

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Helsinki Commission to probe Medvid case

WASHINGTON — The Medvid investigation has been turned over to the Helsinki Commission headed by Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) as a result of a Senate vote late Thursday afternoon, March 13.

A compromise measure, passed as an amendment to the Senate's committee funding resolution, empowers the Helsinki Commission to investigate the U.S. government's handling of the case of would-be defector Myroslav Medvid and its application of asylum procedures. The amendment provides \$200,000 from the Senate Contingency Fund for the investigation.

The amendment was introduced by

Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.) after Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kansas) facilitated the amendment's creation and helped bring it to the floor for a vote. Sen. Dole also spoke on the floor in favor of the amendment.

Sen. Humphrey's original resolution, which he introduced last December with Sen. Alan Dixon (D-Ill.), had called for the establishment of a Special Panel on Asylum Procedures to probe the case of the Ukrainian seaman.

A spokesperson for Sen. Humphrey said of the amendment, "It's a compromise, but it's a victory." Wendy Stone, Sen. Humphrey's press secretary, also

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## Immigration subcommittee hearings raise more questions about Medvid case

by Eugene Iwanciw

WASHINGTON — The Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary held its fourth hearing on the Medvid case on March 7. Chairman Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) chaired the hearing and committee members Jeremiah Denton (R-Ala.) and Paul Simon (D-Ill.) attended part of the hearing.

Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.), who is the chief sponsor of a Senate resolution that would create a special panel to investigate asylum procedures and their application in the Medvid case, was in attendance throughout the hearing even though he is not a member of the committee.

Sen. Simpson opened the hearing by referring to the Soviet policy of Russification, an issue raised at the February 5 hearing by Taras Szmagala, supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association. Saying that he was aware of those policies and that he is attempting to "search out the truth," the subcommittee chairman expressed disappointment about the "vicious mail" he was still receiving from Ukrainian Americans.

The first two witnesses called before the Subcommittee were Joe Bashaw and Ernest Spurlock, the two Border Patrol agents who first interviewed Seaman Myroslav Medvid on the evening he jumped ship.

Mr. Spurlock stated that the interview in which Irene Padoch served as an interpreter was conducted over a poor telephone connection. He went on to state that while he has a "slight Southern accent, Padoch has a heavy accent."

Sen. Simpson asked Mr. Spurlock why he had returned Mr. Medvid to the Soviet ship when he wrote in his report, which is called a "record of deportable alien," that Mr. Medvid jumped ship for "political and moral reasons." Mr.

Spurlock replied that he felt Mr. Medvid was a "disaffected crewman" and that it was Mrs. Padoch who decided to state that Mr. Medvid jumped ship for political and moral reasons and not the sailor himself.

Both Mr. Spurlock and Mr. Bashaw stated under oath that they were not aware of the "immediate action procedures" which govern the handling of cases such as that of Mr. Medvid. Yet, throughout the hearing, Mr. Spurlock quoted sections of the regulations to explain his actions. Neither Sen. Simpson nor Sen. Humphrey questioned how he knew other sections of

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## Six Ukrainian public members named to U.S. famine commission

WASHINGTON — The six Ukrainian public members of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine were named last week, thus completing the composition of the U.S. government-funded body that is to study the Great Famine of 1932-33.

The six (listed in alphabetical order) are:

- Bohdan Fedorak, 52, of Warren, Mich., vice-president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America;
- Myron B. Kuropas, 53, of DeKalb, Ill., public relations director of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association;
- Daniel Marchishin, 51, of Bound Brook, N.J., first vice-president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine;
- Lubow A. Margolena, 83, of Washington, long-time Jewish Ukrainian activist and daughter of Arnold Margolin, deputy minister of foreign affairs in the Ukrainian government and member of the Ukrainian Directory's delegation to the 1919 Paris Peace Conference;
- Ulana Mazurkevich, 41, of Elkins Park, Pa., chairperson of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia;
- Oleh Weres, 35, of San Francisco, Ukrainian community leader in California.

In addition to the public members, the commission includes representa-

tives of the executive and legislative branches of the U.S. government.

Now that all the members of the famine commission have been named, the commission is expected to hold its first meeting sometime in April in Washington.

The office of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine is expected to open early next week, according to its executive director, Dr. James E. Mace. The office will be located in Room 537 of the Vanguard Building, 1111 20th St. N.W. in Washington.

For the time being, Dr. Mace is the only office staffer. However, he said he is looking for a bilingual assistant. Many services, he added, will be taken care of on a contractual basis.

The executive branch representatives on the famine commission are: C. Everett Koop, surgeon general, of the Department of Health and Human Services; Gary L. Bauer, Department of Education; and Eugene Douglas, Department of State.

Commission members from the House of Representatives are: Dan Mica (D-Fla.), the commission chairman, Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.), William Broomfield (R-Mich.) and Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.).

Senate members are: Robert Kasten (R-Wis.) and Dennis DeConcini (D-Calif.)

A total of \$400,000 has been allocated to fund the work of the commission.

## Demjanjuk's attorney in Europe in search of evidence

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Mark O'Connor, attorney for John Demjanjuk, left on Monday, March 10, for Spain, where he was to track down a Treblinka survivor who claims that the notorious "Ivan the Terrible" was killed by a death camp inmate.

Mr. O'Connor's client has been accused of being "Ivan the Terrible," a guard who operated the gas chambers at the Treblinka death camp and is responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Jews.

However, the Associated Press, quoting a Spanish Civil War veteran, reported last week that "Ivan the Terrible" had died in 1943.

Joaquin Garcia Irbez, 85, himself a former Treblinka inmate, said that Mr. Demjanjuk, who is currently being held in a maximum-security prison in Ramla, Israel, while a pre-trial investigation is conducted, is not "Ivan the Terrible." The real Ivan, according to Mr. Garcia Irbez, was stabbed to death by a Treblinka prisoner.

Though Mr. Garcia Irbez was not in the camp at the time, having escaped the previous March, he said he knows that

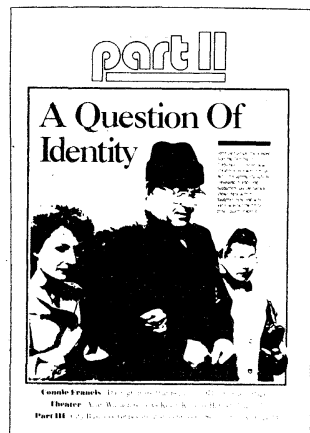
Ivan was killed.

"I need to make this public to put my conscience at ease. Ivan the Terrible died August 2, 1943," he said. "At least five people who have written about Treblinka agree that Ivan the Terrible was killed by someone named Adolfo, whom the guard suffocated but who managed to first take out a knife and plunge it into the guard's back."

According to Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Demjanjuk is not "Ivan the Terrible" and was never at Treblinka. He was a Red Army soldier who was captured by the Germans and held as a prisoner of war; he later joined the Ukrainian resistance forces commanded by Gen. Pavlo Shandruk.

After meeting with Mr. Garcia Irbez and taking a deposition from him, Mr. O'Connor was expected to travel to Poland and West Germany to talk to witnesses and then on to Israel, where he planned to meet with officials of the Ministry of Justice and the bar association.

Mr. O'Connor was expected in Israel by Sunday, March 16, in time for the next hearing concerning his client's pre-



Front page of New York Newsday's second section featuring a story on the Demjanjuk case.

trail detention.

In other developments, New York

(Continued on page 3)

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

### Oversight or disinformation: a look at language politics, publishing in Ukraine

by Roman Solchanyk

Reading Soviet authors' accounts of the nefarious activities of "bourgeois falsifiers" of this or that aspect of "Soviet reality" is rarely a rewarding experience. In most cases, the scholars or journalists who write such pieces (and books), particularly when the issue is Soviet nationalities policy, dredge up a vast array of economic statistics that are meant to show how a given republic or nation has prospered under Soviet rule.

So many tons of rolled steel and so many head of cattle are offered as proof that the nation is "flowering" under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Another approach is to cite the appropriate articles of the Soviet Constitution, which has quite a lot to say about "rights" and "guarantees," including the right of union-republics to secede from the USSR.

And, in the case of Ukraine and Belorussia, Soviet authors are fond of pointing to the activities of these two republics in the United Nations, UNESCO and, generally, "in the international arena."

On some occasions, however, a rather more serious attempt is made to respond to the charges frequently made by Sovietologists in the West that the non-Russian nations of the USSR are being subjected to policies of Russification. To qualify in this category, references to the constitution and the like would have to be buttressed by some hard statistics bearing on those aspects of a nation's development that define its vitality.

The question of the functional role of the native language in a multinational polity comes to mind immediately for the simple reason that this is an area that is easily quantified. Thus, a comparison of the number of books, journals and newspapers published in the native language as compared to Russian could serve as an indicator of Soviet nationalities policy. The same could be said for television and radio, theaters and, of course, language of instruction at the various levels of the school system.

Needless to say, arguments based on such data would be more forceful and convincing, not to mention relevant, than references to the successes of the agro-industrial complex. They would also be welcomed by potential "bourgeois nationalist falsifiers" because, with the exception of the press and book publication, systematic data on language usage is not readily available in the West. Thus, aside from circulation figures for Ukrainian-language books, periodicals and newspapers, the annual statistical compendium issued in Ukraine does not provide any breakdowns according to language in the section on public education and culture. (But it does list the total number of school cafeterias and buffets, and their seating capacities.) It appears that such

information is not all that easily accessible to Soviet researchers either. If an attempt at providing meaningful data is made at all, it is usually limited to statistics on the press and book publication.

This is the approach taken in an article titled "Internationalism and the Fabrications of Anti-Communists" that appeared in a recent issue of *Kultura i Zhytтя*, the weekly of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture and the Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Cultural Workers. The author, O. Slobodaniuk, a candidate of economic sciences and head of the Department of the Theory and History of Culture at the Rivne State Institute of Culture, devotes a considerable part of his article to the standard Soviet phraseology about "the further flowering of nations and nationalities and their steadfast drawing together on the basis of free will, equality and fraternal cooperation."

He also maintains that, by its very nature, it is in fact the capitalist world that is incapable of solving its nationalities problems. The "internationalization" processes that can be witnessed in the Soviet Union, writes Mr. Slobodaniuk, "do not engulf national cultures but, on the contrary, promote their further flowering and open up new stimuli for their enrichment."

All of this is very disconcerting for "anti-Communist specialists on culture," says the author. They resort to all kinds of slander and falsification. "In particular, bourgeois nationalists rant and rave about the 'decline' of Ukrainian literature and the reduction in the number of publications in the Ukrainian language." Mr. Slobodaniuk then produces the "real facts."

In 1984, he maintains, there were 8,403 titles of books and brochures published in the Ukrainian SSR with a circulation of almost 153 million copies. Of these, 2,017 (over 81 million copies) were in Ukrainian, 341 in Russian (circulation not given); and the rest in language of the peoples of the USSR and other countries. When translated into percentage terms, these figures reveal the following: Ukrainian, 24.0; Russian, 4.1; Other, 71.9.

This, of course, is nonsense. A glance at *Pechat SSSR v 1984 Godu* (Moscow, 1985) shows the number of titles, percentage and circulation of books and brochures. (See table below.)

Thus, 72.6 percent of books and brochures published in Ukraine in 1984 were published in Russian. Yet, the percentage of Russians in the republic, according to the last census, was 21.1. Even if one adds those Ukrainians who claim Russian as their native language (10.9 percent) as well as the Jews, Byelorussians, and others whose facility in Russian exceeds Ukrainian, the disproportion between the number of

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## Sakharov's smuggled letters reveal brutality of Soviet authorities

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — For the first time ever, details of Dr. Andrei Sakharov's agonizing struggle with the KGB are emerging from disclosures included in a number of the prominent dissident's letters smuggled to the West.

The letters, which U.S. News & World Report and the London Observer are publishing by arrangement with Dr. Sakharov's relatives in the United States, detail the Soviet authorities' efforts to force the Nobel Peace Prize laureate to end a hunger strike that he had begun to protest official refusal to let his wife travel abroad for medical treatment.

As described by U.S. News & World Report, the letters portray the life of the 64-year-old scientist as "the tale of a young man of promise and intellect brought low by the majority."

Dr. Sakharov, the physicist who became a symbol of dissent in the Soviet Union, was banished to the city of Gorky, 250 miles east of Moscow, in 1980. His wife, Yelena Bonner, was convicted last August of "anti-Soviet slander" and sentenced to five years of internal exile with her husband. Gorky is not open to foreigners.

The Sakharov letters were written during the past two years in Gorky. In

an October 1984 letter written to the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the exiled Soviet human-rights activist describes how he was drugged, strapped down, force fed and mentally harassed by KGB agents and state doctors seeking to terminate the hunger strike he began in 1984 on behalf of his ailing wife.

"What happened to me (that) summer is strikingly reminiscent of Orwell's '1984,'" Dr. Sakharov wrote. "In the novel and in real life, the tortures sought to make a man betray the woman he loves."

Dr. Sakharov's letter, which was never acknowledged by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, offers a detailed description of repeated physical abuse in a Gorky hospital, including the use of "a tight clamp" on his nose to force him to open his mouth.

In a letter Dr. Sakharov wrote to his family in Boston last November that is among those smuggled out to the West, it is revealed that, despite losing the battle of his 1984 hunger strike, he found the motivation to launch another one in 1985, which finally produced results. But the price tag for success was that he was forced by the KGB to give

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## Keston College commentary: Shcharansky and the future

Reprinted below is the text of a commentary by Keston College. It appeared in the February 20 issue of *Keston News Service*.

On February 11, 13 years after he applied to leave the Soviet Union and nine years after his arrest in Moscow, Jewish human-rights activist Anatoly Shcharansky arrived in Israel to a hero's welcome.

Mr. Shcharansky's courage through years of persecution as a refusenik, followed by the ordeals of victimization in some of the Soviet Union's harshest places of imprisonment, had made him a symbol of all Soviet Jews suffering oppression. Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced to three years in prison and 10 years in labor camp on charges of treason, the evidence for which was flimsy even by Soviet standards. In fact, Mr. Shcharansky spent a total of six years in the notorious Chistopol prison, where the more "inflexible" inmates of Soviet camps can be transferred at the

discretion of the authorities.

