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## Demjanjuk's lawyer to leave for Israel Expresses optimism

by Roma Hadzewycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The defense attorney for John Demjanjuk, who is suspected of being a Nazi war criminal known as "Ivan the Terrible," said he expects to be in Israel by this weekend in order to represent his client in that country.

Mark O'Connor also said he plans to appear before the Ministry of Justice and the bar association there in order to make an application to practice in Israel



Attorney Mark O'Connor

## Unconfirmed reports say Yurchenko was executed

WASHINGTON — National Public Radio reported that Vitaly Yurchenko, the former KGB agent who re-defected to the USSR in November 1985 after giving Soviet secrets to the United States, has been executed by the Soviets.

NPR quoted an unidentified Reagan administration official as saying that he had received two unconfirmed reports that Mr. Yurchenko had been executed by a firing squad.

The Associated Press reported that State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said in reference to reports of the execution, "I don't have anything on that."

White House deputy press secretary Edward Djerejian said, "We have no independent confirmation that Yurchenko was executed in the Soviet Union. He said the NPR report was based on information that was several weeks old."

as Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyer.

He stressed that he intends to continue representing his client and that Mr. Demjanjuk's defense and his family "have never given up on him."

Mr. O'Connor expressed confidence that his client would be exonerated and he noted that the evidence he has amassed proves the following:

- Mr. Demjanjuk is not "Ivan the Terrible";
- he was never at the Treblinka death camp in any capacity;
- he was a German prisoner of war held by the Germans in Rivne and Kholm; and
- he was in the Ukrainian resistance forces headed by Gen. Pavlo Shandruk.

The attorney also pointed out that it is unbelievable that someone as notorious as "Ivan the Terrible," someone who committed war crimes on the scale of those perpetrated by Dr. Joseph Mengele, would be unknown.

It is incredible, he said, that there would be no record indicating the identity of "Ivan the Terrible" and noted that it is impossible that no one — other than five witnesses in Israel — would know about a criminal of such magnitude.

Mr. O'Connor said he has witnesses who will testify in court that Mr. Demjanjuk is not "Ivan the Terrible." Among those witnesses is an Australian, Chaim Sztajer, who says he knew the notorious Ivan and has identified another man, a Lithuanian living in Chicago, as the sadistic killer.

Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported that an 85-year-old Civil War veteran in Spain who was interned in Treblinka stated that he witnessed the killing with a knife of Ivan the Terrible. He was killed by a man named Adolfo. Joaquim Garcia Irbez provided the information in an interview with a Spanish publication, *Diario de Sada-bell*.

Mr. O'Connor was optimistic about a trial in Israel because he said Israelis "do not trust Soviet evidence" and they "do not allow it in normal circumstances." However, Laura Kam, assistant to the press consul at the Israeli Consulate in New York, when questioned about the use of Soviet evidence, said she could not say if it were going to be used. She would only say that evidence from a variety of sources was being examined.

Another reason for Mr. O'Connor's optimism was that evidence that Mr. Demjanjuk was a Nazi war criminal has not yet been tested in U.S. courts, and furthermore, "no court has looked behind the judgements of (Judge) Frank Battisti."

Mr. O'Connor did, however, voice concern that Israel's Prime Minister Shimon Peres has said that the purpose of the Demjanjuk case was to teach a

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## Renewed interest in Medvid case pressures Senate to move resolution



Rep. Jack Kemp

by Natalia A. Feduschak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A recent New York Times article has fueled renewed interest in the case of Myroslav Medvid in the national media and has increased pressure on the Senate leadership to put to a vote a resolution that would create a special panel to thoroughly investigate the attempted defection of the Soviet seaman.

Apparent discrepancies surrounding the Medvid affair have also prompted Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) to announce his intention to introduce a similar resolution in the House.

At a press conference held March 5 with the Senate resolution's sponsor, Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.), the congressman said he would introduce

*Texts of statements by Sens. Humphrey and Simpson appear on page 3.*

parallel legislation in the House. The congressman's office said such a resolution would be introduced by the end of the week.

The New York Times' front-page story, "Was Soviet Seaman Switched for a Non-Defector," appeared on Sunday, March 2. It detailed the attempted defection of Seaman Medvid and his subsequent return to the Soviet Union. The article looked into allegations made by several members of Congress and other people involved in the Medvid case that the man who jumped ship on October 24 in Belle Chase, La., may not have been the man who later told U.S. officials that he wanted to return to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Medvid had jumped from the Soviet freighter Marshal Koniev the night of 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.

Times reporters Clyde H. Farnsworth and Joel Brinkley looked into evidence that lends support to the "two Medvids" theory and interviewed many of the people involved in the Medvid affair, checking into inconsistencies which have been raised by members of Congress and during Senate hearings.

The main points which the Times reported are:

- Some observers have said the man who appears in surreptitious photographs taken by Navy Lt. James R. Geltz when Mr. Medvid was back aboard the Soviet vessel is not the man who appeared in photos taken of Mr. Medvid when he first jumped ship. As a result of the incident, Lt. Geltz has been reprimanded and is leaving the Navy.

- Discrepancies remain between doctors' reports when Mr. Medvid was first examined by U.S. authorities and later statements at Senate hearings.

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## Kowalchuk arrested, then freed on bail

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Serge Kowalchuk, who is accused of being a member of the Nazi-controlled police in western Ukraine, is free on bail after U.S. authorities arrested him on February 28 at his home in Philadelphia.

Mr. Kowalchuk was released on \$5,000 bail later that same day.

On February 24, the Supreme Court let stand a federal appellate court decision stripping Mr. Kowalchuk of his U.S. citizenship. According to The New York Times, the U.S. Justice Department plans to try to deport Mr. Kowalchuk.

Mr. Kowalchuk's attorneys have 25 days from the date of the Supreme Court ruling to file for a re-hearing of the case, reported Americans Against Defamation of Ukrainians.

The court's February 24 ruling came in a brief unsigned order declining to review lower court findings.

Mr. Kowalchuk entered the United States in 1950. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1960.

The denaturalization case was filed by the Office of Special Investigations in 1977 and was tried in October 1981. His citizenship was revoked in July 1983 when the court found that Mr. Kowalchuk had concealed his wartime activity on his application to enter the United States.

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# An overview: 27th Congress of Communist Party of Ukraine

by Roman Solchanyk

The defining characteristic of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine, which was held in Kiev February 6-8, was criticism of higher party and government organs in the republic for a variety of shortcomings over the five-year period since the previous congress.

Beginning with the Central Committee report delivered by Ukrainian party leader Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, one speaker after another reminded the assembled delegates that the ultimate responsibility for success or failure lies with the Party Secretariat, the Central Committee departments, and the Council of Ministers. In the process, the individuals who make up these party and government organs were referred to by name, as a matter of course. Indeed, the frequency with which leading party functionaries and government ministers were named in connection with problems or shortcomings of one kind or another is unprecedented in the recent history of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU).

The proceedings, therefore, were very much in "the Gorbachev style." Mr. Shcherbytsky began his address with an oblique criticism of the Brezhnev years, stating that "the CPSU Politburo and Secretariat are purposefully and persistently dealing with the longstanding problems of the life of the country, the solutions of which were earlier frequently set aside for a variety of reasons."

The main problems in Ukraine, as in the Soviet Union as a whole, are largely of an economic nature, and this was reflected in the amount of attention that was devoted to economic issues in Mr. Shcherbytsky's Central Committee report. But this is by no means a novel phenomenon. Given the important contribution that the Ukrainian republic makes to the all-union economy, economic problems have always been in the forefront of the CPU's concerns. Moreover, the kinds of economic problems that were discussed by Mr. Shcherbytsky and others may well be qualified as "traditional" — i.e., they have been addressed at a variety of forums over and over again. At the top of the list are the republic's coal and ferrous metallurgy industries, neither of which met the planned annual production targets.

In general, asserted the CPU first secretary, the republic's economy "took a great step forward." But further into his report it became clear that economic performance in Ukraine during the past five years can hardly be described as successful. The leadership of some ministries, economic organs, enterprises and organizations, said Mr. Shcherbytsky, had to be "strengthened" because they could not fulfill the plan. This is simply another way of saying that officials were sacked.

"However, the measures that were taken proved insufficient. In several branches of the national economy and in some oblasts of the republic, not all of the possibilities for accelerating the intensification of production were utilized. As a result, the tasks of the five-year plan with regard to the increase of production of some important types of industrial and agricultural production were not accomplished," he said.

The fundamental reasons for these

"shortcomings and omissions," maintained Mr. Shcherbytsky, "are miscalculations in planning, imbalances in the volume of production and resources in certain branches, violation of technological and labor discipline and a rhythmic approach to work, and also complications of the conditions for extracting valuable minerals."

Moreover, the republic's Council of Ministers "did not exercise sufficient influence." "Many of its subunits," asserted Mr. Shcherbytsky, "are restructuring their work slowly." Finally, "it must be said bluntly that the secretaries of the Central Committee and its departments have not yet done everything to raise the efficiency of the economy and guarantee the stability and rhythmic work of its branches."

The same critical tone punctuated Mr. Shcherbytsky's remarks about the state of housing construction in the republic, consumer services and health care. A long list of city and oblast party committees and their secretaries were taken to task for poor performance in "the style of party leadership and work with cadres." Mr. Shcherbytsky referred specifically to the former first secretary of the Ternopil Oblast Party Committee, I. M. Yarkovy, as having been removed from his post by the Central Committee for "serious omissions in work."

The Ukrainian party leader also had some advice for those of his colleagues who, like himself, intended to keep their jobs under the new administration of Mikhail Gorbachev:

"Knowing how to organize a practical undertaking, bring it to its conclusion, personal responsibility, initiative, a feel for what is new — this is what is needed now more than ever before. This kind of style of work has to be learned and, for some, relearned... It is extremely important to feel the pulse of the times, not to yield to the temptation of 'a quiet life.' In this regard, a fundamental knowledge of the real state of affairs; timely, objective and relevant information; and the ability to foresee the development of events and possible tendencies are of primary significance."

Reflecting the "Gorbachev style," Mr. Shcherbytsky urged his listeners "to consolidate everywhere the kind of atmosphere that would open up a broad scope for criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below, and to question more severely the concealment of shortcomings and omissions."

The section on ideology and political upbringing in the Central Committee report produced neither any surprises nor any innovations. Once again, the work of Ukrainian social scientists was reproached for "scholastic reflection, passive registration of facts and frequent lack of appropriate generalizations, conclusions and practical recommendations." What the party is interested in is "applied social science" — i.e., the elaboration of useful social and economic prognoses for "managing" the society. In this connection, Mr. Shcherbytsky urged the necessity of improving the quality and practical yield of sociological research. "The task of deepening criticism of bourgeois and especially bourgeois nationalist ideology remains topical," he asserted.

On the national question, the Ukrainian party leader let it be known that "there is every basis for stating that

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## Winds of change across Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The winds of change are blowing across Ukraine. Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms are setting a new tempo for the work routines of everybody from regional party bosses to Ukrainian blue collar workers, who are being pressed to find ways to improve agricultural and labor production quotas.

The first sign of "the most profound changes in a generation or more" in Ukraine arrived "like thunder" in Ukraine when the local Communist Party boss told about 400 locals in Poltava to follow examples being set by entrepreneurs in the West, according to *Globe and Mail* Moscow correspondent Lawrence Martin.

One boss recently tried to fire up a battalion of Ukrainian workers by explaining how a group of American entrepreneurs had developed a new wood stove. "Look at how the American entrepreneurs had developed a new wood stove," he said. "They are enterprising, they are thinking, they are acting. That's how we should do it."

According to Western news reports out of Ukraine, the administrators of collective farms and factories are being given more freedom to determine their own production quotas. "Additional economic and financial levers are at our disposal" rather than in the hands of Moscow bureaucrats, boasted the manager of a Poltava-based electric motor company.

F.T. Morgun, a member of the Soviet Union's Central Committee, praised the push by Moscow towards decentralization, saying that it is "really worth it" and that "you cannot plan everything from above."

"Our plan is to untie the hands of local management," Mr. Morgun told the people. "Now, we give him the production quota and how he goes about filming it is his own business."

Another change brought about by Mr. Gorbachev's reforms, according to *The Globe and Mail*, is a decrease in the availability of alcohol. But, the newspaper also reports that there seems to have been much more opposition to the campaign against alcoholism in Ukraine.

The *Globe* reported that the collective farm boss in the town of Lohvytsia had a "near rebellion" on his hands from workers who were accustomed to staggering into work bleary-eyed each morning. The workers were dismissed after it became clear to the farm boss that they did not want anything to do with the Gorbachev restrictions.

Liquor restrictions, the farm bosses say, have helped to improve labor productivity and have put less toll on the workers' families.

In related news, a group of farmers in Lohvytsia was recently told that wheat imports from Canada will be discontinued within five to 10 years.

Instead, Canadian farm equipment now being duplicated by Soviet factories will be used to replace Canadian with Soviet wheat.

According to *The Globe and Mail*, the Soviets had to purchase \$2 billion worth of Canadian grain in 1984, and in December they signed another five-year contract for Canadian wheat.

But improvements in agricultural technology and methods — most of which were adopted from Canadian farmers — have resulted in modest increases in grain production. In parts of the Russian republic and in Kazakhstan — where farmers are using a new technology involving cultivation methods wherein the top level of soil is not overturned — grain production levels are ahead of other Soviet regions.

Indeed, things are changing for the better, Mr. Morgun tells his audiences. "There is going to be an explosion of this (western) technology here," he said, "no matter how much we have to fight against the conservative forces."

## Citizen Shevchenko

WASHINGTON — Comrade Shevchenko is now Citizen Shevchenko.

On Friday, February 28, Arkady N. Shevchenko, 56, the highest-ranking Soviet official ever to defect, became a U.S. citizen.

He took the oath of citizenship before a group of distinguished friends, including senators, congressmen and FBI Director William Webster, at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington.

Mr. Shevchenko said the occasion was "one of the finest moments of my life."

