examined could also identify him.

"From the time Medvid arrived on the cutter on October 28, until he was returned to his vessel, he was consistently in the presence of U.S. officials who could positively identify him," Mr. Nelson said.

Mr. Szmagala, who spoke on behalf of Ukrainian Americans, voiced feelings of another kind. During his testimony, he asked the government get to the bottom of the Medvid case and spoke of how all ethnic groups in the United States feel cheated by the decision to return the sailor to the Soviets. He said:

"We all believed in the commitment of the United States to defend the freedom of oppressed people everywhere. We fought in every war that the United States has fought for freedom. Yet, when it came time to defend the freedom of one Ukrainian — not in some far-off land — but on the land purchased by Thomas Jefferson, on the banks of the Mississippi, our government failed us..."

"Mr. Chairman, we can lose our land, our possessions, and our money and still survive. We cannot afford to lose our hope and belief in the future nor our belief in our country. That hope, that confidence, and that belief has been shattered because our government lost its integrity. The fate of Miroslav Medvid, our Ukrainian brother, is sad; the fate of the United States is tragic."

### Six Albanians...

(Continued from page 3)

father was arrested and jailed already before his family was arrested. He died in prison as a result of torture. Roland Popa learned from refugees who were in the same prison.

Some 300 old, established families in Ihjures have experienced a similar fate, Roland Popa added.

Having had no direct contact with his relatives for 18 years, he said that he asked the Italian Consulate in Toronto to be able to communicate with them in the Italian Embassy in Tirana.

"In recent years people from Albania, especially young people who see no future in their country — in many cases soldiers — repeatedly escaped from Albania to Yugoslavia and Greece," said Prof. Barolli, president of the

Albanians are of the Muslim faith.

Together with the Church of Christ in Pennsylvania, Prof. Barolli's congregation has sponsored Albanian refugees to come to America after they escaped to Greece or Yugoslavia.

Individuals and organizations of the Albanian community in the New York metropolitan area are supporting the plight of the six Albanians, by sending telegrams to the Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, to Secretary of State George Schultz and to Mother Theresa, who is an Albanian national.

"We hope that the Italian government will not deliver the asylum seekers into the hands of the Albanian police. There can be no doubt about their fate if they are handed over," said Robert Devecchi, executive director of the IRC, in a telegram to Mr. Shultz.

### Ukrainian community...

(Continued from page 4)

faith in God.

Burial followed at Holy Cross Cemetery in North Arlington, N.J., where the deceased's wife, Myroslawa, and son, Borys, are buried. Mr. Dragan's two granddaughters, Olenka and Natalka, sprinkled earth from his beloved Ukraine on the coffin.

A tryzna (funeral dinner) was held immediately afterwards at the Ukrainian Community Center in Jersey City. Here Mr. Dragan was eulogized by John O. Flis, supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, who spoke of the editor-in-chief's contributions to Svoboda, the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian American community and the Ukrainian nation.

Other speakers were: Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, supreme vice-president of the UNA, who spoke of Mr. Dragan as a friend and a person who had "God on his shoulder"; Ihor Sochan, president of the U.S. National Plast Command, who noted the deceased's contributions to Plast, in which his children were active;

Walter Bilyk of the Ukrainian community of Jersey City, of which Mr. Dragan was an active member; and R.L. Chomiak, a journalist who began his career under Mr. Dragan at the Svoboda Press.

Final remarks were delivered by the senior member of Mr. Dragan's family, Dr. Michael Lohaza, who spoke on behalf of the family, especially Oksana Dragan Krawciw, Mr. Dragan's daughter, thanking all who had honored the late editor by attending the memorial services. The funeral dinner ended with the singing of "Vydsh Brate Miy," a traditional farewell song of Ukrainian soldiers.

The UNA was represented at memorial services by Mr. Flis, supreme president; Dr. Kuropas, supreme vice-president; Gloria Paschen, supreme vice-president; Walter Sochan, supreme secretary; Ulana Diachuk, supreme treasurer; Stefan Hawrysz, supreme organizer; Supreme Auditors Nestor Olesnycky and Bohdan Hnatyuk; Supreme Advisor Andrew Keybida; and Mary Dushnyck, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

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**if previous bills are not paid.**

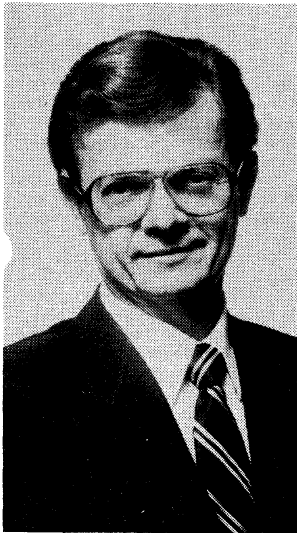
- Individuals letters concerning unpaid bills will not be sent.
- All bills must be paid within 15 days after the publication of an advertisement.