While in Chistopol, Mr. Shcharansky conducted a three-and-a-half-month protest fast and it was feared that he would not survive to the end of his sentence. Despite a heart condition, his mind and spirit have remained remarkably unscathed.

On his own testimony, his religious beliefs were a sustaining factor throughout all his difficulties. The importance of his faith is movingly described in one of the few letters to reach Mr. Shcharansky's family from prison and was mentioned by him in interviews to Western media as something that became stronger as the years went by, forged in the fires of oppression.

The day of Mr. Shcharansky's release to the West was one of great rejoicing for Soviet Jews, as it was for Jews worldwide; however, spokesmen for the refusenik community in the USSR do not see this move as indicative of a more lenient policy on Jewish emigration.

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	Number of titles	Percentage	Circulation (millions)
Total	8,403	100.0	152.4
Ukrainian	2,017	24.0	81.2
Russian	6,104	72.6	68.1
Others (Soviet)	18	0.2	0.3
Others (Non-Soviet)	264	3.1	2.8

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## Soviet missions face cutbacks

UNITED NATIONS — The United States has ordered the Soviet Union to sharply reduce its staff at three of its missions, charging that some of its members have engaged in "wrongful" acts, including espionage. Affected are the Soviet, Ukrainian and Byelorussian missions.

The unexpected announcement, which came as an official statement from the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, requires the Soviets to cut their staffs and staff from the current 170 to 170 by April 1988. The Soviet mission has the largest number of employees at the United Nations. Next comes the United States with 126 and China with 116.

"The U.S. government has long been concerned about the unreasonably large size of the Soviet Mission," the American statement said. "Despite earlier warnings, it continued, 'Soviet U.N. missions have continued to engage in activities unrelated to U.N. business, including espionage.'"

The Soviet news agency TASS called the American move "unprecedented" and "hostile."

The U.S. has expressed its desire that the decision "need not have a negative

impact on bilateral relations" or present problems in arranging the next summit meeting.

At the United Nations, high-level officials are looking into the legalities of such a step.

U.S. officials said there was no particular reason for the timing of the move and it was not a response to immediate security needs. Officials in Washington said that they had been working on the problems posed by such a large staff and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had complained that it could not keep track of so many people.

The step to cut down the number of persons at the three Soviet missions will not affect plans for the opening of a new New York Soviet mission, State Department officials said. The new mission is a consulate being established under an accord providing for a Soviet Consulate in New York and a United States Consulate in Kiev, Ukraine. The Soviet staff will consist of 30 to 40 officials.

The State Department reported that the American staff for the Kiev consulate has already been chosen, and work is proceeding on a building in Kiev.

## Demjanjuk's...

(Continued from page 1)

Newsday, on Monday, March 10, published a lengthy article about the Demjanjuk case, noting that it hinges on the identity of "Ivan the Terrible."

The article, written by Marilyn Goldstein, pointed out that evidence supplied by the Soviet Union has led to Mr. Demjanjuk's identification as a death camp guard, but that this evidence — an identity card from Trawniki, where guards were trained to be sent to work at Nazi camps — is suspect. For example, the ID card purportedly issued to Ivan Demjanjuk lists his height as 157 centimeters, or 5 feet 7 inches. Mr. Demjanjuk is 6 feet 1 inch tall.

The article also pointed out that one of the Treblinka survivors who accused Mr. Demjanjuk of being "Ivan the Terrible" said in a report contained in the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna that Ivan was killed during an uprising in Treblinka. In addition, other men have been identified as Ivan by Treblinka survivors.

Ms. Goldstein also cited information given her by Jerome Brentar, a Cleveland travel agent who has worked on Mr. Demjanjuk's behalf. According to Mr. Brentar's account, the Soviets believed that Mr. Demjanjuk was dead after the war and they were even paying

his mother a pension. After Mr. Demjanjuk and his family contacted their families in Ukraine, Mr. Demjanjuk's mother notified Soviet authorities in 1955 that her son was alive. At that time Soviet authorities came to the mother's house and took Mr. Demjanjuk's personal effects, including a photo that was later used on the Trawniki ID card, Mr. Brentar related.

Mr. Demjanjuk's citizenship was later revoked by a U.S. court after five Treblinka survivors identified his 1952 visa application photo and the photo on the Trawniki ID card as that of "Ivan the Terrible."

The Newsday article, which was the lead story in its second section, called "Part II," and was approximately two and a half pages long, also focused on the Cleveland Ukrainian community's response to the Demjanjuk case.

The reporter wrote that many Ukrainians see the Demjanjuk case as more than the issue of one man. Among their concerns are the use of Soviet evidence, which they do not trust, and the possibility that the case is part of a Communist plot to discredit the anti-Soviet Ukrainian American community, as well as the Ukrainian nationalists still living in the Soviet Union.

The article went on to mention that many Ukrainians fear that a pro-Demjanjuk stand will be incorrectly interpreted as anti-Semitism.

tives, the captain of the ship and the doctor; and four Americans, himself, Dr. Carruthers, Mr. Brandemuehl of the INS, and the interpreter.

Sen. Simpson asked why Russian was used rather than Ukrainian. Mr. Sell responded that "standard practice in these types of interviews is that they be conducted in Russian and English." He went on to state that Mr. Medvid spoke to him in Russian first and that he and the interpreter concluded that "Russian was his primary language, the language he preferred to use." He also stated that Mr. Medvid "never asked for a Ukrainian interpreter."

Sens. Simpson and Humphrey failed to ask Mr. Sell why Mr. Medvid asked for a Ukrainian interpreter initially, if Russian was indeed his primary language or even if he felt equally at home with Russian and Ukrainian, especially since it is easier to find a Russian interpreter.

## Report details Soviet campaign of disinformation about rights

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — Soviet officials feed world opinion constantly with "disinformation" about human rights in the Soviet Union, according to the latest report of the International League for Human Rights (ILHR).

"Soviet authorities are found to make severe and often total misrepresentations about the human-rights situation to the world public," said Felice Gaer, ILHR executive director, at a recent news conference at which the report was released.

The league examined public statements by Soviet representatives to the world press, the United Nations and elsewhere, and then detailed actual laws and practices.

For example, in response to a French journalist's question about the treatment of Soviet Jews, during an interview on October 1, 1985, in Moscow, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev stated: "I would be glad to hear of Jews enjoying anywhere such political and other rights as they have in our country."

The league's report, however, stated that Jews, like many other religious and cultural minorities in the Soviet Union, face systematic persecution on religious and cultural grounds or after applying to emigrate.

According to the report, synagogues now number only 69, down from 5,000 in 1917, and praying in places that are not state-approved is punishable by imprisonment.

Hebrew, the principal medium for Jewish cultural and religious expression, is not recognized as an official language of the Jewish minority and is not permitted to be taught to Jews.

Hebrew teachers, "refuseniks," Jews barred from emigration for alleged possession of state secrets, and Jewish activists are currently serving prison terms under a range of charges and are often subject to vilification and beatings, said the report.

Mathematician Dr. Iosif Begun, for example, after being fired from his university position when he applied to emigrate, worked as a private Hebrew tutor. He was imprisoned in 1977 for "parasitism."

He has been imprisoned two more times since then, most recently in 1983 on charges of "anti-Soviet defamations," stemming from his writing about Jewish culture. His new term is seven years' imprisonment and seven years' internal exile, the report noted.

Another example of disinformation

is the 1984 report to the U.N. Human Rights Commission, in which the Soviet government discusses its commitment to disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war. The Soviets related these claims in reference to the right to life guaranteed under the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In particular, the Soviet report stated that "no one can claim to defend human rights and at the same time accept the possibility of the destruction of hundreds of millions of human lives... in the flames of a nuclear holocaust."

But, according to the league's report, the Soviet government violates the right to life, guaranteed in Article 6 of the covenant, in two principal ways: by causing the death of prisoners detained in labor camps through extreme neglect and maltreatment, and by excessive and improper imposition of capital punishment.

In the last two years several deaths of prominent dissidents have been reported. These deaths have directly resulted from the harsh regimens and sub-human conditions in prisons and labor camps, the report said. In some cases, medical care for seriously ill prisoners was deliberately withheld.

The most recent example is that of Vasily Stus, a Ukrainian dissident poet who died on September 4, 1985, at the age of 47. Mr. Stus was first arrested in 1972 and sentenced to eight years of imprisonment and internal exile on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

In 1975 he was denied medical treatment when he lay hemorrhaging in a Mordovian labor camp barracks. After his release, he was rearrested in 1980 and sentenced to 15 more years in labor camps. Mr. Stus lived to serve only a third of this latest term. For the entire five years he was denied family visits and correspondence.

Another form of Soviet "disinformation" is directed at the Soviet people themselves, as the recent release of Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky demonstrates. According to a former Soviet KGB agent, the release of Mr. Shcharansky served internal Soviet propaganda by falsely linking dissidents to espionage.

Ilya Dzirkevelov, a KGB captain until he defected to Great Britain six years ago, said, according to a Washington Times article, that Mr. Shcharansky's arrest in 1977 was part of a "disinformation" campaign to discredit internal opposition to the Soviet regime.

When asked about the tape recording of the interview on board the Coast Guard ship, Mr. Sell maintained that he "did not know it was being recorded." While the obvious conclusion of that statement is that INS decided to record the interview without authority from the Department of State, no questions were asked about the decision-making process.

Mr. Sell maintained throughout his testimony that "Myroslav Medvid was in no doubt that the U.S. was in control" and that he had ample opportunity to opt to defect. When asked whether he wanted to defect, Mr. Medvid paused and answered no in "an elliptical manner," he said. Mr. Sell attributed the pause to Mr. Medvid's

"relishing the attention." Sen. Humphrey suggested that the pause was for consideration "whether he should gamble once again."

The following witnesses were William Worley, deputy chief of the Border Patrol, and David Vannett, a Border Patrol agent. They and Mr. Spurlock boarded the Soviet ship Marshal Koniev on October 25, and Mr. Worley was the key to the identification of Mr. Medvid in the second interview as the real Medvid. When the three men boarded the ship, Mr. Spurlock identified Mr. Medvid in the sick bay and pointed him out to the others. When the State Department got involved it was Mr. Worley who then identified the sailor.

The hearing then went into closed session to discuss the contingency plans of the U.S. government to interview Mr. Medvid had the Soviets not agreed to the interview.

While the key players in both the first and second interviews of Mr. Medvid testified, even more questions about the Medvid case emerged from the hearing.

## migration...

(Continued from page 1)

the regulations, but had never read the immediate action procedures.

Rozanne Ridgway, assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian Affairs, and Louis Sell, the deputy director for bilateral political affairs of the Office of Soviet Union Affairs, then testified. Mr. Sell, who was Mr. Medvid's interviewer, stated that no pictures or fingerprints of Mr. Medvid were taken during the second interview because that was not "the atmosphere we wished to establish." Ambassador Ridgway stated that John Whitehead and Mark Palmer were in charge of the "control room" at the Department of State during the Medvid interview and that "Geneva was not discussed."

Mr. Sell testified that during the interview there were four Soviets present, two Soviet consular representa-

# Chicago activists hold discussion on Ukrainian-Jewish relations

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — Two friends, a Ukrainian and a Jew, got together recently for a frank conversation about their concerns. Their talk was given in front of 60 attentive people at St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall here on February 27. The gathering, a seminar on Ukrainian-Jewish relations, was sponsored by the Ukrainian American Justice Committee.

Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, former special assistant for ethnic affairs to President Gerald R. Ford, and David Roth, ethnic liaison for the American Jewish Committee, were the principle speakers with Roman Golash, UAJC vice-president, acting as moderator.

The subject was one about which both Dr. Kuropas and Mr. Roth feel strongly — and they often disagree with each other. By coincidence U.S. authorities had extradited John Demjanjuk, the Ukrainian accused of being "Ivan the Terrible," on the day of the seminar.

Dr. Kuropas spoke first. He outlined Ukrainian-Jewish relations in the past 25 years as a slow movement to cooperative efforts on various common goals and a move toward rapprochement due to the cooperation between Ukrainians and Jews in the Soviet Union and the new ethnic movement in the United States.

## Significant contacts

There were several significant publi-

cations and contacts brought about between 1959 and 1985, Dr. Kuropas stated. "In 1959 the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences published a special issue of its Annals devoted to Arnold Margolin, Ukrainian-Jewish diplomat for the Ukrainian National Republic at the Versailles peace talks," he said. The entire issue was devoted to Jews in Ukraine.

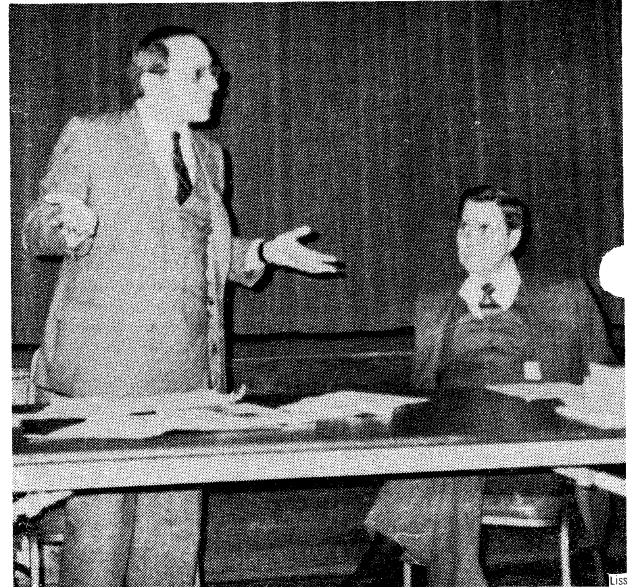
In 1966 there was a symposium organized by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America regarding Ukrainians and Jews. In 1968 a monograph was published, "Jewish National Autonomy in Ukraine, 1917-1920." The next year Ukrainians opened formal relations with the American Jewish Committee and for 16 years worked with the AJC on various projects.

