

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LIV No. 9 THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1986 25 cents

Sen. Simpson's staffer investigates Medvid case in New Orleans

by Natalia A. Feduschak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Richard W. Day, staff director of the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy, traveled to New Orleans recently at the request of Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) to further investigate the details of the attempted defection of Ukrainian seaman Myroslav Medvid.

Mr. Medvid had jumped from the Soviet freighter Marshal Koniev on October 24 and sought political asylum in the United States. During the next few days he was twice returned to Soviet custody. Many members of Congress and the Ukrainian community said he had been coerced into leaving the United States.

According to one subcommittee staff member, Mr. Day traveled to New Orleans at Sen. Simpson's request because the senator has become increasingly unhappy with the number of questions which haven't been answered since the attempted defection. Sen. Simpson is chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

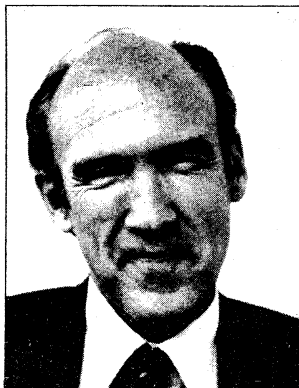
Mr. Day spent the week of February 17 in New Orleans and "interviewed everybody involved in the Medvid (case) and spoke with people in contact with 'both Medvids,'" said the staff member, who did not wish to be identified.

Not long after Mr. Medvid left the United States, the theory of "two Medvids" came to fruition. Upon leaving the United States, Mr. Medvid had to sign a statement that he was voluntarily returning to the Soviet Union.

Some members of Congress and Ukrainian community leaders said that the Myroslav Medvid who jumped ship was not the same man who signed the document saying he wanted to return home. Some people said that when Mr. Medvid had been returned to Soviet custody several hours after he first jumped ship, he was switched and in subsequent interviews with U.S. authorities, it was another other man who played Mr. Medvid and who, in the end, signed the document saying he wanted to go home.

One of Mr. Day's primary findings in New Orleans, however, was that those persons involved in the case who had only seen Mr. Medvid the second time agreed that the man in the picture taken of Mr. Medvid when he first jumped ship was the same man with whom they had been in contact.

"He (Mr. Day) showed that picture to people who had only seen the second Medvid," the staff members said. "The main thing that was found out was that those who saw the second Medvid (agreed) that was the person they had



Sen. Alan K. Simpson

seen in the photo."

Mr. Day also spoke with Joseph Wyman, a retired policeman, who first encountered Mr. Medvid the night he jumped ship and whose nephew drove the seaman to New Orleans authorities.

"He spoke with Mr. Wyman on all different issues, theories. Mr. Wyman is the most vocal advocate of the 'second Medvid' theory," the staff member said. Mr. Wyman had claimed that the man who signed the document on October 29 expressing his wish to return to the Soviet Union, was not the same man he helped the night of October 24. Rather, he was one of the Soviets Mr. Wyman encountered in a group of men looking for Mr. Medvid not long after the seaman escaped.

Mr. Wyman was also questioned about Mr. Medvid's state of mind after he jumped ship.

Mr. Day also spoke with Navy Lt. James Gelz, who had taken pictures of Mr. Medvid as he was being escorted from the Marshal Koniev to be questioned by U.S. authorities, but had not given them to officials. Mr. Day asked why he had not immediately turned over the photos (the photos were later subpoenaed), which had been important in the development of the "two Medvids" theory.

The staff member did not know if Mr. Day's findings would be made public. But he has spoken with Sen. Simpson and is currently preparing a written report to be given to the senator.

There has been talk of scheduling another hearing to delve deeper into the Medvid case. Sen. Simpson would hold the session in conjunction with Sen. Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), chairman of the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure. No date has yet been set for those hearings.

In other matters related to the Medvid case (Continued on page 11)

Demjanjuk extradited to Israel To stand trial for war crimes

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — John Demjanjuk, who is accused of killing hundreds of thousands of Jews in the Treblinka death camp in Poland, was extradited to Israel on Thursday evening, February 27.

He will stand trial in Israel, which claims jurisdiction to try Nazi war criminals no matter where their crimes occurred, on charges that he was the notorious "Ivan the Terrible" responsible for the deaths of as many as 900,000 Jews at Treblinka. He allegedly ran one of the camp's gas chambers in 1942-43 and was known for his sadistic behavior.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 65, a retired auto-worker from Cleveland, is the first person to be extradited from the United States to Israel on charges of crimes against humanity since the two countries signed an extradition treaty in 1963. If convicted he faces death by execution.

He will be the second person tried in Israel for war crimes. The first was Adolph Eichmann, the architect of the Nazi destruction of the Jews, who was found guilty after a nine-month trial and was hanged in 1962. Israeli agents had kidnapped Mr. Eichmann in Argentina and had brought him to Israel to stand trial.

Mr. Demjanjuk, however, says he is not guilty of war crimes and is not "Ivan the Terrible." He has maintained his innocence for nearly a decade, since the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations began denaturalization proceedings in 1977.

Mark O'Connor, Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, has stated on many occasions that it is a case of mistaken identity, and that his client was a prisoner of war during the years in question. Mr. Demjanjuk was a Red Army soldier captured by the Germans, he says.

(The Weekly was unable to obtain a statement from Mr. O'Connor about the extradition of Mr. Demjanjuk, because the attorney did not return the newspaper's calls.)

Mr. Demjanjuk was flown out of New York's Kennedy International Airport under heavy guard on board a regularly scheduled El Al flight to Israel on Thursday evening, February 27, at approximately 6 p.m.

That day, in the morning, he was taken from the Metropolitan Correctional Center on Park Row in New York City, where he had been held since early in the week. U.S. marshals took custody of Mr. Demjanjuk and responded to The Weekly's inquiries that day only by saying that he was "in transit." Neither the U.S. Marshal's Service, the Justice Department nor the State Department would reveal when Mr. Demjanjuk's extradition would take place.

John Russell, public affairs officer for the Justice Department did say on Thursday, February 27, that extradition would occur within 24 to 48 hours. When asked if there was any legal recourse at this point for Mr. Demjanjuk, he replied, "none that we're aware of."

The Israeli Embassy in Washington told The Weekly on February 27 that extradition would probably take place that evening. Tsuriel Raphael, second secretary of the embassy, said that Mr. Demjanjuk would be taken to Israel on a direct flight. Once in Israel he will be kept in prison, probably in Ramleh Prison near Tel Aviv, while the pre-trial investigation, expected to last at least "several weeks," was under way. He will be held in maximum security, where he will be closely watched.

The Demjanjuk case will be heard before a three-judge tribunal; there is no jury system in Israel. When asked if Mr. Demjanjuk would be represented by his own lawyer, Mr. Raphael said, "I assume he will be entitled to a defense, but whether from the outside or not, I don't know."

The New York Times reported on Friday, February 28, that Mr. O'Connor had requested financial assistance from the Israeli government so that he could fly to Israel and represent his client. He has not yet received a reply. The Demjanjuk family reportedly has run out of funds.

John Demjanjuk, 20, Mr. Demjanjuk's son, told the news media on Thursday, February 27, that his father has "a firm belief in God" and "believes that justice will be done," whether in the United States or Israel.

The son was quoted in The New York Times as saying: "The fight will go on. We are broke, but we will not give up."

In addition to maintaining that Mr. Demjanjuk was never at Treblinka, Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyer contends that Israel has no authority to try his client because the events in question occurred in Poland at a time when Israel did not even exist.

But a federal appeals court had earlier ruled that war crimes and certain other offenses were "so universally condemned" that its perpetrators are "the enemies of all people." Therefore, "Israel or any other nation, regardless of its status in 1942 or 1943, may undertake to vindicate the interest of all nations by seeking to punish the perpetrators of such crimes."

The way for extradition was cleared by the Supreme Court on Monday, February 24, when it declined to review a lower court's findings. Earlier, on December 17, 1985, the Supreme Court had rejected without comment an appeal by Mr. Demjanjuk to avoid trial.

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Soviet journal publishes article on "anti-Soviet underground"

by Bohdan Nahaylo

Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn, the Soviet monthly devoted to international affairs, carries in its issue for December 1985, a noteworthy article by Vladimir Bolshakov titled "Human Rights in the American Strategy of Social Revanchism."

The author examines the policy of the United States and other Western countries towards dissent and opposition in the USSR and Eastern Europe. He charges that the goal of "ruling circles in the West" is "the legalization of the underground" in the Socialist states. His article incidentally provides a rare Soviet overview of the growth of the human-rights movement in the Soviet Union, sifting it against the background of analogous developments in Eastern Europe.

The fact that a Soviet journal has devoted a major article to the sensitive issue of "dissidence" at this time is significant. While there has been no shortage recently of items in the Soviet media dealing with human rights — or, rather, refuting Western criticism of Soviet human-rights violations — for some time now Moscow has been at pains to minimize the importance of dissent within the USSR. In September 1981, the first deputy head of the KGB, Semen Tsvigun, boasted that organized dissent in the USSR had been crushed despite "significant material and moral support" for the dissidents from the West, and that only "individual people" were still "falling prey to the imperialist intelligence services and ideological subversion centers."

More recently, in June 1985, the present head of the KGB, Viktor Chebrikov, reiterated this line, stating that dissidence in the Soviet Union amounts to nothing more than isolated cases of either "politically immature" individuals who have been duped by bourgeois disinformation and slander or of unrepresentative "renegades" manipulated by external anti-Soviet forces.

What is particularly striking about Mr. Bolshakov's article is that, at a time when organized political resistance in the Soviet Union is officially considered to have been eliminated, the author refers several times to the existence of an "anti-Soviet underground." In fact, he uses this term synonymously with "dissidence." Furthermore, he emphasizes that this phenomenon has become a factor in East-West relations.

Mr. Bolshakov writes:

"The ultimate aim of the subversive activity of the ruling circles in the West is the legal recognition of the underground as a lawful opposition. Demands for the legalization of the anti-Soviet underground, for the release from detention of various types of lawbreakers, customarily referred to as 'prisoners of conscience,' and for the introduction of freedom of emigration — these are the constant 'pressure points' exploited by Western politicians and statesmen during talks with representatives of the USSR. Negotiations with the USSR on questions of disarmament, trade, tourism, and cultural and scientific exchanges are being made

contingent on the fulfillment of these demands."

Mr. Bolshakov depicts the dissident movements in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as having always been orchestrated from the West with the purpose of "liquidating the socialist system in the USSR and other socialist countries and restoring capitalism there."

He charts the growing interest in the West in the human-rights issue from the late 1960s onwards. According to his account, by the early 1970s "bourgeois ideologists," especially American ones, had become conscious of "the further weakening of the global positions of imperialism." In the wake of the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal, they sought a way both of restoring popular faith in bourgeois values and state institutions, and of "taking revenge against the forces of peace and social progress."

The idea of "a propagandistic campaign in defense of human rights" was what they came up with. Not only was the slogan "in defense of human rights" taken up by Washington, but also the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency busied itself with fomenting and organizing dissent in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Various other Western intelligence services — and human-rights organizations such as Amnesty International — helped out.

The "anti-Soviet" human-rights campaign, Mr. Bolshakov continues, was intensified under the Carter administration and has not been allowed to abate under President Ronald Reagan. The author describes the present U.S. administration's policies as follows:

"With respect to the Soviet Union, the United States will adhere to the tactics of 'the erosion of Communist convictions' by means of ideological subversion, encouragement of dissident groups, and attempts to unify them and obtain their legalization without going so far as to provoke a direct confrontation with the USSR. With respect to the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe, there is envisaged an active implementation of 'the Polish scenario' with the ultimate object of redrawing the political map of Europe and restoring capitalism in the Socialist countries.

Last, but not least, the author's treatment of the situation in Poland also deserves mention. Mr. Bolshakov, it should first be pointed out, was the author of a major article in Pravda on December 25, 1981, which claimed that the CIA, working through the free trade union Solidarity, had attempted "to undermine the Socialist statehood [of Poland] and to create conditions for a counterrevolutionary coup." In the present article he implies that, two and a half years after martial law was lifted in Poland, Moscow still considers the state of affairs in that country to be far from satisfactory.

Listing what he claims are the most blatant examples of Washington's attempts to stir up "unrest and insurrections" in Eastern Europe — in East Germany in 1953; in Poland and Hungary in 1956; and in Czechoslovakia in 1968 — he adds Poland again, with the dates 1980-1985.

Prominent activist priest killed in car accident in Lithuania

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — The Rev. Juozas Zdebskis, a prominent Catholic priest in Lithuania, was killed in a car accident on February 6, according to information received from Lithuania by Vatican Radio.

The Rev. Zdebskis was one of five founding members of the unofficial Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights, which made its debut with a secretly arranged press conference in Moscow in 1978. The Catholic Committee was forced underground in 1983 following the arrests of two of its charter members and a series of threats by Soviet authorities against the rest.

The pastor of Holy Trinity Church in Rudamina, Lithuania, in the Diocese of Vilkaviskis, the Rev. Zdebskis would have been 57 years old in May. He was ordained in 1952.

In October 1980, while riding in his automobile with a parishioner, under surveillance by the KGB, the Rev. Zdebskis sustained severe chemical burns under suspicious circumstances. Doctors treating him refused KGB orders to diagnose the Rev. Zdebskis' condition as venereal disease. Friends fearing for his life ultimately had him removed from the clinic.

This occurred during a rash of violent assaults against, and even murders of, activist priests in Lithuania. In the Zdebskis case, as in most of the others, there was no criminal investigation, leading many to suspect that the attacks were state-sanctioned.

The Rev. Zdebskis first drew the wrath of the KGB in 1964, when he was sentenced to one year of imprisonment for having given religious instruction to children. That sentence was nullified, but on August 26, 1971, he was re-arrested. He tenaciously refused to sign his own indictment, despite threats and beatings. On December 9, 1971, the Supreme Court of the Lithuanian SSR sentenced him to one year of imprisonment for conducting a catechetical lesson for 300 youngsters.

