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UACC National Council approves plan of action at first meeting

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Coordinating Council's National Council, the body that sets policy for the umbrella organization, held its first annual meeting on February 1. Delegates to the meeting approved a plan of action and a budget for the UACCouncil, heard reports by executive committee members, and discussed

a variety of the UACC's and the Ukrainian community's concerns.

Also at the meeting, representatives of 39 Ukrainian organizations in the United States elected the National Council's presidium: Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak, chairman; Ulana Diachuk and Dr. Myroslaw Chapowsky, vice-chairpersons; Dr. Roman Borkowsky and Alexander Neprel, secretaries.

The daylong session was held at the headquarters of the Ukrainian National Association.

The meeting was called to order by the president of the UACCouncil, John O. Flis, who greeted all the organizations' representatives present and then proceeded to deliver a report on the work of the UACCouncil's executive.

Among the activities he mentioned were: defense of Myroslaw Medvid, the Ukrainian sailor who attempted to defect while his ship was docked in the Mississippi River; reaction to the continuing defamation of Ukrainians; and discussions between representatives of the UACCouncil and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America about by-laws for a unified central organization of Ukrainians in the United States.

Other executive officers, too, submitted their reports. The treasurer, Roman Danyluk, spoke of the organization's financial status. He noted that

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Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak, newly elected chairman of UACC National Council

Shcharansky reports Soviet officials use psychological, physical terror

JERUSALEM — Anatoly B. Shcharansky described life in Soviet jails and the psychological and physical treatment inflicted on political prisoners to coerce them to inform on their fellow inmates or to admit to fictitious crimes.

Mr. Shcharansky, who spent nine years in Soviet prisons, made his statements at a press conference held here February 13.

He described various forms of pressure used by the KGB, including placing prisoners in isolation cells and exposing them to cold and hunger, reported The New York Times.

Mr. Shcharansky also said that he had good relations with all kinds of political prisoners — Ukrainian nationalists, Lithuanian Roman Catholics, Christian religious dissidents, sympathizers of the independent Western European brand of communism and members of the unofficial peace movement.

One of the dominant forms of intimidation, Mr. Shcharansky said, was to set one ethnic group against another.

"I never experienced anti-Semitism from my prison fellows," Mr. Shcharansky said. "For example, there was a case where one Jew was pressed by the KGB to cooperate with them. They understand, he was told, that they could not get information from him about

Shcharansky and other Jews. But these Ukrainians are strident anti-Semites. Why not give us information about them?"

"At that very time," Mr. Shcharansky stated, "they were speaking with some of the Ukrainians. They said, 'You know how these Zionists hate Ukrainians,' and they were trying to make divisions."

Mr. Shcharansky said despite KGB efforts to create divisions among the prisoners, they were unsuccessful because inmates achieved a kind of "internationalism." They told each other about the ploy and it failed. Mr. Shcharansky said he made a formal complaint to the government referring to the proclaimed Soviet policy which prohibits any expressions of ethnic antagonism.

"I wrote a big letter to the general prosecutor of the Soviet Union about the methods," he said, "how the KGB understands the ethnic policy of the Soviet Union. Of course, there was no answer, but at least for some months they stopped such a kind of provocation."

Mr. Shcharansky also related the story of a Jewish dissident, Lev Sheffer, who was told by a KGB man, "If you don't cooperate with us, we will put you in a cell with sadists, anti-Semites and homosexuals, and then you will see what they do to you."

Mr. Sheffer told others about the plan, and once the KGB found that their threats were found out, they backed down.

Mr. Shcharansky described other techniques used to punish prisoners. One of them was to place the prisoner in a cell for 15 days, then take him out for an hour and let him enjoy his freedom, and then return him to the cell for many more days.

"So you are in one, three, five, six months and so on, when you are getting food every second day, one day 1,500 calories, then 900 calories. It is real torture by hunger. You lose your strength, your health," he said.

An interesting statistic was reported by Mr. Shcharansky: the Soviet Union, with a population of almost 280 million, has 13 million people under some form of confinement or restraint. Among those 13 million are 10,000 to 20,000 political prisoners. He told The New York Times he got the figures from the cellmate of an official who had been arrested several years ago.

Mr. Shcharansky, when speaking about some of the prisoners he met in prisons and camps, said he believes a large category of political prisoners are those who tried to escape across the fortified Soviet border.

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SUSK says no to CeSUS

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

WINNIPEG — The Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) will tell Ukrainian students' groups in other countries this week that it has decided not to join the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS).

At a meeting of SUSK members held here on February 16 during the organization's three-day national winter conference, a proposal for SUSK to become a full member of the recently revitalized body was rejected by an overwhelming majority of SUSK members.

The decision on whether to join CeSUS was made less than two months after a large group of Ukrainian students from five countries gathered in Toronto to endorse plans for the revival of CeSUS.

While all of the representatives from outside Canada — including those who represent organizations that are now defunct — agreed to put their names to a document calling for the re-establishment of CeSUS, SUSK withheld its decision pending approval from its membership.

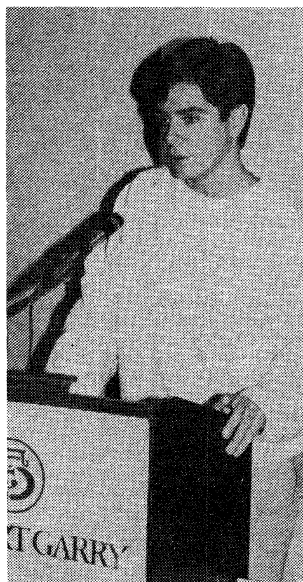
SUSK — which coordinates the work of some 20 member-clubs across Canada involving more than 1,000 students — is by far the largest group of Ukrainian students now in existence. SUSK officials have in the past pointed out that they have more members than all of the national Ukrainian students' unions combined.

Thus, it is uncertain as to whether CeSUS can get off the ground without the support of the largest group of organized Ukrainian students.

The movement within SUSK to reject membership in CeSUS first gained momentum in western Canada where a majority of SUSK members are located. The representatives of western SUSK clubs — including the universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Calgary, and British Columbia, and Simon Fraser University — said they could not endorse SUSK's participation in CeSUS until the problems of weaker clubs are resolved by the SUSK national executive.

There were also arguments, advanced by members from all parts of Canada, that SUSK's participation in CeSUS

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The result of SUSK's vote on CeSUS membership is announced by Roman Dubczak, external affairs VP.

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Conference reveals Serbsky's role

by Roman Solchanyk

A short item in the Moscow Zhurnal Nevropatologiyi i Psikhatriyi Imeni S. S. Korsakova carries a report on a scientific conference held in Kiev on March 28, 1985, to mark the opening of the Ukrainian Branch of the Serbsky Institute. The V. P. Serbsky All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of General and Forensic Psychiatry, which is located in Moscow, has gained infamy for its psychiatric abuse of Soviet political prisoners.

The fact that the Ukrainian Branch of the institute had been opened in Kiev was revealed in the Soviet Ukrainian press earlier this year. The party and government daily Pravda Ukrainy published an interview with its director, Candidate of Medical Sciences Anatoly Denisovich Revenok, and with Georgiy Vasilevych Morozov, the institute's director, about Soviet medical research on the prevention and treatment of alcoholism. In the course of the interview, it was reported that the Ukrainian branch of the Serbsky Institute had been established at the end of 1984. No other information was made available at the time.

The report on the March conference also is not very informative. The only details about the organizational structure of the Ukrainian Branch of the insti-

tute were provided by Mr. Revenok, who stated that it now has three departments based within the Academician I. P. Pavlov Kiev City Clinical Hospital No. 21. According to Mr. Revenok, "work is now under way to develop the clinical and laboratory-experimental base of the branch."

The conference was opened by Mr. Morozov, who noted "the significant role" played by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Health and the republic's party and government organs in solving the organizational questions that preceded the establishment of the institute's Ukrainian Branch. The participants also heard a report by P. G. Otroshchenko, deputy minister of health of the Ukrainian SSR, on the current state of psychiatric service in the republic and prospects for its future development. Speakers from Moscow, Kiev and Kharkiv, representing all-union and republican psychiatric institutions, addressed the meeting on a variety of "topical problems of psychiatry and narcology," including alcoholism.

Obviously, the report on the conference proceedings made no mention of the role that the Ukrainian Branch of the institute is expected to play in the area of so-called "criminal psychiatry." However, Western observers monitor-

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Soviets concerned about Millennium

Commentary reprinted from Keston News Service.

In 1988 the Russian Orthodox Church will be celebrating the 1,000th anniversary of the Christianization of Russia. The nature and scope of the planned festivities as yet remains unspecified, but the Soviet authorities are already showing growing concern about the possible effects of the anniversary on atheist morale.

A major article published in Pravda on September 13, 1985, by Dr. R. Platonov, director of the party's History Institute in the republic of Byelorussia, calls for an urgent reappraisal of current methods of atheist propaganda. These, the author suggests, are now proving themselves inadequate to deal with the evolving intellectual and spiritual demands of the Soviet people.

Even though Dr. Platonov somewhat defensively quotes the proportion of practicing believers in towns as a mere 8 to 10 percent (Keston College puts the figure nearer 20 percent), whereas the figure for rural areas is somewhat higher — though he gives no figures, he nevertheless insists that atheist propaganda must be more forcefully directed to counter religious activity, and to galvanize the passively atheistic sector of the publication.

Dr. Platonov warns of threats from militant clerical circles and from the West which, he claims, is already exploiting the Orthodox Millennium to stir up political unrest. However, he also states that serious thought must be given to the more sophisticated, intellectual believer whose presence has become disturbingly evident in Soviet society in recent years. Religious intellectualism is dangerous because it purports to reconcile science and social ideology with religious faith. It bears the marks of realism and patriotism, whereas, in fact, Dr. Platonov declares, it is nothing but a destructive sham.

Nevertheless, Dr. Platonov is concerned that atheist propaganda should respond more effectively to questions put by the religiously inclined, and present Marxism-Leninism as a credible substitute for religious faith, which he regards as primitive superstition. Atheist propaganda should be directed particularly at the young, to discourage receptivity to any religious influences from the home. It should hold more dynamic emotional appeal, and be calculated to achieve optimum effect by taking account of varying social and ethnic traditions, as well as individual needs.

Dr. Platonov devotes some attention to promoting an "all-round" approach when dealing with individual believers. A single atheist agitator pressuring a believer generally fails to achieve the desired effect, he writes. A range of "methods" should rather be applied, taking careful account of the character and social background of the believer in question.

Atheist agitators must be rigorously selected and trained. They must have comprehensive knowledge of the social environment in which they are to operate, understand it, and expect to live and work within it.

This is the first major Pravda article on atheism of the Gorbachev period. As such, it reveals no evidence of any new thinking on the "religious question," rather promising a more-of-the-same approach.

Infiltration of the practices of religious communities then, appears to be the method which Dr. Platonov particularly recommends to curb the rising tide of religious awareness which the Millennium threatens to release. The question now remains to what degree the celebrations of the Millennium will be permitted to go ahead, and what kind of message about the true state of the Russian Orthodox Church they will ultimately carry to the rest of the world.

While Yelena Bonner remains silent, Sakharov's smuggled letters are published

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — Yelena Bonner, wife of Soviet dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov, sat silently in the rear of the room as a score of photographers crowded around her. They ignored the speaker at a news conference on Monday, February 10, to shoot photos of the woman who has been told by the Kremlin that she may not speak with reporters during her time in the United States.

Her son-in-law, Yefrem Yankelevich, who is living in Newton, Mass., said at the press meeting, sponsored by the International League for Human Rights, that Ms. Bonner has been told by her doctors in Boston that she must remain in the United States beyond the limit of her Moscow-granted visa, which expires February 28.

Ms. Bonner had received an award from the league in a private ceremony on February 13. Dr. Sakharov is honorary president of the organization.

According to the latest reports from Moscow, Ms. Bonner has been granted permission to stay in the West until May 28. This information was relayed by Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist who is often the conduit of official information to the Western media.

Mr. Yankelevich said that, at first, the Soviet Consulate indicated that the request would be granted, but then said that her request is under consideration.

