

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LIV

No. 14

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1986

25 cents

## Plyushch heads anti-defamation committee

PARIS — Former Soviet political prisoner Leonid Plyushch was elected chairman of a Ukrainian anti-defamation committee that was established here at a public meeting held March 14.

The Committee Against Defamation of the Ukrainian Name and the Ukrainian Nation was established by Ukrainians in France to defend the honor of the Ukrainian nation against propaganda that defames the Ukrainian liberation struggle and falsifies history, and in the process creates enmity among the nations dominated by the Soviets.

In addition to Mr. Plyushch, the committee's executive board includes: Volodymyr Mykolenko, vice-chairman; Daria Melnykovich, secretary; O. Smolykevych, treasurer; A. Levytsky and P. Naumiak, documentation directors; Dr. Y. Yosypshyn, Zirka Witoshynska-Tsyran and I. Pasternak, members of the board; K. Koval, legal director; Volodymyr Genyk, P. Malets and I. Zelena, auditing committee; Dr. O. Witoshynska, Prof. Arkady Zukovsky, Dr. Volodymyr Kosyk, Volodymyr Malynovych and K. Mytrovych, advisers.

The committee plans to collect information about anti-Ukrainian activities; to disseminate information through the French media; to hold press conferences, lectures and panel discussions for the



Leonid Plyushch

general public; and to initiate legal actions against those who slander or libel Ukrainians.

The committee also said it intends to coordinate its activity with similar organizations and with other Ukrainian

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## Soviet photos of Myroslav Medvid were doctored, say professionals

NEW YORK — Photographs of Myroslav Medvid that appeared recently in two Soviet publications were doctored, according to several professional photographers and airbrush artists in the United States.

A story headlined "Soviet Photos of Sailor Whom U.S. Returned to Moscow Are Seen as Forged," by New York City Tribune reporters Patrick J. Martin and Bohdan Faryma, revealed the fraud. The story appeared on March 21.

Working with The New York City Tribune, the photographers and airbrush artists said they believed the two photographs, which show Mr. Medvid with his family in Silets, Ukraine, appear to be forgeries. One of the photographs which was examined by the Tribune, appeared in the February 11 edition of the daily Molod Ukrainy (Youth of Ukraine), organ of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Kom-somol (Communist Youth League). The picture accompanies an interview conducted by Soviet journalist Vasyly Baziv under the headline: "Myroslav Medvid: 'I Have only one Fatherland — The Soviet Union.'"

Mr. Medvid, standing in the foreground, appears with his family in a picture which was apparently taken in their living room. While photocredit is given to B. Fristula of the Fotochronika RATAU photography, the Tribune's sources said the picture resembles a painted illustration of a photo "touched up by airbrush."

It is not uncommon to touch up photographs or to remove scratches before they are printed. But the changes in the Medvid photographs appear to be more drastic.

"This person (Medvid) was dropped into the photograph of the family," said Garabed Kasparin, a Madison Avenue commercial artist who has specialized in

airbrushing for over 20 years. "This is very clear. There is no depth of field between the person in the foreground and the people behind him," he said. Mr. Kasparin also noted that Mr. Medvid appears to be larger than he should be in relation to the distance between himself and rest of the family. The photographs are "obviously" doctored, Mr. Kasparin said.

Some of the clearest indications, however, that a picture of Mr. Medvid was taken separately from the rest of his family and "stripped" (placed over the original) in the photograph is seen in the second publication, the Tribune reported.

In the February 11 edition of Visti z Ukrainy (News from Ukraine), a weekly publication published for the distribution abroad, another photograph appeared of the Medvid family — but

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## Detention extended for Demjanjuk

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — An Israeli judge ruled that John Demjanjuk, who is suspected of being the Nazi war criminal "Ivan the Terrible," may be jailed for another 15 days while Israeli authorities continue their investigation into the case.

The judge's decision came on March 28 at a 35-minute hearing at the Ayalon Prison in Ramla, near Tel Aviv.

The UPI reported that Jerusalem Magistrate Aharon Simha said the evidence indicating that "Ivan the Terrible" was dead was not conclusive, and he granted a police request to continue detention of Mr. Demjanjuk.

"Because of the need to probe and

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## Conquest book due out in fall

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Dr. Robert Conquest's book on the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine is now due to be released in the fall, reported the Ukrainian Studies Fund of Harvard University.

The book's publisher, Oxford Uni-

versity Press, has already begun planning a speaking tour for the author for the fall, when "Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine," goes on sale.

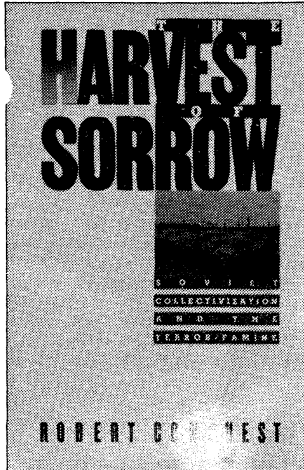
The Ukrainian Studies Fund has received a photo of the bookcover, the title boldly lettered in black against a stark backdrop.

The Oxford University Press Spring 1986 catalogue devotes a full page to the book, describing the famine as "a long-neglected chapter in the history of the 20th century," and "one of the most horrendous human and social tragedies of our century."

According to the catalogue, "Dr. Conquest meticulously reconstructs the background of the tragic events: the lives and aspirations of the peasants, the Ukrainian national struggle, the motives and methods of the Communist leadership."

Dr. Conquest is a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University. He is also the author of "The Great Terror," an account of the Stalinist purges of the 1930s.

Jeffrey Heroy, publicity manager at Oxford University Press, is compiling a list of press contacts who would be interested in Dr. Conquest's book. Suggestions may be sent to the USAF office, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.



Cover of Dr. Robert Conquest's long-awaited book on the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine.

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## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# The perils of prognostication and Soviet party congresses

by Roman Solchanyk

*This article appeared also in the March 5 issue of Soviet Analyst, a fortnightly magazine.*

These are difficult times for Kremlinologists. Until the very moment when Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, 68, and Dinmukhamed Kunaev, 74, the party leaders, respectively, of the Ukrainian and Kazakh republics, were preparing to deliver their reports to the local party congresses in early February, "experienced observers" of the Kremlin scene were assuring Western correspondents that these two "Brezhnevites" would be swept away by what is now commonly referred to as the Gorbachev purge. Yet, when the proceedings in Kiev and Alma-Ata ended, both were re-elected to their previous positions.

What went wrong with the scenario posited by the Kremlin-watchers? It was, after all, perfectly logical in the context of accepted Kremlinological reasoning.

First, Mikhail Gorbachev has made it clear, both in words and in deeds, that party and government officials who are unable or unwilling to follow the general secretary's lead in the campaign to revamp the economy and stamp out corruption are expendable.

Second, like any politician, Mr. Gorbachev is fully aware that it is better to be surrounded by one's own cronies than by someone else's — in this case Leonid Brezhnev's.

And finally, because Messrs. Shcherbytsky and Kunaev are the only two remaining republican party leaders with a full membership in the Politburo that dates from the Brezhnev era, they qualify as "leftovers" who are no longer welcome in the upper echelons of the party leadership.

### Speculation grows

Speculation about the imminent demise of Messrs. Shcherbytsky and Kunaev began to surface soon after Viktor Grishin resigned as head of the Moscow party organization at the end of December. After the departures of Grigory Romanov, Nikolai Tikhonov, and Grishin, it seemed only natural that the remaining members of the "old guard" would follow. And in Mr. Shcherbytsky's case, there appeared to be a tangible pretext for dismissal. Western diplomats in Moscow, always on the lookout for conflicts and fissures in the Kremlin, spotted nothing less than a policy disagreement between the Ukrainian party leader and his boss. Specifically, Mr. Shcherbytsky is said to have questioned the results of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in his speech at the November 1985 session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The speculation mounted in mid-January after Pravda carried an article on the Kharkiv province party conference, which revealed that some local officials had been sacked. This was dully registered in the Western media as a bad omen for Mr. Shcherbytsky. So was the fact that USSR Procurator General Aleksandr Rekunkov attended the conference while the Ukrainian party leader was absent. One highly respected Western newspaper wrote that the conference in Kharkiv was called specifically to discuss shortcomings in the region's economy and

violations of party discipline, and that senior officials had been removed and reprimanded. The purge had now spread to Ukraine, it concluded.

A German national daily carried the headline "A Warning to Shcherbytsky?" Soon thereafter, Pravda reported the criticisms that had been voiced at the Kiev city party conference. This was interpreted by diplomats as a sign that Mr. Shcherbytsky was "fighting for his political survival." But one observer cautioned against writing him off altogether, offering the view that he might in fact be encouraging criticism "in his own backyard" to strengthen his position in the party. The mechanics of this clever maneuver were never explained. All agreed, however, that Yuri Elchenko, the Kiev party chief, was finished.

At the end of January, the Soviet press reported that USSR Minister of Internal Affairs Vitaly Fedorchuk had been "transferred to other work." Before moving to Moscow in 1982, first as Yuri Andropov's successor at the KGB and then as the Soviet Union's top policeman, Mr. Fedorchuk served as the KGB chief in Ukraine.

There he presided over the persecution of the Ukrainian intelligentsia that followed the ousting of Petro Shelest, Mr. Shcherbytsky's predecessor. At a complete loss to explain the Fedorchuk development, and citing the Ukrainian connection, some experts suggested that perhaps Mr. Gorbachev intended to install Mr. Fedorchuk in Kiev as the new party first secretary.

As it turned out, none of these things happened. The "experienced observers" expressed surprise. Some concluded that perhaps Mr. Gorbachev was unable to find suitable replacements for Messrs. Shcherbytsky and Kunaev, and that, in any case, it would not be long before they both passed from the scene, maybe even as early as at the party congress in Moscow.

### Honest ignorance

An important lesson that should be learned from the Shcherbytsky-Kunaev case is that Kremlinology is largely a guessing game, and that those who practice it would be better served by conceding that now and again they have absolutely no idea of what is happening behind the Kremlin walls. Indeed, the question must be posed as to the inherent value of speculating about personnel changes in the Soviet bureaucracy. What contribution to our knowledge about Soviet politics is made by predicting, even correctly, the comings and goings of specific officials?

But perhaps most important is the conclusion that even a superficial knowledge of local developments would have precluded some of the nonsense that appeared in the Western press. The Ukraine is a case in point. Thus, it was perfectly clear by early January, when the local party organizations in Ukraine concluded their report and election conferences, that the Ukrainian party organization had emerged virtually unaffected by the Gorbachev purge.

A comparison with the preceding elections in 1984 shows that 21 of the 25 province first secretaries plus the Kiev first secretary, or 81 percent, were re-elected. Two of the five changes that did occur involved promotions or lateral

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## Ogorodnikov to face new trial

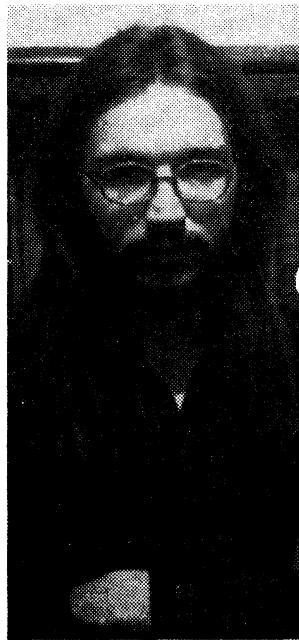
KESTON, England — Keston College has received reports from reliable sources in the Soviet Union that Russian Orthodox prisoner Alexander Ogorodnikov, 35, the founder of the religious-philosophical "Christian Seminar" movement in the early 1970s, was re-arrested in camp before he was due to go into five years' internal exile. He now faces a new trial.

The information received by Keston College reveals that Mr. Ogorodnikov is to be tried under Article 188-3 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR ("violation of camp discipline").

He was tried in 1980 on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Article 70, RSFSR Criminal Code) and sentenced to six years' strict-regimen camps followed by five years' internal exile.

Mr. Ogorodnikov became a Christian in 1973, while a student at the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography, and founded an informal discussion group (which came to be known as the Christian Seminar) with young people who were, like himself, either newly come to religion or interested in religion and philosophy. Similar groups were founded in a number of other towns, including Leningrad and Smolensk.

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Alexander Ogorodnikov

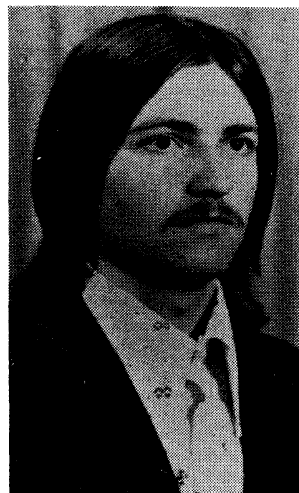
## Vasyl Sichko reported to have TB

ROME — Vasyl Sichko, member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group, was released from prison in the summer of 1985 suffering from aggravated tuberculosis, according to the Ukrainian Press Bureau here.

Mr. Sichko, 30, was arrested in May 1979, and sentenced, along with his father, Petro Sichko, to three years' imprisonment for charges of "circulating deliberately false fabrications defaming the Soviet political and social system." He was re-arrested in camp in November 1981, for refusing to "repent."

Mr. Sichko is currently in a special sanatorium in western Ukraine.

Last summer it was reported that the elder Sichko, who was due to be set free on May 26 was rearrested a few days before the scheduled release. He has already served three terms of imprisonment: 1947-1957 for "treason"; 1979-1983 for "slander"; and 1982-1985, also for "slander." Petro Sichko was also reported to be suffering from tuberculosis.



Vasyl Sichko

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

The Weekly and Svoboda: UNA:  
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036 (201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly  
P.O. Box 346  
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor: Roma Hadzewycz  
Assistant Editor (Canada): Michael B. Bociurkiv  
Assistant Editor: Natalia A. Feduschak

The Ukrainian Weekly, April 6, 1986, No. 14, Vol. LIV  
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## Study says U.N. library used by Soviets for spying, propaganda

NEW YORK — A recent Heritage Foundation study uncovered some interesting information about the United Nations Library in New York according to an article by Mark Huber in *The Wall Street Journal*. It is run by the Soviets and has, in the eyes of many, become a spy center for the KGB. Take for instance the following figures.