**FOR ONLY 2¢ PER DAY**  
 you can be insured for  
**\$5,000**  
 under an  
**ACCIDENTAL DEATH**  
 and  
**DISMEMBERMENT CERTIFICATE**  
 of the  
**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**  
 The low, low premiums for new ADD Certificates, issued after Oct. 1, 1983, are as follows:

\$6.50	.....	Annually
\$3.35	.....	Semi-annually
\$1.75	.....	Quarterly
60	.....	Monthly

Premiums are the same for all members, age 16-55.

## Receives citation



**Dr. Roman Andrushkiw**

OSLO — This city was the site of the 11th World Congress on System Simulation and Scientific Computing during the week of August 5-9, 1985.

The congress, organized every three years by the International Association for Mathematics and Computers in Simulation, is one of the most important events in the field of simulation and scientific computing, attended by mathematicians and scientists from around the world.

At the congress, Dr. Roman Andrushkiw was the chairman of the scientific session on numerical modeling in geophysics, physics and mathematics. In addition, he presented the paper, "A Numerical Method for Moving Boundary Problems with Application to Cryosurgery," which has a wide application in the simulation of cryosurgical processes. At the conclusion of the congress, Dr. Andrushkiw was awarded a citation for his contribution to the scientific program of the congress.

Dr. Andrushkiw is a professor of mathematics at the New Jersey Institute of Technology. His specialty lies in the field of numerical analysis and applied mathematics, where he is the author of a number of papers and holds several patents in the area of automatic controls.

Besides his professional work, Dr. Andrushkiw is actively involved in Ukrainian community affairs. He serves on the board of directors of the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America.

He is a member of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, the Plast Foundation in Newark, and other organizations.

Dr. Andrushkiw, his wife, Svitlana (nee Lutsky), and son, Pavlo, are members of UNA Branch 184 in Maplewood, N.J.

## Plishka hailed

NEW YORK — Bass Paul Plishka's recent performance in Verdi's "Messa da Requiem," at a star-studded gala celebration of the Richard Tucker Music Foundation's 10th anniversary in Carnegie Hall, received a rave review in the January 14 issue of the Daily News.

Daily News music critic Bill Zakariasen said Mr. Plishka's performance "was even better than the performance of famed tenor Luciano Pavarotti in the production.

Though Mr. Zakariasen wrote that Mr. Pavarotti "was in seraphic form,"

## Notes on people

he said, "For me, though, bass Paul Plishka was even better — his noble voice was in superb estate, and he alone among the soloists sounded as if he had been born speaking Latin."



**Metropolitan Opera bass Paul Plishka**

The January 12 concert, which featured a quartet of soloists from the Metropolitan Opera, including Mr. Plishka, and was attended by many celebrities, was dedicated to the memory of Sara Tucker, the late tenor's wife, who passed away last September.

## New M.D.



**Dr. Borys R. Mychalczak**

WARREN, Mich. — Borys Roman Mychalczak, 26, of Warren, Mich., received a doctor of Medicine degree from Wayne State University in Detroit at a graduation ceremony last June.

Mr. Mychalczak began his education at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Grade School and High School in Hamtramck, Mich., where he graduated with honors. He was president of the Taras Shevchenko Chapter of the National Honor Society in his senior year and received a Ukrainian Graduates Scholarship and a Wayne State University Merit Scholarship, which covered all tuition costs until completion of his bachelor of science in Biology degree in May 1981.

In college, Mr. Mychalczak was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honor society as a junior member-in-course and graduated with high distinction.

Mr. Mychalczak began medical school in the fall of 1981, having been accepted as an early decision candidate

the previous fall, and was selected by the student affairs office to tutor students in anatomy and biochemistry as well as work in the anatomy lab as a prosector. He graduated in the top fifth of his class.

The UNA Branch 146 and 94 member began his residency training and specialization in radiation oncology in July 1985, at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. After completing four years of training there, he plans to do a fellowship and then possibly pursue a career in academic medicine.

A parishioner of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warren, Mr. Mychalczak is a former member of the Ukrainian Sports Club, where he played hockey and soccer, and belonged to the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization. In college, he belonged to the Ukrainian Student Organization at Wayne State University.

He is the son of Mykola and Marika Mychalczak of Warren.

## Named chaplain



**The Rev. Joseph E. Ball**

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Sister Mary Cecilia OSBM, president of Manor Junior College, announced the appointment of the Rev. Joseph E. Ball of White Plains, N.Y., as chaplain of the college. He was appointed by Archbishop Stephen Sulyk.

## Awarded rank of Eagle Scout



Seventeen-year-old Michael Riepe of Los Alamos, N.M., was recently awarded the Eagle Scout rank at a Court of Honor conducted by his local Boy Scout troop. A member of UNA Branch 276 and the St. Nicholas Society, Mr. Riepe won his new rank for his project of assembling and installing 43 new picnic tables at Bandelier National Monument. He is serving as junior scoutmaster of his troop. He is the grandson of Stephan Evanitsky, secretary of UNA Branch 276, in Ambridge, Pa.

The Rev. Ball previously served as pastor of Transfiguration Church, Clarks Summit, Pa. He was ordained a priest in the Byzantine Rite in 1981 at the Cathedral of St. Michael the Archangel, Passaic, N.J.