"The games they are playing with her passport and her extension are not fair games at all. To play such games with a person who just underwent heart surgery is not really fair, in my opinion," he added.

Despite the stipulation by Soviet authorities that Ms. Bonner not speak to the press if she wanted to return home, news of her husband has been leaked to the West through other channels.

The West German news magazine Der Spiegel and the London newspaper The Observer on February 16 published smuggled letters believed written by Dr. Sakharov telling how the KGB tormented and force-fed him.

The KGB allegedly used "excruciating and degrading" methods to force Dr. Sakharov to end his 1984 hunger strike, according to a letter he wrote to Anatoly Alexandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The letter and other documents are claimed by The Observer to have been

smuggled out of the Soviet Union to the United States.

While accompanying his wife to the prosecutor's office for questioning, Dr. Sakharov said he was seized by KGB agents disguised as doctors, who took him to Gorky regional hospital. For the next four months Dr. Sakharov said he was "tormented" by so-called doctors.

"From May 11 to May 27, I was subjected to the excruciating and degrading process of forced feeding," said the prominent dissident.

He continued:

"The doctors hypocritically called it saving my life, but in fact they were acting under orders from the KGB to create conditions in which my demand for my wife to be allowed to travel would not have to be fulfilled.

"They kept changing the method of forced feeding. They wanted to maximize my distress in order to make me give up the hunger strike.

"From May 11 to 15, intravenous feeding was tried. Orderlies would throw me onto the bed, tie my hands and feet, and then hold my shoulders down while the needle was inserted into a vein. On May 11, the first day this was attempted, one of the hospital aides sat on my legs while some substance was injected with a small syringe. I passed out and involuntarily urinated.

"When I came to, the orderlies had left my bedside. Their bodies seemed strangely distorted, as on a television screen affected by strong interference.

"I found out later that this sort of optical illusion is symptomatic of a spasm in a cerebral blood vessel, or a stroke."

Dr. Sakharov also said that from May 16 to 24, a new means of force-feeding was employed, using a tube which was inserted through his nose.

A week later, he said, "the most excruciating and degrading" method was used.

"I was again pushed down onto the bed without a pillow, and my hands and feet were tied. A tight clamp was placed on my nose so that I could breathe only through my mouth. Whenever I opened my mouth to take a breath, a spoonful of nutrient or a broth containing strained meat would be poured into my mouth.

"Sometimes my jaws were pried open by a lever. They would hold my mouth shut until I swallowed so I could not spit out the food. When I managed to do so,

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Soviet leadership takes its message directly to Western public

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As the Soviet leadership prepares to forge a new economic plan for the next five years, the Soviet Embassy in Canada is spending thousands of dollars to woo Western investors and restore confidence in the Soviet economy.

Last month the Soviets dropped more than \$26,000 for a full-page advertisement in a major Canadian newspaper. The January 29 advertisement appeared in the business section of *The Globe and Mail*, and featured articles promising prosperous times for the Soviet economy.

The Globe and Mail is Canada's only national newspaper and boasts a daily readership of more than 800,000 people.

The advertisement, prepared for publication in *The Globe and Mail* by the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, featured nine articles on the Soviet economy and a series of charts and graphs forecasting long-term economic growth.

"Higher economic growth rates and greater personal property are what the Soviet Union and its people can look forward to over the next few years," declared one article.

The *Globe* advertisement appears to be aimed at creating a mood of optimism about the Soviet economy on the eve of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) scheduled for this month.

It appeared almost at the same time as a full-page Soviet advertisement in *The New York Times* which touted General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's views on nuclear disarmament. Both types of advertisements seem to be part of the USSR's new public relations campaign aimed at Western nations.

The party congress, the Soviet ad reports, will "map out the guidelines for the country's economic and social development for the 12th five-year-plan (1986-1990)," which will "provide the Soviet people with a richer and more rewarding life."

The articles, whose authors are not identified, go on to promise Soviet citizens a dramatic increase in the availability of consumer goods and pay hikes of up to 20 percent by 1990. "These are just a few of the rewards from a faster growing economy that people in the USSR can expect to reap over the next five years," the ad says. "But," readers are cautioned, "everyone knows it is ultimately his

or her contribution to the economy that will ultimately result in a better life."

(Meanwhile, Soviet workers are being asked to work without pay on Saturday, February 15, "for the good of the country." The purpose of the day — according to *Globe and Mail* Moscow correspondent Lawrence Martin — is to mark the run-up to the 27th Congress of the CPSU with fresh labor accomplishments.)

Among other improvements Soviets can expect by 1990: an up to 20 percent increase in production from the meat and dairy industries; larger-than-average increases in the number of "quality" woolens and silk fabrics; 60 percent more color television sets; and a 100 percent increase in the number of summer cottages.

There will also be more private and public long-distance phones available, and urban commuters can expect new and expanded subway lines.

To underscore the imminent arrival of "the good life," the Soviet Embassy included a photograph of a young Soviet girl enjoying "winter fun with her dog."

Another photograph shows shoppers in a Soviet store happily eyeing row after row of shelves laden with neatly packaged goods.

Improvements such as an increase in the availability of consumer goods have been made possible because "no one misses out when the Soviet economy expands because economic growth automatically equals greater profitability, higher government spending and expanded social benefits for everyone."

Indeed, the Soviet advertisement argues that the Soviet Union will make dramatic progress in social welfare over the next 10 years with the help of a stimulated economy.

But most of the benefits described in the advertisement will likely be reaped by the upper five percent of the Soviet population, known as the nomenklatura.

U.S. sources estimate that the average Soviet citizen lives less well than someone living at the official U.S. poverty level.

The Soviet Embassy also used some of the ad space to run a plug for its monthly journal, *Soviet News and Views*. The glossy and often anti-Western publication is sent free of charge to Canadians who thirst for "the Soviet point of view on current events, general information and news from all over the largest country in the world."

4 in 10 Americans believe Holocaust reminders not needed

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Not only do four in 10 Americans believe the Jewish community should stop reminding them of the Holocaust, a majority of people in this country also oppose the government's continued efforts to find Nazi war criminals in the United States, according to a recent study conducted by a national Jewish organization.

The study was conducted by the American Jewish Committee after President Ronald Reagan's trip to Bitburg cemetery in West Germany in May.

When asked if the Holocaust "is something we need to be reminded of annually, or do you think that after 40 years Jews should stop focusing on the Holocaust," about 46 percent of 1,997 persons surveyed said they wanted to be reminded of it, while 40 percent said Jews should stop calling attention to the Nazi genocide.

Forty-nine percent of those surveyed said they would like the United States to stop investigations into the whereabouts of Nazi war criminals, while 40 percent said efforts to find them should continue.

U.S. and Soviet Union discuss confidential plan on Afghanistan

BOSTON — The United States and the USSR are discussing a behind-the-scenes deal which would lead to the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

The Soviets had handed a confidential plan to United Nations Undersecretary-General Diego Cordovez, according to three top-level diplomats involved in negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan to end the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, reported the Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Cordovez, who has been mediating talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, then passed on the report to senior U.S. officials.

The Soviet plan calls for the United States and its allies, mainly Pakistan, to stop providing arms and other support to the mujahideen (Afghan insurgents) as soon as the 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan began to withdraw. Foreign aid to the mujahideen and the timing of a Soviet pullout have been the two major stumbling blocks to resolving the crisis.

According to one diplomat involved in the talks, "The prospective U.S.-Soviet deal puts a double buffer in place. Afghanistan and Pakistan will remain independent and sovereign under the double Moscow-Washington umbrella...Both are now front-line states and will be turned into a military glacier."

In effect, said one U.N. diplomat, "Afghanistan will become an Islamic Finland and Pakistan an Islamic Austria." Both countries would remain politically neutral, but Afghanistan would stay in the Soviet sphere of

influence and Pakistan would stay in the American one.

Talks to resolve the crisis have speeded up since the Geneva summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev as both leaders have expressed interest in resolving regional conflicts.

Other U.S. sources contacted by the Monitor, however, denied any behind-the-scenes talks and said there was no Soviet proposal.

Other sources said no comprehensive agreement has been sealed. "It may take some more months before the agreement is signed and its implementation may not go smoothly," one U.S. source said. But once an agreement is settled, the accord would put into effect three points which have long been discussed:

- guarantees by the superpowers that terms of the agreement will be observed;
- a pledge of non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by foreign powers;
- the safe and dignified return of the 4 million Afghan refugees.

There is no guarantee that the mujahideen will lay down their arms in light of the deal. But according to the Monitor's sources, they said the Soviets believe once their aid runs short, the mujahideen can gradually be brought under control by the Afghan army. The Soviets also hope they can co-opt some of the Afghan resistance leaders to join a coalition government.

Some resistance leaders in the Panjshir Valley have already agreed in principle to be parties to such a settlement, reported the Monitor.

Baltic American groups hold summit

ROCKVILLE, Md. — The participants at the Joint Baltic American National Committee (JBANC) annual "summit" conference discussed the future direction of the committee, adopted plans for having President Ronald Reagan bring up the issue of self-determination for the Baltic States and the removal of occupational forces at the upcoming U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, and laid the groundwork for JBANC's 25th anniversary celebration.

The participants also approved the 1986 budget, and authorized the seventh consecutive summer intern program and the first winter intern program.

The conference, held on February 1, in Rockville, Md., at the JBANC offices, brought together the leadership of the Lithuanian American Council (LAC), the American Latvian Association (ALA) and the Estonian American National Council (EANC).

this year going from the ALA to the LAC. The presidency and the chairmanship will be held by Mr. Blistrubas (president/LAC) and Dr. Genys, respectively.

Central to the discussion to the JBANC's activities were: the sad state of the Baltic States Service of Radio Liberty; the expansion of the JBANC intern program; the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine activity for 1986; supporting Sen. Gordon Humphrey's Senate Res. 267 which calls for the creation of an investigative panel on asylum; and preparations for the JBANC's 25th anniversary in 1986.

The activities of the previous year were summarized in a 35-page annual report which was distributed to members of the three central Baltic organizations, as well as to the Congressional Ad Hoc Committee members and various government officials.

Highlights of last year's activities include: work with the Baltic American Freedom League on the passage of the Baltic Freedom Day Resolution; a demonstration organized in front of the White House along with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to "welcome" Soviet Foreign Prime Minister Eduard Shevardnadze; and speaking out on the embarrassing actions, decisions and statements made by U.S. government officials regarding Seaman Myroslav Medvid's defection attempt.

The summit provided an opportunity for the three nationalities to meet, critique ongoing activities and to exchange views. This year marks the 25th year of formal cooperation between the three central organizations, which began on April 27, 1961.

As is customary, the leadership of the JBANC rotated at the summit meeting.

Obituary

Yuriy Deba, Vancouver businessman, benefactor of Jerusalem monument

TORONTO — Yuriy Deba, a Ukrainian Canadian businessman and a benefactor of several Ukrainian community projects in Canada and abroad, died of a heart attack on January 2, at the age of 72. News of his death was reported in the February 15 issue of *The New York Pathway*, a Ukrainian-language weekly published here.

A resident of Vancouver, B.C., Mr. Deba was well known for providing financial support to myriad projects promoting Ukrainian history and culture. His largest single donation was \$100,000 for the construction of a monument in Jerusalem commemorating victims of Communist and Nazi terror in Ukraine.

Among the institutions to which Mr. Deba willed his estate are: the Taras Shevchenko Foundation of Winnipeg; the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Sarcelles, France; the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton; the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Winnipeg; and the Ukrainian language program at the University of British Columbia, Slavic Studies Department.

Mr. Deba was born in the village of Havrylivka in Bukovina, Western Ukraine in 1914. He was a member of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army. Mr. Deba immigrated to Canada in 1948 and settled in Vancouver. He pursued a highly successful career in that city's construc-



Yuriy Deba

tion industry and became actively involved in several Ukrainian community organizations, including the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Association.

In May, 1985, Mr. Deba traveled to Jerusalem to attend the unveiling of the Ukrainian monument. Four months later, the monument was severely damaged by a group of vandals.

Funeral services for Mr. Deba were held in Vancouver on January 10. Liturgy was offered at the Ukrainian Orthodox cathedral, and burial followed at the Forest Lawn Cemetery.