The Soviets, have run the library since 1964 when, by gentlemen's agreement the United States took over operation of the physical facilities of the United Nations, and the Soviet Union took over running U.N. conference services such as translations and printing, and the library. This seemingly innocent library has become an important spy center for the KGB. According to one senior U.S. diplomat, it is "a rat hole for Soviet spies." And in a report last year, the Senate Intelligence Committee described how the Soviets use the library for spying and gaining easy access to U.S. data bases.

"Boxes of technical literature" have been shipped back to the Soviet Union, according to the committee, at no cost to the Soviets. One librarian was sent back home to the USSR last year when he unsuccessfully tried to buy documents from a Defense Department employee. And for all this, the U.S. will donate \$5 million to the 1986-87 U.N. library budget.

The library was established to "enable delegations, Secretariat and other official groups of the organization to obtain with the greatest possible speed, convenience and economy the library materials needed in the execution of their duties." But, it has become a warehouse packed with East-bloc flotsam who are unqualified to do their jobs, according to Mr. Huber. Said one retired U.N. librarian from Europe, "The East Europeans never would have been accepted if they came from other countries." The Soviets have bypassed many qualification standards to get their people in, reports the *Journal*.

And it is the Third World missions

which are affected most. Because of low budgets, mission personnel disproportionately rely on the library. The Soviets have capitalized on this opportunity. A trip to the index files shows how.

Listed under "aggression" is only one country: South Africa. Under "censorship," two nations appear: South Africa and Israel. Under "Territories Occupied by Israel" (a separate listing), one finds over 75 entries. No such categories exist for the Soviet Union.

A comparison of the index treatment of communism and democracy, shows 110 listings for communism, 39 for democracy. For capitalism vs. socialism

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## TUSM protests Yevtushenko tour, campaigns against cultural exchange

NEW YORK — During his appearance at Queens College on March 5, Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko became the initial target of TUSM's new campaign against U.S.-USSR cultural exchange programs.

Approximately 15 TUSM members, including Queens College students, disrupted Mr. Yevtushenko's poetry reading in an attempt to shed light on the plight of Ukrainian artists and intellectuals in Soviet concentration camps. The protesters were removed from the auditorium by Queens College security guards and escorted off campus. The incident was reported by *Newsday*, a New York daily newspaper,

and *People Magazine*.

TUSM the Ukrainian Student Association of Mykola Michnowsky, felt Mr. Yevtushenko's performance merited protest for the reason that it masked the aesthetic and political reality of the Soviet Union on several levels. Lida Mykytyn, president of the New York TUSM branch, commented: "While Yevtushenko is free to travel to the West, Ukrainian writers — such as Mykola Rudenko, Yosyp Terelia and Vyacheslav Chornovil — are suppressed. While Yevtushenko speaks of 'international brotherhood,' entire national groups are being violently Russified in

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## Soviet Ukrainian children's art to be exhibited in California

WASHINGTON — Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) is sponsoring an exhibition of Ukrainian children's art which will be on exhibit in several community centers in California during the month of July.

The exhibition, which was recently on public display in the Cannon House Office Building, has been criticized by various groups for using Russian-language captions in identifying the Ukrainian works, reported the Ukrainian National Information Service. English-language captions, too, were used.

The collection of children's art is indeed by Ukrainian school children, several of the paintings showing Ukrainian motifs, Ukrainian dress and Ukrainian villages. A predominant theme in many of the paintings and pictures is peace.

In a pamphlet that was distributed to some members of Congress, printed by the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the peace theme was very dominant among the traditional Ukrainian backgrounds. In the pamphlet, titled, "Children from Soviet Ukraine Draw," it was stated that "the main theme that occupies their (the children's) minds is peace. The children of Soviet Ukraine, like all Soviet children, want to live a peaceful life. They dream

of living in friendship with children the world over."

The pamphlet, which showed various paintings, used the Russian language rather than Ukrainian in describing the prints. It thus gave the reader the impression that the dominant language in Ukraine is Russian and provided a clear example of Russification policies being pushed via U.S.-Soviet cultural exchanges, said the UNIS.

Following the close of the Cannon viewing, the Ukrainian National Information Service arranged for a meeting with Rep. and Mrs. Lantos to discuss the exhibition. Mrs. Lantos had apologized for the misunderstanding surrounding the Russian captions. She assured UNIS Director Myron Wasyluk that when the paintings are displayed in California they will definitely be exhibited with Ukrainian captions, as well as a fact sheet on the differences between Ukrainian and Russian history and language, as well as details on Ukraine's aspirations for freedom and national independence.

When asked if Ukrainian school children from the United States could display their art works alongside the works of school children in Ukraine, Mrs. Lantos expressed enthusiasm about the idea. However, when asked if the Ukrainian American school children would

be able to exhibit their works in Ukraine, Mrs. Lantos said she did not think the Kremlin would agree to this.

Congressman and Mrs. Lantos, themselves Hungarian refugees, know the distinct differences between the nationalities in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Lantos has insisted that she will make sure the exhibit displays the differences between the nationalities.

The exhibition will be on display during the month of July at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Mills College in Oakland, Hillside Shopping Center in San Mateo, and the University of California at Berkeley.

Among the groups protesting the Russian-language captions was the Mazepa Foundation.

In a news release, the Mazepa Foundation's executive director, Andriy Bilyk, said, "This exhibit clearly shows how far the Soviets have gone in trying to destroy the Ukrainian language and the soul of Ukraine."

"We call upon those responsible for this exhibit to either close the exhibit or force the Soviet Ministry of Education to change the captions into the Ukrainian language," he said.

The exhibition was on display in the Rotunda of the Cannon House Office Building from March 5 to March 14.

## TASS tips for journalists

WASHINGTON — A confidential manual for Soviet editors advises that stories about Ukraine and other non-Russian republics and regions of the USSR must play up "friendship and unity of the peoples," reported *The Washington Times* in a recent "Intelligence Report" column.

News of friction between the Russian and non-Russian nations of the USSR are, of course, not to be published.

The editors' manual, which is issued by the TASS news agency, says that the purpose of newspapers is to produce propaganda extolling the Soviet system and showcasing its "best points and most shining examples."

The 25-page manual contains guidelines for each news topic regularly covered by the Soviet news media.

Stories about workers, for example, must praise those who fulfill their quotas and must note the "joy" of "freely given labor" and the "care with which Soviet man is strengthen the country's economic might."

The *Washington Times* reported that a copy of the confidential manual had "surfaced" in London.



"Paintbrush Diplomacy," part of the exhibit of Soviet Ukrainian children's art.

## St. Sophia Association banquet benefits Patriarch Josyf Institute



Archmandrite Lubomyr Husar, vicar general of the Lviv Archeparchy, addresses guests at the first annual St. Sophia Charity Dinner. Behind Archmandrite Husar is the St. Sophia logo.

TORONTO — Over 800 Ukrainian Catholics in the Toronto and Niagara regions participated on March 8 in the first annual St. Sophia Charity Banquet held in the Canadian Room of the Royal York Hotel in downtown Toronto.

The purpose of this event was to acquaint the public with the charitable work of the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada and to raise funds for the establishment of the permanent Canadian headquarters of St. Sophia that have been designated the Patriarch Josyf I Institute and an affiliate of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome.

A cocktail hour, during which head table and special guests had an opportunity to socialize, began the evening. Promptly at 7 p.m., the head table guests were escorted into the dining area by Ukrainian costumed youth representing various local Ukrainian organizations. The assembled guests were honored by three young people with the traditional greeting of bread and salt.

A large oval logo depicting St. Sophia

(the Wisdom of God), beautifully executed by Vera Yurchuk of Toronto, formed the background to the head table.

During the dinner, greetings were received from ecclesiastical and civic dignitaries. Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky sent greetings from Rome praising the work of Canada's St. Sophia and officially transferring the affiliate of the Ukrainian Catholic University from Montreal to the St. Sophia headquarters in St. Catharines, Ont.

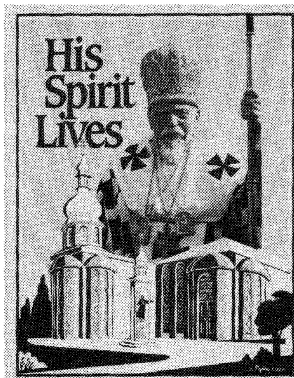
In his remarks, Bishop Isidore Borecky of Toronto extolled the merits of St. Sophia and exhorted everyone present to continue to support the charitable works of this association. He emphasized that this evening's gathering also manifests to the world that the Ukrainian Catholic Church continues to flourish, even though underground in Ukraine, and this public gathering negates the pseudo-Synod in Lviv, orchestrated by the Communist regime 40 years ago in an attempt to bring the Ukrainian Catholic Church into union with the Moscow Patriarchate.

To a warm and enthusiastic round of applause, the bishop introduced a distinguished head table guest, the Rt. Rev. Petro Chomyn, 97, who is the only living member of the original Consistory of the Lviv Archeparchy.

The guest speaker for the evening was the Rt. Rev. Archmandrite Lubomyr Husar, vicar general of the Archeparchy of Lviv, who brought greetings from Archbishop Major Myroslav. Archmandrite Husar praised the work of St. Sophia in Canada and marveled at the vision and dedication needed to realize the Patriarch Josyf I Institute. His presentation brought a tremendous response from all gathered.

A highlight of the evening was the conferring of the award of merit by Bishop Isidore to outstanding Ukrainian

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Cover of "His Spirit Lives," pamphlet issued by the St. Sophia Association.

### IN THE PRESS

## Lubachivsky on suppressed Church

The letter to the editor below appeared in the February 22 issue of *The Tablet*, a newspaper published in London.

Sir: Aidan Nichols's article, "A view from the East" (11 January), included a statement on Metropolitan Filaret of Russia "as archbishop of Kiev and Galicia — in effect, head of the unruly Church of the Ukraine with its semi-suppressed oriental Catholic minority."

We feel obliged to provide the following clarifications to help erase any misconception readers may have concerning Ukrainian Catholics under the Soviet regime. These three points should be helpful:

(1) The Ukrainian Catholic Church has been deprived of its lawful hierarchy since 11 April 1945 when all its bishops were arrested, including the late Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, who was then its leading spiritual hierarch.

(2) Since 8/10 March 1946, at the Pseudo-Synod of Lviv, the Ukrainian Catholic Church has been completely outlawed by the Moscow Orthodox patriarchate and the Soviet government, for the following reasons: (a) its

faithfulness to the Chair of Peter; and (b) its unwillingness to be subjected to the Moscow Orthodox patriarchate, represented by Filaret.

(3) Despite the endeavors of John Paul II, who frequently requested freedom and basic rights for the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Soviet government and the Moscow Orthodox patriarchate have boldly refused these rights, and even denied this Church's existence.

It is not easy to reconcile these well-known facts with Metropolitan Filaret's statements concerning "the summons to evangelical freedom," which includes "everything that blocks the creativity to the human spirit" which is "the capacity to show love for God and one's neighbor." For his "neighbor" in this case includes Ukrainian Catholics. That is one of the reasons why the cited Instruction on Certain Aspects of the "Theology of Liberation" can characterize communism as the "shame of our time."

**Myroslav Ivan Cardinal Lubachivsky**  
Major Archbishop of Lviv  
Rome

### BOOK NOTES

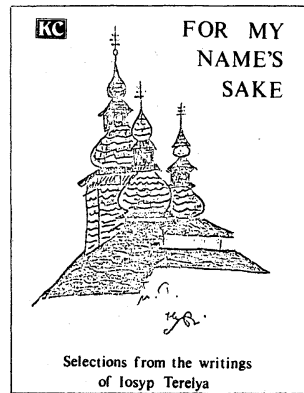
## Writings of Yosyp Terelia

LONDON — March 10 marked the 40th anniversary of the forced liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the USSR. But that morning, production began in London of a book that testifies to the continuing vitality of that Church.

The 1946 Synod of Lviv proclaimed that the Ukrainian Catholics had broken with Rome and joined the Russian Orthodox Church. But the synod was illegal because not one Ukrainian Catholic bishop was there — most of them having been arrested over the preceding year. In fact, it was the Soviet government, which had occupied western Ukraine at the end of World War II, that organized the meeting. To this day it maintains that the Ukrainian Catholic Church no longer exists.

Yet 40 years after its "liquidation," the Ukrainian Catholic Church remains very much alive in the underground. "For My Name's Sake," published by Keston College, is a selection of writings by its most active leader, Yosyp Terelia. The 42-year-old Mr. Terelia, who is serving a seven-year term in labor camp to be followed by five years' exile, has led a movement for legalization of the Soviet Union's largest outlawed religious community. Also well known as a victim of psychiatric abuse, Mr. Terelia has spent close to 20 years in prisons, labor camps and forced psychiatric confinement.

The 48-page booklet contains ex-



cerpts from Mr. Terelia's writings about his turbulent life and his often provocative ideas on religion, philosophy, politics and culture. It is illustrated with photographs, drawings and maps. The booklet is part of a joint project of the Ukrainian Studies fund at Harvard University and Keston College, a research center specializing in Soviet and East European religious communities.

The book's editor is Andrew Sorokowski, the Ukrainian researcher at Keston College.

"For My Name's Sake" is available for \$2 (U.S.) and may be ordered from: Keston College-USA, 15 Danforth St., Taunton, Mass. 02780.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## UNA facts

### Soyuz's commitment to youth

The welfare of the younger members of the Ukrainian community has long been a top priority of the Ukrainian National Association, and the fraternal organization has done much to assist Ukrainian youth in reaching their educational and organizational goals.

Each year, for example, the UNA hands out thousands of dollars worth of scholarships to needy post-secondary students who belong to Ukrainian communities throughout the U.S. and Canada.

Last year, the UNA Scholarship Committee — a 12-member board made up of UNA Supreme Assembly members — reviewed hundreds of scholarship applications and allocated \$100,000 to nearly 160 Ukrainian students. This amount is double what was awarded during the previous year.

The scholarships — ranging in amounts anywhere from \$200 to \$2,000 for the 1985 journalism scholarship — go to students in a wide variety of disciplines, including law, medicine, engineering, the arts, sciences and education.

