

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Kiev Consulate advance party expected in Ukraine May 1

WASHINGTON — An advance party of four U.S. officials is expected to arrive in Kiev on May 1 to begin the task of setting up the U.S. Consulate in the Ukrainian capital.

The group's work in Kiev will be supported by \$4.5 million that is being reprogrammed by the State Department for Kiev Consulate expenses.

News of the advance party was revealed in testimony by State Department officials before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Wednesday, March 18.

The State Department also said that it is requesting \$48 million in the 1988 fiscal year budget to rebuild the consulate site.

Secretary of State George Shultz told the subcommittee: "For a long time the United States has sought to open a consulate in Kiev. In return, the Soviet Union will open a consulate in New York City."

Secretary Shultz said a State Department team that visited Kiev reported that an existing building originally being considered in the late 1970s to house the U.S. Consulate is the best site. He added that the State Department is requesting \$48 million in the 1988 budget to reconstruct the building.

"We feel that we should establish there a good consulate with probably some 30 people or so," he said. "We should have a presence there, a presence that has some significance. As far as when this will happen, it's hard to say."

Also testifying was Ronald Spiers, undersecretary of state for management, who spoke of the advance party's work. He also noted, "Our ultimate objective is to have a fully staffed consulate of about 30 Americans, that includes Marine guards. But that ultimately depends on the budget situation."

## Ukrainian sculptor Petro Ruban sentenced to 14-year term

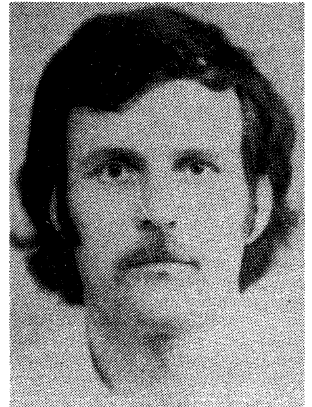
JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The trial of exiled Ukrainian activist Petro Ruban, who was arrested last July for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" took place in Pryluky, Chernihiv region, in Ukraine from December 25 to 27, 1985. Mr. Ruban was sentenced to nine years strict-regimen camp and five years' exile, according to USSR News Brief.

The 45-year-old sculptor was arrested in Vinnytsia oblast this summer, where he was in the last year of a six-year labor camp and three-year internal exile term he received in 1976 for planning to present an original work of art to the United States in celebration of this country's bicentennial.

Despite the charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," sources have said the real reason for Mr. Ruban's arrest, his fourth, was his persistent attempts to gain permission for his 11-year-old son, Marko, to go to the West for medical treatment. The boy was badly injured when run over by a truck in 1982. The young Ruban has been paralyzed ever since.

Mr. Ruban was also arrested in 1976 and charged with three counts: "stealing state property," "engaging in private enterprise," and "slandering the Soviet state." The charges stem from a carving of the Statue of Liberty Mr. Ruban and intended as a gift for the American people.

After the arrest, the unfinished home



Petro Ruban

of Mr. Ruban and his wife, Lida, an engineer at the Plastmast factory in the Chernivtsi oblast, was confiscated by the state.

Another term served by Mr. Ruban was from 1965 to 1973 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and "the illegal possession of a weapon."

Mrs. Ruban is reportedly very ill and has been hospitalized for a year with tuberculosis.

In addition to Marko, the couple has a 18-year-old daughter, Natalia.

## Komsomol newspaper: "true" Medvid story

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Reports of my death have been greatly exaggerated," is a well-known phrase by American writer Mark Twain that Ukrainian seaman and Komsomol member Myroslav Vasylovych Medvid was provoked to repeat back home in Silets, a small village near Lviv, Ukraine, upon hearing Voice of America in January describe funeral services held on his behalf in Ukrainian churches

all over the United States.

Or so says Molod Ukrainy (Youth of Ukraine), a Komsomol newspaper in the Ukrainian SSR, in its February 11 issue. The Komsomol is the official Communist youth league.

A highly dramatic article by Vasyl Baziv in that Ukrainian-language publication detailed the Soviet version of the 22-year-old seaman's ordeal on the

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Мирослав МЕДВИДЬ:

«У мене одна Батьківщина — Радянський Союз»

Reproduction of photo that appeared with Moloda Ukraina's story about Myroslav Medvid.

## Demjanjuk's detention extended

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — John Demjanjuk was ordered held for an additional 13 days to allow prosecutors to prepare charges against him. The hearing took place at the Ayalon Prison in Ramla, Israel, before Judge Aharon Simha of the Jerusalem Magistrate Court on Sunday, March 16.

According to wire service reports, at the end of the 13-day period the attorney general can order Mr. Demjanjuk detained for one month before charges are filed.

Also at the hearing, Mr. Demjanjuk asked to be allowed to call his family in the Cleveland area, but the judge denied his request. When Mr. Demjanjuk said he would call collect if necessary, the judge still refused to grant the request.

Meanwhile, the White House, in a March 13 letter to Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, wrote that the extradition of Mr. Demjanjuk, who is suspected of being the notorious guard "Ivan the Terrible" at the Treblinka death camp, "was in full conformity with all appropriate legal and procedural safeguards."

"It took place only after the secretary of state determined that Mr. Demjanjuk would be treated humanely and given a

fair trial," wrote David B. Waller, senior associate counsel to President Ronald Reagan, in response to a letter from Ihor Olshaniwsky, AHRU president.

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## Israeli documents say "Ivan" was killed

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — More evidence has surfaced calling into question allegations that John Demjanjuk, a retired Cleveland auto worker, is the Treblinka death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible."

The Reuters wire service reported on March 19 that documents found in the archives of the Holocaust Research Institute at Bar-Ilan University near Tel Aviv show that "Ivan the Terrible" was killed during a 1943 prisoner revolt at the Treblinka death camp. Avraham Goldfarb, a Treblinka survivor who was interviewed for a student research paper, recalled that prisoners tore down the fence which led to the gas chamber, killed Ivan and then threw him into the fire. Mr. Goldfarb died last year.

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Mikhail Gorbachev: does he have a nationalities policy?

by Roman Solchanyk

Mikhail Gorbachev, whose prescriptions for the ills of the Soviet economy have been billed as nothing less than "revolutionary" by some Western commentators, has yet to demonstrate that he has anything innovative or, indeed, significant to say about the Soviet multinational policy.

In his remarks on nationality relations to the Communist Party Congress, Mr. Gorbachev essentially reiterated the stock phrases that have been handed down by previous Soviet leaders. National oppression and national inequality have been "obliterated." "The Soviet people is a qualitatively new social and international community." Tens of millions of Soviet citizens have been imbued with the ideas of "the inviolable friendship of peoples and respect for the national culture and national dignity of all peoples." National cultures are "interacting and drawing together." This does not mean, however, that "national processes are without problems."

The problems, too, have not changed over the years: national isolation, localism, parasitism. Some writers and scholars continue to "depict in idyllic tones reactionary nationalist and religious survivals." The Communist Party, as always, will conduct a resolute struggle against "manifestations of national narrow-mindedness and arrogance, nationalism and chauvinism."

If one can speak of anything even remotely characteristic of Mr. Gorbachev in his pronouncements on the national question, the choice would have to fall on the importance attached to the economic aspects of ethnopolitics:

"In elaborating the basic guidelines for long-term nationalities policy, it is especially important to see to it that the contribution of all the republics in the development of the single national economic complex corresponds to their increased economic and spiritual potential. The development of the cooperation in production and collaboration and mutual assistance of the republics is in the higher interests of our multinational state and each republic. The task of party organizations and Soviets is to utilize the existing potential for the fullest in the common interest and to persistently overcome all signs of localism."

Mr. Gorbachev's emphasis on the economic element in the national question surfaced even before he assumed the party leadership. Thus, it is perhaps not altogether fortuitous that in his keynote address at the December 1984, all-union conference on ideology, the need for "a rational distribution of productive forces and their further integration into the over-all national economic complex" topped Mr. Gorbachev's list of issues described as of "paramount importance" for the Soviet multinational state. The inclination to view the development of nationality relations through the prism of the economy is also evident in the first post-Congress Soviet commentaries on the national question issued by Novosti and TASS.

Another way of looking at the ethnic component in current Soviet policies is to focus on what was not said in the Soviet party leader's Central Commit-

tee report. It has already been noted that two themes that were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev five years ago were not reflected in Mr. Gorbachev's address: there was no reminder that the non-Russians' debt of gratitude to the Russians was outstanding, nor was there any reference to due representation of all nations in the party and government bodies of the republics. Mr. Gorbachev also did not repeat Leonid Brezhnev's suggestion that local party organs should take a greater interest in the linguistic and cultural needs of the non-indigenous nations in the republics, and there is nothing in his address that imparts upon the Russian nation some unique qualities or special significance.

It is important to note, however, that the issue of due representation was raised by the number-two man in the Kremlin hierarchy, Egor Ligachev. This is a particularly interesting problem because it impinges directly on the status of Russians in the non-Russian republics. Mr. Brezhnev did not say this openly but this is precisely what "due representation of all nations" meant. Subsequently, Soviet experts on nationality relations, for example, Eduard Tadevosyan, stated explicitly that "the problem raised by the 26th Congress of the CPSU includes, in particular, the question of the representation of Russians in the organs of the national republics" and, indeed, the broadening of such representation. The imbalance favoring the indigenous nations is evident in the Central Asian republics.

Mr. Ligachev in his speech at the congress did not come directly to the point, but he was more candid than Mr. Brezhnev had been five years earlier. He began by saying that it was clear to everyone that the conditions of a multinational state such as the USSR required "indefatigable concern about the growth of local cadres and their upbringing in the spirit of internationalism." The problem, however, is that here and there "localistic and good old boy [zemlyachesk] sentiments came to the fore."

"[These sentiments] interfered with the advancement of representatives of all nations to leadership positions; they interfered with the inter-regional exchange of cadres; with the exchange of experienced workers between the republics and the center; and between the regions and cities of the country. In a number of cases, this led to self-isolation, stagnation of the business at hand, and other negative phenomena."

According to Mr. Ligachev, practice has shown convincingly that the selection and placement of cadres should be carried out by utilizing local talent as well as by transferring cadres from the center and other regions of the country. "In this way," argued Mr. Ligachev, "experience is passed on more quickly and the over-all level of the cadres grows more rapidly."

The question emerges: Who will formulate nationalities policy in the years ahead? Has Mr. Gorbachev relinquished this task to his right-hand man in the face of pressing economic problems? Or is Mr. Ligachev's involvement in nationality affairs only a component of the broader problem of cadres policy that presumably fall within the competence of the effective second secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union?

## Koryagin arrested in prison

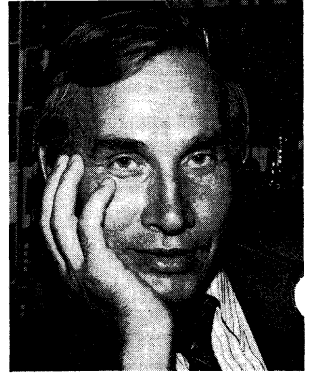
JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Anatoly Koryagin, who was nominated for the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize, has been re-arrested apparently while still in Chistopol prison on the grounds of "resisting a representative of the authorities," according to USSR News Brief. While the details of the case are not known, the arrest apparently took place before October 1985.

Dr. Koryagin had been nominated for the peace prize by Congressional members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, otherwise known as the Helsinki Commission.

The commission noted that at great personal sacrifice, Dr. Koryagin upholds the human goals of the psychiatric profession and advocates the peaceful purposes of the Helsinki Final Act.

The psychiatrist was first arrested in 1981 under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The basis of the charge was that he had participated in the activities of the unofficial Working Commission to Investigate the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. He was sentenced to seven years of strict-regime camp and five years of exile.

At his trial, Dr. Koryagin said in his defense, "I will never accept the situation which exists in our country, where mentally healthy people are imprisoned in psychiatric hospitals for trying to think independently. I know that long years of physical imprisonment, humili-



Dr. Anatoly Koryagin

ation and mockery await me. Fully aware of this, I embark on it in the hope that it will increase the chances for others to live in freedom."

Dr. Koryagin began serving his sentence in a camp in the Perm region and was then transferred to Chistopol prison. He has undertaken repeated hunger strikes lasting several months and has been on the verge of death several times. He is in poor health and has been beaten up in prison.

Ivan Koryagin, the doctor's son, is currently imprisoned on a criminal charge. Galina Danilovna, his wife, and two other sons, Alexander, 15, and Dmitry, 9, remain in Kharkiv.

## Lithuanian bishops issue pastoral

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — The Catholic bishops and other administrators of the six dioceses of Soviet-occupied Lithuania have mentioned the government-imposed shortage of religious literature and government-imposed atheism in a joint pastoral statement.

The statement, dated November 11, 1985, but just published in the West, was a call to the faithful of Lithuania to prepare for the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the conversion of Lithuania, to be celebrated in 1987.

Lithuania is the only predominantly Roman Catholic republic in the Soviet Union.

Urging the faithful to study the catechism, the bishops write, "Today the catechism and the prayer book are the only sources of religious truths available to you, so they are all the more to be studied."

The Catholics of Lithuania have

complained repeatedly that in the 40 years since the Soviet takeover of the Baltic republic, while the world was preoccupied with the Nazis, Lithuanian Catholics have been deprived of all but token editions of a few religious publications.

Writing in the same pastoral letter, the bishops call the war against religion and the renunciation of religion sins against faith. The percentage of Western-rite Catholics in Lithuania, approximately 90 percent when the Communists took over as part of a deal with Hitler in 1939, is estimated to be closer to 66 percent today.

In 1984, when the Lithuanians celebrated the 500th jubilee of their patron, St. Casimir, the government interfered with the solemnities. Also, Pope John Paul II complained of having been refused permission by the Soviets to visit Lithuania on that occasion.

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## Pope and Gorbachev to meet

BOSTON — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Pope John Paul II are expected to meet in the Vatican sometime this year, according to Hungary's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Laszlo Lelaki, reported The Christian Science Monitor on March 12.

Although the cardinal denied recent reports, particularly in the Italian press, that he has been serving as intermediary between the Vatican and the Kremlin, he admitted seeing the pontiff as recently as November and said such a meeting "had become a matter of 'high negotiation'."

The possibility for such a meeting was created last year by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who invited Mr. Gorbachev to Italy while visiting Moscow. The Soviet leader accepted without hesitation.

Both the Vatican and the Kremlin expressed belief that Mr. Gorbachev would seize the opportunity to visit the pope while on an official trip to Rome.

"The Holy Father is at home to whoever knocks at his door," Cardinal Lelaki said optimistically.