This period was climaxed by a meeting in Philadelphia between Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, the highest ranking Ukrainian Catholic leader in the United States, and Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum, spiritual director of the American Jewish Committee. Articles from the AJC Heritage News Service began to appear regularly in The Ukrainian Weekly.

## A stalemate

In 1985 the attempt to maintain a dialogue with the AJC regarding "alleged Nazi war criminals in the Ukrainian American community reached a stalemate," noted Dr. Kuropas.

Despite some promising beginnings, Dr. Kuropas felt that the larger Jewish



David Roth of the American Jewish Committee addresses a seminar on Ukrainian-Jewish relations. Ukrainian speaker Dr. Myron B. Kuropas listens.

American community still expressed the opinion that Ukrainians were "traditionally anti-Semitic" and equated Ukrainian nationalism with anti-Semitism.

Also, when approached by the Soviet

Jewish community on behalf of Ukrainians or with issues that even remotely can be associated with Ukrainian causes, the Jewish American community is closed to appeals, he said. As an example he cited the case of Dr. Michael Shtern. Despite mass Ukrainian refusal to testify against Dr. Shtern, who was falsely accused by the Soviets of killing Ukrainian babies (in order to put a wedge between the Ukrainians and Jews in the USSR), the Jewish American community would not help the physician. In that community's minds, Dr. Shtern was linked with Ukrainian nationalism.

Because of continued difficulties in establishing relations with the wider Jewish American community, Dr. Kuropas called for a change of strategy.

Mr. Roth complimented Myron Kuropas on his sensitivity to Jewish issues and his work in the White House in the ethnic affairs field. He credited Dr. Kuropas with helping not only Ukrainians, but Japanese Americans and other ethnics in the American landscape.

## Different agendas

He also stressed the need to continue attempting to establish closer ties between communities and community understanding. However, he said, "The Jews have other agendas; they don't hate Ukrainians," but are "not good" understanding why they should attention."

He suggested that Ukrainians stop acting as though the Jews were the only group the Ukrainians are interested in talking to, to the exclusion of other things and other groups. The Ukrainian community, according to Mr. Roth, is constantly reacting and responding to the Jewish community. The Jewish community has, without meaning to, put the Ukrainians in a box. "Then the scholars have a field day with our memories; grandmothers have a field day with our memories. If you think Jews have you in a box, we do. If you don't think Jews have you in a box, we don't."

Addressing the notion that the Jews are the establishment, Mr. Roth explained that Jews do not perceive themselves as either the establishment

(Continued on page 12)

## Toronto honors Ukrainian Famine Research Committee



Ukrainian Famine Research Committee members (from left): Dr. Mykola Kushpeta, Dr. Petro Smylski, Dr. Ostap Wynnyckyj, Prof. Jurij Darewych, Bohdan Onyschuk, Vasyl Kereluk and Prof. Vasyl Janishevsky (at the microphone) accept the Toronto UCC's Ukrainian of the Year Award.

by Vsevolod Sokolyk

TORONTO — The 1985 Ukrainian Canadian Committee Toronto Branch Ukrainian of the Year Award was presented to the Ukrainian Famine Research Committee of St. Vladimir Institute in Toronto.

The committee, comprised of Prof. Jurij Darewych, Prof. Wsewolod Isajiw, Prof. Vasyl Janishevsky, Col. Vasyl Kereluk (ret.), Dr. Mykola Kushpeta, Bohdan Onyschuk, Dr. Petro Smylski and Dr. Ostap Wynnyckyj, conceived and brought to life a 55-minute docu-

mentary, "Harvest of Despair," which focuses on the 1932-33 man-made famine in Ukraine.

Yaroslav Sokolyk, President of the Toronto UCC, and Natalya Yemets, president of the women's branch of the UCC, presented the awards before some 500 guests, among them federal, provincial and municipal politicians attending a commemorative banquet honoring the 68th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's Independence.

Premiering in late 1984, "Harvest of Despair" received worldwide exposure

in 1985. It was shown commercial free on Canada's national television network, CBC. It was entered in eight international film festivals, receiving awards and honors in all but one.

Speaking on behalf of the Ukrainian Famine Research Committee, Prof. Janishevsky thanked the Ukrainian community for its support of the project. Prof. Janishevsky made it known that the work of the committee does not end with the documentary. Plans are being made to open a Ukrainian Famine Documentation Center.



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Why are UNA officers "supreme"? — (fraternal) tradition, tradition

So, you think the title "supreme president" is a bit pretentious? You snicker at the very mention of supreme presidents, supreme secretaries and supreme treasurers?

That's probably because you aren't aware of the tradition on which use of the descriptive "supreme" before an officer's title is based.

If you're an average Ukrainian American, you probably recall that several years ago Soyuzivka summer employees jokingly employed the word "supreme" to describe their respective functions at the UNA estate. Suddenly, T-shirts emblazoned with titles such as supreme bartender, supreme gatekeeper and supreme bus boy began appearing all over Soyuzivka.

You probably also recall that we at The Weekly, too, have been known to make light of the term "supreme."

Well, the time has come to set the record straight and to answer once and (hopefully) for all the question: "but why do they use that word 'supreme'?"

This is especially useful now, on the eve of the UNA's 31st Convention, at which delegates will elect many "supremes": supreme executive officers, supreme advisors and supreme auditors.

The adjective "supreme" before an executive officer's title is traditionally used by many U.S. and Canadian fraternal benefit societies. And, there are nearly 200 such societies with 10 million members throughout North America.

From the 1985 editions of Statistics of Fraternal Benefit Societies, a reference book published by the National Fraternal Congress of America, one can learn that many a fraternal has supreme officers. In addition to our Ukrainian fraternal — the Ukrainian National Association and the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics — who have supreme presidents, there are scores of societies that use the adjective "supreme" — seriously.

Take, for example, the Catholic

Ladies of Columbia based in Columbus, Ohio, the Portuguese Continental Union of the United States of America based in Boston, and the Slovak Catholic Sokol of Passaic, N.J. — they each have a supreme president for a chief executive officer.

There are other supremes as well.

The Knights of Columbus, perhaps the best-known fraternal organization, which is headquartered in New Haven, Conn., has a supreme knight for a head. The Order of United Commercial Travelers of America based in Columbus, Ohio, has a supreme counselor; Royal Arcanum of Boston is headed by a supreme regent; and the Royal Neighbors of America, which has its main office in Rock Island, Ill., has, believe it or not, a supreme oracle.

You, see, it is traditional to be supreme among fraternalists.

Another reason for the use of the adjective "supreme" is practicality. Fraternalists are based on a lodge, or local branch, system, and each lodge or branch has its own officers. To distinguish the local officers from the national or international officers, an adjective often precedes the officers' titles.

To be sure, not all fraternalists found the "supreme" solution. Fraternal societies use a variety of highfalutin' titles for their top executive officers.

A sampling: the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf of Mt. Prospect, Ill., has a grand president; the Independent Order of Vikings based in Chicago has a grand chief; the Catholic Order of Foresters, also of Chicago, has a high chief ranger; and the Neighbors of Woodcraft of Portland, Ore., has a grand guardian.

So, now that we have done our utmost to put you in the know, we hope that the sniggering will stop and that enlightenment will reign, well... supreme.

*Adapted from an article originally published in 1982.*

## Greetings to convention delegates from Supreme Executive Committee

It is with great pleasure that the members of the Supreme Executive Committee take this opportunity to convey heartiest greetings to all delegates and guests on the occasion of the 31st Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, held in Dearborn (Detroit), Mich., during the week of May 26-31, 1986.

First of all, the Supreme Executive Committee wishes to thank the Detroit Convention Committee with Roman Tatarskyj, UNA Supreme Advisor, as its chairman, for welcoming the 31st Convention to the Detroit District and making all arrangements for the Convention and comfort of our many delegates. To the entire committee we say, "Congratulations for a job well done."

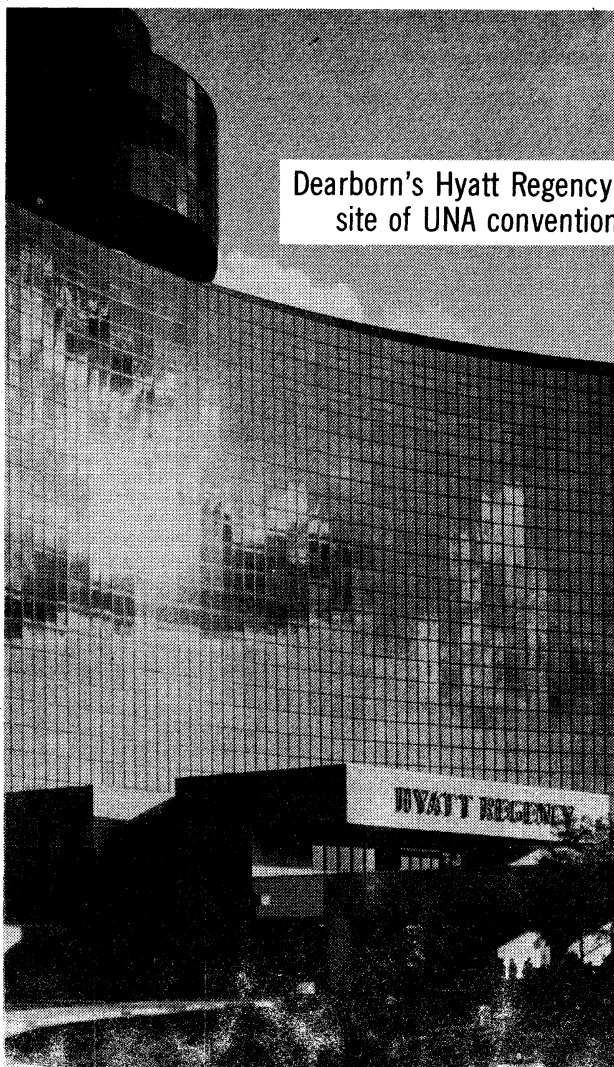
UNA has not held a convention in Detroit since the year 1933, and we are certain that the cordial welcome that UNA delegates and friends receive from our Ukrainian Detroiters will be remembered for many years to come.

And to all UNA convention delegates and friends attending this 31st Convention, the Supreme Executive Committee extends the warmest convention greetings and cordial and warm-hearted wishes for a most productive convention. It is our sincere hope that the many problems to be faced will be successfully resolved in a most cordial and fraternal manner.

Let the good of the Ukrainian National Association guide our every step at this convention and ever after.

**John O. Flis**, Supreme President  
**Myron Kuropas**, Supreme Vice-President  
**Sen. Paul Yuzyk**, Supreme Director for Canada  
**Gloria Paschen**, Supreme Vice-Presidentess  
**Walter Sochan**, Supreme Secretary  
**Ulana Diachuk**, Supreme Treasurer  
**Stefan Hawrysz**, Supreme Organizer

Dearborn's Hyatt Regency: site of UNA convention



## Obituary

### Julia Sharyk, former branch secretary

PLAINFIELD, N.J. — Julia Sharyk, 91, died Thursday, March 6, at Muhlenberg Hospital here.

She was born in Ternopil, Ukraine, January 21, 1895, and lived in South Plainfield before moving to Plainfield 24 years ago.

She had worked as a forewoman at Middlesex Dress Co. in South Plainfield.

Mrs. Sharyk was one of the founders of Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Orthodox Church in South Plainfield, and served on the board of trustees as a senior auditor.

She was a past secretary of Ukrainian

National Association Branch 312 for 35 years. She also was a retired member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Her husband, Mykyta Sharyk, died in 1952. A daughter, Olga Kazlau, also predeceased her.

Surviving are two sons, Russell Sharyk of South Plainfield and John of Somerville; a daughter, Nettie Sherby of Plainfield; eight grandchildren; and 11 great-grandchildren.

The funeral was held March 10. Burial was at Hillside Cemetery in Plainfield.

## 1986 tennis season at Soyuzivka

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

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### The road to influence

"It's time to get rid of the notion that politics is a dirty word." That's the message sent to a group of Ukrainian students in Winnipeg by World Congress of Free Ukrainians president Dr. Peter Savaryn.

We couldn't agree more. It seems to us that many people in our community shun a career in politics because it is perceived as an area that belongs to the dominant groups in our society and which reaps little material benefits. History tells us that the ideas and views of our community can best be presented and taken into account by having as many of our own representatives involved in the political process.

Where can the community begin to address this problem? A quick and obvious answer is to say that Ukrainian parents should not push their kids into "prestigious" fields like medicine, dentistry and engineering — but that they should steer them to fields that would lead to a successful career in politics, law and journalism—fields which have become popular breeding grounds for politicians.

Students, too, should give more thought to pursuing a career which might not yield high monetary rewards, but which will land them in positions that give them access to the decision-making process.

We often hear complaints from our community members that our democratic tradition is flawed because too many of us are excluded from the electoral and decision-making process. Well, one of the best ways to attain understanding and cooperation from the institutions that shape our lives is to get involved in them.

Nowhere have Ukrainians become more involved in the democratic political process than in Canada. The changing political landscape in that country had opened up opportunities for several aspiring Ukrainians. In the western Canadian province of Manitoba, for example, almost a dozen Canadians of Ukrainian origin are running as candidates for the two major political parties.

On the federal level, there are scores of Ukrainians sitting in the House of Commons and around the Cabinet table. Others work in the public service or pound the pavement for one of Canada's three major political parties during election time.

When we think of Ukrainians involved in Canadian politics, names which come to mind include: Laurence Decore, the mayor of Edmonton; Alberta Municipal Affairs Minister Julian Koziak; Roy Romanow, the former attorney general of the province of Saskatchewan; and member of Parliament Alex Kindy.

Parliament Alex Kindy. We would be hard-pressed to come up with as impressive a list of Ukrainian Americans who occupy positions in state legislatures and on Capitol Hill.

Writing in a Student newspaper column called "Activism in Dire Straits," Liberal Party of Canada member Mark O'Neil underscored the importance of the political process. "Politics is the decision-making process," wrote Mr. O'Neil. "It is the most important aspect of society. Nothing else in society affects you the way political decisions do. To treat politics lightly or to ignore it is nothing less than irresponsible, it is also a big mistake."