The recipients of the scholarships are members of the UNA who attend universities and colleges scattered throughout Canada and the United States: from Ivy League universities like the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University to smaller institutions of higher learning such as Carleton University in Ottawa and Hofstra University near New York.

The UNA has contributed almost \$500,000 of scholarships since the establishment of its formal scholarship program in 1964. But the history of the UNA's concern for younger people goes all the way back to the organization's

founding in 1894. Around that time, the UNA handed out grants as small as \$20 and \$50 to students who applied for monetary aid.

One of the earliest UNA scholarship recipients was the late Alexander Granovsky, who later went on to become a world-renowned entomologist and pioneer of insect-control methods.

Groups of Ukrainian youth and students have also benefited from financial aid granted by the UNA. The fraternal organization regularly gives grants to Ukrainian youth and student organizations; the money goes to either operating expenses or special projects.

Last year, for instance, the UNA gave money to a Canadian student group that had undertaken to collect clothes for Afghan freedom fighters.

Most recently, the UNA demonstrated its commitment to the Ukrainian students' movement in the United States by approving a grant for the newly formed Ukrainian Student Outreach — the coalition of Ukrainian students' clubs in the Northeast.

Although it might not be widely known, but Batko Soyuz — as the UNA has become affectionately known in some quarters — is an avid sports enthusiast. The UNA has been behind tennis tournaments at its estate, Soyuzivka, and money has also been handed for various other events staged by youth groups, for example, to fund trophies at volleyball or track and field competitions.

During the warmer months of the year, the UNA extends its helping hand to the youngest members of our community by organizing summer camps at Soyuzivka. Scores of Ukrainian youth

(Continued on page 13)

## CONVENTION COUNTDOWN

### The UNA's highest governing body



Delegates' pins from some past conventions.

The convention is the highest governing body of the Ukrainian National Association. It is in this quadrennial gathering of delegates of UNA branches — who represent the UNA membership throughout the United States and Canada — that the legislative powers of the UNA are vested.

The convention elects the members of the UNA Supreme Assembly, that is, the executive officers, advisors and auditors, and determines the course of the association for the next four years.

More specifically, the UNA convention has the following powers, as delineated in the UNA by-laws.

\*\*\*

The Convention shall have the following authority and jurisdiction:

1. Legislation necessary for the government of the Association including the enactment, revision, repeal and amendment of the Laws and By-Laws of the Association. It shall also have power to do all other acts necessary to accomplish the objects of the Association as permitted by the laws of the states and provinces, where the Association is licensed to do business.

2. Action on the reports of the Supreme Assembly and Branches.

3. To determine the amounts of the bonds and salaries of the Supreme Officers.

4. To nominate and elect by ballot the following Supreme Officers, who shall constitute the Supreme Assembly:

(Continued on page 13)

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. 13, December 1985 Special Issue 25 cents

### UNA awards \$100,000 in scholarships for 1985-86

Amount is double that of the previous year

**JERSEY CITY, N.J.** — The Ukrainian National Association has awarded a record \$100,000 in scholarships for the 1985-86 academic year — more than double the amount awarded last year. The awards went to 158 Ukrainian students studying at colleges and universities in Canada and the United States.

The sum includes 157 regular scholarship awards amounting to \$90,000 and a special journalism scholarship to \$2,000.

Among the main top winners: Michael Boudryk of Ottawa, who won the \$2,000 award; and Joseph Shcherba of Montreal, Quebec, who received \$1,000. Other recipients include: Volodymyr Kovalenko of Toronto; and Paul Nakhimov of Toronto.

hundreds of students — many of them, boys, or even foreign recipients. The scholarships have been granted to students in a wide variety of fields, including sciences, medicine, law, communications, arts, social sciences, business, management and theology. The UNA has also awarded scholarships to students studying in journalism and creative arts programs to graduating students of Ukrainian high schools in the United States and students of the University of Manitoba and the University of Alberta.

The UNA has noted recent years' almost total lack of financial support for its students in the United States. The UNA has contributed close to \$30,000 of scholarships since the commencement of its formal scholarship program in 1964.

"This amount represents approximately 100% increase over the previous year," said Alexander Granovsky, who later became a world-renowned entomologist and pioneer of insect-control methods.

#### Special Journalism Scholarship — \$2,000

graduate work this spring at Columbia University before enrolling in the graduate journalism program.

During his years at Carleton University, Michael worked as a producer on the radio, and as a reporter for the Ottawa Citizen. He also worked for the Ottawa Police and the Ottawa Professional Football Club.

Michael received the Carleton Journalism Award in 1983. He was named President of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional Association in 1984.

Michael is currently a member of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional Association (UCA) in Ottawa. He is also a member of the Carleton Journalism Award Committee. He is currently a member of the Carleton Journalism Award Committee. He is currently a member of the Carleton Journalism Award Committee.

Michael Boudryk, 24 of Ottawa, was awarded a \$2,000 UNA Journalism Scholarship for the 1985-86 academic year.

Michael is enrolled in the mass communication program at Carleton University in Ottawa. He is a student leader in the Carleton Journalism Award Committee. He is currently a member of the Carleton Journalism Award Committee.

#### \$1,000 — Marie Lashch

Marie Lashch, 22, of Vancouver, B.C., is currently a student at the University of British Columbia. She is currently a member of the Carleton Journalism Award Committee. She is currently a member of the Carleton Journalism Award Committee.

The special issue of the Weekly was prepared by Assistant Editor Michael B. Boudryk, Christine Lashchuk and Natalia Voronina.

## Statement and appeal of Supreme Auditing Committee

The Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, acting in accordance with its duties as delineated in the UNA by-laws, on March 22-28 conducted a review of the operations and organizational status of the UNA, the largest and oldest Ukrainian institution in the free world. A review was conducted also of the Svoboda Press, Soyuzivka and the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. operations.

As a result of its review, the Supreme Auditing Committee states the following:

1. During the 91st year of its existence, the Ukrainian National Association continued its tradition of dedicated service to its members, its community and its nation, augmenting their achievements, supporting their activities with its own multifaceted endeavors.
2. During the pre-convention year of 1985 the UNA had additional expenses, yet it markedly increased its assets by \$2,702,245. Total UNA assets now stand at \$54,875,545.
3. During 1985 the UNA, despite the great efforts of the Organizing Department, enrolled only 1,956 new members insured for a total of \$7,791,500. However, the average amount of insurance coverage for new members was \$3,983. The credit for this success is shared by branch secretaries, the supreme organizer and the members of the Supreme Executive Committee.
4. The Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. collected \$2,658,526 in

(Continued on page 13)

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## SUSTA: an agenda for change

A disappointing era of intransigence, hypocrisy and apathy will come to an end next weekend as dozens of Ukrainian students from all over the United States gather in Chicago to revitalize the Federation of Ukrainian Student Clubs of America (SUSTA), which has finally decided to call a national congress for the first time since 1981.

Besides fulfilling the all-important task of electing a new executive board, the Chicago parley is expected to give the students an opportunity to vote on constitutional amendments and chart the future direction of the now-defunct organization.

Although the three-day gathering promises to be a festive occasion — if for no other reason than that it is the first time in a long time that the students are getting together on a national level — it should also be a time of national reconciliation during which the delegates ask some hard questions and accomplish some long-overdue housecleaning.

It must be remembered that congresses of this sort are held to provide the last-elected national executive members with an opportunity to come clean with the membership and account for their past actions. One of the more important questions which needs to be asked of the outgoing executive is: why has it taken almost five years to call a congress?

Anyone familiar with the SUSTA constitution knows that the national executive board of SUSTA is required to hold a congress once every two years. If for some reason this responsibility is not satisfied, the auditing committee — also elected at the congress — is mandated by convention to call an extraordinary congress during which the old executive can be replaced with fresh faces.

Blaming widespread student apathy, the incumbents have flippantly disregarded their own constitution and have for the past several years ignored calls for a national congress. In that time, Ukrainian student life in America has deteriorated into an abysmal state. Not only have Ukrainian students' clubs been denied national representation in such forums as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS), but they have also had no one to turn to in times of difficulty. This is one of the reasons there is almost no student activity west of Chicago.

Thus far, the current SUSTA executive's unwillingness or inability to explain in detail the reasons for its inactivity is less than what can be expected of responsible leaders.

Leaders are supposed to get commitment from others by giving it themselves, by building an environment that encourages creativity, and by operating with honesty and fairness. Ukrainian American students should ask themselves whether they have been provided with such responsible leadership in the period since the last congress.

But the delegates should not be wedded to the past. The critical need for SUSTA is to put this unfortunate episode behind it. The organization's function is far too important to be compromised by lingering ill-will and dissension.

Without ascribing motives — either political or moral — for the inactivity of those currently on the SUSTA executive board, they can now best serve SUSTA and the young people it exists to serve by stepping aside. Only a new board, untainted by association with this sad chapter in the organization's history, can heal the deep divisions that now exist.

Whoever decides to run for an executive position at the SUSTA congress should be prepared to dedicate him or herself to finding a recipe for combining the talents and ideas of many people and transforming these ingredients into results.

Among some of the issues that need to be addressed by the delegates: finding ways to build unity out of an ideologically polarized membership that on the one hand is completely devoted to fighting for a free Ukraine and on the other wants to focus on strengthening the backbone of the Ukrainian American community; how regional coalitions of Ukrainian students' clubs, such as Ukrainian Student Outreach, can be provided with meaningful representation in SUSTA; and how CeSUS can be restructured in order to make it more palatable to the disenchanted Canadians.

As part of a general housecleaning, the delegates to the SUSTA congress might ask themselves whether their best interests are served by having an organization like TUSM as a constituent member. When most people look at SUSTA, they see it as a federation of Ukrainian student clubs based on university campuses in America. By having TUSM — which itself is a national organization with local branches — a part of its ranks, SUSTA is faced with having duplication of membership since many students belong to TUSM as well as their campus Ukrainian club. (Meanwhile, TUSM also enjoys voting status in CeSUS).

Moreover, TUSM's blatant ideological stance flies in the face of what a national Ukrainian students union should be: a democratic student organization free from all direct and undue influence by any one political party. SUSTA should do whatever possible to move away from the parochial politicization that has alienated the majority of its membership in recent years.

We trust the Chicago congress will produce a newly revitalized SUSTA that will be mighty in its enthusiasm and powerful in its purpose. And we hope all of the good that will come out of the congress will result from all the delegates working and acting together, not as members of emigre political parties, but as Ukrainian Americans.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Ukrainian culture lives in Chicago

When the Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble Ukraina performs at Chicago's Auditorium Theater on April 27, another jewel will be added to this city's radiant crown of Ukrainian cultural achievements.

Founded by the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) in April of 1978, Ukraina quickly established itself as one of America's premier Ukrainian dance troupes. Performing throughout North America, Ukraina reached a milestone in its history with an appearance at Disneyworld's EPCOT center during the 1983 Christmas holiday season.

Much of the credit for Ukraina's phenomenal success belongs to Evhen Litvinov, the group's choreographer and director. An accomplished dancer in his own right, Mr. Litvinov has performed with Ukrainian dance troupes in Odessa, Kherson, and with the world-renowned Pavlo Virsky Dance Ensemble in Kiev. It is Mr. Litvinov who has instilled Ukraina's talented dancers with a deep appreciation for their ethnic heritage. It is Mr. Litvinov who has awakened their cultural pride and molded them into truly accomplished performers. It is Mr. Litvinov who has elevated Ukrainian dance to a new pinnacle of achievement.

Ukraina dances for the love of the Ukrainian dance and this is evident both in its elaborate and sensuous performances and its off-stage commitments. The troupe's devotion to Chicago's Ukrainian community is reflected in the fact that all proceeds from the April 27 concert will be donated by Ukraina to the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School.

The Ukraina performance is the first in a series of yearlong events planned by the Chicago community to celebrate the 50th anniversary of St. Nicholas School.

The decision to perform in the prestigious Auditorium Theater (designed by world-famous architects Louis Sullivan and Dankmar Adler, the theater once hosted such cultural luminaries of the past as Sarah Bernhardt and Enrico Caruso) marks the beginning of an all-out Ukraina effort to become an integral component of Chicago's cultural season. More than half of the seats are being sold through the theater box office, Ticketron, and various outlets throughout the city. In a well-planned and executed effort, Ukraina supporters have distributed specially designed posters throughout the city and are placing radio and newspaper ads in media that cater to Chicago's cultural market. Ukraina enthusiasts are convinced that once Chicago's Americans are exposed to the beauty of the Ukrainian dance, they will become lifelong devotees. The Auditorium Theater will definitely contribute to the success of the evening. Recently restored, the opulent site is an acoustically perfect structure with sight lines that allow anyone in the audience of 4,000 to see and hear perfectly no matter where they are seated.

Chicago, of course, has a long history of Ukrainian cultural excellence.

Ukrainian dance history was made on November 8, 1932, when some 200 Ukrainian American dancers perform-

ed at the Civic Opera House to an overflow crowd. The extraordinary dance festival was under the direction of the legendary Vasyl Avramenko, "father" of Ukrainian dance in North America.

A high point of Ukrainian cultural life in Chicago was reached during the 1930s when the Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago was established. Entering the choral competition associated with the Chicagoland Music Festival (originally sponsored by the Chicago Tribune), the Ukrainian Chorus won first place three times, twice under the direction of George Benetzky (1930 and 1932) and once under the direction of Leo Sorochinsky (1931). The chorus came to be known throughout Chicago, performing at Soldier's Field, the Chicago Stadium, the Studebaker Theater and Kimball Hall, as well as over the national NBC radio network.

Reflecting upon one such performance in 1932, Chicago Daily News music critic Eugene Stinson wrote: "The Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago sang once more last night... and revived all the favorable recollections centering in its earlier appearances here. In its balance and discipline, as in its tone quality, it is one of the best choruses to be heard in America..."

A year later another Chicago music critic, Herman Devries, wrote: "There is nothing but praise to write, nothing but pleasant memories to treasure of the Ukrainian Chorus and its remarkably talented director, George Benetzky. Hearing it yesterday... gave us renewed faith in the musical future of Chicago, for with such resources... we need not beg nor insist upon a place among centers of culture. It is ours by right."