No Soviet leader since Nikita Krushchev in the early 1960s has met with a pope, although former Soviet foreign

minister Andrei Gromyko paid a visit in his later years in that capacity.

It is also suspected that a meeting between the two would enable the Soviets to focus world attention to their effort to build international concern over the nuclear threat, which they claim cannot be left to the two super-powers alone.

This alleged concern for smaller West European nations as well as those in Eastern Europe has strong appeal to those nations who seek a voice of their own in international decision-making in particular.

If the international climate proves favorable after the meeting at the Vatican, an agreement may follow allowing the pope to visit Lithuania, the most traditionally Catholic of the Baltic States annexed by the Soviets during World War II.

After unsuccessful attempts by the pontiff to win permission to visit Lithuania in 1984 during that nation's 500th anniversary celebrations of the death of its patron St. Casimir, a visit to celebrate 600 years of Christianity in Lithuania in 1987 may be made possible by the meeting.

## Senate passes Baltic day resolution

WASHINGTON — The Senate adopted Senate Joint Resolution 271 designating June 14 as "Baltic Freedom Day." The day marks the anniversary of the mass deportations of Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians from their homelands in 1941.

"Respect for the individual's desire for freedom lies at the heart of S. J. Res. 271, which focuses attention on the denial of the rights of the citizens of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia," states Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.). "Through the tributes we offer on the anniversaries of the Baltic States' independence days, we express our undying support for the freedom fight which continues to capture the hearts and minds of the Baltic peoples."

Now that S. J. Res. 271 was adopted by the Senate on February 14, with 42 co-sponsors, 36 of whom were original co-sponsors (24 Democrats and 18

Republicans), all that is needed is 218 co-sponsors from the House of Representatives for H.J. Res. 500.

After Congress adopts the "Baltic Freedom Day" resolution it will have the force of law. The measure calls on the president to issue a proclamation for the observance of Baltic Freedom Day, and to submit the issue of the Baltic republics to the United Nations, so that the issue of Baltic self-determination is brought to the attention of the U.N. General Assembly.

The resolution also reaffirms the indictment against the USSR made by the Copenhagen Manifesto signed by the Baltic Tribunal on July 26, 1985.

To date there are 90 co-sponsors of H.J. Res. 500, originally introduced by Rep. William Carney (R-N.Y.) along with Reps. Brian Donnelly (D-Mass.) and Don Ritter (R-Pa.).

## Demjanjuk's...

(Continued from page 1)

The letter further stated: "The Department of State will follow the proceedings to ensure that he will be given a fair trial."

AHRU spokespersons told The Weekly that during January and February, when it appeared that Mr. Demjanjuk might indeed be extradited, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine had conducted an intensive petition drive. Letters with petition forms were sent to some 1,000 individuals and many organizations throughout the United States with the request that they be signed and returned either to AHRU or mailed directly to President Reagan.

The petition appealed to the president to "intervene and prevent the extradition of John Demjanjuk."

"Due to the dubious quality of the USSR-supplied evidence used by the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations in U.S. denaturalization court proceedings against John Demjanjuk, this ruling (for extradition) has cast serious doubts on the veracity of the entire case and the procedures used by the Justice Department," the petition stated.

According to Mr. Olshaniwsky, AHRU received copies of petitions signed by close to 10,000 persons, and many more petitions were sent directly to President Reagan.

In addition, many phone calls were made and scores of personal letters were sent by concerned citizens around the United States. In response to this massive reaction, former Congresswoman Liz Holtzman charged that "ultra-conservative anti-Semitic groups" had made a tremendous effort to block the Demjanjuk extradition.

AHRU sent originals of its petitions to President Reagan, and copies were sent to White House Communications Director Pat Buchanan, Secretary of State George Shultz and Attorney General Edwin Meese.

AHRU has since incorporated a new organization, UNCHAIN — Ukrainian National Center: History And Information Network — to counter defamations of Ukrainians and solicit contributions for defense actions, including the defense of Mr. Demjanjuk. UNCHAIN is expected to begin its fund drive within the next two weeks.

For information, interested persons may write to: UNCHAIN, 43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J. 07106.

## Denver's East Europeans campaign for recognition of Nazi victims

Ethnics' ad hoc group

DENVER — Ukrainians and other East Europeans here are waging a campaign to ensure that their nations' victims of the Holocaust are not ignored at a memorial to be constructed on the grounds of the State Capitol.

In June of last year, the Jewish community succeeded in having both houses of the state legislature pass a resolution, introduced by State Sen. Harold McCormick, allowing them to construct a monument to Holocaust victims on State Capitol property. As then envisioned, the memorial would be dedicated "To the 6 million Jews who perished in the Holocaust and the millions of others enslaved, killed and starved by the Nazis."

Ivan Stebelsky, acting in the name of the local Ukrainian community, contacted State Sen. Jim Lee and informed him that Ukrainians did not oppose the construction of such a memorial on state grounds as long as all nationalities who perished at the hands of the Nazis were listed by name along with the number of their casualties.

### Legislators admit mistake

State Sen. Lee, in turn, introduced Mr. Stebelsky to State Sen. McCormick and other members of the Senate. Mr. Stebelsky presented then with information about Holocaust victims and, after reviewing the materials, the legislators agreed that a mistake had been made in permitting the Holocaust memorial to recall only Jewish victims and "others."

Following is the chain of events as described to The Weekly by Mr. Stebelsky.

The Ukrainians then asked for a meeting with Rabbi Stanley Wagner, the chief promoter of the Holocaust memorial project. Rabbi Wagner then agreed to present a proposal for a plaque on the memorial, but after three months he still did not do so.

Then, in December, Mr. Stebelsky met again with State Sen. Lee who stated his belief that all nations who suffered during the Holocaust must be cited. The senator began acting as liaison between Mr. Stebelsky, Rabbi Wagner and State Sen. McCormick.

Finally, in mid-February, Ukrainian and Polish representatives, respectively, Mr. Stebelsky and Alexander Lysko, met with Rabbi Wagner for the first time. Rabbi Wagner proposed that the memorial inscription recall Jews and "others," this based on materials he had received from the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council in Washington. No agreement was reached at the meeting.

State Sen. Lee, upon being informed of the lack of results, stressed that an agreement had to be reached. When pressured, Rabbi Wagner relented, saying that all nations victimized by the Holocaust would be listed. The Ukrainian and Polish representatives then insisted that the number of victims, too, had to be listed.

Rabbi Wagner agreed to this as well, and he proposed that the ethnic communities prepare a proposal for the inscription on the memorial. State Sen. Lee, in turn, said that the ethnic representatives must present documentation regarding the number of their victims in the Holocaust.

As a result, a meeting of ethnic community representatives was convened by Mr. Stebelsky. Representatives of the Ukrainian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Baltic and Greek communities agreed to form a special State of Colorado Ethnic Committee in order to better coordinate their work. All the ethnic representatives then collected information on their nations' losses during the Nazi period.

The Ukrainian community's figures, according to Mr. Stebelsky, were based on information provided by Dr. Taras Hunczak of Rutgers University in New Jersey, the book "The Other Holocaust" by Dr. Bohdan Wytwycky, as well as information painstakingly collected by Dr. Eugene E. Petriwsky, associate professor of Ukrainian literature and history at the University of Colorado at Boulder, who is also the university library's assistant director for collection, assessment and development.

In addition, the Ukrainian community found useful the statistics cited by Soviet Ukrainian Academician Yuriy Kondufor. Dr. Kondufor is director of the Institute of History of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences. These statistics were cited by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas in a recent column published in The Ukrainian Weekly.

In accordance with the information collected, the Colorado Ethnic Committee suggested that the memorial inscription read as follows:

"This memorial is dedicated to honor the over 18 million civilian victims of the Nazi Holocaust during the Second World War:

|                            |
|----------------------------|
| 6,000,000 Jews             |
| 2,330,000 Poles            |
| 3,000,000 Ukrainians       |
| 1,750,000 Russians         |
| 1,400,000 Byelorussians    |
| 1,300,000 Yugoslavs        |
| 400,000 Gypsies            |
| 286,000 Greeks             |
| 210,000 Czechs and Slovaks |
| 121,000 Hollanders         |
| 100,000 Balts              |
| 44,000 Belgians            |

and hundreds of thousands of others enslaved, starved, burned and killed by the Nazis"

This proposal was sent earlier this month to Rabbi Wagner, as well as to State Sen. Lee, along with all the supporting documents. The ethnic committee is now awaiting a response concerning its proposal.

### Babyn Yar success

In 1983, the Ukrainian community of Denver, it will be recalled, succeeded in having the Babi Yar Memorial Park in Denver recall the Ukrainians and Jews massacred by the Nazis at the Babyn Yar ravine in Kiev.

As originally proposed, Babi Yar Park would have made no mention of the Ukrainians who died at the ravine and, moreover, the inscription would have actually implicated Ukrainians in the killings. The Ukrainian Babyn Yar Committee headed by Mr. Stebelsky worked together with the Jewish community's Babi Yar Foundation in bringing about a just resolution of the issue.

## Professionals association announces 1985 writing awards winners

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of New York and New Jersey has announced the winners of its third annual writing awards.

The awards — one for an article and three for letters to the editor — were for works published in 1985 in general-interest English-language publications.

The winner of the \$250 award for best article was Bohdan Nahaylo for his analytical piece "The Soviet Writers Who Led Dissent" that appeared on the editorial page of The Wall Street Journal on September 9, 1985.

In his article, Mr. Nahaylo, ostensibly writing about the 20th anniversary of the arrest of Russian dissident writers Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel, noted that "all too often" their case "is treated as if it marked the beginning of Soviet dissent."

Their arrest was actually preceded by a major crackdown in Ukraine in late August and September 1986 when at least 26 people were arrested and hundreds more were interrogated or had their homes searched. "Although these events in Ukraine witnessed a manifestation of public protest and defiance on a scale hitherto unparalleled in the post-Stalin period, they were hardly registered in the Western press," he noted.

Mr. Nahaylo went on to note that one of those who protested the 1965 mass arrests and searches was Vasyl Stus, "a young poet who called on a packed Kiev cinema audience to condemn the arrests." Mr. Stus was to become a major figure in the Ukrainian human and national rights movement. He died on September 4, 1985 — 20 years to the day after his memorable public protest — in a special-regimen labor camp in the Perm region, where the harsh

conditions and inadequate medical treatment claimed the lives of three of his colleagues.

Mr. Nahaylo also pointed out in his article that the Sinyavsky-Daniel anniversary and the death of Mr. Stus "are poignant reminders of the nature of the system Mr. (Mikhail) Gorbachev represents."

Honorable mention in the articles category was given to George B. Zaryck for his article on the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church and the samvyday journal Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine published by a group headed by Yosyp Terelia. The article was the lead story in The Christian Science Monitor's international section on March 6, 1985.

In the letters to the editor category of the writing awards the winners were:

- Marta Skorupska for a letter to The New York Times scoring columnist Anthony Lewis for not mentioning by name the four political prisoners who he said had died in one labor camp in the previous 16 months.

- Lew Mykola Hryhorczuk for his commentary in the Detroit Free Press titled "Ukrainians, too, need media support," in which he outlined the "unbalanced treatment of Eastern European ethnic communities" and more specifically, the Ukrainians, in the press.

- Taras Hunczak for a letter to The Guardian Weekly of London regarding disinformation about Ukrainians during World War II.

The prizes in the letters category were \$100, \$75, \$50.

Orysia Paszczak Tracz was given an honorable mention for a body of work in the letters category. She has reacted on many occasions to news stories appearing in the Winnipeg Free Press,

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## Mother and daughter reunited after 48-year separation

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Forty-eight years of separation and waiting ended at Tampa International Airport on March 7 when Anna Czapak of St. Petersburg was reunited with her daughter, Olha Pryjma, who arrived to her new home in the United States from Soviet Union, reported the St. Petersburg Times on March 8.

Mrs. Czapak had been trying to bring her 48-year-old daughter to the United States since she emigrated from eastern Poland, now part of Ukraine, in 1938 at the age of 18. At the time she had left believing it would be easy for her husband and 11-month-old baby, Olha, to follow her to New York.

But her plans were interrupted when her husband was drafted into the Polish army and was killed in 1939. Olha was brought up by her grandmother in the village of Cziziv, which was then part of Poland, now Ukraine.

"After the war, maybe 1950, I started to proceed again to bring my daughter here," Mrs. Czapak said in an interview with the St. Petersburg Times. "But I was always denied."

Mrs. Czapak, who lived with her second husband, Bill, on Long Island until their retirement in 1977 brought them to St. Petersburg, managed, however, to get her mother released in 1963.

"They let my mother go, but my daughter, no," she said.

Mrs. Czapak visited Mrs. Pryjma in

Ukraine several times throughout the years, most recently in 1984. Her daughter also attempted to win her release on her end with no luck.

Then Mrs. Czapak received a telephone call on Christmas day, 1985, when her daughter told her she might see her soon. Suddenly at 3 a.m. on March 6, Mrs. Pryjma's son called from Moscow to say permission had finally been granted.

"I didn't sleep all night, you know, I was so excited," Mrs. Czapak said.

Mrs. Czepek greeted her daughter with roses, pink and red, as well as a kiss.

Mrs. Pryjma left two grown sons and two grandsons in the Soviet Union and speaks only Ukrainian. Her only work experience was on a collective farm. At age 48, she will be starting her life all over again.

## AHRU schedules public meetings

NEWARK, N.J. — Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) is planning a series of public meetings in order to inform the Ukrainian community about the activities of the organization. Another issue that will be discussed during the meetings will be the case of John Demjanjuk and the defamation of Ukrainians. Funds will be raised for the AHRU Legal Fund.

A meeting was held in Warren,

## Obituaries

### The Rev. John Barchuk, Baptist leader

by Alex Harbuziuk

ELMHURST, Ill. — The Rev. John Barchuk, one of the most prolific writers and preachers among Ukrainian Baptists, died on March 13 of a heart attack in Vineland, N.J. He was 82.

A service honoring the Rev. Barchuk and his ministry was held the evening of March 16 in the Ukrainian Baptist Church of Vineland. The funeral and burial were conducted March 17.

Participants in the services included the Rev. O.R. Harbuziuk, president of the worldwide All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship; the Rev. Jaroslav Paprocky, president of the Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Churches in the United States; and many other pastors and Baptist leaders from across the United States and Canada.

Among persons attending the funeral from the Ukrainian Baptist Church of Chicago were the Rev. John Polischuk, under whom the Rev. Barchuk served as assistant pastor for some 14 years, and church council chairman Antin Kocepula.

The Rev. Barchuk is survived by his wife Pelahia (Pearl), whom he married in 1935; by five children, Lucy Woden in California; Eugene in Florida, Gloria Perekrest in Ohio; Helen Kuzmyn in Illinois; and George in Virginia; many grandchildren and several great-grandchildren.