He holds a B.A. in humanities from Holy Apostle College, Cromwell, Conn., a college which specializes in preparing men for late vocations to the priesthood. He continued his studies at St. Mary's in Baltimore and Ss. Cyril and Methodius Seminary of the Byzantine Rite in Pittsburgh, where in December 1979 he was made a deacon of the Church.

The Rev. Ball is currently enrolled in the pastoral counseling program in the graduate school of LaSalle University.

The Rev. Ball previously served in Hazelton and Mahanoy City, Pa. He will serve as chaplain to the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, who founded Manor Junior College in 1947.

## Makes U.S. team

CLEVELAND — Rick Oleksyk, 22, has been chosen to be a member of the United States national handball team, and will be competing in Spain and Italy in the next several weeks.

The West Point graduate originally wanted to play basketball, when in college, but because of knee injuries, he was forced to abandon his plans.

With the help of his high school coach, however, he got into West Point and continued to play basketball.

"I played basketball and baseball there, but my knee continued to bother me. As a result of swelling in the joint, I could only practice basketball every other day. Because I had to miss practice I was transferred from the varsity to the junior varsity. At West Point, those with basketball experience are recruited for team handball, and this is the way I got involved with the sport," he said in a recent interview with his home-town paper.

Mr. Oleksyk has completed his basic training in Fort Bliss, Texas. He is an artillery officer with the rank of second lieutenant. He is the only military man on the U.S. team. By comparison, all the players on the Soviet team are in the military.



With profound sorrow we wish to inform our friends, relatives and the Ukrainian Community that

## WASYL SCHERBEY

passed away on January 25th 1986.

PANAKHYDA — January 27th 1986.

**FUNERAL SERVICE** — January 28th 1986 at Hamtramck, Michigan. Entombment for eternal rest in Ukrainian National Monument Mausoleum at the Ukrainian National Memorial Cemetery of U.S.A. at 4111 Pennsylvania Avenue S.E., Washington, D.C. 20746.

In Sorrow:

Son — NESTOR SCHERBEY with wife LIDIA  
 Daughters — CHRISTINA NEHANIV with family  
 ZWENYSLAVA HAYDA with family  
 Grand children — ROMAN, VALENTYNA  
 Relatives near and far —  
 DARIA KOZAK with husband  
 YAROSLAWA ZDANIW with husband  
 BOHDAN IWASZKO with wife  
 MYRON IWASZKO with wife.  
 Family in Ukraine  
 In Eternal Remembrance



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*Edited by Volodymyr Kubijovyč*

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## Olena Antoniv...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Krasivsky was first sentenced in 1947 at the age of 18 to five years in a labor camp after he attempted to escape from Kazakhstan, where he and his family had been exiled along with thousands of others from western Ukraine.

In the mid-1960s he was one of the co-founders of the Ukrainian National Front, which openly advocated the independence of Ukraine through non-violent, legal means. As a result, he was sentenced in 1967 to five years' prison, seven years' labor camp and five years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

He was sent to the Serbsky Institute for Forensic Psychiatry in early 1972 after he was accused of writing and circulating "verses of a nationalist content." He was deemed mentally incompetent and was sent to psychiatric hospitals, from which he was finally released in 1978.

He was unable to practice his profession, was required to see a psychiatrist and his movements were restricted. His two sons were treated like outcasts. Finally, Mr. and Mrs. Krasivsky applied for permission to

emigrate from the Soviet Union. The request was denied.

In the summer of 1979 Mr. Krasivsky joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, and in March 1980 he was arrested during a pre-Olympic sweep of dissenters. No formal charges were brought against him, but he was accused of having feigned mental illness to avoid completing his 1967 sentence, even though it was the Serbsky Institute psychiatrists who had ruled him incompetent. He was forced to serve the remainder of his term, 10 months in a labor camp and five years of exile.

His wife regularly visited him in exile in the Tyumen region of Siberia, and while on visits there she worked as a physician, something she could not do in Lviv. Mr. Krasivsky, an ailing invalid, recently completed his sentence and the couple resumed their life in Lviv.

The Krasivskys maintained contacts with Amnesty International for several years, and in 1983, AI succeeded in having The Washington Post publish excerpts of correspondence with the couple.

Surviving Mrs. Krasivsky are her husband, Zinoviy, her son, Taras Chornovil, her sister, Maria, and other family members.

## Tribute to...

(Continued from page 6)

nothing else, a realist — whose realism had been annealed by bitter and painful experiences. During the Six-Day War, he told me, the Ukrainian people rallied for Israel — partly because they identified with it and partly because Israel's enemies were Soviet allies using Soviet weapons. After the Six-Day War the World Ukrainian Congress wanted to express its congratulations. Since it had no contact with the organized Jewish community, it was in a quandary as to where to direct its felicitations. The World Ukrainian Congress sent a congratulatory telegram to the World Jewish Congress. The Ukrainian Congress never was given the courtesy of an acknowledgement or a thank you.

After the Munich Olympic massacre, Walter was again involved through the Ukrainian Congress in sending condolences to the Israeli government. Again there was never a word in response.