"I must say that I have a pang of sadness in remembering my native land," he said. "I was more than glad to break with the Soviet regime, but not with the Soviet people, who suffer under Communist oppression."

Mr. Shevchenko, a Ukrainian, is the former Soviet undersecretary to the United Nations and is now a lecturer, essayist and author of "Breaking with Moscow." He defected in 1978 after spending several years working as an American spy.

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## Speaker comments on response to U.S.- Soviet exchanges

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON — How should the Ukrainian American community respond to President Ronald Reagan's exchange initiative with the Soviet Union?

The issue was raised recently at a public forum held here by Dr. Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak. She feels strongly that Ukrainians should "get on the ground floor."

"I certainly would be very unhappy if we missed the boat again, as we missed the boat in the 1960s," she said. "And we really missed the boat in the 1960s in terms of cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union."

Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak, professor of history at Johns Hopkins University, has participated in scholastic research exchanges in Ukraine and elsewhere in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. She has also tried to maintain "person-to-person" contacts with Ukrainians who visit the United States or participate in various international conferences.

Her first encounter was at the Helsinki Youth Festival in 1962; her most recent was a member of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations delegation attending the International Women's Conference in Nairobi in 1985.

Past opportunities were stymied, she told The Washington Group's Friday Evening Forum on February 21, by certain elements in the Ukrainian American community that employed scare tactics against any exchanges and contacts, labeling those who took part in them as "traitors." Afraid of the gauntlet, too few Ukrainian Americans applied for academic or research exchanges, and too few got through to look at the archives, which have since been destroyed, and to meet with the activists, who have since been silenced, she said.

"What I'm worried about is that now, if indeed we do manage to push through some type of an expanded exchange agreement, if we do manage to make it possible for college kids, or for more graduate students, or for citizen-to-citizen exchange programs — if we do manage to push such legislation through or get the Soviets interested in it, that Ukrainians will again cut off our noses to spite our faces," Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak said.

"We won't go either under some misguided notion about our own importance, that...it will be dangerous most of us," she said, or "we won't because we'll say that it's a Soviet ploy."

"Sure, it's a Soviet ploy, but it's a Soviet ploy that ought to be used effectively and much more efficiently than we're doing." Such contacts benefit Ukrainian communities on both sides of the Iron Curtain, Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak said.

"It's extremely important for us to have some type of a lifeline with the people in Ukraine — regardless of what the system is there, regardless of how awful the system is. If we consider ourselves Ukrainian, I think we ought to have at least some contact with at least some Ukrainians," she said.

"I also feel very strongly that it's important to make certain that that contact continues and that the people in Ukraine know about our existence," she added. Being more iso-



Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak

lated from the outside world than the Russians, she continued, "it's very important for the Ukrainians to know that there are other people outside who are interested, even if no politics is mentioned...interested in the culture and fate of Ukraine."

"It is also important to find out what it is that people are talking about in Ukraine," she said.

"So just as the Soviet Ukrainian citizens have been robbed of their own history and of their own heritage, so in a sense, we're robbing ourselves by not discussing these issues and by not making full use of the opportunities that we have," she said.

Used correctly, Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak explained, both protests and contacts should be used, when appropriate, in the Ukrainian American relationship with the Soviet Union. On the whole, she said, "the more cultural exchanges, the better for us, and the more complex life will be for the Soviet Union."

The Soviet regime would prefer protest demonstrations. "They can deal with that," she said, "that simply reinforces the basic fear the Soviet people are taught, the basic fear of foreigners" and of "bourgeois nationalist Ukrainians."

Fear of the outside world has always been an important element in Soviet thinking, she said. "So the first barrier that you have to break when you're dealing with the average Soviet is to get beyond that aspect of fear. If we combine their fear with our fear of them, then it's really very difficult to establish some type of contact."

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Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak's appearance marked the first anniversary of the Friday evening Forum, a monthly lecture series sponsored by The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals.

The series has brought before the Washington audience 10 prominent guest lecturers, all experts in some area of interest and importance to the Ukrainian community, dealing with such topics as national security, foreign policy, religion, demography, music and investments.

The series was inaugurated in February 1985 by Eugene Iwanciw, a staff member of the Senate Select

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## Statements on Medvid case Sen. Gordon H. Humphrey

Following is the text of remarks in the Senate on March 3 by Sen. Gordon H. Humphrey (R-N.H.) as published in the Congressional Record.

Mr. President, over 100 days have passed since the Soviet freighter Koniev departed the United States for the Soviet Union. In spite of the passage of almost four months, we know little more about the case than we did on November 9, 1985. However, we do have a great many questions about the case today, more than we had several months ago.

We do know that last October a young man desperately attempted to reach asylum in the United States and twice jumped into the waters of the Mississippi River in darkness to avoid returning to the Soviet Union. Yet, for some reason, he was returned to the Soviet Union, quite possibly against his will.

It is clear to this senator and to many of my colleagues that our government did not take all of the steps which seemed prudent to ascertain Mr. Medvid's true wishes before allowing him to return to his ship.

The American people were given assurances that Mr. Medvid was thoroughly examined in an interview. However, important medical documents which were later released make it clear that no such thorough examination was undertaken.

Mr. President, a lengthy article appeared recently in The New York Times which raises even more questions about this case. In the article we learn that there are several pieces of information that support the thesis that the Mr. Medvid who was interviewed by United States officials, first aboard the ship, then aboard a Coast Guard vessel, and even later at a naval station ashore, was not the same individual who jumped from the Soviet freighter.

The New York Times article points to a series of inconsistencies on this point.

From the article we learn that the operator of the launch which returned Medvid to the ship observed "wild fighting, kicking and punching" when Medvid was apprehended on shore. A little background, perhaps, is in order. We were told that Mr. Medvid jumped off the ship initially, swam to shore, came into contact with one Joe Wyman, who turned him over to local police, who, in turn, took him to New Orleans and he was ultimately placed in the hands of the U.S. Border Patrol who interviewed him.

Then, for some inexplicable reason because he asked for asylum, he was turned over to agents of the shipping company who returned him to the Soviet grain carrier.

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## Sen. Alan K. Simpson

Below is the statement by Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) as recorded in the Congressional Record for March 3.

Mr. President, The New York Times, in a front page article yesterday asked "Was Soviet seaman switched for a non-defector?"

This afternoon, the senior senator from New Hampshire stated on the floor that, "we know little more about the case today than we did on November 9, 1985." That is not quite so.

The fact is that the Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy — which I chair — has conducted a continuing investigation of the case of Myroslav Medvid, since we do indeed have a great deal more information about the case today than we did on November 9, 1985, the day the Marshal Koniev sailed out from American waters, with this confused young man aboard.

In fact, Mr. President, the subcommittee has held three hearings on the Medvid case and a fourth one is scheduled for this Friday, March 7.

In addition, during the Lincoln Day recess, I dispatched the chief counsel of the subcommittee, Richard W. Day, to New Orleans with instructions to make a full investigation of what occurred in New Orleans between October 24, 1985, the day that Myroslav Medvid jumped ship, until October 29, 1985, the day that Medvid returned to his ship after being interviewed over a period of two days by U.S. officials.

Included in my instructions was a request that Mr. Day interview any and all persons who had significant contact with Medvid when he was

ashore, particularly those who had an opportunity to personally see Medvid. Over a period of six days, the chief counsel interviewed most of the people who had important previous contact with Medvid. During those interviews the witnesses who had come into contact with Medvid on his first time ashore were shown the pictures taken by the Navy photographers during Medvid's second trip ashore. Those witnesses who had come into contact with Medvid during his second time ashore were shown a picture of Medvid as taken by Border Patrol agents the first time he was ashore. Nineteen of the 22 persons interviewed positively identified Medvid as being the person who was portrayed in the pictures. The witnesses were also asked to estimate the height and weight of Myroslav Medvid, and the estimates ranged from 5'8" to 6' and from 160 lbs. to 180 lbs. That range of height and weight estimates fits well with the actual height and weight of Medvid as recorded by the Border Patrol: 5'10", 174 lbs.

Mr. President, we do know a great deal more about the case now than we did in November, particularly regarding the possibility of there being "two Medvids." We will know even more after our hearing this Friday. The subcommittee will continue its investigation and invite any of my colleagues to submit to the subcommittee any evidence they may have or issues they may wish us to examine or information about any persons they may wish to subpoena. I intend to hold further hearings and to continue this investigation until we have all of the answers. That is my pledge.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Seniors housing to be completed in April

KERHONKSON, N.J. — Senior citizens housing at the Soyuzivka resort of the Ukrainian National Association will be completed by the end of April, and dedication ceremonies are expected to be held in June.

The housing, in a building situated between the Chernivtsi villa and the chapel on the estate grounds, includes 10 rooms — two for married couples and eight for single seniors — as well as a large community room with kitchen facilities.

The groundbreaking for the building was held on August 10, 1985, when UNA Supreme President John O. Flis turned the first shovelful of earth on the site.

The building is the first phase of UNA seniors housing at and near the resort. Plans call for the construction of 20 additional units of housing for seniors on land purchased by the UNA near Soyuzivka.



Seniors housing at Soyuzivka between the Chernivtsi villa and the chapel.

## Fraternal Corner

by Mary Ann Sakalosh  
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

### How about a UNA blood bank?

As fraternalists, our first duty is to fellow members. In a very real sense we are "our brother's keepers." A fraternal act that all branches should be involved with is the duty to tend, in one way or another, to the sick and needy of our fraternal society. An obvious way is to visit them, bringing cheer and a spiritual uplifting. Another is to donate our blood, giving them a life-sustaining substance when they need it.

Membership in a fraternal society demands some effort to aid humanity. What better way than to, literally, give of one's self. Blood, however, is a precious commodity which is highly perishable and often unavailable when accidents occur or illness strikes. Blood is needed every day for the millions hospitalized each year because of illness or injury. For example: children with

leukemia, teenage accident victims, adults on dialysis treatment and victims of natural disasters which leave thousands in distress and in need of blood. All these events drain and threaten existing blood supplies. As a result, blood banks are established to prepare for such emergencies.

The availability of skilled medical treatment and blood products for transfusion restores the health and saves the lives of many of these individuals. Every time you give blood you can help the blood supply. Lie down for eight minutes on a blood donor cot and you will help three people get up for a lifetime. Why not make "these people" our people? Don't we have accidents, illnesses and emergencies as well? Ukrainians are not immune to such tragedies. The whole idea is to build a private UNA blood bank that our members can draw upon whenever they need it. While helping the whole world is a nice idea, helping ourselves is more realistic and much more effective. Other fraternalists have successfully set up blood banks for themselves through local hospitals, central blood banks or the Red Cross. Why can't we? Members could go to one of these establishments, donate a unit of blood in the name of the UNA, thereby, establishing a reserve for themselves, a family member, or anyone else.

We need to know how our readers feel and what they think about this idea. Once we get adequate feedback, more information will be posted as to the details and technicalities of actually establishing a private blood bank.

Please, let us know what you think by writing to the Ukrainian National Association, Fraternal Activities Coordinator, 30 Montgomery St. Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

## Feduschak joins Weekly staff



Natalia A. Feduschak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Natalia A. Feduschak, 23, of New York City, has joined The Ukrainian Weekly staff as assistant editor.

Ms. Feduschak holds a B.A. from George Washington University in Washington, where she majored in journalism and Russian culture and literature, and minored in history. She graduated in 1984.

Ms. Feduschak is currently taking courses in Soviet studies at Columbia University.

She worked as a reporter for The Patent Trader, a suburban Westchester newspaper in Mt. Kisco, N.Y. Previously she was employed as a pro-

ducer at the Voice of America. She also worked as a researcher-intern for the local NBC affiliate in Washington, and as a news aide for the sports section of The Washington Post.

While at GWU, she was on the staff of The GW Hatchet.

Ms. Feduschak was born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and was raised in Denver.

She is a former member of Plast and of the Ukrainian dance group in Denver. She worked at the UNA resort Soyuzivka, during two summer seasons.

She was the recipient of a UNA journalism scholarship and is a member of UNA Branch 88 in Kerhonkson, N.Y.



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## Recalling 40th anniversary of "liquidation" of Ukrainian Catholic Church

In the midst of our intensified preparations to celebrate the millennium of the Baptism of Ukraine, we pause to mark a tragic event in the history of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the fortieth anniversary of its forced liquidation by the Communist occupation forces.

At the pseudo-synod of Lviv, which convened March 8-10, 1946, at the command of the security forces of the atheistic Soviet regime, the Union of Brest (1596) was nullified and, by this fact, the Red forces outlawed the Ukrainian Catholic Church. It was evident that this so-called "synod" was an action which trampled one of the most basic of all human rights, viz., freedom of religion. For years the Ukrainian Catholic bishops in the free world have voiced their objections to the illegality and invalidity of the "Synod of Lviv."

When our hierarchy gathered at the 1980 Synod in Rome, they once again reiterated their protestation and said "the gathering in Lviv, forced by an atheistic and secular government in 1946, was not and in no way can be justified as a true synod of our Church; no bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church took part in it and the presence of some apostate priests and laymen does not suffice for the legality or legitimacy of a true synod, especially since their presence was affected by terror. Canonically, the Synod of Lviv could in no way nullify the Union of Brest. Its true object was to give the Soviet regime a reason to declare that the Ukrainian Catholic Church was an illegal jurisdiction, and thus grant to the regime a pretext to initiate the persecution and destruction of the Church. Unfortunately, the Soviet regime has the assistance at times of the Russian Orthodox Church in the bloody work of the external liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The Russian Orthodox Church triumphantly and joyfully continues to mark this tragic anniversary of the 'Synod of Lviv' as the 'Triumph of Orthodoxy.'"

As recently as the beginning of this year, Metropolitan Filaret, the Russian Orthodox exarch of all Ukraine, wrote in *Visti z Ukrainy* (January 1), "in this New Year of 1986 the solemn celebration of the 40th anniversary of the union of Greek Catholics in the Holy Faith and the Church of Christ." Although he did not die a martyr's death, the Servant of God Andrey prophesied: "our Church will experience horrible persecution and complete destruction but, in time, it will be reborn and flourish." It is necessary for us to view the persecution and martyrdom of the Ukrainian Catholic Church by the Communists from this same perspective.