His imprisonment, and that of two other priests on similar charges, touched off a wave of protests. By 1972, more than 17,000 Catholics in Lithuania had signed a letter of protest to Leonid Brezhnev against religious persecution in Lithuania, which they sent to the United Nations.

Following his release, the government Council of Religious Affairs refused to assign him a parish, forcing him to take a job as a parking attendant. He was finally given permission to serve as a priest again, after various congregations appealed to the authorities to allow the Rev. Zdebskis to take over their parish. Nonetheless, the priest continued to be subjected to threats and beatings and to countless interrogations and detentions for his suspected involvement with the underground Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania, which began circulation shortly after his trial in 1972.

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Meiman seeks help for ailing wife

MOSCOW — Naum Meiman, a former member of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group, has launched a public campaign in support of his wife's request to go abroad for cancer treatment, reported The Washington Post.

Mr. Meiman, 74, held a news conference in Moscow with Western reporters in an effort to publicize his wife Inna's unsuccessful efforts to obtain permission to travel abroad for medical treatment.

Mr. Meiman, praised the release of Anatoly Shcharansky from Soviet prison and said he was buoyed by the release. He added that the treatment of his wife's case will demonstrate whether the Kremlin leadership is truly interested in improving its human-rights record.

The former Helsinki monitor said he

had spoken with Sen. Edward Kennedy about his wife's case when the senator visited the USSR in early February. At the news conference Mr. Meiman distributed copies of a letter in which he asked Sen. Kennedy to intercede with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on his wife's behalf.

Soviet authorities have denied Mrs. Meiman, 53, permission to travel abroad for treatment of cancer since 1983. Mr. Meiman said that after four operations in the USSR, Soviet doctors have exhausted their capacity to treat his wife. "Refusal to let her go dooms her to slow death," he said.

Mr. Meiman explained that Soviet officials had denied his wife's applications on the grounds that his academic work, which ended in 1955, made her a security risk.

THE Ukrainian Weekly **FOUNDED 1933**

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

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

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

The Weekly and Svoboda: (201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036	UNA: (201) 451-2200
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Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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The Ukrainian Weekly, March 2, 1986, No. 9, Vol. LIV
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Ukrainian writers at PEN congress raise cases of persecuted colleagues

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The week-long International PEN Congress in New York last month attracted not only 700 writers from 45 countries, but also scores of lobbying groups who wanted to make sure that their issues were talked about at this massive gathering of literary talent.

Six people — who spent the week talking to writers, handing out press releases and taking part in discussions — belonged to a group coordinated by the Ukrainian Writers' Association "Slovo."

The Ukrainian delegation, headed by "Slovo" present Ostap Tarnawsky, managed to distribute about 2,000 copies of an appeal calling for the release of imprisoned Ukrainian dissident Mykola Rudenko.

"The Ukrainian Writers' Association in Exile "Slovo" strongly urges the world literary community to forcefully and actively take up the defense of Mykola Rudenko, a forgotten victim of Soviet repression," the appeal read.

Before the congress concluded, resolutions calling for the release of Mr. Rudenko, Yuriy Badzio and other persecuted writers in the Soviet Union

were passed by the PEN Assembly of Delegates.

The members of the Ukrainian delegation told "America," an English-language weekly newspaper published by the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America, that they were able to raise the cases of several persecuted Ukrainian writers during personal conversations with renowned literary figures.

The American playwright Arthur Miller and Michael Scammell, the president of PEN's Writers in Prison Committee, were just two of the PEN members that were approached by the delegation.

Mr. Miller promised the group that he would continue to campaign for the release of Messrs. Rudenko, and Badzio, Mykola Horbal, and other imprisoned Ukrainian writers, America reported.

Meanwhile, Nadia Svitlychna, secretary of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, reminded members of the Writers in Prison Committee about the "literary legacy" of the late Vasyl Stus.

In a personal letter to the committee

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American PEN helps Lithuanian writer

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — Writers from around the world have been asked to help save a Lithuanian poet and journalist from becoming a victim of neo-Stalinist terror in the Soviet Union.

The PEN American Center, the national chapter of the international writers' association, recently issued an appeal to writers on behalf of Gintautas Iesmantas, who is completing a six-year labor camp sentence that is to be followed by five years of internal exile.

"There are two fears," the PEN statement said. "One is that he will be sentenced to the ultimate limbo of the psychiatric ward; the other is that under a new Soviet law, the camp authorities could re-sentence him, in view of his defiance by continuing to write, to a further term in the strict-regime camp."

That law has allowed Soviet authorities to add three- and five-year sentences to the terms of several writers who have continued to write in prison, according to the writer's group.

Felice Gaer, executive director of the

International League for Human Rights, recently referred to this type of policy as "a reversion to the pattern in the years of the 'Great Terror' [during the Stalin regime] in the Soviet Union, when an individual once incarcerated can be sentenced again and again, effectively forever."

The PEN American Center appealed to its colleagues to send letters on behalf of Mr. Iesmantas to the camp director in Perm and to the prosecutor general in Moscow. These letters "indeed might influence his treatment and his future at this crucial time in his sentence."

Mr. Iesmantas was arrested in March 1980, in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius, with two other Lithuanians: Povilas Peculianas, a teacher of literature, and Vytautas Skuodis, a lecturer at the State University.

All three were accused of participating in the publication of "Perspectives," a samizdat journal, of "listening to and heeding the content of foreign radio broadcasts," and of showing interest in literature of an anti-Soviet nature.

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SUSK's western conference lures over 50 students to "Winterpeg"

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

WINNIPEG — Some people of serious demeanor would probably be baffled as to why more than 50 students would travel hundreds, even thousands, of miles to a city that sits in the middle of nowhere, at the edge of the prairie 60 miles north of the North Dakota-Minnesota border.

And college students who normally flock to warmer climates during their winter break would grimace, undoubtedly, at the thought of spending four days in a city which has the coldest street corner in North America and only 116 frost-free days each year.

But a numbing cold that brought temperatures close to -30 degrees Celsius did not seem to bother a group of Ukrainian students who came to Winnipeg on February 14-16 to attend the annual western conference of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK).

The students — ranging in age from 19 to 26 — spent three days comfortably ensconced in a downtown hotel that was recently put on the auction block by one of Canada's national railway companies.

Delegates to this year's conference came from places as diverse as Toronto, which Statistics Canada says has about 80,000 Ukrainians, to Whitehorse in the Yukon Territories which is home to some 20 Ukrainians, and from Van-

couver, which has about 20,000 Ukrainians.

The students said they came here to see old friends, look for new ideas to revitalize their student clubs, keep up with the latest news and share stories of success and defeat.

Through private and corporate donations and a modest registration fee, the Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Manitoba raised the hundreds of dollars needed to sponsor the conference. Organizers said this was one of the few SUSK conferences held in the last decade that was not support-

For photos of SUSK conference see page 8.

ed by government funding.

The theme of the conference was "Communicating" and the three days were dominated by a series of lectures on such topics as intermarriage, language retention and youth involvement in the decision-making process.

On Sunday, a daylong series of SUSK business sessions was held, where among other things, the membership decided not to join the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS).

The Winnipeg conference was organized by the Ukrainian Students Club at the University of Manitoba with the help of the SUSK national executive.

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Savaryn delivers keynote address

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

WINNIPEG — The unity of the Ukrainian community, assimilation and the participation of young people in the decision-making process were three key themes of a keynote banquet address delivered here on February 15 by the president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Peter Savaryn.

"It's time to get rid of the notion that politics is a dirty word," Mr. Savaryn told the audience in the capacity-filled banquet hall of the Delta Hotel. "Every seat, every position, every place that you fail to take will be taken by others. If you do not participate in the decisions affecting your fate, others will decide

for you (and) not necessarily with you in mind."

Mr. Savaryn, who is also the chancellor of the University of Alberta, made his remarks during a banquet that was held as part of the western conference of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK). He drew on some of the themes of the conference to talk about current issues facing young people growing up in the Ukrainian community.

Referring to a session held earlier in the day on the topic of mixed marriages, Mr. Savaryn said that young people need to give careful consideration to the issue of mixed marriages.

"Think well before marrying," Mr. (Continued on page 13)

Metropolitan Mstyslav on Demjanjuk case

Text of telegram sent by Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church to President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday, February 26, at 12:30 p.m.

My Dear Mr. President:

I just returned from a two-week canonical visitation of dioceses and parishes of our Church in the countries of Western Europe, namely, England, France, Belgium, West Germany and Switzerland. During the last days of my stay among the faithful of my Church I suffered together with them under the depressive and painful effect of the decision of your administration to deport Ivan Demjanjuk to Israel. In the U.S.A. I found many telegrams and letters from all the countries in the free world inhabited by Orthodox Ukrainians, letters and telegrams in which they appeal to you through me, Mr. President, imploring you to call off the deportation of Ivan Demjanjuk to Israel and by this, your humane decision, liberate him from the oppression which he endures from Soviet agents and Jewish chauvinists. I beseech the Lord for your decision which reflects your love for men.

Profoundly devoted to you and with love in Christ for you, I remain

Mstyslav
Archbishop of Philadelphia
Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church
of the U.S.A. and Diaspora



Lida Hawryshkiw, president of U. of M. Ukrainian Students' Club, greets head table guests: (from left) Peter Savaryn, Mr. and Mrs. John Nowosad, Peter Monastyrski.

Concert tribute to Shevchenko sparks interest and action

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — "An American Tribute to Taras Shevchenko," scheduled for 8:30 p.m. Sunday, March 9, at the Kennedy Center Concert Hall in Washington, has generated a lot of interest both within and outside the Ukrainian American community, according to Andriy Bilyk, vice-president of IMAX Corporation and Mazepa Foundation executive director.

"In the past week alone, we've met with editors of the National Geographic magazine in advance of their planned journey to Ukraine; we've seen Plast members take rakes and bags and begin cleaning the park at the Shevchenko Monument; in addition to individual donations, we've received a large donation from Ukrainians in Minnesota; and we've received word from more than two dozen Congressional offices that they are sending two or more staff members to the concert.

According to Mr. Bilyk, editors of National Geographic called in response to a Mazepa Foundation press release that discussed the March 9 Shevchenko concert. The editors said they are waiting for Soviet permission to enter Ukraine and they want to learn as much about Ukraine as they can from Ukrainians living in the West.

Mr. Bilyk said, "we gave them a basic list of people and organizations to contact and I'm certain this list will grow as they learn more about us."

Meanwhile, on Saturday, February 22, 15 members of the Plast Unit 45 of the Washington Plast Branch carried out their promise that they would "police" the Shevchenko Monument area. They came prepared with rakes, shovels and garbage bags, and cleaned the park of accumulated debris. They finally left after working more than an hour — driven out by one of the few snowstorms that occasionally blitzes the capital area. They vowed to come back, however.

"That's the kind of roll-up-your-sleeves attitude the Ukrainian community appreciates," Mr. Bilyk said. "These young kids read about the

concert and our attempt to use it to call attention to the situation at the Shevchenko Monument, and they just went out and took matters into their own hands."

Among the most enthusiastic of the area residents who saw the clean-up was the pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims directly across the street from the monument. He even came out to have his picture taken with the Plast members. According to Mr. Bilyk, in its regular Sunday Bulletin, the Church of the Pilgrims included a one-page story about the concert and its purpose, that is, to create publicity for Ukrainian culture and for the need to improve the park area.

The Church of the Pilgrims said, in part, "On Sunday, March 9, at 8:30 p.m., there will be a concert at the Kennedy Center Concert Hall sponsored by the Mazepa Foundation and the Ukrainian American community, to raise funds for the Ukrainians in their adopt-a-park project in conjunction with the National Park Service, to restore and beautify the Taras Shevchenko park, plaza and monument across the street from our front entrance... for years we have shared the Ukrainian community's concern for the more comprehensive upkeep and beautification of this park, both to honor their heritage and also to maintain a qualitative neighborhood appearance... the concert artists include people of international renown as well as some of the better known musicians on the Washington scene."

"It's still not too late to get involved by purchasing tickets, even if you know you can't come to the concert," Mr. Bilyk said, adding, "We are using your money to purchase tickets for non-Ukrainians. In this way, you are actively helping to familiarize non-Ukrainians with our culture."

Tickets cost \$30, \$25, \$20 and \$15 and may be purchased by mail by writing to the Mazepa Foundation, P.O. Box 1988, Alexandria, Va., 22313. All donations are tax-deductible.

Rochester AHRU branch honors Rep. Fred Eckert, Orest Jejna

by Tamara Denysenko

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — A special humanitarian award, issued by the national organization Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, was recently presented to Rep. Fred J. Eckert (R-N.Y.) for his efforts in trying to secure freedom for Ukrainian Seaman Myroslav Medvid.

The presentation was made during the annual Ukrainian Independence Day observances in Rochester, N.Y. John Tuberty, Rep. Eckert's district representative, accepted the award on behalf of the congressman who was then on a congressional trip in Japan.

The commemorative program was held at St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall. Dr. Roman Tratch and Valentina Makohon, co-chairpersons of the Rochester chapters of the Ad Hoc Committee on Education about the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide and AHRU read brief tributes, in English and Ukrainian, to the efforts of Rep. Eckert. Marta Shmigel presented the award.

A similar humanitarian award was given to attorney Orest Jejna, formerly of Rochester, now residing in Phoenix, Ariz., for his dedication and efforts in the Medvid case.

Yuri Shymko, member of the Provincial Parliament of Ontario, Canada, was the guest speaker. The female vocal trio "Verkhovyna" completed the program. The event, attended by some 300 people, was covered by the local media and "Ukrainian Magazine," a local monthly TV program.

In conjunction with the observances of Ukrainian Independence Day, on Sunday night, January 19, the award-winning film "Harvest of Despair" was shown on TV Channel 21, a PF station. The documentary was shown largely through the efforts of Rep. Eckert, who gave a brief taped introduction to the film.