Walter interpreted these rebuffs as deliberate, and rightly so, although it is possible that those who received the telegrams suspected something sinister,

as they had no idea who the World Congress was and what it stood for. (The bogeyman of Jewish bolshevism and Ukrainian fascism prevailed at this time and lingers to a lesser degree today.)

Despite the lack of further meetings between the Anti-Defamation League and Ukrainians, the strained and often hostile relationship between our peoples abated, thanks in large measure to Walter's contributions. When problems with the Jewish community would surface in the United States, Walter would often call me for possible clarification and at times rectification, and conversely Walter assiduously dealt with inter-ethnic problems arising in the Ukrainian community. More than any other Ukrainian American, he understood and could constructively resolve Ukrainian-Jewish issues. Little do people know how much his passing has weakened the struggle to improve Jewish-Ukrainian relations, and concomitantly, the struggle against Soviet Russian imperialism.

In these trying days, when the hysteria engulfing the OSI hearings is resurrecting old hatreds and spawning new ones, our common enemy sits back and gloats; for the demagogues in each of our communities and the sensationalist media are fulfilling the disinformation tasks of the KGB, making it that much easier to oppress our peoples behind the iron curtain and to threaten those of us who are fortunate enough to live in the free world.

It is in these trying days that Walter Dushnyk's loss is most sadly missed.

**Alexander Epstein**  
 Toronto

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### Physicians condemn...

(Continued from page 3)

Salim Lone, a U.N. spokesman said that while deaths have occurred because of the resettlement program, the United Nations "would categorically deny that death rates have occurred on anywhere near that scale."

In a phone interview with The New York Times, M. Peter McPherson, head of the United States Agency for International Development stated: "Our judgment is that there have been large number of deaths. It is clear that this is a major disaster. The only question is the magnitude. Everyone should take these

charges seriously. What we need is an opportunity for independent verification."

Ethiopia has stated the resettlement program is necessary because the dense population of the northern plateaus has virtually wiped out the land. Movement to the south and more fertile lands is purely voluntary.

But critics have stated that the move is coordinated for military reasons.

The government wants to depopulate the northern areas where rebel groups are fighting and "set up government-dependent colonies and Soviet-style collective farms in the new areas of settlement," according to the Times.

The report from Doctors Without Borders noted: "Expert opinion is divided on the subject. But the problem at the moment has not so much to do with the principle of population transfer as with the atrocious conditions in which it is being done."

Those people moved to the south would be more susceptible to tropical diseases, the doctors have stated. Also the conditions in which they have been transferred have been unsanitary and the people have not always been fed.

Since the resettlement program began in 1984, it has been a subject of dispute. Most Eastern agencies and nations have refused to participate in it.

But Doctors Without Borders said

that although the Ethiopian government was misappropriating humanitarian aid for the resettlement agency, Western nations had not voiced their discontent, for fear of coming into conflict with the government.

The debate cooled in mid-1985 when the pace of the resettlement program slowed down. But the program started again on a large scale in October and the result has been "a catastrophe of considerable proportions," the report said.

The report urges Western donor organizations and agencies to demand that the Ethiopian government place a

moratorium on the resettlement program for three months until a commission of international experts can study the problem.

Doctors Without Borders is an organization which has no political leanings and has maintained teams in more than two dozen countries. Three-quarters of its budget comes from private donors, with the rest coming from such organizations as the European Economic Community and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

### Soviet psychiatrist...

(Continued from page 1)

in strict-regimen camp plus five years' international exile on May 31, 1981."

The commissioners also noted Dr. Koryagin's moving speech at his trial when he said: "I will never accept the situation which exists in our country, where mentally healthy people are imprisoned in psychiatric hospitals for trying to think independently. I know that long years of physical imprisonment, humiliation and mockery await me. Fully aware of this, I embark on it in the hope that it will increase the chances for others to live in freedom."

For the last seven years, the Congressional members of the Helsinki Commission have nominated various leading imprisoned Soviet and East European human-rights activists for the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1983, Lech Walesa, Polish Solidarity leader, was nominated by the Commission and was awarded the prize.

Chairman Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.), and Co-Chairman Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.) signed the letter which recommends the nomination of Dr. Koryagin for the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize.

Other commissioners who support the Koryagin nomination are Sens. John Heinz (R-Pa.), James A. McClure (R-Idaho), Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.), Gordon J. Humphrey (R-N.H.), Clairborne Pell (D-R.I.), Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), and Reps. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.), Sidney R. Yates (R-Ill.), Timothy E. Wirth (D-Colo.), Edward J. Markey (D-Mass.), Don Ritter (R-Pa.), Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.), and John Edward Porter (R-Ill.).

### Shcharansky...

(Continued from page 2)

"Blessed is God who resurrects the dead."

Mr. Shcharansky, who soon changed his name from the Russian Anatoly to the Hebrew name Natan, which means "gift of God," joined his wife and the prime minister in a telephone call to thank President Reagan for efforts on his behalf.

In a brief speech in Hebrew and English, Mr. Shcharansky continued to express solidarity with the dissidents and refuseniks who remain in Soviet prisons, camps and hospitals.