It is with deep sorrow that we mark the 40th anniversary of the persecution of our suffering Church in western Ukraine. Our bishops, priests, monks, nuns and hundred of thousands of God's people risk their lives as they give witness to the faith that there is only "one, holy catholic and apostolic Church" built on the Rock (Peter) and that "the gates of hell shall not overcome it" (Matthew 16:18). Therefore, as our Divine Savior once prayed that St. Peter's faith would not be weakened (Luke 22:32), so today we pray that the Lord strengthen and make firm the faith of our persecuted brothers and sisters that they "stand firm in an evil time" (Ephesians 6:13).

Let us pray sincerely. Let us pray fervently that the Golgotha of our Church will soon pass and that "with one mind and with one heart," our brothers and sisters in western Ukraine glorify the Lord in freedom and that our Ukrainian Catholic Church renew and expand its life and work. Let us pray, too, to our heavenly Mother, the queen of Ukraine; let us pray to her who so often wept over the misfortunes of our enslaved nation that she intercede for our martyrs and confessors of the liquidation of the Union of Brest in 1596 will take place in Lviv."

This is blatant propaganda to form world opinion that "there is not and

never will be a 'uniate' Church in Ukraine." The Orthodox hierarchy, however, does not take into consideration that the spirit is invincible and that chains cannot shackle it.

The Soviet government in conjunction with the Russian Orthodox Church destroyed the external form of the Ukrainian Catholic Church four decades ago. The fact of the matter is that the Catholic Church is very much alive and continues to function and grow in Ukraine. It has its hierarchy with bishops, priests, monks, nuns and great number of faithful whose lifestyle, because of the presence of an atheistic tyrant, is like the first Christians in the catacombs. The voice of this "Silent Church" is loud and continues to make itself heard. It even demands from its persecutors recognition and legal status so that it can publicly and freely function.

The yellowed pages of the history of the Catholic Church have time and time again documented that witnessing to the faith has often demanded that believers shed their blood. At different points in history, divine providence has chosen various Christian nations to experience martyrdom. And this has been the fate of the Ukrainian nation which, since the Union of Brest, has been called by God to witness in a heroic manner to the unity of the Church of Christ and to make real the command of Christ, "that there be one fold and one Shepherd" (John 10:16). St. Josaphat fully understood the divine mission of our Church and did not hesitate to witness to the Church's unity by shedding his blood. And, without doubt, the Lord accepted the sowing of his blood for, as Tertullian writes, "the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church." And, after the martyr-death of St. Josaphat, the union took root in Ukraine and the Ukrainian Catholic Church began to flourish.

The Servant of God, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky deeply understood the role of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and twice petitioned Pope Pius XII for his blessing so that the great Metropolitan could be granted an opportunity to offer his life for the faith. Let us beseech her with the words of our sacred song, sanctified by the ages, "our nation perishes, help us, help us, Mother of God."

During this season of the Great Fast, let us unite with both the suffering of our Lord, Jesus Christ, and with our suffering brethren in Ukraine and pray to our heavenly Father for those who are crucifying our Church with the words of the Savior on the Cross, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do" (Luke 23:34). St. Stephen, the first martyr, prayed for those who stoned him. The Lord heard his prayer, and Saul, the infamous persecutor of the Church, was converted on the road to Damascus and became Paul, the great apostle to the gentiles. Let us follow his example and pray for those who stone the Church today, "Lord, do not hold this sin against them" (Acts 7:60).

May the Lord God, the "God of mercy and every comfort" (2 Corinthians 1:3), comfort us in our sorrow so that we, in turn, may comfort by our prayers, our fidelity to the Ukrainian Catholic Church and our steadfast confession of the faith our brothers and sisters in the midst of their persecution and encourage them in their noble defense of the faith. May the words of Paul the Apostle be in their and our hearts, "we know, that just as you take part in the sufferings of Christ, so too shall you take part in His joy" (2 Corinthians 1:7).

Stephen

Metropolitan-Archbishop

Philadelphia  
February 24

## Days of infamy in annals of Ukrainian Catholic Church

by Bishop Basil Losten

March 8-10 will always remain as "days of infamy" in the annals of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. On those days in 1946 the patriarch of Moscow, supported by the Communist regime, seemingly liquidated the visible Ukrainian Catholic Church by forcibly and ruthlessly assimilating its members into a union with the Russian Orthodox Church. Three unauthorized and self-appointed priests, unlike their bishops, confessors who chose prison and even death rather than betray their sacred covenant with the Lord, Jesus Christ and His Church, illegally acted in the name of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to enter into a non-canonical union with the Russian Orthodox Church.

March 8-10 mark the culmination of a diabolical obsession of Russian imperialists to assimilate the Catholic Church in Western Ukraine under the control of the patriarch of Moscow and the Communist government. It was Catherine II (1762-1796) who initiated aggression to dominate the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Tsars Nicholas I (1828-1855) and Alexander II (1855-1881) also adopted coercive measures to compel the clergy and people to leave the Catholic Church and to go over to

Orthodoxy under the jurisdiction of the Moscow patriarch. By 1875 these three managed to make all Catholic dioceses in eastern Ukraine subservient to the Russian patriarch.

But, when given freedom to choose their Church, the persecuted opted for the Catholic Church. When faithful in the diocese of Cholm were given a choice in 1905, over 200,000 people returned to the Catholic Church. Similarly in recent memory in 1968 when Premier Alexander Dubcek of Czechoslovakia gave the Catholics forced into Orthodoxy an option to choose their Church, approximately 90 percent returned to the Ruthenian Catholic Church. The so-called "liquidation" of the Ukrainian Catholic Church proclaimed by the Russian Orthodox patriarch will prove to be another hibernation awaiting a new spring.

The days of infamy reached a climax after a series of patterned events came to pass. In April 1945, the Communists, after annexing Western Ukraine to its empire during the previous year, initiated what it considered the last chapter of conquering the Catholic Church in Ukraine, the NKVD first arrested all the bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. They also arrested the many

(Continued on page 14)



St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral towers above the Metropolitan's Palace. The complex was the site in 1946 of the illegal "Synod of Lviv."

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Taras Shevchenko

Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861), the poet laureate of Ukraine, is traditionally recalled on the anniversaries of his birth and death in March by Ukrainians around the world. That we continue to pay tribute to this man and his works attests to the everlasting genius of his poetry and the universality and timelessness of his ideas.

Shevchenko's poetry made a tremendous impression on all classes of Ukrainian society primarily because of its high quality as poetry. But, this beautiful poetry also bore a powerful message. Referring to Ukraine as "that land of ours that is not ours," Shevchenko called on his contemporaries to rise up and break the chains of serfdom imposed by the tsarist Russian regime.

Not all, however, understood fully what the poet and political thinker sought to convey, and even today in our hasty readings of Shevchenko we often fail to realize just how great his vision was. Shevchenko delineated a national program; he expressed his vision of Ukraine as a completely independent historical and political entity; he outlined his concept of the historical and social unity of the Ukrainian people.

And, all this, we might add parenthetically, came from the pen of a poet who was once referred to as the non-existent poet of a non-existent nation, a non-existent literature and non-existent language by the noted Russian critic Vissarion Belinsky.

Shevchenko has become immortal, and his immortality, to some degree, guarantees the Ukrainian nation's survival. But, though he has become the symbol of the Ukrainian national movement, his words know no national boundaries. They are an inspiration to all men who fight or hunger for justice, and social and political freedom.

## Illegal synod

Forty years almost to this day, the Ukrainian Catholic Church was forcibly merged into the Russian Orthodox Church by an unsanctioned synod. The three-day non-canonical gathering, organized by agencies of the Soviet government hostile to the Church was intended to smother nationalist sentiments in Ukraine.

At about the same time as the Lviv synod, scores of bishops and priests were arrested by the Soviets; several bishops died in prison or in exile, and two died shortly after their release.

The events of 1945-46 signaled the culmination of the "liquidation" of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, and the beginning of an agonizing subterranean existence for its estimated 4 million adherents.

Since after World War II, the Catholic Church in Ukraine carries the tag of being the largest religious denomination that has not been allowed to exist in the Soviet Union.

But, despite the seemingly permanent imprint of the Soviet paw on religious life, the underground Church in Ukraine continues to function. To the chagrin of the authorities, bishops and other clergy are consecrated in furtive ceremonies, and there is news of the appearance of a clandestine journal that carries candid accounts of the plight of the illegal Ukrainian Catholic Church in western Ukraine.

But, at the same time, the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, disseminated by the initiative Group for Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church, provides several descriptions of disarmingly brutal cases of suffering and persecution. We read of the ill treatment of men and women sentenced for religious activities and can't help but grimace. And our yearning for better relations with the Soviet Union is chilled when we hear that the Bible regularly turns up among the "subversive" publications seized in KGB raids.

The Soviet Constitution has pledged freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of religion. Those are among the assurances given at Helsinki 10 years ago. In Principle VII of the Helsinki Final Act, for instance, the participating states pledged themselves to "recognize and respect the freedom of the individual to profess and practice, alone and in community with others, religion or belief acting in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience."

The gap between what the Soviet leadership says and what it does in the field of human rights is indicative of its unwillingness to live up to its most solemn commitments.

Indeed, the persecution of religious activists in the Soviet Union — among them the faithful of the illegal Ukrainian Catholic Church whose "liquidation" we recall this weekend — is a problem of Soviet credibility, as well as an international moral concern.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## In search of a lioness

I first met Avital Shcharansky in 1977, while I was a legislative assistant to Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kansas) and she was in Washington to lobby members of Congress on behalf of her husband Anatoly, a Jewish refusenik.

Sen. Dole met with Avital and following the obligatory photos for the Jewish press in Kansas, he sat down to listen to her plea. Avital was impressive. A small, soft-spoken woman with flashing black eyes, she delivered her message with fiery conviction, pathos and great urgency, describing in some detail what Jewish life in the Soviet Union was really like.

I could see that Sen. Dole was moved by Avital's story. At the time, Anatoly Shcharansky was a member of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Committee, an unofficial Soviet citizen's group created to monitor Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. Sen. Dole had recently been appointed a member of the U.S. Helsinki Commission and was anxious to learn all that he could about human-rights violations in the USSR. Soon after Avital left his office, Sen. Dole asked that letters be sent on behalf of Mr. Shcharansky to the Soviet ambassador and to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Avital's efforts in support of her husband seemed only to harden Soviet determination to keep him in the USSR. Alarmed by the growing tide of negative publicity generated by the various Soviet Helsinki watch committees (committees were also formed in Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia) the Kremlin moved to destroy all of them. In 1978 Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced to 13 years of prisons and hard labor on charges of treason, espionage and anti-Soviet agitation.

But Avital was not discouraged. The harder the Soviets pushed, the more determined she became to win her husband's freedom. She made five trips to the United States during the next 16 months. She appeared at countless Jewish functions, on radio and TV talk shows, in the halls of Congress, in newspaper offices.

The outside world, however, quickly grew tired of Avital Shcharansky and her story. Chicago Tribune columnist Roger Simon recalls an article titled "Avital Shcharansky and the Politics of Sorrow." Claiming that she could cry on cue, the article questioned her sincerity and her efforts to "package martyrdom." As Avital's "familiar spiel" became less and less news, her media appearances became less and less frequent.

Avital never gave up. She remained active to the end. Last summer she could be seen at the Geneva Summit walking around with petitions on behalf of her husband.

Avital's reward for years of loyalty, devotion, and indefatigable effort finally paid off a few weeks ago. Speaking at the ceremony welcoming Anatoly Shcharansky to Israel, Prime Minister Shimon Peres said: "Avital fought like a lioness. No place was too far away for her, no person was a stranger to her, no opportunity was too small for her. No declaration ever depressed her. She

went from place to place, from day to day, from person to person, on a real or an imaginary opportunity to continue her fight."

Avital, of course, didn't effect her husband's release singlehandedly. Shcharansky's liberation was also a triumph for the Jewish community that supported him and agitated for his release for a period of nine years. His arrival in the free world reminds me of the Ukrainian community's efforts on behalf of Valentyn Moroz. Initiated largely by a handful of Ukrainian students, the Free Moroz campaign eventually encompassed our entire community. When Moroz was freed, it was a victory for all of us.

Mr. Shcharansky's liberty walk was helpful to Ukrainians because it reminded the world of the thousands of other dissidents languishing in Soviet prisons. "Shcharansky's compassion for other persecuted ethnic and religious groups in the Soviet Union is strong," wrote Time magazine on February 24. "He shared cells during his years in prison with Russian Orthodox believers, Lithuanian, Estonian and Ukrainian nationalists."

"But the KGB wasn't through with him," wrote Newsweek on February 24. "Its agents were at work in the prisons, trying to stir up the Jews against Ukrainians or the Ukrainians against the Jews and get them to work against one another." Unlike some Jews in the United States and Canada, Mr. Shcharansky and his Ukrainian compatriots didn't fall into the KGB trap.

It's time for the Ukrainian community to divest itself of its post-Moroz disillusionment syndrome and to rekindle its fiery commitment to its own living freedom fighters. We must remember that Ukraine, too, has a Helsinki watch group and that many of its members — including Ivan Kandyba, Lev Lukianenko, Mykola Horbal, Yosyf Zisels and Vasyl Ovsienko — are now deep in the Soviet gulag. Our battles with the Soviets are far harder than those of the Jews because our goal is not the emigration of thousands but the liberation of millions.

Yes, our struggle will be long and difficult, but we can't let up. Let's learn from the dedication of Avital and her community. Let's stop making excuses for our lack of human-rights success with the Reagan administration — Ukrainian dissidents have been free since the Ford and Carter administrations — and admit that part of the problem is our own recent apathy regarding dissidents. Let's not be deterred by Moscow's current defamation campaign against Ukrainian nationalism and remember that if we expect to be heard we've got to tell our story over and over and over again, succinctly, accurately and persuasively. It's not enough that Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) continue our struggle on our behalf while we watch on the sidelines. More of us have to become involved, and being involved for the long pull that lies ahead requires unwearied dedication.