1985-86 Schreyer Fellowship awarded

TORONTO — The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto has announced that the Edward Schreyer Fellowship in Ukrainian Studies for 1985-86 has been awarded to Dr. Thomas M. Prymak. The fellowship, which carries a stipend of \$5,000, is awarded to post-doctoral candidates doing research that will result in a major publication on some aspect of Ukrainian studies.

The fellowship is funded by the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation and is named after Edward Schreyer, the governor general of Canada from 1979 to 1984. The governor-general, who is a patron of the Ukrainian Chair, personally awarded the first fellowship during a ceremony held at the University of Toronto in December 1983.

This year's recipient, Dr. Prymak, received a Ph.D. in history in 1984 from the University of Toronto. He was the first recipient of the advanced academic degree in history to write on a Ukrainian topic. His dissertation is the first full-length biography of the outstand-

ing 20th century Ukrainian historian and political leader Mykhailo S. Hrushevsky.

In recommending the thesis to the School of Graduate Studies, Prof. Paul R. Magosci of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies commented that Dr. Prymak's "work strikes a remarkably even balance in providing biographical data and general descriptions of the societies where Hrushevsky functioned. The larger scholarly world will be enriched by the future publication of this pioneering biography." The thesis subsequently won the Ukrainian Historical Association's first prize for the best study on a Ukrainian topic.

As holder of the Edward Schreyer Fellowship, Dr. Prymak will be doing final work on two books. One is revised version of his doctoral thesis to appear under the title, "The Politics of National Culture: The Life of Mykhailo S. Hrushevsky." The second is the first full-length book about Canadians during World War II to be published as "The Maple Leaf and Trident."

JBANC announces summer internships

ROCKVILLE, Md. — The Joint Baltic American National Committee (JBANC) has announced the continuation of its summer intern program for 1986. The JBANC has also expanded this successful program for the winter of 1987.

One student from each Baltic nationality will be selected to work for 10 weeks in the Washington area offices of JBANC. Each intern will be paid \$1,500 for the summer and will be reimbursed for official travel expenses.

Last year's interns met with staff members of many congressional offices and various executive agencies. The program provides students with an opportunity to learn how U.S. government agencies and representatives work, offers first-hand experience in special-interest-group lobbying and enables them to gain a thorough knowledge of Baltic issues.

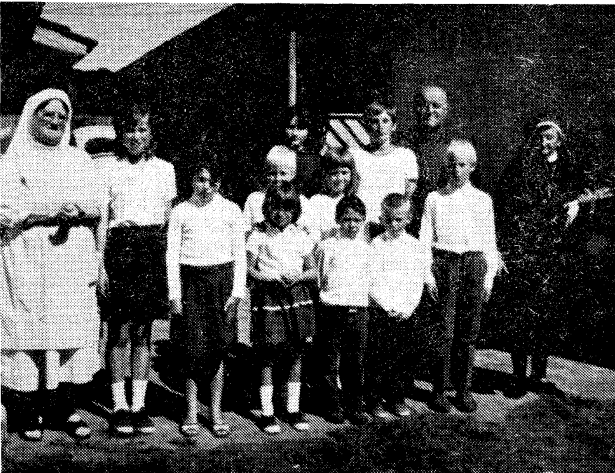
Interns will be expected to be fluent in the language of their nationality (and

English), at least 18 years of age, U.S. citizens and have access to a car during their stay in Washington. Preference will be given to those students who are majoring in either political science, journalism, Baltic or Soviet studies, history or international relations.

A cover letter and a resume should be sent by April 30, to the respective Baltic central organizations. The mailing address for each organization is: Lithuanian American Council, 2606 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60629; American Latvian Assoc., 400 Hurley Ave., Rockville, Md. 20850; Estonian American National Council, 243 E. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Students are asked to specify whether they would be interested in the winter program, if they are not chosen for the summer program. They are also urged to contact their respective universities concerning the possibility of receiving credit for their internship.

UNWLA helps South American students



Several Ukrainian children at an orphanage run by the Ukrainian sisters of St. Anna in Mallet, Pirana, Brazil.

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) last year awarded 530 scholarships, totalling \$95,045, from its Scholarship Fund to impoverished Ukrainian students in South America and Europe.

Over half of the scholarship recipients were students in grades 5-12, who lived in dormitories throughout the year. The rest were students in various universities and colleges majoring in education, philosophy, agronomy, theology, engineering, medicine, dentistry, law, art, journalism, accounting, administration, nursing and other fields.

Awards totalling \$82,475 were sent to 444 students in Brazil and \$6,500 was

given to 47 pupils in Argentina and Paraguay. Most of these scholarship winners were children of poor Ukrainian farmers, who live on colonies in Brazil and Argentina, and are often abandoned by parents who cannot support them.

The rest, \$6,070, was awarded to 39 Ukrainian students in Europe.

Due to the severe drought that hit in South America last year, the UNWLA foresees an upsurge of applications for scholarships from children of farmers from that region in 1986.

For information on how to become a sponsor for one of these children, write to: UNWLA Scholarship Program, c/o Anna Krawczuk, 18 Telegraph Hill Road, Holmdel, N.J. 07733.

"Ukrainians of Maryland" reprinted

BALTIMORE — The highly rated 519-page history book, "The Ukrainians of Maryland," has just been reprinted by the Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland Inc. This history first appeared in 1977 as a book that was partially funded by the Maryland Bicentennial Commission.

In a commentary about the book, the distinguished scholar of American ethnic studies, Prof. Oscar Handlin of Harvard University, stated, "I read 'The Ukrainians of Maryland' with great interest. It certainly is a very useful addition to our knowledge of an important group." The book contains an index of 10 pages along with a bibliography of 10 pages about Ukrainian experiences in America and abroad. Thirteen of the 14 chapters in the book are annotated and the book contains a collection of 263 photos, maps, charts, tables and letters.

The primary authors, Stephen Basarab, Paul Fenchak and Wolodymyr C. Sushko, combed all corners of the state of Maryland in collecting information and spent many hours researching in Washington, Pennsylvania and Virginia as well.

Although the focus of the book is on Maryland, many of the sections apply

to the entire United States in its cultural growth as the book examines immigration history, labor history, arts, military contributions, religion, languages, sports, politics, cultural interaction, etc.

Until March 31, the book may be purchased for the original price of \$8.95 (postpaid), after which time the cost will be \$10.95 (postpaid). Orders for book at \$8.95 (postpaid) may be directed to Stephen Basarab, secretary, Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland Inc., 2958 Wyman Parkway, Baltimore, Md. 21211.

Press releases are available

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — A four-page press release that can be used by local Ukrainian communities to help the media understand why a particular community is sponsoring a Taras Shevchenko program is available free from the Mazepa Foundation.

To receive this press release, call Andrij Bilyk, toll free, at 1-800-824-7888, ext. M117, and leave your name, address and zip code.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA's new insurance policies: improved and simplified coverage

by Stefan Hawrysz

Large commercial and fraternal organizations from time to time introduce new classes of insurance so that the sales representatives will have new products to sell. The UNA is not behind in terms of such innovations, and on December 1, 1985, it introduced two new classes of insurance with one-time payments. These are: "W" (Whole-life) and "E-65" (Endowment at age 65). The minimum starting amount with whole-life, as in E-65, is \$2,000. And there is no maximum amount of coverage.

In class W, members are accepted from age 2 months to 70; in E-65, members are accepted from 2 months to 55.

The best proof that the UNA has improved insurance protection for the Ukrainian community is that, for the first time in the history of the UNA, whole-life policies are available to older persons, even up to the age of 70, if they are in good health. Endowment at age 65 is an example of improvement for the benefit of prospects. The improvement is this: if a person is 55, and makes one payment, then in only 10 years, he receives the total amount of the policy.

When you take a careful look at the table of rates given, it's hard to believe that for a low, one-time payment premium of a couple of hundred dollars, you have peace until you're 65 or for the rest of your life. There will no longer be a branch secretary knocking at your door about payment of a premium, and you needn't worry about a payment when other bills fall due.

Most importantly, after the one-time payment and the receipt of the insurance certificate for \$2,000 or more, a person has real peace of mind. In the event of untimely death, the person would not be a burden to the family because the UNA pays the total face

value of the policy.

Another positive aspect to both new classes is that they have cash surrender values which increase each year, and the insured can borrow the total amount of the cash surrender value. Another inviting feature is that the insured in these classes enjoys a discount on the UNA's daily newspaper, Svoboda. Instead of paying \$40 per year as a non-member, he pays only \$15 annually. Readers of The Ukrainian Weekly pay a mere \$5, instead of the regular \$8 yearly subscription fee. In addition, all who purchase insurance from the UNA will also benefit from a 10 percent discount when staying at Soyuzivka, the UNA's year-round resort in the Catskills.

The E-65 class is very beneficial to young members. This is the best opportunity for them to become members of the Ukrainian National Association, the oldest and largest and one of the most prestigious Ukrainian organizations.

Having made a one-time premium payment of a few hundred dollars, children or grandchildren are left with membership in the UNA for many years. Of significance is the fact that, as members, they can apply for scholarships, which are awarded each year by the UNA. The total amount of scholarships awarded in 1985 was \$100,000. Children who are UNA members also enjoy a discount when staying at Soyuzivka, and teens may seek employment at the resort during the summer season.

The rates in the table are based on \$1,000 and increase in increments of \$1,000. Therefore, to figure the cost of a specific amount of insurance, simply multiply the cost per \$1,000 then add a \$10 fee for administrative costs. For example, using the minimum amount of \$2,000 the costs would be as follows for the E-65 class.

Age	Cost/\$1,000	Fee	Total
8	\$ 77 + \$ 77=\$154	+	\$10 =-\$164
20	\$126 + \$126=\$252	+	\$10 =-\$262
40	\$309 + \$309=\$618	+	\$10 =-\$628

(Continued on page 14)

UNA champion: William Pastuszek

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Supreme Advisor William Pastuszek, president of Branch 231, has once again been honored by the Ukrainian National Association for his outstanding work in recruiting new members.

Mr. Pastuszek, despite his gruelling work schedule, has, in the past four years, recruited 328 new members of the UNA. With each passing year he has increased the number of new UNA members he has enrolled. In 1982 he recruited 51 members, in 1983, 102, and in 1984, 111.

In the pre-convention year of 1985, Mr. Pastuszek promised to recruit 50 new members. He surpassed his own goal by 14. Mr. Pastuszek's work has been instrumental in helping the Philadelphia UNA District Committee reach its annual membership quotas.



William Pastuszek

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SINGLE PREMIUM LIFE PLAN

SINGLE PREMIUMS PER \$1,000 INSURANCE (add \$10 "policy fee" to premium for certificate)

Issue Age	Single Premium per \$1,000	Issue Age	Single Premium per \$1,000
0	\$49	35	\$176
1	51	36	184
2	52	37	192
3	53	38	200
4	55	39	209
5	56	40	217
6	58	41	227
7	60	42	236
8	62	43	246
9	64	44	256
10	67	45	267
11	69	46	277
12	72	47	288
13	74	48	300
14	77	49	311
15	80	50	323
16	83	51	336
17	86	52	348
18	90	53	361
19	93	54	374
20	97	55	387
21	100	56	401
22	104	57	414
23	108	58	428
24	112	59	442
25	117	60	456
26	122	61	471
27	127	62	485
28	132	63	499
29	137	64	514
30	143	65	528
31	149	66	543
32	155	67	557
33	162	68	572
34	169	69	586
		70	600

MINIMUM FACE AMOUNT: \$2,000

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SINGLE PREMIUM ENDOWMENT AT 65 PLAN

SINGLE PREMIUMS PER \$1,000 INSURANCE (add \$10 "policy fee" to premium for certificate)

Issue Age	Single Premium per \$1,000	Issue Age	Single Premium per \$1,000
0	\$59	35	\$245
1	61	36	256
2	63	37	269
3	65	38	281
4	67	39	295
5	69	40	309
6	72	41	323
7	75	42	338
8	77	43	354
9	81	44	371
10	84	45	388
11	87	46	406
12	91	47	425
13	95	48	445
14	99	49	466
15	103	50	488
16	107	51	510
17	112	52	534
18	116	53	559
19	121	54	585
20	126	55	613
21	132		
22	137		
23	143		
24	150		
25	156		
26	163		
27	171		
28	178		
29	186		
30	195		
31	204		
32	213		
33	223		
34	234		

MINIMUM FACE AMOUNT: \$2,000

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Community on the move

Now that the National Council, the policy-setting body of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, has held its first meeting, the UACCouncil executive committee, which implements policy, is ready to get the ball rolling in Ukrainian American life and to assert its leadership role in our community.