"I am not going to forget those who I left in the camps, in the prisons, who are in exile or who still continue their struggle for their rights to emigrate, for their human rights. And I hope that enthusiasm, that energy, that joy which fills our hearts today, Avital's and mine, will help us to continue the struggle for the freedom and the rights of our brothers in Russia," he said.


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<p><b>FATIMA - LOURDES - ROME</b> July 19 - August 3</p> <p><b>SOPILKA Tour of Romania and Yugoslavia</b> July 26 - August 11</p> <p><b>PIESTANY SPA Czechoslovakia</b> August 4 - 25</p> <p><b>VESELKA Tour of Portugal and Spain</b> September 13 - 27</p> <p><b>BRAZILIAN SPRING and Buenos Aires, Argentina</b> Oct. 22 - Nov. 7</p> <p><b>EGYPT Tour - HOLYLAND Pilgrimage</b> November 9 - 22</p>	<p><b>FATIMA - SALAMANCA - BURGOS - LOURDES - CARCASSONE - NICE/Monte Carlo - FLORENCE - ROME</b> Escort: Olena Goy TWA \$2,072</p> <p><b>BUCHAREST - SUCEAVA - RADAUTI - CIMPULUNG - SIGHETU MARMATIEI - TIMISOARA - BELGRADE - SARAJEVO - BANJA LUKA - ZAGREB</b> Visiting Ukrainian settlements in Romania &amp; Yugoslavia Lufthansa \$1,987</p> <p><b>ESPLANADE HOTEL - RHEUMATIC/ARTHRITIC TREATMENTS</b> 3 weeks Firstclass hotel - 3 meals daily - transfers Air New York/Vienna/New York \$1,725</p> <p><b>LISBON - SEVILLE - TORREMOLINOS/Granada - CORDOBA - MADRID/Toledo - URGEIRICA - LISBON - FATIMA</b> Escort: Marta Danyluk TWA \$1,385</p> <p><b>SAO PAULO - CURITIBA - PRUDENTOPOLIS (short visit to Paraguay) IGUASSU FALLS - BUENOS AIRES - RIO</b> Escort: Petro Bokalo Varig \$1,985 Visiting Ukrainian colonies in Parana</p> <p><b>CAIRO - ABU SIMBEL - LUXOR - JERUSALEM - Bethlehem, Nazareth, Cana, Capernaum, Mt. Tabor, TIBERIAS - Acre, Caesarea - TEL AVIV</b> Spiritual Director: Rev. Patrick Paschak, O.S.B.M. Escort: Barbara Bachynsky Swissair \$1,795</p>
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# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for December

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1985	19,293	52,016	6,967	78,276
<b>GAINS IN DECEMBER 1985</b>				
New members.....	111	188	1	370
Reinstated.....	13	66	5	84
Transferred in.....	4	11	2	17
Change class in.....	5	7	—	12
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	179	—	179
<b>TOTALS GAINS:</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>662</b>
<b>LOSSES IN DECEMBER</b>				
Suspended.....	20	19	21	60
Transferred out.....	4	13	2	19
Change of class out.....	5	7	—	12
Transferred to adults.....	179	—	—	179
Died.....	—	84	1	85
Cash surrender.....	19	41	—	60
Endowment matured.....	65	85	—	150
Fully paid-up.....	60	142	—	202
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	3	17	20
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>787</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:</b>				
<b>GAINS IN DECEMBER</b>				
Paid up.....	60	142	—	202
Extended insurance.....	11	8	—	19
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>LOSSES IN DECEMBER</b>				
Died.....	—	29	—	29
Cash surrender.....	5	18	—	23
Reinstated.....	23	107	—	130
Lapsed.....	67	159	—	226
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>408</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1985</b>	<b>19,050</b>	<b>51,910</b>	<b>7,004</b>	<b>77,964</b>

**WALTER SOCHAN**  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME FOR DECEMBER 1985

DUES FROM MEMBERS.....	\$253,969.55
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	111,235.48
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$333,099.11
Real Estate.....	56,601.34
Mortgage Loans.....	38,313.59
Certificate Loans.....	4,716.22
Stocks.....	2,650.87
Banks.....	3,403.79
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation.....	580,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,018,784.92</b>
Refunds:	
Taxes-Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$16,205.87
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan.....	453.35
Taxes Held in Escrow.....	1,291.42
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	1,078.13
Advertising Ref'd.....	10.00
Insurance Group.....	13.80
Payor Deathbenefit.....	45.73
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$19,098.30</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$40,549.74
Transfer To Orphans Fund.....	1,500.00
Donations To Emergency Fund.....	219.79
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund.....	5,139.92
Sale of "Ukrainian Encyclopedia".....	2,766.34
Accrual of Discount On Bonds.....	21,746.37
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$71,922.16</b>

Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$504,411.51
Mortgages Repaid.....	148,534.02
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	39,660.30
Printing Plant.....	9,539.70
Real Estate.....	17,932.84
Electronic Data Processing Equipment.....	2,192.69
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$722,271.06</b>
<b>Income For December, 1985.....</b>	<b>\$2,197,281.47</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER 1985