The first thing we need to do, perhaps, is to find a Ukrainian lioness. Given the tenacity of Ukrainian women, that shouldn't be all that hard to do.

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

## CONCLUSION

*Following are excerpts of the newly released 19th Semiannual Report by the President to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe 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.*

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, whose forced annexation by the Soviet Union in 1944 has never been recognized by the United States, have long been characterized by resistance to assimilation into Russian language and culture. During the reporting period, human-rights and religious activists in the Baltic states continued to endure Soviet repression. On June 16, Vladimir Frenkel of Riga was sentenced to 18 months in a labor camp for anti-Soviet slander. A Jewish refusenik who converted to Christianity, Frenkel was charged with contributing to an underground Jewish cultural journal and with publishing articles on Orthodox Christianity in the West. In another case, a Soviet citizen of a Baltic nationality was fired from his job for simply visiting a Western embassy in Moscow. Jonas Maturlonas, a Lithuanian priest, continued serving a three-year term for disrupting public order. Father Vaeiovas Stakenas, a member of the Catholic Committee to Defend the Rights of Believers, was violently attacked by two unknown assailants and then thrown into a pond on August 22. In Estonia, Lutheran Pastor Garri Mytsnik was sentenced to a three-year term for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for his sermons and open letters to Bishop Hark and the Estonian KGB. Imprisoned Estonian activist and noted scientist Johannes Hint died in a prison hospital in Tallinn; Hint suffered from a heart condition.

The Soviet authorities are exerting steady pressure to encourage Muslim inhabitants of Central Asia and Azerbaijan to abandon their religion and use the Russian language. Very few mosques in these regions are open for use, and there are few officially recognized clergymen. Muslim clergy not sanctioned by the authorities are attacked in the official press as "vagabonds." One

of them, Akverdy Eshkulov, was reportedly arrested in Samarkand region during the review period and sentenced to two years in a labor camp for serving as a mullah without official sanction.

**Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group member Vasyl Stus died September 4 in a labor camp after years of brutal treatment at the hands of Soviet authorities. He was the fourth Ukrainian human-rights activist to die from mistreatment or neglect in a Soviet labor camp in the past 18 months. These deaths leave little doubt that Ukrainian political prisoners are singled out for particularly brutal treatment.**

Even tiny religious groups are not immune to severe pressure. In a trial ending July 3, five members of the Hare Krishna sect, Vladimir A. Kustrya, Sergei A. Priporov, Yuriy A. Fedchenko, Aleksei M. Baida and Valentina P. Samoilova were sentenced to terms of from two to five years in a labor camp for "encroaching on the individuality and rights of citizens under the guise of conducting religious

minimize their contact with foreigners. Soviet authorities took steps to ensure that dissidents would not meet youth festival delegates. Vladimir Ryabakon was placed in a guarded psychiatric

hospital during and after the festival and given drugs causing physical discomfort. Inna and Boris Begun, wife and son of imprisoned Hebrew teacher Iosif Begun, were given a rare opportunity to meet briefly with him, but had to wait a week at the labor camp—a week which coincided with the youth festival. Mikhail Shipov was detained outside Moscow during the festival and was threatened with further imprisonment.

**The difficult circumstances of Ukrainian human-rights activists are reflected in the fact that although Ukrainians account for only 20 percent of the Soviet population, they account for 40 percent of all Soviet political prisoners.**

rites." The trial took place in the north Caucasus village of Kurdzhinov. Jehovah's Witnesses also continue to encounter serious obstacles to the free exercise of their religion.

An international youth festival held in Moscow in early August was the occasion for preventive repression and control by the Soviet authorities. The festival itself was channelled as much as possible along the lines of Soviet propaganda, and delegates from Western countries were strongly discouraged or prevented from expressing opinions critical of Soviet policy in Afghanistan or elsewhere. Movement of Soviet citizens into and within Moscow was severely restricted to

Many other persons reportedly left town or stayed home during the youth festival because of warnings or heavy surveillance.

Members of the Group to Establish Trust Between the USSR and the U.S., an independent group of concerned Soviet citizens whose non-partisan, non-polemical approach to the discussion of arms control and confidence-building stands in sharp contrast to the statements of the officially sanctioned Soviet peace committee, were particularly affected by the youth festival crackdown. The arrest of group member Dr. Vladimir Brodsky on July 17 appeared timed to take him out of circulation during the festival. His trial

was twice scheduled at obscure locations outside official courthouses and suddenly cancelled without explanation before finally taking place on August 15 after the festival concluded. Brodsky was sentenced to three years in a labor camp for malicious hooliganism. Another peace group member, Nikolai Khramov, was placed in a hospital for venereal diseases during the youth festival although he had obtained a clean bill of health from a doctor only days earlier.

The charges against Brodsky stemmed from an attempted peace demonstration May 16, prevented by a police round-up of about 20 group members. Khramov was held then for 15 days. The day before, two group members, Olga Kabanova and Natalya Akulenok, were taken by police to a psychiatric hospital; they were held two to three weeks, and Akulenok reportedly was given injections of the drug Sulfazin. On June 11 several group members were arrested, and Khramov was taken by seven civilian police auxiliaries to a wooded area and beaten. Other group members were detained and questioned. Aleksandr Shatravka, already a prisoner, was moved from a general-regimen to a strict-regimen camp.

Nobel prize laureate Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, evidently remained in exile in the closed city of Gorky throughout the review period, although a further decrease in already scanty information about them contributed to increasing doubts and uncertainty about their location and condition. Soviet authorities have held the couple under virtual house arrest. During the reporting period, telephone contact with them was prohibited, and they were permitted to send only censored telegrams and postcards. Just before the August 1 commemoration of the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki, Soviet authorities released to a West German news organization film purportedly showing glimpses of Sakharov moving inside a hospital window. Otherwise Sakharov and Bonner remain almost completely isolated, even from close family members. Rumors of their possible transfer to another location cannot be confirmed.

Anatoly Shcharansky, a founding member of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group, was confined during much of the current review period to the

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## Lady Liberty weeps in New York harbor

by Kris Pavlak

It all began one chilly October morning. The lady in New York harbor was standing in her usual place, hand uplifted, though empty now. The torch of freedom that had burned for so many years was gone for repairs. The lady looked out onto the harbor. All seemed as it should be, gulls soaring and calling overhead, boats passing and blowing their horns, sounding messages of salutation to the harbor and the sea.

Yet she, the glorious Goddess of Liberty, felt vaguely uneasy. Something was amiss in her realm of freedom and liberty. There seemed to be a strange quickening in her great golden heart. She knew what it was. She had felt it a few times before. Somewhere in her great land a seeker of liberty, a loyal subject who with all his heart believed in her goodness, was being betrayed. He was being betrayed by her own servants, the guardians of the golden door where she stood to welcome "the tired, the poor, the huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

He was young — a sailor. She loved the men of the sea. Had not she welcomed them into her

harbor for as long as she could remember? He was from Ukraine, a land crushed by Communist overlords, the ones who hated her the most. His name was Myroslav Medvid, and he believed in her, loved her and was a seeker of her truths and virtues. Why was he being prevented from coming to her?

Some of her servants, evil men, unbeknownst to her, had made a pact with her enemies; were stopping him. They dragged the young sailor, kicking and screaming, back to the clutches of his jailors. Myroslav would never see her, never personally pay homage to her great goodness and beauty. For his loyalty to her, he would be beaten, tortured and destroyed.

Lady Liberty's great heart broke at that moment. The seagulls' cries seemed to become more mournful, the boat whistles more distant and sad. A young man's love and trust had been betrayed, a great lady had been mocked.

Huge crystal tears rolled out of those great copper eyes that had looked out on her beloved land for so long and dropped into the sea, to be carried by the ocean currents to the land of Myroslav's birth — Ukraine.



## Student news

### Ukrainian Student Outreach continues to grow

by Roma Kobutnik

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — Several Ukrainian student club presidents and representatives have met here twice in the past three weeks to discuss the future of Ukrainian Student Outreach.

A group of about 11 student leaders who held a meeting here on February 16 agreed to replace the three-member USO coordinating committee with a council of Ukrainian student club presidents.

The new committee, which will be the highest governing body of this interstate network of Ukrainian students clubs, includes a coordinating secretary, treasurer, conference coordinator and dance coordinator.

Ratifying the proposal were students from Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, Syracuse University, Rutgers University in New Brunswick and Newark, and Villanova University.

Drexel University in Philadelphia and Hunter College in New York have also agreed to participate in the USO group.

The USO group was born last fall when several Ukrainian student club presidents agreed to meet regularly to exchange views and hold joint events. The group has held several meetings throughout the Northeast and a network of clubs is now in existence.

At its February meeting, the members of USO drafted a long-awaited statement of purpose which outlines the objectives of the organization.

"As Ukrainian students we derive our heritage, our faith, our friends and our values from the Ukrainian community," the statement says. "In reactivating Ukrainian student life, we hope to demonstrate our commitment to our Ukrainian community."

### New courses to be offered at Harvard summer school

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — This summer, students at Harvard's Ukrainian Summer Institute will have a choice of five course offerings: "Beginning Ukrainian," "Intermediate Ukrainian," "Ukrainian Literature," "Ukrainian History to 1800" and the newest offering, "Religious Issues in Ukrainian History to 1700."

The instructor of both history courses is Dr. Donald Ostrowski, who is director of the summer program. He will be teaching the "Ukrainian History to 1800" course for the second time.

Dr. Ostrowski intends the new course, he said, "for people who have some background in Ukrainian history (such as the other history course offering), medieval history, or religious training. I want people who have an idea of what they're looking for and are willing to do the necessary work to get it."

According to Dr. Ostrowski, the students in the religious issues course will be reading different materials from one another and reporting on their readings in class. "I hope the students will learn from each other, as well as from me," said Dr. Ostrowski.

It looks as though attendance at this summer's Ukrainian Summer Institute will be the highest ever. Dr. Ostrowski

Also on the agenda at the February meeting was the revitalization of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA), the now-defunct national network of Ukrainian students' clubs. The students' discussions centered on a proposed agenda for a SUSTA congress which was presented by Ronya Stojko-Lozynskij, the last elected SUSTA president.

Ms. Stojko-Lozynskij reported that the congress is scheduled for April 11-13 in Chicago. She also told the students that information on the congress will be distributed in advance of the three-day party.

The members of USO agreed to participate in the SUSTA congress in the hope that it would help create a strong foundation for Ukrainian student life in the United States.

One of the main objectives of the USO group is to facilitate communication between Ukrainian student clubs.

To this end, a USO newsletter was prepared at a working meeting on March 2. Titled "Estafeta," the publication contains the USO statement of purpose, student views, news about Ukrainian student club activities, and brief write-ups about various Ukrainian youth organizations in the diaspora. The newsletter is scheduled to be distributed in early March.

A social event for all Ukrainian student club members has been tentatively scheduled for April 4. The social, organized by the USO council of presidents will be held in New Brunswick and will feature the screening of the infamous cult classic "Taras Bulba."

More information on Ukrainian Student Outreach is available by writing to the council of presidents at: Rutgers Student Center, Box 103, College Ave., New Brunswick, N.J. 08903.

noted that the institute has received a record number of inquires and that in past years, 75 percent of those who inquired about summer courses subsequently enrolled in the program.

Dr. Ostrowski has been associated with the institute since 1973. He currently is working on the Primary Chronicle of Kiev, comparing five manuscript copies in order to arrive at a version closer to the lost original than present published versions.

The Primary Chronicle, according to Dr. Ostrowski, "is responsible for most of our information about Kievan Rus." We have scraps of information and archeological evidence, but the Primary Chronicle gives meaning to the artifacts.

In addition to editing the Primary Chronicle, Dr. Ostrowski has served as managing editor of publications and director of the seminar series at the HURI and has assisted in computer development. He teaches as well.

Tuition scholarships are available to members of Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (membership costs \$200; tuition scholarships are worth \$1,370). For information write to: Ukrainian Summer Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

### Liberty City a hive of activity

PHILADELPHIA — This city is home to four Ukrainian students' clubs that belong to an umbrella group called the Ukrainian Intercollegiate Club of Greater Philadelphia.

The clubs — located at the University of Pennsylvania, Drexel, Temple and Villanova universities — hold joint events on a regular basis, such as the January 22 protest of the Soviet occupation of Ukraine.

The clubs also attend a guest lecture series, held Saturdays for Ukrainian students at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center.

One of the major student events this spring is a Dovzhenko film series which is being organized by the Ukrainian Student Hromada at the University of Pennsylvania.

The series, which runs March 19 to April 10 at the U. of Penn. campus, will feature three classics by Ukrainian film producer Oleksander Dovzhenko.

The series kicks off on March 19 at 8 p.m. with the screening of the film "Zenit." The film deals with the collectivization drive in Ukraine, and was judged in 1958 as one of the 12 best films in world cinematography. It was Dovzhenko's last silent movie. The screening will take place in Bodek Lounge, Houston Hall.

A film considered to mark the be-

ginning of Ukrainian national cinematography, "Zvenyhora," will be presented on March 26 at 8 p.m. The film was produced in 1927 and has been described as the most poetic film in the history of Ukrainian motion pictures.

On April 3, Dovzhenko's expressionist film "Arsenal" will be presented at 9 p.m. The 1929 film is devoted to the revolutionary events in Kiev in 1918. This screening will be held in the Franklin Room of Houston Hall.

The film series concludes on April 10 with the showing of Serhij Paradzhanov's masterpiece, "Tini Zabutykh Predkiv" ("Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors"). Produced in the late 1950s at the Dovzhenko Studio, the film is based on a novel of that same name by Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky.

The Dovzhenko film series is being organized by Svitlana Kochman, a member of the club and a graduate of the Anenburg School of Communications. The fee for admission to each screening is \$2.