As was evident at the National Council's daylong session, many of the same concerns that were discussed at the first national convention of the UACCouncil held in October of last year in Philadelphia were incorporated into the plan of action presented and unanimously approved by the delegates of UACC member-organizations and branches throughout the United States. The plan of action heeded the no-nonsense resolutions passed at the convention and this certainly is a good omen, we believe, for continuity of purpose is generally a good guarantee of results.

It is highly likely, therefore, that the passionate preoccupations delineated by many a delegate to the national convention will be addressed and, hopefully, resolved, if the UACCouncil adheres to the adopted plan of action.

The plan of action covers the establishment of a professionally staffed UACCouncil office; expansion of the UACC network of branches and member-organizations and activation of this structure; development of contact with U.S. government; reaction to the defamation of Ukrainians and consistent work with the news media to correct inaccuracies; and actively seeking the participation in mainstream Ukrainian community life of non-Ukrainian-speaking Ukrainian Americans — to name just a few major points.

To be sure, such big and worthy plans require and deserve the support of the community. And this support must be financial as well as moral. In short, it is time for the community at large to join with the UACCouncil in forging a better future for all of us.

Last year, when we wrote about the conclusion of the UACCouncil's first convention, we said the community was on the rebound. Soon we will be able to say the community is on the move.

Jaciw's angle



Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



A tale of two letters

Last April, just prior to President Ronald Reagan's visit to Bitburg Cemetery in Germany, a group of ethnic leaders and I signed a letter to the president urging him to cancel his visit because the cemetery contained the remains of dedicated Nazi warriors.

"We feel that your visit to the military cemetery at Bitburg," we wrote the president, "would insult the memory of the Americans, Europeans and North Africans who died at the hands of the Nazis."

"Perhaps it is true that many teenage soldiers buried at Bitburg were conscripted against their will," our letter read. "We are sorry for that. But they became part of a system that acted in a consistently brutal pattern until the very end of the war. The army they joined was responsible for the slaughter of American prisoners of war, the destruction of European Jewry, and the murder of Christians in every nation that Germany invaded."

The letter was signed by many ethnic leaders, including Aloysius A. Mazewski, president of the Polish American Congress; Fred Rotondaro, executive director, National Italian-American Foundation; and Julian E. Kulas, member, board of directors, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. All of

62 drama theaters, and 600 movie theaters.

I had never had an opportunity to formally and openly protest Nazi terror in Ukraine. The Bitburg letter provided me with that opportunity.

Although some Ukrainian Americans seemed pleased to see my name on that letter, many others were not. Especially vociferous in their condemnation were Ukrainian National Association members associated with the extreme right wing of the Ukrainian nationalist spectrum. At UNA meetings in Kerhonkson, Chicago and Syracuse, their questions and comments were always the same, almost word for word, as if they had been prepared at a central location and distributed to local cadres for their use.

On January 5, my name was associated with another letter which appeared in The New York Times. Titled "Don't Let Terrorism Spread Into America," this letter condemned three terrorist attacks on three different U.S. offices of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC). One of the attacks resulted in the death of ADC California Regional Director Alex Odeh. He left a 29-year-old widow and three children, age 7, 5 and 2. The FBI later announced that the evidence

The German occupation of Ukraine... resulted in the extermination of 3,898,457 civilians and 1,366,588 military, or a total of 5,265,045, of which some 900,000 were Jews. If we add to that number some 2,244,000 slave laborers, many of whom perished in Germany, Ukrainian losses during the Nazi period could well have reached 7.5 million.

us were adding our voices to a chorus which included Jewish organizations, American veterans' organizations, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, a majority of the U.S. Senate, including the Republican leadership, and thousands of American families who continue to mourn for fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons slain by the Nazis during World War II. An abbreviated version of that letter appeared in The New York Times on May 5, 1985.

I signed the Bitburg letter because of the terrible devastation of Nazi rule in Ukraine during World War II and because of my 20-year association with the American Jewish Committee, one of the initiators of the letter.

The German occupation of Ukraine, according to Soviet sources, resulted in the extermination of 3,898,457 civilians and 1,366,588 military, or a total of 5,265,045, of which some 900,000 were Jews. If we add to that number some 2,244,000 slave laborers, many of whom perished in Germany, Ukrainian losses during the Nazi period could well have reached 7.5 million.

But human losses were only part of the picture. Before their departure in 1944, the Nazis also razed 714 Ukrainian cities and towns, burned some 28,000 villages, and destroyed 151 museums,

pointed to the Jewish Defense League (JDL) as the culprit.

The ADC letter was very circumspect in its message. "As Americans," it read in part, "we are proud of the fact that in our country rival ethnic and religious groups who hate and kill each other abroad manage to live here in peace and friendship. In this respect, our country, despite its failings, sets a model of human-kind."

As with the Bitburg letter, a number of ethnic leaders signed their names, including Rabbi Eugene Mihaly, executive dean of Hebrew Union College; the Rev. Casimir Pugevicius, executive director, Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid; civil rights activist Dr. Ralph Abernathy; and Italian American leader Fred Rotondaro.

I signed the letter because I was appalled by the rising tide of Jewish extremist violence in America and because of my eight-year association with the ADC.

Arab Americans aren't the only ones under attack in America. Last fall Tschermir Soobzokov and Elmars Sprogis, two Eastern Europeans accused of Nazi war crimes by the U.S. Office of Special Investigations (OSI), were, respectively, killed and critically wounded by bomb attacks despite the

(Continued on page 15)

Taras Szmagala: testimony on Medvid case and community reaction

Following is the text of a statement delivered on February 5 by Taras Szmagala, supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, before the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have this opportunity to explain why the case of Myroslav Medvid is of such special concern to the Ukrainian American community and, indeed, to all Americans. The depth of our feelings can only be conveyed by personalizing them.

Growing up as Taras Szmagala, the son of immigrant parents who came to this country seeking freedom, I was often asked the heritage of my name. As I proudly stated "Ukrainian," I was usually confronted with a blank stare and even sometimes with ridicule. Yet, we continued to believe in the United States, its system, its institutions, and became part of American society.

For us, a discussion of Myroslav Medvid is not an academic one but an emotional one because it is real life. He could have been a member of any of our families and possibly was the member of one Ohio family. U.S. officials never gave them an opportunity to find out.

While we did not know the seven astronauts that tragically perished last week, all Americans felt close to them and we all mourn their loss. In much the same way, all Ukrainian Americans felt close to Myroslav, who wanted in his own words to live "in an honest country," and now, we mourn his fate. Some government officials, however, refused to understand and treated our pleas with callousness.

Much of the Ukrainian immigration to this country was the result of our being driven from Ukraine. To remain free, many Ukrainians — like other

Eastern Europeans — left everything they had to escape, to reach the promise of America. They left their possessions, homes, land, money and, in many cases, family members. In this quest for freedom, many died.

Those who arrived here arrived with only their language and their culture.

...our government's handling of the Medvid matter was so arrogant and so insensitive that it demeans our language and our culture.

They did not have their possessions, their land, their nation to pass on to their children. Their heritage had to be preserved in their language and the cultural background they could impart to the next generation.

Mr. Chairman, our government's handling of the Medvid matter was so arrogant and so insensitive that it demeans our language and our culture. In addition, the actions of our government were inconsistent with its own policies and showed the officials involved to be witless, insensitive pawns

October 1, 1985. One of the key elements in the Russian Communists' Russification plan is to discredit and destroy Ukrainian culture and the Ukrainian language. They want the whole world to believe that Ukraine is, at most, a region of Russia; that the Russian language and the Ukrainian

language are the same; that Ukrainians are really Russians. They want the world to see "Soviet" and "Russian" as synonymous. The INS seems to have accepted this as evidence by its testimony this morning. This is not the case.

Nevertheless, despite our government policy of opposition to Russification, in the Medvid affair our government assisted Soviet Russification.

Myroslav Medvid is Ukrainian, his native language is Ukrainian. When our government officials denied Myroslav a

...despite our government policy of opposition to Russification, in the Medvid affair our government assisted Soviet Russification.

in the Soviet Union's ongoing program of Russification; a long-term program to erase the identities of the occupied nations in the Soviet Union.

The United States official position against Russification was reaffirmed as recently as the President's 19th Semi-Annual Report to the Helsinki Commission covering the period ending

Ukrainian interpreter so that he could converse in his native language and when our government had Myroslav sign a Russian-language statement, this government assisted the Soviet Union; we played into their hands, we were duped. Partly because of this unjustified governmental action, the news reports of the events could draw little if any distinction between Ukrainian and Russian for the non-ethnic American. The message to Ukrainian Americans was that our government did not make a distinction, or regretfully might not have known of the distinction. The ramifications of these actions went far beyond poor Myroslav. The message to Ukrainian Americans, the message to all Eastern European Americans, was that our languages are not important, our values, our ethnic heritages are meaningless to our adopted country, our country of hope. Mr. Chairman, you must be able to imagine the disillusionment.

What are Ukrainian Americans to believe? The INS went to great lengths to find a Ukrainian interpreter when Myroslav first escaped to freedom. Whatever else happened at that time, the government was certainly on notice as to Myroslav's nationality and language. Nevertheless, for the subsequent interviews, the government used a Russian translator and had Myroslav sign a Russian-language statement. Even if it could be satisfactorily established that Myroslav fluently speaks Russian in addition to his native language, why a Russian interpreter, why a Russian-language statement? Why not Ukrainian? Who made these decisions?

There is no shortage of Ukrainian-speaking people in this country, or in the executive branch of our government. This was well established in 1983 by the Ukrainian Language and Literature Society in the federal government during this incident. The morning of the second Medvid interviews, the National Security Council was given a list of employees of the Department of Justice who are fluent in Ukrainian and English. The NSC assured representa-

tives of our community that Myroslav would be interviewed in Ukrainian, in an American setting — not a neutral setting — and that a medical exam would be given without Soviet authorities present.

We now know that no blood test, no urinalysis, no private doctor-patient conversation took place and that the Soviet doctor admitted to administering drugs to Myroslav. While our government condemns Soviet abuse of medicine and psychiatry for political purposes, we became a party to that very practice. And to add insult to injury, mere hours after these assurances were made the Soviet ambassador is the first to announce that the "matter is over."

We are continually told that Myroslav Medvid had ample opportunity to tell U.S. officials that he wished to stay. For just a moment, please try to put yourself in his position. He jumps ship seeking freedom only to be dragged back to Soviet custody by U.S. officials. He is interviewed again by U.S. officials, not in his native language, but in the language he is forced to speak in the Soviet Union. He is given a medical and psychiatric examination in the presence of the Soviet doctor who has been drugging him and presiding over his torture. What is he to think about U.S. intentions? Imagine, if you can, his fear, his confusion. Richard Cohen summed it up best when he wrote: "Medvid is forgiven for thinking that in the end his choice did not matter. The Soviet Union is not the kind of country that cares about a single sailor. And now, it appears, neither are we."

So, we appealed to you, our elected representatives, for help. Your response of support was overwhelming. Yet your petitions to the president, your resolutions, and even your subpoena did not stop the Marshal Konev from leaving with Myroslav. Our communities never fully understood our political system, but believed that the Congress did have power and did represent them. Now the confidence of ethnic American in government institutions is shattered.

When that Soviet ship left New Orleans on November 11, 1985, a part of each Ukrainian American left with it. One Ukrainian American, who came to this country as a child, wrote a letter to the president saying "I remember when we arrived in New York harbor one morning and everyone on the ship looked, with tears in their eyes, at the most beautiful symbol of freedom, the Statue of Liberty. Today, I am certain, Miss Liberty is crying."