"Pastor Barchuk's departure to eternity is a great loss for the Ukrainian Baptist Church and the entire Ukrainian nation," said the Rev. Harbuziuk. "We do not have a person who could replace the great Christian life and ministry of Pastor John Barchuk."

"Pastor Barchuk had a deep faith, he was a great Christian and he was a renowned preacher of the Gospel who preached thousands of radio sermons," the Rev. Harbuziuk said.

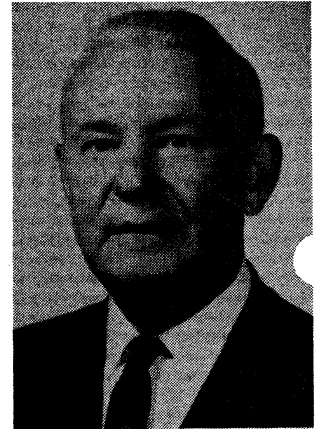
Rev. Barchuk authored some 30 books, including commentaries on the four Gospels and on the Book of Revelation from the Bible. He wrote a book on homiletics and books on various theological topics. He also compiled several volumes of sayings and aphorisms. Several of his books have been translated into the Russian and Spanish languages.

The Rev. Barchuk was born in a village in Volhynia, Ukraine, on September 23, 1903. He completed his studies at a Bible institute in 1930 and

## Dr. Wladimir Kokorudz of Owego

OWEGO, N.Y. — Dr. Wladimir Kokorudz, a physician from Owego, N.Y., died on February 26 of a heart attack. He was 69.

Dr. Kokorudz first came to Owego in the early 1950s as a company physician for Endicott-Johnson Inc. Earlier



The Rev. John Barchuk

served as a missionary in Ukraine before World War II. When he ended up in Germany during World War II, he evangelized the Ukrainian people there also until he came to the United States in 1949.

He served as assistant pastor under the Rev. Harbuziuk at the Ukrainian Baptist Church of Chicago in the early 1950s, became pastor for a couple of years, then served as assistant pastor under the Rev. Polischuk from 1956 until moving to the Cleveland area in the early 1970s. He had been residing in Vineland for about a year.

The Rev. Barchuk helped found the publishing house Way of Truth in 1953 and served as its secretary until his death.

He was a tireless worker for the Lord, preaching on weekly radio programs broadcast into Ukraine over Trans World Radio in Monte Carlo, Monaco, since 1966. His sermons have also been broadcast on dozens of radio stations in the free world countries where Ukrainians reside.

For many years he was associate editor of the magazine Messenger of Truth.

He held various offices in church organizations, including terms as assistant secretary, secretary, vice-president and president of the Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Churches in the United States.

He traveled widely, preaching in more than 100 churches across the United States, Canada, South America, Australia and England.

he worked as a pathologist and physician in the Binghamton, N.Y., area.

In addition to his private practice, Dr. Kokorudz was involved in public health, serving as a town health officer, school physician and county medical consultant.

Dr. Kokorudz was educated in Poland and was assigned by the Germans to work in civilian hospitals during World War II.

A member of several prominent medical societies, Dr. Kokorudz was a member of Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church in Johnson City, N.Y.

In addition to his mother and two sisters, Dr. Kokorudz leaves his wife, Melania; a daughter and son-in-law, Martha and Boris Lewicky; and two granddaughters.

Dr. Kokorudz was buried in Hamptonsburgh, N.Y., on March 1.

Mich., on Saturday, March 8, and another was held in Philadelphia's Ascension Manor on March 14.

Other meetings planned are as follows: Friday, April 4, 7 p.m. in Denver; Sunday, April 13, 4 p.m. Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, Philadelphia; Sunday, April 20, 1:30 p.m., St. George's School Auditorium, New York City.



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Trenton branches celebrate 75th



Seated at the head table are (from left): the Rev. Basil Makuch, pastor of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hamilton Township, UNA Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz and Fraternal Activities Coordinator Mary Ann Sakalosh.



Yuri Turchyn and Stephen Shilkevich, UNA Branch 116 secretary, entertain at banquet.

by Yuri Tarnavskiy

TRENTON, N.J. — Not even doctor's orders could keep Stefan Hawrysz from attending a recent anniversary in Trenton.

"Never mind Trenton. You can't even leave the room," Mr. Hawrysz said a doctor had told him, explaining that he'd been ill. "But I just couldn't resist,"

Mr. Hawrysz, supreme organizer of the Ukrainian National Association, who was the main speaker at the 75th anniversary banquet of Trenton UNA Branches 245 and 116 held March 16.

Love for God and the Ukrainian heritage were key ingredients that provided for the growth and prosperity of UNA branches such as Trenton's, he told more than 200 people at the banquet at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity hall.

And it was brotherly love that held the UNA pioneers together, said Mr. Hawrysz. "Without brotherly love the UNA would have fallen through," he said.

Mr. Hawrysz, who said he has been active in the Trenton area for about 30 years, said that coming to the banquet was like visiting friends and he referred to those in attendance as "one big Ukrainian family."

"If we get together this way more often we will continue to grow," he added.

"With your dedicated help you're continuing what was started 92 years ago," said Mary Ann Sakalosh, UNA fraternal activities coordinator, referring to the UNA's founding in America. "Let's join together and may there not be any families that are not part of the UNA," she said.

Mr. Hawrysz also praised the work of branch secretaries, who, like bees carrying honey, gather members for the association. He singled out Trenton Branch 245 Secretary Mychajlo Martynenko. "There isn't a year, a month, that he doesn't get new members," he said.

A slightly different form of praise went out to Branch 116 secretary and the banquet's entertainment coordinator Stephen Shilkevich.

"If I had a voice like his I wouldn't be a UNA secretary, but would go to Hollywood," said Mr. Hawrysz about Mr. Shilkevich, who performed several solos, accompanied by his nephew, Yuri Turchyn, a professional musician.

Mr. Turchyn, formerly from Trenton, who has played with a variety of rock bands, not only offered an inspired

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## CONVENTION COUNTDOWN

### Fraternal vs. commercial insurance

The question is often asked: Why should I become a member of the Ukrainian National Association, in other words, why should I buy a UNA insurance policy when I can get insurance coverage from a large commercial American or Canadian insurance company?

The answer is that the UNA is a fraternal benefit society, and what this means is that it is responsive to the needs and desires of its members. The society's very raison d'être is the well-being of its members. In contrast, a commercial insurance company is set up to turn a tidy profit for its owners or shareholders.

A fraternal insurance company like the UNA uses its profits to help its members. Thus, the UNA channels its profits back into the Ukrainian community. That is why we say: "A UNA insurance policy is an investment in the Ukrainian community's future."

Many an individual and organization has benefitted from the UNA's financial and moral support during its 92 years of existence. The reason for this is that the UNA is mandated by its articles of

incorporation as "an association not for pecuniary profit" to behave in a certain way.

What better way to prove this than to quote the pertinent passage from the UNA Charter.

"The purpose and objects for which this corporation is formed are to promote unity, social intercourse and social relations and to diffuse principles of benevolence and charity among Ukrainians and their descendants residing within the United States and its possessions and within the Dominion of Canada, to secure their moral and mental development, to educate and instruct them in the principles of free government, American institutions and laws, and for those purposes to open, organize and maintain schools, libraries and other educational facilities, to arrange and provide for their entertainment and amusement, to publish and circulate among them literary and educational publications and newspapers in their own and in the English languages, and to provide and maintain an old-age home for its members under

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### UNA facts

#### Supreme presidents in Soyuz history

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Theodosiy Talpash .....             | (1894-1895)               |
| 2. Ivan Glova .....                    | (1895-1898)               |
| 3. Yuriy Khyliak .....                 | (1898-1900)               |
| 4. The Rev. Anthony Bonchevsky .....   | (1900-1902)               |
| 5. The Rev. Nicholas Stepanovych ..... | (1902-1904)               |
| 6. Constantine Kyrchiv .....           | (1904-1908 and 1917-1920) |
| 7. Dmytro Kapitula .....               | (1908-1917)               |
| 8. Semen Yadlovsky .....               | (1920-1925)               |
| 9. Theodore Hrytsey .....              | (1925-1929)               |
| 10. Nicholas Murashko .....            | (1929-1949)               |
| 11. Dmytro Halychyn .....              | (1950-1961)               |
| 12. Joseph Lesawyer .....              | (1961-1978)               |
| 13. John O. Flis .....                 | (1978- )                  |

### Branch 206 honors 50-year members



At a recent meeting of the Zaporozska Sich, UNA Branch 206 in Woonsocket, R.I., four 50-year members were honored. District Chairman Alex Chudolij, presented the awards. From left are: Leon Hardink, financial secretary, Branch 206; Nicholas Gawrada, 50-year member, Mr. Chudolij; Stephen Wecal, 50-year member; Dmytro M. Sarachmon, president, Branch 206. Two 50-year members, John Lisy and Paul Gudzy, were not present when photo was taken.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### The eternal prisoner

On March 28, Yuriy Shukhevych, "the eternal prisoner," will turn 53. On March 26, he will mark the 14th anniversary of his third arrest and subsequent "conviction."

By this time next year, this veteran political prisoner's ordeal is due to end — unless, of course, Bolshoi Communicator Mikhail Gorbachev chooses to prolong his agony.

Yuriy Shukhevych, the son of Ukrainian nationalist leader Roman Shukhevych (a.k.a. Taras Chuprynka), commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, literally grew up as a prisoner, spending the formative years of his life, from age 15 to 25, in imprisonment just because of his family identity.

On August 21, 1958, the day he was scheduled to be released after completing his first term of imprisonment, the 25-year-old Mr. Shukhevych was rearrested on trumped-up charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." A Soviet court sentenced him to another 10-year term.

He was released in 1968, but was barred from returning to his dear Ukraine for five years. While living in Nalchik, in the northern Caucasus, he was again arrested in 1972, for "anti-Soviet agitprop." The arrest took place two days before his 39th birthday. The sentence this time was 10 years' labor camp plus five years' internal exile.

While still imprisoned, Mr. Shukhevych became even more of a threat to the Soviet regime. In 1979 he joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Since March 1982, when he completed his labor-camp stint, he has been in exile.

For 34 years, Mr. Shukhevych has lived without freedom. His youth has been taken away; his family life has been shattered. The Soviet authorities — with several general secretaries at the helm — have attempted to bring about his physical, emotional and spiritual ruin.

Last year in July, having failed to directly destroy Mr. Shukhevych, the Soviets tried a new tack. Mr. Shukhevych became the target of a new form of persecution, a disinformation campaign designed to discredit him, and by association all human-rights activists, in the eyes of the Western world. The Ukrainian- and English-language editions of News from Ukraine, a newspaper published strictly for non-Soviet audiences, published what was purported to be a recantation written by Mr. Shukhevych in his own hand. This tactic also failed.

The years of suffering, however, have taken their toll on Mr. Shukhevych. He is reported to be suffering from ulcers, heart disease and other chronic ailments resulting from his long-term confinement and mistreatment. He is nearly blind, having undergone unsuccessful eye surgery that left him 99 percent sightless.

What he desperately needs now, according to Dr. Nina Strokata, a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and a member of its Western representation, is medical care. Our goal then, must be to secure Mr. Shukhevych's release and his emigration to the West where he may obtain proper medical treatment. We must challenge the Soviet Union to prove how humane it is by finally letting Yuriy Shukhevych go.

### The Demjanjuk defense

Somewhere along the line, a lot of people forgot that a person is assumed innocent until proven guilty. And among those persons are lawyers who should know better. The most careless in this regard have been former and current lawyers working for the Office of Special Investigations, a special Justice Department agency whose tactics and reliance on Soviet-supplied evidence this newspaper has scored on several occasions.

It troubles us to see Allan A. Ryan, former OSI director, writing an article for the Los Angeles Times that has been picked up by newspapers across the country, state unequivocally that John Demjanjuk "is the first Nazi war criminal ever to be extradited to Israel."

The fact is that Mr. Demjanjuk has not been found guilty of anything other than lying on his application to enter the United States.

And yet, much of the news media, following the lead of Mr. Ryan and the current director of the OSI, Neal Sher, has Mr. Demjanjuk convicted. Meanwhile, witnesses and documents are being found in several European countries and in Israel itself that say the real "Ivan the Terrible" was not John Demjanjuk and the real "Ivan" was in fact killed by Treblinka inmates.

John Demjanjuk deserves a real defense at his trial in Israel. The evidence certainly was not tested in the U.S. courts.

But a real defense is expensive, and that is why we urge concerned readers, many of whom have spoken with us at The Weekly, to contribute funds to the defense of Mr. Demjanjuk.

It would surely be a travesty of justice if Mr. Demjanjuk were to be convicted not because he is guilty, but because he could not afford a defense.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### The DP "Nazi" hoax

A recurring theme being promulgated by former and present officials of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) is the notion that when World War II ended, Nazi war criminals by the "tens of thousands" came to the United States as displaced persons.

"Had Congress tried to design a law that would extend the Statue of Liberty's hand to the followers and practitioners of Nazism," argues former OSI director Allan A. Ryan Jr. in describing the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, "it could not have done much better than this without coming right out and saying so."

The idea is not new. It was first advanced by the Soviet Union towards the end of the war when it became clear that millions of Soviet refugees were reluctant to return to the USSR. To assure themselves that all of their citizens would be repatriated, the Soviets convinced the United States, Great Britain and France to sign a repatriation agreement at Yalta early in 1945 obligating all four signatory nations to return, by force if necessary, all nationals to their home countries as soon after the war ended as possible. Behind America's acquiescence at Yalta was the fear — reinforced by Soviet threats — that Moscow would refuse to return American POWs found in German interment camps in Poland, Hungary and eastern Germany.

Many Americans, of course, were opposed to forced repatriation to the Soviet Union because they had not been fooled by Soviet disinformation. Others, unfortunately, accepted the Soviet line without question.

The New York Times, for example, argued on January 24, 1945, that most refugees who did not wish to return were "collaborationists who have no claim on the sympathies of Russia's western Allies."

The director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) in the American occupation zone of Germany declared that "anti-repatriation groups are not the product of democratic processes but are rather the remnants of pre-war regimes that reflect Nazi and fascist concepts."

When the war in Europe ended in June 1945, there were almost a million Ukrainian refugees in Germany. Hundreds of thousands had been brought to Germany as forced laborers. Thousands more had fled Ukraine with the retreating German armies to avoid life under the Soviets. Most were hopeful that they could begin a new life in the free world. What they didn't know was that their fate had been sealed at Yalta.