On March 16 at 7:30 p.m., members of the Ukrainian Intercollegiate Club of Greater Philadelphia will be attending an evening social at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center. The event is being organized by the Ukrainian students' club at Temple University.

### Big Apple club springs back to life

NEW YORK — After several months of inactivity, the Ukrainian Students' Club in this city's only Ivy League university is becoming a visible entity on campus.

The Ukrainian Students' Club of Columbia University and Barnard College held a general meeting on March 3 to finalize plans for several on- and off-campus events that have been slated for the coming months.

The club, which includes about 20 students, will be sponsoring the screening of the award-winning film, "Harvest of Despair" on March 31.

The 55-minute film documents events surrounding the Great Famine of 1932-33, which killed some 7 million inhabitants of Ukraine. It was produced by Slavko Nowytski and Yuriy Luhovy for the Toronto-based Ukrainian Famine Research Committee. The film will be introduced by Victor Rud, the coor-

dinator for distribution of the film in the United States.

The club will be sponsoring a dance, featuring the Iskra band on May 16. The event, which will help raise funds for the club, will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America on Manhattan's Upper East Side.

One of the ongoing projects of this club includes a campaign to establish a course in Ukrainian studies at Columbia University. According to club president Xenia Zielyk, the course would likely be offered this fall at Columbia's School of International Affairs.

Columbia University is located on the Upper West Side of Manhattan. The university's Columbia College has a student population of 3,000 and Barnard College has an enrollment of more than 2,000 students.

### Scholarship rejected for "bias"

WINNIPEG — A \$40,000 scholarship trust that would have been made available to women of Ukrainian or Polish descent was rejected by the University of Manitoba on the grounds that it is sexist and racist.

The scholarship trust, which would provide financial assistance to Ukrainian or Polish women entering graduate studies in zoology, was donated by Joanne Merriam Eustacia Cober, who died in 1984.

In late February, the university failed in a bid to have a court strike out the sex

and ethnic references in the gift.

Justice Bernard Coleman said the benefactor was very specific in her will, about where she wanted the money to go.

A university lawyer told the Canadian Press wire service that the money will go to Mrs. Cober's son, a ward of the Manitoba Child and Family Services, as the residual beneficiary of her \$200,000 estate.

The University of Manitoba is located in Winnipeg, which has large Ukrainian and Polish communities.

### Attention, students!

Throughout the year, Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Black and white photos (or color with good contrast) will also be accepted. MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.



## Winnipeg singer Luba Bilash makes tracks to fame

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

WINNIPEG — The large Ukrainian community in this provincial capital has done much to promote Ukrainian history, language and culture. From the time the first Ukrainian immigrants arrived here more than 90 years ago, Winnipeg has been regarded as the center of Ukrainian community life in Canada.

The city is often joked about as having "a Uke on every corner," and several national Ukrainian organizations — including the Ukrainian Canadian Committee — are based here.

Winnipeg has a Ukrainian cultural and performing arts community that is unparalleled in size and notoriety anywhere else in Canada. Renowned individuals like television actress Mimi Kuzyk and singer Edward Evanko call Winnipeg their home. Ukrainian performing groups like the Rusalka Dancers and the Koshetz Choir are almost household names in this part of the country.

The Ukrainians here have their own publically funded Ukrainian-English bilingual program in the elementary schools and some 10 Ukrainians have been nominated as candidates in this month's provincial election.

Among the many performers in this city who is gaining prominence in the Ukrainian and mainstream cultural communities is a young singer named Luba Bilash.

A Ukrainian Canadian of the fourth generation, Ms. Bilash has been involved with music for a long time. In her younger years, she sang in the local church choir. Throughout high school and university, Ms. Bilash performed in small Ukrainian vocal groups, in a Ukrainian band, and in solo performances in front of large audiences.

Ms. Bilash has performed at the "Vesna Festival" in Saskatoon (described as the largest Ukrainian cabaret in the world), and she has performed in the United States in Europe. Europe.

One of her dreams was fulfilled late last year, when she released her first recording of contemporary Ukrainian music.

The album, called "Luba," is described as a collection of songs that "infuses Ukrainian melos in a contemporary manner." And it's a product which Ms. Bilash expects will make quite a splash on the Ukrainian recording scene.

"I didn't want it to sound like all the other (Ukrainian) albums," Ms. Bilash said during an interview last month in Winnipeg. That's why she produced the album as a private venture — putting up most of the money for the project and hiring her own producer.

Ms. Bilash predicts that people who listen to her album will find it quite different from anything else that is available at Ukrainian record stores — if for no other reason than that it includes lyrics and music written by young Winnipeg composers and some new material from Ukraine.

Ms. Bilash says that as the project of recording the album proceeded, she became increasingly determined to give the final product a different sound.

"I didn't want to do anything that was already done here because I find that a lot of albums coming out now have the same old songs. And some of them are just rearranged or jazzed-up, and I didn't want to do the same thing that everybody else was doing already."

There are few Ukrainian records produced today that do not come out of Montreal, rapidly becoming known as

the center of the Ukrainian recording industry in North America. Montreal's Yevshan Communications — essentially a one-man operation headed by Bohdan Tymyc — has all but cornered the Ukrainian record market. Yevshan produces and distributes new and re-released Ukrainian recordings, and anything made outside of the city is a rarity these days.

But Ms. Bilash, who doesn't hide the fact that she takes tremendous pride in her work, says she insisted on a home-grown recording to make sure that the final product turned out just the way she wanted it to.

Dale Russell, a lead guitarist with the Guess Who, was recruited to give the album a professional and contemporary sound, and other non-Ukrainians were brought in to assist with arranging the music and recording the music tracks, Ms. Bilash says.

Most of the lyrics and music for the album were written by Winnipeg-based composers, including Leonid Bashun, Terry Chlysta and Vlodko Chlysta.

The album includes a song written by the late Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk. Titled "The Hat," the two-minute up-beat song was brought to the West for the first time after Ms. Bilash visited Ukraine. She recently performed the song in front of a banquet audience in Winnipeg. The number made quite an impact on the staid crowd, especially when Ms. Bilash and a group of young dancers decked out in black tuxedos and top hats appeared on stage with a choreographed dance routine for the song.

Ms. Bilash's cabaret-style presentation of the song, "The Hat," is indicative of her relatively avante-garde approach to performing. At a recent Winnipeg performance, she wore no embroidered outfits during her numbers, opting instead for a more contemporary wardrobe.

"It was a fun concert to do because I changed costumes for each number, and it was really different. There was no embroidery...you don't see French Canadian groups coming out on stage wearing burly caps and long aprons."

One of the ingredients of Ms. Bilash's album that separates it from most others found on the shelves of Ukrainian record stores is a song called "Baptism." Written by Leonid Bashun, the composition is dedicated to the millennium of Ukrainian Christianity. Ms. Bilash had some reservations about including a song about the millennium when the idea first came up, but on second thought she decided it seemed like a good idea.

"At first I didn't know whether I wanted anything political or religious on the album. But later I realized the millennium is coming up and all the things that people are doing (to commemorate it) include big choirs and productions. I later thought that it might not be a bad idea to try it."

Ms. Bilash invited several people to submit proposals for a millennium song. She says that Mr. Bashun's composition won out over the other submissions that turned out to be either too heavy or too specific.

She says of the winning entry: "I really like the words, and other people that have listened to it have commented that it's not heavily religious or heavily historical, although all that is in there. The thing that really hits you is a sort of pride of being Christian or a pride of being Ukrainian. You can feel it in the words."

Indeed, the millennium song is not what one would expect: the song immediately grabs the listener with a soft



Luba Bilash

and melodic introduction. Later, the song incorporates a varied tempo and rhythm with the liberal use of a saxophone. And finally, the young, cheery voices of a children's choir blend in.

Ms. Bilash explains that the children are from the Immaculate Heart of Mary School, a Ukrainian-Catholic school located in Winnipeg. Her sister, Daria, conducts the 47-voice choir which includes several non-Ukrainian children (although all of them are required to take Ukrainian language courses).

The use of the children made the recording of the song an enjoyable experience, Ms. Bilash says.

"They were just thrilled being in the studio. It was really fun working with them. And the pronunciation of some of the non-Ukrainian kids was better than some of the Canadian Ukrainian kids."

Besides cultivating her love for Ukrainian music, Ms. Bilash works full-

time as an instructor in Manitoba's Ukrainian-English bilingual program. In the past seven years, she has taught children from kindergarten to Grade 2. The Ukrainian-English bilingual program, first introduced in Alberta and now available in all three prairie provinces, offers children a balanced curriculum taught in the Ukrainian and English languages. It is publically funded and has expanded to school systems located in rural areas.

Currently, Ms. Bilash teaches classes exclusively in the Ukrainian language to kindergarten-level students. She says all of her lessons are taught in Ukrainian.

"The Ukrainian kindergarten is total immersion, and I never ever speak English to my children. They never hear me speak English even if (English-speaking) people come into my room. I refuse to speak English to the kids (Continued on page 11)

## Illinois arts directory in the works

CHICAGO — An updated edition of the Illinois Ethnic Performing Arts Directory is being compiled for the Illinois Arts Council.

Individual performers or performing groups, both professional and amateur, who represent the culture of an ethnic, regional or language group in their performances are invited to be listed. This includes dancers and dance groups, singers and choral groups, orchestras and bands, instrumentalists, conductors, actors, directors, theater companies, opera companies, puppeteers, lecturers, radio and television personalities and others.

Listing is free and no obligation of any kind on the part of the performers is implied. Only ethnic performers residing in or based in the state of Illinois, who have a performance history of at least one year, will be included.

The completed directory will be published by the State of Illinois and will be distributed free to all who request it from the Illinois Arts Council. Two past editions of the directory proved very popular and very helpful in providing performance opportunities for ethnic

performers of all kinds.

In addition to being a useful booking tool, the updated directory will be an historical document, providing concrete evidence of the rich cultural life of Illinois' ethnic groups.

Broadcast journalist Lucyna Migala, of WCEV, one of Chicagoland's major multi-ethnic radio stations, is editor of the new directory. She is also artistic director and general manager of the Lira Singers, one of the nation's top Polish vocal ensembles.

Forms for the Illinois Ethnic Performing Arts Directory and instructions on how to become listed are available by sending a stamped, addressed, business-size envelope to: Lucyna Migala, Editor, Illinois Ethnic Performing Arts Directory, 6033 N. Sheridan Road — 34H, Chicago, Ill. 60660; or by calling (312) 282-6700.

Completed forms must be received at the above address by April 15 in order to be included in the newest edition of the Illinois Ethnic Performing Arts Directory, which is scheduled for publication in the fall of 1986.

## FOCUS ON THE ARTS

**Art review: Alexandra Diachenko Kochman and a world in balance**

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 commented 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.

The exhibit of clay sculpture by Alexandra Diachenko Kochman continued from its opening last November through the end of January at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago.

The creative world of Alexandra D. Kochman is a world in balance. Its confines are ruled by a harmony that exists in natural forms that is re-defined by an inner focal point of the artist's refined eye for reality. It guides and orders the viewer's vision toward itself, toward its perfectly rendered borders of form and color. At once pleasing, it captures through sense and through order, and holds, insisting to be seen and explored. It vies with its color and invites contrast with darkness. In fact, the best way to view its precision is to close one's eyes, drift into that perceptive state of seeing, and return, visualizing that optically suspended form or color. In the process, the intellectual learns one more lesson about unity and coherence. And here lies the universality of all art — to teach and enlighten. Kochman's world knows the immemorial verities of form.

Her creative output gleams of the avatar, finds its truths in the infinite archetypes, gathers, transmutes, translates them for our time, illuminates them for the present.

Kochman's exhibit "Clay Sculpture," at the UIMA demonstrates that an artist in the "emigre" dilemma can archive a truce between the old and new worlds, can live in one world made whole by one's creative harmony. Kochman is one of the few that has achieved this state, and that is what makes her a universal artist: not to root oneself in either world, to be, to exist in the creator's own defined cultural zenith, to define one's own reality through one's own aesthetically interpreted view of that reality. Kochman's dedication to that alternative can be seen and understood by the immensity of the physical work — long hours spent in firing the clay, of producing the raku process — reminding her (in her own words) of "a natural, imperfect, yet beautiful world."

And here is where we come to the full turn of the "cobbler" philosophy of Hans Sachs, of the preface about the Ukrainian emigre of the "of Ukrainian descent" artist. All of it makes the work of Kochman so relevant and so lucidly clear under the scrutiny of the "old" and "new" arguments. Some artists are of their time and yet out of it. Their niche in time and the temporal world are dictated by their own dedication to their visionary sense, as made known to them by their creative work in "being," in progress. Kochman deserves to be in that world by the sheer will of the time that she puts into her work, by the fact

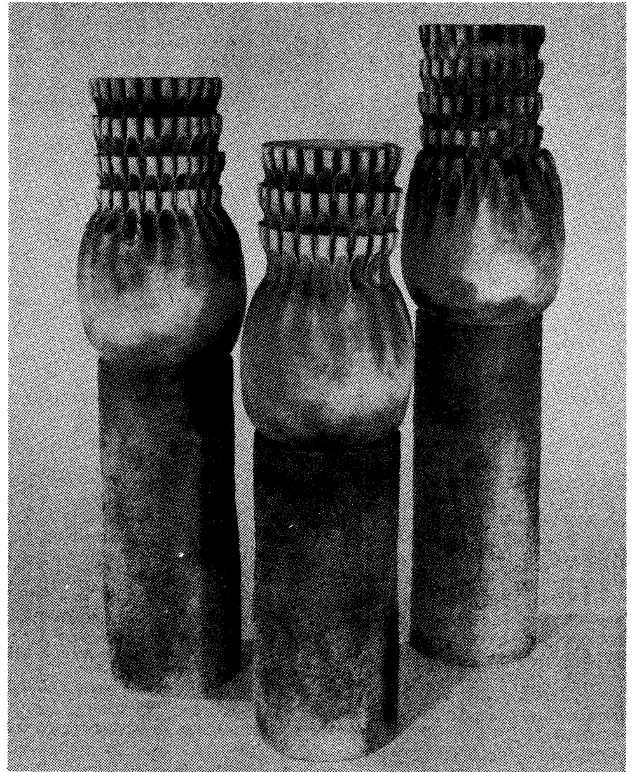
that she has studied and learned her craft. It has given her a valid insight into the pulse of collective humankind, its archetypal knowledge — intuitive, chimerical, mysterious. Work in clay has handed down a rich heritage in world cultures. It dates back into prehistory, reaching toward our origins and beginnings. Here was when we first began to use the hand as a refined tool, whose full potential has not been tapped to this day.