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.

Yet these actions were acclaimed by Alan Nelson, commissioner of the FBI — he said in congressional testimony that he was "proud of how the U.S. government handled this situation." How sad or how arrogant, or maybe more accurately, how stupid.

Let me conclude, Mr. Chairman, with an incident that demonstrates the ramifications of the Medvid affair that occurred in my home town of Cleveland. Only weeks after the Medvid case, a Polish sailor jumped ship and sought refuge with the Polish American community. The Polish American community

TASS: Medvid's "true story"

Below is the text of an English-language TASS release about Myroslav Medvid, the Ukrainian seaman who twice jumped ship in the Mississippi River in October 1985. We print it here for the information (and amusement) of our readers.

Lvov, Jan. 22 TASS — "Rumors about the death are greatly exaggerated," Myroslav Medvid, an electrician on board the Soviet motorship Marshal Konev "has told a TASS correspondent with the smile [as received] of a 36-year-old Ukrainian's son, and used Mark Twain's famous literature to emphasize the absurdity of the story trumped up by the U.S. press that he has allegedly tried to escape the Soviet ship and was later punished by authorities and even killed."

"In the morning of October 24, last year, when our ship was lying out in the harbour of New Orleans, I was inspecting deck lamps and accidentally fell overboard," Myroslav Medvid related. "Luckily, a U.S. duty boat was close by and it picked me up and brought to the ship's gangway ladder."

"The next morning an armed police detail headed by representatives of special services and State Department unexpectedly came on board the motorship. The ship was arrested [as received] and its contacts with the shore was cut off. Despite my heavy injuries, they demanded that I be brought ashore."

Myroslav Medvid related that the U.S. authorities compelled the leading officers of the motorship Marshal Konev to bring him aboard a Coast Guard boat. From there the Soviet delegation accompanying the seaman were taken away under heavy escort to a U.S. naval base where the citizens of the USSR were subjected to a twenty hour uninterrupted interrogation. The anti-Soviet provocation continued for more than two weeks. Some U.S. newspapers are up to now busy circulating the version that Medvid was forcibly detained on board the Soviet ship and then was done away with physically.

"The malicious spectacle which was staged on the eve of the Geneva summit was needed by those who do not like an improvement of relations between the USSR and the USA," Myroslav Medvid said. "I love my native land — the Soviet Union — and I have never thought of leaving to the West. Recently I applied to the editor of the newspaper Lawrence Eagle Tribune in a demand that the dirty speculations around my name be discontinued."

After the motorship Marshal Konev returned to the USSR, Myroslav Medvid took medical treatment in a clinic. He is now recovering his health at his parents' place in Selets village not far from Lvov (the Ukraine's western) and is preparing to enter an insti-

New Arka owner opens in new location, vows return to Second Avenue

by Christine Demkowich

NEW YORK — "My faith has been restored in the younger Ukrainian generation," says a beaming Jaroslav Pastushenko from the back office of the Arka gift shop's new First Avenue headquarters. "I'm only here temporarily, to provide assistance to the new proprietor, Mykola Drobenko," adds the former co-owner of the original and now-defunct Seventh Street store.

Located at 26 First Ave., near the corner of Second Street in the East Village, the new Arka opened its doors for business on January 25 of this year. The grand opening celebration was held only three weeks after it was announced that the Seventh Street shop would be closed forever due to a staggering rent hike of 100 percent. Prior to the increase, Arka's monthly rent was \$300.

In keeping with the tradition of the original store, the First Avenue shop will continue to produce records, publish and sell books, as well as a variety of goods such as ceramics, stationery, cards, imported fabric, embroidery thread, pysanky, and a wide range of newspapers and magazines, among other items.

According to Mr. Drobenko, said to be in his late '20s, the decision to purchase the rights to the store was purely coincidental. "I happened to be walking by the Seventh Street shop one day in December of last year, when a sign in Arka's window caught my eye," he recalls. The sign of which Mr. Drobenko speaks not only offered customers a 75 percent discount on

virtually every item on display, but also listed in bold letters the reason the store would be closing on January 1.

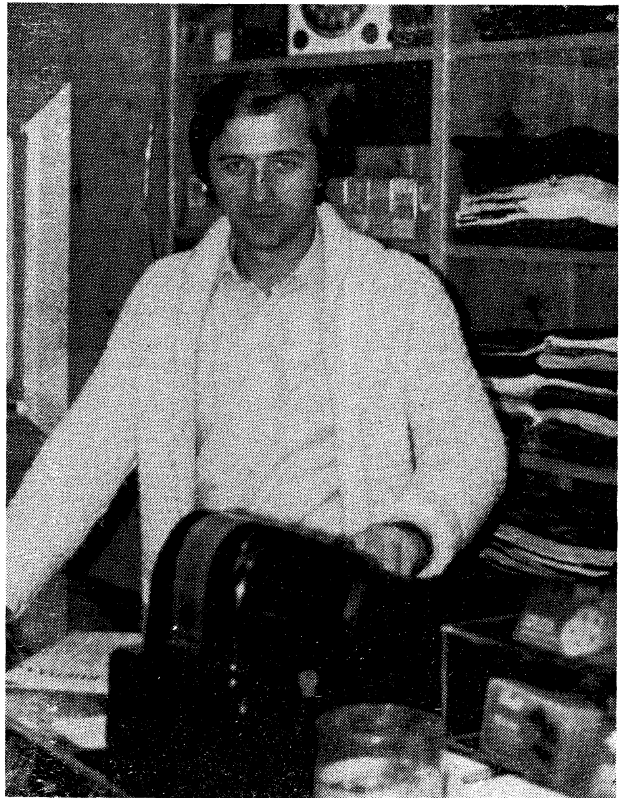
Once inside, Mr. Drobenko says he expressed interest in purchasing Arka's remaining stock, after learning that Mr. Pastushenko had been unsuccessful in finding a new and affordable home for the 35-year-old store. Although Mr. Drobenko's initial query sparked only a moderate degree of interest, his return visit two days later was met with great enthusiasm: Mr. Pastushenko and former co-owner Roman Porytko were ready to agree on a settlement.

The former co-owners say it was the combination of Mr. Drobenko's proven ability as a business entrepreneur and his familiarity with the Lower East Side's Ukrainian community that precipitated the negotiation. "There was no question in my mind that he was the right person to maintain the business and to service Arka's established clientele," Mr. Pastushenko concedes, noting that 50 percent of the store's profits are procured from mail-order business, with the other half acquired from walk-in sales.

A part-owner and manager of Leshko's Coffee Shop on Avenue A (purchased by his family eight years ago), Mr. Drobenko is also the proprietor of several real estate properties in the East Village, as well as part-owner of the Silvercup Limousine Service in New York.

Looking back on the days leading up to the store's opening, Mr. Drobenko says that finding both adequate and

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Mykola Drobenko, new proprietor of Arka.

Milwaukee Public Museum receives bandura for Ukrainian exhibit



Bandurists perform at Milwaukee Public Museum.

MILWAUKEE — At Christmas-time, the Milwaukee Public Museum hosted a performance of Christmas carols by the city's bandurist trio. The bandurists played American carols, the German "O Tannenbaum," (the mayor's favorite) and Ukrainian kolyadky, including Leontovych's world-famous "Shchedryk." One of the bandurists summarized the history of the kobza/bandura and its players.

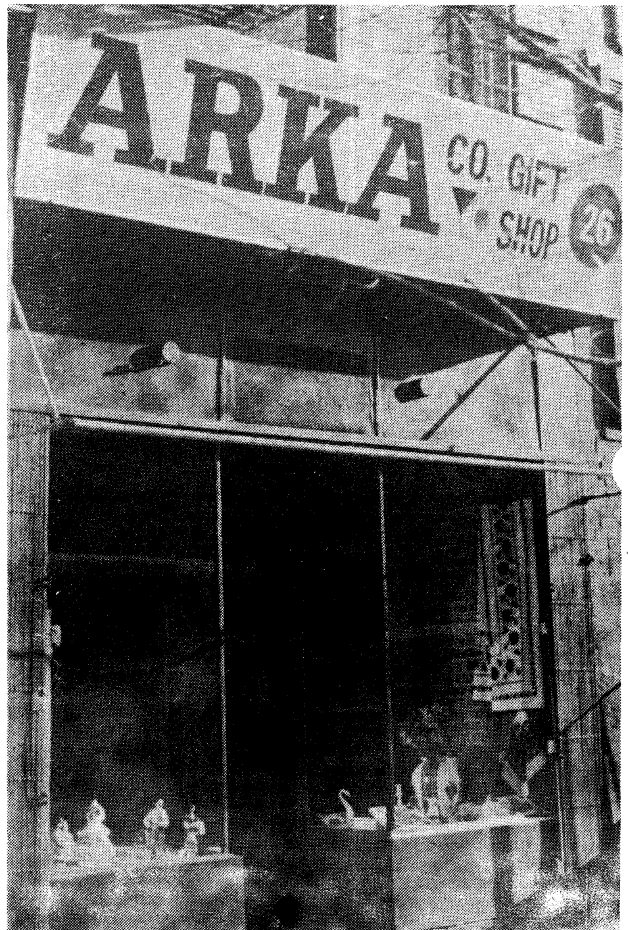
During the performance, representatives of Milwaukee's Ukrainian community presented a bandura to the museum: a small 3/4 size child's bandura. The Milwaukee Public Museum includes a section called "European Village" in which 30 nationalities are represented with a "cottage."

The exhibit was organized under the auspices of the local Ukrainian community.

Raissa Doroshenko was responsible for the exhibit. The cottage was decorated by noted Chicago artist Alexandra Diachenko-Kochman. It is here that the bandura will be exhibited, complementing the basic furnishings of the cottage.

The bandura presented is one of those created by Alex Poszewanyk of Chicago. He taught his own children, and others, how to play the bandura on the smaller version when they were too small to use the full-size bandura.

Lazar Brkich, assistant curator of the history at Milwaukee's Public Museum, in accepting the bandura, revealed his familiarity with Ukraine. He suggested that the Ukrainian community enrich the exhibit by adding a copy of Taras Shevchenko's "Kobzar" and a collection of "those beautiful Ukrainian pysanky."



Arka at its new location on First Avenue.

Discographer recalls golden age of Ukrainian recording

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON — On July 26, 1912, "Henry Stone" faced the open horn phonographic apparatus in a Victor recording studio and, accompanied by a studio pianist, sang about a setting sun and nightfall.

"Did Caruso eat his heart out? I don't think so," commented Richard K. Spottswood as he listened to the old recording. But that song, "Sontse Nyzenko," and the strong, though untrained, tenor with "a reduced version of an old country name" made history, he said. "It was the first time a Ukrainian American put out a record."

And it ushered in the golden age of Ukrainian phonographic recording, which saw major U.S. recording companies putting out thousands of Ukrainian releases until the Depression, radio and Americanization brought it down to a trickle by the end of the 1930s.

Mr. Spottswood, a noted discographer and folk music expert, recounted the highlights of that period during a recent Friday Evening Forum of The

Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals. It was held January 24 at the building of St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

Mr. Spottswood, founder and contributing editor to "Bluegrass Unlimited" and host of the weekly "Dick Spottswood Show" on WAMU-FM in Washington, has been involved in a number of major research and publication projects dealing with ethnic discography in the United States.

His most recent project — a discography of ethnic recordings from 1912 to 1942, prepared with grants from the National Endowments for the Arts and for the Humanities, and with the help of the Library of Congress — includes a listing of releases which is indicative of the popularity of Ukrainian records during that period. The Ukrainian list spans some 80 computer printout pages, each of which contains about 40 entries.

"Ukrainians were enormously productive and, presumably, were recording consumers as well — way out of proportion to their size in the American



Richard K. Spottswood (left) with Stefan Maksymjuk, discographers.

Manor Junior College president to be installed April 13



Members of the Manor Junior College President's Inaugural Committee: (from left), Sister Celine OSBM, Marylou Delizia, Sally Mydlowec and Sister M. Francis OSBM.

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — The installation of Manor Junior College's new president, Sister Mary Cecilia Juraski OSBM, former dean of students and a Manor alumna, will take place Sunday, April 13.