It's time that Ukrainians, young and old, started thinking of ways to get people in the community thinking and excited about pursuing a career in politics. As many members of the community as possible — not just young people, but the employed, the community leaders, those with the power to create opportunities — should communicate with the young and untired in a concerted effort to increase the impact that Ukrainians have on the formation of public policy.

Wouldn't it be good to have more people in Ottawa and Washington putting forth the community's concerns on issues like the Deschenes Commission, the tactics of the Office of Special Investigations, multiculturalism and the Medvid case?

Indeed, if we want to meet the future with conviction and confidence, we need to search for young men and women who are prepared to tear down the barriers that separate what a country is from what it can become.

We will not have a community worthy of conspicuous pride unless we develop a corps of enlightened individuals who can articulate our concerns and help society devise responses to the great issues of their day.

### Helsinki Commission...

(Continued from page 1)

noted that the senator had been negotiating with the majority leader on working out a compromise proposal and negotiations finally bore fruit on Thursday afternoon.

Sen. Dole had objected to Sen. Humphrey's original resolution and would not put it to a vote in the Senate even though, at last count, the measure had 63 co-sponsors. Opposition had also come from Sen. Alan Simpson who

contended that a complete investigation could be conducted by his Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy, and that a special panel, therefore, was not needed.

In a statement issued by his office after passage of the compromise amendment, Sen. Humphrey said:

"For months, a great deal of speculation has surrounded this case. I hope this investigation will uncover all the facts and restore the confidence of all who have doubts about America's political asylum policies."

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### A progress report: Ukrainian students' committee on Monte Cassino cemetery

Committee origins

as an ideological battleground.

On July 28, 1984, participants of the fourth annual "In the Steps of Our Forefathers through Europe" (Stezh-kamy Batkiv po Evropi) study-tour, sponsored by the Ukrainian Free University Foundation Inc., visited the famous battlefield of Monte Cassino, Italy, and the "Polish Military Cemetery," located on the grounds of a Benedictine monastery, where soldiers of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders' Second Corps are buried. This is the site of one of the most important battles against Hitler's Germany, on the Italian Front at the gates to the Eternal City, Rome.

En route to Monte Cassino from Rome, Prof. Petro Goy, group leader, gave a short summary of the interesting history of this Benedictine monastery, which was founded in the sixth century. It is considered a cradle of ancient Italy and is the birthplace of St. Thomas of Aquinas.

Prof. Goy emphasized the geopolitical location of Monte Cassino and the effects this has had on centuries of history, especially during the great battle at Monte Cassino in March 1944. He also spoke of the reasons for and the participation of thousands of Ukrainian soldiers in that heroic battle. Citing Monte Cassino as a prime example, he explained the tragic situation of the subjugated Ukrainian nation, as a result of which Ukrainian sacrifices are counted as those of its neighbors. He urged the students to correct this wrongdoing.

In the cemetery there are 1,051 individual graves of soldiers of the Second Corps who were killed in battle at Monte Cassino. Along with the common graves of unknown soldiers, there is a total of 1,200 graves. The students were moved by the abundance of Ukrainian names and were angered by the fact that Ukrainian soldiers, who were not recognized by their nationality in life, were not so honored even in death.

The students said a silent prayer, placed a wreath, flowers, and a small Ukrainian flag at the massive gravesite, and pledged to correct this injustice. After returning from the study-tour, acting on a proposal from Dr. Goy, the students on September 14, 1984 formed the Ukrainian Students' Monte Cassino Committee.

#### First steps

Work began immediately to gather pertinent materials and compile a list of those killed in action at Monte Cassino, as well as a list of all Ukrainian members of Gen. Anders' Second Corps. After a year's work of contact and correspondence with the monastery and government authorities, a great deal of material was obtained, including information on the history and legal status of the cemetery.

The cemetery is located on monastery property. The Polish Military Command gave the monastery 3 million lira (today worth approximately \$1,500) to maintain the property. Unable to cope with the rising cost of maintenance, the monastery requested that the financial aspects of the cemetery be turned over to the Italian government's War Department, leaving the other aspects in the monastery's hands. In the meantime, the cemetery became a relative Mecca for Poles of both worlds, as well

#### Red Roses at cemetery

On July 26, 1985, participants of the fifth annual "In the Steps of Our Forefathers through Europe" study-tour, bearing a Ukrainian national flag, gathered at the "Polish Military Cemetery" at Monte Cassino. A memorial service was celebrated at the gravesite by a young priest from Rome. Each student placed a red rose on the grave of a Ukrainian soldier buried there. The red roses are symbolic of the thousands of red poppies which were in bloom during the battle of Monte Cassino and which blossom every spring or early summer, as a constant reminder of the battle. Flowers were placed at the cemetery's "Peace Altar" in honor of unknown soldiers, and closing comments were given by Prof. Goy.

#### Meeting with abbot

At the invitation of the Benedictine abbot of Monte Cassino, Father Bernardo D'Onario, who had arranged a program for the visiting group, participants of the study-tour toured the beautiful monastery, an architectural masterpiece. A prayer was said for the souls of the soldiers, and the abbot said a few words to the students in the monastery's reception hall.

The abbot is a very gracious, bright, energetic, impressive and an exceptionally intelligent person. He is well acquainted with the national-political mosaic of Eastern Europe, as well as of pre-war Poland. A friendly discussion began with the monastery's history and ended with World War II, the Battle for Monte Cassino, as well as the participation of many foreign soldiers, including Ukrainians. The abbot stressed that Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Jews also are buried in the "Polish Military Cemetery." He mentioned the cemetery's Orthodox and Jewish sections. (Many Ukrainians are buried in the Orthodox section without regard to their faith).

Further in the discussion attention was given to the lack of formal religious services at the graves of Ukrainians of both faiths as well as the relative silence concerning their national identity.

It became clear to the students that this silence must end. No longer would we say, "It's not my responsibility." The time had come, with the help of Almighty, to return to Ukraine's heroes and native brothers full spiritual attention and national recognition for these victims of the battle against Nazi Fascism.

The greatest sacrifice is the sacrifice of one's life. Among those who died at Monte Cassino were young Ukrainian patriots, many of them students themselves. These were young Ukrainian people who, as a result of their personal commitment and love for their fatherland, found themselves in the far reaches of Siberia, in the hold of the Russian imperialist forces, and, spared physical liquidation, they perished in sunny Italy at the hands of the new occupants of Ukraine, the brown-shirted-Fascists.

#### Perpetual fund

Arrangements were made to establish a perpetual fund at the Benedictine (Continued on page 11)

## For the record: WCFU position on the Helsinki process

*Presentation of Myroslaw Smorodsky, representative of the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, delivered on February 27.*

It is indeed an honor for me to be here today. As a representative of the Human Rights Commission, World Congress of Free Ukrainians, I would like to thank the commission and its staff for this opportunity to present our views on the Helsinki process. Since its creation, this commission has proven to our organization, and I am sure to all other NGOs, its deep commitment to the cause of human rights throughout the world.

As a former public member at the Madrid Conference, I had the opportunity to work closely with many members of your staff. I would like to commend them for their high degree of competence, insight and sensitivity to the intricate issues of the CSCE process — especially, their sensitivity to individual, national and human-rights issues.

The purpose of these hearings is to focus on how the CSCE fits into the over-all mosaic of East-West diplomacy, as well as how the Helsinki process can best serve the cause of human rights, and to suggest some policy initiatives that the commission may take towards this end.

It is clear that within the 10-year period of the existence of the CSCE, concrete positive advancements for the cause of human rights have occurred. The Helsinki process has been reaffirmed as an appropriate forum for comprehensive and probing discussions of violations of human rights by the Soviet Union, and the Western bloc has been forced to discuss issues which they would prefer to avoid. The final act has been established as an international standard to which the participating states can be held accountable. Moreover NATO unity (for the time being) has been preserved and strengthened on issues of individual and human rights.

However, one basic fact cannot be denied. The Helsinki process, with all its positive achievements, has not caused the Soviet Union to improve its individual and human-rights record — not even one iota. To the contrary, repression within the USSR has been accelerated at an ever-increasing pace. Members of the Helsinki monitoring groups within the Soviet Union, who staked their lives and hopes on the principles of the final act in the early stages of the Helsinki process, have been silenced. For example, of the 37 members of the Ukrainian monitoring group, within the last two years three have been silenced by death during incarceration, and all but one of the remaining 34 have been silenced by long term imprisonment and/or by exile.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church remain outlawed and their followers persecuted more harshly than ever before. Two leading members of the Ukrainian Catholic Initiative Group, Yosyp Terelia and Vasyl Kobryn, have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for practicing their religious beliefs. Other religious denominations likewise continue to be repressed and harassed. Emigration from the Soviet Union has dried up from a trickle to a very occasional drop in the bucket. Individual expression of concepts such as self-determination and cultural freedom of nations, (concepts recognized by the signatories of the Helsinki Act including the Soviet Union as guiding principles), are punished by the Soviet government with lightning swiftness. Russification of Ukrainian culture and language as well as of other national groups is rampant. Annually, the armies of the Soviet Union still occupy the Crimean peninsula.

This commission has voluminous detailed evidence of these violations and I do not think it necessary for me to elaborate any further.

Clearly, human-rights rhetoric and public criticism in and of itself, did not, will not and cannot change the behavior of the Soviet Union on issues of individual, human and national rights. Something more is needed.

In reviewing Soviet domestic behavior and its diplomatic performances during the various CSCE review and experts meetings, it is clear that the Soviet Union has a very definite four-fold objective for which it is willing to pay the price of negative public criticism of its human-rights record.

These objectives are:

- 1. To dismember Western unity with regard to the CSCE process and establish bilateral "detente" with Western and non-aligned countries and, thus,

isolate the United States as the ideological leader of the West;

- 2. To exploit the CSCE process by obtaining favorable public response to new proposals of interest to it in the security and economic spheres;

- 3. To lay the blame for any failure of the Helsinki process at the feet of the West and, specifically, the United States; and

- 4. To limit public exposure of its human-rights violations as much as possible.

Towards these ends, the Soviet Union has stonewalled any meaningful advancement of human rights in the concluding documents of the Ottawa and Budapest experts meetings and within the review conferences of Belgrade and Madrid. It is anticipated however, that a different result will be achieved in Stockholm, since in this area — security — the Soviet Union has a very definite, specific interest.

We now find ourselves on the threshold of the Vienna Review Conference. We also find ourselves at crossroads in the Helsinki process. What course of action should the U.S. take in its policy towards the Soviet Union and the CSCE?

There are those who feel that because of the blatant

without our participation. In essence, the Soviet Union will have achieved an opportunity to establish bilateral "detente" with Western and non-aligned countries, it will have isolated the United States from direct leadership and could, therefore, more easily exploit advantageous proposals in the security and economic fields.

On the other hand, there are those, even among our allies, who advocate that the CSCE process develop advancements in areas such as security and economics where agreement can be reached and suggest that advancement in human rights await some future more "appropriate" time. They argue that to maintain "western unity," advancements in non-controversial areas must be permitted so as to appease European desires for progress in the Helsinki process. If we permit the development of advancements in economic, scientific and security fields without having equally balanced advancements in areas of individual, human and national rights, in that event, we, as a country, will have committed an even greater error than by unilateral renunciation. We will have permitted the Soviet Union to achieve its goal of extracting from the Helsinki process aspects that are advantageous to it,

***Our policy (toward the USSR) must be directed at something much more than periodic public review and criticism of the Soviet Union's record on individual and human rights. I submit that the cornerstone of this strategy must be a definite and specific linkage between the advancement in the area of individual, human and national rights within the Soviet Union itself and advancements in other spheres such as security, economics, science or cultural exchange.***

violations of human rights by the Soviet Union, the United States should unilaterally renounce the CSCE process until such time that actual and positive advancements are made in these areas by the USSR. According to this school of thought, such action would force the Soviet Union into compliance with the principles of the Helsinki Accords.

I most respectfully submit that such renunciation would be a grave error. By such action, we, ourselves, would achieve for the Soviet Union its prime objectives. Western unity would be dismembered, the responsibility for the demise of the CSCE process would be laid at our feet, and, in all probability, the CSCE process, in diluted form, would continue

but only paying the small price of occasional public criticism of its lamentable human-rights record. We would be sacrificing our moral and philosophical principles on the altar of Western unity.

What I am suggesting, ladies and gentlemen, is that the United States realign, in the positive and affirmative manner, its strategy towards the Soviet Union. Our policy must be directed at something much more than periodic public review and criticism of the Soviet Union's record on individual and human rights. I submit, that the cornerstone of this strategy must be a definite and specific linkage between the advancement in the area of individual, human and

(Continued on page 10)

## UNCHAIN: a vital link in anti-defamation efforts

by Ihor Olshaniwsky

In light of recent developments and a concerted campaign to defame Ukrainians, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) is calling for immediate strong countermeasures by concerned people everywhere. This is a struggle which will determine our future existence as a community and calls for the use of all of the resources at our command. We must fight back and win this struggle through legitimate, democratic, peaceful means by skillfully utilizing the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights and American jurisprudence. Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine is again turning to the Ukrainian American community for assistance. We have faith in the Ukrainian Americans because of the generous outpouring of support received in the past by our organization.

### AHRU's program

After careful consideration (including a poll taken among at least 15 percent of its members) and personal conversations with numerous members and other Ukrainian Americans, our organization, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, felt that the time is propitious for establishing a Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network (UNCHAIN). UNCHAIN was incorporated as a separate entity last week under the non-profit corporation law of the state of New Jersey. However, this new corporation would act totally in cooperation with AHRU, and serve as its arm in fields not covered by AHRU's corporate charter.

*Ihor Olshaniwsky is president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.*

The Articles of Incorporation of UNCHAIN state the following: "The corporation is constituted so as to attract substantial support from contributions, directly or indirectly, from a representative number of persons in the community in which it operates.

