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Soviets refuse to reunite toddler with defector parents



Kaisa Randpere: at 2, possibly the world's youngest political prisoner.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A two-year-old Estonian girl, separated from her parents for more than a year after they defected to the West, may never see her mother and father again because Soviet authorities refuse to reunite the family.

This heart-rending story of a family broken apart by the intransigent Soviet political system began in August 1984 when Valdo Randpere, 26, a senior aide to the Estonian minister of justice, and Leila Miller, 23, a renowned Estonian singer, defected from the Soviet Union while on a tour of Finland.

Having decided that they could no longer bear the injustices of the Soviet occupation of their native Estonia, the married couple secured passage aboard a Swedish ship and requested asylum from Swedish officials upon their arrival in Stockholm.

The decision to defect was a painful one because it meant that the Estonian couple would have to subject themselves to the arduous process of securing the release of their daughter, Kaisa, from the Soviet Union.

Kaisa's parents were forced to leave their daughter at home because the Soviets do not allow family members to travel abroad together. Thinking that

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Edmonton monument defaced second time

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — For the second time in less than five months an Edmonton monument dedicated to the victims of the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 was defaced by vandals.

Sources in the provincial capital say the words "Nazi lies" were painted across the face of the monument sometime on the evening of April 6.

The three-year-old monument stands in front of City Hall in downtown Edmonton, also the site of a statue erected on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of Ukrainian pioneer settlement in Canada.

The defacement of the monument has outraged members of Edmonton's Ukrainian community. Said Andriy Semotiuk, president of the provincial Ukrainian Canadian Committee: "It was a very childish act for someone to do."

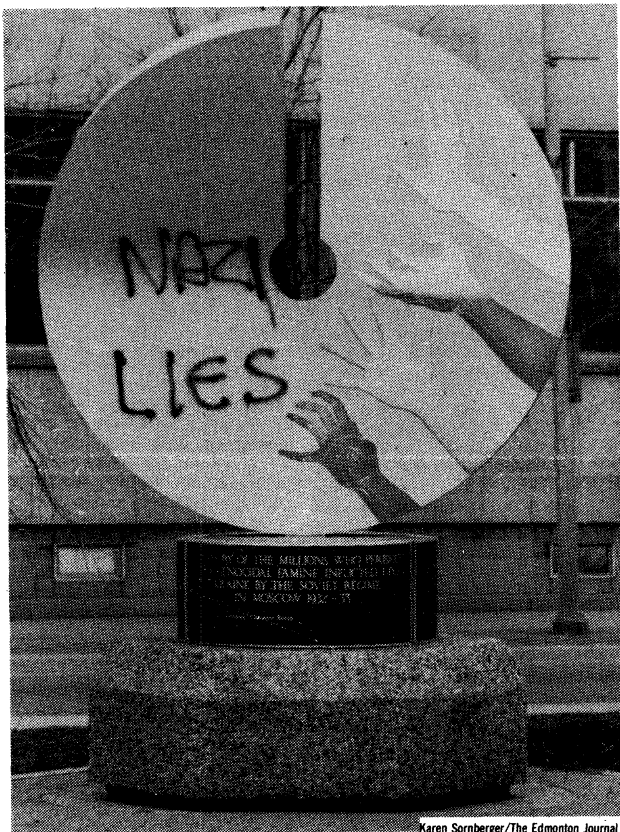
The incident occurred just one day after the conclusion of a Ukrainian community conference on the participation of Ukrainians in World War II.

Myron Spolsky, a spokesperson for the provincial office of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, said the incident is "very probably" a response to the conference by some unknown group.

The three-day conference, organized to present the Ukrainian role during and after the second world war, drew a standing-room-only crowd to a downtown Edmonton hotel. It was modelled on conferences held over the past 12 months in Winnipeg and Toronto.

A release issued jointly by the UCC and the Jewish Federation of Edmonton condemned the act as "an out-

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Karen Sornberger/The Edmonton Journal

The famine monument, as it appeared after vandals defaced it last week.

WCFU president to address 31st UNA Convention banquet



Peter Savaryn

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, will be the Ukrainian-language keynote speaker at the upcoming convention of the Ukrainian National Association.

The 31st UNA Convention will be held the week of May 26 in Dearborn, a suburb of Detroit. Some 370 delegates and members of the UNA Supreme Assembly are expected to participate in the quadrennial conclave, at which new supreme executive officers, supreme advisors and supreme auditors will be elected. The convention will take place at the Hyatt Regency Hotel.

Mr. Savaryn will be the keynote speaker at the convention banquet.