Ukraina and Chicago's cultural legacy teach us one thing. If we Ukrainians want to be recognized for our contributions to world culture, we have to perfect and flaunt those cultural expressions in which we excel — the folk dance, choral music and Easter egg (pysanka) making.

Let's stop pretending that we have produced composers on a par with Beethoven and Puccini or painters equal to Rembrandt and Renoir. We haven't, and perhaps that's too bad.

But what we have produced is just as laudatory and life-giving, because our genius is a reflection of the triumph of the human spirit. Despite centuries of foreign, often godless oppression, Ukrainians have created a folk art tradition that is world class. It is an expression common to an entire nation, rather than to single, outstanding individuals. Our art comes from the heart and soul of a people who have never learned to say "enough, we quit," or "we no longer believe." Our contribution to world culture is transcendent because it reflects God's promise that no matter how beaten, battered and beleaguered humankind often is, the soul is eternal. This is the beauty of our offering to the rest of the world.

As long as we Ukrainians can preserve, nurture and embellish the splendor of our folk art, our spirit will never die.

It is this we should remember during this Easter season and throughout the year.

## Women prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union: a case study

by Nina Strokata

*"Now we don't shoot you anymore, but we have other methods which will make sure that you won't leave this camp alive." — Major Shorin (head of labor camp ZhKh 385-3, Barashevo village, Mordovian ASSR, the camp complex that includes the camp for women political prisoners).*

At least 824 Soviet prisoners of conscience spent December 10, 1985, Human Rights Day, in prison. Almost one out of every 10 Soviet political prisoners is a woman.

Data relating to Soviet prisoners must always be approximate because the Soviet regime thoroughly conceals information about its methods of internal repression. Nevertheless, if one makes use of all available information, it is possible to make meaningful comparisons and to draw certain conclusions.

At the end of 1985, scattered information on 824 Soviet prisoners of conscience included information on about 77 women. It is with these women that I will principally be concerned. We have certain biographical information about why they were arrested, how they were punished, where they are confined, the state of their health, and the fate of their families. Not all of these pieces of information are available for each person, but the gathered materials do shed light on women dissidents in the Soviet Union today.

The task of classifying the activities of the majority of the dissident women isn't easy because of their many-faceted interests and activities. The activities in which the women were engaged and for which they were charged in court are indicated in Table 1.

It should be noted that in numerous cases Soviet courts have concealed the dissidents' true activities and have falsely charged them with common crimes which they did not commit. The data in Table 1 reveals the predominance of religious believers among the women political prisoners. Table 2 gives a breakdown of these women by denominations.

People who are aware of the religious rejuvenation taking place in the USSR will not be surprised by the data cited in Tables 1 and 2. However, the case of the woman who was put in the dock because she was distributing information about the apparition of Our Lady of Fatima deserves special mention. This charge was brought against Sofia Belyak, a church organist from the Ukrainian city of Zhytomyr. She was also tried for having had contacts with friends in Poland and for participating in an independent ecumenical movement. For this complex of "evil deeds" Sofia was given a 10-year sentence.

The lack of freedom of conscience in the USSR has instigated the struggle for the right of emigration, in which women Pentacostalists and Jewish believers have been particularly active. Those who strive to emigrate have begun to use the same methods as activists of the human-rights movement. In the process they have become closely allied with that movement. Experience in the USSR, a country that ignores norms of lawful behavior, often forces people to conclude

*Nina Strokata is a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. She now lives in the United States and is a member of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. This article, translated from Ukrainian by Ludmilla Thorne, was originally published in the March-April edition of Freedom in Issue.*

that it's hopeless to rely on lawful means. Thus, otherwise lawful people become totally desperate and try to leave the country by hijacking Soviet planes. As a rule, such attempts have not only failed, but have borne tragic consequences.

For example, in 1969, Galina Silivonchik, a resident of Leningrad, hoped to escape with her husband and brother on a hijacked plane. However, her husband was killed during the attempt, her brother was only recently released from prison, and Galina herself is still in internal exile. She was sentenced to 13 years in a strict-regimen labor camp and five years of exile.

The youngest prisoner on the list is Tinatin Petviashvili, 21, from Georgia. In 1984 she received a 14-year prison sentence for participating, with her husband and several friends, in a desperate attempt to hijack an Aeroflot airplane. Another woman involved in this unsuccessful hijacking attempt, Anna Varsivashvili, was given only a suspended sentence, but a Georgian Orthodox priest, Teimuraz Chikhladze, 38, was reportedly recently executed for his alleged role in the hijacking plan. Although the Rev. Chikhladze was not actually part of the group that hijacked the plane, in fact was not even aware that an attempt was to be made, he was nonetheless portrayed during the trial as the group's "spiritual leader" and as the instigator of the whole idea.

The human-rights movement in the USSR is based on humanitarian principles that cause it to express concern for the violation of individuals' rights as well as the rights of entire nations. These principles have created a sense of unity among its participants, and some of the women have become veterans of the movement. Many of them have been forced into exile, some have completed their prison terms, and 13 who engaged in mainstream human-rights activities are still in prison.

Among these 13 women are two members of Helsinki watch groups: Olga Heyko-Matusevych, who is serving her second sentence for participating in the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group; and Tatiana Osipova, who was a member of the Moscow Watch Group. As punishment for using legal methods of defense against the arbitrary behavior of the camp administration, Tatiana received an additional two-year prison term while she was still in labor camp.

The term "uncensored literature" has come into existence in totalitarian societies. In the USSR samizdat (hand-typed writing distributed underground) supercedes the limits that are placed on the flow of information regarding events taking place both inside and outside the country. It frees from the yoke of censorship artistic literature as well as literary criticism, philosophical tracts, and research done in history, culture, archeology and economics. Raisa Rudenko, the wife of the Ukrainian poet and prisoner of conscience Mykola Rudenko, was sentenced to 10 years in 1980 specifically for showing his smuggled prison letters to friends and for reciting the poetry he wrote in confinement. For reading and circulating her poetry in samizdat, Iryna Ratushynska was sentenced by a Kiev court to the gulag for 12 years. There she met Natalia Lazareva, who was already serving her second term for editing a samizdat feminist journal.

Approximately half of the women come from regions permeated by non-Russian national dissent. Of the total list of women political prisoners, 37 were arrested in Ukraine, the three Baltic states and Transcaucasia. There is no contradiction between this

observation and the previously noted preponderance of religious believers among the women prisoners, for the non-Russian Christian peoples of the USSR have an innate dislike of Church bodies controlled by an atheistic regime. Official Orthodoxy, whose existence in the USSR depends on its cooperation with the government, has a dissenting counterpart: the underground Russian True Orthodox Church.

Until November 2, 1985, the oldest prisoner of conscience was 80-year-old Oksana Meshko, a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group. During 1947-1954 she was a prisoner in Stalin's labor camps and was later exiled until 1956, after which she was rehabilitated. Mrs. Meshko's sister and husband were both victims of Stalin's repressive measures. During a new wave of mass repressions in Ukraine in 1972 her son was taken as a political prisoner. In 1980 Mrs. Meshko was forcibly committed to a psychiatric hospital. In 1981, at age 76, she received six months of strict-regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile, which she served in a part of the USSR farthest removed from her native Ukraine.

Among those on the list are numerous women who have served more than one term in prison. Four of these were first incarcerated during Stalin's time, while

(Continued on page 12)

Table 1: RIGHTS ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Activities	Number
Religious	42
Mainstream human rights	13
For greater national rights	10
Emigration rights	7
Others	5

Table 2: DENOMINATIONS OF WOMEN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Denomination	Number
Baptists	15
Seventh Day Adventists	7
Hare Krishna followers	6
Pentacostalists	4
Ukrainian Catholics	3
Jehovah's Witnesses	2
Muslims	2
"True" Russian Orthodox believers	1
Georgian Orthodox Church members	1
Expressed sympathy for ecumenism and Our Lady of Fatima	1

Table 3: TERMS OF WOMEN POLITICAL PRISONERS

Length of prison term	Number
Up to 3 years	17
Up to 5 years	14
Up to 7 years	6
Up to 10 years	6
More than 10 years	8
Indefinite term (in cases of psychiatric commitment)	6
Information not available	14



Dissident women (from left): Raisa Rudenko, Iryna Ratushynska, Tatiana Osipova, Olga Heyko-Matusevych, Oksana Meshko.

# Renovated N.Y.C. National Home to reopen in May

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

**NEW YORK** — Two years of uncertainty, fundraising, internal squabbling and prayers will come to an end next month when the Ukrainian National Home opens its doors for the first time since a fire destroyed the East Village landmark in October 1984.

The five-story building, which became the national home in the early 1950s and housed several Ukrainian organizations, businesses, a bar and a restaurant, will have a number of new features, including a new external facade, according to Eugene Stachiw, president of the home.

Workmen were putting the final touches on several parts of the building late last month as the three lower floors took on the appearance of a modern office building and banquet facility.

Some of the new features include: a redesigned entrance way that extends from Second Avenue through the center of the building; a relocated stairway (displacing the first floor washrooms that have now been moved to the basement); an expanded ballroom with a circular lighting system suspended from the ceiling; and a newly installed central air conditioning and heating unit.

According to Mr. Stachiw, work has proceeded on the building in two stages. Immediately after the fire, workers sealed the roof, installed new windows and completed some badly needed structural repairs.

The second phase, which is now under way and is expected to be completed by the end of May, includes renovations to the restaurant, bar, main lobby, basement, second-floor ballroom and the offices on the third floor. A third and final stage is slated to begin later this year when work begins on the fourth- and fifth-floor offices.

When completed, the building will be something that Ukrainians can be proud of, Mr. Stachiw said in an interview.

## Heated debate

The renovation of the Ukrainian National Home was approved by shareholders last spring after a heated debate over the building's future. One group of shareholders, led by attorney Stephen Jarema and Myron Lepkaluk, advocated a plan to replace the damaged building with a new facility that would include a cultural center, museum and condominiums.

The plans of this group were scrapped, however, when a group centered around Mr. Stachiw and the board of directors convinced the stockholders to endorse plans to renovate and modernize the existing structure.

With the debate over the future of the home and most of the construction work behind him, Mr. Stachiw says he is looking forward to the day when the Second Avenue building, located between Ninth Street and St. Mark's Place, will once again be the center of Ukrainian community life in New York City.

Although a lot of hard work remains to be done in order to raise funds to pay a \$500,000 mortgage, Mr. Stachiw speaks glowingly about plans to hold a spring opening ceremony which will likely include a banquet in the newly renovated building.

Mr. Stachiw and the board of the directors aren't the only ones waiting with bated breath for the opening of the building.

## Young Ukrainians displaced

Several young people who were displaced from the building and from their favorite watering hole, Lys Mykyta, say they are eager to have their popular meeting spot opened for business. According to one account, most Lys Mykyta denizens are spending their furlough at the Dibrova Social Club, a few doors down on Second Avenue, or at the Pier Nine Restaurant and bar just across the street.

Mr. Stachiw says he thinks the younger members of the Ukrainian community suffered the most from the fire because it destroyed one of the most active meeting places for Ukrainian youth in the tri-state area.

Indeed, a handful of Ukrainian youth organizations called the building their home before the fire drove them out onto the street. The national headquarters of the Plast youth organization and Lydia Krushelnysky's Ukrainian Stage Ensemble are two youth groups that suffered severe losses and had to be relocated.

One of the ways Mr. Stachiw hopes to encourage an influx of young people into the home is by opening the large ballroom to youth activities on Friday evenings. He says he hopes Ukrainian youth organizations,



A look down Second Avenue between St. Mark's Place and Ninth Street shows work in progress at Ukrainian National Home.



Architect Augustine Sumyk who redesigned the building.

particularly Ukrainian student groups, approach him soon with proposals for regular Friday evening events. "If youth organizations are interested," Mr. Stachiw said, "we will be happy to have them administer their own dances in the ballroom so that they can make some money. We want to have them back in our building."

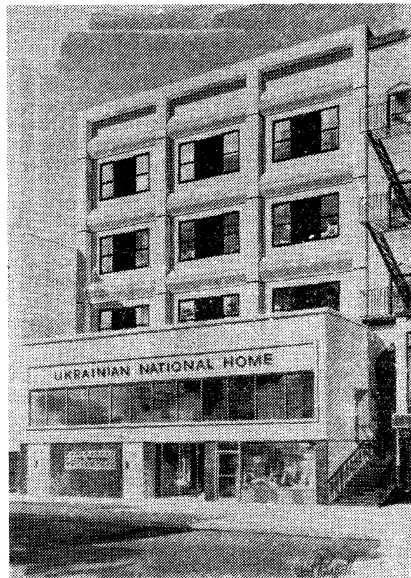
Mr. Stachiw said several other organizations are interested in renting space in the newly renovated building, but rents will never be what they used to be.

## Higher rents

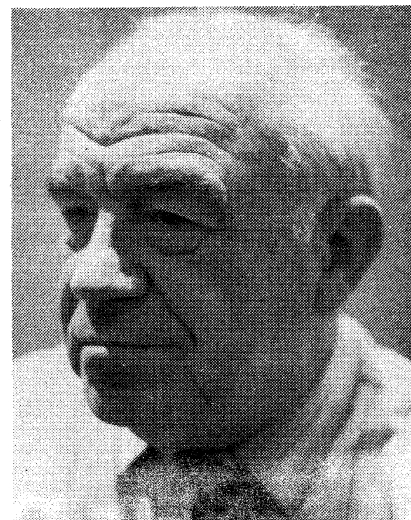
Before the fire, organizations housed in the building paid as little as \$60 a month, Mr. Stachiw said. The new tenants of the Ukrainian National Home may face higher rents typical of office space in other buildings, possibly from \$10 to \$15 per square foot.

If any good came out of the fire, Mr. Stachiw said, it stemmed from the fact that the tragedy drew the community together and generated a lot of publicity for the Ukrainian National Home. Mr. Stachiw noted that several media outlets, including The New York Times, provided coverage of the fire, making this locus of Ukrainian community activity known to people throughout North America.

(Continued on page 14)



Artist's conception of the renovated building.



Eugene Stachiw, president of the Ukrainian National Home.