"The purpose for which this corporation is formed are for educational and charitable purposes within the meaning of Section 501 (c) (3) educational of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and in this connection to receive, administer and distribute funds and other property and in furtherance of these purposes to support development and publish works concerning Ukrainian cultural and social history; promote Ukrainian social welfare; strive to eliminate discrimination and prejudice aimed at Ukrainian Americans; to monitor defamation of Ukrainian Americans as individuals and as a group and to take such steps as are appropriate under the laws of the United States to eliminate such discrimination and prejudice and in pursuit thereof to institute appropriate litigation and to contribute to the cost of litigation aimed at rectifying defamation of Ukrainian Americans and defend the human and civil rights of Ukrainians as secured under law.

"It shall further encourage the active participation of Ukrainian American community, and simultaneously of the larger American community as well and shall do all other things reasonable and necessary to further its purpose. To these ends to take and hold by bequest, devise, gift, grant, purchase, lease or otherwise any property, real, personal, tangible or intangible, or any undivided interest therein, without limitation as to amount or value; to sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of any such property and to invest or deal with the principal or the income thereof in such manner as, in the opinion and judgement of the

(Continued on page 10)

## MUSIC NOTES

## Concert review: Osinchuk at Alice Tully Hall

by Oles Kuzyszyn

On Wednesday evening, March 5, at Lincoln Center's Alice Tully Hall, pianist Juliana Osinchuk treated a near-capacity audience to an impressive program of works by Mozart, Mendelssohn, Lyatoshynsky and Chopin. The concert was well attended despite the concurrent sold-out appearances of Vladimir Ashkenazy at Avery Fischer Hall and Pierre Boulez at Columbia University.

Dr. Osinchuk is a mature, confident performer, combining formidable technique with a thorough, scholarly understanding of the musical material. In addition to her able handling of the many technical, pianistic demands of the program, Dr. Osinchuk's playing reflects the essence of each work — the fundamental musical idea, its development and role within the over-all structural framework of the piece, as well as the idiosyncracies of the composer's style.

Nowhere was the successful combination of skill and style more evident than in the program's opening work, Mozart's Piano Sonata No. 13 in B-flat major, K. 333. Scarlar passages were executed lightly and gracefully even at high speeds. Clarity in articulation and accurate phrasing gave the work a transparent quality so essential to its effectiveness. Although this piece is frequently rushed, Dr. Osinchuk maintained an energetic yet restrained tempo, which together with a judicious use of the pedal, allowed every note to



Juliana Osinchuk

emerge untainted.

Mendelssohn's Variations Serieuse in D minor, Op. 54, followed in marked contrast to the Mozart. The dark, brooding theme was propelled purposefully by Dr. Osinchuk through its various transformations, building in intensity and momentum. Aside from the "fugato" in the 10th variation, which was a bit too chordal sounding in the

pianist's delivery, thus, somewhat obliterating the theme and the corresponding counterpoint, the substantial technical demands of this work were handled by Dr. Osinchuk with ease.

The first half of the recital closed with Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso in E major, Op. 14, a work so popular and often performed that inevitably every pianist's interpreta-

tion of it becomes subject to intense scrutiny, much akin to studying a familiar specimen under a high-powered microscope. With this in mind, Dr. Osinchuk's rendition of the Rondo was not particularly memorable. The breathtaking melody of the introductory Andante was played a bit too placidly for one's expectations, lacking the romantic, songful quality inherent in it. The lightning-quick Presto section, though technically brilliant, was missing the spark and impetus which distinguishes the most riveting performances of this pianistic showpiece.

There were no such shortcomings in Borys Lyatoshynsky's Piano Sonata No. 2, Op. 18 (Sonata-Ballade). The very inclusion of this work in Dr. Osinchuk's New York recital debut is admirable, as the Ukrainian composer is still, unfortunately, little known in Western music circles.

To her credit, Dr. Osinchuk is an avid ambassador of Ukrainian piano music. The subject of her doctoral dissertation at The Juilliard School was the eminent Ukrainian composer Victor Kossenko, and she recently recorded an album of Ukrainian piano works released on the Orion label.

She poured every ounce of her enthusiasm into Lyatoshynsky's dramatic Sonata No. 2, evoking every bit of tension out of the striking opening theme, which is the basic cell for most of the melodic material in the work. Employing a wide range of tonal colors, Dr. Osinchuk rendered a stirring performance of a work of great depth and scope, which was easily the highlight of the program.

Chopin's Sonata for Piano No. 3 in B minor, Op. 58, paled somewhat after the Lyatoshynsky. As in the Rondo Capriccioso, the shortcomings were not so much technical, as emotional. The Largo movement, especially, lacked the

(Continued on page 15)

## Renowned bandurist Shtokalko to be focus of New York exhibit

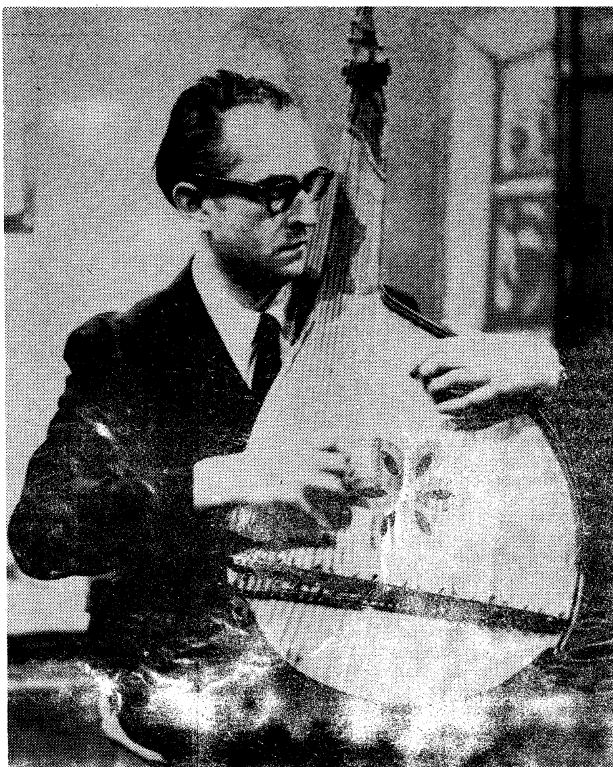
by Levko Maistrenko

The memoirs, recordings and photographic collection of master bandurist Zenoviy Shtokalko will be the highlight of a special bandura exhibit to be held in April in New York City at The Ukrainian Museum.

The exhibit, organized by the New York School of Bandura, will also include various types of banduras and other Ukrainian folk instruments, artifacts from the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of Detroit and the New York School of Bandura, as well as numerous bandura recordings. The works of many well-known bandurists will be featured along with those of the late Dr. Shtokalko.

Dr. Shtokalko was an enlightened, well-practiced artist, and it is only in light of his intense humanity and personal diversity that his true artistic genius can be understood. Dr. Shtokalko was well aware of the tragic historical reality of our nation, a result of its difficult, bitter struggle for national freedom and social liberation. This understanding of our past and present was the guiding force behind his work.

Levko Maistrenko is a long-time friend of Dr. Shtokalko.



The late Dr. Zenoviy Shtokalko

Dr. Shtokalko was born on May 25, 1920, in Berezhany, western Ukraine. His intense humanitarian nature, as well as the tragic deaths of his three brothers, stirred him to take interest in the medical field. In his early days, he also took interest in Ukrainian musical folklore, and he composed several songs and ballads. In 1939 Dr. Shtokalko was a member of a bandura trio under the direction of Iuryi Singaleyevych. He also performed with other bandurists, such as Volodymyr Iurkevych, Stepan Hanushevskiy and Semen Lastovych.

Dr. Shtokalko also maintained ties with bandurists from Volhynia, including bandura virtuoso Kost Misevych Shcherbyn, Gonta and others. Dr. Shtokalko performed with numerous groups at concert appearances throughout Galicia (western Ukraine) as well as on Lviv radio. In 1941, Dr. Shtokalko was already performing dums, such as "The Brothers from Azov," "Kozak Holota," "Marusia Bohuslavka" and "Oleksiy Popovych (Black Sea Tempest)." In post-war Germany, Dr. Shtokalko performed in an acclaimed bandura trio with S. Maliutsa and V. Iurkevych.

During this time Dr. Shtokalko became active in Ukrainian student and social life. He formed the "Humanistic Society Group" which quickly became an influential force in his community. In 1949 he earned his medical degree, and in 1952 he arrived in New York City.

In America, Dr. Shtokalko performed with Stepan Hanushevskiy's Bandura Ensemble, as well as on television

(Continued on page 15)



## Kennedy Center is site of "American Tribute to Taras Shevchenko"

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

WASHINGTON — "An American Tribute to Taras Shevchenko" was the theme of a concert held here at the Kennedy Center on March 9.

Over 1,500 people, mostly non-Ukrainians, filled the concert hall of the magnificent performing arts center to hear a selection of musical works written to the Ukrainian poet-laureate's words by a group of Ukrainian composers that included Mykola Lysenko, Borys Lyatoshynsky, Vasyl Barvinsky and Anatoly Kos-Anatolsky.

The performance, organized by the Mazepa Foundation on the 172nd anniversary of Shevchenko's death, featured the Prometheus Ukrainian Male Chorus of Philadelphia, and operatic singers Renata Babak, Bohdan Chaplynsky and Stelan Szkafarowsky.

Most of the works performed by the artists were musical adaptations of poems written by Taras Shevchenko, including "The Testament" ("Zapovit"), "Hopak," "O Bandurist, You Grey Eagle," and "The Captives' Chorus" (from the poem "Hamaliya").

According to Mazepa Foundation spokesperson Andriy Bilyk, the concert was intended to raise funds for the restoration of the Shevchenko monument in northwest Washington, and to "create publicity" for Ukrainians.

Among some of the people that attended the concert were Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), staff members from some 100 Congressional offices, and a large number of diplomats.

A review of the concert written by Joseph McLellan appeared in the March 10 edition of *The Washington Post*. Mr. McLellan wrote that several of the composers represented at the concert "deserve wider attention." Mr. Szkafarowsky's voice was described as "rich, expressive and well trained," while Ms. Babak's singing was ranked as "uneven" throughout the evening. But over all, the concert provided the audience with "small hints of a very rich musical culture," Mr. McLellan wrote.

Earlier in the week, photographs of work crews cleaning the Shevchenko monument appeared in *The Post*, *The*



The Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington as it looked last weekend.

*Washington Times* and on the Associated Press wire service.

Mr. Bilyk said his group has ordered a clippings service to determine whether any other newspapers in the United States had run the AP photo.

The foundation, a Washington-based non-profit organization which sponsors projects that "promote Ukrainian history and culture" says the money raised will be used to clean the 22-year-old monument and the surrounding grounds.

The foundation recently signed an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Interior — the federal agency responsible for the upkeep of the Shevchenko plaza — to participate in its "Adopt a Park" program. The agreement gives the Mazepa Foundation the responsibility of raising funds for the monument clean-up.

To date, the foundation has paid the Department of the Interior for steam cleaning of the monument. More money will be spent this spring for a thorough

scrubbing and other renovations, Mr. Bilyk said.

The Taras Shevchenko monument was unveiled on July 27, 1964, by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Some 100,000 Ukrainians attended the unveiling ceremonies, and almost half that number came to the monument for a 1984 20th anniversary celebration.

In the 20 years since the monument was erected, the effects of weather and pollution have ravaged its exterior, giving it an unsightly green veneer.

## Argentinian-born Ukrainian reflects on work of Friends of HURI

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Alicia Szendiuch, an Argentinian-born Ukrainian, has taken an active role in the Cambridge-based group of Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Friends of HURI was established by a group of professionals interested in their Ukrainian heritage, and committed to the advancement of Ukrainian scholarship.

Ms. Szendiuch is particularly concerned about promoting Ukrainian issues to the American public, and for that reason, has volunteered as coordinator of media. She is working with Bohdan Onyshchuk of the Ukrainian Famine Research Committee in Toronto and Victor Rud, national liaison between that committee and the United States, in promoting "Harvest of Despair" for screening on Boston television, particularly WGBN, the local PBS affiliate.

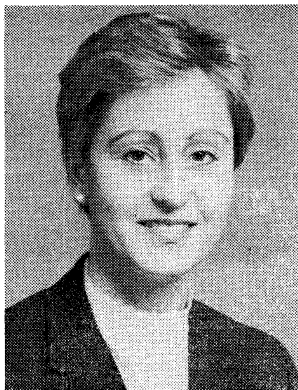
When asked why she does this volunteer work, Ms. Szendiuch said, "It is important to preserve one's ethnic heritage and identity, and there are many ways of doing this. One way is to join the mainstream of American society, and attempt to bring that ethnic group's heritage into it."

She continued: "If we are active only

within Ukrainian organizations, we will not increase American awareness of our heritage or concerns. Those of us who are in the American mainstream have an opportunity to bring Ukrainian issues to broader public awareness."

Within the Boston community, it is easier to reach local media and politicians as a member of Friends of HURI, because of the instant recognition. "It is important to leverage the affiliation with Harvard and use it to our advantage," Ms. Szendiuch pointed out.

Another project Friends of HURI are involved with is inclusion in the Massachusetts Holocaust Memorial Observance, along with Armenians, Jews and Cambodians. So far the Ukrainian community has not been invited to participate in the observance. A member of Friends of HURI, Wawa Baczyński, together with Gloria y'Edynak of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, wrote a proposal to Katherine Dukakis, the governor's wife, who heads the Massachusetts committee. They have met with Mrs. Dukakis's staff as well. "We have not yet received a favorable response, but are working in other avenues, such as networking with members of other genocide groups. If we are not included in this year's observance, we will try to take the story to the local news media,



Alicia Szendiuch

which has covered recent Ukrainian events favorably," said Ms. Szendiuch.

Ms. Szendiuch was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and immigrated with her family to the United States in 1963. They settled in Connecticut, where Ms. Szendiuch earned a B.A. at the University of Connecticut in Storrs.

She joined *The Pathfinder Fund* in Chestnut Hill, Mass., a foundation which supports maternal and child

health programs in developing countries. After an initial position in the Latin American division, in 1977 she became regional director for Asia and the Far East. This led to extensive travel to manage the foundation's office in Indonesia and Bangladesh, and to monitor grants in these and other countries such as the Philippines, Thailand, Pakistan, Nepal and Afghanistan.