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

A Ukrainian party boss's career enters its final chapter

by Roman Solchanyk

A recent issue of the Ukrainian Communist Party and government daily *Radianska Ukraina* has announced the retirement of Vasyl Stepanovych Kutsevol, the longtime chairman of the People's Control Committee in the republic. Mr. Kutsevol is 66, and it is most likely that he has fallen victim to the current campaign aimed at enforcing stricter discipline on all levels of Soviet society.

The government apparatus known as "people's control," which Mr. Kutsevol had headed since November 1973, performs the functions of a watchdog agency. Its main tasks are to strengthen discipline and "socialist legality," and it is charged with overseeing the implementation of directives issued by party and government bodies.

Given the emphasis that General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has placed on rooting out corruption and improving economic performance, one must assume that the People's Control Committee and its local organs will, of necessity, play a more active role than before in Mr. Gorbachev's campaign for "renewal." Moreover, the party leadership has presumably also taken a closer look at the machinery of "people's control" itself, with a view towards ridding it of its own dead wood.

This certainly seems to be the case in Ukraine. Mr. Kutsevol was essentially kicked upstairs at the end of 1973 when he was made chairman of the republican People's Control Committee. His transfer to this post was connected with a purge of the Lviv Oblast Party Committee in Western Ukraine, where Mr. Kutsevol served as first secretary beginning in December 1962.

The late 1960s and early 1970s were years of growing national ferment in Ukraine, which expressed itself through the dissident movement of Ukrainian intellectuals. In Lviv, the situation had gotten to the point where the Central Committee in Moscow adopted a resolution in October 1971 "On Political Work Among the Population of Lviv Oblast." The months that followed witnessed an intense campaign against "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism" and the concomitant emphasis on "improv-

ing patriotic and international upbringing."

The Ukrainian samizdat journal *Ukrainsky Visnyk* reported that Mr. Kutsevol was summoned to Moscow in November 1971 to report before a plenum of the Central Committee on the work of his party organization. The Central Committee's chief ideologist, Mikhail Suslov, is said to have demanded Mr. Kutsevol's dismissal, a move that was averted by the intervention of the Ukrainian party chief, Petro Shelest.

Two years later, Mr. Shelest had already been relegated to the status of a non-person and Mr. Kutsevol was moved to Kiev as chairman of the People's Control Committee. There he languished for more than a decade until last week's announcement that he was released from his obligations "in connection with retirement on pension."

Mr. Kutsevol's successor is Albert Vasyliovych Merzlenko, 59, a mining engineer by training. A party member since 1948, Mr. Merzlenko completed his studies in 1953 and went on to work as a deputy chief engineer, chief engineer, and head of a mine. His party and government work began in 1957 with assignments as a second and then first secretary of the raion party committee and as first secretary of a city party committee. Mr. Merzlenko is a member of the Ukrainian Central Committee and a deputy of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. Prior to assuming his new post, he served, since 1981, as chairman of the executive committee of the Voroshynovhrad Oblast Council of People's Deputies.

Thus far there have been relatively few revelations in the Soviet Ukrainian press about violations of so-called legal norms by middle level and high-ranking party and government functionaries. This could now be changing. At the end of February, *Izvestia* exposed the machinations by which Mikhail Popereka, deputy minister of the Construction Materials Industry in Ukraine, was able to secure better housing for his daughter; a recent issue of the same newspaper now reports that Mr. Popereka has been sacked.

The change at the top of the Ukrainian People's Control Committee may well signal more of the same.

Authorities persecute Crimean Tatars

MUNICH — Persecution of Crimean Tatars who are trying to return to the Crimea and settle there has become more severe, according to USSR News Brief.

Offices of ZAGS (civil state registration offices) are refusing to register marriages if one of the spouses lives outside the borders of the Crimea.

Crimean Tatars continue to be evicted from the region. In August 1985 the Asanov family, consisting of five persons (including three children), was expelled for the second time from the Krasnogvardeysky district; the Dzharov family of four persons (two of them children) was expelled from the Sovietsky district. The house which the Dzharovs had bought was destroyed.

In Stary Krym the family of Fakhri Mizidov (including two children) has continued to be persecuted for more than 10 years: they cannot get registration in the house that they have bought,

and have repeatedly been evicted from it. For more than 10 years the authorities have refused to register an elderly woman, Bakhtasheva, in Simferopol.

Moslem cemeteries in the Crimea were destroyed immediately after the Tatars were expelled. In the summer of 1985 the Tatars obtained permission from the chief engineer of the Belogorsk household combine to bury a Moselm in one of the cemeteries and to build premises for storing ritual items: special stretchers (salagach), vessels for washing the dead, and so on.