As in the past years, the Ukrainian flag flew above Rochester City Hall and Mayor Thomas P. Ryan Jr. read a proclamation in the City Hall Council Chambers on January 17. All of the events were coordinated by the United Ukrainian Organizations of Rochester, the local chapter of the UCCA chaired by Roman Kucil.

Also, two local New York State representatives, State Sen. Jack Perry (D) and Assemblywoman Pinny Cooke (R) co-sponsored in Albany a New York State resolution to proclaim January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day in New York State.

"Aid to Ukraine" Fund issues report, seeks donations

WINNIPEG — The Manitoba branch of Ukrainian Canadian Social Services Inc. is currently soliciting contributions for its "Aid to Ukraine" Fund, which provides financial assistance to needy Ukrainians living outside Canada, particularly Poland and South America.

The organization spent over \$25,000 on aid between January 1 and December 31, 1985, helping Ukrainian students, refugees, farmers and others in Poland, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and various western European countries.

Out of a total \$37,124.41 that the fund received last year, mostly from private donations, a total of \$25,879.23 was spent on aid. A total of 63 percent or \$16,345.42 was used for direct aid to children, youth and students.

Ukrainians in Poland received the most assistance; a total of \$13,730.24 was provided for the construction of a students' residence in Bialy Bor near Koszalin, aid to university and high school students and various individuals.

A sum of \$684.42 was donated to Ukrainians in Argentina for the purchase of school texts for parochial schools and summer courses, and \$100 was given to one individual in Venezuela. \$1,159 was provided to Ukrainians in western Europe, including students and refugees.

Donations to the fund can be sent to: Ukrainian Canadian Social Services, Box 168, Station "M", Toronto, Ont., M6S 4T3 or to: Ukrainian Canadian Social Services, Manitoba Branch, 456 Main St., Winnipeg, Man., R3B 1B6. All donations are tax-deductible.

UACCouncil appeal

The Ukrainian American Coordinating Council supports the efforts of the Mazepa Foundation in regard to the restoration of the Taras Shevchenko Monument in Washington, and it calls for the creation of a community-wide committee for this purpose.

The UACCouncil also calls on the Ukrainian American community at large to attend the concert honoring Taras Shevchenko on Sunday, March 9, at the Kennedy Center in Washington.

**Executive Committee and National Council
Ukrainian American Coordinating Council**

Joint Plast-SUM camp held

BUXTON, Australia — A brief article and six photographs depicting scenes from the first ever combined Plast and SUM camp in Australia which began on December 25, 1985, appeared January 6 in The Sun, Australia's largest daily.

Some 650 Plast and SUM members, both young and old, participated in the 10-day camp-out, enjoying such traditional scouting activities as hiking and sports, as well as lessons on Ukrainian culture and history.

This was the first time the two youth organizations have staged a combined camp, and organizers expressed hope

that it would not be the last.

"Some people are discovering things they never knew existed in Ukrainian culture," said 21-year-old Oksana Smerechuk from Sydney, a DJ for the camp's press section, which broadcast news in Ukrainian daily over loudspeakers and published a daily newsletter.

Stefan Romaniw, SUM president for Australia, said just the number of youth in attendance gave each participant a greater sense of identity.

"Psychologically, coming here and seeing 800 Ukrainians makes them feel part of a community," he said.

AADU statement

Due to the split in our community and the consequent lack of communication and coordination, Americans Against Defamation of Ukrainians (AADU) called a meeting in April 1985 and invited representatives of all Ukrainian American organizations.

The sole purpose was to create a forum and a network for the close cooperation of all Ukrainian organizations in the fight against the defamatory campaign aimed at Ukrainians. Our impression was that the Council of Ukrainian Organizations Representatives (Rada) was formed to provide AADU with this support and assistance.

We have been advised by the president of this council that the mandate from the community was to create a new organization, and he has proceeded accordingly.

We, therefore, inform the Ukrainian community that AADU and the Rada function as completely separate organizations.

We trust that this matter will be discussed and clarified at the next council meeting. We would like to stress that we are ready to cooperate with any organization that wants to join the fight against defamation of Ukrainians. We feel that promoting the good name of Ukrainians is the most important issue that faces our community.

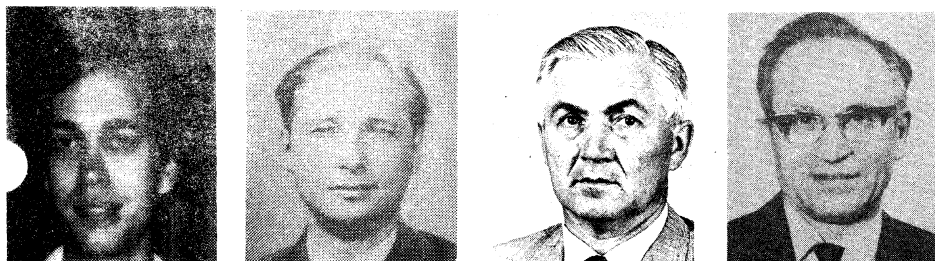
Americans Against Defamation of Ukrainians Inc.

Helena Kozak
President

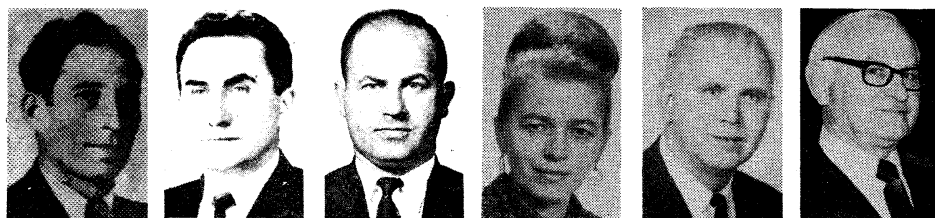
Nila Pawluk
Vice-President

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

District chairmen recognized for membership campaign



Pictured above are the chairmen of UNA districts that fulfilled their quotas by 100 percent during 1985. They are (from left): Alex Chudolij of Woonsocket, Wasyl Stefuryyn of Wilkes-Barre, Bohdan Dolishny of Niagara and Walter Hawrylak of Rochester, N.Y.



Seen above are the chairmen of districts that filled 75 percent of their quotas in 1985. They are: John Chopko Syracuse-Utica, Peter Tarnawsky of Philadelphia, Paul Shewchuk of Troy, Tekla Moroz of Montreal, John Chomko of Passaic and Walter Bilyk of Jersey City.

Top women organizers cited

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Kvitka Steciuk has been awarded the 1985 award for recruiting the most members for the most insurance coverage for the Ukrainian National Association. Second place went to Christine Fuga-Gerbeh, who enrolled the second-highest number of members.

Ms. Steciuk, secretary of Branch 25 in Jersey City, recruited 34 new members who are insured for \$155,000. She is the only branch secretary who is cited as an organizing champion every year.

Ms. Steciuk is also the only female secretary who has been named a member of the UNA Champions Club 24 times. In the past 24 years, Ms. Steciuk has recruited hundreds of new members for the UNA.

Mrs. Fuga-Gerbeh, secretary of Branch 269 in Exton, Pa., recruited 22 new members. In 1984 she recruited 39 new UNA'ers and was the year's top organizer. She is a member of the UNA Champions Club, and in 1982 was the third highest recruiter for the UNA.

Mrs. Steciuk will receive a \$100 award and a plaque; Mrs. Fuga-Gerbeh will be awarded \$75 and a plaque.

UNA Seniors to meet June 1-6

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Association of UNA Seniors will hold its 12th annual conference at the Soyuzivka resort of the Ukrainian National Association on June 1-6.

Seniors age 60 and up who are members of the UNA may reserve accommodations at the resort by sending a \$20 deposit to: Soyuzivka, Foorde-moore Road, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446. Seniors are asked to indicate their UNA

branch number.

Since the number of rooms at the resort is limited, they will be reserved on a first-come-first-served basis.

Registration for the seniors conference will begin on Sunday, June 1, at 2 p.m.

Seniors wishing to pay their association dues should contact the treasurer: Helen Chornomaz, 1213 Rony Road, Union, N.J. 07083; (201) 686-7955.



Kvitka Steciuk



Christine Fuga-Gerbeh

Fraternal Corner

by Mary Ann Sakalosh
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

NFCA is marking its centennial

The National Fraternal Congress of America (NFCA), composed of 100 fraternal-benefit societies in the United States and Canada, has optimistically engaged in a yearlong series of special events designating its centennial.

At least partially, this optimism is a result of President Ronald Reagan's show of confidence about the value of fraternal-benefit societies and his decision to support and leave unchanged the special tax privileges of fraternal associations.

The NFCA was launched in the nation's capital on November 16, 1886.

Emphasizing the importance of volunteerism to fraternal associations, the NFCA has chosen "Joining Hands to Touch Lives" as its new theme. The new logo, portraying two hands clasped together as in a handshake, will help potential members discover that, in addition to providing life insurance (and other financial protection), fraternal societies also offer their members the opportunity to volunteer their services to help others in their communities.

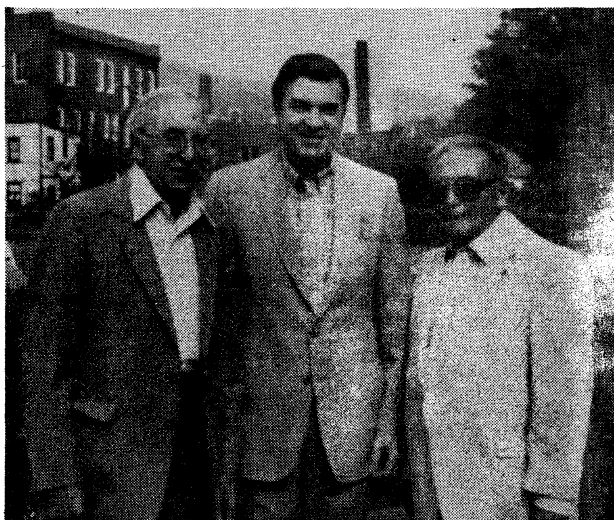
In 1985, associations that belong to the NFCA reported spending approximately \$230 million on non-insurance fraternal benefits. During this period,

more than 25 million hours were volunteered by members to help others, and 623,000 local events (such as: bake sales, church raffles, dances, workshops, art exhibits) were organized to aid individuals and institutions in their communities and beyond.

Other activities were: visiting the sick, the lonely, the shut-in and members who are hospitalized; helping the elderly with their errands and keeping company with them if they are lonely; donating blood, (if a particular association has a private blood bank); if a member has a particular skill, donating her/his time to teach others in a workshop setting; tutoring children (members) with problems in school subjects and guiding them where needed. These are only a few of the many activities for which members could volunteer their time.

The NFCA's 99th annual convention marked the beginning of its centennial year, and next fall in Washington the NFCA will conclude with special centennial events. Many opportunities to help observe this fraternal milestone will be provided for the 10 million Americans who are members of fraternal benefit associations.

Congressman thanked for efforts



Daniel Slobodian (left), ex-manager of Soyuzivka, and Walter Kwas (right), acting manager of the UNA resort and former county legislator, with Congressman Matthew F. McHugh, who represents the 28th District of New York State. Rep. McHugh was thanked by the two men on behalf of the Ukrainian community for supporting measures concerning the Congress.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Anatoly Shcharansky

News of his release from Soviet imprisonment was welcomed in the West where many had long labored to secure his freedom, and he was greeted with euphoria upon arrival in Israel. Many wanted to believe that Anatoly Shcharansky's newfound freedom was a good omen, a sign that the Soviet Union is loosening its stranglehold on all dissidents within its borders.

Some have interpreted Mr. Shcharansky's release in a "spy swap" between East and West — along with the reunification of a handful of separated spouses and Yelena Bonner's trip abroad for lifesaving medical treatment — as concrete evidence that the USSR is changing.

Yet, Mr. Shcharansky himself has said that the USSR's policy toward human-rights activists and Jewish refuseniks remains unchanged. And, lest his release be an encouragement to Soviet citizens, Mr. Shcharansky pointed to previous results of encouraging developments: "There is a set tradition that almost always when the Soviet Union makes such signs it immediately takes some steps in its inner policy in order to discourage those who could be encouraged by those signs," he said on a "Meet the Press" broadcast from Tel Aviv.

And, just as the Shcharansky case is not a sign of liberalization in the USSR, it is not a benevolent humanitarian gesture on Mikhail Gorbachev's part. The neophyte general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has already shown how humane he is in the case of the late Vasyl Stus, a gifted Ukrainian poet and member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Mr. Stus died last September at the age of 47 as a direct result of long-term mistreatment and medical neglect in the Soviet gulag.

The truth is that the Soviet Union released Anatoly Shcharansky out of unabashed self-interest. The Shcharansky case had become a political liability and an embarrassment in the USSR's dealings with the West (credit here is certainly due to those who campaigned so vigorously on this courageous dissident's behalf).

The case impeded the USSR's much-sought improvement in relations with the West, and the answer was simple: setting Mr. Shcharansky free was more prudent than not doing so.

To be sure, we rejoice with the rest of the free world over Anatoly Shcharansky's release. Our joy, however, is tempered by our knowledge of the countless other political prisoners (according to new information given by Mr. Shcharansky, some 10,000 to 20,000) who remain in Soviet prisons, labor camps, psychiatric hospitals and internal exile. We can't help but think of the Terelias, the Horbals, the Badzios still suffering for their beliefs.

In his first few days in freedom, Mr. Shcharansky has already accomplished much in shedding light on the Soviet system's callousness and barbarism, its psychological and physical terror tactics. He has managed to reveal the variety of dissent within the Soviet Union (Ukrainian nationalists, Lithuanian Catholics, peace activists, Helsinki monitors, Communists, etc.). He has vowed to continue working on behalf of all Soviet political prisoners.