Much of Ms. Szendiuch's work dealt with the medical establishment, ministries of health and universities, as the foundation's grants are for training and services. During these years she earned an M.B.A. at Northeastern University.

In 1983, Ms. Szendiuch switched to a career in the private sector, and underwent the commercial credit training program at the Bank of Boston. She is currently a loan officer in the Latin American division of the bank, where she has responsibility for Colombia, Panama and Central America, including debt reschedulings and country risk analyses.

She has come to the point in her career where she has time to devote to Ukrainian issues. Through her involvement with Friends of HURI, Ms. Szendiuch affirms her Ukrainian self-identification.

## Trident donation supports museum

NEWARK, N.J. — Trident Federal Savings and Loan Association of Newark contributed \$1,000 toward the building fund of The Ukrainian Museum in New York City.

Daria Bajko and Maria Shust, director of the museum, were on hand to receive the check during the regular meeting of the board of directors at the main office on Thursday, February 20.

The museum recently purchased a new building on Sixth Street to provide improved exhibition facilities for its growing art and numismatic collection; a major photographic archive and a genealogical section.

Trident Federal has previously made

donations to the Ukrainian Free University; Foundation of Friends of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine; Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine; the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund; Millennium project of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute; World Congress of Free Ukrainians; Ukrainian Veterans, Newark Branch; and other community projects.

Trident Federal opened a branch office in Lanoka Harbor, N.J., a year ago, and plans to open a branch in the East Hanover, N.J., area. The branch office on Stuyvesant Avenue in Newark will continue its operations.



Peter Smook, chairman of the board of directors, Trident Federal Savings and Loan Association, presents a \$1,000 check to Daria Bajko toward the building fund of The Ukrainian Museum in New York City. Board members look on.

## For the record...

(Continued from page 7)

national rights within the Soviet Union itself and advancements in other spheres such as security, economics, science or cultural exchange. To be truly effective, this policy of linkage must be uniform throughout our entire foreign policy toward the Soviet Union, and not merely restricted to the CSCE.

With regards to the Helsinki Accords, linkage will ensure that failure to achieve new proposals within the CSCE process will be the responsibility of the USSR for refusing to agree to advancements within the human-rights area. If no balanced concessions are given in the area of human rights by the Soviet Union, the responsibility for the future of the CSCE process will rest squarely on its shoulders. If, per chance, advancement will be forthcoming, the United States will thereby achieve a political and ideological victory. However, the new proposals in the humanitarian fields to which the Soviet Union may agree must be significant and meaningful and must be similar in scope to the new proposals accepted in the security and economic fields.

Towards this end, it is respectfully submitted that the following steps be taken at the Vienna Review Conference in implementing linkage.

Firstly, the United States should continue to invoke the CSCE process to thoroughly review the Soviet violations of individual, human and national rights. We should continue to name individuals who are persecuted and point to specific violations where Soviet behavior is blatant. The Human Rights Commission World Congress of Free Ukrainians, requests that the United States delegation in Vienna place greater effort and continued pressure on the importance of religious freedom in Ukraine. Particularly freedom for the Ukrainian Catholics and Orthodox to openly practice their religion, teach their children religious doctrine, to be able to have their own clergy and to continue the age old tradition of monastic life. This is especially urgent now, since in two years Ukrainians will be celebrating their millennium of Christianity.

Moreover, a decisive and consistent United States policy towards self-determination for Ukraine must be established. Principle VIII of the Helsinki Accords states: "The participating states will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self-determination..."

We must not be afraid to use the words "self-determination" in the CSCE process, especially since it is a right to which all signatories of the final act swore allegiance.

The Human Rights Commission, World Congress of Free Ukrainians, will submit a detailed brief on these and other specific issues previously mentioned to this commission prior to inception of the Vienna Conference.

Secondly, with respect to linkage, we must realize that at present, the diplomatic momentum of the Stockholm Conference is towards the establishment of an agreement which will contain advances in military confidence-building measures (CBMs) and will probably contain non-use-of-force language (NUF), the latter having been a longstanding Soviet propaganda goal. Not surprisingly, Stockholm will probably be the only experts' meeting that will conclude with definite advancements — since the Soviets have a very active interest in their particular field. It should also be noted that the issue of linkage of the CDE with the rest of the CSCE process — especially individual and human rights — has not been prominent in the speeches of our NATO allies in Stockholm. Even the U.S. has only lightly mentioned this subject. The

difficulty with this situation is that we will enter the Vienna talks with stalemate in the human rights and humanitarian areas — and substantial advancement in the military/security fields. The Eastern bloc will have achieved its objective of unbalancing the entire Helsinki process.

The United States must make it very clear in Stockholm and Vienna that any advancements in CBMs can be agreed to only if balanced, specific and equally significant advancements are made in the individual and human rights field.

***The Human Rights Commission, World Congress of Free Ukrainians, requests that the United States delegation in Vienna place greater effort and continued pressure on the importance of religious freedom in Ukraine. ... Moreover, a decisive and consistent United States policy towards self-determination for Ukraine must be established.***

In Ottawa, the NATO allies put forward as their proposed concluding document OME-47 which they considered as a fundament for advancement in the individual and human rights field. The Eastern bloc rejected not only this proposal, but even went so far as to block a recommendation that the Vienna Review Conference even consider holding another experts' meeting on human rights.

It is respectfully submitted that the U.S. must take the position that no CDE agreement can be entered into unless human-rights advancements such as OME-47 are also agreed to. The CDE conference cannot be reconvened after Vienna unless a human-rights conference of equal magnitude and scope is also reconvened. Most important of all, there cannot be any implementation of CBMs unless and until there is implementation of advancements equal in magnitude and substance in the human-rights field.

## UNCHAIN...

(Continued from page 7)

trustees will best promote the purpose of this Corporation without limitation, except such limitations as may be contained in the instruments under which such property is received, this Certificate of Incorporation, the by-laws, or any laws applicable hereto. In furtherance of its corporate purposes, the corporation shall have all the general powers enumerated in N.J.S.A. 15A:3-1."

The costs of running such an ambitious project will be enormous. The center's funding can be based on the establishment of an endowment such as the Harvard University Ukrainian Studies Fund. However, it took the Harvard enthusiasts almost 25 years to put it together; we cannot afford that kind of delay. We must act as soon as possible. The struggle for the existence and good name of the Ukrainian community must be defended now. Therefore, we are presenting an innovative approach for the funding of such a center. We will use the figure of \$1,000 to facilitate the graphic description of this fund.

Our proposal: we are asking that 10,000 Americans deposit to a Special Account \$1,000 each and assign the interest to UNCHAIN Fund. This money will be deposited in the Ukrainian financial institution that would offer the highest interest and will agree to manage this fund. Each depositor will be able to withdraw his/her money at any time as he/she seems necessary. Since UNCHAIN will be a tax-exempt non-

profit educational and charitable organization approved by the Internal Revenue Service, all earned interest on these deposits assigned to UNCHAIN Fund will be deducted by participants on their income tax returns as charitable donations. The financial institutions with which we are negotiating are promising to pay a minimum of 10 percent interest on these deposits which will be transferred to a second fund every month for the purpose of financing the proposed Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network. A total of 10,000 depositors to this special fund at \$1,000 each will provide approximately \$1 million (interest on deposits) a year to support the activities of this center.

The most significant benefit of this innovative funding arrangement is that each depositor will be able to contribute his/her input to the work of this center through his/her suggestions and advice, because if he/she is not satisfied with the center's efforts, he/she can easily withdraw his/her money deposited to the fund. This provides tremendous flexibility not found in any other organization.

However, this will not be the only way to finance UNCHAIN. Direct donations also will be collected. Special funds for varied activities of UNCHAIN will be named after major donors (\$100,000 or more). Direct donors of \$1,000 or more would be acknowledged as benefactors-grantors.

We will present detailed plans and functions of UNCHAIN in our next article. For additional information please write to: UNCHAIN, 43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J. 07106.

totalitarian and repressive nature of the Soviet Union. It is this nature which has permitted the USSR to extend its geopolitical, military and ideological influence throughout the world and thus destabilize security in Europe. Moreover, we must be prepared in Vienna to steadfastly maintain our position of linkage, even if it requires the review conference to continue for an indeterminate period of time, or even if we find ourselves as the sole proponents of linkages.

At the time of the signing of the final act, President Gerald R. Ford said:

"History will judge this conference not by what we can say here today but what we do tomorrow, not by the promises we make, but by the promises we keep."

In Vienna, there is no question that the Soviet Union will not keep its promises vis-a-vis individual, human and national rights or the CSCE process. The issue in Vienna is — will we keep our promises?

## A progress report...

(Continued from page 6)

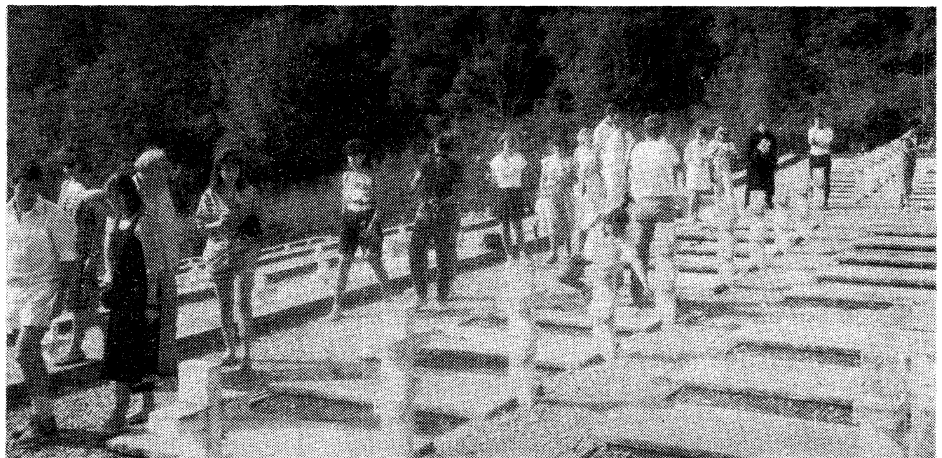
Monastery in memory of the fallen Ukrainians buried at Monte Cassino. From the interest on monies in the fund, masses and memorial services would be celebrated by the monks in Latin or Italian in memory of the Ukrainian soldiers at Monte Cassino, and these masses would continue for as long as the monastery or the Benedictine Order exists. It was decided that a mass will be held annually on September 10. This date was chosen because it coincides with the anniversary of the death of Patriarch Josyf when a great number of Ukrainians from the diaspora attend memorial services in Rome. The committee, as part of the Ukrainian Free University Foundation, would attempt to arrange transport to Monte Cassino for Ukrainian students and pilgrims. These services will be marked on the monastery's calendar and the Ukrainian presence in the cemetery will be mentioned in the tourists' information booklet. It was during this meeting with the abbot that, on behalf of the committee, Dr. Goy agreed to send the monastery a check for the perpetual fund and a list of the Ukrainians known to be buried there.

A partial list of the Ukrainians buried at Monte Cassino and a check for the perpetual fund were sent to the monastery on November 17, 1985. In his letter of December 23, 1985, Abbot Bernardo acknowledged receipt of the committee's letter and check and reported that the perpetual fund had been established. He also wrote: "Monte Cassino shelters the tombs of many noble soldiers who generously sacrificed their lives, among them are valorous Ukrainians, whose memories are allied in spirit with young Ukrainian students."

### Importance of documentation

We are pleased to inform the Ukrainian community of our work to date. We recognize, however, that a great deal of work remains. The road to the full and successful resolution of this national problem will be arduous. Our work continues as we search for documentation, information and financial resources. Very little has been done for this cause in the past 40 years.

In Gen. Anders' Second Corps there were 12,000 to 15,000 Ukrainians. Ukrainians were also members of other Polish Army formations, as well as other Western armies. We are certain that nearly 30 percent of those buried at Monte Cassino are Ukrainians. The monastery was liberated by infantry units through a great deal of hand-to-hand combat and blood. These units were composed mostly of Ukrainian and Byelorussian soldiers, a fact that is easily understood in light of national discrimination against minority soldiers.



Ukrainian students examine gravestones at Monte Cassino cemetery.

Our small attempts and actions last year to correct the injustice at the cemetery were met with a veritable flood of chauvinistic Polish reaction, including, sadly, negative responses from Polish veterans themselves. (This was in response to an article, press release, and Ukrainian-language radio program in Australia on July 27, 1985.)

### Immediate needs

1. The committee has a complete list (58 pages of text) of all fallen soldiers buried at the cemetery at Monte Cassino, listing names, dates and places of birth, ranks, dates of death, grave numbers and location. This list needs to be disseminated within the Ukrainian community for identification and verification of Ukrainians.

2. A file listing all Ukrainian members of Gen. Anders' Second Corps should be created.

3. Articles and materials concerning the Ukrainian members of Western armies should be released.

4. Personal documents of former combatants, such as personal accounts, awards, medals, photos, memoirs, etc. (both originals and copies) should be collected.

5. Signed affidavits from living survivors should be sought for official documentation purposes.

6. A fund must be created for: collecting and sorting acquired materials, defraying costs of postal services, printing and labor, creating a stipend to employ a researcher or advanced student to examine British and Polish army archives.

### Appeal

In our efforts, we turn first to the living members of the Second Corps and ask them to send us completed affidavits, copies of documentation, awards, etc. We ask them to give us the

names of any known Ukrainian soldiers of the second corps. Hundreds and thousands of your fellow combatants cannot speak for themselves. Some died in combat, others have since passed away. It is your moral responsibility to act on their behalf.

We appeal to the families of former soldiers, especially to their children, to send us the information requested above, and to help us honor the personal and national memory of your loved ones.

We appeal to the leaders of Ukrainian Churches, veterans' organizations and to the entire Ukrainian community to come to our aid both morally and financially.

We believe that Ukrainian benefactors and donors will come to our aid in these early days of our work. It is only with your help and support that this national injustice can be corrected. We

are certain that the Ukrainian community which came to the aid of other important actions will aid us in realizing our goals.

Please send all donations to the Ukrainian Free University Foundation, Monte Cassino Committee, 203 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

All donations are tax-deductible, and will be listed in the Ukrainian press.