It is quite valid for one critic to posit that "in her raku bowls, Alexandra Kochman manages to achieve a monumental sculptural quality that evokes the Neolithic." One could add that it reminds one of the earthly shrines for the Venus figurines found near the river Desna in Ukraine. Kochman's early and recent standing vessels — through shape and form — bring up that richness of the "womb cults" and their peccoration with the fertility totems emphasizing the power and fecundity of woman.

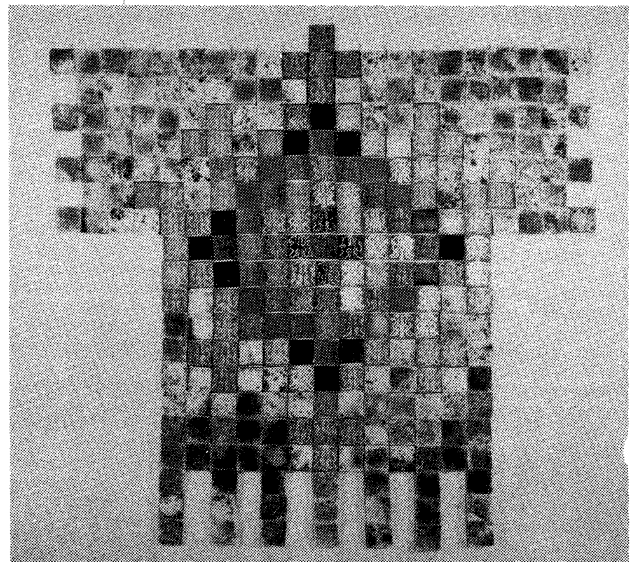
By this same association, one can view Kochman's wall-hung sculpture — well represented by the "American Prairie" Triptych (Polychrome, 58" x 100" each) as an echo of Lescaux with its murals of bison merging into an almost abstract quality, monolithic in its hues of ochre and brown color. But the triptych also recalls the color of Tripilian pottery, or too, in a comparative sense, the culture of Navajo or Hopi Indian art of the American Southwest. The power of the triptych could easily dominate great space, for in its interplay between the square and the circle its upper portions seem to take on wing, to float upward — the copper-stains forming an aviary mosaic, the great wings of a bird sacred to the Indians. Triptych seems a like a graceful keystone between earth and heaven.

But to claim that Kochman's wall-hung sculptures capture the eye with their power is to deny her best element — elegance and decorum. All of her work has a refined, stylistic finish. It reveals an artist whose dedication to the finished product is total. Here is the "master" artist so well described in the medieval vision of Hans Sachs. In a collection of his early screenplays, Ingmar Bergman, when asked about his aims in film, recalled the medieval view of art, of the building of a great cathedral upon which all artists worked collectively, almost anonymously, and let the work of art stand by itself as a symbol of all of their individual selves surrendered to the "all." It did not matter to Bergman whether he created a demon or an angel, as long as he did his own thing as one element of the harmonious artistic whole. Kochman, intuitively, suggests membership in that "guild," in the pooled efforts of all art to create a symbiotic, shared vision. All artists, once they have discovered the symbolic alphabet of their own individual art, become part of that universal "family" dedicated to the mirror of truth.

That stylistic elegance of Kochman's work — almost like the rhymed couplet of Pope or Dryden — is so well represented by three "fan-like" wall-hung sculptures called "Geisha Toy" (raku fired clay, wire, polychrome, 44" x 26" x 3"). Here Kochman has blended several media and through her mastery of the ancient Japanese "raku" process (low-firing temperature creating an earthy texture and coloration) has created a colorful, yet fragile work — like a



"Royal Trio"



"Vladimir's Ceremonial Vestment"

Japanese rice paper watercolor, or screen, or whisks of calligraphy. "Toy" is at once Eastern and Western — with its interplay of straight and wavy line, its segmented circles, the square enclosed dots of bright color. Hung on a wall, made of clay, it seems gossamer — as if fan took on the wings of a butterfly. And through it all one experiences Kochman's innate control of decorum — the refined trappings of elegance.

"Square Forms" (raku, barium glaze, 15x15), there are several of them, are more static. Here Kochman plays with geometric forms and muted color. In her own comments about her art she

considers "line" as "a persistent intruder" which pushes, controls "a large amoebic outer shape, pushing beyond the limitations of physical matter." The contrast of geometric form in these series of square forms at once suggest the contrast between logic and the subconscious, between the order of the universe and the pre-supposed order imposed by the human intellect. As style the square forms haunt memory like an "art deco" piece in one of those retirement hotels on lower Collins Avenue in Miami Beach. Somehow that simile seems appropriate, for the gray color to

(Continued on page 13)

## Renewed interest...

(Continued from page 1)

Records show that when Mr. Medvid was first in the presence of U.S. authorities, he was described as "alert, oriented, conversant." In subsequent interviews, officials described him as cocky and belligerent. There are also many questions remaining as to Mr. Medvid's physical and mental condition.

• The question of language was also raised. When Immigration and Naturalization Service translator Irene Padoch spoke with the seaman after he jumped ship, she said he spoke to her in fluent Ukrainian.

But U.S. authorities said that when another translator, who speaks both Russian and Ukrainian, conversed with Mr. Medvid, he spoke Russian fluently and Ukrainian haltingly. Mrs. Padoch said Mr. Medvid had never asked to speak Russian.

As a result of the Times article, the pace has quickened in the Senate to get Senate Resolution 267 on the floor so it can be voted on. The resolution, introduced by Sen. Humphrey on December 6, 1985, would establish a seven-member Special Senate Panel on Asylum Procedures. It would empower the panel to subpoena witnesses and evidence in its review of U.S. asylum procedures and recent asylum cases, including that of Mr. Medvid.

Although the resolution now has 62 co-sponsors — the most recent senator to lend his support being Paul S. Trible (R-Va.) — it has not been put to a vote, due primarily to the objections of Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kansas) and Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.). Sen. Simpson, chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy, has maintained from the beginning that S. Res. 267 is not needed because he believes the Congress has the committee structure to investigate the matter.

In a March 3 speech on the Senate floor, which was prompted by the Times article, Sen. Humphrey blasted the Senate leadership for not putting the resolution to a vote. He said in part:

"In spite of the passage of almost four months, we know little more about the Medvid case than we did on November 8, 1985..."

"...there are many inconsistencies in this case and many questions remain to be answered. Unfortunately, we are having to rely upon the news media to conduct the investigation. That is unfortunate indeed, because there lies before this body a resolution co-sponsored now by 61 senators who desire to set up a special independent panel to investigate this whole matter from top to bottom. That resolution has lain before us now for days and days and weeks and weeks and months and months and it lies before us now now. If an independent investigation is lacking, it is through no fault but our own."

"How peculiar it is that 61 senators desire a certain course of action by this body, yet nothing happens. I presume, the leadership is at liberty to call up that resolution at any time. Perhaps the press ought to be inquiring why that resolution, co-sponsored by 61 senators, lies at the table yet. Perhaps there are some who wish that matter would just go away."

Sen. Simpson replied to Sen. Humphrey's statements, telling his colleagues that his committee was already conducting an investigation. Discounting Sen. Humphrey's assertion that "we know little more about the case today than we did on November 9, 1985," Sen. Simpson stated that he has held three hearings on the Medvid affair, and another was scheduled for Friday,

March 7 (a closed-door session). He also pointed out that he had sent the chief counsel of his subcommittee, Richard W. Day, to New Orleans to make a full investigation into what occurred in New Orleans between October 24, 1985, the day Mr. Medvid jumped ship, and October 29, 1985, the day the seaman returned to his ship after two days of interviews with U.S. officials.

Sen. Simpson stated he had also instructed Mr. Day to speak with people who had any significant contact with Mr. Medvid when he was ashore.

"During those interviews," the senators said, "the witnesses who had come into contact with Medvid on his first time ashore were shown the pictures taken by Navy photographers during Medvid's second trip ashore. Those witnesses who had come into contact with Medvid during this second time ashore were shown a picture of Medvid as taken by Border Patrol agents the first time he was ashore. Nineteen of the 22 persons interviewed positively identified Medvid as being the person who was portrayed in the pictures."

May Kay Hill, Sen. Simpson's press secretary, stated on March 4 that Sen. Simpson will continue to oppose Sen. Humphrey's resolution. "He continues to believe that any investigation is best conducted by those people who understand the issues. If there are people who acted inappropriately, those people should be made responsible," she said.

Sen. Dole's office did not return four phone calls asking for comment on opposition to the resolution.

In light of the heightened media attention to the Medvid case, Sen. Humphrey and Lt. Geltz appeared on ABC's "Good Morning America" on March 5. Lt. Geltz talked about the photographs he took of Mr. Medvid and his thoughts about the "two Medvids" theory.

"I'm totally convinced there was a switch," he told host David Hartman. While Sen. Humphrey would not say he believed a switch was made by the Soviets, he did express his amazement at the Senate leadership's lack of interest in putting the resolution on the table, knowing that so many unanswered questions remain.

"Bob Dole can move this when he chooses to do so... But time is on the side of those who don't want to do so," Sen. Humphrey said.

Later in the day, at the Humphrey-Kemp press conference, Rep. Kemp commented that the resolution he intends to introduce to establish a special House panel on asylum procedures was not an attempt to embarrass anyone, but an attempt to "get at the truth." He stated that maybe as a result of his action, S. Res. 267 will advance.

"This action has been motivated by the dramatic circumstances surrounding the attempted defection of Mr. Medvid last October," the congressman said.

Referring to the Times article, Rep. Kemp said, "It raised grave doubts if the person who was permitted ashore for the second interview was actually Medvid, or if another seaman was substituted and the real Medvid is somewhere in the Soviet Union suffering from his actions and (those of) others."

Rep. Kemp stated at the press conference that if U.S. relations with the USSR are such that they can't survive a defection of this kind, he has serious doubts as to the Soviets' ability to adhere to international agreements, such as the Helsinki Accords and arms control pacts.

"I am incensed at treatment of Lt. Geltz," Rep. Kemp also said. Because Lt. Geltz took the Medvid photos with

out the Navy's knowledge and then defied orders by his superiors to turn them over — this because he was alerted that the Senate was going to subpoena them — he is being discharged from the Navy. The action marks the end of a 10-year career.

Rep. Kemp stated he was struck by the discrepancies between what was said and what was done in the Medvid case. He also spoke about the language issue, that is whether Mr. Medvid was fluent in Ukrainian or Russian.

Sen. Humphrey also spoke at the

## Demjanjuk's lawyer...

(Continued from page 1)

new generation of Israelis about the Holocaust. He said he has some concern about fairness if his client is to be used as an "educational tool."

Nonetheless, "the eyes of the world will be watching and the world will be the jury" in the Demjanjuk case, said Mr. O'Connor. It is important that the public realizes the issue at hand is the identity of "Ivan the Terrible," not the enormity of the crimes committed during the Nazi Holocaust.

Mr. O'Connor said that Israel's case against Mr. Demjanjuk is a weak one and he charged that it was the U.S. Justice Department that pressured the Israeli government to ask for the extradition of Mr. Demjanjuk.

According to Mr. O'Connor, in the spring of 1983 a special Justice Department delegation traveled to Jerusalem to persuade Israel to seek the extradition of Mr. Demjanjuk. The Israeli government was persuaded, he said, that it would look bad for Israel if a criminal of this sort was not wanted in that country.

The Weekly's calls to the Justice Department in reference to this allegation were not returned. The Israeli Consulate would not comment on the allegation.

Mr. Demjanjuk is being held in a maximum security prison in Ramla, while the pre-trial investigation is continuing. The Israeli Consulate spokesperson said she has no idea how long the investigation will last or when the trial will begin.

Mr. Demjanjuk arrived in Israel on February 28 aboard an El Al flight from New York to Tel Aviv. Israeli police formally took custody of Mr. Demjan-

press conference, expressing his frustration at being unable to get information. When he has asked for tapes and transcripts of interviews of Mr. Medvid he has been told that none were available, he said. While the senator did not suggest a government cover-up, he said there has been a lot of "foot-dragging" on the issue. "It's sure hard to get information," he stressed.

"Over 100 days have passed since Medvid left the U.S. and still many questions remain unanswered," Sen. Humphrey said.

and then whisked him away to Ramla.

The next day, Mr. Demjanjuk appeared in court where police investigators and the state attorney were granted a 15-day renewable extension of the defendant's pre-trial detention.

Mr. Demjanjuk was allowed to make a statement. He said "I'm completely the wrong person. I was never in that place (Treblinka)... or a Nazi collaborator." He also said that he himself was held in a German camp for Soviet prisoners of war until he was mobilized into a Ukrainian division that fought against the Soviet Union.

The costs of Mr. Demjanjuk's defense are the biggest obstacle at this point, his attorney noted. The Demjanjuk family is now broke as a result of huge legal costs, and Mr. O'Connor has contributed his own funds to his client's defense. That is why Mr. O'Connor has applied to the Israeli government for financial assistance in defending his client. He noted that there is some provision for such assistance under the English system, after which the Israeli justice system is modeled.

The Israeli government has not yet responded to Mr. O'Connor's application for financial help, but the assistant to the press consul of the Israeli Consulate in New York said, "an indigent defendant gets aid from the state." Ms. Kam likened Israel's assistance in such cases to that provided in the United States.