Before the building had been completed, it was discovered by the second secretary of the Belogorsk City Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and orders were given that it be destroyed.

A short time afterwards the name and date of death were erased from the board marking the fresh grave of a Crimean Tatar.

Soviet Ukrainian cultural activist says situation in Ukraine is "tragic"

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A member of the Soviet Ukrainian cultural establishment interviewed last year characterized the current situation in Ukraine as "extremely tragic," since almost all attempts at cultural expression are stymied by the state.

These were just some of the observations of an unnamed official in an interview that was printed in Soviet Nationality Survey, a British publication focusing on the problems of dissent in the Soviet Union. The official requested anonymity.

The official corroborates the findings of earlier reports out of the USSR that indicate an increase of official repression of all expressions that can be interpreted as "manifestations of nationalism" — such as Ukrainian-language films, music and plays.

Although people in Georgia, Armenia, Estonia, Central Asia and in the Muslim republics face fewer restraints in expressing their national feelings, Byelorussians and Ukrainians, the official said, do not enjoy such freedom.

"Everything imaginable is being done so that these peoples speak Russian and

do not consider themselves a part of their republics," the official said of the situation in Ukraine and Byelorussia.

Despite the assiduous use of repression against Ukrainians who exercise their cultural freedoms, there are prospects for improvements in the situation in Ukraine.

Said the official: "If something were suddenly to happen the situation could change in a couple of months. The people can begin to and will speak Ukrainian... I don't think all the terrible television programs, newspapers, journals and school teachers will be able to smother Ukraine. That's impossible."

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Soviets officials detain peace group members

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — On February 4, 16 members of the Group to Establish Trust, an unsanctioned Soviet peace group, were detained on their way to an apartment where a meeting of the group was to take place. The group was going to discuss a letter concerning disarmament which had been sent to the 27th Communist Party Congress.

USSR News Brief reported that at least one member of the group was placed in a psychiatric hospital, although it is not known who. Member Nina Kovalenko was severely beaten after having been placed in detention. She was held in a police station until 1 a.m. Three other members were also beaten. Three more members were driven 20 kilometers outside Moscow and then thrown out of the car and left on a country road.

Irina Pankratova, who was hospitalized on January 7, is now in Moscow City Psychiatric Hospital No. 15, USSR News Brief reported.

Several members of the group have been told they must emigrate. Nikolai Khramov was told on February 5 that he should leave the Soviet Union within a week, but he refused. Alexei and Olga Lusnikov were also informed they should leave the USSR and the two were to have arrived in Vienna on February 16. Mr. Lusnikov is a member of the Moscow group of Amnesty International.

Two other members of the group, Alexander Shatravka and Vladimir Brodsky, are imprisoned.

Andrei Sakharov may be swapped

HAMBURG, West Germany — A German-language television station in Luxembourg said on April 8 that dissident Soviet physicist and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov would be freed in an East-West exchange by May 18.

RTL-Plus reported that Dr. Sakharov would be swapped for East-bloc spies. White House and State Department officials, however, said they knew nothing about such a swap, reported The New York Times.

Yelena Bonner, the Soviet academician's wife who is now in the United States recovering from heart surgery, discounted the reports of an exchange. Mrs. Bonner is expected to return to the Soviet Union on May 20.

The Luxembourg TV station also reported that Wolfgang Vogel, the East Berlin lawyer who has arranged other swaps, including that involving Soviet political prisoner Anatoly Shecharansky, had met five times with West German officials to discuss the Sakharov deal.

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Commentator calls for end to Jewish-East European bitterness

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — In a recent commentary in the New York City Tribune about bitterness between Jews and Eastern Europeans, Barry Farber called for an alliance between these potential "friends and allies for freedom."

Despite real and ongoing differences between these groups, there are signs at Mr. Farber's wish for cooperation between Jews and East Europeans is beginning to materialize, according to spokesmen for Latvian Americans and Ukrainian Americans.

"I want to see Jews join Ukrainians at rallies demanding freedom for their enslaved homelands. I want to see Ukrainians dance on the corner of Second Avenue and Sixth Street when Anatoly Shcharansky is released," said Mr. Farber, a syndicated columnist and New York City radio talk-show host.

"None of us can improve what happened then. Together, non-vengeful Jews and non-guilty Ukrainians can improve what happens next," added Mr. Farber, himself a Jew.

He said that the "Jews have the 'wrong guys,' except for those in those countries who actually committed or acquiesced in those atrocities," when they hate an entire ethnic or national group.