Responding to the Yalta accord with what came to be called "Operation Keelhaul," the American military commandeered every available means of transportation in order to move Soviet nationals into the Russian zones of occupation before winter. Refugees were often dragged kicking and screaming to trucks and railroad cars. Others, preferring death to repatriation, hanged themselves, rammed their heads through windows to sever their necks, and bit each other's jugular veins. Appalled by such incidents, General Dwight D.

Eisenhower ordered a ban on all use of force by the U.S. military in repatriating Soviets citizens. Pushed by UNRRA officials who used more subtle forms of coercion (reducing food rations, allowing Soviet officials to harangue refugees, offering food bonuses for those who agreed to be repatriated) the repatriation process continued, however. By November 19, 1945, Western commands had repatriated 2,037,000 people, most of whom were from eastern Ukraine. According to "Gulag Archipelago" author Alexander Solzhenitsyn and other Soviet dissidents, practically all of those who were sent back ended their days in slave labor camps in Siberia.

Ukrainian Americans, meanwhile, established the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC), published a brochure titled "Plight of Ukrainian D P s," and launched a communitywide campaign to aid their European brethren both morally and financially. The only dissenting voice within the community was that of the Ukrainian Communist network which accused the UUARC of "racketeering" and urged its members to send letters to the U.S. State Department protesting efforts to assist Ukrainian "war criminals, quislings and collaborators posing as displaced persons and refugees."

The UUARC persevered, however, and by 1947 was accredited by the U.S. government as an official war relief agency with permission to operate overseas. At the time, there were some 210,000 refugees from Ukraine living in European DP camps.

On June 25, 1948, President Harry S. Truman signed the Displaced Persons Act into law and during the next five years over 75,000 Ukrainians were resettled in the United States with the assistance of the UUARC and other agencies. Calling displaced persons a hardy and resourceful people who suffered privation "because of their burning faith in the principles of freedom and democracy," President Truman lauded their anti-totalitarian posture and their "strong roots in this century — by kinship, religion or national origin."

Allegations that most displaced persons were Nazi collaborators persisted, however, and in 1949 a special subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary decided to investigate. Following a thorough examination of all charges of widespread fraud, and falsification and forging of documents by prospective D P s, the subcommittee concluded that the number of screening checks required of every displaced person "is so extensive that the chance of a fraudulent statement or a forged document to slip through is practically nil." At the time, every application under the Displaced Persons Act was checked by nine separate agencies including the FBI, the Counter-Intelligence Corps of the U.S. Army (involving some 21 separate investigations), the CIA and the Berlin Document Center. Displaced persons from Communist countries had to endure an additional special investigation to determine their

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## For the record: organizations' testimony on the Helsinki process

Below are excerpts of testimony regarding the Helsinki Accords review process delivered by representatives of various organizations during hearings held on February 25 and 27 by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. (Last week, *The Weekly* published the full text of the position of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians as presented by Myroslaw Smorodsky during the February 27 hearing.)

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*American East European Ethnic Conference (Istvan B. Gereben, executive secretary of the coordinating committee of Hungarian Organizations in North America, member-organization of the AEEEC):*

...The Helsinki Process failed to produce any credible sign that the Soviet bloc nations intend to regard their commitments as an obligation to cease or diminish the pattern of internal repression and external brutality which characterized their behavior before and since they signed the Helsinki Accords.

There is no convincing evidence that the East European participants intend to make substantive, meaningful gestures of good will. On the contrary, the absence of the signs of good will indicates that the Soviet Union and its satellites do not have the slightest intention of honoring the human-rights commitments they agreed to at Helsinki.

We sadly observed that the quid pro quo of the Helsinki Accords has been and is being cynically and shamelessly violated. As it is known for every one of us here, the West's acceptance of the post-World War II division of Europe and of the arbitrarily drawn boundaries were the quid and the quo was human rights.

...The diminishing credibility of the Helsinki process, however, is due not only to Soviet non-compliance with the Helsinki Accords. Western attitude has a significant role in losing public support for the Helsinki process, even among its initially strong advocates.

This attitude is reflected in Congressman Lantos' statement before this commission on June 25 of last year, "I believe their (the Soviets) cynicism stems from their accurate perception that the West on the whole is interested in human rights on a cost free, bargain

basement basis... We have segregated, separated, demoted, minimized human rights in our conduct of foreign policy. It has become an almost irrelevant appendix to foreign policy which deals with other issues." We strongly share this view. Actions of the Western governments do not match their rhetoric.

The U.S. media considers the Helsinki process irrelevant and outdated. It paid no attention to the Ottawa Human Rights Experts Meeting. Only the banned symposium organized in connection with the Budapest Cultural Forum by the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights drew the attention of the U.S. press. Very little coverage was afforded to the official forum.

...Members of congress are no exception from the destruction of respect for and faith in our government's sincerity in executing its professed human rights policy. The attitude of some members of Congress was described by Ambassador Shifter at the June 25, 1985, hearing before this commission, "...a Soviet bloc diplomat mentioned to me recently that he had gotten letters of complaint from the Hill about specific human-rights cases. When he got in touch with the members of Congress in question, he was told, "Well, you know, we do this for our constituents, don't worry about it that much."

...The (Helsinki) process must be made an integral part of the West's approach to East-West issues. Without linkage between the Helsinki process and other aspects of foreign policy the West will continue to be incapable of forcing the Soviets and their allies to comply with the Helsinki Accords.

*Committee in Support of Solidarity (Eric Chenoweth, executive director):*

...More than 10 years after signing the accords, as we approach the third follow-up conference of the CSCE in Vienna, one point is clear and should not tire with repetition: the provisions in the accords guaranteeing "human rights and fundamental freedoms" by its signatories have been blatantly violated by the governments of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Perhaps less clear, but equally true, is that so long as those human rights and fundamental freedoms are denied, there can be no basis for genuine security and cooperation among the signatories of the final act;

indeed, there can be no foundation for genuine and lasting peace in Europe, much less the rest of the world. No peace can be attained when participating states feel no obligation to honor international agreements solemnly entered into to guarantee human rights. The denial of human rights, the denial of self-determination, the denial of genuine sovereignty — these are not simply moral questions; they bear on the over-all character of the Soviet Union and its satellite countries and thus on East-West relations.

...Some have argued that there is a relationship between the degree of repression in Soviet bloc countries and the level of tension between the Soviet Union and the U.S. An equation is established whereby "detente" — whatever that means — is associated with lesser degrees of repression; "tension" or a "hard line" is associated with crackdowns on dissent. This is faulty history. The Soviet Union began cracking down on the human-rights movement even before the Helsinki Final Act was signed, during the high point of detente, and indeed intensified its repression afterwards against all those who sought to uphold the principles of Helsinki within the Soviet Union, including workers who sought free trade unions. Similar patterns occurred elsewhere. In Poland, at a time when the West was offering even more credits and loans to the government to overcome its economic crisis, that government declared martial law, and it seeks additional loans at a time when its repression remains a standard fare of Polish life, like food lines.

...If we judge the accords by the rights it has protected, the record of the Soviet bloc governments leads to the conclusion that the accords are of no merit, since they simply do not adhere to its provisions. If we attempt to justify the accords by its words, or by its provisions for security and cooperation separately from guarantees for human rights, the accords are without meaning.

If we conclude, however, that the Helsinki Accords are still useful as an instrument to those who struggle for freedom, as has been stated by the Helsinki Committee in Poland, then it is our obligation to do what we can to enhance the use of that instrument. Further, it is necessary to provide additional tools and means for them to carry on their struggle.

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## UNCHAIN: an outline of plans and potential functions

by Ihor Olshaniwsky

Last week, we informed the public that UNCHAIN — Ukrainian National Center: History And Information Network — has been incorporated by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU). We also wrote about its purpose and articles of incorporation.

In this article we shall present plans for UNCHAIN activities and its proposed functions. This is a mere draft which could be expanded, changed or implemented in accordance with priorities and available funds.

Plans for UNCHAIN are:

1. To open a main UNCHAIN office in Washington, as well as branch offices in cities with large settlements of Ukrainians.

2. To acquire a major computer network with terminals in branch offices in order to establish instantaneous communication throughout the country and to store all available information that would be accessible for quick retrieval. This information will be provided on request to federal agencies, U.S. Congress, the news media, and interested organizations and individuals.

3. To hire professional personnel for the purpose of providing research in the period of Ukrainian history from 1930 to the present, and have books published about this era by prestigious publishing houses.

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

4. To gather and record all available information about Ukrainian political prisoners in the USSR and other Communist countries; to record violations of human, religious and national rights of Ukrainians and make this information available to all organizations dealing with violations of human rights.

5. To assist Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine in its work with other domestic and international human-rights groups, and to press the United States Congress and the administration to constantly point out to the Soviets their violations of human, national and religious rights of Ukrainians and others.

6. To investigate the possibility of transmitting privately sponsored short-wave radio broadcasts to Soviet Ukraine regarding Soviet violations of human, national and religious rights; to transmit, with the cooperation of the Ukrainian Churches, religious services every Sunday; to look into the possibility of cooperating with the Baltic and Belorussian communities in this endeavor.

7. To develop a network of radio programs about Ukrainians throughout the United States aimed at American audiences.

8. To help and assist the U.S. government commission on the Ukrainian famine by organizing Friends of the Ukrainian Famine Commission in every major city or region inhabited by Ukrainians.

10. To work toward the inclusion of materials relating to Ukrainian life and its history in curriculum guides, syllabi, teaching units, and libraries of public

and private educational institutions.

11. To provide valid reasons for the younger generation of Ukrainians to participate and become an integral part of the Ukrainian American community.

13. To promote the appointment of a Ukrainian American as a consul to the U.S. Consulate in Kiev.

14. To research and document data gathered from publications eyewitnesses of the 1932-33 Ukrainian famine, the soldiers of UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), political prisoners in the Soviet gulag, the political prisoners in German concentration and prisoner of war camps, members of the Ukrainian Division, etc., and those who were saved from forced repatriation to the Soviet Union after World War II.

15. To gather pertinent information in order to correct falsification of Ukrainian history in the periods before, during and after World War II. To provide funds and institute, when deemed necessary, lawsuits against individuals or organizations defaming Ukrainians collectively or individually. To expose the inhumane and undemocratic agreement made in the World War II era by Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill which forced refugees to change their identities in order to save themselves from forced repatriation to the USSR. Some of these refugees are now facing charges by the OSI which prosecutes them in order to denaturalize and deport them to hostile countries.

16. To propose an amendment to the U.S. Immigration Reform Bill in order to upgrade denaturalization procedures to the level of criminal justice, thus

providing due process through trial by jury, physical presence of all witnesses, right to equal access to evidence (including Soviet and Israeli archives), right to court-appointed defense attorneys, compensation for falsely accused and prosecuted individuals for allegedly taking part in war crimes.

17. To institute lawsuits against present and former Office of Special Investigations (OSI) officials like Allan Ryan Jr., John Loftus or Neal Sher, based on their capricious and irresponsible statements and defamatory books. These statements and books, influenced by Soviet disinformation and so-called "active measures" campaigns, are stirring up vengeful emotions and instilling hate, thus encouraging internal terrorism. Examples of this are the bombing and mortal wounding of Tschirim Soobzokov in Paterson, N.J., who was found not guilty by two grand juries and the OSI, and the bombing of Elmars Sprogis' home on Long Island, N.Y., critically wounding innocent by-stander Robert Seifred who spotted the pre-set fire and tried to warn the occupants of the house.

18. Because of the atmosphere of confrontation and acts of violence arising among ethnic groups in America as a result of the OSI's actions, to press for the appointment of an independent special prosecutor to investigate internal terrorism and the OSI's role in this hate campaign and its ties to the most vicious organization in the world — the Soviet KGB.

19. To coordinate UNCHAIN's actions with other East European groups

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## NEWS AND VIEWS

## More on human-rights efforts

by Orest Deychakiwsky

I would like to add my support to Myron Kuropas's March 9 "Faces and Places" column and elaborate on some of the issues raised. As a staff member of the U.S. Helsinki Commission for the last four years, I have been in a position to observe Ukrainian American community efforts on human-rights issues in both Congress and in the international diplomatic arena. I strongly support Dr. Kuropas's contention that the struggle for human rights in Ukraine will be lengthy and that "...we can't let up." Indeed, the struggle for the rights of Ukrainians and others living under Soviet rule will require a tremendous amount of involvement, persistence and patience.

I must note, however, that this struggle is not limited to the efforts of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, as Dr. Kuropas implies. While AHRU, with its active branches, has done an excellent job in promoting Ukrainian human-rights concerns with the U.S. government, other groups (as well as some individuals) have made their presence felt in a positive manner at the Helsinki Commission, among members of Congress, and at international diplomatic fora.

These groups include the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Smolokyp, the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS), the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group the Philadelphia Human Rights Committee and the Ukrainian Student Association of Mykola Michnowsky. If one considers that the goal of even marginal respect for human rights in Ukraine will not come overnight (let us, after all, be realistic — we are dealing here with the Soviet Union, a totalitarian state), the efforts of these groups in at least reaching policy-makers and the media have been somewhat fruitful.

Strides in this uphill struggle for human rights have been made in the last few years. First, U.S. policy-makers, in

both the legislative and executive branches, have become increasingly aware of the situation in Ukraine. More importantly, they have become more vocal in expressing their concern. Second, on the diplomatic front (particularly at recent CSCE meetings in Madrid, Ottawa and Budapest to review compliance with the Helsinki Final Act), cases of individual Ukrainian prisoners of conscience as well as issues such as Russification and the suppression of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches have been raised by the U.S. to a greater extent than ever before. Considering how rarely these issues were raised previously, this is a significant measure of progress. It is noteworthy that at these CSCE meetings diplomats from all 35 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act, including the Soviet Union, have been present. The Soviets at these meetings are, in effect, a captive audience.

Congressional and diplomatic efforts to date have produced few tangible results. However, there is no doubt that we gain more — both now, in terms of bringing to the world's attention the bleak reality of Soviet-human rights violations; and in the future, in terms of at least some potential improvements — by persistently raising these issues. We certainly do not gain anything by being silent.

Dr. Kuropas is right on the mark in arguing for more Ukrainian American community involvement. I might add that the first step is to be informed, and following the issue is of paramount importance in this regard. Newspapers such as The Ukrainian Weekly and Smolokyp have done an outstanding job in reporting on Soviet rights violations and have earned a favorable reputation, even among non-Ukrainian human rights circles, for their coverage.

While the Ukrainian American and, for that matter, other national and ethnic groups, have achieved some positive results, a great deal more needs to be done in efforts to promote human

(Continued on page 14)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Yalta memorial needs donations

Dear Editor:

A Yalta Victims Memorial was erected in London in 1982 "to commemorate the thousands of innocent men, women and children from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European states who were imprisoned and died at the hands of Communist governments after their repatriation at the conclusion of the second world war."