Mr. O'Connor acknowledged "the tremendous help" from Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, which arranged rallies to raise money for Mr. Demjanjuk's defense, and from St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Cleveland, the Demjanjuk family's parish.

## Winnipeg singer...

(Continued from page 9)

because then they'll know that they can rely on that."

To date, Ms. Bilash has released two children's recordings for the Ukrainian-English bilingual program. The recordings of children's songs are used by parents and teachers to help the children learn Ukrainian.

When asked of her future plans, Ms. Bilash says that another record album is something which she would like to work on. She insists that the writers and producers that worked on this album are "all game" for getting involved with a second album, possibly one with a

more contemporary sound. But, she is quick to add, things are still up in the air and her main priority is to get as many people as possible to listen to her premiere album.

Ms. Bilash adds that she hopes other Ukrainian composers and recording artists will "move ahead" to create more contemporary Ukrainian music.

"It's not very difficult (to write contemporary music)," Ms. Bilash says. Although she agrees with other musicians and composers that a "Ukrainian music mode" is an essential ingredient in Ukrainian recordings, much more experimentation and innovation can be done.

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## Sen. Gordon...

(Continued from page 3)

Now we are at the point where the operator of the launch who was taking him back to the Soviet grain carrier, says — he jumped into the water, swam to shore, and then the launch operator observed "wild fighting — kicking and punching." In other words, the second time he jumped in, he resisted violently. The launch operator, Mr. Raymond Guthrie, and a representative from the shipping company, Mr. Michael Flad, observed that Medvid "began banging his head against some rocks until he was dragged away and carried back to the ship."

Banging his head against the rocks. He was handcuffed at that point, I note.

Yet, Mr. President, in a hearing before the Immigration and Refugee Policy Subcommittee on February 5, I specifically asked the Navy physician who later examined the man who was presumed to be Medvid if the physician had observed any head wounds when he examined this individual. This physician replied under oath, "He had no head injuries."

There is yet another bit of evidence which lends weight to the argument that we were duped, we were had, that the Soviets pulled a switch on us.

Were we duped? I do not know, but it certainly looks that way. A follow-up question may be, if we were duped, were we knowingly duped or unknowingly duped? That focuses back on the concern many have had that there might have been some political shenanigans involved in this case inasmuch as all of these events preceded the summit meeting in Geneva between Mr. Gorbachev and President Reagan by about a

week's time.

Mr. President, there are many inconsistencies in this case and many questions remain to be answered. Unfortunately, we are having to rely upon the news media to conduct the investigation. That is unfortunate indeed, because there lies before this body a resolution co-sponsored now by 61 senators who desire to set up a special independent panel to investigate this whole matter from top to bottom. That resolution has lain before us now for days and days and weeks and weeks and months and months and it lies before us now. If an independent investigation is lacking, it is through no fault but our own.

How peculiar it is that 61 senators desire a certain course of action by this body, yet nothing happens. I presume the leadership is at liberty to call up that resolution at any time. Perhaps the press ought to be inquiring why that resolution, co-sponsored by 61 senators, lies at the table yet. Perhaps there are some who wish this matter would just go away.

I want to say in the same breath that I have discussed this matter many times with the majority leader and he has made some efforts to find some common ground — I should say to find some way of compromising on this issue. I shall not get into the details of why any compromise might be necessary, but it involves matters of jurisdiction. I think it would be fair to say. The bottom line is that nothing has happened, nothing concrete has been achieved so far.

Mr. President, Sen. Dixon and I and our 59 co-sponsors desire ardently that an independent investigation be conducted beginning immediately that would get to the bottom of this case, that would establish the facts through an aggressive discovery

process — not simply a rehashing by means of a hearing or two of information already provided to us by the administration, but through an aggressive process of discovery involving sworn statements, oath-giving and subpoenas if necessary of persons and material; that the facts of this

case be established once and for all and made public and conclusions be drawn and, if any impropriety be found, persons be held accountable.

I thank the Chair. I ask unanimous consent that The New York Times article to which I referred be printed in the Record.

## An overview...

(Continued from page 2)

patriotism and internationalism, pride in belonging to the new social and international community — the Soviet people, the single family profoundly runs through the consciousness and feelings of the toilers of Soviet Ukraine."

Nonetheless, Mr. Shcherbytsky maintained that the party will continue to devote unremitting attention to the realization of "Leninist nationalities policy, and strengthen the age-old friendship with the great Russian people and all the peoples of the country." There was no mention of the importance of the Russian language. But the fact that Mr. Shcherbytsky, as on previous such occasions, addressed the congress in Russian speaks for itself.

The need for continued "thoughtful work as regards atheist upbringing" and a reminder to Ukrainian writers that their function consists of contributing to "the development of the single multinational socialist culture" concluded the Central Committee report.

Perhaps the most interesting contributions to the discussion of the Shcherbytsky address were made by Viktor Dobryk, the first secretary of the Lviv Oblast Committee, and Borys Oliynyk, a secretary of the board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union. Mr. Dobryk's speech was probably the most iconoclastic. He took on the apparatus of the Central Committee, individual department chiefs, the Secretariat, as well as the editors of the Ukrainian-language party and government daily *Radianska Ukraina*. The latter, he maintained, was busying itself with "petty themes," and this was reflected in its loss of subscribers. Mr. Oliynyk delivered a strict

"party-minded" speech.

Without naming any individuals, he referred to the emergence of "literary careerism" among Ukrainian writers. Apparently, there is a group of writers in Ukraine who are free to publish any kind of trash and are rewarded for their efforts with exclusively positive reviews. Mr. Oliynyk also referred to "our most malicious enemies — nationalism and zionism in all of its variations." In this connection, he reminded the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and all ministries that "there can be no economizing on ideology, and that it requires full capital investments." Among other monuments and museums that Mr. Oliynyk would like to see erected in the republic is a museum of the friendship of nations in Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky which would "sanctify our reunification with the Russian brother."

To the surprise of most "experienced observers" of the Kremlin scene, Mr. Shcherbytsky was re-elected first secretary of the Ukrainian Party organization, which now numbers almost 3.1 million members and 104,600 candidates. The first post-congress plenum of the Central Committee also chose Volodymyr Antonovych Ivashko to replace Oleksandr Kapto as Central Committee secretary responsible for ideological matters. Mr. Ivashko, who was a secretary of the Kharkiv Oblast Party Committee, has also taken Mr. Kapto's seat as a candidate member of the Politburo. The only other personnel change involved the promotion of Vitaliy Andriyovych Masol, the chairman of the Ukrainian Gosplan and a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, to candidate membership in the Politburo.

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## LEHIGH VALLEY, PENNA. DISTRICT COMMITTEE Ukrainian National Association

ANNOUNCES

## ORGANIZING MEETING of the DISTRICT COMMITTEE

WILL BE HELD

on Sunday, November 17, 1985, at 3:00 p.m.

at the

American Ukrainian Citizen Club, Main-East St., West Easton, Pa.

PROGRAM:

1. Openings Remarks.
2. Review of the organizational work of the District during the past months.
3. Address by UNA Supreme Organizer STEFAN HAWRYSZ.
4. Adoption of membership campaign plan for balance of 1985.
5. Questions and answers, adjournment.

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

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

Meeting will be attended by:

**Stefan Hawrysz, UNA Supreme Organizer**  
**Anna Haras, UNA Supreme Advisor**

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Anna Haras, President

Michael Kolodrub, Honorary Chairman  
Anna Strot, Secretary English

Anna Pypiuk, Honorary Chairman  
Stefan Mucha, Secretary Ukrainian

Walter Zagwodsky, Treasurer

**Art review...**

(Continued from page 10)

Kochman constitutes "the smog that encloses an urban architectural landscape." But one can extend her metaphor to the gray tones of spent human life, its last "gray matter." But to argue that gray to Kochman is a grim connotation is to overlook the fact that it also connotes the "milky quality of space." It gives a framework to the color that floats through the cosmos of her work. In the words of the art reviewer Garrett Holg, forms the background of her primary themes: "the technological versus the primitive, the industrial versus the organic, the tribal versus the civilized, the polished versus the weathered." Kochman's use of gray links her with that rich past of the well of culture — out of which a substance used to make primitive utensils, developed into artifact, became art and has continued as a worthy medium of expression for artists of all times.

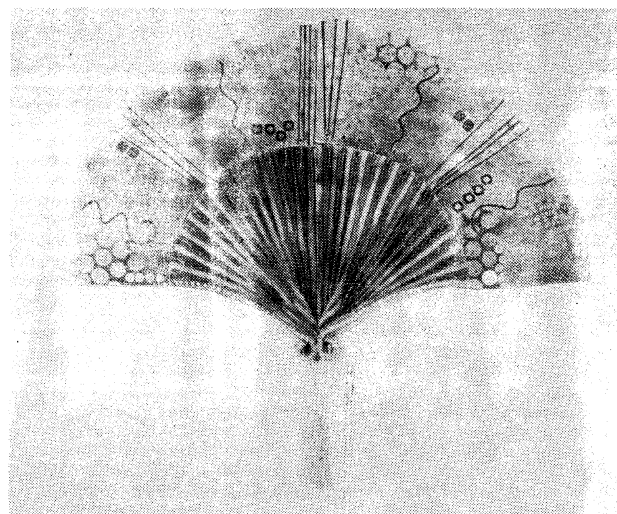
Kochman's works that deal with matters of heritage again reveal her sophisticated mastery of style and artistic imagination. The wall-hung piece, "Vladimir's Ceremonial Vestments" (raku fired clay tiles, polychrome, 6 1/2' x 6 1/2') evokes the rich tapestry of the Kievan dynasty. It is stately, regal, colorful. It evokes the power of that time and the role of Volodymyr as the father of our Christian beginnings. It also echoes of magic — the ceremonial rite of the shamans whose robes vested them with the power to communicate with the gods. It recalls our own pagan heritage. The Neolithic wizard who could metamorphose into a bird, who could be extraordinary. Kochman's "Vladimir" is a piece that aptly demonstrates how an artist in her world has fashioned art that is timely, yet renders its acknowledgement of another time — the collective historic past of a nation.

"Kniahynia Olha" is another such piece, although, as a standing sculpture, with royal crown, it is not as totemic or monolithic. It is reminiscent of some of the standing sculptures of Slava Gerulak. What makes it interesting is the style of shape that gives it a regality of elegance, to which I have already alluded.

Kochman's other standing forms are also interesting. The "Royal Trio" is amusing and in form reminiscent of many shapes in the natural world,

especially the stems and tubers of certain plants. They are a good parallel of the reality of the artist mirroring reality as it is transmuted in her creative perception. "Three of a Kind," again standing sculptures, are whimsical creations, which can only be compared to mushrooms with two feet and square bodies wearing twisted hats. They remind one of all of the folk-fairy tales we still read as children, alas, quite unavailable to Ukrainian children now.

If Wagner's vision of Sachs is irrelevant now, its theme is eternal. There will always be master artists who have the lifepulse of truth. Alexandra D. Kochman is such an artist. She has well recognized the dilemma of the "well" words, of that impossible duality. Two figures dominate current Ukrainian sculpture. Hunenko captures us with his primitive overpowering primeval forms. The phallic-gonoidal, savagely rendered shapes take us to the first cosmic dawn of matter. They beckon to the first archetypes of a Jungian universe — the raw matter that was, perhaps, conceived in violence or cataclysm. Like a "muzhik"-image, Hunenko gives his universe an aesthetic order. The other figure, Kochman, gives us the balance and equilibrium that arose out of the



"Geisha Toy"

chaos. Her world is stable and peaceful. It is of the first cosmic dawn, under a serene heaven. It is of the earth as the generative mother. It is of the soil and our first beginnings. It is of the shapes of the womb and the well. It is of the hand as a tool and the miracle of the first artifact.

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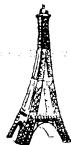
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# Days of infamy...

(Continued from page 5)

priests who subsequently assembled in St. George's Cathedral in Lviv, protesting the imprisonment of their shepherds.

Approximately one year later, March 8-10, with the Church leaders subdued, three opportunistic priests usurped their bishops' authority and illegally signed a "document of union" with the Russian Orthodox Church, pledging loyalty to the Patriarch of Moscow. Once again, heroic priests, religious and

faithful loyal to Christ and His Church, came together to file a protest against doxy. These witnesses to the Catholic Church willingly suffered exile to the arctic regions of Siberia, and some even death, rather than betray their fidelity to Christ and His Church.


The days of March 8-10 highlight the continuing struggle of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to exist. It adapted itself to the circumstances of persecution by going underground so that it might further serve the spiritual needs of the faithful. A number of organizations in America, Germany, England


and elsewhere that monitor religious life in the Soviet Union report in their journals many religious activities of the submerged Church in western Ukraine. Major Archbishop and Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky in his Christmas Pastoral related that 10 bishops and 300 priests secretly perform their priestly functions for the faithful. Chronicles (1983) written by a Catholic group in the Carpathian Mountains supply the world with first-hand information about Catholic life in the underground. Obviously, the Ukrainian Catholic Church, considered to be liquidated by

the patriarch of Moscow and the Communist government, manifests strong vital signs that it is alive.

The Diocese of Stamford will observe the "Days of Infamy" on Sunday, March 16. It will be a day of concerted effort:

- to inform the community through a symposium of four speakers about the humiliation of the Mystical Body of Christ in Ukraine on March 8-10, 1946;
- to present visually, through an exhibition, how the Ukrainian Catholic Church was subject to Russian persecution for over 200 years; and
- to offer the divine liturgy for the heroic witnesses to Christ and His living church in Ukraine. The day is primarily a day of prayer. We will pray that the good Lord will grant freedom to the living subterranean Church and actualize its right to exist. We will also pray that the Holy Spirit will nourish the many witnesses of the suffering Church, especially those who openly and boldly assert their loyalty to the Catholic Church and to the vicar of Christ, the Pope of Rome. We shall further pray that the heavenly Father will raise up the humiliated Mystical Body of His Son in Ukraine so that it may visibly and freely render honor and glory to the Blessed Trinity.