The special ceremony will begin with a prayer service at 2 p.m. followed by the installation and an informal reception in the Mother of Perpetual Help Academic Building located on Manor's campus.

Sally Kuzma Mydlowec, a Manor Junior College alumna and a member of the Manor board of trustees, is chairperson for the President's Inaugural Committee. She is assisted by Marylou Delizia, a Manor alumna and director of counseling at Manor. Manor Junior College staff coordinator is Mary Anne

Whitehead, director of public relations for Manor Junior College.

Other Inaugural Committee members are: Sister M. Celine, OSBM, executive vice-president for academic affairs; Sister M. Francis, OSBM, dean of students; Anthony Del Vecchio, vice-president for finance; Sue Kaye, associate dean of admissions; Christine Chomyn Izak, curator of the museum collection, Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center, Manor Junior College; Jean Drach, business manager, Manor Junior College Dental Health Center; Dorothy Gamble, secretary to the executive vice-president for academic affairs; Diane Guthrie, administrative assistant to the president; and Anthony DeCarlo, cafeteria manager.

population as a whole," he said. And the type of music recorded covered a wide range as well, he added, from the refined, world-class soprano of Soloimea Krushelnyska and Oleksander Koshetz's Ukrainian National Choir, to the other end of the musical spectrum which he called the "rural, village, folk" vocal and instrumental music.

Soloimea Krushelnyska's operatic artistry can still be appreciated thanks to a number of recordings she made during her highly successful international career. But before she retired, she made one last visit to the Columbia studios and recorded four Ukrainian folk songs. The records were released in 1928.

"They were her very last recordings," Mr. Spottswood said, and her only recordings made by the new electrical process, using microphones and amplifiers, which replaced the old open horn technique in 1925.

The only recordings of the original Ukrainian National Choir were made on the Brunswick label in the early 1920s. Unfortunately, he observed, being pre-1925, the recording process relied on the open horn, which simply could not handle adequately a large choral ensemble.

But the great majority of the releases, and by far the most popular at that time, consisted of the "village" folk music. These are Mr. Spottswood's favorites. He included a number of these recordings in the "Folk Music of America," a 15-LP record set he compiled and edited for the Library of Congress. (He was also involved in another Library of Congress project, as contributing author to "Ethnic Recordings in America, a Neglected Heritage.")

"One of the most remarkable people, for my taste, was a fiddler named Pawlo Humeniuk, who made several hundred recordings for the Columbia Company, from 1925 through 1936," he said. "He was a classically trained violinist who nevertheless retained the feeling and the roots for the country style of fiddle playing from his native Galicia."

"He did recordings of all sorts of commemorative ceremonial occasions that told little stories, and, in a sense, he was the man around whom a great deal of the nostalgia for home focused amongst the newly arrived immigrants.

"When you put the record on your wind-up phonograph, it really was very much like a letter from home, and had that feeling," he said.

Mr. Humeniuk's immigrant country-

men would buy up his "letters from home" just as soon as they were put on sale. And they would be bought up not by Ukrainian Americans alone, Mr. Spottswood observed.

In 1926, Mr. Humeniuk and a handful of artists cut an over-sized, 12-inch 78-rpm record, "Ukrainske Vesillia." The two extra inches boosted the price of the record from 75 cents to \$1.25, he said, but the record sold, and very well indeed. According to what he considers to be conservative estimates by Myron Surmach, the owner of the Surma bookstore in New York, it sold in excess of 100,000 copies, "which is like 2 to 3 million today." And it wasn't only the Ukrainians who bought it, Mr. Spottswood added. "The Slovaks bought it; the Jews bought it; the Poles bought it."

The only person to eclipse Mr. Humeniuk in terms of stardom, Mr. Spottswood said, was a baritone, Ewgen Zukowsky. "When he got on the Columbia label in 1925, his records were successful overnight." And Mr. Spottswood attributes Columbia's initiating a special Ukrainian record series number to Mr. Zukowsky's immense popularity.

Even though Mr. Surmach began producing his own records much later, in the 1940s, he was a key figure in deciding what Ukrainian music was recorded by the major companies from the outset, Mr. Spottswood said.

"He was an enormous influence, I think, in the cultural life of Ukrainian America through that shop in New York City," he said. "He had a great deal to say about the selection of tunes. Not that he was imposing his judgement; he was simply telling the record companies what he thought would sell best," according to Mr. Spottswood. Mr. Surmach was also a personal friend to many of the leading recording artists of the day, who frequently visited him at the bookstore.

Much of Mr. Spottswood's knowledge of Ukrainian music and discography came through his association with Mr. Surmach and with Stefan Maksymjuk, a leading Ukrainian discographer, who lives in Washington. Mr. Maksymjuk assisted in the Friday Evening Forum, using recordings from his own collection to illustrate Mr. Spottswood's presentation.

Mr. Spottswood said he stumbled onto Ukrainian folk music while pursuing his personal and professional

(Continued on page 14)

Chicago UNWLA branch cited for work with pre-schoolers

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — Chicago Branch 29 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America received the Certificate of Appreciation Award from the Illinois Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for 25 years of work with Ukrainian pre-school children, age 3-5.

The award was presented by the Illinois Chapter's president, Dr. Myroslaw Charkewycz, to Vera Troschuk, Dana Dykyj and Irena Oleksiuk, representing the UNWLA branch members.

Named after the martyred "500 heroines of Kingir," Branch 29 heroines are of a quieter sort — consistent, creative work with young children. The branch helped pioneer work with pre-school children in the Ukrainian community at a time when the greater American society had few pre-school programs.

In addressing the particular concerns of pre-school programs, the branch organized educational seminars, published a coloring book ("Maliyemo"), held various programs for children and started one of the first Ukrainian kindergartens for 5- to 6-year-olds in Chicago — all this in addition to the regular social, cultural and political work expected of a UNWLA branch.

UNWLA Branch 29 received its award at the annual Ukrainian Independence Day banquet during which the Illinois UCCA honors outstanding persons who have contributed to the benefit of the Ukrainian community.



Some members of Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 29 with Bishop Innocent Lotocky (center). Holding the award of appreciation are Dana Dykyj and Vera Troschuk.



1984 "commencement exercises" of pre-school program. Teacher Maria Rozdolsky is seen with children.



"Fantasy" was the theme of the November 3, 1985, masquerade party.



Children's costume party, on the theme "Circus," December 2, 1984.

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UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY — JANUARY 22

Pennsylvania



Joining Gov. Dick Thornburgh to witness the signing of the proclamation were (seated on left) Charles Bojanic, chairman of Governor's Heritage Affairs Advisory Commission, and Daniel Maximiuk, Ukrainian American commissioner. Looking on are representatives of Ukrainian community organizations.

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Gov. Dick Thornburgh proclaimed January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day in tribute to the Ukrainian forefathers who proclaimed their independence as a national republic on that date in 1918.

This year marks the 68th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence which will be celebrated by over 3 million Ukrainians and their descendants living outside Ukraine.

"All Pennsylvanians are proud to join with Ukrainian Americans in marking this special day to honor the brave men and women who sought to free Ukraine

from the bonds of tyranny and to display pride in the Ukrainian heritage," said the governor.

Joining with the governor to witness the signing of the proclamation were Dick Jankowski, executive director of the Governor's Heritage Affairs Advisory Commission; Charlie Bojanic, chairman of the commission; Daniel Maximiuk, Ukrainian American commissioner; Michael Nytych; Bohdan Romanenchuk; Vera Andryczyk; Orysia Hewka; Roman Slysh; Stephanie Wochok; Bohdan Todoriv; Vincent Dopko and Dmytro Nalywayko.

Parliament Hill

OTTAWA — Sen. Martha P. Bielish and Member of Parliament Andrew Witer were among the Canadian federal representatives who made statements on Ukrainian Independence Day, January 22.

Sen. Bielish, in her remarks in the Senate, said: "Today, January 22, marks a great event in the history of some 700,000 Canadians of Ukrainian origin and approximately 3 million Ukrainians who live in democratic countries in other parts of the world."

She went on to quote Sen. Paul Zyzyk's remarks in 1985: "The acts of January 22, 1918, and January 22, 1919, marked the victory of principles now written in the Charter of the United Nations, of which Canada is a signatory. Free Ukrainians and the free people of all the subjugated nations of the Soviet Russian empire and its satellites will continue to celebrate their independence days and impress upon

the Western world that freedom is indivisible."

In the House of Commons, MP Witer noted that two days after the proclamation of independence, the Ukrainian Central Rada (Council) passed a law establishing national and personal autonomy for minority groups — "it was a first in modern history."

He went on to state: "It was the promise of freedom and justice that brought Ukrainians to Canada. It is the fulfillment of this promise that makes them proud to be Canadians. Let us join with them in marking this day as one of special significance for all who value freedom and the pursuit of liberty and justice."

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Ocean County



On January 22, Ocean County celebrated Ukrainian Independence Day with flag-raising ceremonies. Within a block of each other, flags were raised at the Dover Township Municipal Building and at the Ocean County Administration Building in Toms River. These ceremonies were preceded by readings of the Proclamation in the meetings of the Town Council and the Board of Chosen Freeholders. At the proclamation reading at the freeholders meeting (from left) are John Bortnyk, Leon Koropatnick, Freeholder Damian Murray, William Lichko and Olga Siegelski.

Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — The Youngstown Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America sponsored a program celebrating Ukrainian independence on Sunday, February 2, at the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church hall.

Featured speaker for the occasion was Evonne Woloshyn, television reporter for WFMJ Channel 21, an NBC affiliate in Youngstown, who spoke on the subject "Freedom."

Ms. Woloshyn is a graduate of Ohio University's School of Radio and Television and is currently completing work for a master's in journalism from the Graduate School of Journalism, Kent State University. She began her career with WTOV-Channel 9 in Steubenville, Ohio, where she was the weekend anchor. She transferred to WFMJ-Channel 21 in Youngstown, Ohio, where she is currently the City Hall reporter.



Evonne Woloshyn

Ms. Woloshyn is the daughter of Estelle Woloshyn, the Youngstown UNA District Committee chairperson, and Gene Woloshyn, vice-president of the UNA Seniors.

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- про події в Україні, зокрема про боротьбу українського народу за свої національні та людські права.

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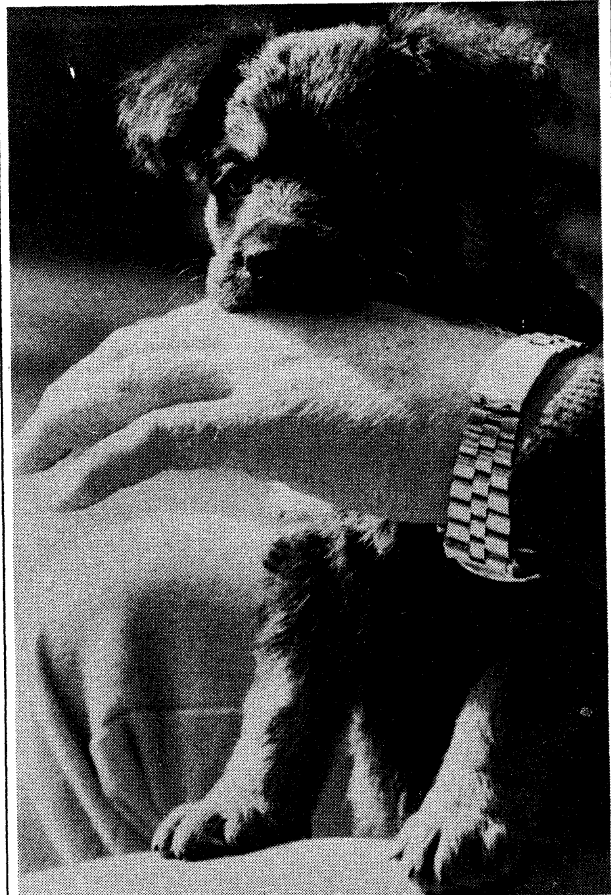
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"Biting the hand that feeds it"



Roman Iwasiwka, Camera 5

Shcharansky...