In 1983 it was damaged by unknown hooligans so that there was need to recreate it.

In this connection considerable work has started to recreate it and donations for that purpose were received from people of good will so that the Committee for erection of the Memorial hope that it will be possible to consecrate the Memorial some time this spring.

However considerable sum of money is still needed to complete the restoration work.

In this connection, the committee appeals for further donations so that all work needed should be completed in time.

The donations should be sent to the following address: The Secretary, Yalta Victims Memorial Appeal, The Manor House, Kilmerson, Bath BA3 5SY, England.

Teodor Danyliw  
London

## Send Kuropas to space

Dear Editor:

I think Myron B. Kuropas should be sent to outer space!

Not that we hate him; on the contrary we love him!

I enclose an article from the New York Times, (January 14) Wanted: Space-Age Poet with Style That Really Flies.

Imagine a Ukrainian-American in

outer space — a first. His article are poetic, interestingly and beautifully written, and he is very sensitive.

Please consider having Myron apply immediately.

Estelle S. Kochan  
New York

## UAJC seeks financial support

Dear Editor:

The Ukrainian American Justice Committee of Chicago was organized to protect the good name of Ukraine and to educate our younger generation about current events, the OSI, and the political process.

Involvement is the key issue. Through knowledge, the Ukrainian community can better understand what is taking place and the means to do something about it. Chronic passivism is our biggest enemy, the feeling that let the other person do it. If we want our communities to survive, we must all become involved. Involvement by volunteering your service or donating generously to community efforts, is the answer.

The UAJC has organized seminars — a total of 16 — on "Advocating the Ukrainian Cause in America." We were instrumental in organizing demonstrations in Chicago on behalf of Myroslav Medvid. The UAJC generated nearly \$35,000 in donations and telegram authorizations. Legal and associated fees in New Orleans exceed \$11,000.

To continue our work, we appeal to Ukrainian communities throughout the United States to help us help you.

Donations will be gladly accepted and are tax-deductible. Send checks to UAJC, 2245 W. Superior, Chicago, Ill. 60612. For more information call Roman Golash, vice-president, (312) 359-8489.

Roman Golash  
Chicago

## A new home for the museum

The growth and success of The Ukrainian Museum in New York City attests to its significant role in the life of the Ukrainian community and to its great potential for further development.

Ukrainian culture, in our native land and outside of it, will flourish and will always bring new contributions into its storehouse of attainments. Our community is slated to produce gifted individuals whose creative work we will have to safeguard as our national treasure and present them to the world as achievements of our nation's culture. Hence, The Ukrainian Museum will represent the pinnacle of our cultural accomplishments before Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians and will pave the way for their entry into the mainstream of world culture.

Presently the American press, radio and television not only take note of the museum's activities, but regard it on par with similar institutions of sovereign nations. For the younger generations which are growing up outside of Ukraine, the museum offers the chance to become acquainted with their cultural heritage, and to learn, respect, love and be proud of it.

To fully take advantage of the opportunities which are opening up for the museum, a larger building is needed. Only then will it be possible to have a permanent fine arts section which will feature the work of our artists, some of whom are world famous. The historical section must be enlarged and a permanent photographic and memorabilia exhibition of our recent history, featuring as the famine of 1932-33, the activities of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), the dissident movement of the 1960s and following years, must be on displayed. The Ukrainian Museum must also plan to start a collection of folk instruments, record folk songs and voices, as well as instrumental artistry of our eminent performers.

The Ukrainian Museum in New York City has the best qualifications to become the representative of Ukrainian culture and history in America, since it has gained its due place among American museums and has a staff of professionals trained in museum science.

To help realize this objective, a committee was formed, comprised of individuals participating in a campaign geared toward acquiring a larger

building for the needs of The Ukrainian Museum.

We, the members of the committee, have joined together in the knowledge that there is one Ukrainian culture which has served as a bountiful source that stimulated the multilateral development of our people and lifted them up from misfortune during critical times of our history. Ukrainian culture has unified and continues to unify all Ukrainians wherever they may live.

The Ukrainian Museum, whose task it is to preserve the best examples of Ukrainian culture and tokens of our historical past, should be an institution which not only unites contemporaries, but binds past, present and future generations into one spiritual community. We will attain greater maturity as a nation if we have more unifying institutions and campaigns such as this.

We appeal to all who understand the significant role and the scope of activities of The Ukrainian Museum in New York, the metropolis of the world and headquarters of the United Nations, to help us realize this great undertaking.

Let us make this effort to build an institution worthy of the talents of our nation, which will become one of the most lasting enterprises in the free world, and will be the pride of the present and future generations of Ukrainians in the United States. Consequently, this will also be our contribution to the cultural heritage of this great country.

New York, March 8  
Ukrainian Museum Development Committee

The Very Rev. Patrick Pashchak, The Very Rev. Wolodymyr Bazylewsky, Marta Bachynsky, Bohdan Boychuk, Bohdan Cymbalista, Mychajlo Czereszniowskyj, Joseph Danko, Christina Demkowych, Stepan Grobelsky, Ewen Hanowsky, Sophia Hewryk, Titus Hewryk, OIha Hnatejko, Roman Huhlewych, Roman Ilynskij, Lydia Krushelnyska, Christine Dobchanska-Melnyk, Yaroslava Surmach Mills, Nestor Olesnycky, Yaroslav Pastushenko, Helen Pronczak-Petryshyn, Dr. Walter A. Petryshyn, Arcadia OIenska-Petryshyn, Harry Polche, Rosalie Polche, Dr. Klemens Rohozynskyj, Iwanna Rozankowskyj, Dr. George Saj, Vsevolod Salenka, Ivan Sierant, Vera Skop, Myroslav Shmigel, Theodore Shumeyko, Vera Siumeyko, Maria Shust, Helen Perozak Smindak, Wasyli Sosiak, Myron Surmach, Alexander Tyshovnytsky, Dr. Stefan Worocho, Iwan Wynnyk.



## TV review: Peter Ustinov's "My Russia" is uniquely his

by Dr. Paul R. Magocsi

"I am neither red nor white. In fact, I am not Russian at all." With these words, Peter Ustinov put his cards on the table as he opened the first of a six-hour-long television series, "My Russia." While we can admire the candor of the playwright and television personality, Mr. Ustinov should have warned us as well that he knows precious little about Russia.

A lack of knowledge to the point of silliness is the overwhelming impression that even partially informed viewers come away with after the opening episode of the series that began across Canadian networks on Sunday evening, March 2. Based on Mr. Ustinov's book of the same name, the first episode, titled "A Giant's Childhood," traced the early development of Russia — or more precisely Eastern Europe — from the earliest Slavic state until the reign of the first Romanoff tsar in the early 17th

*Paul R. Magocsi is professor in the department of history, University of Toronto.*

century.

Because it was designed for television audiences, it is not surprising that the first episode of Ustinov's "My Russia" is heavily laden with photographic images of the country he is ostensibly describing. Some of these images are indeed striking, in particular the interiors of medieval churches. Others, however, are little more than tourist-like scenes of everyday life that somehow are supposed to convey the spirit of life in the Soviet Union today.

While numerous full-color pictures are splashed before the viewer's eyes, the proverbial "thousand words" that each picture conveys is more often than not negated by the accompanying dialogue of Mr. Ustinov. The dialogue in fact is taken mainly from his book, "My Russia," which presents a garbled and often nonsensical description of the historical past.

A basic conceptual problem concerns the supposed origins of Russia. These are traced to Kiev, which is described as "the first capital of the Russian state." In fact, Kiev was not the capital of Russia, but the center of the first East

Slavic state known as Kievan Rus'. From its beginnings in the second half of the ninth century, Kievan Rus' was based in present-day Ukraine, although its territorial expanse eventually included areas that later came to be known as Russia and Byelorussia. In itself, however, Kievan Rus' was not Russia (a concept that did not have its beginnings until the 18th century), any more than ancient Gaul could be considered to be France.

Mr. Ustinov's basic conceptual distortion is further compounded by absurd factual errors. According to him, the fifth century semi-legendary founders of Kiev, Kyi together with his two brothers and his sister, were all Vikings. In fact, the Vikings — or Varangians as they were known locally — did not get to the Kiev region until four centuries later. Similarly, Mr. Ustinov's chronological fantasies accompanied by a "historical" map show a Polish-Lithuanian state as an antagonistic western neighbor of Kievan Rus', when any basic history text will show that the Polish and Lithuanian presence did not begin until the 14th and 15th

centuries, by which time Kievan Rus' had long ceased to exist.

Of course, television is meant for a mass audience, and it is that medium's photographic images and sounds that create in the viewer a "true understanding," which is not harmed even if the accompanying dialogue may mix up some of the facts about the misty past. What, therefore, are some of the sense impressions that Mr. Ustinov's "My Russia" provide?

In the first episode, several sequences are devoted to religion, in particular the Orthodox Church. Here again, Mr. Ustinov romanticizes his description of the medieval Rus' ruler Vladimir, who in 988 supposedly demanded that Byzantine Orthodox priests come to his realm, when in fact he got them only as part of a deal that allowed him to have as his newest bride the daughter of the Byzantine emperor. But here we are getting caught up on another historical fact, or perhaps interpretive point. And after all, this is television. It's the visual image, not intellectual text, that counts.

And what is that image? The scene is  
(Continued on page 14)

## Concert review: "An American Tribute to Taras Shevchenko" in D.C.

by Roy J. Guenther

A handful of dedicated and tireless Ukrainian Americans are exposing an increasingly large audience to the cultural richness and diversity that are the enduring heritage of the Ukrainian people.

The most recent example of the efforts of these determined individuals was "An American Tribute to Taras Shevchenko," held March 9 in the Concert Hall of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington.

A host of singers and instrumentalists presented musical settings of some of this Ukrainian bard's finest and most moving poetry, rounding out the program with selections utilizing texts by other Ukrainian poets as well as some of the best-loved moments from operas by Verdi, Puccini and Gounod.

Planning a program of such diversity and length requires a good deal of imagination if necessary continuity and emotional pacing are to result. In general, this need was addressed by balancing the Ukrainian first half of the program with the operatic excerpts which constituted most of the second half.

Similarly, the splendid Prometheus Chorus from Philadelphia opened and closed each half, providing a framework of rich sonority that also ensured that the patriotic celebratory theme of the event would linger in the memories of all present. Despite somewhat mixed musical results in this potpourri program, the concert as a whole certainly achieved its intended purpose of honoring a great poet from an ancient culture. It should be no surprise that the Ukrainian music made the greatest impact of the evening.

One could hardly say enough about the singing of the all-male Prometheus Chorus. Its members produced a thrilling full-bodied sound that also was capable of great refinement and subtlety, as in the emotional "Youth is Gone" by Vorobkevych/Lyudkevych. The full range of their vocal and expressive power was brought into play for the

program's closing work, Stetsenko's fine dramatic cantata "The Election of the Hetman." Discipline and concentration marked their singing throughout the concert, for which conductor and music director Mykhaylo Diaboha deserves immense credit. Choral accompaniments were ably supplied by pianist Irene Pelech-Zwarych, who acquitted herself especially well in the difficult Stetsenko cantata.

Soloists for the evening, each of whom appeared on stage for a half dozen or more works, were mezzo-soprano Renata Babak, tenor Bohdan Chaplynsky and bass Stefan Szkafarowsky.

In the end, it was Mr. Szkafarowsky who elicited the most excitement and the greatest promise: the man is a mere 30 years old, and his voice is just on the verge of maturing into one that may well be truly great in another decade or so. As it was, his impassioned singing of Lysenko's "O Dnieper" and his equally dramatic rendering of Philip's difficult aria from Verdi's "Don Carlos" left nothing to be desired. The warm and penetrating quality of his voice is supported by an evenness and ease of production that bodes well for his future development.

Ms. Babak's distinguished talent and wealth of operatic experience have been exciting American audiences for the past 10 years, and she chose her repertoire well for this occasion. Of the native works she sang, Kos-Anatolsky's "A Nightingale's Song" continues to dis-

play Ms. Babak's control of color, technique and expression most successfully, and the ensemble work between flutist Virginia Nanzetta and pianist Maribeth Gowen was superb. Likewise, Lysenko's "A Cherry Orchard" and Mussorgsky's "Hopak" had real charm and spirit (despite an instrumental arrangement of the Mussorgsky song that sadly detracted from the work's crisp rhythms and lean texture).

In the operatic realm, Ms. Babak offered two of Verdi's most beautiful prayer scenes, "Ave Maria" from Otello and "La Vergine degli Angeli" from "La forza del destino." The sincerity and depth of her expression helped make up for lapses in intonation and an unsteadiness of tone quality that are not the norm for this seasoned artist. The use of the concert hall's fine organ for these works seemed logical enough, but Charles Callahan's choice of registration disturbed the music's natural flow and caused unnecessary balance problems with the voice. Despite the piano's obvious limitations in tone color, it might have been a better choice here.

Mr. Chaplynsky's tenor, survived a strained, shaky beginning in Nyzhankivsky's "The Years of Youth Have Passed" to produce a dramatic and perfectly focused performance of Bohdan's aria from Dankevych's "Bohdan Khmelnytsky." His voice was more than adequate for Puccini's famed "Nessun dorma" from "Turandot," but his interpretation was strangely detached,

as if the effort of producing the notes left no room for greater dramatic freedom.

Where Mr. Chaplynsky made his most memorable contributions to the evening was in the soloists' various ensemble selections. This was particularly evident in the duet of Santuzza and Turiddu from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." Mr. Chaplynsky took the vocal lead in this collaboration with Ms. Babak, and the two produced a fiery and engaging rendition. Less successful was "D'amor sull'ali rosee" from Verdi's "Il Trovatore," more because of balance problems with the organ accompaniment than for vocal or dramatic reasons.

Mr. Szkafarowsky joined Babak for an energetic reading of Revutsky's "Wind Blowing O'er the Fields," in which flute and cello (played splendidly by David Premo) added much to the beautiful texture of the music. To close their portion of the program, all three soloists joined in the trio of Margarita's death scene from Gounod's "Faust." Once again the organ nearly drowned out much of the fine singing, making the French text difficult to understand and detracting from the general dramatic flow. Nonetheless, the singers achieved marked success with their heroic efforts to create the proper atmosphere without the assistance of lighting or scenery.

Pianist Ms. Gowen must be singled out for special mention. She performed her demanding and all-important role in exemplary fashion, remaining sensitive to the unique needs of each singer and each new piece and undoubtedly helping inspire some of the best musical moments on a program that had many of them.