ART SCENE

# Pysanka is unifying theme for "1,001 Eggs" exhibit

PARMA, Ohio — An exhibit by two area artists highlighting the Ukrainian pysanka — titled "1,001 Eggs" — will run until May 3 here at the Fine Arts Consolidated Gallery. The exhibit is the first joint venture of sisters Tanya Osadca and Aka Pereyma.

The exhibit will feature pysanky made by Ms. Osadca and the oil paintings, watercolors, metal sculptures and ceramic plates of Ms. Pereyma. The unifying theme of "1,001 Eggs" is the pysanka.

Over the years, both women have cultivated the art of the pysanka, a tradition which was maintained for many generations in their family.

Ms. Osadca has researched, collected and mastered the techniques of the Ukrainian Easter egg for the past three decades. Through continual study in cultures and traditions, she has gained perspective on the folklore of eggs. She has also perfected the dyes, tools and designs needed for the art of making

pysanky. Additionally, the size and shape of the egg are important in her work.

Ms. Osadca has collected and catalogued more than 1,500 eggs and is currently working on a manuscript about the pysanka. Included in "1,001 Eggs" will be 120 different patterns of the pysanka which will be available for purchase.

Ms. Pereyma studied art at the Dayton Art Institute and the Chicago Art Institute, majoring in sculpture. She also attended the Hobart School of Welding in Troy, Ohio, to learn welding. Ms. Pereyma also paints in oil and watercolor.

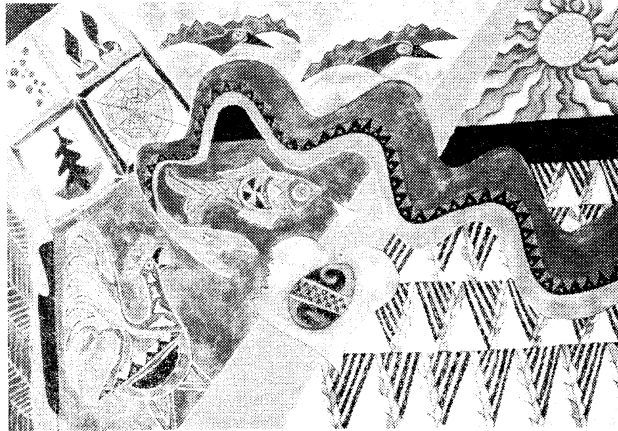
In all her paintings, Ms. Pereyma includes the egg. Deliberately, she divides her paintings into series and calls them riddles, songs, myths and prophecies. Her fascination with folklore, especially the pysanka, is the main force behind her work. Since the mid-70s, she exhibits regularly during the

springtime and calls her shows "Easter selections."

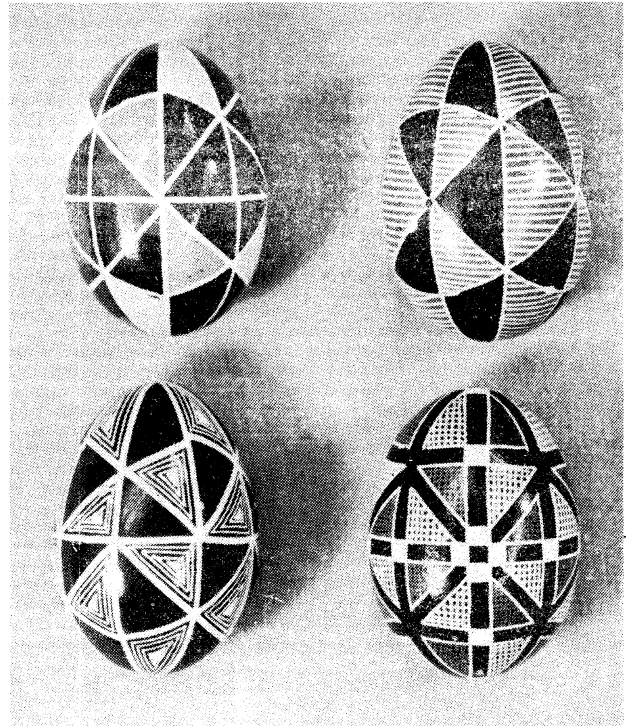
Both women have separately exhibited their work. Ms. Osadca has displayed her work at, among others, the Notre Dame College of Ohio, the San Diego Museum of Art and the University of Dayton. Ms. Pereyma has participated in various selected collections and exhibits throughout the

country, including the Chicago Museum of Art, the Dayton Art Institute, the Butler Institute of America and the Contemporary Art Center of Cincinnati.

The gallery is located at 5244 State Road in Parma. Hours are: 3-8 p.m., Monday through Friday; 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. on Saturday.



Painting by Aka Pereyma.



Some of the 120 patterns of pysanky (above and below) by Tanya Osadca on display.

## French "Harvest of Despair" premieres



Some of the awards won by "Harvest of Despair."

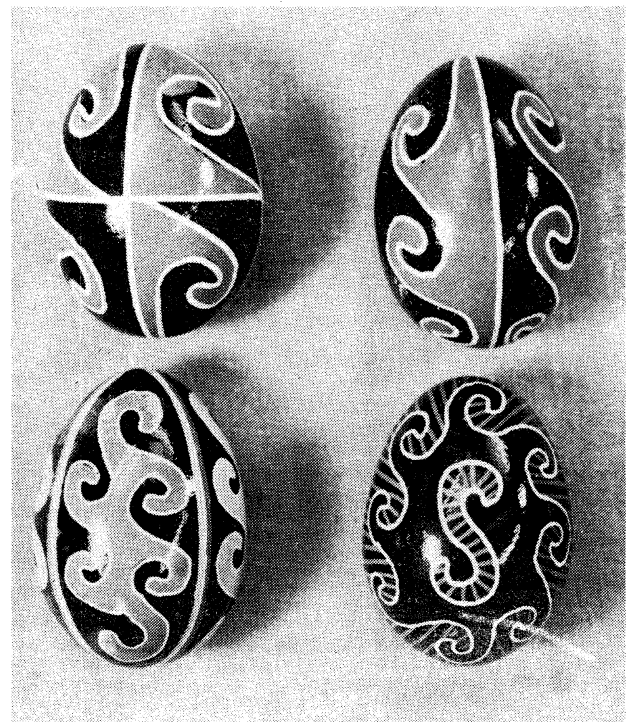
TORONTO — The French-version of the award-winning documentary film "Harvest of Despair" has been completed at the National Film Board in Montreal by director of the French-version, Yuriy Luhovy.

The French title of the film is "La Moisson du Desespoir." The film premiered on Canadian national television on Saturday, March 15. The narrators for the French-version are well-known

French actors Ronald France, Vincent Davy and France Nadeau.

"Harvest of Despair" was produced by Slavko Nowytski and Yuriy Luhovy for the Ukrainian Famine Research Committee in Toronto. It will now be available in film and video for French-speaking individuals and countries.

A Ukrainian version of the film is now being strongly considered.



## MUSIC NOTES

## Review: Franko and Sonevytsky a dramatic, successful collaboration

by Oles Kuzyszyn

The unique ability of music to portray drama and emotion is one of the most important reasons for the universality of this particular art form. Its potential for dramatic impact is inherent in its most basic constituents, which transcend language barriers, cultural idiosyncracies and ethnic peculiarities. A composer of music, for this very reason, inherits a unique obligation: to strive toward a universality of expression without abandoning his own individuality.

When a composer chooses to set the text of a great poet, the task is further complicated, because it requires the unification of the artistic integrity of two individuals, often far removed both temporally and geographically. A successful result is, at the same time, a triumph of artistic skill and aesthetic consciousness.

For these reasons, the recent publication by the Ukrainian Music Foundation of Dr. Ihor Sonevytsky's song cycle "Withered Leaves" to three poems of the eminent Ukrainian poet Ivan Franko should be regarded as one of the highlights of this gifted composer's multi-faceted career.

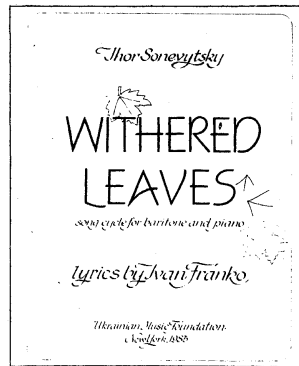
As explained in the preface to the cycle, Dr. Sonevytsky has a special affinity for Franko's poetry, which dates back to his student days at the "Staatliche Hochschule für Musik" in Munich (1947-1950), when he composed a choral setting of Franko's poem "Thunder." Between 1977 and 1983,

Ukrainian audiences in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Toronto had the opportunity to hear his incidental music to Franko's "Ivan Vyshensky," as staged by the Ukrainian Stage Arts Ensemble of Lydia Krushelnytska.

The three individual selections which comprise the newly published cycle "Withered Leaves," were composed in the 1950s, receiving performances as individual songs from Marta Kokolska and George Bohachevsky of the New York City Opera, and Mychajlo Minsky, soloist of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus. The premier performance of the cycle was given by Mykola Fabryka of the Kiel Opera (West Germany) in the summer of 1985 at the Music and Art Center of Greene County, N.Y.

The dramatic quality of the music is immediately evident in the first four measures of "Impassable Wall," in the piano introduction. The elusive chromaticism of the harmonic progression sets the mood for the rest of the song (which, in fact, never settles into its home key of F minor). It is here that the unsettling, displaced rhythm is introduced, which eventually, becomes one of the unifying features of the song.

Through the first two lines of Franko's text, the composer interweaves the subtle ebb and flow of the harmony with the above-mentioned underlying rhythm, to effectively reinforce Franko's imagery of two sailboats kept apart by a raging sea, representing two lovers separated by an impassable wall. Dr. Sonevytsky's musical characterization of the turbulent sea is so



dramatically striking that no visual aid is necessary for the listener to imagine the scene so aptly articulated by the poet.

The more placid, dreamy quality of the middle section, now in a new key, portrays one lover's longing for the other, described by Franko as the desire "to fill my soul with the very breath that emanates from her lips."

Finally, as the beloved disappears, the agitated quality of the opening returns, marked by a steady, harmonic transformation, and the displaced rhythmic ostinato introduced in the first section. The ambiguity of the final chord parallels the poet's imagery of "smoke," which is all that is left of the beloved.

This powerful combination of text and music almost transcends the genre of art song, elevating the piece to a miniature music drama. The composer's economy of means is indeed admirable — not a note is wasted; each musical gesture is crucial to the dramatic development of the scene.

The second poem, "Your Eyes," acts as a striking contrast to the first, both in mood and outlook. Again, Franko uses the imagery of the sea, but this time, a "luminous, calm and peaceful sea." Accordingly, Dr. Sonevytsky responds with a musical texture that is soothingly placid, through the use of arpeggios with occasional contrapuntal gestures underscoring the vocal line. The home key of C major is adhered to more closely, although several farther-reaching harmonic moments do occur. The rhythmic construction is appropriately straightforward, as the text would seem to imply. A contrasting poetic imagery is supported with a musical contrast.

In the second verse, where Franko compares the beloved's eyes to a "translucent well, bottomless and crystal clear," the composer moves to a new key — the subdominant. The transition, however, is achieved smoothly and logically, without the Hollywood-ish "mickey-mousing," so prevalent in the works of lesser composers. The contrasting section is restated, with the provision for a climactic high note in the vocal line, followed immediately by a transition to the opening key. It is here that the optimism of the final two lines of verse are underscored, when the lover declares that "from their (the eyes) depths, a ray of hope, like a star, shines, glimmers near."

The song is in the spirit of a Schubertian "lieder," hearkening back to an earlier tradition, without — and this

must be emphasized — paying lip-service to it.

As the last song of the cycle, "Gillyflower," acts as an element of closure which unifies the three songs into an identifiable whole. The impetus to achieve this emanates from the text itself, in which Franko is attempting to reconcile his disappointment in his beloved who has "joined the crowd in an ocean of pretty indolence," and his undying love for her, which, despite all, remains undaunted. He chooses to create an idealized image of her, which he will nurture and forever cherish by "rendering her beauty into a song." He will transform the fire of her eyes into "pounding waves of words," and her "coral lips into melodious rhythms," so that she will "live in his songs forever."

Clearly, it is a text that begs for a musical setting, and in the skillful hands of Dr. Sonevytsky, it is transformed into an inspired emotional statement. The opening motif of the vocal line is previewed in the piano introduction, presented in imitation among the various instrumental "voices." The song itself is through-composed, the individual melodic phrases of the vocal line constructed from small intervallic steps, which steadily rise in intensity, supported by a parallel forward motion in the piano accompaniment. The coloristic harmony is derived largely from the chromatic nature of the vocal melody and is given a feeling of impetus by the systematic interplay of inner voices. The obvious musical imagery of the text (described above) is extended by a six-bar piano interlude, which creates in the listener a feeling of anticipation for the final two poetic lines, in which Franko conclusively exclaims that "like an insect stilled in translucent amber, so will you live in my songs forever."

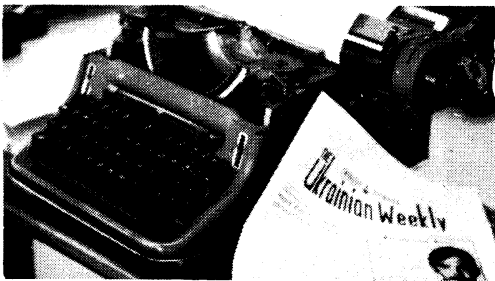
In a general sense, closure is achieved by the return to the dramatic intensity inherent in the first song of the cycle. More specifically, this intent is served by the actual components of the musical texture, most notably, the chromatic nature of the harmony, and even more subtly, the re-introduction of the metrically displaced rhythmic ostinato, first presented in "Impassable Wall." In "Gillyflower" it emerges just before the entrance of the last two lines of text.

Whether the intricacies of the musical construction of this cycle are apparent to the average listener is relatively unimportant. To the composer's credit, the work as a whole transcends any compositional mechanics and, thus, its aesthetic impact on the average listener is undeniable. The fact that at the same time more sophisticated listeners will appreciate the composer's compositional skills, is a tribute to the success of these three songs as works of art. They are above all, a balanced reconciliation of a poetic and musical idea — a collaboration of two artists, separated by almost a century.