For a copy of an affidavit and a copy of the list of those buried at Monte Cassino, please contact the committee immediately.

**Petro Matiaszek**  
Chairman

**Lydia Czorny**  
Secretary

**Dr. Petro Goy**  
Advisor

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## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES

## SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1986/87

The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS. Applicants are judged on the basis of scholastic record, financial need and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life. Applications are to be submitted no later than March 31, 1986. For application form write to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.  
30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N. J. 07302

ATTENTION ! APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED WITHOUT ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS ATTACHED WILL NOT BE PROCESSED BY THE COMMITTEE.

### Chicago activists...

(Continued from page 4)  
or as monolithic. "They do feel vulnerable, angry," have "historic wounds, stereotypes and paranoia, which at this point is very healthy for us," stated Mr. Roth.

#### Feeling of vulnerability

He further stated that the Jewish community was always knocking on establishment doors, and they still feel

themselves a small percentage of a population that is over 90 percent Christian. He also cited international terrorism as a reason that the Jewish community still feels vulnerable and in danger.

Mr. Roth said he sees Ukrainians and Jews as two historically oppressed peoples with a shared history of oppression — more American Jews come from Poland and Ukraine than any other place in the world. He also mentioned that during World War II, Ukrainians and Poles saved a lot more Jews than

did the Netherlands, but there were a lot more Jews living in the area.

Mr. Roth further reflected that both Ukrainian and Jewish communities are likely to express group conflict: "Both groups are self-righteous about their victimization, and in this self-righteousness each group knows how to hurl moral arrows. In other words each group goes for the other's jugular."

Mr. Roth underscored that this history of group relations is not an excuse to end the dialogue. "When fighting a forest fire, you don't fight the fire head-on, but you establish a fire line and fight fire with fire."

#### Reaching out

He gave several suggestions for action. The first was for Ukrainians to give clear-cut roles for those in the Ukrainian community who do reach out to other communities. The Jewish community has institutionalized such reaching out. As an aside he stated that such relational work is risky, especially when one is dealing with the negative psychology in the Jewish community which fears that events might once again overwhelm them, as in World War II.

Other suggestions were to give awards to Jewish people and others who do relational work between communities, and to hold evenings of "ethnic sharing" during which issues are not discussed but ethnic stories, "musings," might be shared. He further observed that normal interaction in business and in everyday life or even marriage is not unusual, but that inter-group relating is still very rare.

Mr. Roth concluded by saying that the goal of all this contact is not just better relationships between the two groups, "Inevitably, events will divide us. We must learn how to contain the fallout from that event. If we only remember the rules ... we have to remember the rules during the downside."

The audience was given an opportunity to ask questions. Many members of the audience expressed concern that it was very difficult to get the Ukrainian story heard in the Jewish community. Dr. Kuropas stated that he felt he has had a dialogue with only Mr. Roth, but the wider Jewish community seemed to be totally unaware of talks going on with Ukrainians.

#### Barriers of perception

Mr. Roth admitted that there were barriers of perception: "We have somewhat different views of the same instances of history." He also mentioned

that stereotypes of Ukrainians do exist. In talks with the Poles he said, "I didn't realize that our recognition of their suffering, as well, was so crucial to them. Each ethnic group has its story to tell," Mr. Roth said. He added that his community needed to tell its story for its own health.

Dr. Kuropas pointed out that there appears to be no distinction between Adolf Eichmann, who masterminded the Nazi extermination program, and the man who is suspected of being "Ivan the Terrible." He asked: "How can you think that the Nazis would have let a 'khakhol' be in charge of killing a million people?" He also found it disturbing that young Ukrainians born here were getting angry — not anti-Semitic — with the Jewish community. "You know we can't do it alone, and can't do it relationally — we need your help."

A woman called out from the audience: "A very good point."  
Mr. Roth agreed, "You're right, you're right ... We'll meet institutionally."

#### Demjanjuk case

Regarding the Demjanjuk case and the subsequent relationships between the two communities, Dr. Kuropas stated: "Demjanjuk — that is my nightmare. I'm sure there won't be a fair trial, even Gacy (the serial murderer) had a change of venue." He said he believes Israel needs a John Demjanjuk because of political problems there. "Part of the picture is my fear that the KGB will have an important role in disinformation: six months before and after we will hear about Khmelnytsky, Petliura and Demjanjuk" and that "he killed a million people, on a par with Eichmann..."

The question was asked whether Ukrainians have faced their responsibility in persecuting Jews. Both Dr. Kuropas and Mr. Roth stated that Ukrainians hadn't yet had their own story — the story of their pain, suffering and injustices done to them — told. Until that was done first, the other couldn't be done. Ukrainians were not ready for that.

Mr. Roth defended the Israeli judicial system, which, he said, often overturned government decisions. He stated, "There will be great strain, it will have an emotional gut, but it is not going to be a show trial though the American media will have a field day."

Finally, Mr. Roth suggested that the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University could undertake research of the World War II era, and that the Ukrainians must compel the American audience to hear their story.

There was a long line of people saying that they appreciated his coming, asking further questions. One woman especially emphasized that the world was too small to continue to hate one another, and that by working together both communities could effect significant policy changes in the United States.

**THE DR. YURIY SRIBNY SCHOLARSHIP FUND  
of the SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY  
and the  
UKRAINIAN AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION**  
announce the establishment of  
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for law students of Ukrainian descent who have demonstrated ability and industry, who have successfully completed at least one year of studies at an accredited law school, and who are in need of financial assistance. Interested may apply by sending a short biography, resume, academic transcript, and documentation of financial status by the end of March 1986 to:

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## Renowned bandurist...

(Continued from page 8)

and in numerous solo concerts. However, his respected medical practice in the Harlem ghetto prevented him from performing regularly.

Near the end of his life, Dr. Shtokalko worked on the revival of ancient, medieval bylyny and on completing a textbook for bandura playing, which remains unfinished. Dr. Shtokalko died on June 29, 1968, and was buried at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

During his artistic life he arranged over 300 songs, dumsy, and ballads. He is also credited with several original compositions. Dr. Shtokalko treated the bandura as the central organ of ancient Ukrainian musical heritage. He felt that classical and popular compositions hindered the bandura's true nature which was diluted by the larger ensemble setting. Ensembles are, of course, necessary to cultivate and educate new bandura talents, as well as to popularize the instrument, but they do tend to impede the talents of a true virtuoso.

Unquestionably, Dr. Shtokalko's major bandura efforts were directed towards reviving the ancient bylyny of Kievan-Rus'. The bylyny were popular at the time when the Kievan State

included not only present-day Ukraine, but virtually all of the territory from the shores of the Baltic and White seas in the north to the Black Sea in the south. Their linguistic and lexicological structure include many ancient Ukrainian elements. Dr. Shtokalko was determined to restore the bylyny to their rightful position in the evolution of ancient Ukrainian composition. This work involved a great deal of research and experimentation.

As a result of his determination, he revived and arranged three bylyny: "Dobryna and Shmochyshte," "The Famous Nobles Illia Muromtsia and Soloviy Rozbiynyk," and "The Famous Nobles Sviatohot and Illia Muromtsia." Dr. Shtokalko's work provided us with insight into ancient technique as well as more-established technical instrumentation of the bandura and the expansion of its repertoire.

Many of Dr. Shtokalko's dreams remain unrealized. His wide-ranging interests and knowledge deepened his devotion to bandura and strengthened the heritage which remains even after his death. Due to his magnificent virtuosity and interpretation, he will undoubtedly be judged one of the greatest bandurists of this century.

The commemoration of his work at this first bandura exhibit enables the entire community to familiarize itself with his personal bandura legacy. The exhibit will be held on three days, April 19, 26 and 27.

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- Must have typing and telephone skills
- Must enjoy working with people

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Send resume/letter of application to:

Mary Anne Whitehead  
Director of Public Relations  
Manor Junior College  
Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue  
Jenkintown, PA 19046

NO PHONE CALLS

## Oversight...

(Continued from page 2)

books published in Russian and the apparent need is glaring. The question arises: What other purpose is served by flooding the Ukrainian market with Russian-language books?

Perhaps the author of the *Kultura i Zhyttia* article should be given the benefit of the doubt. Although misprints are a rarity in the Soviet press, these things do happen. One thing is clear, however: Soviet ideologists view the Russian language as an important instrument of "internationalization," and the question of the functional role of the Ukrainian and Russian languages in Ukraine has been a long-standing political issue.

If anything, recent studies of Soviet language policies in the area of book publication as well as the periodical press and newspapers indicate that "internationalization" continues to be the order of the day. Early on in his article, Mr. Siobodaniuk writes:

"According to Marxist-Leninist theory, a nation is a more persistent community of people than a nationality or a tribe, but it can not be eternal, it will disappear with the creation of the necessary conditions. But this is in the far off historical future."

Somehow, such thoughts appear inconsistent with all of the "flowering" that is said to be taking place among the non-Russian nations of the USSR.

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Sports tournaments  
Art exhibits  
Sale of Ukrainian foods  
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- 12 Noon  
Plaza activities
- 5 p.m.  
Stage concert
- 10 p.m.  
Festival dance  
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# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for January

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

TOTAL AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1985	Juv. 19,050	Adults 51,910	ADD 7,004	Totals 77,964
<b>GAINS IN JANUARY, 1986</b>				
New members.....	58	74	28	160
Reinstated.....	28	84	3	115
Transferred in.....	9	22	1	32
Change class in.....	1	6	—	7
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	11	—	11
<b>TOTALS GAINS:</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>325</b>
<b>LOSSES IN JANUARY, 1986</b>				
Suspended.....	29	67	33	129
Transferred out.....	7	26	4	37
Change of class out.....	1	6	—	7
Transferred to adults.....	11	—	—	11
Died.....	3	112	—	115
Cash surrender.....	27	56	—	83
Endowment matured.....	15	29	—	44
Fully paid-up.....	14	66	—	80
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	1	9	10
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>516</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:</b>				
<b>GAINS IN JANUARY, 1986</b>				
Paid up.....	14	66	—	80
Extended insurance.....	19	30	—	49
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>LOSSES IN JANUARY, 1986</b>				
Died.....	2	40	—	42
Cash surrender.....	21	22	—	43
Reinstated.....	3	6	—	9
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JANUARY 31, 1986</b>	<b>19,041</b>	<b>51,767</b>	<b>6,990</b>	<b>77,798</b>

**WALTER SOCHAN**  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME FOR JANUARY 1986

<b>DUES FROM MEMBERS:</b>	<b>\$326,177.04</b>
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	112,863.31
<b>Investment Income:</b>	<b>\$174,808.14</b>
Bonds.....	40,737.07
Real Estate.....	26,816.81
<b>Mortgage Loans</b>	<b>2,022.26</b>
Certificate Loans.....	276.81
Stocks.....	3,273.43
Banks.....	125,000.00
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation.....	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$372,934.52</b>
<b>Refunds:</b>	
Taxes-Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$16,947.34
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan.....	576.43
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,272.94
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	5,255.49
Postage Ret'd.....	10.75
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	33,891.40
Investment Expense.....	300.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$58,254.35</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$120.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$120.00</b>
<b>Investments:</b>	
Bonds Maturity Proceeds.....	\$1,384,102.17
Mortgages Paid.....	39,451.61

Certificate Loans Repaid.....	8,217.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,431,771.16</b>
<b>Income For January, 1986</b>	<b>\$2,302,120.38</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS FOR JANUARY 1986

<b>Paid To Or For Members:</b>	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$23,949.54
Endowments Matured.....	76,490.72
Death Benefits.....	73,209.00
Interest On Death Benefits.....	206.92
Payor Death Benefits.....	63.26
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	2,556.31
Trust Fund Disbursed.....	3,605.61
Scholarships.....	2,700.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$182,781.36</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>	
Real Estate.....	\$ 77,120.74
Svoboda Operation.....	110,790.60
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	55,000.00
<b>Organizing Expenses:</b>	
Advertising.....	\$ 1,684.87
Medical Inspections.....	109.40
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	86,855.37
Reward To Branch Organizers.....	10,615.50
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	91.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$99,356.39</b>
<b>Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:</b>	
Salaries Of Executive Officers.....	\$13,321.67
Salaries Of Office Employees.....	46,937.64
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	13,415.97
Insurance-General.....	4,384.00
Taxes-Federal, State and City On Employee Wages.....	16,346.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$94,405.74</b>
<b>General Expenses:</b>	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$ 113.75
Books and Periodicals.....	575.00
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	130.00
General Office Maintenance.....	540.48
Insurance Department Fees.....	162.98
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	162.62
Postage.....	2,033.86
Printing And Stationery.....	2,727.64
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	946.16
Telephone, Telegraph.....	762.67
Traveling Expenses-General.....	299.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,454.58</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Expenses Of Annual Session.....	\$ 300.00
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	300.00
Loss On Bonds.....	2,031.25
Ukrainian Publications.....	5,000.00
Youth Sports Activities.....	100.00
Donations.....	2,250.00
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	6,072.32
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee.....	1,472.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,526.32</b>
<b>Investments:</b>	
Bonds.....	\$635,722.63
Mortgages.....	153,000.00
Stock.....	276.81
Certificate Loans.....	3,537.26
Real Estate.....	82,051.20
E.D.P. Equipment.....	99.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$874,687.58</b>
<b>Disbursements For January, 1986</b>	<b>\$1,520,123.21</b>

#### BALANCE

ASSETS	FUND:	LIABILITIES	
Cash.....	\$970,023.08	Life Insurance.....	\$53,076,357.01
Bonds.....	39,222,689.67	Accidental D.....	1,423,692.57

(Continued on page 15)

## Sakharov's...

(Continued from page 2)

up his rights to ever travel abroad. "I wrote that I accept the Soviet authorities' right to refuse me permission to travel beyond the country's borders, since I did in the past have access to especially important secret material of a military nature, some of which might still be of significance even now," Dr. Sakharov wrote.

The reports of Dr. Sakharov's struggle with the Soviet authorities came at about the same time as revelations by Anatoly Shcharansky that he was exposed to various forms of pressure used by the KGB, including placing

prisoners in isolation cells and exposing them to cold and hunger.