We welcome Anatoly Shcharansky to freedom and wish him success in his crusade for our common cause — human rights.

Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

— The editor

BOOK NOTES

Pocket guide to Ukraine

A Pocketbook Guide to Ukraine and Ukrainians by Dr. Iwan Owechko and Dr. Roman V. Kuchar. Greeley, Colo.: Ukrapress, pp. 136, U.S. \$3.75.

"A Pocket Guide to Ukraine and Ukrainians" is exactly that, a guide book. Its publisher, Dr. Iwan Owechko, has compiled a book of the most often asked questions about Ukraine; and he has answered them. Falling back on his experience as a professor at the University of Northern Colorado, Dr. Owechko, as well as co-editor Roman V. Kuchar compiled recurring questions and have given them form. The result is a minimal body of facts which introduces people to Ukraine and Ukrainians.

The book covers such topics as the origins of "Rus' and Russia — What, When and From Where?," "The Achievements and Attainments of ancient Ukraine," "Ukrainians Outside of Ukraine," "What the West Doesn't Know or Doesn't Want to Know," and others.

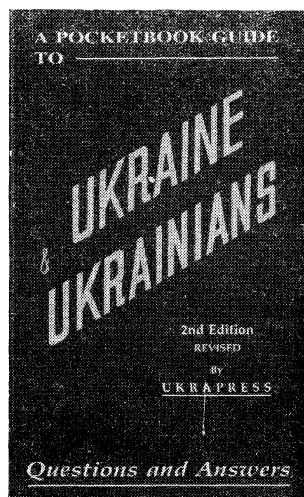
Short stories on politics

Escape to Freedom by Robin Gray. Winnipeg: Society of Volyn, 1985, 83 pp. \$4 (U.S.).

"Escape to Freedom," written by Robin Gray (pen name of George Stepaniuk), approaches politics and life in the Soviet Union from a different point of view. Instead of delving into the subjects as an academic would, Mr. Gray approaches it from the perspective of a story teller.

"Escape to Freedom" is a book of fiction divided into three short stories. The first deals with a newspaper reporter, John Garrity, who investigates human-rights violations in the Communist world and the dissident movement in the Soviet Union. Another story revolves around two fictional families in Poland who are torn between staying in Poland under its present conditions or emigrating to the West. The final story is a true account of a young woman who decided to leave Poland and travel to the West.

The book has a candidly anti-Communist bias. In the first chapter, Mr. Gray writes: "When I sat back into my chair, I realized that Nadia was also a fearless adventurer, as the plane sped rapidly on above the Atlantic. Living in the barren lands of Communist Poland, Nadia chose to escape from the cold realities of economic chaos, the inhospitable tyranny of political totalitarianism, and the desolate unresponsiveness of a country lacking in the most basic of human rights. "Her journey to the West, meant



It is a book for quick reference and will lead the reader to other resources if more details are needed.

It may be ordered from Ukrapress, c/o Dr. Iwan Owechko, P.O. Box 811, Greeley, Colo. 80632.

ROBIN GRAY

ESCAPE TO FREEDOM

venturing into a unknown land, and despite the risks involved, Nadia's desire to escape from communism was overwhelming. The story that is to follow is about Nadia's journey to the West and how I extended my hand in friendship, to help her emigrate to America."

In a letter to The Weekly, the author sums up his purpose in writing the book:

"Briefly, the book is an indictment of Soviet politics, and specifically focuses on many acts of criminality of the USSR Communist regime its inception in 1917. The book is intended to introduce the general public to the

(Continued on page 13)

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For the record: president's semiannual report on Helsinki Accords

PART I

Following are excerpts of the 19th Semiannual Report by the President to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) regarding the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. The report covers the period of April 1, 1985, through October 1, 1985. The section excerpted below refers to the USSR's implementation of Principle VII of the Helsinki Accords' Basket I. Principle VII deals with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Soviet Union has continued to violate both the letter and spirit of principles guiding relations between states as set forth in the Helsinki Final Act. The Soviet Union persists in its occupation of Afghanistan and in its efforts to eradicate national opposition. In conducting its ruthless war against Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has used chemical weapons, bombed civilian targets, used ground and air forces to destroy villages and crops, and employed weapons intended to cripple or maim non-combatants. The Soviet Union also supports the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and Vietnam's war against the Kampuchean resistance. These actions are in direct and willful violation of the general principles set forth in the Helsinki Final Act, including respect for the inviolability of frontiers, territorial integrity of states, and self-determination of peoples.

Soviet performance in the field of human rights (Principle VII) continued to be poor during this six-month review period despite the May Ottawa Human Rights Experts Meeting. Mandated by the 1983 Madrid Concluding Document, this meeting addressed questions

concerning respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms "in all their aspects" as embodied in the Helsinki Final Act. The Soviet delegation to the Ottawa meeting generally refused to discuss human-rights violations in the USSR, responding to Western charges with allegations about violations in the West. Such a Soviet approach to human rights became more evident in the Soviet media in the late summer and early fall when the official media began to stress allegations of human-rights violations in the West, especially in the U.S. Meanwhile, Soviet persecution of dissidents, refuseniks and religious activists continued unabated, as did

public "confession" was widely interpreted as a stern warning against assertion of Jewish culture and identity.

Other arrests and trials of Hebrew teachers reinforced the climate of repression. Leningrad Hebrew teacher Roald Zelichonok was tried August 8, and sentenced to three years in a labor camp for anti-Soviet slander, apparently on the basis of statements made in private letters. Leonid Volvovsky, already exiled from Moscow to the closed city of Gorky, was arrested June 25, and charged with anti-Soviet slander after hostile local newspaper articles were published and anti-Semitic slogans appeared on a wall outside his apart-

ment. Aleksandr Kholmiansky, another imprisoned Hebrew teacher, also suffered ill health. Semyon Shnirman, serving his second labor-camp term, was being investigated in September for violation of camp rules under a new law which permits extension of labor camp sentences for such offenses as washing clothes or wearing a cap at an improper time. Samuel Epshtein, serving a term for anti-Soviet slander, had his term extended by two years under the same law. The number of Hebrew teachers and other Jews imprisoned for political reasons was conservatively estimated at 22 at the end of the current review period.

The current review period has also witnessed a continuation of past patterns of thinly veiled and hostile "anti-Zionist" rhetoric. Soviet propaganda maintains that Israeli and Western intelligence agencies encourage emigration in order to obtain state secrets from Soviet citizens. It further alleges that "Zionists" collaborated with fascists during World War II to send many innocent Jews to their death. These "Zionist elements," so the argument goes, now comprise the ruling circles of Israel, which have inherited Hitler's fascist mantle. The "Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public," an officially sanctioned group, continues to lead the propaganda attack against Jewish refuseniks and "Zionists." A Soviet TV documentary and a new Soviet "White Book" have alleged links

(Continued on page 11)

In Ukraine, the campaign against defenders of the long-repressed Ukrainian (Uniate or Eastern Rite) Catholic Church continued.

suppression of national minorities and harassment of political prisoners and their families.

The current review period was marked by a continued crackdown on Jewish (primarily refusenik) cultural activists and teachers of Hebrew. (A refusenik is a Jew who has been denied permission to emigrate.) Moscow Hebrew teacher Dmitriy (Dan) Shapiro was brought to trial June 26. After reportedly being subjected to threats of severe punishment and other forms of pressure, Shapiro signed a "confession" to Zionist and anti-Soviet activities. Later broadcast on Soviet national television, Shapiro's statement named several Jewish "collaborators," many of whom in fact did not know him well. Shapiro was given a suspended sentence, but his

ment. Yevgeniy Koifman was arrested June 18, and tried in mid-September in Dnipropetrovsk for alleged possession of narcotics. He was sentenced to two and one-half years of strict parole away from home. Yevgeniy Aisenberg of Kharkiv was sentenced in early June to two and one-half years in a labor camp for anti-Soviet slander. Since teaching Hebrew is not illegal, the authorities continued the pattern of finding other pretexts for arrests.

The wave of arrests and trials of Hebrew teachers and other Jews in the previous review period left many imprisoned in the current period. Iosif Begun was transferred from a labor camp to Chistopol prison, apparently for violations of camp rules. His wife and son were repeatedly warned by Soviet

Statement: in protest against defamation of Ukrainian Liberation Movement

Below is the full text of a statement by the External Representation of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (English-language version of statement issued on February 14).

On February 11, the New York weekly *The Village Voice* published an article purportedly about Mykola Lebed. The author, Joe Conason, presented a string of distorted, unfounded and libelous evidence against Lebed, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the entire organized Ukrainian revolutionary liberation movement. In summoning his case, he accused Lebed and the OUN of being terrorists and anti-Semites, and of subscribing to fascism and collaborating with the Nazis. The New York Times and New York Post repeated the same allegations in articles based on *The Village Voice*.

These allegations are part of an orchestrated campaign against Lebed, the OUN and the entire Ukrainian liberation movement. The following are well-known, historical facts that directly contradict the assumptions and accusations in *The Village Voice*.

1. Mykola Lebed was never in collaboration with Germany or with any other power. He dedicated his whole life to the struggle for an independent Ukraine, as did the other members of the OUN. From mid-July 1941 to May 1943 he directed the underground struggle of the OUN against the German occupation. On October 4, 1941, in the first few weeks of German occupation of Ukraine, the Gestapo sent out a secret circular with instructions to arrest Lebed. He was one of the organizers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR), which together formed a front for the struggle against the rapacious policies of both Germany and the Soviet Union. In 1944 Lebed was appointed the general secretary for external affairs of the UHVR. At this time, his wife, his one-and-a-half-year-old daughter and his mother-in-law were imprisoned in the German concentration camp at Ravensbrueck.

2. On September 15, 1941, the Nazis began the mass arrest of members of the OUN in Ukraine and in other

occupied territories. The prisoners were incarcerated until the end of the war in Auschwitz, Dachau, Sachsenhausen, Bergen-Belsen and other death camps. Many perished, including the two brothers of Stepan Bandera who were murdered by the Nazis in Auschwitz.

3. Stepan Bandera and Jaroslav Stetsko, leading members of the OUN who were also mentioned in Conason's article, were incarcerated in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp throughout the German occupation because they refused to withdraw the declaration of an independent Ukrainian state in Lviv on June 30, 1941.

4. The OUN was never fascist in any way. It is well-known that its origins are to be found in the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO), which was formed in 1920 when neither fascism nor the national-socialist regime were yet in existence. The OUN was finally formed as a revolutionary organization in 1929. Although it had elements of authoritarianism in its founding program, it never espoused racism, xenophobia or anti-Semitism. At its Second Congress in April 1942, when the organization was already in the midst of the underground struggle against the Germans, it outlawed "totalitarianism, communism, national-socialist" systems and the "German concept of the so-called new Europe." At its Third Congress in August 1943, the OUN approved a democratic program which guaranteed equal rights to all citizens of Ukraine regardless of their nationality, race or religion. The UPA and UHVR were founded on the same principles.

The OUN had tactics similar to all the other resistance movements in Europe where the Nazis were an occupying force. As a revolutionary organization fighting against the oppressors of its nation, the OUN also fought against all the servants of the occupiers, regardless of whether they were Ukrainian or any other nationality.

5. The OUN was a revolutionary organization of freedom-fighters — not a terrorist organization. Only the oppressors of the Ukrainian nation refer to OUN members as terrorists. For the Ukrainians they were,

and remain freedom-fighters. The possibility of misusing terminology confronts any oppressed nation, or, as a New York Times editorial (February 6) so aptly put it, "One nation's terrorist is another's freedom-fighter." After World War II, revolutionary methods of struggle were adopted by numerous organizations of oppressed nations, notably Israel and Algeria. When the struggle met with success the former "terrorists," or "freedom-fighters," became the leading statesmen of the newly liberated state.

6. The strategy and methods of the OUN were formulated according to the previous experience of other similar organizations. During the 1930s, the OUN researched its predecessors in the revolutionary and liberation movements of the Poles, Bulgarians and Serbs — nations oppressed by Russia and the Ottoman Empire — and in the Irish Fenians.

7. The OUN was not counting on Nazi Germany as the liberator or ally of Ukraine. In the first weeks of the Nazi occupation of Ukraine, the OUN began an underground resistance against the occupation which continued for three years. In contrast to other resistance groups, the OUN did not enjoy the support of any foreign powers.

In the 1930s, the revolutionary OUN had considered Germany — as did many other oppressed nations of the USSR — the only anti-Communist power prepared to go to war against the Soviet Union. The Ukrainians hoped that in the conditions of war the Ukrainian nation would be able to conduct a conclusive struggle to gain national independence. Moreover, many democratic groups in the West also put their faith in Germany as a counter to Soviet communism. Nevertheless, the attempts of the OUN to gain the support of the Western democracies against the Soviet Union at this time met with no success. Throughout the 1930s — when no less than 5 million people died as a result of the forced famine in Soviet Ukraine and when the Soviet government destroyed thousands of Ukrainian intellectuals — the United States, France and Great Britain all kept up friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

(Continued on page 11)

A photo report: Winnipeg SUSK parley



SUSK president Danylo Dzikewicz greets banquet audience.



Students from the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta perform at cabaret.

Bociurkiw



"Miss Kiev" contestants (from left): Teresa Suprun ("Miss Kiev 1986"), Tammy Podtepa (CYMK), Michelle Kowalchuk (USC), Christine Gorski (Plast), Katrusia Stolar (Children's Theater), Helen Dafnis ("Miss Folklorama 1985"), Anne Kolody ("Miss Kiev 1985").



Khrys Tobacco speaks at session on native Indians.



Patricia Yaremchuk of Laurentian U. makes point.



Cabaret performers from Winnipeg.

80 Ukrainian skiers compete in USCAK national races

by Lida Mychajluk

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Most came to race. A few came to learn to ski. And one claimed to have come "only to watch."