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AUG. 15		ARKAN 19 Days	\$2,052 Lufthansa	Leningrad, Petrodvorets, Lviv, Uzhorod, Vienna, Graz, Grossglockner, Innsbruck, Salzburg-Mattsee
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## Speaker comments...

(Continued from page 3)

Committee on Intelligence, who discussed the role of intelligence in national security policy. Later, in November, Paula Dobriansky, who serves on the National Security Council staff, talked about foreign policy decision-making at the NSC.

Two leading experts on the state of religion in the USSR were featured participants: In March, Dr. Bohdan R. Bociurkiw of Carleton University and a fellow of the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars, discussed the controversy surrounding the celebration of the millennium of Ukrainian Christianity; in December, Andrew Sorokowski, a Harvard University fellow at Keston College, talked about the current state of religion in Ukraine.

The Great Famine of 1932-33 was the topic of a Forum in May at which Canadian free-lance writer and researcher Marco Carynnyk shared some of his research findings as well as his observations on why it has been so difficult to convince the world about that great tragedy.

Dr. Oleh Wolowyna, a demographer at the University of North Carolina, used U.S. census data to shed light on the state of the Ukrainian American community and to make a number of surprising projections, in his presentation in October.

Ukrainian music was the subject of two forums. In the first, in April, New York-based concert pianist and musicologist Juliana Osinchuk outlined the history of Ukrainian piano music. (She has since released a record album devoted to Ukrainian piano compositions.) In January of this year, Richard Spottswood, a noted expert on ethnic discography, told the fascinating story of Ukrainian record-making in the United States. He was assisted by Stefan Maksymjuk, a leading Ukrainian disc collector, who supplied examples of early recordings.

And for the practical-minded — Volodymyr Omec, account executive with Prudential-Bache Securities, explained some sound financial investment opportunities during his presentation in May.

## For the record...

(Continued from page 7)

internal prison of a labor camp in the Perm region. Five sentences of 11 days each to the punishment cell of the prison (a bare room where food and clothing are kept to a minimum) extended his four-month term in the internal prison, after which he was to remain in the labor camp. Soviet authorities have rejected repeated appeals for clemency for Shcharansky, sentenced to a 13-year term on a patently false charge of spying. Another Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group member, Ivan Kovalev, has spent a total of 501 days in the punishment isolation section of a labor camp since he arrived there in the summer of 1982.

Yuri Orlov, the leader of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group, continues to serve a five-year term of exile in a remote area of the province of Yakutia. He is permitted visits from his wife, but is subjected to harassment by local inhabitants. He subsists on minimal food rations. His small house has no running water. Orlov's health is reported to be fairly good despite the harsh climate. Appeals on his behalf continue to go unheeded by Soviet authorities.

Another former member of the Moscow Helsinki Group, Naum Meiman, continued to encounter obdurate resistance as he persistently sought permission for his wife to travel abroad for medical treatment not available in the USSR. He and Inna Meiman, who underwent a fourth serious cancer operation in July, were again denied exit permission in August.

Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group member Vasyl Stus died September 4 in a labor camp after years of brutal treatment at the hands of Soviet authorities. He was the fourth Ukrainian human-rights activist to die from mistreatment or neglect in a Soviet labor camp in the past 18 months. These deaths leave little doubt that Ukrainian political prisoners are singled out for particularly brutal treatment. Another former member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Iosif Zisels, was sentenced in April to three years in a labor camp, his second sentence for human-rights activities. His colleague, Mykola Horal, was also sentenced to three years of labor camp in April. Cruelly, he had been rearrested on anti-Soviet slander charges just two days before his scheduled release from a five-year sentence on trumped-up criminal charges. The difficult circumstances of Ukrainian human-rights activists are reflected in the fact that although Ukrainians account for only 20 percent of the Soviet population, they account for 40 percent of all Soviet political prisoners.

On June 6, Grigoriy Goldshtein, Isai Goldshtein, Tengiz Gudava, Eduard Gudava, Enriko Tvaladze and Ilya Boroda issued a statement in Tbilisi announcing the revival of the Georgian Helsinki Monitoring Group and protesting the continuing imprisonment of Merab Kostava, a founding member of the original Helsinki group in Georgia. Isai Goldshtein was kept under close surveillance by the authorities after that announcement, and threatened with arrest for espionage. These threats may have been an effort to discourage contacts with foreigners. Gudava and Emmanuil Tvaladze, also of Tbilisi, were arrested in late June on unspecified charges.

Other dissidents, sometimes too young to have belonged to the original Helsinki monitoring groups, have also been arrested. Kirill Popov of Moscow was taken to Lefortovo prison June 19. He was later charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda under a law

which carries a maximum term of five years. Tatyana Osipova, a former Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group member, was due to be released from labor camp to internal exile in May, but her camp term was extended for "maliciously" breaking camp rules. Former Helsinki monitors Viktor Nekipelov, Ivan Kovalyov and Anatoly Marchenko, all serving camp sentences, were reported to be suffering ill health. Viktor Grinev, already in a labor camp, was sentenced to two additional years for anti-Soviet slander. Anatoly Koryagin, a leading critic of Soviet psychiatric abuse, another labor camp inmate, was reportedly in very bad health.

Independent labor unions are not accepted by the Soviet authorities. Vladimir Sytinsky of SMOT (an independent trade union group) was reportedly sent to a psychiatric hospital after being tried for anti-Soviet slander. Byelorussian worker Mikhail Kukobaka, who was to have been released from labor camp in October 1984, has been given a new term for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The use of psychiatric facilities for political purposes continued in the Soviet Union during the reporting period. For example, Lydia Koifman, the wife of arrested Hebrew teacher Yevgeniy Koifman, was sent to a psychiatric hospital after trying to help her husband.

Soviet authorities continued to arrest cultural activists. Former political prisoner and unofficial art collector Georgy Mikhailov was re-arrested in Leningrad September 19. Samizdat writer Lev Timofeyev was accused of sending his writings to the West; on September 30, he was sentenced to six

years in a labor camp plus five years' internal exile. At the end of August, imprisoned poet Irina Ratushinskaya had her head shaved and was placed in a punishment isolation cell for six months.

Despite commitments under the Helsinki Final Act to facilitate family reunification, the Soviet Union continues to deny exit permission to thousands of its citizens who wish to join relatives living abroad. Jewish emigration continued at a very low level

compared to the peak year of 1979, when over 50,000 left the country. The Soviet authorities continue to maintain, in the face of abundant evidence to the contrary, that the vast majority of Jews who wanted to leave the country have already left and that the rate of emigration is declining naturally as fewer and fewer families remain to be reunited. The authorities have also stated that family reunification refers only to those families divided by World War II.

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The bazaar will be held on **Sunday, March 23rd 1986**  
at **St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall on Rt. #10**  
(corner of Rt. 10 and So. Jefferson Rd.), Whippany, N.J.  
from **9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.** The public is invited.

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Edited by Volodymyr Kubijovyč

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## March 9

**BRIDGEPORT, Conn.:** The Bridgeport Ukrainian community will commemorate the birthday of Taras Shevchenko with readings and discussions of his works, followed by a reception, at the Hall of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity on York and Horace streets. For more information call (203) 261-4530 or (203) 888-3587.

## March 10

**NEW BRITAIN, Conn.:** Dr. James E. Mace, director of the U.S. Famine Commission, will lecture at Central Connecticut State University here on "National Communism in Soviet Ukraine." The lecture will begin at 7 p.m. in Copernicus Hall, Room 231. The public is invited. For information call Dr. Michael Voskobiynyk at (203) 666-2303.

**MAPLEWOOD, N.J.:** A Ukrainian folk art exhibit will be on display at the Maplewood Memorial Library on Baker Street and at the Hilton Library on Springfield Avenue from March 10 through April 5. The exhibit, sponsored by the Women's Association for Defense of Four

Freedoms for Ukraine, will be chaired by Ivanna Kononiw and Irene Basniak. The coordinator of the exhibit is Andrew Keybida. The public is invited.

## March 13

**TOMS RIVER, N.J.:** The Ukrainian American Club of Ocean County will hold a meeting, featuring guest speaker attorney George Tereschuk, on the effects of the Gramm-Rudman Bill on senior citizens, at 7:30 p.m. in Town Hall, 33 Washington St. Refreshments will be served.

**LAKE WORTH, Fla.:** The Ukrainian American Club of the Palm Beaches will present a Taras Shevchenko commemorative program at 7:30 p.m. at the Senior Citizen Center, Dixie and Second Ave. N.

## March 13-16

**EDMONTON:** The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies will hold a conference on "The Ukrainian Reli-

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

gious Experience: Tradition and the Canadian Cultural Context," with scholars from the United States and Canada, at the Provincial Museum of Alberta and in Lister Hall on the University of Alberta campus. For information call (403) 432-2972.

## March 14

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group will hold a Friday Evening Forum, featuring Alvin Kapusta speaking on "Genealogy — How to Trace Your Family Roots," at 7:30 p.m. in St. Sophia's Religious Center, 2615 30th St. N.W. Wine and cheese will be served. Admission for TWG members is free; non-members, \$5. For information contact Pat Filipov at (301) 526-3737.

**ANN ARBOR, Mich.:** The Ukrainian Students Association at the University of Michigan will present a screening of "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," part I, in Ukrainian with English subtitles, as part of its Ukrainian Film Series, from noon to 1 p.m. in the Video Viewing Room, second floor, Modern Languages Building.

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian American Justice Committee is sponsoring a seminar "The Soviet-Created Famine, 1932-33," to be presented by Dr. James E. Mace, director of the U.S. Famine Commission. The 8 p.m. seminar will take place at the St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church, 2245 W. Superior. A \$3 donation is requested. For more information call Roman Golash at (312) 359-8489.

**NEW YORK:** The Nova Chamber Ensemble will hold the third concert of its 1985-86 season, featuring George Crumb's "Eleven Echoes of Autumn" for violin, alto flute, clarinet and piano, as well as works by Bach, Brahms and Rudnytsky, at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Suggested donations for the concert are \$8 for adults, \$5 for senior citizens and students. For more information call Nova Chamber Ensemble director Laryssa Krupa at (212) 260-3891.

## March 15

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art and Branch 84 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will sponsor a musical evening to honor Ukrainian composer Ihor Bilohrud at 7 p.m. at the institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Friends of Charles Dougherty will host a cocktail reception at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. Tickets are a tax-deductible \$25 per person. For more information call (215) 539-8946.

## March 16

**WASHINGTON:** The Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family will hold its third annual Ukrainian Easter Egg exhibit and workshop from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. at the shrine, 4250 Harewood Road N.E. Admission will start at \$5. For \$15 participants will receive a Ukrai-

nian Easter egg-making kit.

**MAPLEWOOD, N.J.:** The Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church here will sponsor its annual Taras Shevchenko commemorative program immediately following the 10 a.m. divine liturgy. The parish choir, Junior Ukrainian Orthodox League chapter and Sunday School will participate. A varenyky dinner in the parish hall will follow the program.

**PASSAIC, N.J.:** Branch 18 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold an Easter Bazaar from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the St. Nicholas School Auditorium, 212 President St. For more information call Musia Moczula Jachens at (201) 779-0459.

**NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.:** UNWLA Branches 4, 65, 92 and 100 will sponsor a program "Ukrainians Helping Ukrainian Students" at the Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 86 Livingston Ave., at noon. Anna Krawczuk, UNWLA Scholarship Program Committee chairwoman, will be the main speaker. Petro Bokalo will give a slide presentation with sound titled "Brazilia" and "Unknown Destiny" about Ukrainians in Brazil. Ksenia Hapij, committee member, who together with Anna Krawczuk visited UNWLA scholarship recipients in Brazil and Argentina in the fall of 1985, will narrate and present the slides from their visit. All proceeds go toward the UNWLA Scholarship Fund.

## March 18

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The Ridna Shkola Foundation of Irvington-Newark will sponsor an exhibit of graphics by Christina Holowchak-DeBarry from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Past Home at 736 Sanford Ave.

## ONGOING

**ELIZABETH, N.J.:** An exhibit of paintings by Mary Rohowsky of Hillside, N.J., will be held throughout the month of March at the United Jersey Bank at 211 Elmora Ave. Mrs. Rohowsky is a member of the Summit Art Association, The Art Gallery of South Orange and Maplewood, Kenilworth Art Association, Westfield Art Association and the Bloomfield Art Association.

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

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

## Stamford events to recall illegal synod of 1946

STAMFORD, Conn. — On March 8, 1946, the patriarch of Moscow proclaimed that the Ukrainian Catholic Church had been "liquidated" and "assimilated" into the Russian Orthodox Church. This day shall forever be remembered as a "day of infamy." However, after 40 years of illegal status in the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian Catholic Church remains alive and strong in its fight for existence.

On March 16, the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford will observe the 40th anniversary of this "day of infamy" with a day of remembrance at St. Basil's Seminary here.

The activities of the day will begin at 10:30 a.m. with a commemorative liturgy celebrated by Bishop Basil Losten together with the priests of the seminary. Responses will be provided by the Seminary Choir under the direction of Joseph Roll, who will lead the choir in performing the entire musical arrangement for the liturgy in Ukrainian written by Prof. Myron Fedoriw in

1948 especially for the Seminary Choir. A recording of this liturgy will be made to be later transmitted by Vatican radio to Ukraine via satellite.

Following the divine liturgy and a buffet-brunch, Dr. Wasyl Lencyk, professor of history at St. Basil's College, will chair a panel of four college students who will present a symposium on the history leading up to the infamous "Synod of Lviv" on March 8, 1946, and its effect on the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the years to follow.

The day's activities will continue with an exhibition, presented by the students of St. Basil's College, commemorating a 300-year-long fight for life by the Ukrainian Catholic Church against a process of liquidation which was finally believed to have been achieved in 1946. The exhibition underscores the right of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to affirm its loyalty to Jesus Christ and his vicar, the pope of Rome.

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