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$65,508.04
Endowments Matured.....	142,552.95
Death Benefits.....	85,447.19
Interest On Death Benefits.....	112.74
Payor Death Benefits.....	415.49
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	3,392.41
Dues From Members Returned.....	458.91
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	2,750.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$300,637.73</b>
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate.....	\$83,240.30
Svoboda Operation.....	110,481.31
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	65,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$8,086.54
Medical Inspections.....	247.60
Reward To Branch Organizers.....	2,148.97
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee.....	375.00
Field Conferences.....	7,099.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$17,957.11</b>
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salaries Of Executive Officers.....	\$13,321.67
Salaries Of Office Employees.....	35,553.50
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	14,160.40
Taxes-Federal, State and City On Employee Wages.....	23,758.18
Tax-Canadian Withholding and Pension Plan.....	—
On Employee Wages.....	1,093.73
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$87,887.48</b>
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$12,575.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account.....	4,045.02
Books And Periodicals.....	273.18
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	35.00
Furniture And Equipment.....	(391.15)
General Office Maintenance.....	2,908.84
Insurance Department Fees.....	759.40
Legal Expenses-General.....	3,390.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	158.05
Postage.....	4,135.67
Printing And Stationery.....	1,410.31
Rental of Equipment And Services.....	2,911.03
Telephone, Telegraph.....	2,053.46
Traveling Expenses-General.....	2,972.76
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$37,236.57</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Expenses of Annual Session.....	600.00
Amortization of Premiums On Bonds.....	11,697.12
Depreciation On Printing Plant And Equipment.....	11,732.39
Depreciation Of Real Estate.....	17,932.84
Ukrainian Publications.....	804.00
Donations.....	50,249.00
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee.....	753.04
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$93,768.39</b>
Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$479,930.75
Mortgages.....	839,613.40
Stock.....	2,650.87
Certificate Loans.....	11,041.22
Real Estate.....	3,353.83
E.D.P. Equipment.....	66,780.00
Loan To DH-UNA Housing Corp.....	101,386.60
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,504,756.67</b>
<b>Disbursements For December 1985.....</b>	<b>\$2,300,965.56</b>

#### BALANCE

ASSETS	Fund:	LIABILITIES
Cash.....	\$ 188,025.91	Life Insurance.....
		\$52,811,976.91

(Continued on page 15)

# Triple Cities

(Continued from page 9)

kraine's history, the man-made famine in Ukraine of 1932-33.

The performers were two dance groups, the Sacred Heart Nezabudky Ukrainian Dancers and St. John's Ukrainian Dancers, as well as the church choir of St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which has a very wide repertoire including not only liturgical music, but also Ukrainian contemporary and folk music.

A special guest at "Experience Ukraine" was Dr. James Mace of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University, who clearly and concisely explained "Who are the Ukrainians" by delving into Ukrainian history and aspirations.

A display, prepared by Mrs. Petras, filled an entire museum gallery with Ukrainian embroidery, tapestry, dress, ceramics, woodcarvings and books, thus enriching the museum's own display of Ukrainian objects.

During an intermission in the program, refreshments, provided by ladies of the Ukrainian community, were served in one of the museum's lounges for all guests present, making the "Experience Ukraine" program a delight to sight, sound and taste.

Judging by the standing-room-only

crowd, the remarks of many guests, the reaction of the museum staff and the presence of out-of-town Ukrainians, the "Experience Ukraine" program at Roberson Center was a grand success, not only because it proved to be entertaining and interesting, but also because of all the positive information about Ukraine that it generated at the museum and in the local press.

According to Mrs. Zobniw, in addition to the general support of the Ukrainian community, convincing the Binghamton Press to do an immigration story about the Ukrainians in this area, in the Sunday Feature Insert one week before the "Experience Ukraine" event, as well as featuring the event on a radio talk show, proved most beneficial to the success of the "Experience Ukraine" program and its goals.

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Amount of donation .....

Name .....

No. and Street .....

City .....

State .....

Zip code .....

# Monthly reports...

(Continued from page 15)

Bonds.....	39,971,069.21	Accidental D.D.....	1,419,765.84
Stocks.....	619,117.18		
Mortgage Loans.....	4,126,823.71	Fraternal.....	165,348.36
Certificate Loans.....	781,216.05	Orphans.....	337,152.59
Real Estate.....	784,600.53	Old Age Home.....	47,927.30
Printing Plant & E.D.P.		Emergency.....	93,374.52
Equipment.....	303,306.33		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	8,000,000		
Loan to D.H.-UNA.....	101,386.60		
Housing Corp.			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$54,875,545.52</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$54,875,545.52</b>