More than 80 Ukrainian skiers gathered at Song Mountain on Saturday, February 15, for the annual national ski races of the Ukrainian Sports Association of North America sponsored by the Carpathian Ski Club (KLC).

Race organizer George Popel stressed that the event was mainly for youths; more trophies were awarded this year to younger competitors.

Much effort went into getting young skiers to come. And they came from as far as Cleveland, Boston and Toronto. "We enjoy seeing these kids have a good time," Mr. Popel said, "even though the old guys get the biggest trophies."

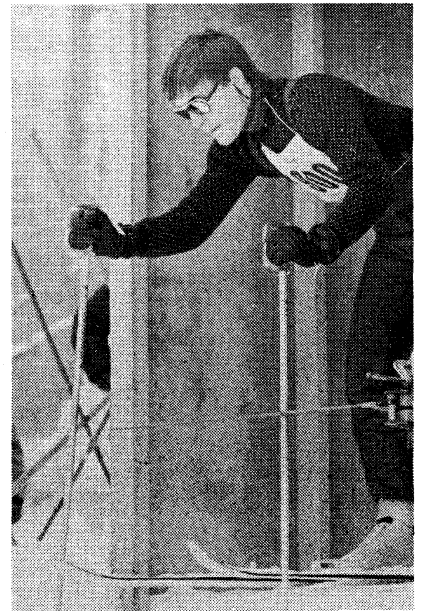
About half the participants had been to the Plast ski camp at West Mountain. "It gets a lot of kids skiing pretty well," Mr. Popel said, adding, however, that "it would be nice to see other youth groups participating as well."

Trophies were awarded for both team and individual accomplishments. The team results were: KLC - New York, 166 points; Sokil - Syracuse, 84; Plast - Cleveland, 77; Plast - Boston, 74; and KLC - Toronto, 44.

(Continued on page 12)



Ulana Rondiak of Boston races down the slalom course.



Marko Krutyholowa of Cleveland at the starting gate.



Skiers pose for group photo after awards banquet.

National ski races — results

BOYS 9-13

Slalom

Mark Rondiak (Plast-Cl.) 51.76 54.05 1:45.81

Giant slalom

Mark Rondiak (Plast-Cl.) 41.04

GIRLS 9-13

Slalom

Tala Lysyi (KLC-N.Y.) 58.36 1:06.33 2:04.69
 Renata Bokalo (KLC-N.Y.) 1:01.49 1:06.01 2:07.50

(Continued on page 12)



Skiers at main lodge under banner reading "Welcome Ukrainian Skiers."

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Art review: the Ukrainian emigre artist's life of duality

by Yuri Myskiw

The article below is the result of the author's musings upon viewing an exhibit of works by Alexandra Diachenko Kochman. In Part I of the article the reviewer comments on the life of duality faced by the emigre Ukrainian artist. In Part II he reviews the Kochman exhibit.

Yuri Myskiw has written on literature and art for *The Weekly*. He is an advisor to the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art on audio-visual presentations, a multi-media specialist and a member of the UIMA arts committee.

In the concluding act of Richard Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" Hans Sachs — the composer's symbolic "deutsch" everyman and embodiment of his native "high" art — delivers his aesthetic credo. The effect is at once profound and absurd.

Profound because in the majesty of the music and in the simplicity of the words Sachs verbalizes a theme well-versed in all of the arts: the place of the artist or mastersinger in the destiny of a people and art's sacred purpose as an avatar of truth.

Absurd because all of us who have had a smattering of the "zeitgeists" of this century are aware of how much that avatar has been trampled upon and disfigured by the outcries of jingoists from Bismark to Hitler. The medieval sacredness of "master" of a shared reality became the isolating alienation of *ubermensch* and *untermensch* and the Nietzschean superman in Hitler's mad mind. Wagner's message — so harmoniously fused in music and word — has lost its universal appeal, for how can most "post-Hiroshima-Sartre-megathinking humans" listen to an aria whose notes animate the ominous words "deutsches Volk and Reich" (with or without the oft-prefixed "ein").

Not to belabor the point, in "Meistersinger," Wagner — through Sachs the shoemaker, the master poet, the universal conscience of his time — argues that one must honor art, cherish and pass it on from generation to generation (as the mastersingers have done) because that is what makes it genuine, original and profound. That art has remained "German and true..." It will endure through "stress and strain," and if the nation should decay through foreign rule it is the poet-artist who will harbor its

tradition and verity, and preserve it for the ages.

Sound familiar? The theme is universal; it has known no temporal bounds or national boundaries. In our own national aspiration it has existed from Shevchenko to the poets of the 1960s, from Lysenko to Liatoszynsky. It has undergone its own "sturm und drang" and has some keepers who, even now, guard its sacredness in the far reaches of the gulag.

But there is more to the situation, that Wagner could not foresee, if we localize his theme and apply it to our own "emigre syndrome." Yes, our country is under foreign "false" rule. Yes, poets and artists still cling to those precious truths that Sachs embodies, even if most of them don't end up in psychiatric wards or detention camps. Once word is set to paper, the canvas plotted, or the musical note hangs in the dimension between the mind and the instrument that translates it into meaning, it knows a "kind of freedom."

It seems that for the contemporary artist in Soviet Ukraine the goals are clear. Indeed, many of them are almost inbred in any artist's creative psyche. The striving for truth and preservation of an inherited cultural heritage unite all of them. Theirs is a harsh reality for they must contend with strictures of a Marxist state and its complete defacement of individual freedom and its prostitution of the artist's talent for the glorification of socialist realism. Their truths can lead them to the supreme test — persecution and death. Vasy!Stus is the most recent victim, among many, of that reality.

The role of the Ukrainian artist in the free world is much more complex and ambiguous. Here are no clear boundaries — no defined choices of life-freedom-death. No monolithic codes or heroic struggles. The Ukrainian artist in the free world is a hybrid. From the first creative moment, he or she begins a life of duality. There is the matter of continuing one's national and native culture and translating it into the reality of a foreign environment, in a country and world chosen for one's artistic freedom, a world that is complex and modern — a world view that allows artistic expression the ultimate freedom. Here the simple "truths of the heart" that William Faulkner considered the crux of the artist are no longer valid. Twentieth century aesthetics has tipped the

balance. It has reversed style.

The first generation of our Ukrainian emigre artists (I refer here to those who found themselves in the free world after World War II) ignored that harsh duality. They were in a foreign world. They reached back toward what was lost because it was native.

Memoirs and remembrances of what had been became the status quo of an emigre writer. Landscapes and historical heroics the oeuvre of the artists. Folk melodies and romantic lyrics the "music of the spheres" for composers. Neoclassical rhyme and patriotic paeans the rote of the poets.

The modern temper of the 20th century — with its "old gods" dead or dying — was totally irrelevant. The re-making of the old reality by the new order (a Picasso, or Joyce, or Stravinsky, or Eliot among different aesthetic disciplines) was dismissed as invalid. It was the creed of the old world that mattered. This new world was not reality, and this artistic thesis dismissed the duality and made anathema anything suspect by the "fathers," creating a crippled aesthetics and handicapping the creative process of the sons of the fathers.

The next generation of Ukrainian artists in the free world recognized that duality. They were, after all, the products of "enlightened" education from that other face of reality. They had to mix in the ideals, ideas, the forum of their new homeland. They all paid a price for it. Some even renounced the "old" themes and paternal realities. But they made the first step across that mysterious line between the old world lost and the new world gained. They tried to understand the complexity of themes available to the modern artist.

Artists like Solovij and even Hnizdovsky (in those "subway-factory" pieces) began to explore the new reality — fragmented and complex as it was. A "new school" of poets was born — later termed as the "New York Group." They took what could be easily called "19th century Ukrainian poetry" into the contemporary zenith. Rubchak, Tarnawskij (Jurij), Bojchuk and others explored the other side of "emigre" reality, gaining new knowledge of life in complex society, of the "nausea" of metropolis life, of the absurdity of existence in a world stripped of aesthetic values, of love and loving neutered of its social fecundity.

In the history of the evolution of our emigre culture, Rubchak's first collection of poetry, "Orchard of Stone" (with its richness of symbol and intellectual depth), served as a manifesto of the "new breed" of Ukrainian artists who had entered an international cultural climate and were seeking the universality of truth among a variety of artistic expressions of the Western world.

Rubchak and the voices of the group made its influence on the so-called "poets of the sixties" (Drach, Korotych, etc.) Even, today, if one were to evaluate the New York Group under the scrutiny of objective literary criticism, their work would stand up to any work by young poets of their time in America or on the continent. They had mastered well the intellectual currents and were well-planted in the realities of the other side of the dual nature of the emigre experience.

Yet most of us misunderstood their message, couched in metaphor and symbol, in the mastery of linguistic rhythm of a new century, in the allusion to a new life — complex, convoluted

and tragic. How could "orchards" be of "stone," and the "moon...alpha...and omega... love so erotically clinical, death...vacuum or nothingness...?"

For their intellectual challenge (even a kind of heresy), the New York Group was dismissed by many as meaningless — obscure, not rooted to the "fathers'" well-defined concept of literature: "native, nationalist, rhymed and rhyming." One might add, that this criticism was mostly non-academic. It was not until some of the poets established themselves professionally or began to echo themes of the Great Famine that the "establishment" critics reconstituted some of their "critical" bile, and perhaps reconsidered their "ban" of the poets. But they still clung to their stock analytical credo: "Yes, they are poets, perhaps a little eccentric, weird...after all, you know that in art there is a slight tinge of madness."

The artist of that generation fared no better. For to shift into the abstract was to betray the syndrome of "sunflower-meadow-Kozak heroics." Yet, certain artists made their way — Anatolij Kolomayets was one of the first to use experiment — to see reality in a more modern visual idiom; Solovij caused the rupture into iconoclastic modernism. Somewhere along the way Mychajlo Urban and Konstantine Milonadis made the relevant foundations in that other zone of duality: Urban, constantly experimenting and, yet, refining; Milonadis in that perfect transition into the fragility of form, moving, making the calligraphic style of the Orient speak so poetically welded within the status of the metallic element. Both caused a considerable influence in a new developing generation of artists. Both certainly prepared us for the savage, unbridled leap of Hunenko to the very core of modernism.

But this step into universality, into the macrocosm of the here-and-now reality had its successes and its casualties. It had its artists who failed or are failing. It had its own "sub-revolutions," revolutions that challenged the concept of the "fathers." Like all art, bereft of foundation, existing only for challenge, aiming for extremes, wanting to knock the "old gods," finally, falling on its face at the extreme end of that duality. Many young artists renounced all for modernism and still search its unpredictable whims and travesties. Without skills or training one can "shock" and become an "artist." How painfully that was brought to mind when recently, a young man sought to enchant the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art (Chicago) audience with his "new directions" one-man show, turning an "old leaf," without substance of roots or a well-crafted fakery. How natal to think you can fly, how abysmally sophomoric. Modern? To make four boards merge, fill them with sand... anyone can turn modern, can call himself "artist."

The lesson of Hans Sachs, the "meistersinger" still exercises its timely and timeless theme. To learn the craft, to make a work of art or of poetry by a genesis of the earthly and the divine; indeed to make "new worlds," to "create," not ape, or fool, or betray, but to be true, to speak truth, to be "real"; to reflect and be the "reality" — an impossible test for the emigre, or any artist. How insane to balance the scales of the world left behind and the new world — so liberal of creativity, so patient with the artist's search for universality.

Juliana Osinchuk's new recording of Ukrainian works is lauded

NEW YORK — Pianist Juliana Osinchuk's new record of "Ukrainian Piano Works" has received an excellent review in *The New Records*, a national magazine that covers new releases of mostly classical works.

The review by Everette Michaels, which lauded both the works and the performer, appeared in the January issue of the magazine.

The reviewer wrote:

"Juliana Osinchuk's recital of Ukrainian piano music has got to be the most unusual recording I have encountered in the last 20 years. It certainly makes for interesting listening, offering works from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

"The sonatas by Bortniansky are delightfully charming one-movement miniatures, which bear favorable comparison to the early keyboard music by

Haydn and the sonatas of Clementi. The preludes by Revutsky, written shortly after the end of the Great War, show traces of Scriabin and even Szymanowski. The Shtobarenko 'Etudes Tableau' were inspired by Rachmaninoff's essays in the genre; the works were dedicated to his memory. The preludes by Kosenko are from a set of 11 composed in the early 1920s, and are the first such works in the Ukrainian piano literature. Kosenko's pianistic prowess and lyricism must have been formidable if these works are to be considered examples of his performing talent. They are characterized by a strong sense of drama, and liberal use of chromaticism. The 'Elegy' by Lysenko betrays the composer's interest in Ukrainian folk music, a passion he pur-

(Continued on page 14)

For the record...

(Continued from page 7)

between "Zionist" activities and Western intelligence organizations.

Individual Jewish refuseniks have responded in various ways to official intransigence on emigration. Some in resignation have currently stopped applying to leave, while others apply as frequently as possible — once every six months.

Ethnic German emigration remained at low levels throughout the reporting period. From April 1 to September 1 a total of 178 ethnic Germans left the Soviet Union, in comparison to 273 who left during the first five months of the previous reporting period.

Jews were by no means the only religious group which saw its members harassed, arrested and imprisoned. A community of Pentecostal Christians in the village of Chuguyevka, in the maritime region of the Soviet Far East, have continued to suffer difficulties for their stubborn refusal to cease their religious activities. (They believe it is wrong to register with the authorities and accept their supervision, as Soviet law requires of religious groups.) Pastor Viktor Valtter was sentenced April 11 to five years in a labor camp, and six others — Anatoliy Sheludkov, Pyotr Valtter, Nikolai Vins, Oleg Lobanov, Viktor Pavlovets and Bernhard Rosher — received labor camp terms April 23. Two more Pentecostals are serving one-year camp terms for violation of internal passport regulations, and others are under investigation under the same law. There have been deep dis-

agreements between the Pentecostal community and the local authorities over schooling and medical services. And hostile articles have appeared in the official local press. Some Pentecostal parents have withdrawn their children from school because they were subjected to regular humiliation and occasional beatings. Several families from the village have sought unsuccessfully to immigrate to West Germany.