One hopes that there will be many more opportunities in the future to hear Dr. Sonevytsky's "Withered Leaves." Ukrainian singers should seriously consider including this cycle in their standard repertoire ("Withered Leaves" is written for baritone with piano accompaniment).

The elegant edition includes translations of the three Franko poems, and a transliteration of the actual Ukrainian text. The cover was designed by the well-known Ukrainian artist Bohdan Tytla. The publication may be ordered by sending \$10.00 to Svoboda Book Store, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

### A Ukrainian perspective on the news...



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Receives papal medal



Ann Cucci wears the papal medal she received in recognition of her efforts to help the homeless.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ann Cucci wife of Jersey City Mayor Anthony Cucci was recently presented a papal medal by the St. Gerard Guild in recognition of her humanitarianism in behalf of the homeless.

Mrs. Cucci, a member of St. Gerard Guild for 10 years, has been active in helping alleviate problems of the homeless in Jersey City. She has been giving countless hours working with the committee on the project, vital to a great number in need of housing.

Mrs. Cucci, who is the former Ann Homiak, is a second-generation Ukrainian.

Notes on people

Enters novitiate

PHILADELPHIA — Lydia Anna Sawka, a native of Hamtramck, Mich., and a member of Immaculate Conception Parish, having completed her year of postulancy, was accepted into the novitiate of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great at the Basilian Motherhouse in Fox Chase on September 13, 1985, during the solemn vespers service led by the Rev. Jerry Hamperzonian, chaplain of the motherhouse.

Before the hymn "Serene Light," the postulant was called before the altar by the provincial superior, Sister Miriam Claire, where she acknowledged her desire to enter the novitiate, and, with the words of the provincial: "We accept you, Lydia, as a novice in our community," she began her canonical year of the novitiate.

The Basilian community intoned a jubilant "Many Happy Years," and the vespers continued with litya and the distribution of holy bread. A festive dinner was served in the novice's honor in the sisters' hall.

Schumylyowych exhibits

NEW YORK — After a very successful exhibition at the museum on Governors Island, N.Y., artist Taras Schumylyowych will exhibit in a New York state and Connecticut members' Art Group Show of The American Artists Professional League.

The exhibit will be on view March 17 through April 14 at Lever House on Park Avenue at 53rd Street in New York City. The exhibit is an annual event.

Wins architecture prize

BLACKSBURG, Va. — Adrian Staruch, a freshman at the architectural college of the Virginia Polytechnical Institute and State University here, received the first prize as a senior at Groveton High School last year in the Virginia State competition for his architectural model of a Ukrainian wooden church.

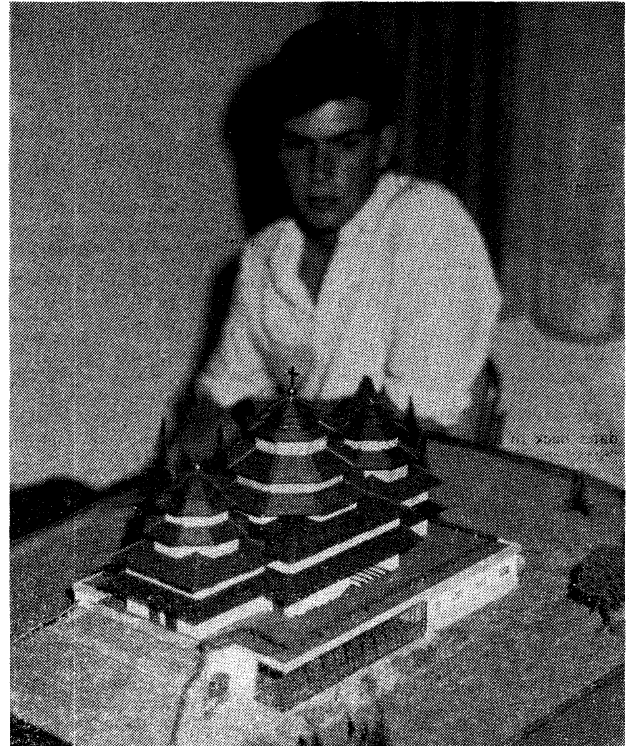
It was the third consecutive year that Mr. Staruch received a first prize for which he prepared not only the model of the church, but complete floor plans, a foundation plan, detailed sections and complete elevation with door and window schedule.

At the state exhibit, sponsored by the American Industrial Arts Student Association, Mr. Staruch faced a board of judges composed of four professional architects, who questioned him on such topics as: justification for the project chosen, research, energy efficiency and public safety standards.

Mr. Staruch said he chose to build a Ukrainian wooden church because: "I wanted a challenge...to do something different, to take the traditional and the modern, to unite the past with the future. Most of my friends made models of shopping centers, hotels and houses, but I selected something from my past, because I am proud of my heritage."

The model and plans are on exhibit at the Ukrainian Catholic Shrine of the Holy Family in Washington.

Mr. Staruch is the son of Theophil and Aristida Boraczok-Staruch and is a member of Plast.



Adrian Staruch with his prize-winning model.

Winnipeg Ukrainian is Miss Teen Canada

by Chris Guly

WINNIPEG — Lisa Sawka, 16-year-old Grade 11 student at Garden City Collegiate, was crowned Miss Teen Canada on March 3 in Toronto.

A member of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Parish and a champion cross-country skier, Miss Sawka also acquired more than \$32,000 in prizes including a \$5,000 fur coat, a \$4,000 diamond bracelet, a \$3,500 video camera and a trip to England worth \$3,400.

Though some, including the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, questioned the role such pageants have in promoting women's equality, most North-Enders, especially Ukrainians, were jubilant at Miss Sawka's victory.

Such was the case with her school, which welcomed her back to Winnipeg on March 8 with a regal ball.

While her new duties will take her to Expo in Vancouver as one of Canada's official representatives, among many other functions, Miss Sawka maintains that she still wants to be a veterinarian.

The Miss Teen Canada pageant was broadcast live across Canada on the CTV network.



Lisa Sawka

Berkeley Heights has Ukrainian mayor



Theodore J. Romankow (second from left), attorney and newly sworn-in mayor of Berkeley Heights, N.J., with his daughter Donna (left), his wife, the former Daria Chornomaz (center), and sons Jonathan and David. A graduate of Seton Hall University and Rutgers School of Law, Mr. Romankow was sworn in as mayor on January 1. The entire family belongs to UNA Branch 490.

## Plast's Spartanky sorority members meet in Hunter

by Adriana Luchehko

HUNTER, N.Y. — The annual conference of Spartanky, a Plast sorority, took place here on March 1-2. The already large group is expanding with lightning speed, and it now has pledges coming from as far as Toronto and Chicago.

The conference began early Saturday morning at which time the girls got to see some of their "sisters" whom they haven't seen in over half a year. A formal opening ceremony was then held.

Business matters had to be taken care of first, as the members discussed their goals for the upcoming year, which include being in charge, together with the Chervona Kalyna fraternity, of the annual Memorial Day weekend Plast camporee, "Sviato Yuriya."

Afterwards, the full members of Spartanky entertained everyone by acting out short, humorous skits prepared for the occasion. All the girls stayed up quite late talking over old times and becoming acquainted.

On Sunday, Spartanky took care of some unfinished business and then all parted around noon.



The Spartanky Plast sorority members at their annual conference.

## Women prisoners...

(Continued from page 7)

15 others were repeatedly confined during the post-Stalin period.

The numbers assume greater meaning when individual cases are cited. Yadviga Bieliauskiene was imprisoned during Stalin's time from 1946 to 1956. In 1982 she was again sentenced, this time to seven years of strict-regimen labor camp and exile. Her crime was participating in the peaceful Lithuanian national movement. In 1949 Lagle Parek and her parents were deported without trial from their native Estonia for six years. This was a time when mass repressions were sweeping over the Baltic states and Ukraine. In 1983 Lagle was given a nine-year sentence for taking part in the Estonian national movement.

Lydia Doronina-Lasmane, from Latvia, has already served two terms in the post-Stalin period, and Galina Maksimova, a Ukrainian, is still in prison, although in 1982 she was given "only" one year for trying to emigrate with her son from the Soviet Union. Since her initial incarceration Galina has twice been charged with new unfounded offenses.

One of the peculiarities of the Soviet punitive system is that the prisoners usually serve their sentences in geographic regions far from the places where they lived prior to their trials. If we remember that in the USSR all prisoners are obliged to work, and that the Soviet constitution tries to portray the USSR as a voluntary union of various national states, we will appreciate the morbid humor of a joke popular among Soviet prisoners: The Soviet republics are nation-states which lend one another their slaves.

The women's camp for politicals, a strict-regimen labor camp, is located in Mordovia, but after completing their terms in Mordovia the women usually serve their periods of exile in Siberia, Kazakhstan or various regions of the Far East. Camps for common criminals are strewn all over the USSR and psychiatric prison hospitals are located in Kazan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and in certain other parts of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, Anna Mykhailenko, a Ukrainian, was first committed for a short period of time to a psychiatric hospital in Ukraine, but was then transferred to the special psychiatric hospital in the city of Kazan located in the Tatar ASSR, where she remained for more than five years.

Women prisoners are not allowed to wear their own underclothing but must use prescribed cotton slippers, which don't keep them warm in the severe winter. Consequently, during family visits the women sometimes try to change into the underwear of their relatives and smuggle them into the camp. However, new laws have made such exchanges practically impossible: The woman prisoner who is about to receive a visitor is given a special set of clothing that she must return to the warden who issued it to her. The use of standard uniforms is an old and universally accepted tradition

used in penitentiary facilities, but in the USSR it has assumed a quality of torture.

Table 3 indicates the length of the most recent prison terms meted out to the 77 women on our list.

The two articles of the criminal code which are most often applied to dissidents are "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and the dissemination of "deliberate fabrications discrediting the Soviet political and social system." The first of these articles provides seven years' labor camp and five years of internal exile for first-time offenders "against the state." Punishment under the second article is limited to three years, regardless of whether the person is a first-time offender or a recidivist, and the sentence is served in camps for common criminals.

Many religious believers are sentenced under the latter article. Because there is a multitude of camps for common convicts in the Soviet Union, the authorities are able to avoid concentrating political prisoners in one camp, and find it easy to separate different groups. Religious believers are usually sent to criminal camps under the second article, and the other prisoners of conscience are dispatched to special camps for politicals under the first article.

When a person is subjected to forced psychiatric commitment the court logically doesn't set a sentence, since the length of a person's medical treatment cannot be considered as a juridical procedure. However, this plays into the hands of punitive psychiatry. Innocent and healthy people find themselves unprotected by any kind of law. The Mykhailenko case can once again be cited. Since 1980 she has been administered neuroleptic drugs that have caused physical debilitation in her body, but her protests against the treatment have been looked upon as further signs of mental illness.

The prevalence of three-year sentences (Table 3) should not create the illusion that Soviet courts prefer giving this relatively short sentence to women political prisoners. The Soviet juridical system is constantly "improving" methods of "legally" extending prisoners' sentences until they have practically no hope of ever getting out. For example, on October 1, 1983, a new law on the "malicious disobedience" of the camp administration was added to the criminal code. This law makes it possible for camp officials to extend prisoners' sentences from one to five years for "maliciously disobeying" their orders. This arbitrary adding of terms can continue without end. In such a manner Olga Heyko-Matusevych received a new three-year sentence in 1983 just as her first three-year term was to expire. In 1985 Tatiana Osipova was given two more years of prison when she had already completed serving the initial five years.

Imprisonment is particularly anguishing for those women who are about to become mothers. Tatiana Osipova was arrested in 1980 just as she was receiving medical treatment which was to help her have a child. The investigator promised Tatiana, who was a

member of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group, that she could continue being treated in prison if she admitted her guilt. She refused to give in to this immoral and illegal demand of the KGB, and the medical treatment was stopped. Another prisoner, Olga Kiseleva, was arrested when she was pregnant. Her child was born in the prison hospital, but died a month later.

A woman who is removed from her family because of imprisonment faces all kinds of difficulties with her husband, children and other family members. Strained relationships of different shades are bound to occur, regardless of whether a woman has children or not, or whether the children are under age or are already grown. Edita Abrutiene was arrested soon after her husband returned from prison. Their son, who was just beginning to get used to the idea of having two parents, was once again left with a single parent. His visits with his mother are rare. Edita has often refused to perform forced labor, and has been additionally punished in the labor camp by being deprived of her visitation rights with her son. Valentina Golikova has a grown-up adopted son who is being threatened with psychiatric incarceration for supporting Valentina, who was a mother to him all his life.

Raisa Rudenko's husband is in exile, and she is serving a five-year labor camp sentence which will end this year. No one knows whether the authorities will allow her to serve exile in the same region as her husband. Tatiana Osipova, whose husband is in prison, is probably concerned with the same problem, because he is also soon scheduled to go into exile. But Tatiana has recently received a new two-year sentence, and her hope of soon seeing her husband in exile has been dashed.

Women are often persecuted together, with their husbands, sons and sisters. Twenty-four of the 77 women political prisoners belong to families in which other members were also imprisoned. Similar convictions and a shared world view are among the reasons entire families are targeted for repression. We can cite Olga Heyko-Matusevych and her husband; Galina Maksimova and her son; and Tatiana Osipova and her husband, whose father was also a political prisoner. There are a number of other similar cases. Very often a family suffers persecution simply because it has offered sympathy to a family member who was arrested or imprisoned. Irina Tsurkova was punished because she refused to testify against her husband, and when he wound up in a labor camp, she couldn't refrain from telling people about the terrible conditions in the camp. Consequently, Irina was herself put in a prison camp.

No brief summary can give a complete picture of what is happening in the women's gulags in the Soviet Union today. But even a brief glimpse into that secret and harsh world may make the reader more aware of a world whose existence is so little known.

## Judge extends...

(Continued from page 1)

examine these things, the other material in police hands accumulating from these sources, it is necessary and justified to continue the suspect's arrest another 15 days," he said.

"At this stage, at least, the contentions that have arisen are insufficient and ... do not stand up to the police evidence and witnesses' identification of the suspect as Ivan the Terrible," the judge said.

The judge was referring to evidence that has turned up in recent weeks indicating that "Ivan" was killed in Treblinka by camp inmates. Israeli authorities are said to have 12 witnesses who say Mr. Demjanjuk is indeed "Ivan."