**ULANA DIACHUK**  
Supreme Treasurer

## ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

### THE FIVE BEST IN DECEMBER, 1985

Districts:	Chairman:	Members:
1. Philadelphia, Pa.	P. Tarnawsky	307
2. New York, N.Y.	M. Chomanczuk	143
3. Chicago, Ill.	M. Olszansky	128
4. Detroit, Mich.	R. Tatarsky	101
5. Rochester, N.Y.	W. Hawrylak	96
<b>Br.:</b>	<b>Secretary:</b>	<b>Members:</b>
1. 231 Camden, N.J.	P. Pitner	55
2. 217 Rochester, N.Y.	S. Pryimak	48
3. 88 Kerhonkson, N.Y.	Stefania Hawryluk	43
4. 25 Jersey City, N.J.	Kvitka Steciuk	36
5. 216 Rochester, N.Y.	W. Hawrylak	34
<b>Organizer:</b>	<b>Branch:</b>	<b>Members:</b>
1. W. Pastuszek	231	69
2. S. Pryimak	217	39
3. Kvitka Steciuk	25	34
4. W. Hawrylak	316	34
5. J. Hewryk	445	31

Total Number of New Members for 12 months of 1985 ..... 1,956  
Total Amount of Life Insurance in 1985 ..... \$7,793,000

**STEFAN HAWRYSZ**  
Supreme Organizer

There's no place like Soyuzivka

## SOYUZIVKA



### 1986 SUMMER/FALL CAMPS & WORKSHOPS at SOYUZIVKA

#### TENNIS CAMP — June 22 — July 2

(Boys and Girls ages 12-18). Food and lodging \$180.00 (UNA members), \$210.00 (non-members). Tennis fee: \$60.00.

#### BOYS' CAMP — July 6 — July 26

Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games. Ukrainian songs and folklore. UNA members: \$100.00 per week; non-members \$120.00 per week.

#### GIRLS' CAMP — July 6 — July 26

Similar program to boys' camp; same prices.

#### UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP — July 27 — August 9

Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers. Instructor: ROMA PRIMA-BOHACHEWSKY. Limit 60 students. Food and lodging \$195.00 (UNA members), \$225.00 (non-members). Instructor's fee: \$100.00.

For more information, please contact the management of Soyuzivka:

**SOYUZIVKA UNA ESTATE**  
Foordemoore Rd., Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446 ■ (914) 626-5641

## Folk Art workshops offered at Manor

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Manor Junior College's Continuing Education Division and the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center of Manor are offering a series of spring workshops open to the public. Through these workshops, the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center seeks to bring an understanding and appreciation of unique Ukrainian art forms. The class size for all workshops is limited to 12, and early enrollment is advised.

• Ukrainian Embroidery (drawn threadwork technique) will be offered in a six-hour workshop for beginners. Session I will be held February 22 and March 1, and Session II will be held April 19 and 26. Both sessions are offered on Saturdays, 1 to 4 p.m. The fee is \$35 including all materials, supplies and instructions.

Participants will learn the techniques used in the embroidery stitches of the Poltava region of eastern Ukraine, especially techniques used in the "nasty-luvannia" (flat stitch), "hlad" (satin stitch) and "merezky" (drawn thread work insertions). The workshop will be conducted by master craftsman Stefania Shumska Meyer of Pittstown, N.J.

• Ukrainian Easter egg-decorating workshops will also be held. A beginner's workshop will be conducted Saturday, March 8, from 1 to 4 p.m. The fee is \$15 with all supplies included. The advanced workshop will be held Saturday, March 15, from 1 to 4 p.m. The fee is \$7 with eggs and instructional

materials included.

Participants will learn to make pysanky, Ukrainian Easter eggs, using the ancient batik technique. Children with a serious interest in folk art are welcomed. The workshop will be conducted by master craftsman Helen Kuc of Philadelphia.

• Ukrainian Ritual Bread Decorating will be offered on Saturday, March 22, from 1 to 4 p.m. The fee is \$15 including all supplies. Participants will learn to form and arrange the intricate bread dough designs used to adorn ritual breads, especially those breads associated with Easter, Christmas and wedding celebrations. The workshop is conducted by master craftsman Vasyli Jula of Carnegie, Pa.

• Ukrainian Beadwork, the art of making gerdany, will be offered for beginners on Saturdays, April 5 and April 12, from 1 to 4 p.m. The fee is \$35 including all materials. Participants will learn to make a sample of a gerdan, the beautiful beaded necklace. This waning ethnic art form was highly developed and admired in Ukraine and was brought to Pennsylvania by Ukrainian immigrants over 100 years ago. The workshop will be conducted by master craftsman Anna Halamay of Philadelphia.

For registration information, contact the Office of Continuing Education at Manor Junior College, (215) 884-2218, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### February 21

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group will hold its Friday Evening Forum, featuring a discussion with Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak on "Ukraine-U.S.A. Cultural Exchanges: Personal Reflections," at 7:30 p.m. in St. Sophia's Religious Center, 2615 30th St. N.W. Wine and cheese will be served. Admission will be \$5 for non-members, free for TWG members.

### February 22

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Philadelphia Committee for the Harvard Project will hold a conference on "1,000 Years of Ukrainian Christianity" at 11 a.m. in the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. For more information call the center at (215) 663-0707.

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center will celebrate its sixth anniversary with a banquet and concert this evening in the main auditorium of the center at 700 Cedar Road. The banquet, which will be preceded by a cocktail reception at 6 p.m. in the center's conference room, will feature a tribute to Pennsylvania State Sen. M. Joseph Rocks for his friendship with the

Ukrainian community and help in the development of Ukrainian American Social Services. A concert, featuring baritone Yarema Cisaruk of Detroit and pianist Irene Pelech-Zwarych, will follow the reception. For information and reservations call (215) 663-1166.