Unregistered Baptists also continued to feel heavy pressure. Ivan Peters and Wilhelm and Viktor Rogalsky, three Baptists from Gagra on the Black Sea,

preparing to leave the country illegally. Two other Baptists, Vladimir Khailo and Mikhail Khorev, remained prisoners. We estimate the total number of unregistered Baptists currently imprisoned for their religious activities in the Soviet Union at 200.

In Ukraine, the campaign against defenders of the long-repressed Ukrainian (Uniate or Eastern Rite) Catholic Church continued. Yosyp Terelia, a leader of the unofficial Initiative Group for the Defense of the rights of Believers and the Church, was sentenced August

The traditional religious affiliation of ethnic Russians and East Bank Ukrainians is the Orthodox Church. The Soviet government estimates that eight to 10 percent of urban dwellers are religious and that the rural percentage is higher. Even by this measure, there would be about 800,000 Orthodox believers in Moscow, where the authorities permit only about 40 churches to function, or one church for 20,000 believers. On Easter Sunday, when large crowds seek entry to services, police often make access to churches difficult, taking names and otherwise seeking to intimidate those wishing to attend. Believers going beyond ritual observance of their religious convictions may encounter more serious difficulty. Orthodox activist Feliks Svetov, arrested in January 1985 and charged with anti-Soviet slander for publishing a novel in the West, was held in prison for an extended investigation which is not expected to conclude before December. His wife, Zoya Krokmalnikova, is reportedly serving a term of exile in Siberia for publishing a religious journal, Hope.

Attempts to further "Russify" Ukraine continued unabated. Recent Western visitors to Kiev have commented on how little Ukrainian is actually spoken there. Those who inquire why this is so are frequently told that spoken Ukrainian is regarded by local officials as a manifestation of "bourgeois nationalism" and strongly discouraged. Ukrainian cultural and historical objects have been neglected and Uniate churches burned.

Attempts to further "Russify" Ukraine continued unabated... Ukrainian cultural and historical objects have been neglected and Uniate churches burned.

were reportedly sentenced in mid-May to labor camp terms of two to three years. Several other arrests of Baptists were reported in April and June: Vasiliy Gritsenko in the Kiev region; Pavel Razorvin in Perm; Aleksandr, Anatoliy and Pavel Andriyets in the Voroshilovhrad region of Ukraine; Pavel Goloshchapov in the Tula region; Nikolai Tkachenko in the Belgorod region; and Nikolai Savchenko in Omsk. Three Baptists were convicted in August in Alma-Ata of possessing an illegal printing press. They are I. Steffen, Igor Worfl and Andrei Woln. Valeriy Barinov continues serving a two-and-one-half-year term, including six months in punishment isolation, for allegedly

20 to seven years in a labor camp and five years of internal exile on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. His colleague, Vasyl Kobryn was convicted in March on charges of anti-Soviet slander. And Ukrainian Catholic priest Mykhailo Vinnitsky was arrested in Lviv on charges of "parasitism" in June 1985. These three men were moving forces behind the samizdat Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine. The Chronicle had publicized systematic Soviet repression of the Uniate Church, including church burnings and the fact that hundreds of Ukrainian Catholics had renounced their citizenship in protest over religious persecution and Soviet subjugation of Ukraine.

Statement: in protest...

(Continued from page 7)

The accusations against Mykola Lebed, the ONU and the entire Ukrainian liberation movement are part of an orchestrated campaign which has been conducted now for decades by the Soviet government and its sympathizers. Moscow is well aware of the specific significance and danger that the Ukrainian nation's struggle for liberation represents for its empire. This is why it has mobilized all its massive capability for disinformation to conduct a systematic smear campaign against these people, calling them "criminals," "terrorists" and the "hirelings of foreign powers." The Ukrainian community in the West is a special target for the regime in Moscow. It is disturbed by the activity of our diaspora, especially since the Ukrainian community has taken an active part in publicizing the truth about the heinous acts of the Soviet government against the Ukrainians, for example the barbaric forced famine of 1932-33 and the rapacious policies of Russification and denationalization of Ukrainian and other non-Russian nationalities. The preparations for celebrating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine have also met with Soviet displeasure. As a response, the Kremlin is preparing new waves of disinformation and lies whose aim is to compromise the Ukrainian liberation movement in world opinion and to demoralize it internally. It seeks

to spread confusion among Ukrainians in the West, to promote internecine fights, and to discourage the younger generation of Ukrainians who were born in the West from identifying with or supporting the political ideals of Ukrainian liberation. The aim of destabilizing the Ukrainian community in the West in this way is the key point of the Kremlin's policy — to deprive the people in Ukraine of their only channel to freedom: of discussion and support from the West in their daily struggle for national liberation and social justice.

The cover story in The Village Voice is not the first attack against Ukrainians in the Western mass media. In connection with the recent, belated but completely justified, search for war criminals, some American and Canadian government and community institutions have not limited their activities to accusing individuals, but have applied the principle of "collective responsibility" to entire nations — a well-known policy pioneered by the Nazis in their politics of genocide. So far, however, these institutions have failed to investigate any cases other than those of alleged Nazi collaborators and have concentrated exclusively on East European immigrants, among whom there are possibly some guilty Ukrainians. This has created the impression in the mass media that war crimes, and especially the atrocities committed against the Jews, are to be attributed to a group of elderly immigrants. Any blame for the massive war crimes

committed by Germans or Soviets is no longer "hot news." Thus, the unsubstantiated guilt is apportioned to all Ukrainians in the West and to the Ukrainian nation as a whole, with its leading political and community activists as the main targets. One recent example is the case of Servant of God Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. Hundreds of publications — even those that purport to be scholarly publications — have represented Ukrainians as lackeys of the Nazis, anti-Semites and murderers. In stark contrast, there has been little attention paid to the fact that no less than 7 million Ukrainians lost their lives in the struggle against German Nazism.

The Ukrainian community should unite to unmask and fight the smear campaign which originates in Moscow. Likewise, the Ukrainian community should oppose the disinformation disseminated by Western elements, regardless of whether they are the result of ignorance or deliberate malice. It is the duty of the entire Ukrainian community to enlighten those who defame its noble struggle for freedom and denounce its inalienable right to seek justice for Ukrainians to determine their own fate in their homeland.

The most recent attacks are not directed against a single person, or one political group, this is an offensive against our entire community, against the honor of Ukrainians and their good name. We can defend the truth successfully only as a single community in a united front.

Sen. Simpson's... Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 1)

vid case, Senate Res. 267 has gained another co-sponsor, California Sen. Pete Wilson (R). The resolution was proposed December 6 by Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.). It would establish a Special Panel on Asylum Procedures and would empower the panel, composed of seven senators, to subpoena witnesses and evidence in its review of U.S. asylum procedures and recent asylum cases.

The resolution has not yet been voted on by the Senate.

Sen. Humphrey has also conducted behind-the-scenes negotiations with Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kansas), but the outcome of these talks is unknown.

(Continued from page 1)

deportation. Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyer had argued that his client's constitutional rights had been violated by lower courts which revoked his citizenship on the basis of false testimony and altered documents.

Mr. Demjanjuk entered the United States in 1952; he became a U.S. citizen in 1958. He was stripped of his citizenship in 1981 on the grounds that he lied on his application to enter the country by concealing his wartime activity.

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

80 Ukrainian skiers...

(Continued from page 9)

There was individual competition in all age groups: for boys and girls age 9 to 13; for teens age 14 to 17; for women age 18 to 34 and 35 to 49; for men 18 to 34, 35 to 49, and age 50 and up. Competitors were scored for slalom, giant slalom and Alpine combination.

Winners accepted their awards after a

banquet at the Syracuse Country House. Live music followed.

It had been a day of racing, learning and "watching."

"The things I've been missing growing up in Indiana," mused first-time skier Roman Saleaj, "I have to do it (ski) more often."

As for the 85-year-old "watcher," he was seen sporting sweaters that evening, and dancing the tango.

National ski races — results

(Continued from page 9)

Giant slalom

Tala Lysyi (KLK-N.Y.)	46.00		
Renata Bokalo (KLK-N.Y.)	50.77		

BOYS 14-17

Slalom

Bohdan Zarskyi (KLK-To.)	42.61	42.49	1:25.10
Petro Lysyi (KLK-N.Y.)	42.83	46.06	1:28.89
Markian Babij (KLK-To.)	44.16	47.05	1:31.21

Giant slalom

Bohdan Zarskyi (KLK-To.)	33.49		
Yurko Halarewych (Plast-Cl.)	34.16		
Darian Levytskyi (KLK-To.)	34.67		

Alpine combination

Bohdan Zarskyi (KLK-To.)	1057.82		
Markian Babij (KLK-To.)	1108.03		
Danko Kobziar (Sokil-Syr.)	1130.95		

GIRLS 14-17

Slalom

Stefunia Zacharij (Plast-Cl.)	51.60	53.97	1:45.57
Adrianka Nebesh (Plast-Cl.)	53.92	54.62	1:48.54
Darka Kowch (Plast-Cl.)	53.94	56.43	1:50.37

Giant slalom

Natalka Kassaraba (Plast-Bos.)	38.01		
Stefunia Zacharij (Plast-Cl.)	40.89		
Natalka Babij (KLK-To.)	40.93		

Alpine combination

Stefunia Zacharij (Plast-Cl.)	1297.73		
Adrianka Nebesh (Plast-Cl.)	1336.23		
Chrystia Bokalo (KLK-N.Y.)	1427.77		

MEN 18-34

Slalom

Marko Gudziak (Sokil-Syr.)	37.57	39.38	1:16.95
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Yuriy Sharan (Sokil-Syr.)	38.23	39.75	1:17.98
Andriy Tkach (KLK-N.Y.)	40.91	43.03	1:23.94

Giant slalom

Marko Gudziak (Sokil-Syr.)	30.49		
Borys Gudziak (Sokil-Syr.)	30.68		
Yuriy Sharan (Sokil-Syr.)	30.72		

Alpine combination

Marko Gudziak (Sokil-Syr.)	945.81		
Yuriy Sharan (Sokil-Syr.)	956.07		
Borys Krynycky (KLK-N.Y.)	1078.71		

WOMEN 18-34

Slalom

Ruta Jaciw (KLK-To.)	46.78	46.78	1:33.56
Chrystyna Kassaraba (Plast-Bos.)	45.96	48.30	1:34.26
Olenka Ciolko (KLK-N.Y.)	52.26	46.53	1:38.79

Giant slalom

Roma Kassaraba (Plast-Cl.)	34.01		
Daria Chapelsky (KLK-N.Y.)	35.99		
Olenka Ciolko (KLK-N.Y.)	36.27		

Alpine combination

Chrystyna Kassaraba (Plast-Bos.)	1182.62		
Olenka Ciolko (KLK-N.Y.)	1186.31		
Roma Kassaraba (Plast-Cl.)	1192.34		

MEN 35-49

Slalom

Orest Fedash (KLK-N.Y.)	41.55	42.20	1:23.75
Roman Novakiwskyi (KLK-N.Y.)	42.74	43.56	1:26.30
Zenko Stakhiv (KLK-N.Y.)	43.44	47.61	1:31.05

Giant slalom

Roman Novakiwskyi (KLK-N.Y.)	33.28		
Orest Fedash (KLK-N.Y.)	34.38		
Zenko Stakhiv (KLK-N.Y.)	35.70		

Alpine combination

Roman Novakiwskyi (KLK-N.Y.)	1061.47		
Orest Fedash (KLK-N.Y.)	1078.23		
Zenko Stakhiv (KLK-N.Y.)	1136.83		

WOMEN 35-49

Slalom

Daria Lysyi (KLK-N.Y.)	52.93	58.32	1:51.25
Ulana Rondiak (Plast-Bos.)	54.54	1:02.96	1:57.50
Marta Halarewych (Plast-Cl.)	1:23.17	1:24.65	2:47.82

Giant slalom

Daria Lysyi (KLK-N.Y.)	41.74		
Ulana Rondiak (Plast-Bos.)	42.07		
Marta Halarewych (Plast-Cl.)	1:10.98		

Alpine combination

Daria Lysyi (KLK-N.Y.)	1338.51		
Ulana Rondiak (Plast-Bos.)	1371.72		
Marta Halarewych (Plast-Cl.)	1890.14		

MEN 50 AND UP

Slalom

Roman Sharan (Sokil-Syr.)	45.13	46.69	1:31.82
Zenko Kassaraba (Plast-Bos.)	44.38	48.24	1:32.62
John Martynowsky (Sokil-Syr.)	48.61	49.73	1:37.94

Giant slalom

Zenko Kassaraba (Plast-Bos.)	36.79		
Oles Gudziak (Sokil-Syr.)	36.99		
Roman Sharan (Sokil-Syr.)	37.24		

Alpine combination

Zenko Kassaraba (Plast-Bos.)	1161.68		
Roman Sharan (Sokil-Syr.)	1164.75		
Oles Gudziak (Sokil-Syr.)	1207.39		

1986 tennis season at Soyuzivka

USCAK East (Juniors A and B)	July 4-6
Doubles	August 9-10
USCAK Nationals	August 29 - September 1
UNA Invitational	September 13-14
Plast	September 27-28
KLK	October 4-5

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SUSK's...

(Continued from page 3)

SUSK is the national umbrella organization of Ukrainian students in Canada. The 33-year-old body counts some 1,000 members at 20 university campuses across Canada. The Toronto-based national executive held a fall conference in Montreal and is preparing a national congress near Edmonton in August.

Besides coordinating the work of its member-clubs and subcommittees, the SUSK executive listens to grievances from its clubs, organizes conferences on contemporary issues facing its membership, and hands out money and advice to needy Ukrainian students' clubs.