"Any Jew who goes around hating Ukrainians and any Ukrainian who goes around hating Jews today merely comforts the Kremlin," Mr. Farber concluded.

By focusing on Nazi atrocities and exploiting old inter-ethnic conflicts, the Soviets hope to weaken any resistance to their rule according to the ancient

"Dead" Yurchenko reappears in Moscow

WASHINGTON — Vitaly Yurchenko, the high-level KGB officer who first defected to the United States and then apparently re-defected to the Soviet Union, has given an interview to German television to explain that he was not dead as some in the West had reported.

In the interview, aired in March, Mr. Yurchenko said he had merely dropped out of sight in order to receive unspecified "medical treatment," reported The Washington Post.

Mr. Yurchenko, who had not been seen in public since last November, when he appeared at a news conference at the Soviet Embassy after walking away from his CIA escort at a Georgetown restaurant, was interviewed twice, once outside, and once indoors.

The interview took place as a result of a spontaneous encounter on a street in Moscow. A German TV reporter was said to have "stumbled into" Mr. Yurchenko.

Intelligence community sources familiar with the videotape of the interview told The Washington Post that it was likely that the KGB had staged Mr. Yurchenko's chance meeting with the Western news crew in order to counter reports that the KGB had executed one of its own men.

Last month National Public Radio had reported that Mr. Yurchenko had been executed by firing squad.

Mr. Yurchenko told the German correspondent that he is planning to write about his experiences and that he had returned to his old job as a security officer for Soviet embassies abroad.

principle "divide and conquer," said Ojars Kalnins, responding to Mr. Farber in a letter to the City Tribune.

"Although some Nazi war criminals have escaped justice, a majority of the guilty have been punished. The Nazi government that fostered them has been defeated and disbanded," said Mr. Kalnins.

But "it is rarely pointed out that the Soviets, equally guilty of crimes against humanity in the Baltic States, Poland, Ukraine and elsewhere, have escaped judgement. None of the Soviet death camp commanders, executioners or NKVD [Soviet Military Intelligence] torturers have ever been tried for their crimes."

As an example, Mr. Kalnins, public relations director of the American Latvian Association, cites Roman Rudenko, a Soviet implicated in the mass execution of prisoners at Vorkuta (labor camp system), who later became prosecutor general of the Soviet Union.

"To make matters worse," Mr. Kalnins said, "Rudenko met with former Office of Special Investigations director Alan Ryan to discuss the prosecution of former Nazi war criminals!"

"Nevertheless a growing number of non-vengeful Jews and non-guilty Eastern Europeans are beginning to realize the importance of cooperation in the face of Soviet oppression," said Mr. Kalnins.

Baltic-American organizations have met with Jewish groups in an attempt to reconcile differences and unite on common concerns, he said.

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Holocaust Institute "tentatively" accepts inscription proposal

DENVER — The board of the Holocaust Awareness Institute has "tentatively" accepted a proposal for the inscription on a Holocaust memorial that is to be erected on the grounds of the State Capitol here.

The compromise proposal had earlier been approved by the State of Colorado Ethnic Committee and Rabbi Stanley Wagner of the Holocaust Awareness Institute, who said the institute's board would also have to approve the inscription.

The inscription, which is to appear on a monument to Jewish and other victims of the Nazism, reads as follows:

"This monument is dedicated to the memory of the 6,000,000 Jews who perished in the Holocaust at the hands of the Nazis, and to the memory of: 3,200,000 Poles, 3,000,000 Ukrainians, 1,750,000 Russians, 1,400,000 Byelorussians, 1,300,000 Yugoslavs, 400,000 Gypsies, 286,000 Greeks, 210,000 French, 200,000 Czechs and Slovaks, 121,000 Hollanders, 100,000 Baltics, 44,000 Belgians, and hundreds of thousands of others enslaved, starved, burned and killed by the Nazis. May it be a lasting reminder of the need to remain ever vigilant against tyranny, bigotry and social injustice. Erected by the people of the State of Colorado, April 27, 1987."

In an April 1 letter to the state senators involved in the memorial project, Rabbi Wagner stated, however, that "We simply must now verify the numbers submitted to determine whether they include Jewish victims already counted in the 6,000,000."

TASS reports on Medvid's response to "provocative" letter from Eckert

NEW YORK — The Soviet news agency TASS released on April 3 what it claimed to be an interview with Myroslav Medvid in which the Ukrainian seaman angrily told Rep. Fred J. Eckert (R-N.Y.) and other congressmen to halt their letter-writing campaign to him and "take up other really important" issues, reported the New York City Tribune on April 8.