During the hearing, Judge Simha asked Mr. Demjanjuk how he was feeling, and Mr. Demjanjuk replied, "I'm OK, thank you." He later rose to protest the fact that his questioning in Israel has been conducted in English, and not in Ukrainian, the language he best understands.

Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyer, Mark O'Connor, was with him at the hearing. Mr. O'Connor told The Christian Science Monitor that he has filed a complaint with the Israeli Justice Ministry over what he described as "rough treatment" of his client by interrogators who have been extensively interviewing Mr. Demjanjuk since his arrival in Israel on February 28.

## Soviet photos...

(Continued from page 1)

with some marked differences from the Molod Ukrainian photo. The facial structure of Mr. Medvid is different, and his hairline appears to have been altered as well. Both the father and sister, who look out to the front in the Visti z Ukrainy photo, appear to be looking at Medvid in the Molod Ukrainian picture.

The most obvious sign that the photographs were doctored, according to Mr. Kasparin and others who viewed the photographs, is the "stripping" line

The attorney also told The Monitor, "All the evidence I have received over the last four years indicates that this man (Mr. Demjanjuk) could not possibly be Ivan." The Times of London reported that Mr. O'Connor said he had evidence from four separate sources to prove that "Ivan" had been killed during an uprising in Treblinka in 1943.

Mr. O'Connor has now returned to the United States, according to Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, a nationwide organization that is helping to raise funds for the Demjanjuk defense.

Meanwhile, The Jerusalem Post reported that Mr. Demjanjuk was being "polite but uncooperative with police investigators." The newspaper also said that Mr. Demjanjuk has become very introverted, that he is in excellent physical condition (performing 60 push-ups daily), and that he is studying Hebrew diligently.

In a related story, The Times of London reported that there are allegations that Feodor Fedorenko, the man deported in 1984 to the USSR, where he was to stand trial on war crimes charges, is the real "Ivan." The Times also reported that on February 27, Yuri Elchenko, leader of the Communist Party in Kiev, had said that Mr. Fedorenko's trial for war crimes and crimes against humanity was being prepared.

Other sources have said that Mr. Fedorenko, a 78-year-old Ukrainian, is living peacefully with his family on the Black Sea coast.

which appears over Mr. Medvid's left shoulder in the Visti z Ukrainy photograph. The line is missing in the Molod Ukrainian photo, having been subsequently removed by airbrushing. The line is the most telltale sign that Mr. Medvid was added to the family photograph afterwards, the consultants said.

While the two publications, as well as Komsomolskaya Pravda and TASS have reported that Mr. Medvid is well and preparing to attend school, there have been no confirmed live sightings of Mr. Medvid since the Marshal Koniev sailed to the Soviet Union in November, reported The New York City Tribune.

## Soyuz's...

(Continued from page 5)

have attended UNA-sponsored camps in Ukrainian dance, Ukrainian studies, tennis and other specialties.

As an organization dedicated to the preservation of the Ukrainian language and culture, the UNA readily supports the activities of Ukrainian youth organizations such as Plast, SUM-A and ODUM.

And through its publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, the activities and projects of Ukrainian youth and students are publicized throughout North America.

## The UNA's...

(Continued from page 5)

Supreme President  
Supreme Vice-President  
Supreme Director for Canada  
Supreme Vice-Presidentess  
Supreme Secretary  
Supreme Treasurer

5 Members of the Supreme Auditing Committee, one (1) of whom at least shall be a Canadian member.

14 members of the Board of Advisors, of whom at least two (2) shall be Canadian members and at least two (2) shall be female members.

5. Action upon such resolutions and recommendations as may be introduced

for the well-being of the Association.

6. To affirm, revise, supplement or modify the determination of the lower tribunals on appeals, in accordance with these By-Laws.

\*\*\*

Each of the UNA's previous 30 conventions has been highlighted by important decisions made for the good of the UNA and, ultimately, for the good of the Ukrainian community at large.

Next week we will begin a series focusing on the highlights of past UNA conventions.

## Statement and appeal...

(Continued from page 5)

rents. It paid \$1,455,000 in interest to the UNA, and \$475,710 in dividends to UNA members who hold promissory notes. As of December 31, 1985, UNA members' promissory notes totalled \$5,025,317.

5. The Recording Department introduced new certificates (policies) and, issued certificates to new members. It also conducts extensive correspondence with branch secretaries and very promptly replies to all queries.

6. The Financial Department conducts a frugal management, which is evident in the continued growth of UNA assets.

7. Soyuzivka, a subsidiary business of the UNA, is successfully fulfilling its role as a Ukrainian cultural center that showcases the finest artistic talent. It has also become an attractive center for Ukrainian youth. The Supreme Auditing Committee is pleased to state that the Supreme Executive Committee is implementing the decisions of the Supreme Assembly and has seen to the construction of a 10-room seniors building at Soyuzivka, in addition to planning for the construction of additional apartments for seniors near the estate.

8. We appeal to all UNA members to disseminate UNA publications — Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka — among the members of the Ukrainian community.

The Auditing Committee calls on the UNA membership and the Ukrainian community to bring to the attention of the U.S. and Canadian governments the fact that the defamation of the entire Ukrainian nation for alleged collaboration with the Nazis during World War II is without foundation and is based largely on Soviet disinformation. The Auditing Committee calls on the UNA membership and the Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada to defend the good name of Ukrainians in a united manner.

In only two years we will mark the historic 1,000th anniversary of the Baptism of Ukraine. We call on our membership to become actively involved in the work of the Millennium Committee in the United States. We call on the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, of which the UNA is a member-organization, in conjunction with our Churches in Canada and the entire Ukrainian community, to mark in a unified and dignified fashion this great historic event of our nation.

We call on our membership to make donations to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

During this convention year, the Supreme Auditing Committee calls on all convention delegates, branch secretaries, officers of district committees and members of the Supreme Assembly, to do everything possible to increase UNA membership.

Let us strive to unite the Ukrainian community within the ranks of the Ukrainian National Association, which conducts such important and essential work for the Ukrainian community in the diaspora, as well as for the enslaved Ukrainian nation in the native land. This work can be accomplished only by a strong Ukrainian National Association.

Become a member.

Detailed reports of the Supreme Auditing Committee will be given at the UNA convention in May.

UNA Supreme Auditing Committee

## Plyushch...

(Continued from page 1)

organizations, including the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Dr. Plyushch, a mathematician who became active in the human rights movement in the Soviet Union, was arrested in January 1972 on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

He was held in the Serbsky Institute for Forensic Psychiatry and the Lefortovo Prison and, after being found

"mentally ill," was committed to the Dnipropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital. The compulsory treatment at the Dnipropetrovsk SPH consisted of beatings and drugging.

Mr. Plyushch was released after a worldwide campaign on his behalf and was allowed to emigrate to the West with his family in January 1976. He has continued to be active in the defense of human rights and is the author of "History's Carnival," an autobiography.

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## Renovated N.Y.C. ...

(Continued from page 8)

The person responsible for designing the renovations is Augustine Sumyk, an architect with Citibank, who also drew up the plans for the Shevchenko Scientific Society building on Fourth Avenue. Asked whether it might have been easier to level the old building and construct a new structure, Mr. Sumyk replied: "Yes, of course, much easier — but unfortunately much more expensive."

During a tour of the most renovated building, Mr. Sumyk said he was taken aback at its original design which, by his estimates, would have a difficult time passing New York City building code regulations. But the new occupants of the building need not worry about falling through any floors, the architect added, because everything has been done to strengthen the floors and walls.

### Innovative touches

Among some of the innovative touches Mr. Sumyk included in the renovation plans are a unique coloring scheme for the ground and first floors, and the lighting system for the ballroom.

Standing amid newly installed heating ducts and freshly painted dry-wall, Mr. Sumyk waxed enthusiastic as he talked about the plans for the ballroom

which has been expanded to accommodate up to 500 people — 200 more than before.

The ground-floor Ukrainian restaurant will have a new look, too, with its finished wood panelling, large mirrors and brass lighting, and door fixtures. The former owner of the once-popular East Village eatery has moved down the block to run a new, larger restaurant. The restaurant in the Ukrainian National Home will open its doors with a new owner and a new name — probably the Ukrainian Village Restaurant.

Several people familiar with Little Ukraine, as the neighborhood is known, say the opening of the Ukrainian National Home will contribute to the ongoing revitalization of the Ukrainian community on New York's Lower East Side. The opening of the building comes at a time when several Ukrainian homeowners and small-business men are being forced out by rent increases that have jumped virtually overnight by as much as 1,000 percent.

### Gentrification process

But Ukrainians in the area will likely weather the effects of gentrification, just as they overcame the shock of the tragic fire that ravaged their community center one autumn evening.

The Ukrainian community on the Lower East Side has been described by The New York Times as "one of the most cohesive ethnic communities of New York."

It has been estimated that as many as 20,000 Ukrainians live in the area known as "Little Ukraine" — the backbone of which is Second Avenue from East Fourth Street with the heart of the community on Seventh Street.

Mr. Stachiw says he is not overly concerned about the gentrification going on around the building, because the new look of the neighborhood is starting to attract more people, including Ukrainians who were once afraid to venture into the five-square-block area that was a hang-out for mostly drug-pushers, street people and punk-rockers.

"People aren't afraid to come into the neighborhood anymore," said Mr. Stachiw, himself an area homeowner. "There's now reason for us to feel self confidence and pride in our little village. We've lost some Ukrainian businesses, but at least people are no longer afraid to go to church (St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church on East Seventh Street) on Sundays."

Indeed, the look of the Ukrainian area along Second Avenue is starting to become more aesthetically appealing — especially with the new Ukrainian Restaurant at St. Mark's Place and a French bakery across the street from the national home.

But workmen taking in some spring-like weather one afternoon recently still had to navigate over a street person sleeping near the front door of the national home.

## Study says...

(Continued from page 3)

the count is 34 to 112. Look under "Peace, USSR" — there will be twice as many listings as for "Peace, United States."

Not only does the Soviet Union control the U.N. New York library, the Journal article continues, but it holds key positions within the U.N. information network as well. "Together, they

control how virtually all U.N. information is gathered, stored and disseminated. The library's tentacles reach to the U.N. Secretariat, where its legislative reference division is located."

With this, the library controls the "flow of U.N. information to 327 depository libraries around the world, greatly amplifying the values and impact of Soviet disinformation," reports the Journal.

## TUSM protests...

(Continued from page 3)

the USSR. While Yevtushenko leads a lavish personal lifestyle, Soviet citizens line up for necessities. The hypocrisy Yevtushenko represents needed to be addressed."

In an unrelated incident on March 8, Mr. Yevtushenko's performance at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was abruptly cut short by a bomb threat accredited to the "Ukrainian Reaction Force" by The New York Times of March 9.

In conjunction with the Yevtushenko protest action, the TUSM Plenum, held on March 15-16 in DuBois, Pa., and was attended by 54 TUSM members from the U.S. and Canada, formally decided to launch a campaign against upcoming appearances and tours of Soviet cultural exchange delegations.

The campaign, dubbed "Direct Action," will emphasize non-violent confrontational protest tactics in the tradition of American civil disobedience. The scope of the campaign will include: Soviet ballet companies, symphony orchestra, sports teams, speakers, art shows, etc.

Mike Halatyn, member of the TUSM national executive, explained the purpose of the campaign: "TUSM wishes to bring to the American public's attention the vast fallacy represented by Soviet cultural exchange delegations. The Soviets rhetorically stress cultural values in their alleged quest for international cooperation, and, yet, domestically, they seek to perpetuate the ruthless policies of socialist realism and Russification."

"The artist's integrity is destroyed on two levels; individually, his creative spirit must conform to the regime's designs, and, on the collective level, he is denied access to the inspirational sources of national language, history, and traditions. True Ukrainian artists suffer, while 'Soviet art-producers' travel. TUSM's Direct Action seeks to counteract this," he said.

An essential aspect of Direct Action, TUSM spokesmen said, is the support of the Ukrainian American community. More information may be obtained from the TUSM national executive (136 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003) or TUSM branches in the Cleveland, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Yonkers and Detroit areas.

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**EDWARD NISHNIC** — John Demjanjuk's son-in-law  
**IHOR OLSHANIVSKY** — President of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine  
**MARK O'CONNOR, Esq.** — John Demjanjuk's defense attorney (if available)

### DATES AND PLACES:

**TRENTON, N.J.** — Friday, April 11, 1986, 7:30 p.m.  
Ukrainian American Cultural Center, 477 Jeremiah Avenue, Trenton, N.J.

**NEWARK, N.J.** — Saturday, April 12, 1986, 7:00 p.m.  
St. Johns Ukrainian Catholic Church — Gymnasium  
762 Sanford Avenue, Newark, N.J.

**PHILADELPHIA, Pa.** — Sunday, April 13, 1986, 4:00 p.m.  
The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center  
700 Cedar Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**NEW HAVEN, Conn.** — Friday, April 18, 1986, 7:00 p.m.  
St. Michael's Ukrainian Center,  
565 George Street, New Haven, Connecticut

**UNIONDALE, Long Island, N.Y.** — Saturday, April 19, 1986, 4:00 p.m.  
St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church  
Front and Maple Streets, Uniondale, New York

**NEW YORK, N.Y.** — Sunday, April 20, 1986, 1:30 p.m.  
St. George Academy — Auditorium, 215 East 6th Street, New York, N.Y.

**WASHINGTON, D.C.** — Friday, April 25, 1986, 7:00 p.m.  
Ukrainian Shrine — Auditorium  
4250 Harewood Road, N.E., Washington, D.C.

**BALTIMORE, Md.** — Saturday, April 26, 1986, 6:00 p.m.  
Samopomich — Auditorium, 239 South Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland

## St. Sophia...

(Continued from page 4)

nian Catholic laypersons who in some instances contributed over 50 years of dedicated work for the glory of God and the Church. This year's recipients were: Harry Rudy (posthumously), Nicholas Yurechkiw, Mary Lyncia, Tatiana Diachynsky, Olha Fedoryk, Thelma Tymchyshyn, Volodymyr Klish and Bill Ross. The award was designed by the renowned New York artist Yaroslava Surmach-Mills.