SUSK publishes a monthly newspaper, *Student*, and lobbies the federal government on issues related to human rights and multiculturalism.

Currently, the organization is sponsoring a national speaking tour for Red Army defector Mykola Movchan. Several SUSK members reported that they have spent much of their time monitoring the actions of the Canadian government's war criminals probe.

Before all such gatherings, there is always some speculation as to what exactly can, or should, be accomplished. In a brief interview with *The Weekly*, SUSK national president Danylo Dzikewicz, said that his organization's national meetings are "valuable to students who live in a country as culturally diverse as Canada" because they help break down regional differences and prejudices.

Mr. Dzikewicz, who says he has attended several SUSK conferences, added that he places a high priority on national SUSK gatherings despite the cost and time involved.

"The important thing is that Ukrainian students from coast to coast have an opportunity to meet each other and communicate their concerns. Moreover, the club presidents learn about what activities are being held in other parts of the country," he said.

Indeed, after the half dozen lectures, ending with a cabaret at the University of Manitoba on Sunday evening, the delegates to this conference seemed to agree that the three days in Winnipeg were not a waste of time or money.

"I thought it was a great conference

because the people were very receptive and the sessions were interesting," said Natalka Lebedynska, an executive member of the University of Toronto Ukrainian Students' Club. "We learned how to communicate more effectively, and our discussions left us all with a better understanding of each other."

One of the highlights of the conference was a Saturday evening banquet where members of SUSK got the rare opportunity to rub shoulders with leaders of the Ukrainian community, including Peter Savaryn, the chancellor of the University of Alberta and the president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians; John Nowosad, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee; and John Karasevych, who heads a coalition of local ethnic organizations called the Winnipeg Community Folk Arts Council.

The banquet, held at the Delta Hotel in the city's core, featured a keynote address by Mr. Savaryn (see box) and the crowning of "Miss Kiev" — the winner of a race between five female contestants for the honor of representing the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Kiev Pavilion during Winnipeg's annual multicultural festival.

Miss Kiev contest

The festival, called Folklorama, is billed as Canada's largest folk festival. The winner of this year's Miss Kiev title was Teresa Suprun, 20, who represented the Ukrainian Youth Association, SUM. The other organizations represented by contestants were: Plast, the Ukrainian Students' Club, the Ukrainian Children's Theater and the Ukrainian Youth Organization SUMK.

The crowning ceremony was accompanied by an entertainment program which featured Ukrainian Canadian vocalist Luba Bilash and a group of Ukrainian dancers who came from several local Ukrainian dance groups.

Among the invited guests who attended the Saturday morning opening sessions of the conference was Gail Norris, a representative of the Jewish Students' Union. During a brief discussion on the Canadian government's Deschenes Commission on Nazi war criminals, Ms. Norris expressed solidarity with the students and praised them for attending the conference.

Savaryn...

(Continued from page 3)

Savaryn said, "because you are attaching your own family, parents, brothers and sisters, and even your own future children."

The retention of the Ukrainian language is another issue of prime importance, Mr. Savaryn told the audience. If Ukrainian students want to stay in touch with their roots and communicate with Ukrainians in other parts of the world, it is essential that they have a working knowledge of Ukrainian, he said.

"The experts tell me that a working language consists of about 1,000 words, and after that, you can learn it with no problem. It is a matter of willingness — if you want to learn it, you will learn it.

"Why should you learn Ukrainian? Not only because the Slavic languages are the third greatest (group of) languages in the world, but because without the language you will not be able to learn about your ancestors, about 1,000 years of culture, history and politics and so on. Without it you will not be able to communicate with your brothers and sisters in Ukraine, or with Ukrai-

nians in places like South America."

In the speech that was warmly received by the group of about 500 banquet participants, Mr. Savaryn spoke briefly about his recent trip to Australia, where he claims the young people are making progress in closing some of the gaps that divide the Ukrainian community.

He praised the leadership of Plast and SUM in Australia for recently organizing a joint camp that attracted over 700 members from both organizations. "I came away very much surprised and very proud at what they accomplished," Mr. Savaryn said. He added that he was also surprised at the number of young people that were in attendance at the SUSK western conference.

Mr. Savaryn concluded his brief address with a word of encouragement to students who want to get involved in the Canadian political process. He pointed out that the Ukrainian community in Alberta has reaped several benefits from having Ukrainians involved in provincial politics, including funding for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta and the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village near Edmonton.

In response to several critical statements by Ukrainian community representatives on the Jewish community's treatment of the Deschenes Commission. Ms. Norris said that too much attention has been given to comments made by Sol Littman, the Canadian representative of the Simon Wiesenthal Center.

"The Jewish community does not accept Mr. Littman's point of view," Ms. Norris said, adding that the Canadian Jewish Congress is "the voice that should be accepted" by the Ukrainian community.

Ukrainian-Jewish student relations

Ms. Norris told the students, who appeared to be intensely interested in what her group had to say, that she would like to see more dialogue between Ukrainian and Jewish students — especially on some of the controversial issues surrounding the Deschenes Commission.

"The real voice, as far as we're concerned, is the students' voice and it's important that your group create ties with Jewish students groups," Ms. Norris said.

Ms. Norris suggested that an increased dialogue between Ukrainian and Jewish students would eliminate much of the animosity that has been created since the establishment of the Deschenes Commission in February 1985. She explained that her group felt the need to establish better communications with Ukrainian student groups after they saw a series of disturbing articles and graphics in *Student* news-

paper about the Nazi war hunt. That particular issue of *Student*, which was printed in December, suggested an anti-Jewish feeling among Ukrainian students and resulted in a number of complaints from Jewish students, Ms. Norris said.

On Sunday, in an afternoon discussion devoted to problems of national importance, the Deschenes Commission was again the focus of attention.

Hunt for war criminals

Roman Dubczak, the SUSK vice-president for external affairs, outlined the executive's major concerns about the hunt for war criminals in Canada. He pointed out that sloppy media coverage of the investigation has resulted in the Ukrainian community being branded as a group that harbors Nazi war criminals. Mr. Dubczak also spoke about the safeguards which the Deschenes Commission said it will use during evidence-gathering in the Soviet Union.

(Continued on page 15)

Short stories...

(Continued from page 6)

realities of human-rights violations, the 1933 Ukrainian famine-holocaust, the tyranny of Russification, the gulag-prison system, the economic hardships, and the inflexibility of the Soviet Communist rule."

The book may be ordered by writing to the Research Institute of Volyn, Box 606, Winnipeg, Man., R3C 2K3, (include \$1.50 for shipping and handling).



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

ANDREW KEYES

passed away on February 7, 1986.

Panakhya — February 9, 1986 at 7:30 p.m.

Funeral Service — February 10, 1986 at Ukrainian National Shrine of Holy Family, 4250 Harewood Road, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. Laid to eternal rest at Ukrainian National Memorial Cemetery of U.S.A., 4111 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20746.

In Sorrow:

Wife — Julia
Son — Walter Keyes with wife Linda
Daughters — Andrea and Mary Ellen
Sister — Ann Kapinus and family
Brothers — John Keyes and family
Paul Keyes and family
In Eternal Remembrance



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

WASYL MOROZ, P. ENG.

passed away on January 27, 1986, in his 68th year of life, in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Funeral Services took place on Thursday, January 30, 1986 in the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hamilton, Ont. Internment at the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Burlington, Ont., Canada.

Grieving relatives include:

Wife — ZENOVIA
Sons — ANDRIJ, ROMAN and PAVLO
Relatives in Canada, the U.S.A., and Ukraine

In Eternal Remembrance

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the "SELF RELIANCE" (N.Y.) FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

will be held

on Sunday, March 23th, 1986, at 2:30 p.m.

in the Auditorium of St. George Academy
at 215 East 6th Street, New York, N. Y.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS:

- 1 Opening and verification of the quorum.
- 2 Reading and approval (or correction) of the minutes of the last meeting.
- 3 Report of the Board of Directors
- 4 Report of the Treasurer.
- 5 Report of the Credit Committee
- 6 Report of the Supervisory Committee
- 7 Discussion
- 8 Election of three members of the Board of Directors
- 9 New business other than election
- 10 Adjournment

Only members are entitled to vote. The passbook will serve as a proof of membership. Each member required to bring the passbook with him (her). In case of a joint account — the first person is entitled to vote.

Roman Huhlewych
President

John O. Flis
Secretary

Ukrainian writers...

(Continued from page 3)

members. Ms. Svitlychna wrote of the threat to the remnants of Mr. Stus' works: "Before killing Vasyl Stus, his executioners confiscated the greater part of his works. The poems that have reached the West constitute only a small portion of his relatively large body of work. Undoubtedly, even this small portion is sufficient to assure him a fitting place in world literature. However, it is the duty of Stus' living colleagues to collect and preserve the remainder of his poems."

As reported earlier (The Weekly, January 19), the Dutch PEN Center plans to publish a collection of Mr. Stus' works in English, Ukrainian and possibly French.

Other members of the Ukrainian delegation at the PEN Congress included: Ulana Lubovych; novelist Vasyl Sokil; poet Marta Tarnawsky; and translator and essayist Larissa Onyshkevych.

In related news, Mr. Tarnawsky, president of "Slovo," received a letter from K. Simson, secretary of International PEN's Writers in Prison Committee, in which she acknowledged that it was Mr. Tarnawsky who first suggested that national centers invite imprisoned Soviet writers to join their centers.

In her January 27 letter Ms. Simson wrote: "I wonder if you remember that many years ago it was you who wrote to us suggesting that some of the national centers might invite their imprisoned Soviet colleagues to become members of their centers?... I think you might like to know that this idea was taken up and there are now worldwide prisoner/mem-

Juliana Osinchuk's...

(Continued from page 10)

sued throughout his career. Ms. Osinchuk is more than equal to the demands of this unusual repertoire, which leads one to wonder why we haven't heard from her previously. Her performances display control, technical excellence and a genuine love for her chosen field of expertise. The recorded sound is not as spacious as I would like, the piano seems almost dead acoustically. However, that can be overlooked when one considers the unusual and enlightening qualities of the music.

"Ukrainian Piano Works" is an Orion release.

bers I think at last count over 70 of them!"

She continued: "I do believe it has made a difference to them, in spite of continued incarceration, to know that colleagues did not forget them in countries far away — at any rate many who were freed have written and told us so."

American PEN...

(Continued from page 3)

according to the PEN American Center.

The writers' group said Mr. Iesmantas was accused of writing anti-Soviet poetry and of fostering the idea of Lithuanian secession from the Soviet Union. Paradoxically, the right of secession is guaranteed to member republics of the USSR by the Soviet Constitution.

At this trial, according to PEN, Mr. Iesmantas told the court that he had been writing verse since he was 17. When questioned on the sources for his writing, he answered that the raw material for his poetry is life; for his scholarly studies, the Soviet press.

According to PEN, when asked by the judge how he understands freedom of the press, Mr. Iesmantas answered that there is none, that there is no immediate prospect for it, and that it is not worth discussing.

A resolution, specifying his name and case, was passed at the 48th International PEN Congress in New York in January. International PEN President Per Westberg and Secretary Alexandre Blokh thereafter cabled Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, calling for the release of Mr. Iesmantas as well as four other writers: Mykola Rudenko, Nizametdin Akhmetov, Yuri Badzio, and Yuri Tarnapolsky, whose health from imprisonment may pose mortal danger.

Prominent activist...

(Continued from page 2)

On March 10, 1976, the Rev. Zdebskis was stopped by the militia while driving a parishioner to the hospital. Charged with drunk driving, he was taken to a psychiatric hospital. The next day, in an attempt to destroy his reputation, he was labelled "unstable" in a Soviet newspaper headline.

KGB agents raided his home on July 5, 1984, allegedly in search of "stolen goods." Among the items confiscated were Catholic Committee documents, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, tape recordings of Vatican Radio broadcasts, typewriters and two locked safes.

The Rev. Zdebskis' funeral took place on February 10 in Rudamina.

Errata

In the February 16 issue of The Weekly, Borys R. Mychalczak, a new M.D., was incorrectly referred to as Mr. Also the "Notes on People" item noted that he graduated with honors from Immaculate Conception High School, when in fact he graduated with high honors.

Due to a typographical error in the story about the new Arka shop (February 23), the recent increase affecting Arka was given as 100 percent, when in reality it was 1,000 percent.

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Edited by Volodymyr Kubijovyč

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SUSK's...

(Continued from page 13)

The session was notable for its absence of angry rhetoric, in contrast to the verbal intensity that has surrounded discussions of the Deschenes Commission at other community gatherings.

The SUSK members at the conference were told that the national executive will be sending a large group of students to Ottawa in May to speak to government officials about the Deschenes Commission report. SUSK has said that it is concerned over the naming of suspects and the use of Soviet-supplied evidence.

The commission has until June 30 to report back to the government. At that time, Jules Deschenes, a former Quebec Superior Court justice and the head of the one-man commission, is expected to submit two reports: a public document listing possible actions against Nazi war criminals and a confidential report to the Cabinet containing the names of suspected criminals.

The question of increasing the participation of Ukrainians in the decision-making process was a topic discussed in Saturday morning's opening session that included two Ukrainian students who have worked for Canada's major political parties.

Generational, regional differences

Michael Maryn, a student of law at the University of British Columbia, spoke to the conference-goers as "a first-generation Ukrainian Canadian." Mr. Maryn suggested that differences among young Ukrainian Canadians can be attributed to their generational status as well as the region of Canada in which they reside.

"For example," Mr. Maryn said, "students from eastern Canada perceive the question of forming an international Ukrainian students union much differently than their colleagues in the west."

Mr. Maryn, who is a former national president of SUSK, pointed out that western Canadian students put much more emphasis on the welfare of their clubs and do not care for the establishment of CeSUS as much as their eastern Canadian counterparts.