Mr. Shcharansky, who spent nine years in Soviet prisons, told Western reporters about his ordeal with the Soviets at a Jerusalem press conference on February 13.

Dr. Sakharov's detailed rendition of KGB pressure, published in the West on the eve of the Communist Party congress, flies in the face of official Soviet reports on the condition of his

exile. Through an elaborate disinformation campaign — using doctored KGB videotapes, hidden camera photos, and fake letters and telegrams — the Soviets tried to convince the world that, despite reports the dissident was on a hunger strike, he was actually in robust health and happy.

It is not clear what the future has in store for Dr. Sakharov after the return of his wife to the Soviet Union. Ms. Bonner, who was allowed to leave the

Soviet Union in January for medical treatment — after she promised to make no statements to the news media — had her visa renewed for 90 days in mid-February. The extension — sought by Ms. Bonner to give her more time to recuperate from her January 13 coronary by-pass surgery — has been interpreted by Western observers as a way for Moscow to buy time to decide what to do about the couple.

It has been suggested that the Soviets could strip Ms. Bonner of her citizenship, preventing her return home. Another possibility, according to U.S. News & World Report, is that the Sakharovs will face isolation in Gorky for the rest of their lives.

## Keston College...

(Continued from page 2)

Nevertheless, it is hoped that this event will be not only a source of comfort and hope to the thousands of refuseniks who remain in the USSR, but also a reminder to the West of their plight and the plight of many others.

Mr. Shcharansky's release highlights the fact that for this one man's liberation, there are still some 1,000 known prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union, of whom (on February 20, 1986), at least 403 were religious believers.

Keston College comments that there have been no significant improvements in the whole area of human rights under Mikhail Gorbachev. Those minimal concessions which have been made are not impressive against the background of other changes in other spheres of Soviet life.

The hopes fostered initially by the "progressive, energetic" image of the new leadership for improvements in the human-rights situation have not, so far, been justified. Specifically, the situation of believers is no better. Since the accession of Mr. Gorbachev, seven Baptists, eight Pentecostals and nine Ukrainian Catholics have been sentenced. After a year under investigation, Russian Orthodox writer Felix Svetov stood trial in January. The founder of the Christian Seminar movement, Russian Orthodox Christian Alexander Ogorodnikov, is facing new charges without having been released upon completion of a six-year strict-regimen term. Two Estonian Lutherans, pastor Harri Motsnik (who has since recanted) and Tiit Padam, were arrested in 1985, a year which also saw an increase in persecution of Muslim activists and a crackdown on the growing numbers of Hare Krishna adherents.

Recent reports from religious activists in the USSR hold out little hope for genuine improvements in the foreseeable future: the general feeling seems to be that once the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is over, and General Secretary Gorbachev has consolidated his position, the opportunities for true freedom of worship could become even more remote.

## Concert review...

(Continued from page 8)

sublime lyricism and elegiac "hopelessness" commonly associated with Chopin's music, Chopin himself and the Romantic aesthetic in general. Expressiveness in a single-line melody is something that is certainly within the abilities of the extremely talented Dr. Osinchuk, but in this particular section of the Sonata, she fell slightly short of the mark.

The final movement, Presto non tanto, was no disappointment, however. Energetic, yet crystal clear passagework, especially in the forceful coda, brought the work and the evening to a tempestuous and convincing conclusion.

To the delight of the enthusiastic audience, which expressed its apprecia-


tion with tumultuous applause, Dr. Osinchuk added three charming encores by Kossenko, Chopin and Albeniz, adding to what had already been a most enjoyable musical evening.

## Monthly reports...

(Continued from page 14)

Stocks.....	619,393.99	Fraternal.....	159,556.90
Mortgage Loans.....	4,240,372.10	Orphans.....	334,979.48
Certificate Loans.....	776,535.93	Old Age Home.....	11,543.63
Real Estate.....	866,651.73	Emergency.....	94,329.52
Printing Plant & E.D.P.			
Equipment.....	303,406.01		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C....	8,000,000.00		
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A.			
Housing Corp.....	101,386.60		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$55,100,459.11</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$55,100,459.11</b>

**ULANA DIACHUK**  
Supreme Treasurer



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<p><b>BRAZILIAN SPRING and Buenos Aires, Argentina</b> Oct. 22 - Nov. 7</p>	<p><b>SAO PAULO - CURITIBA - PRUDENTOPOLIS (short visit to Paraguay) IGUASSU FALLS - BUENOS AIRES - RIO</b> Escort: Petro Bokalo Varig \$1,985 Visiting Ukrainian colonies in Parana</p>
<p><b>EGYPT Tour - HOLYLAND Pilgrimage</b> November 9 - 22</p>	<p><b>CAIRO - ABU SIMBEL - LUXOR - JERUSALEM - Bethlehem, Nazareth, Cana, Capernaum, Mt. Tabor, TIBERIAS - Acre, Caesarea - TEL AVIV</b> Spiritual Director: Rev. Patrick Paschak, O.S.B.M. Escort: Barbara Bachynsky Swissair \$1,795</p>

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## March 20

**WARREN, Mich.:** The Ukrainian-American Bar Association of Michigan will hold its monthly meeting at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road (just south of I-696) Warren.

The guest speaker will be Prof. Frank Corliss Jr., chairman, department of Slavic languages and literatures, Wayne State University. His topic will be Ukrainian language and literature Studies at W.S.U. Cocktails are at 6:30 p.m., dinner at 7, followed by the speaker. Members and friends are invited. Cost of the dinner is \$10.50. Reservations should be confirmed in writing or by phone on or before March 9. RSVP to: Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj, 2000 Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226; (313) 962-6046.

## March 21

**HAMILTON, Ont. —** The Interdepartmental Committee on Communist and East European Affairs at McMaster University is sponsoring a symposium on "Contemporary Non-Conformist Art from Eastern Europe." For more information contact: The Art Gallery, McMaster University, 1280 Main St. W. Hamilton, Ont., L8S 4M2.

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Ameri-

can Justice Committee is sponsoring an 8 p.m. seminar at St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church, 2245 W. Superior. Walter Dudycz, Illinois state senator of the 7th District will discuss "Involvement in the American Political Process." UAJC requests a \$3 donation to defer costs. For more information, call Roman Golash, (312) 359-8489.

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

## March 22

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center will sponsor a ritual breads workshop from 1 to 4 p.m. The center is located at 700 Cedar Road. For more information call (215) 663-1166.

## March 22-23

**ELIZABETH, N.J.:** The Elizabeth Branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(UNWLA) will hold its annual Easter Bazaar at St. Vladimir's School Hall, 425 Grier Ave., Saturday, March 22, 6-8 p.m., and on Palm Sunday, March 23, 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Traditional Ukrainian foods, including varenyky, holubtsi, kovbasa and kapusta will be served. In addition, baked goods including babkas, and poppyseed, nut and prune rolls will be on sale. Various gift items, including pysanky, pysanky kits, ceramics, embroidery, linens and records will be on display and for sale.

**CHICAGO:** The Plast sorority Lisoivi Mavky will sponsor an Easter bazaar on Saturday, March 22, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and Sunday, March 23, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Plast Building, 2124 W. Chicago Ave. There will be dozens of pysanky, ceramics, woodcuts, and other Ukrainian crafts to choose from. There will also be a pysanka-making demonstration. For further information contact Natalie Gorchynsky (312) 996-3732, during the day and at (312) 227-3613 evenings.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America will present its annual weekend presentation of Ukrainian Easter traditions. Guests will have the opportunity to view the ancient art of Easter egg decorating and to sample foods from the Easter breakfast table. A gift shop, featuring the Easter eggs, or pysanky, will be open to the public. The exhibit, sponsored by the Young Professionals of the UIA, will be open on Saturday, noon to 7 p.m., and Sunday, noon to 3 p.m.

## March 23

**CARNEGIE, Pa.:** The St. Peter and Paul Senior UOL Chapter of Carnegie will hold its 20th annual Easter Egg and Food Sale from 11:30 a.m. to 3 p.m., at the parish auditorium on Mansfield Boulevard in Carnegie. Beverly Kapeluck, Patricia Sally and Jeanne Haritan are serving as co-chairmen. Proceeds will benefit the church building fund.

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** Butterflies and pysanky from the collection of Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center master craftsman Valerie M. Imler will be on display from noon to 6 p.m. The award-winning film "Pysanka: the Ukrainian Easter Egg" by Slavko Nowytski will also be shown. Mrs. Imler will demonstrate the art of making pysanky. The exhibit will take place at Manor Junior College located at Fox Chase and Forrest Avenue in Jenkintown, Pa. For more information contact the center, (215) 885-2360, ext. 64 or 66.

**LOS ANGELES:** The Ukrainian Art Center will sponsor the opening of its pysanka exhibit at the center, 4315 Melrose Ave., from noon to 6 p.m. Over 500 pysanky from the center's own collection will be on display, along with a special display of pysanky crafted on goose eggs and ostrich eggs by artist Valentina Zlydenny Bezny. The exhibit will remain on display through May 3. For additional details, contact Daria Chaikovsky, (213) 668-0172.

**WASHINGTON:** The Ukrainian Association of Washington is sponsoring a Shevchenko Benefit Concert

featuring Homin Stepiv Bandurist Ensemble at 3 p.m. at the J.F. Kennedy High School, 1901 Randolph Road, Silver Spring, MD. Admission is \$10 for adults, \$5 for students and retirees, and free for children. All proceeds will benefit the Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies. For information contact Eugene Iwanciw, (703) 237-0428.

**MONTREAL:** The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association and the Ukrainian Students' Association at Concordia and McGill universities will sponsor a lecture by Prof. Bohdan Krawchenko of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton entitled "Social Change and National Consciousness in 20th Century Ukraine." It will be at 3 p.m. at Concordia University Hall Building, Faculty Club, Room H763, 1455 de Maisonneuve West. Donation is \$3 for non-students.

**WHIPPANY, N.J.:** Branch 61 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold its annual Easter Bazaar, featuring traditional Ukrainian Easter foods, and Ukrainians arts and crafts, including pysanky, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, Route 10 and South Jefferson Road.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.:** The award-winning documentary "Harvest of Despair," produced by Slavko Nowytski and Yuriy Luhovy for the Ukrainian Famine Research Committee in Toronto, will be shown immediately after the Sunday liturgy at about noon at the Epiphany of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 434 90th Ave. N. The event is sponsored by the Ukrainian American Association. A \$3 donation would be appreciated to defer costs. For further information call (813) 576-2488, or 576-2337.

**NEW YORK:** The I Trii ensemble will present an afternoon of chamber music at 3:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. The trio, featuring violinist Josef Barkiowsky Berman, cellist Nestor Cybriwsky and pianist Thomas Hrynkiw, will perform works by Haydn, Lalo and Ludkevych. The concert is part of the UIA Sunday Concert Series. Suggested donations: \$10, adults; \$6, senior citizens and students. For more information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

## March 25

**EDMONTON:** Dr. Virko Baley of the department of music at the University of Nevada will give a lecture on "Contemporary Music in Soviet Ukraine" at 8 p.m. at the Henry Marshall Tory Building, Lecture Theatre 12, University of Alberta. The lecture will begin at 7:30 p.m.

## March 25-27

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 69th St., will present pysanka decorator Sofika Zielyk who will create Easter eggs before interested individuals and groups. She will explain the technique and symbolism of the Easter eggs from noon to 4 p.m. For more information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

## Hutsaliuk retrospective to open

**NEW YORK —** A 30-year retrospective exhibit of works by well-known artist Liuboslav Hutsaliuk will be on view here at the Ukrainian Artists Association Gallery, 136 Second Ave., on March 23 through 30.

The exhibit, which officially opens the spring season at the gallery, covers the period 1956-1986. Forty-four oil paintings — most of them never before exhibited — will be on display.

The exhibit's opening reception will take place on Sunday, March 23, at 1-8

p.m. Hours are: weeknights, 6-8 p.m.; Saturday, and Sunday 1-8 p.m.

Mr. Hutsaliuk was born in Lviv, Ukraine. He studied art at the Cooper Union in New York, and has exhibited his works in France, Italy, Canada and the United States.

Although oil is his favorite medium, he has also worked with watercolors and lithographs. The oils on view at the retrospective exhibit will include landscapes, cityscapes and still-lives.

## Plast plans volleyball tournament

**NEW YORK —** The National Plast Command in the United States is organizing a volleyball tournament for members of all Ukrainian organizations on Saturday, April 26 at Hunter College in New York.

There will be competition in four divisions: men, women, boys and girls.

Each organization may register more than one team; the registration fee is \$55 per team (checks should be made payable to Plast).

The registration fee includes: complimentary sodas and sandwiches, t-shirts for all registered players, medals

for each member of winning teams; trophies for top three teams in each division; trophies for MVP in each division.

For further information and registration forms, interested groups may contact Ihor Strutynsky, Plast's national sports director, at (212) 477-3629; or Iko Danyluk, (718) 699-6422. Teams must be registered by March 26.

Hunter College is located at 69th Street and Lexington Avenue in Manhattan. The tourney is slated to begin at 8:45 a.m. and end by 6 p.m.

## Poetry Week to honor Stus, Rudenko

**PHILADELPHIA —** As part of American Poetry Week, a special tribute dedicated to Ukrainian dissident writers Mykola Rudenko and the late Vasyl Stus will be performed by the Ukrainian Avant Garde Theater of Toronto here on March 23 at 4 p.m.

The 20-member group of actors, singers and musicians will present a montage of reading in translation and in the original under the title of "Requiem for a Poet."

The afternoon presentation, to be held at Independence National Park at Chestnut and Third Street, will also include an overview of the Ukrainian dissidents' life and works by Dr. Larissa

M.L. Onyshkevych.

American Poetry Week is being held at several locations in Philadelphia on March 22-29. The reading of Ukrainian dissident poetry is being co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center and the Center for Soviet and East European Studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

The public is invited to a welcoming reception for the Toronto performing group, which will be held at the UECC on March 22 at 7:30 p.m. The evening will include a presentation of a play by the Polish playwright Slawomir Mrozek called "Posered Moria."