(Continued from page 1)

He described the plight of one such prisoner, a Ukrainian named Bohdan Klimchuk. Mr. Klimchuk's family had been exiled to Siberia when he was 10, Mr. Shcharansky explained. Later, Mr. Klimchuk was imprisoned for anti-Soviet remarks to classmates. After his release, he somehow managed to cross the Soviet-Iranian border in the final months of the shah's reign.

Mr. Klimchuk was returned to the Soviet Union.

"He was shocked," Mr. Shcharansky said. "He turned to his Iranian guards and said, 'A curse on your country, on all your people.'"

Later, after the shah fell from power, Mr. Klimchuk and Mr. Shcharansky, while in prison, were listening to reports on the Iranian Revolution and the killing that occurred, Mr. Klimchuk cheered, according to Mr. Shcharansky.

Despite his own confinement, Mr. Shcharansky is in relatively good health, according to Israeli doctors. He has been found to have a slight heart defect and a tremor in one hand, which is attributed to a nervous disorder brought on by malnutrition, reported the Times.

Mr. Shcharansky noted that a month before his release he was removed from the labor camp and was well fed.

During the press conference, Mr. Shcharansky told of KGB pressure in 1977 to get him to confess to charges of espionage. This was intended to curb the number of Jews who applied for immigration by scaring them. Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced to 13 years

in jail and a labor camp. Afterwards the Soviet press linked him and the Jewish immigration movement with the Central Intelligence Agency. President Jimmy Carter quickly denied those charges, stating that Mr. Shcharansky had never worked for the CIA or any other intelligence service.

Mr. Shcharansky gained his freedom in a spy swap between the West and East which occurred February 10 on the Glienicke bridge dividing West Berlin from East Germany.

Mr. Shcharansky has been promised by the Soviet Union that his relatives will be allowed to emigrate. They are: his mother, Ida P. Milgrom; his brother, Leonid; his sister-in-law, Iraida; and their two children. Mr. Shcharansky stated, that he will not, however, curb his critical statements of the Soviet Union, not even while he is waiting for his family to leave.

"You know, during all the time the KGB tried to find any leverage on me to make me, if not silent, then more compromising, my position was that I refused any compromise because I did believe and I did see many times that when people start negotiating with them, they inevitably fail. And I continued saying always what I think, before the trial, during the trial and in prison. And I am not going to refuse now," he said.

"And you know, I think that as soon as Soviet authorities will see that I am more cautious because I don't want to make trouble for my relatives, my relatives would have no chance to leave the country so that I would be as long silent as possible."

SUSK says...

(Continued from page 1)

would place a heavy financial burden on Canada by putting SUSK in competition with other Ukrainian student groups for federal government grants. Concern was raised over news that organizers of the Toronto CeSUS conference received more than \$15,000 from the Canadian government to organize the December conference. Several other SUSK projects slated for government funding might have to be scaled down or scrapped altogether because of the cost of the Toronto CeSUS conference, SUSK members said.

But one of the most troubling aspects about CeSUS, according to SUSK national president Danylo Dzikewicz, is that few national student groups are in a strong enough position to be able to support an organization on the scale of CeSUS. Mr. Dzikewicz pointed out that even though the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) is inactive, no apparent attempt has been made by the organization's executive to bring it back to life.

"We have problems with becoming members of CeSUS because we haven't seen or heard of any action on the part of other national student groups to ensure their own stability," Mr. Dzikewicz said. He added that his organization is reluctant to get involved with a group which has a shaky foundation, and that, if national groups want CeSUS that badly, they should "get their own house in order" first.

Mr. Dzikewicz, who is also a former president of the Ukrainian students' club at the University of Toronto, suggested that SUSK is setting a positive example by devoting most of its attention to the concern of its members.

Orest Nowosad, SUSK's vice-president for internal affairs and a former president of the Ukrainian club at the University of Saskatchewan, also told *The Weekly* that SUSK is on the right track by moving to improve its relations with its member-clubs before building alliances with student groups in other countries.

"While most Ukrainian students in western Canada are not opposed to an international Ukrainian students body," Mr. Nowosad said, "we in general feel that another organization is not needed to complicate communications between our national umbrella organization and Ukrainian students' clubs in Canada."

Mr. Nowosad was part of a chorus of voices in western Canada urging SUSK to look at less formal methods of maintaining ties with students in other countries. To this end, a motion encouraging the SUSK executive to maintain bilateral relations with other countries received unanimous support of the conference.

"Computer technology now makes it much easier for SUSK to communicate with students groups in other countries," said Greg Naciuk, the president of the Ukrainian student club at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver. "We don't see any need to form a new bureaucracy in the form of CeSUS just for the purpose of exchanging mailing lists," he added.

Mr. Naciuk said he is looking into ways in which SUSK can utilize its own computer system for sending communications to other countries.

To be sure, few issues in SUSK's 35-year history have caused such troubling debate and internal dissension as CeSUS. The issue has been a time bomb ticking away ever since SUSK agreed to enter into negotiations with other countries on reviving CeSUS.

The leadership of SUSK has long since been under pressure from its members to increase the number of services it provides to its clubs. Club presidents told the SUSK executive that they need more help with club development, fund-raising and membership drives.

On the eve of the CeSUS conference, a group of Ukrainian student clubs in western Canada reportedly threatened to withdraw their membership in SUSK because of fears that the SUSK executive was putting the revitalization of CeSUS before its domestic problems. A group of SUSK executive members in eastern Canada, meanwhile, formed a movement called the "Coalition Against CeSUS," which called upon SUSK not to take any action on CeSUS until some measurable and concrete improvements are made at home.

One of the organizers of the anti-CeSUS coalition, Andre Rudnickij, is now a member of a three-member CeSUS coordinating committee. Mr. Rudnickij said he shares the view of many SUSK members that Canada was simply working for an informal vehicle which would help students to get to know each other. "Instead," he said, "we left the Toronto CeSUS congress with what we didn't want — a full-blown bureaucracy and an executive."

Mr. Rudnickij, a resident of Montreal, who is also the SUSK vice-president of communications, asserts that SUSK does not feel the climate is right for maintaining an international students' union.

"The groups that we have seen are just too unstable to support a revitalized CeSUS," Mr. Rudnickij said, adding that SUSK may want to reconsider joining CeSUS when the situation improves.

Indeed, SUSK has the option of reconsidering the idea of joining CeSUS at its annual congress at Pigeon Lake, Alta., in August. But none of the club presidents or SUSK executive members indicated that they would call for discussion of CeSUS on the congress agenda.

In spite of SUSK's decision to stay out of CeSUS, supporters of the international body say the unexpected move will not derail plans to re-establish CeSUS.

"We have a mandate and we intend to fulfill it," said Myron Wasyluk, an American who heads the group of people chosen in December to coordinate CeSUS business. "I don't think that SUSK's internal problems should deter the progress of the Ukrainian community as a whole."

Mr. Wasyluk acknowledged that SUSK gave notice to other national student groups that it is faced with internal problems that need to be dealt with before joining CeSUS.

"I'm not shocked or surprised with SUSK's decision," Mr. Wasyluk said. "I guess it's a credible move on the part of western Canadians if they think their organization should first settle its own problems."

But despite the declarations of unity, it is clear that the response of other national students' groups to SUSK's decision will be polarizing. Some observers say SUSK will earn the wrath of Ukrainian students abroad for refusing to endorse an idea which appears to have widespread support everywhere except in Canada.

Mr. Dzikewicz said he hopes other national Ukrainian students' groups will understand SUSK's decision and not close the door to communicating with SUSK members.

"My feeling is that they'll probably go ahead and try to run CeSUS without us," Mr. Dzikewicz said, adding that the students supporting CeSUS should "re-

think what they're doing" before moving ahead with a bold set of proposals.

"We hope that they'll keep the lines of communication open and that we'll continue to hear of activities happening in other countries. But if they totally isolate us, we may be forced to deal with it by explaining our position to the Ukrainian community."

UACC National Council...

(Continued from page 1)

The UACCouncil had paid its share of dues to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, and that the UACCouncil's portion of funds left over from the work of the ad hoc Committee for Defense of National Rights for Ukraine was transmitted to the National Committee on the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. The Shevchenko Scientific Society also contributed its share of the leftover monies to the Millennium Committee, he said.

He further noted that the UACCouncil was conducting its annual fund-raising campaign during the month of February and that, to this end, some 20,000 letters soliciting donations were sent to Ukrainians throughout the United States.

Before a discussion of the submitted reports, a moment of silence was observed in memory of the seven U.S. astronauts who had perished in the shuttle explosion.

Also at the meeting, the National Council approved additional members of the executive committee as proposed by the executive. The new members are: Andriy Shevchenko, youth director, and Roman Horodysky, English-language secretary. Both positions are listed in the by-laws, but they were not filled at the UACCouncil convention.

In addition, the National Council accepted into its ranks the representatives of UACC branches and organizations that had designated their delegates after the October convention. They are: Dr. S. Doroshchak of Buffalo; Dr. Oleh Wolansky of Kerhonkson, N.Y.; Zenon Wasylukewych of Detroit; I. Balko of Bridgeport; Ulana Mazurkevich of Philadelphia; V. Salenko of New York; and Mr. Neprel of ODUM (Association of American Youth of Ukrainian Descent).

The afternoon session of the meeting was devoted to the UACCouncil's plan of action. A detailed proposal was

submitted by Dr. Peter Stercho, one of the organization's vice-presidents, and after a discussion it was unanimously approved by the National Council. Thus, the National Council adopted policies and plans which are to be carried out by the executive committee.

Among the plan of action highlights are:

- hiring an executive director to handle all administrative matters of the UACCouncil;
- organizing new UACCouncil branches throughout the country and activating existing ones;
- establishing and maintaining contacts with U.S. government bodies and officials;
- reacting to the defamation of Ukrainians and disseminating information materials to the media;
- reaching out to Ukrainian Americans who do not speak Ukrainian and seeking their participation in Ukrainian American community activity;
- reviving Ukrainian cultural endeavors;
- maintaining contacts with Ukrainian youth organizations and Ukrainian educators working in the field of Ukrainian studies;
- working with the National Committee on the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

In addition, the National Council made several other decisions regarding its activity:

- to underscore the importance of raising funds for the defense of Ukrainians from defamation and to convene a national body of organizations' representatives in order to establish a Ukrainian defense fund;
- to join in actions initiated by the Mazepa Foundation to restore the Shevchenko monument, including the Shevchenko memorial concert slated for March 9.

The National Council also approved a budget of \$80,000 for 1985-86 as originally proposed at the UACCouncil convention last October.

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UNA's new insurance policies...

(Continued from page 5)

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While Yelena...

(Continued from page 2)

it only prolonged the agony.

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of my body and head. I had to gasp for breath. I could feel the veins bulging on my forehead. They seemed on the verge of bursting."

On May 27, Dr. Sakharov asked for the clamp to be removed and promised to swallow voluntarily. He said that he was then subjected to abuse and ridicule from other patients in the hospital.

He said he could not bring himself to resume the hunger strike, and in June doctors told him he was suffering from Parkinsons Disease.

Dr. Sakharov likened his experience in the hospital to life as described by George Orwell in the novel "1984."

Discographer...

(Continued from page 9)

interest in American jazz, blues, gospel and hillbilly music. "I loved it the moment I heard it," he recalled. "I heard some affinities immediately that leaped across any cultural boundaries there might have been."

Unfortunately, he said, the popularity of "village" music is dying. "One problem is that the elements, the urges that sustained that village music — not just in the Ukrainian American culture — are pretty much disappearing, as are the other rural-influenced cultural facets of our life."

He continued: "So we've got a lot of talented young people playing gorgeous

music on the bandura, for instance, or singing in marvelously developed and trained choirs. But where are the country fiddlers? There may still be some in the old country. If there's any in this country who are working hard, playing that kind of village fiddle music now, or being unafraid to sing in that kind of rough-hewn style that Zukowsky and (Rosa) Krasnowska did without any compunctions about the crude sound of their voices, I don't know where they are."

And, with obvious regret, Mr. Spottswood added: "I don't know that there are that many Ukrainian Americans that feel that strongly about that idiom that they'd want to see it survive."

Taras Szmagala...