In a closing comment which sparked some controversy among participants, Mr. Maryn said that most younger generations of Ukrainians continue to remain active in the community probably because of a "subtle guilt" thrust on them by their parents.

Mixed marriages session

At a Saturday morning session, three members of the local Ukrainian community expressed their feeling towards mixed marriages.

Paulette MacQuarrie, a Ukrainian student at the University of Manitoba who has been married to a "white Anglo-Saxon Protestant" for 10 years, talked about her experiences with a non-Ukrainian husband.

The secret to making a mixed marriage work, Ms. MacQuarrie said, is "hard work, commitment and a whole lot of love." She stressed that young people often ignore the "mundane aspects" of compatibility, common interests and shared ideals.

"These things are very important if you're going to live with a person many years," she said. "The rose tint of lovers' lenses fades rapidly in day-to-day living and coping with another person's idiosyncracies."

She went on to say that living as a partner in a mixed marriage can sometimes be a painful experience, especially when family members don't make an effort to better understand the other culture. A comment uttered by one of her spouse's relatives recently that the family is "becoming more and more Canadian, and less and less Ukrainian" is the kind of comment "that can really hurt," Ms. MacQuarrie explained.

She concluded: "Marriage is a two-way street, but if you're both tolerant, a mixed marriage can be very stimulating."

Another member of the panel, Mark Minenko, a student of law at the University of Manitoba, told the audience that people who want to get married outside of the Ukrainian community should include their parents in the decision. "Your parents have to come into the picture some place, and unfortunately, you can't disown your parents," Mr. Minenko said.

Mr. Minenko added that young

people who are considering entering into a mixed marriage should consider the effect that the relationship will have on their children, and the possibility of social problems.

During a question and answer session, there was some discussion about the issue of marriage break-ups in the Ukrainian community. One student noted that the Ukrainian community in Canada faces the third highest divorce

rate of all ethnocultural groups. Another added that Ukrainian women who divorce their husbands tend to be scorned in the community. "But Ukrainian men seem to have few problems after going through a divorce," the student said. "The divorced male can usually show up at a community event with a new partner in no time, while his ex-wife continues to face the wrath of the community."

**The Ukrainian Weekly:
a 50-year tradition of news and features**

**LEHIGH VALLEY, PENNA. DISTRICT COMMITTEE
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

announces

**ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
DISTRICT COMMITTEE**

will be held
on Sunday, March 16, 1986 at 3:00 p.m.

at the
Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1826 Kenmore Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.
AGENDA FOR MEETING:

1. Opening of meeting.
2. Election of presidium.
3. Reading of Minutes of Prior Annual Meeting.
4. Reports of outgoing officers and Auditing Committee.
5. Discussion of reports.
6. Granting of vote of confidence to outgoing officers.
7. Election of Officers and Auditing Committee for 1986
8. Address by Supreme Treasurer ULANA M. DIACHUK
9. Acceptance of plan of work for 1986
10. Miscellaneous — Questions and discussion.
11. Adjournment of meeting.

Invited and obligated to attend, are officers of the District Committee and convention delegates of the following Branches:

44, 46, 47, 48, 124, 137, 143, 144, 147, 151, 288, 318, 369 and 438.

Present at the meeting will be:

Ulana M. Diachuk, UNA Supreme Treasurer
Anna Haras, UNA Supreme Advisor
Reception will be follow.

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Michael Kolodrub
Honorary Chairman

Anna Haras
President

Anna Pypiuk
Honorary Chairman

Anna Strot
Secretary-English

Dmytro Mushastyj
Treasurer

Stefan Mucha
Secretary-Ukrainian

**PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY — DISTRICT COMMITTEE
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

announces that

**ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE
MEETING**

will be held on Sunday, March 9, 1986 at 3:00 p.m.
at the Church Hall, Alta Vista Place, Perth Amboy, N.J.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates, Branch Officers of the following Branches are requested to attend without fail:

26, 104, 155, 168, 209, 294, 312, 332, 342, 349, 353, 372

PROGRAM:

1. Opening
2. Election of presidium for annual meeting
3. Minutes of preceding meeting
4. Reports of District Committee Officers
5. Discussion on reports and acceptance
6. Election of District Committee Officers
7. Address of UNA Supreme Treasurer ULANA M. DIACHUK
8. Question and answer
9. Adoption of District Program for 1986
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Ulana M. Diachuk, UNA Supreme Treasurer

Michaile Zacharko, pres. — Sofia Lonyshyn, secr. — John Babyn, tres.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

March 3

PHILADELPHIA: The Heritage School at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center will begin its spring semester. Ten-week courses will be offered in Ukrainian arts and crafts, music and language. For further information call (215) 663-1166 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. or (215) 635-5339 or 379-0223 in the evening.

March 7

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian American Justice Committee is sponsoring a seminar "The Controversy of Being a Ukrainian Christian" given by the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, professor, Catholic Theological Union, Chicago. The 8 p.m. seminar will take place at St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church, 2245 W. Superior. There will be a \$3 donation requested to defer costs. For more information call Roman Golash, (312) 359-8489.

NEW YORK: The Young Professionals of the Ukrainian Institute of America will present a Friday evening forum on "Investment Vehicles and Financial Planning." Speakers include: Eugene Kotlarchuk, senior vice-president at Shearson-Lehman Brothers Inc.; Irene Stecura, president, Irene Stecura Associates; and Michael Zaplitny, Fireside Tax Consulting, enrolled agent and financial planner. A wine and cheese reception will follow. Suggested donation: \$5. For more information please call the institute at (212) 288-8660.

March 7

ANN ARBOR: The Ukrainian Students Association at the University of Michigan presents "Harvest of Despair," in English, as part of its Ukrainian Film Series, at noon to 1 p.m., in the Video Viewing Room, second floor, Modern Languages Building.

March 8

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Museum's annual exhibit of pysanky, Ukrainian Easter eggs, will open. Over 400 brilliantly colored pysanky from the museum's collection will be on display. Museum hours are Wednesday through Sunday, 1-5 p.m. (Closed on Easter Sunday, May 4). Admission is \$1; seniors and students, 50 cents; children under age 6, free. For information call the museum at (212) 228-0110.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.: The Ukrainian Students Association at the University of Michigan will elect its 1986-87 club officers at 7:30 p.m. at 541 Elm St. A party will be held following the elections meeting. The first person to submit a hand-written copy of Taras Shevchenko's "Rozryta Mohyla" (in Ukrainian or English) to the newly elected club president will receive a prize.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will present a lecture titled: "Myroslav Medvid, Where Are You Now?" The guest speaker will be lawyer Andrew Fylypovych, who will analyze the Ukrainian sailor's case and present an update on Congressional action. Wine and

cheese reception follows. For more information please call the institute at (212) 288-8660.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: The Committee of United Ukrainian Organizations of Rochester and the Rochester UCCA branch will sponsor a concert honoring Taras Shevchenko, at 6 p.m. at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 3176 St. Paul Blvd. The program will feature Homin Stepiv, a bandurists ensemble from New York. The main speaker will be the Rev. Mitred Fedir Kowalenko.

March 8-9

CHICAGO: The award-winning documentary "Harvest of Despair," produced by Slavko Nowytski and Yuriy Luhovoy for the Ukrainian Family Research Committee in Toronto, will be shown by The Chicago Filmmakers at the theatre on 6 W. Hubbard St. in Chicago. For further information on the Chicago screenings please call (312) 329-0854.

March 9

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church will mark the 40th anniversary of the illegal liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine. Divine liturgies with a panakhida for the confessors and martyrs who gave their lives for the union of the Ukrainian Church with the Apostolic See of Rome will be celebrated at 9 and 11 a.m. A special commemorative concert will be held that same day at 2:30 p.m., in the Ukrainian National Home at 90-96 Fleet St., while a special Icon Exhibit will be open for viewing from noon to 6 p.m. For more information phone (201) 432-3122.

CHICAGO: The School of Ukrainian Cultural Studies, St. Volodymir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, will honor Taras Shevchenko an appropriate program of songs, a play, poems and music at noon in the parish hall at 2250 W. Cortez St. For information call (312) 486-9347.

March 15

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.: The Ukrainian Youth Association of St. Catharines will hold a dance at the Ukrainian Black Sea Hall, 455 Welland Ave. The dance theme is "Did i Baba i Vsia Hromada." Entertainment will be by the Chayka Band; admission is \$4.99 per person. Doors open at 8 p.m. and a social gathering will take place before the dance in the downstairs hall. For tickets and information call (416) 682-3044.

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.

Concert to benefit Ukrainian Museum

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Museum will begin celebrating its 10th anniversary with a gala concert on Sunday, March 16, at 3 p.m. in the Merkin Concert Hall (near Lincoln Center), 129 W. 67th St.

The concert will feature bass Paul Plishka of the Metropolitan Opera, concert pianist Thomas Hrynkiw, and violinists Dana and Yuri Mazurkevich. All artists are contributing their talents to The Ukrainian Museum. The program will consist of works by Fiala, Kosenko, Haydn, Honneger, Lysenko, Mozart, Sarasate, Sonevysky, Tchaikovsky, Telemann and Verdi. G. Fiala's "Partita Da Camera" for two violins, dedicated to Dana and Yuri Mazurkevich in 1977, will be premiered at this concert.

Mr. Plishka was born in Old Forge, Pa., and later moved to New Jersey, where he graduated from Montclair State College. He started his musical studies with the Paterson Lyric Opera Company. At age 23 he won first place in the Baltimore Opera Auditions which launched a meteoric singing career on the stages of all the major opera companies in the United States, Canada and Europe.

In 1967 Mr. Plishka made his debut with the Metropolitan Opera in "La Gioconda" and has since appeared in over 40 roles at the Met. During the 1985-86 season he is appearing in "Romeo et Juliette," "Samson" and "Simone Boccanegra."

Besides his operatic career Mr. Plishka appears in recitals in the most prestigious concert halls. He has recorded extensively for Angel, ABC, Columbia, Erato, London, RCA, Vox Records and has Ukrainian records to his credit as well. In 1981 he performed at the museum's first benefit concert.

Mr. Hrynkiw received his M.A. from the Manhattan School of Music. He was the unanimous choice as the winner of the Hour of Music Competition, and in 1967 won the gold medal at the Geneva Competition. He received the National Music Teachers Association Prize and grants from the International Institute for Education.

Besides being an established concert pianist, Mr. Hrynkiw is one of the most sought-after chamber music players in America. So far this season he has had performances in Florida, Pennsylvania and New York's Carnegie Hall, in addition to his regular appearances at the Ukrainian Institute of America. After adjudicating at the Palm Beach International Piano Competition he will play at the Palm Beach Festival in April. June finds him in Italy and Spain; July — at the Newport Music Festival; and August — with the Music and Art Center of Greene County in Hunter, N.Y. Mr. Hrynkiw has recorded for Lyricord, Laurel-Protone, Golden

Age and Musical Heritage Society. He has performed at two previous museum benefit concerts.

Violinists Dana and Yuri Mazurkevich, natives of Kaunas, Lithuania, and Lviv, Ukraine, respectively, emigrated to Canada in 1975. In the Soviet Union they both studied under David Oistrakh. Both were faculty members of the Kiev Conservatory, and concertized extensively as soloists and as a duo within the USSR, as well as abroad.

After their arrival in Canada they were on the faculty of music at the University of Western Ontario. In 1985 Yuri Mazurkevich was appointed professor of violin at Boston University, and Dana Mazurkevich is teaching at the New England Conservatory.

During their stay in Canada they made their highly successful international debut as a violin duo with tours in Switzerland, West Germany, Italy, United States, France, England, Belgium, Australia, Mexico and Hong Kong. They have to their credit many radio and television performances for the BBC, CBC, ABD (Australia), Radio France, Radio Moscow, Sender Freies Berlin and many others. Both artists have recorded on the Melody, Masters of the Bow and S.N.E. labels.

Tickets for the concert are priced at \$25, \$20 and \$15 and may be purchased at the museum (212) 228-0110; Surma Book & Music Co. (212) 477-0729; and at the box office prior to the concert. Following the concert a reception will be held at the Center Court Restaurant, 62nd Street and Columbus Ave., from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. Tickets are priced at \$50 and should be purchased in advance.

The Ukrainian Museum, now in its 10th year of existence, was founded by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America with the aim of preserving the rich cultural heritage of the large Ukrainian American community in the United States. Now an independent institution with a permanent charter, it has a wide-ranging membership and is considered as one of the most interesting small museums in New York City.

The museum's collection includes the major crafts of Ukrainian folk art: woven and embroidered textiles and costumes from various regions of Ukraine, kylims, woodwork, metalwork, ceramics and pysanky (traditional Ukrainian Easter eggs), as well as fine art, document and photographic archival materials. Besides its permanent and changing exhibitions, the museum also organizes traveling exhibits which are mounted in museums throughout the United States and Canada. Throughout the year courses are offered in the most popular Ukrainian crafts.

Museum offers pysanky workshops

NEW YORK — Registration is now open at The Ukrainian Museum for workshops in the making of pysanky, Ukrainian Easter eggs.

Each workshop is suited for the beginner and for the experienced in decorating pysanky. All necessary supplies are included in the workshop fee. Each participant will also receive a booklet of basic traditional pysanky designs.

Fee per session is \$10; seniors and students over 16, \$8.50; museum members, \$8; children 12-16, free.

• Adult and Family Sessions: March 15, 16, 23 and April 5, 6, 13 — 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., 1:30 - 4:30 p.m.

• Children's Sessions: March 22 and April 12, 10 a.m. - noon, 1-3 p.m.

On March 8, 9 and 29 experienced artisans will demonstrate this craft. The award-winning film "Pysanka" by Slavko Nowytski will also be shown. This program is scheduled to run continuously during the three days. Time: 1-5 p.m. Fee: \$2.50, museum members; seniors and students \$2; children under 12, free. The fee for workshops and demonstrations also includes admission to the museum.

These programs are funded in part by the New York State Council on the Arts.