The timing of this important concert was hardly an accident. The date coincided with Shevchenko's birthday and preceded by one day the date of his death. The proceeds from the concert are to be used in restoring the Shevchenko monument in downtown Washington, without question a worthwhile project.

Actually, the concert itself was a kind of monument, one which should have helped make more Americans aware of Taras Shevchenko's literary genius and of the quantity of music that this genius continues to inspire.

## White House greetings

It gives me great pleasure to extend warm greetings to all those gathered to pay tribute to the poet-patriot of the Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko.

Born under the oppression of Russian serfdom, Taras Shevchenko dedicated his life to writing poetry which celebrates the dignity of man under God and is suffused with the hope of freedom and national independence for his beloved homeland. Over a century has passed since his death, but the message of his verse burns even more brightly today in the hearts of his countrymen and serves as a source of inspiration to all those striving for freedom and national dignity. His statue, standing here in the capital of the Free World, is an abiding reminder of his love for liberty and the timeless struggle of mankind to overthrow tyranny. Let the words inscribed on it serve as a brave and clear voice of human dignity and the freedoms we all cherish: "Our soul shall never perish. Freedom knows no dying."

Schasty Vam Bozhe!

Ronald Reagan

*Roy Guenther is a music critic and professor of music at George Washington University.*

## Weekly varenyky sales help growth of Minneapolis parish

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

MINNEAPOLIS — Varenyky. They're everywhere. From the frozen food section of most food stores to almost every Ukrainian church basement in North America, this Ukrainian culinary delight has enjoyed a growth in popularity equal to McDonald's McDLTs and Cherry-flavored Coke.

Indeed, the varenyk threatens to become a staple of the American diet. In Vancouver, entrepreneur William Konyk has amassed a fortune by opening up a franchise of varenyk houses called "Hunky Bill's."

Frozen varenyky (or "perogies" as they have become affectionately known by Madison Avenue advertising denizens) are available in every available shape, size and flavor under brand names such as Cheemo.

And for the outgoing gourmet, "perogy-makers" such as the one marketed by "Marushka" on Canadian television are for sale in Canada and the United States.

In Dauphin, Man., the annual perogy-eating contests attract hundreds of stalwart perogy-eaters and are known to have caused an incident or two of choking.

In the American midwest, a group of Ukrainians have used profits from weekly varenyky sales to help pay for a new church and equipment for their Ukrainian school.

The varenyky are sold Fridays by a group of about a dozen women who

belong to St. Constantine's Ukrainian Catholic Church in northeast Minneapolis. The tradition of selling the cooked and frozen varenyky started more than 20 years ago, and the sales have helped build an impressive parish complex which includes a domed church, museum and rectory.

According to Msgr. Knapp, the pastor, some \$200,000 has been raised since the women began making the varenyky more than 20 years ago.

Of course, varenyky-making isn't the only thing the women occupy themselves with during their weekly get-together. The arduous process of constructing these crescent-shaped potato and cabbage-filled dumplings gives the women an opportunity to reminisce about old times and share stories about their grandchildren.

The varenyky are sold to Ukrainian and non-Ukrainians alike, who have come here for years to eat in or take out. A plate of almost a dozen large-size varenyky runs about \$3.50 and take-out portions are available for much less than the frozen variety in the corner food store.

The women aren't the only ones who enjoy the weekly varenyky-making sessions. The upper level of the parish hall comes alive as groups of retirees gather to taste the varenyky and pass the time to chat with their friends. Young professionals can be seen here around noon, when they slip away from their jobs to enjoy some home-made

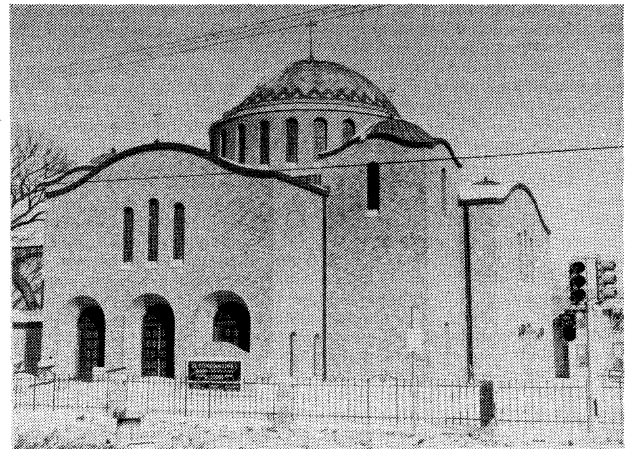
(Continued on page 13)



A varenyk nears completion as it is stuffed with cabbage.



Sisters of St. Josaphat's assist in varenyky-making.



View of St. Constantine's Church in northeast Minneapolis.



After a morning of kneading dough, women prepare to cook varenyky.

# Ukrainian pole vaulter tours U.S., breaks own record

NEW YORK — After five gruesome meets in 15 days, 22-year-old Sergei Bubka, the Ukrainian world-class pole vaulter from Donetsk, Ukraine, ended his U.S. tour here on February 28 with a world indoor record vault of 19 feet 6¼ inches. Mr. Bubka thus secured his lead in a feud among himself and Americans Billy Olson and Joe Dial that has produced nine new world indoor records in eight weeks of competition on the Mobil Grand Prix circuit.

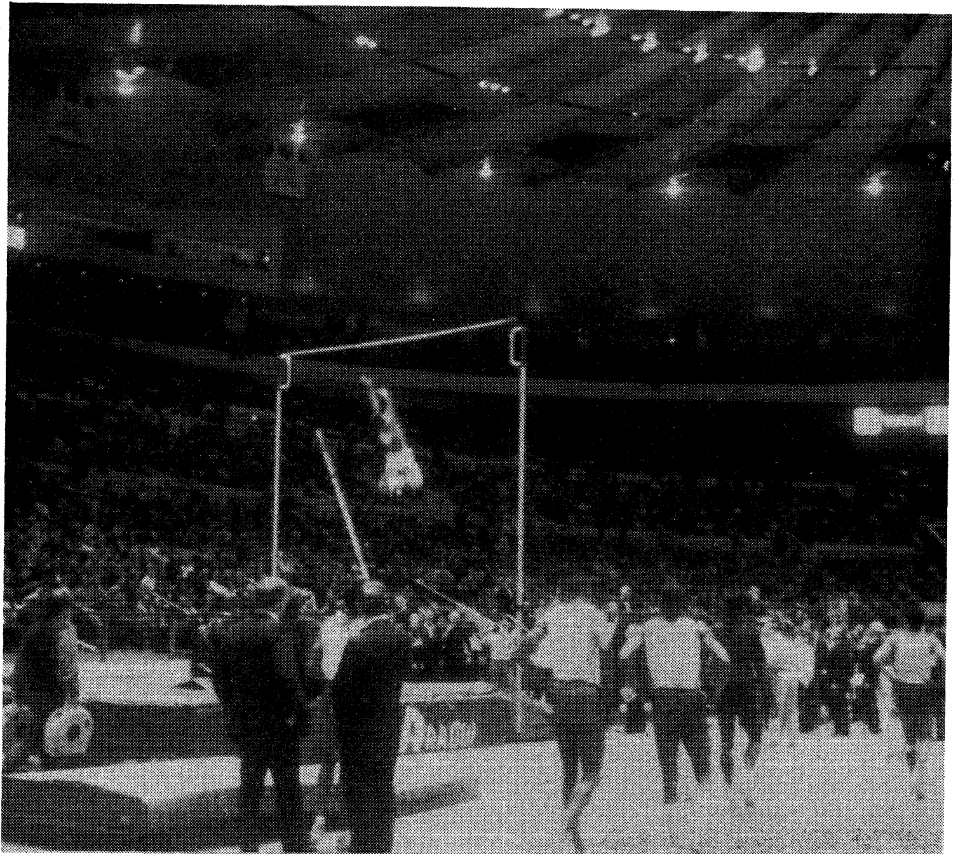
Mr. Bubka's victory here at the USA/Mobil national championships served as a grand finale for the final two-week drama which began with his elimination from the Wanamaker Millrose Games, also at the Garden, on February 14.

The 6-foot, 176-pound Ukrainian failed to clear the bar at any height at the Millrose Games even after he was awarded a second chance or "druha nahoda," as The New York Times' sportswriter Dave Anderson labelled it in his column the following Sunday.

Mr. Bubka had complained during the competition that his rivals, Mr. Olson and Mr. Dial, were awarded a "druha nahoda" for what was judged to be justifiable interference — the sudden movement of a photographer while each was running down the runway. As a result of his protest, claiming that the Americans had broken international rules, he was awarded a "druha nahoda." Mr. Bubka missed his attempt at 18 feet 9¼ inches, and Mr. Olson was declared the winner at 19 feet.

Mr. Bubka, who holds the world outdoor record at 19 feet 8¼ inches, was much more successful at the following Bally Invitational in Rosemont, Ill., just outside Chicago, held on February 16.

While both Mr. Olson and Mr. Dial did not compete, Mr. Bubka beat out his older brother Vasili, 25, with a vault of 19 feet ¼ inch for the title.



Sergei Bubka attempts vault at Madison Square Garden.

Two competitions later, on February 23, in San Diego, Mr. Bubka topped Mr. Olson's previous record of 19 feet and 5¼ inches with a vault of 19 feet and 5¼ inches.

The competition culminated at the Mobil Games with Mr. Bubka surpassing his own record by clearing 19 feet 6¼ inches. Both Mr. Olson and Mr. Dial were eliminated early in the competition.

Upon arrival in New York with a five-member Soviet contingent at the start of the tour, Mr. Bubka expressed belief that someone would eventually vault 21 feet 4 inches with the current fiberglass poles. He said he could probably jump some 8 to 12 inches higher than his world record, which would surpass the 20-foot mark.

"I hope to do that in the near future when necessity is active and burning," Mr. Bubka said. "It's difficult to say how high Olson and Dial can jump, but I don't think they can jump very much higher."



Ukrainian pole vaulter Sergei Bubka at the Millrose Games in New York.

**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.

**SOYUZIVKA TAKES A VACATION!**  
DUE TO EMPLOYEES HOLIDAYS.  
**THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE  
WILL BE CLOSED  
DURING MARCH FROM MARCH 1 — APRIL 1, 1986  
SEE YOU IN APRIL.  
THE MANAGEMENT**

**UKRAINIAN HERITAGE DEFENSE COMMITTEE**  
*and the*  
**SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
*of the*  
**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**  
*call upon you to*  
**DONATE FUNDS**  
*for their work and actions:*

1. To promote the Ukrainian Story
2. To counter inaccuracies about Ukrainians
3. To protect the civil rights of Ukrainians

Please mail donations by check or money-order to:

**UKRAINIAN HERITAGE DEFENSE FUND  
c/o Ukrainian National Association  
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302**

and include the following form, completed with the amount of donation, your name and address.

Amount of donation .....

Name .....

No. and Street .....

City ..... State ..... Zip code .....



## L.A. engineers host debutante ball

LOS ANGELES — The 21st annual Engineers Ball of the California Branch of the Ukrainian Engineers Society was held on February 8 at the Los Angeles Hilton.

The Iskra Ukrainian band from New Jersey entertained not only local Los Angelesans, but guests from all of California, Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts and Canada as well.

The master of ceremonies for this year's event, Bohdan Mykytyn, introduced the members of the California branch board of directors. Zenon

Zachariasevych, branch president, greeted the guests, among them George Honcharenko, past president of the national board of directors of the Ukrainian Engineers Society.

Each year the highlight of the ball is the presentation of the debutantes. This year seven young debutantes were warmly greeted by the guests. Conducting the presentation of debutantes were two young professionals from the Los Angeles community, Daria Zachariasevych and Dr. Alex Kuritza.



California debutantes (from left) are: Talya Bilyk, Chrystina Dolyniuk, Katherine Borza, Andrea Wynnyk, Adriana Wrzenyewsky, Julia Parabaniuk, and Elizabeth Shumka.

## Novak writes on Carpatho-Rusyns

WASHINGTON — Michael Novak, nationally known scholar, syndicated columnist, and advisor to the Reagan administration, has recently commented on the importance of Carpatho-Rusyns in American society.

Present holder of the Jewett Chair of Religion and Public Policy at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, Mr. Novak is best remembered for his role in America's ethnic revival during the 1970s, when he published the widely read "Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnics" and a historical novel, "The Guns of Lattimer," about the fate of Slavs in an eastern Pennsylvania mining town.

His influential statements on Carpatho-Rusyns have most recently appeared in an article for Reader's Digest and in a preface to the second printing of "Our People," an illustrated history of Carpatho-Rusyns in America by Dr. Paul R. Magosci. In the preface to "Our People," Mr. Novak writes:

"The world is fuller of peoples than of states. This circumstance often means that descendants of peoples who have no single state of their own cannot simply identify themselves by relying on the general knowledge of others or by pointing to a state outlined on a world map. Such is the lot of the Carpatho-Rusyns, particularly in America, far from their homeland in central Europe.

"Many Americans will recognize the names of the actresses Lisabeth Scott and Sandra Dee, thinking of them as typical American women; they would not be so likely recognize their names at birth — Emma Matzo and Alexandra Zuk. Many, too, will have heard of the artist Andy Warhol. A few might recall, if prodded, that one of the Marines

immortalized in the famous statue of the raising of the U.S. flag on Iwo Jima was the Carpatho-Rusyn, Michael Strank. Most, though, will know of Carpatho-Rusyns through the brilliant film, "Deerhunter," a tale set in Clairton, Pennsylvania, although partially filmed in St. Theodosius Orthodox Cathedral and in the Lemko Hall in Cleveland.

"This book is an unusually beautiful and clear account of that relatively small but still self-conscious people. It is a welcome addition to our knowledge of the peoples of America and of the world. It sets a model for other peoples, so that they, too, might tell the story of 'our people,' 'our memories,' while looking toward 'our future.' It is an honor to have been asked to contribute to it.

"In a sense, the 'Our People' of the title of this volume suggests, too, that the people of this story are part of 'our people' — the pluralistic, planetary people of the United States and Canada. It is good to see this story told so well," he concludes.

"Our People: Carpatho-Rusyns and Their Descendants in North America," is available for \$20 (U.S. currency) from the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center, 355 Delano Place, Fairview, N.J. 07022.

## Fraternal...

(Continued from page 4)

such conditions and in such manner as may be provided by the rules and by-laws of the association and allowed by the law and to provide recreational, sport, cultural and vacation facilities for its members, their families and children."