(Continued from page 7)

nity, having lost all confidence in American institutions, turned to the only institution they still had confidence in — the Church. The sailor was placed in the custody of their parish priest and it was only through the personal commitments of Sen. Metzenbaum and a Polish American staffer of his, that the sailor was turned over to U.S. government authorities.

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, or our

belief in our country. That hope, that confidence and that belief have been shattered because our government lost its integrity. The fate of Myroslav Medvid, our Ukrainian brother, is sad; the fate of the United States is tragic.

We now look to you, Mr. Chairman, to provide the leadership to accomplish three important tasks ahead of us. First, we must secure the freedom of Myroslav Medvid. Second, the Congress must thoroughly investigate this matter and question individuals "at the highest levels of the White House, the Department of State, and the Department of Justice" where the decisions were made according to Assistant Secretary of State Ridgway. We must never allow this to happen again. Lastly, we must work together to restore the faith and confidence of ethnic Americans in their government and its institutions. A commitment to search out the truth of what really happened will be a step in the right direction of resolving the third task.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

UNA Branch Meetings

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1986,

the Annunciation Branch 125 of the UNA will hold its ANNUAL MEETING at noon in the Club House, of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church, at 5000 N. Cumberland Avenue in Chicago. A review of past activities is planned, and new members will be formally introduced to the members present. After the annual meeting a short meeting will be held to elect a delegate to the 31st National Convention in Detroit. All members are invited to come.

Lvka Pankow — President
Gloria Paschen — Secretary

SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1986

Rochester, N.Y. The Quarterly Meeting of the UNA Branch 217 — St. Josaphat's Society will be held March 16th at 2:00 p.m. in St. Josaphat's School Cafeteria. We ask all members to attend the meeting and pay their dues.

K. Shewchuk, Honorary president
S. Waskiw, president
S. Prymak, secretary

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A UNA
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community

New Arka owner...

(Continued from page 8)

affordable quarters for the new Arka in the heart of the East Village was not an easy task. A random survey indicates that current rental fees for commercial tenants located in the nucleus of "Little Ukraine" (along Second Avenue, between Fourth and 14th streets, and parts of East Seventh Street) range anywhere from below \$1,000 to \$6,000 per month. Local merchants say it is the higher end of the price range that has in recent years become the standard for commercial leases in the neighborhood. It is precisely for this reason that Mr.

Drobenko chose to locate the store on First Avenue, on the first floor of a building he purchased several years ago. This type of arrangement is said to be the only form of protection for commercial tenants in New York City. Prior to Arka's opening on First Avenue, the site was used as a business office for Mr. Drobenko's numerous entrepreneurial ventures.

For Mr. Pastushenko, this "relatively out-of-the-way" location will not cause a decline in business because "anyone interested in purchasing Arka's goods will walk the few extra blocks to get

them," Mr. Pastushenko maintains, adding confidently, "there's always the option of ordering by mail."

Mr. Drobenko, however, points out that he eventually hopes to relocate into what he describes as the "prime area" on Second Avenue. He adds that when a second store is opened, he will utilize the First Avenue space for the mail-order part of the business and for storage purposes.

Born in Germany, Mr. Drobenko moved to New York with his family in 1965 after living in Poland for several years. In his spare time, Mr. Drobenko

plays the bass guitar and sings in the Ukrainian dance band Rosa, which performs primarily on the East Coast as well as in other parts of the United States.

When asked if he had always planned on venturing into the volatile world of business, Mr. Drobenko, a City College graduate with a degree in mechanical engineering, says: "When I was in grammar school, I used to work as a waiter and cashier for Leshko's during the summer months. I often used to think 'maybe one of these days I'll own something like that.'"

A tale...

(Continued from page 6)

fact that both had been cleared of all OSI charges by the federal courts. The JDL claimed credit for the Sprogis attack, while a representative of a JDL splinter group, the Jewish Defense Organization, labeled the Soobzokov attack "a righteous act."

Within days of the ADC letter's appearance in The New York Times, former American Jewish Committee staffer Adam Simms dropped me a note. "It was good to see your name in The New York Times ad of yesterday about the terrorism in the U.S.," he wrote. "It's good to see people speaking out against such home-grown barbarism."

An entirely different response, however, came from Richard J. Rosenbluth, whose commentary appeared in the January 23 issue of Jewish News, a New Jersey publication of the United Jewish Federation. Condemning most of the signers (Jews who signed the letter were described as "adding a unique and sorry dimension to the concept of ethnic self-hatred and betrayal in the name of perceived social justice") Mr. Rosenbluth concludes: "But the award for poor taste is reserved for two Lithuanian clerics, joined by a leader of the Ukrainian National Association, who have shamelessly added their voices, conveniently forgetting that their native soils are drenched with Jewish blood."


As is typical among the Ukrainophobes who populate the Jewish American community, Mr. Rosenbluth believes that even American-born Ukrainians who had nothing to do with the killing of Jews have no right to protest violence of any kind simply because they're Ukrainian. Mr. Rosenbluth needs to be reminded that Ukrainian soil is drenched with far more Ukrainian blood than Jewish blood and that terrorism, no matter who perpetrates it, is to be adhorred. I have done that consistently, and I stand by both of the letters I signed.


All of this proves two things: there are people in both the Ukrainian and Jewish American communities who are doing the work of the KGB in driving Ukrainians and Jews apart. The chasm between our two groups appears to be widening, and soon it may become too wide to cross. Ukrainians realize this. Do the Jews?

Conference...

(Continued from page 2)

ing the abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union will no doubt draw the appropriate conclusion from the fact that, in addition to the medical personnel and party and government officials, the conference was also attended by representatives of the republic's juridical institutions.





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JULY 7	* RUTA II 17 Days	\$1,640 Lufthansa	Budapest-in transit, Lviv, Kiev Kaniv, Ternopil, Budapest
JULY 15	CHAIKA 17 Days	\$1,995 Lufthansa	Budapest, Lviv, Kiev, Kaniv Dubrovnik - Deluxe Resort
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JULY 24	* OREL 15 Days	\$1,578 Swissair	Budapest, Ternopil, Lviv Warsaw
AUG. 5	ZIRKA 19 Days	\$1,950 Finnair	Moscow, Lviv, Sochi, Kiev, Kaniv Leningrad, Petrodvorets
AUG. 12	MARICHKA II 14 Days	\$1,450 Swissair	Budapest, Lviv, Ternopil Budapest-in transit
AUG. 15	ARKAN 19 Days	\$2,052 Lufthansa	Leningrad, Petrodvorets, Lviv Uzhorod, Vienna, Graz, Grossglockner Innsbruck, Salzburg-Mattsee
SEPT. 16	* MINI-TOUR 13 Days	\$1,395 Lufthansa	Budapest, Lviv, Kiev, Kaniv
OCT. 1	* OSIN 15 Days	\$1,392 K.L.M.	Moscow, Lviv, Ternopil, Moscow

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Osinchuk to debut at Lincoln Center

NEW YORK — Famed pianist Juliana Osinchuk will perform in her Lincoln Center debut on Wednesday, March 5, at 8 p.m. in Alice Tully Hall, featuring the New York premiere of Ukrainian composer Borys Lyatoshynsky's Sonata-Ballade, Op. 18 (1925).

A concert pianist of international repute, Ms. Osinchuk debuted in Carnegie Hall at the age of 11 and has since performed throughout Europe and North America as both a soloist and chamber musician.

Ms. Osinchuk will perform the com-

position by Lyatoshynsky, a little-known composer in the United States, although he was highly revered in the Soviet Union earlier this century. A contemporary of Prokofiev and Shostakovich, Lyatoshynsky was ranked among the top Ukrainian modern composers. He died in 1968.

Ms. Osinchuk will also perform works by Mozart, Mendelssohn and Chopin.

Tickets will be \$10 and \$8 at the box office, (212) 362-1911, or call Center Charge, (212) 874-6770.

Helsinki Commission slates hearing

WASHINGTON — The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) will hold a hearing on the CSCE process and the promotion of human rights in the Soviet Union on Thursday, February 27.

The hearing will take place at 10 a.m. in Room 366 of the Dirksen Senate

Office Building.

Representatives of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, National Conference on Soviet Jewry, Union of Councils for Soviet Jews and the Congress of Russian Americans will testify.

For further information contact Orest Deychakiwsky at the Helsinki Commission, (202) 225-1901.

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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:

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

March 1

HOUSTON: The Ukrainian American Cultural Club of Houston will participate in the 11th annual Bellaire Folk Festival at Bellaire's Civic Center from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Club members will sell Ukrainian food and display and sell Ukrainian arts and crafts. For more information call (713) 789-0239 or (713) 784-5404.

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: The Odessa Ukrainian Dancers of Rhode Island will sponsor a pre-Lenten dance, featuring the Alex and Dorko Band, at 8 p.m.-midnight at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Parish Hall, 74 Harris Ave. A hot and cold buffet will be served. Tickets will be \$10 per person in advance and \$12 at the door. For reservations contact John Meschisen at (617) 695-6095.

March 2

AUSTIN, Texas: Ukrainian Americans living in Texas will take part in the state's Sesquicentennial Parade, celebrating its 150th birthday. Ukrainian groups from Houston, Dallas and San Antonio will represent their communities by wearing traditional ethnic costumes. The event, which will be televised statewide, will commence at 2:30 p.m. For more information call (713) 789-0239 or (713) 784-5404.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center of Manor Junior College will sponsor an evening of Boyko folklore, music and dance, with a discussion on Boyko cultural traditions in the school's auditorium, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. The event will mark the beginning of a special exhibit on folk art of the Boyko region, including costumes, crafts, embroidery and a photo exhibit of Boyko wooden churches. For additional information call (215) 885-2360, ext. 66.

NEW YORK: The New York branch of Plast-Priyat and the children's section ("novatstvo") of Plast will hold its annual Costume Ball for Children at 2 p.m. in St. George's Academy, 215 E. Sixth St. This year's theme will be "The Young Prince and the Magic Necklace," which will be narrated by Marta Zielyk. The children's games will be run by youth counselors, and the music will be provided by Mark Sydorak. Lida Zalutska will choreograph the dancing, and the program will be produced by Olya Stasiuk.

March 3

LAKE WORTH, Fla.: The Ukrainian American Club of the Palm Beaches will sponsor a screening of the film "Helm of Destiny," at 7 p.m. at the Senior Citizen Center, Dixie and Second Avenue N. Andrew Keybida will be the featured speaker.

MONTREAL: The piano duo, Luba and Ireneus Zuk, will perform in concert at 8 p.m. in Pollack Concert Hall, McGill University, 555 Sherbrooke St. W. This concert, sponsored by McGill University to celebrate the International Year of Canadian Music, will feature the

world premiere of the "Second Sonata for Two Pianos" (1983) by Ukrainian composer George Fiala, as well as the world premiere of "Variations and Fuge" (1982), written especially for the Zuks by Canadian composer Graham George. For information call the university concert office at (514) 392-8224.

March 7

OTTAWA: The Institute of Soviet and East European Studies at Carleton University and the Ukrainian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa will sponsor the First Annual Ivan Franko Memorial Lecture with guest speaker Roman Szporluk, history professor at the University of Michigan at 7:30 p.m. in the Loeb Building, room C264. The professor will speak on "The Past as Ideology: Reflections on Ukraine between Russia and Poland."

March 8

ASTORIA, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Student Association of Michnowsky (TUSM) will hold a dance, beginning at 9 p.m. at the Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 37-09 31st Ave. Music for the dance will be provided by Kavkaz. Tables may be reserved by calling Michael Halatyn at (718) 932-4175 or Jerry Halatyn at (718) 932-2390.

March 9

NEWARK, N.J.: The Rosary Altar Society of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold a Chinese auction and boutique in the school gymnasium, Sandford Avenue. A donation of \$3 will be requested and the doors will open at 1 p.m. The auction will begin at 2 p.m.

NEW YORK: B. Soluk, producer of the film "Ukrainians in North America," will hold two screenings of his film on the activities of the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada in the 1950s and 1960s. One screening will be held at 1 p.m. at the Ukrainian Artists Association, 136 Second Ave., and the other will take place at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 6 p.m.

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

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