Dinner music was provided by the Village Trio and three Ukrainian songs were performed by soprano Orsyia Lubinska.

The members of the charity banquet committee had worked under the

leadership of Teodosy Woloshyn.

During the dinner, a 16-page full-color booklet "His Spirit Lives," was distributed. The striking cover features the impressive figure of the late Patriarch Josyf I superimposed on the artistic conception of the institute bearing his revered name. The inside front cover presents the Bell Tower of the Martyrs which is a stylized version of the St. Sophia Bell Tower in Kiev. Ghosted figures of the martyrs of the Ukrainian Catholic Church are illustrated passing through the gates of the tower.

This booklet is available free of charge in Ukrainian or English by writing to: St. Sophia Association, 85 Lakeshore Road, St. Catharines, Ont. L2N 2T6.

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# The perils...

(Continued from page 2)

transfers. Furthermore, there was nothing extraordinary about the Kharkiv province conference. It was not a "special meeting" and no senior officials were dismissed. With one exception, all of the province secretaries, including the first and second secretaries, were re-elected, as was also the case at the Kiev city conference several days later.

What about Mr. Rekunkov's presence in Kharkiv? Does it have any special meaning? The only thing that can be said with any degree of certainty is that it is standard practice for representatives from Moscow to attend

report and election meetings at the province level. Mr. Shcherbytsky's absence, on the other hand, may well be explained by the fact that he had already attended the Kharkiv city conference in December. But of course one could only know this from the local press.

The same source reported that a plenum of the Ukrainian Central Committee had been held on January 24, without considering any "organizational questions." This should have ended all speculation about Mr. Shcherbytsky's fate.

### One for the book

The suggestion that Mr. Fedorchuk,

and placed under investigation.

The state of Mr. Ogorodnikov's health had been giving cause for concern for some time. In 1981 he conducted a lengthy hunger strike to demand the return of his Bible and prayer book. The camp authorities ordered force-feeding on the 27th day of this hunger strike (November 24, 1981), and he was force-fed once a week until the end of December 1981.

In a letter to his parents, written during the hunger strike, he said:

"The conditions in the camp prison are even worse than those in the criminal camp. There are no medical facilities or assistance for those in punishment cells... I have become very weak, have constant dizzy spells and can barely drag myself up from my bunk... All my religious literature has been confiscated... I put my trust in God and firmly believe that all my trials carry his blessing and that He will lend strength to my weakness by His merciful grace... His infinite mercy brings me much spiritual joy..."

Since this letter was written, Mr. Ogorodnikov's health has deteriorated further. He has lost all his teeth and is now practically blind.

68, would replace Mr. Shcherbytsky is truly intriguing. Needless to say, anything is possible. One wonders, however, what Mr. Gorbachev would gain from such an appointment apart from the thorough alienation of the Ukrainian intelligentsia. A more likely candidate at some point is Aleksandr Kapto, 52, the newly appointed Soviet ambassador in Havana who previously served as the ideological secretary in Kiev.

Finally, there is the foreign policy aspect. It is a well-established fact that Mr. Shcherbytsky has consistently taken a hard-line stance towards the West, and, therefore, it comes as no surprise that he should have urged a wait-and-see attitude regarding the Geneva summit.

It should be noted, however, that he has not been alone in this. A similar note of caution, warning "against illu-

sions concerning the policies of the current administration in the U.S.A." was issued by foreign policy spokesman Leonid Zamyatin. Is he also "at odds" with Mr. Gorbachev? Indeed, the Italian Communist Party official Giancarlo Pajetta recently returned from Moscow, saying of Mr. Gorbachev: "He told us that the [summit] talk gave him a favorable impression, although he has no facile illusions and his optimism is always accompanied by great caution." Paradoxically, the remarks by Messrs. Gorbachev and Shcherbytsky about superpower relations at the party congress in Moscow sounded remarkably similar.

Messrs. Shcherbytsky and Kunaev are certain eventually to leave their posts. But when and under what circumstances are not readily discernible — nor, indeed is the impact their departure will make on Soviet policy.

# Ogorodnikov...

(Continued from page 2)


From 1974 on, the members of the various Christians Seminar groups were hounded by the KGB. Some of the repressions they suffered were described in an open letter (dated July 27, 1976) sent by Mr. Ogorodnikov to the then Secretary-General of the World Council of Churches, Dr. Philip Potter.

The summer of 1976 saw members of the Christian Seminar arrested, interned in psychiatric hospitals, beaten up and harassed. In April 1977, articles appeared in the Soviet press, including the newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta (Literary Gazette) which attacked several Russian Orthodox activists including Mr. Ogorodnikov.

On November 20, 1978, Mr. Ogorodnikov was arrested; he was tried on January 10, 1979, on charges of "parasitism." He was sentenced to one year in labor camp. However, on September 8, 1980, he was tried again, this time for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He was due out of camp and into exile in November 1985, but it is now known that he was removed from the camp some time earlier

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**GIRLS' CAMP — July 6 — July 26**  
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April 8

**URBANA-CHAMPAIGN, Ill.:** Dr. James Mace, director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine will give a lecture on "One of the Greatest Tragedies of Mankind: The Artificially Made Famine in Soviet Ukraine, 1932-1933." The award-winning film "Harvest of Despair" will also be shown. The presentation and film showing will begin at 4 p.m. at the Illini Union, Room 269 at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign campus. Free admission.

April 11

**ANN ARBOR, Mich.:** The Ukrainian Students Association at the University of Michigan presents "The Stone Cross," part I, in Ukrainian, as part of its Ukrainian Film Series, Fridays from noon to 1 p.m., in the Video Viewing Room, second floor, Modern Languages Building.

April 12

**GLEN SPEY, N.Y.:** Branch 62 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will sponsor a program "Ukrainians Helping Ukrainian Students" at 4 p.m. at the St. Wolodymyr's Ukrainian Church hall. Anna Krawczuk, UNWLA Scholarship Program Committee chairman, will be the main speaker.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Petro Bokalo will give a slide presentation titled "Brazil" and "Unknown Destiny" about Ukrainians in Brazil. Ksenia Hapji and Ms. Krawczuk will also present slides from a visit they made to Brazil in the fall of 1985. For more information call (201) 757-1600, ext. 2551.

**ROCHESTER, N.Y.:** A benefit concert for the Volodymyr Ivasiuk Scholarship Fund will take place in the auditorium of East Ridge High School at 7:30 p.m. The school is located at 2350 E. Ridge Road. Internationally acclaimed singer Alex Holub will perform at the concert. Other performers include the Toronto-based Kalyna dance ensemble, the Chervona Kalyna women's chorus and the Ron Kohut Orchestra. Tickets are \$10 for adults; persons under 18 will be admitted free of charge. The concert is sponsored by Eugene Hryhorenko of International Performers Agency Inc., and administered by the Ukrainian Fraternal Association.

**NORRIDGE, Ill.:** A concert benefiting St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church will take place at the Ridgewood High School Auditorium at 7 p.m., 7500 W. Montrose Ave. Featured will be the ODUM

String Ensemble, the Surma Ukrainian Male Chorus of Chicago, the Ukraina Folk Dance Ensemble and children from the School of Ukrainian Ballet. Tickets may be obtained from the parish rectory at 5000 N. Cumberland Ave., Chicago, or by calling (312) 625-4805.

**EAST HANOVER, N.J.:** The Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey will hold their general membership meeting at the Ramada Inn, Route 10, East Hanover, N.J. Cocktails will begin at 7:30 p.m.; the business segment will start at 8:15 p.m. The guest speaker will be architect Radoslaw Zuk of Montreal. Mr. Zuk will speak on "Interpretations of International Style in Ukrainian Architecture." Fee is \$5 for members; \$7 for non-members.

April 13

**BOSTON:** The Boston/Cambridge Chapter of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine will hold its first organizational meeting at 12:30 p.m. at the rectory of Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church, 146 Forest Hills St., in Jamaica Plain. Discussion will focus on the plight of Soviet political prisoners, and appropriate responses by the Ukrainian American community in Massachusetts. Proposals include meetings with candidates running for Speaker

Tip O'Neill's seat in the 8th Congressional District, and integration of human-rights issues into the Boston/Kiev Sister City program. Other proposals are welcome. For information, please call (617) 522-4823, or 876-0328.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Museum will hold an informational meeting at 1:30 p.m. in the auditorium St. George's School, located at 215 E. Sixth Street. The state of affairs of the museum — especially its new building — will be discussed. The public is invited.

April 20

**PARMA, Ohio:** The Ohio Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and its museum and folk art committee are sponsoring a lecture by Zenon Elyjiw of Rochester, N.Y., titled "Let us preserve pysanka's traditional ornamentation." Mr. Elyjiw is a widely known longtime researcher on the subject of pysanky and an avid collector. His lecture and slide presentation will offer an educational, as well as a stimulating and thought-provoking experience. The lecture will be held at 4 p.m., in the UNWLA Room, 5720 State Road (Astrodome of St. Josaphat's). Donation is \$3 at the door; refreshments will be served. For more information please call (216) 659-4753.

April 18

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group will hold a "Welcome to Washington" reception to honor Dr. James E. Mace and his wife, Dr. Gloria yEdynak. Dr. Mace is the executive director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. This event is at St. Sophia's Religious Center, 2615 30th St. N.W. Admis-

sion will be \$8; TWG members, \$5. For further information call Patricia Filipov (202) 622-0838.

April 18-19

**UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa.:** The eighth annual Penn State Slavic Folk Festival will be held from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Friday, and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday in the ballroom of the Hetzel Union Building. The festival showcases cultural achievements of Pennsylvania's Slavic American ethnic groups, featuring exhibits, demonstrations of folk art and live performing groups. There will be a books and artifacts booth, an ethnic snack bar and special events for children on Friday morning. St. Michael's Ukrainian Dancers of Frackville and Penn State's Interlandia Folk Dance and Ukrainian clubs will perform from 1 to 5 p.m. Saturday. For further information call (814) 865-7517.

April 18-20

**EDMONTON:** The works of artist Halyna Koszarycz will be on exhibit at the MacKay House, 10425 99th Ave. Highlighted will be Ms. Koszarycz's oil paintings and Easter eggs. The opening and reception will take place on Friday at 7:30 p.m., with an introduction by Judge Russell R. Dzenik. Gallery hours are Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Sunday, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

April 19-27

**NEW YORK:** The New York School of Bandura will sponsor a weeklong folk instrument exhibit at The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Avenue. A lecture series will also be given on April 26-27. Dr. Levko Maistrenko will discuss on April 19 the bandura career of the late Dr. Zinovy Shtokalko. On April 26, bandura builder Ken Bloom will discuss the changing trends of bandurists' styles and techniques of their influence on bandura construction in the last 100 years. Julian Kytasty will present a lecture-demonstration on the "Performance of Ukrainian Dumas." On April 27, Mr. Kytasty will discuss Ukrainian song as a source of Ukrainian history and the effect of Ukrainian history on the development of Ukrainian song. For more information call the museum at (212) 288-0110 or the New York School of Bandura at (718) 658-7449.

**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.

## Carpatho-Rusyn conference slated

**PHILADELPHIA —** The Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center and the Center for Soviet and East European Studies at the University of Pennsylvania on April 19 will co-sponsor a daylong seminar titled "Carpatho-Rusyn Studies: New Research and New Sources, A Decade of Work, 1975-1985."

The scholars presenting papers will be from all parts of North America. They include Dr. Julianna Dranichak (State University of New York in Binghamton); Andrew Drozd (University of Texas); Prof. Robert A. Karlowich (Pratt Institute, Brooklyn); Edward Kasinec (New York Public Library); Prof. Patricia A. Krafcik (Dickinson College); the Rev. Dr. David Petras (Parma, Ohio); Joan L. Roccasalvo CSJ (University of Scranton); Prof. Thomas F. Sable SJ (University of

Scranton); and the Rev. Dr. Robert Slesinski (Yonkers, N.Y.).

The final session will be a round-table discussion on the future of Carpatho-Rusyn studies in North America. Opening statements in that session will be made by Prof. Thomas E. Bird (Queens College); Dr. George Demko (U.S. Department of State); Prof. Paul R. Magocsi (University of Toronto); and Prof. Stephen J. Reynolds (University of Oregon).

The scholarly seminar reflecting new research and new sources in Carpatho-Rusyn studies will begin at 9 a.m. at McNeil Hall 286, on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. All sessions are open gratis to scholars and to the public at large. For further information, call (215) 898-7358.

## Youth for Christ to meet

**PARMA, Ohio —** St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Parma will host the annual International Youth for Christ Celebration on June 27-29 at the Holiday Inn in nearby Independence, Ohio.

The convention will open at 6:30 p.m. on Friday in St. Josaphat's Astrodome with an address by Bishop Robert Moskal, and will be followed by a procession to the cathedral.

The following day will feature workshops dealing with a variety of religious, ethical and moral issues, such as Christian marriage and sexuality, women and ministry, the Ukrainian rite in the Catholic Church, Christianity in the corporate world, as well as an opportunity for conversation with the bishops.

The conference is scheduled to end after a divine liturgy and brunch at 2 p.m. on Sunday.

The registration fee before April 30 is \$40 per person, \$50 late registration after the date. For registration and workshop forms writes to: Ukrainian Youth for Christ, P.O. Box 347303, Parma, Ohio, 44134.

A full package, consisting of breakfast, brunch, banquet/dance on Saturday and brunch on Sunday, will be available for \$60. For information on hotel registration write to: Holiday Inn-Cleveland/Independence, I-77 at 6001 Rockside Road, Independence, Ohio, 44131.

The Ukrainian Youth for Christ Committee also announced that it is asking individuals and organizations to sponsor clergy, religious or lay people from Argentina, Brazil and Poland to cover the cost of travel for speakers from these countries in order to give the Ukrainian youth celebration a truly international flavor.

Cost of round-trip airfare to John Hopkins Airport in Cleveland is approximately \$1,389 from Buenos Aires, \$1,468 from Rio de Janeiro, and \$767 from Warsaw.

Any person or organization considering sponsoring a participant may contact the sessions committee at: Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Parma, P.O. Box 347180, Parma, Ohio, 44134 or call (216) 888-1522.