## Heritage Center attracts visitors



Brownie Troop No. 122 of Seymour, Conn., with Mary Plaskonas of the Ukrainian Heritage Center in New Haven during a tour of the center's art gallery.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Ideally located near center of New Haven, St. Raphael and Yale New Haven Hospitals and much of the Yale university community, and adjacent to St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church on George Street, the Ukrainian Heritage Center provides the public at large with comprehensive historical data on Ukrainians in the city.

The center houses exhibits of Ukrainian embroidery, costumes, klymys, crafts and many original historical documents. The latest collection of artifacts was donated by a deceased charter member, Helen Stolar. This large selection of unique ceramics will be displayed in a specially designed unit, courtesy of Robert Fers Co.

Library directors Alice Mackiw of the English section and Michael Boyko of the Ukrainian section, have amassed more than 2,000 books, essays and periodicals, providing a broad spectrum of information on history, poetry, arts, fiction, drama and education. Through the initiative of Mr. Boyko over 800 books, mostly language primers, have been donated to communities in Brazil, where there is a crying need for education material.

A large section of the center is assigned to the display of photographs — many date back to early 1900s — which are visual documents of the pioneer members activity in the local Ukrainian community. This section also contains updated items to include

current events. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burbela are in charge of this unit.

The boutique section offers guests and visitors an opportunity to purchase unique items of Ukrainian composition and design.

While most of the exhibits are dedicated to the past, Mary B. Hezzy, curator, and the board of governors, the Rev. Roman Golemba, Roman Hezzy, Wasyl Gina, Dr. A. Seretny, Donald Horbaty, assigned a large part of the center's activity to art, paintings, educational lectures and crafts demonstrations.

Activity in the art gallery has increased dramatically. Roksolana Nайдan is director of art exhibits, succeeding Larissa Martyniuk, who prepared the center's original schedule.

Among recent visitors to the Ukrainian Heritage Center were children of Brownie troupe No. 122, from Seymour, Conn. This American group was introduced to Ukrainian history, culture and artifacts by Mary Plaskonas and Mr. Gina, Heritage Center coordinators. This serious study ended with a story hour by Mrs. Plaskonas. Finally, the guests were treated to milk and donuts courtesy of the Rev. Roman Golemba, pastor of St. Michael's.

The Ukrainian Heritage Center, envisioned as the hub and sources of information on Ukraine and Ukrainians, has already contributed toward the enrichment of the New Haven community.

## Pre-schoolers visit Manor exhibit



Children from the Ukrainian Co-op Nursery School of Cedar Road, Fox Chase, recently visited the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center of Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa. With the children is Christine Chomyn, UHSC museum collection curator. The exhibit "Symbols of Rebirth: Pysanky and Butterflies" opens March 23 at the UHSC.



## For the record...

(Continued from page 7)

*Congress of Russian Americans (Vera Politis, chairman, National Human Rights Committee):*

...The United States and this Commission, Mr. Chairman, must demand of the Soviet Union absolute compliance with the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. At the same time realizing that it is highly unlikely that the Soviets will comply of their own accord, we should be prepared to use a policy of penalties, when no progress is being made, and rewards when some progress is made. Firmness, persistence and patience will be required for this policy to bear fruit. All Soviet compliance violations must be presented to the Soviets and redress demanded. Such violations most of the time will be individual cases that come to our attention. This in turn necessitates the closest possible monitoring of human rights conditions in the Soviet Union.

...It seems to us that if our government and our Congress are openly supporting, indeed demanding respect for human rights, democratic institutions and free elections in countries like the Philippines, South Africa and Chile, we should show no less concern about the rights of the multimillions living under the tyrannical Communist dictatorship. They, too, wish to live in freedom and deserve our government's intercession on their behalf, in spite of the hysterical pronouncement of many Soviet "experts" that we dare not challenge the Soviet dictatorship.

...We strongly believe that a free government and its representatives are under moral duty to advance the cause of freedom, guided if not from the feeling of Christian compassion and love, then from a pragmatic sense of self-preservation.

Over the past 10 years we have regretfully noted that the plight of Russian Orthodox dissidents has received lukewarm support by the staff of this commission. It is difficult even to try to rationalize such injustice. Therefore, the first and foremost of our requests to you, Mr. Chairman, is that this commission should treat all captive peoples in the Soviet Union with the same concern and use the same pressure when discussing with the Soviet officials problems of emigration, and when requesting freedom for men and women imprisoned in the Soviet Union. We would like to request your intercession with the State Department to follow the same policy. ...

Specific suggestions relating to foreign policy and East-West diplomacy: ... (5.) Appoint a special human-rights monitor at our embassies and consulates in all the 35 signatory countries to monitor compliance with the Helsinki Accords in those countries. ...

Penalties for non-compliance with the Helsinki Accords provisions: No new agreements desired by the Soviet Union should be concluded, unless the Soviet Union has complied with previous agreements. ...

*Joint Baltic American National Committee (Gunars Meierovics, Latvian representatives):*

...Baltic Americans are disappointed and dismayed to see that the rhetoric of our government officials

does not match up to the reality of the Helsinki human-rights process. From the administration that has coined the phrase "the evil empire" when referring to the USSR, to U.S. politicians that have politicized the Helsinki process for their own purposes, the American people continuously hear only rhetoric when it comes to human rights. As Congressman Tom Lantos has commented, human rights cannot be gotten at bargain basement prices. If we want other countries to respect human rights, then the U.S. should be willing to pay a higher price for positive results.

...Furthermore, there is no evidence, whatsoever, that the USSR has altered its policy of denial of human rights. Instead of discontinuing the military occupation of the Baltic States — Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania — the USSR has invaded Afghanistan. The pattern of imperialist aggression that characterized the Soviet occupation of the Baltic States 46 years ago is today being repeated in Afghanistan. We are faced with the tragic irony of Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian youth — themselves subjugated — now forced to serve in the Soviet occupational army in Afghanistan, and perhaps to die because of Soviet attempts to enslave another people.

...What can be done to improve the Helsinki process? The main point which needs to be addressed is linkage. There should be some kind of linkage created between the Helsinki agreement and future agreements which the United States makes with the USSR. The Soviets respect firmness, not vacillation. Couldn't the Helsinki Commission pursue linking government agreements which the Commerce Department has made with the Soviets, to Soviet progress, or lack of progress regarding human rights? Second, the Commission can vigorously utilize the U.S. press to publicize the Helsinki process and the activities of the Commission. To date there has been minimal substantive progress made in this area.

The Soviets are to be held accountable for their actions if they desire to receive anything from the West. ...

*National Conference on Soviet Jewry (Morris B. Abram, chairman, and Jerry Goodman, executive director):*

...In 1975, in Helsinki, the Soviet Union agreed, among other things, to abide by certain human rights standards. Compliance with this agreement can be accurately measured by the numbers who emigrate, the public record of refuseniks (i.e., those deprived of jobs or education), and police actions and trials of Hebrew teachers and Jewish cultural activists.

If the Soviet link a range of issues to be resolved in tandem they should realize that, while the United States may not formally link arms control and human rights, Americans will more readily trust the Soviet word when Moscow gives credible evidence that they will comply with previous human rights undertakings which do not affect their vital security interests.

Mr. Chairman, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry remains a firm supporter of the Helsinki process, which began with the first Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in Helsinki, in 1975.

We are pleased that this present administration has viewed the process as an important instrument to help ensure the security of people and nations. While we are aware of the limits of the Helsinki Final Act, the basic accords should continue to be a part of U.S. Foreign Policy. ...

*Union of Councils for Soviet Jews (Mark A. Epstein, executive director):*

...In 16 years of active work and daily contact with Jewish refuseniks in the Soviet Union, one thing is abundantly clear to the UCSJ: the people with whom we deal and on whose behalf we try to inform the world and, indeed whose battle we try to fight with them, are not naive, are not unaware of the consequences of their decisions and their acts. Like us, none of them has perfect vision into the future to predict events, but they know whence they speak.

In choosing their course, and insisting upon the right to emigrate and to practice their own culture, rights guaranteed under the Helsinki Accords, they are expressing their faith in us and our country, and indeed in this commission, asking that we pursue their best interests as they themselves define them.

...It remains my belief and that of the UCSJ that the opportunity to call the Soviet Union to account for its actions, to be able to hold them responsible before the international community for their violations of human rights, is extremely important. ... They are extremely concerned about what the world thinks of them, and have a strong need for legitimacy and acceptance in the world. I believe it far better, and far more damaging to their case, to hold them to account before the colleagues and nations whom they wish to impress, rather than allowing them to dominate the field unchallenged.

...I believe it would be a great loss in prestige, of useful opportunities, and of leverage over the Soviet Union, were we to abandon the Helsinki process. One of the Soviet Union's greatest long-term strategic roles is to undermine the Western alliance and to separate Europe of the West from Europe of the East; hence, we have the opportunity to press our case in a context which the Soviet Union is extremely reluctant to abandon. It is that leverage which enables us to present our views, and for which the Soviet Union is willing to undergo the public humiliation which accompanies Helsinki discussions in the area of human rights. If we did not treat this in a serious fashion, they would not devote so much time and energy to propagandizing about it at home and abroad.

...In summary, I believe the Helsinki process has, along with the Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the U.S. Trade Act, produced remarkable, tangible results. I believe this commission has been the central body and the most vigorous and successful vehicle for expressing the opinions of citizen organizations. By its very existence under the auspices of the United States Congress, the commission enables private citizens to have a voice in the process. It is through the commission that organizations such as our own can effectively participate in this process, and it is with the help of the commission that, in the finest tradition of American democracy, the people's voice is heard.

## Weekly varenyky...

(Continued from page 10)

Ukrainian food.

The profits from the varenyky sales have also helped to expand the facilities of the parish's Saturday Ukrainian school, which has an enrollment of almost 50 students.

Msgr. Knapp says the parish is fortunate to have the assistance of a group of three nuns, the Ukrainian Catholic Sisters of St. Josaphat's, who for the past two years have helped coordinate the varenyky-making project and the Ukrainian school. The sisters, who arrived here from Brazil, will soon be moving into a new convent.

Msgr. Knapp says about 10,000 Ukrainians live in the St. Paul — Minneapolis area. The Twin-Cities area is also home to three Ukrainian Orthodox parishes and another Ukrainian Catholic parish. In the area that has the highest concentration of Ukrainians, there is also a Ukrainian center that has a credit union, and banquet and meet-

ing rooms.

Minneapolis also has its own Ukrainian gift store, and a number of area Ukrainian women have become well-known through a business that sells Ukrainian Easter eggs and books about pysanka-making worldwide.

Ukrainian youth in the area belong to a number of Ukrainian organizations, including Plast, SUM-A and ODUM. As recently as last year, there was an active Ukrainian students' club at the University of Minnesota. There is no active students' club this year, but efforts are under way to form a coalition of Ukrainian students at the U. of M., St. Thomas, St. Catherines and Carleton universities.

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian women at St. Constantine's parish vow to continue their weekly fund-raising project, as they have for the past 23 years. They say it's important to them that their children — and their children's children — have a church and Ukrainian school, a gathering place of which they can be proud.

## UNCHAIN...

(Continued from page 7)

that are exposed to the same vicious attacks by the Soviets and their surrogates in the United States.

20. To monitor the news media by subscribing to a "news clipping service" (which would provide extensive coverage of articles dealing with Ukrainians in every American newspaper and magazine) and to react immediately to defamatory or harmful articles published in the press.

21. To monitor the speeches, extensions of remarks and procedures by the members of the U.S. Congress and Department of State and provide the necessary information to the general public in order to respond to any adverse actions through a grass-roots network of organizations in the districts of the respective legislators.

22. As an offshoot of UNCHAIN and AHRU, to incorporate and expand LUV (League of Ukrainian Voters) formed last year by members of AHRU,

into a non-partisan organization in order to register new voters among Ukrainian Americans, to collect funds for the election campaigns of supportive candidates for the United States Congress regardless of party affiliation, to disseminate data about candidates for public office, and to encourage Ukrainian Americans to take part in political campaigns and to actively participate in the democratic process.

Some of us might view this comprehensive program as too tall an order to fill. However, after decades of inadequate methods and inaction, we believe that the Ukrainian community is ready to support a professional effort in order to tell the world our true story and to establish, within a short span of time, our community as a viable force that can have a profound influence on the course of American and global politics. This will place the Ukrainian American community on a par with other groups who play important roles in molding the directions and goals of our country.

## Professionals...

(Continued from page 4)

and also has aired many commentaries on Ukrainian issues on radio station CKJS.

The judges for the Ukrainian Professionals and Business Persons Association 1985 writing awards included: Natalia Pawlenko (chairperson), Ksenia Rud and Roma Hadzewycz.

## Trenton...

(Continued from page 5)

musical performance, but succeeded in enlivening the celebration with his informal joking and teasing. "Let's go 'vujko.' OK, maestro." Or, "It's OK, you can laugh," directed at the crowd.

A women's choir from Trenton Branch 19 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, accompanied by Tania Bojczun on guitar, also performed three songs.

Mr. Martynenko, Mr. Shilkevich, Mykola Holinko, a longtime Branch 245 member, and Alex Palazey, who has served as an officer for 50 years, received plaques for their service.

"I'm just delighted to see the organization flourish," said Mr. Palazey. "I'm gratified that the UNA has grown and enlarged its influence over all Ukrainian affairs," he added.

"It's hard work," said Mr. Martynenko about recruiting members. But it has to be done to have people organized in a Ukrainian group and to offer them insurance, he said.

The panel received and reviewed many entries, among them "a number of worthy entries," according to Ms. Pawlenko. Entries came from the United States, Canada and Europe.

The Ps and Bs association instituted the writing awards in an effort to encourage Ukrainians to express community concerns by writing to general interest publications and thus disseminating information regarding Ukraine and Ukrainians.

"It's not that easy. But you have to do it," agreed John Boychuk, Branch 245 head and organizing committee chairman.

"It keeps Ukrainians together," he said about the UNA. "So they don't forget who they are."

Branch 245 has 280 members, while Branch 116 has 160 members.

Sophie Truch, who turned 89 March 17, was the oldest Trenton UNA member present.

## More on...

(Continued from page 8)

rights in the Soviet Union.

This November, the 35 Helsinki signatory states will meet in Vienna to review Helsinki Final Act compliance. This meeting presents a golden opportunity for the Ukrainian community to get involved constructively by expressing these concerns not only to U.S. policy-makers, but to the American public through the media both in the U.S. and in Vienna itself.

## TV review...

(Continued from page 9)

the interior of the beautiful 11th century fount of East Slavic Orthodox Christendom — the Church of Holy Wisdom in Kiev. Beneath the glittering gold mosaics and icons so symbolic of the Eastern Christian Orthodox East, we are treated to a modern-day Soviet concert. And what do we hear in the Orthodox sanctuary? — a vocalist performing Gounod's very Catholic "Ave Maria."