**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.**

**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.**

## D.C. Shevchenko concert slated

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — A concert to promote Ukrainian culture is set for Sunday, March 9, at 8:30 p.m. at the Kennedy Center Concert Hall. Tickets go on sale at the Kennedy Center beginning February 14. (Discounts for groups of 20 or more are available, call (202) 634-7201.)

The concert's sponsor, the Mazepa Foundation of Alexandria, Va., says any profit the concert makes will be turned over to the U.S. Park Service for beautification and restoration work at the Taras Shevchenko Monument located on P and 22nd streets NW in Washington.

On January 17 the Mazepa Foundation adopted the monument and its triangular park as part of a program run by the U.S. Park Service.

The fund-raising concert, "An American Tribute to Taras Shevchenko," will feature the words of Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861) put to music by

world-renowned composers.

The featured performers will be: Prometheus, a 22-year-old internationally acclaimed Philadelphia-based male chorus; Renata Babak, a mezzo-soprano who starred with the Bolshoi Opera before her defection; Bohdan Chaplinsky, a Philadelphia tenor from the Piccola Opera; and Stefan Szkarofawsky, a bass from the Chicago Lyric Opera. Accompanying them will be: Maribeth Gowen and Irene Pelech-Zwarych, piano; Virginia Nanzetta, flute; David Premo, cello; Charles Callahan, organ.

Ms. Babak is also an outspoken critic of the Soviet Union. She decries the lack of individual artistic freedom as well as the lack of collective national freedom for her people, the Ukrainians. In 1979, she singlehandedly closed down a Soviet exhibit in the Renwick Gallery in Washington, when the Soviets protested her appearance in the Gallery.

## Danylo Shumuk...

(Continued from page 7)

these so-called transit prisons which is a terrible experience, continually subjected to hardened criminals. They rob and molest whomever they can... He wrote me after that he doubts that he would be able to survive another transit like that."

Danylo was exiled to the village of Karatobe. With no pension of any kind, he had to find work to support himself. Like many other prisoners serving terms of internal exile, he had great difficulty finding work and was only able to find a job as a manual laborer, first as a furnace stoker and then for several years as a trepaler.

Danylo's health continues to deteriorate. This year

Ivan has learned that his uncle is now unable to work. Danylo has become increasingly dependent on the food packages he receives from his family, friends and AI groups, although not all packages that are sent reach him. Afflicted with aggravated stomach ulcers, he requires a strict diet but the dairy products he needs are rarely available in Karatobe. He also suffers from a heart condition and circulatory problems which have left his legs lame, swollen and covered with sores.

Writing has become very difficult for Danylo. For many years he has had a nerve problem in his right shoulder which frequently disables his right arm and leaves his fingers bent and immobile. He fears that he will totally lose his ability to write, which, he says, "will be a real disaster."

Danylo Shumuk is now 70 years old. While he has expressed his wish to emigrate to Canada to join his

family, his years of imprisonment have taught him to always prepare for the worst because he believes that it is "wisest and best to do so. One must always be prepared for the difficult and most terrible whims of one's fate." He wrote to Ivan in 1982 about his exile: "It looks like I will have to spend the rest of my days here. Unfortunately I can do nothing about it. The main thing is to be honest with one's own conscience."

The Shumuk family has been making all possible efforts to arrange Danylo's immigration to Canada. They continue to appeal on his behalf and maintain the hope that he will survive until his release date in January 1987. Asked if he continues to be optimistic, Ivan Shumuk replies; "We are waiting for that day when he will be able to come. We will be the most happy people in the world."

## Manor holds history classes

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — A series of classes on Ukrainian Church history is being held at Manor Junior College on Monday evenings until April 21.

Classes met at 7-8:30 p.m. in the seminar room of the Basiliead Library on the Manor Junior College campus, located at Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue in Jenkintown. The fee for each session is \$3.

Dr. Ihor Mirchuk, director of the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center (UHSC) at Manor Junior College, is the

instructor for the course.

For additional information, call the UHSC at Manor at (215) 885-2360, ext. 66, or the continuing education division of Manor at 884-2218.

The seminar focuses on building an understanding of the development of Church life in Ukraine and the position of the Ukrainian Church within the framework of the universal Church and fostering an awareness of the religious heritage of Ukraine.

## Soviets harass...

(Continued from page 2)

soon thereafter wound up in Moscow. "Igor and Oleg borrowed 60 pence for round-trip car fare to the embassy. They left all their clothes and belongings at their London home and definitely intended to return there," Ms. Thorne explained.

In December 1984 another Soviet army deserter, Nikolai Ryzhkov, also

suddenly returned to the USSR after visiting the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Although there is no hard evidence, it is possible that in Mr. Ryzhkov's case Soviet officials also intervened.

There have been unofficial reports out of the Soviet Union that after they returned to the USSR Messrs. Rykov and Khlán were executed, and Mr. Ryzhkov was given a long prison sentence for desertion.

**A UNA insurance policy: an investment in our community**