If that inexcusable clash of religious traditions is not enough, later on in the program we are brought into the interior of the Orthodox monastery of Zagorsk, just outside Moscow. The truly stunning interior with its walls covered in mosaics and icons surrounds a procession of aspiring young Ortho-

## The DP...

(Continued from page 6)

wartime roles. Based on its findings, the subcommittee concluded that it was "strongly inclined to believe that the majority of allegations can be safely classified either as rumors or deliberate misrepresentations intended to serve a definite purpose."

The matter should have ended there, but it didn't for two reasons: Soviet commitment to the old adage that a lie repeated often enough soon becomes the truth; and the incredible capacity of some Americans to swallow Soviet lies whole.

Moscow never stopped claiming that most D P s were Nazi collaborators. And the United States never stopped producing government officials eager to lend credence to a Soviet hoax.

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dox monks. Then, following a brief commentary by Mr. Ustinov, we hear the peel of a powerful organ. Impressive it is, but completely out of context, because the "artificial" organ is virtual anathema to the Orthodox world, whose liturgies and praise to God can be expressed only through the medium of the natural human voice. So much was the organ an alien symbol that for centuries it had become symbolic of the attempted cultural encroachment by the Catholic, often Polish West upon what the easterners felt was the "true" — Orthodox — faith of Russia. In a sense, Mr. Ustinov's melange of organ and Orthodoxy is tantamount to, let's say, a television program produced in Japan that purported to be about Judaism and that tried to reveal the spirit of that faith by showing a mass in a Roman Catholic Church. After all, Japanese television pundits could argue, are there any real differences within the culture of the Judaeo-Christian West?

Besides Mr. Ustinov's cultural distortions and lapses of historical knowledge, his attempts at literary irony sometimes lead to judgements that at best could be described as poor taste. Following the death of Tsar Ivan "the Dread" in 1584, Muscovy (as Russia was known until the 18th century) entered three decades of civil war and foreign invasion that nearly witnessed the extinction of the tsardom as an independent entity. In Muscovite/Russian history the period is infamously known as the Time of Troubles, whose most well-remembered figure is the elected tsar, Boris Godunov, later immortalized in the opera by Mussorgsky. However, with a large dose of Anglophile superciliousness, Mr. Ustinov first violates basic stylistic canon, using terms like "peevish" and "peevd" at least three times in the space of 60 seconds of verbalized text, finally concluding by calling this most tragic period of Muscovite/Russian history as the "Time of Peevishness." That would be like calling the Holocaust a "Time of Loss of Life."

It is particularly discouraging to learn that this \$40 million series was produced in Canada by John McGreevy Productions and Victor Solnicki in cooperation with the CTV Television Network and Telefilm Canada. Despite their use of the Ustinov name, Canada's television industry has entered the North American network documentary market with a decidedly amateur product. Their effort, as evidenced by the opening episode, fulfills neither the basic criteria for approximation to historical accuracy nor any sensitivity to the Canadian cultural context in which the series was produced.

How else can one explain the complete disregard for Ukraine's early existence by calling medieval Rus' and its center, Kiev, the first capital of a then non-existent "Russian" state or by implying that the Ukrainian language is little more than Russian "impregnated with Polish words."

One would have hoped that a Canadian production could be at least slightly better than the lowest common denominator of meaningless images found so often on North American network television.

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## JBANC seeks PR director

ROCKVILLE, Md. — The Joint Baltic American National Committee (JBANC) is seeking applicants for the full time position of director of public relations.

The duties of the director of public relations entail: bringing Baltic issues to the attention of the U.S. Congress, various U.S. Government agencies and departments, the press and the general public, through personal visits, meetings and correspondence. The full duties will be given in the job description appended to the contract. Copies of the job description are available upon request from the JBANC.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens, of either Lithuanian, Latvian or Estonian background, and must meet the following basic requirements: 1) be at least 21 years old; 2) be fluent in the English language, both oral and written; 3) have an academic background in either political science, international relations, journalism, Baltic or Soviet studies, history or public relations; 4) have a private car; 5) be willing and able to sign a one-year employment contract with the JBANC.

The salary range is \$18,500 to 20,000

per year, plus an allowance for work-related travel. A limited expense account is also provided for work-related matters. The individual is responsible for his/her own insurance, tax and social security payments. The work period may vary from 40 to 60 hours a week, with periodic evening meetings. A one year contract provides two weeks of paid vacation.

Interested individuals are requested to send, by May 1, a resume and recent photograph to: Chairman, JBANC, P.O. Box 4578, Rockville, Md. 20850. The resume should be supplemented with two writing samples such as: term papers, thesis, printed articles or similar items dealing with Baltic and or general political issues.

JBANC was established in 1961 and will mark its 25th anniversary on April 27. It represents and is under the direction of the Lithuanian American Council, the American Latvian Association and the Estonian American National Council. The committee's offices are located in the Latvian Community Center in Rockville, a suburb of Washington.

## Komsomol...

(Continued from page 1)

Mississippi.

Mr. Medvid twice jumped ship last October while his freighter, the Marshal Koniev, was docked off the coast of New Orleans, and requested political asylum in the U.S. He was ultimately, however, returned to Soviet custody — fate unknown. Rumors of his death as consequence of his ill-fated defection attempt have since spread throughout the America.

But, according to Mr. Baziv, Mr. Medvid is alive and well, and living with his family in their idyllic hardworking hometown of Silet.

In fact, Mr. Medvid is so well that he has now, according to Mr. Baziv, become a hero not only in his hometown, but all over the Lviv region. People have written him letters commending him for his bravery in the face of "provocation."

In the Soviet version of the Medvid saga, the son of mineworker Vasyl Andriyovych Medvid and collective farm worker Anna Pavlivna, fell overboard. That is to say that Mr. Medvid, who was weary and ill from a long overseas voyage from Europe, as well as climate changes, became dizzy as he bent over the side of the ship the evening of October 24 in order to fix a defective lamp (he was the ship's electrician) and fell 14 meters into the water. He was picked up by an American cutter, which returned him to his ship.

On board again, Mr. Medvid was treated for a broken left arm as well as for trauma and irregular blood pressure by the ship's doctor, Oleksander Osypchuk, who stayed with him all night.

Mr. Baziv describes the "commotion" which ensued the following morning, when local U.S. officials, "11 police officers, special services agents, led by a U.S. State Department representative, whose name was Louis Sell," came aboard and "demanded to meet with the suffering Soviet seaman and take him ashore to a Red Cross clinic, claiming that Russians did not know how to treat him. Thus began a continuous provocation, whose purpose was to snatch our seaman from the ship, from his friends, and force him to betray his fatherland."

After two days, Mr. Baziv writes, the Soviets agreed to allow U.S. authorities to question Mr. Medvid on neutral

territory — a Mexican freighter nearby. Once he boarded the American cutter that was to take him to the freighter, the Americans detoured in the direction away from the Mexican vessel toward the shore. The American "capitalists" had kidnapped Mr. Medvid, says Mr. Baziv.

While he was in their custody, the U.S. authorities tried to brainwash Mr. Medvid, according to Mr. Baziv. Nonetheless, they were unsuccessful in attempts to force the young seaman to betray his fatherland and ask for political asylum. Mr. Medvid's response was always the same, "I have only one fatherland — the Soviet Union, and I never once considered deserting my country, where I was born and where my parents live."

After these brainwashing attempts proved unsuccessful, "these overseas soulcatchers put Mr. Medvid and several of his colleagues, who were with him, in a car and drove all night, accompanied by a large police escort, deep into the continent." There, at an Army base, the Americans continued to try to brainwash the seaman to remain in the "American paradise."

After 26 hours, the Americans gave up and allowed Mr. Medvid and his encourage to return to the Marshal Koniev.

Meanwhile, news of Mr. Medvid's attempted defection came to his family through radio broadcasts and consequently his parents suffered tremendous grief, Mr. Baziv writes. The seaman's father suffered a heart attack as a result of the news that the capitalists had kidnapped him, he says.

But, Mr. Medvid eventually returned to a hero's welcome in his little village and has lived happily ever after, according to Mr. Baziv.

In a January 31 interview the seaman's father said: "As I sit here eating dinner in my house ... I suddenly hear (on VOA) 'Medvid! Medvid!' in different languages. And you know what the voice says? That for my son, a funeral service is being said in America because he was destroyed by his own countrymen. He sits here in his father's house and they have made him a dead man."

Mr. Medvid himself, blamed Ukrainian emigres "former OUN members," "reactionaries" who continue to fight for his release from "Bolshevik imprisonment," as well as American capitalists for his ordeal.

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## SUSTA to hold Chicago conference

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — For the first time in five years, a national congress of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) will be held.

The Ukrainian Students' Association at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana has announced that it will host the some 50 student representatives expected during the weekend of April 11-13.

According to club spokesperson Lida Skrebetz, the weekend parley will provide Ukrainian clubs in the United States with an opportunity to report on their activities and elect a new national executive.

The last SUSTA executive was elected in 1981 during a national congress held at the UNA estate, Soyuzivka, in Kerhonkson, N.Y. Ronya Stojko-Lozyskyj of New York was elected president, and although the SUSTA constitution requires a congress to be held every two years, no such conclave has been held since then.

The SUSTA congress is being organized by a four-member committee of Ukrainian students' association mem-

bers. The congress plenary sessions will be held in the ODUM building, located on the Northwest side of Chicago in the Ukrainian neighborhood. A Saturday evening banquet featuring a keynote address will be held in Galan's Ukrainian restaurant.

The congress will begin Friday evening with registration and a pub. The two full days of the congress will include club reports, congress committee reports and the election of a new executive.

Accommodations for all delegates have been reserved at the O'Hare Airport Marriott Hotel.

Ms. Skrebetz says more than 30 students have announced their intention to participate in the congress. She added that the registration fee is \$30 for students and \$25 for guests.

Further information on the SUSTA congress is available from the organizing committee at 506 E. White St., Apt. 33, Champaign, Ill., 61820. Information is also available from Olesia Konowal or Ms. Skrebetz at (217) 398-3101.

## Ethnic photo exhibit to open

MORRISTOWN, N.J. — "New Jersey Ethnic Portraits," an exhibition in honor of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty, will be shown at the Morris Museum, from April 5 to May 11. It is sponsored by the museum and the New Jersey Historical Commission, Department of State, and is aided by a grant from the New Jersey State Council on the Arts.

The exhibition consists of 30 photographs of New Jerseyans of different ethnic backgrounds, accompanied by excerpts from their oral histories. The photographs are by Donald P. Lokuta of Kean College. The project was coordinated by David S. Cohen and Giles R. Wright of the Commission staff.

The subjects were selected from some 1,500 interviews in the Commission's

Multi-Ethnic Oral History Project, which was supported by a grant from the U.S. Office of Education. A major result of the project is the Commission's New Jersey Ethnic Life pamphlet series, which was made possible by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Four of the 10 pamphlets in the series are soon to be published. One of them, "Looking Back: Eleven Life Histories," includes the portraits and complete oral histories of some of the people whose portraits are in the exhibition.

The Morris Museum is open Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Wednesdays, 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.; Sundays, 1-5 p.m. Admission is \$1.50 for adults; 50 cents for children, students and senior citizens. The museum is located at 6 Normandy Heights Road, Morristown.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### March 26

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian Student Hromada at the University of Pennsylvania will hold a screening of "Arsenal" by Oleksander Dovzhenko as part of its Ukrainian Film Classics Series in Bodek Lounge in Houston Hall, Spruce Street, at 8 p.m.

### March 31

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian students' club at Columbia University/Barnard College is holding a screening of the award-winning film, "Harvest of Despair," at 7 p.m. in the Lehman Auditorium, Altschul Building, at Barnard College (Columbia University). The Altschul Building is located on Claremont Avenue between West 116th and West 120th streets. The film will be introduced by Victor Rud, the coordinator for distribution of the film in the United States.

### April 4

**DENVER:** Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) will sponsor a public meeting and lecture at 7 p.m. in the hall of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Transfiguration of Our Lord Jesus Christ, 4118 Shoshone St. The featured speaker will be AHRU President Ihor Olshaniwsky, who will discuss the defense of human rights and John Demjanjuk.

**EDMONTON:** David Lupul, a research assistant at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies will give a lecture titled "In the Party Interest: The Political Activity of Ukrainians in Saskatchewan, 1905-1921," in the Heritage Lounge in Athabasca Hall at the University of Alberta. For information call (403) 432-2972.

**IRVINGTON, N.J.:** Branch 86 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) will sponsor a lecture by Prof. Ivan Luchechko of Jersey City State College on "Ukrainians Behind the Rumanian Curtain," along with a slide presentation, at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Prospect Ave. Refreshments will be served after the presentation.

**ONGOING**

**WINNIPEG:** An exhibit of photographs by Manitoba artists David Firman and Bruce Kirton will continue through April 13 at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, 184 Alexander Ave. E. The gallery hours are: Tuesday - Saturday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m., Sunday, 2-5 p.m.

**CHICAGO:** A photography exhibit titled "Figuratively Speaking," curated by Helen Smith-Romer and Paulette Solow will continue through May 13 at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. Gallery hours are: Tuesday - Sunday, noon - 4 p.m.

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

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

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## Rome summer courses slated

CHICAGO — The Ukrainian Catholic University will sponsor its 16th annual summer courses from June 15 through July 16 in Rome, Italy.

The general topic of the summer courses will be the Ukrainian diaspora in the Western world and Eastern Europe. Ten lectures will cover the subject in all its aspects: history, religion, sociology, literature, intellectual thought, education, arts, political organizations, and the diaspora in Eastern Europe. There will also be courses covering theological questions and the Italian language.

A series of trips in Rome and Italy are being planned. During the summer program, some of the students from Rome and others who will have joined them from various countries will participate in excursion to Lourdes and Paris, as well as visit Ukrainian communities in France, Belgium and Germany, before they meet between July 31 and August 3, at a convention of Ukrainian Catholic Youth in Mackwiller, eastern France.

For information on both programs,

please contact: Center for Ukrainian and Religious Studies, 2305 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill. 60612; (312) 278-3348.

## Slavic Council to hold exhibit

NEW YORK — The Slavic Heritage Council of America will celebrate the centennial of the Statue of Liberty with an exhibition of visual arts created by Slavic-American artists on the theme "The Statue of Liberty: what it has meant to me as a Slavic American."

The interpretation of the theme is open. Interested artists should write for further information to: Slavic Heritage Council of America, Fine Arts Committee, 83-27 Lefferts Blvd., Kew Gardens, N.Y. 11415.

An exhibit of the art works will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America during the annual Slavic Heritage Festival scheduled for October 20-30.