The 26-year-old sailor, who twice jumped ship in the Mississippi last October and unsuccessfully tried to win political asylum, apparently told TASS that he was particularly angered by a "provocative message" sent by Rep. Eckert recently.

Mr. Eckert initiated the campaign to keep Mr. Medvid "visible" late last year, asking a different member of Congress to write to the seaman every month to inquire about his health and offer support. "The Soviets are sensitive about human-rights inquiries and this might possibly keep the man (Medvid) alive," Rep. Eckert said.

"What has angered me is that the U.S. congressman (Eckert) distorts the incidents which occurred at New Orleans," TASS quoted Mr. Medvid as saying.

He accused Congress of "propaganda fabrications" and said Mr. Eckert "slanders my native land."

Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) and Sens. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) and Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.) have written to Mr. Medvid, but have not yet received responses.

In the TASS interview Mr. Medvid also challenged Mr. Eckert to come to his home in the small village of Silets in western Ukraine, where he would show



Rep. Fred J. Eckert

him his birth certificate and other documents to prove his identity.

Mr. Eckert told the City Tribune that he would send a letter this week accepting the invitation. "I'll have to know in advance when to make the trip so that I can schedule it because it's an election year. When I write to Myroslav about

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Subject of Ukrainian girl's letter to Gorbachev killed by truck

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Orest Salecky, 44, was struck and killed by a truck on February 2 in his hometown in Siberia, Uchta, shattering the dream of his eight-year-old niece that he would visit her in America.

Sonia Kowal had mailed a letter, written in Ukrainian, in early January to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev requesting his help in obtaining permission for her uncle, Mr. Salecky, to visit U.S. relatives. Mr. Salecky, who was separated from most of his family during World War II, is the brother of Irene Kowal, who is Sonia's mother. The young girl mailed an English translation of the letter to President Ronald Reagan.

After the war, Mr. Salecky, then an infant, remained in the care of his

grandparents, who were relocated from western Ukraine to the village of Uchta in Siberia. Mr. Salecky grew up there and, following the death of both his grandparents, stayed on to complete his studies, marry Ludmilla Antonovna, and land a job as an engineer.

Mr. Salecky met with his mother, two sisters and brother when they visited Ukraine during the 1960s and 1970s.

Mr. Salecky's remains were moved from Siberia to Brody, a town in western Ukraine, where he was buried. He is survived by his wife and daughters, Tanya and Iryna, in the Soviet Union; and his mother, Maria, sisters, Halyna and Iryna, brother, Zenko, and uncle, Jaroslav, with his wife, Anna, in the United States.

National Review reveals Medvid cover-up

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The National Review recently ran an editorial describing what it termed "the Medvid cover-up." The Review discussed evidence to support the theory that there indeed were "two Medvids." The contention is supported by: statements of two independent handwriting experts who claim samples obtained of Myroslav Medvid's handwriting on separate occasions show that they were not by the same person; first-hand accounts by persons having seen Mr. Medvid on separate occasions who say the man who was sent back to the Soviet Union was not the man who jumped ship; conflicting statements as to whether the sailor fluently spoke Ukrainian or

Russian.

"Despite all the evidence," wrote the National Review, "the State Department has said it 'has no doubt that the individual we interviewed was the same man who jumped.'"

"Most of the cover-ups that the advocacy press has been so diligent in exposing have involved our government's attempting to protect itself and its interests," the National Review continued. "In this case, however, our government seems to be involved in a cover-up to protect the interests of the Soviet Union."

The National Review published the Medvid editorial in its March 28 issue.

Retired State Department officer speaks on geneology



Alvin Kapusta during his Washington lecture on geneology.

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON — It began when the letters between a young American foreign service officer stationed in Burma and his mother in South Dakota had become repetitious and somewhat monotonous.

The young man then asked his mother to write about the family's past — who they were, where they came from.

"And you know, it was amazing. I started getting six-, and seven-, and eight-page letters," Alvin Kapusta recalls. He also got drawings of the village in Ukraine, showing which house was theirs, the shops, the stream, which trees grew where in the orchard.

That was 25 years ago. Now retired from the State Department, Mr. Kapusta continues researching his geneology. He has become somewhat of an expert on the subject. He shared his experience recently at a Friday Evening Forum, the monthly lecture and discussion series of The Washington Group.

Ukrainians should take a greater interest in their own family histories, he told the gathering of Ukrainian American professionals.

"We are a bridge," he said, "because we stand between the past and the future." It is very important in the period of alienation "to hold on to the things that make us somebody different, somebody unique."

Some nations have succeeded in preserving their nationality, "their feeling of being different," for thousands of years. And others can, too, he added, "only if they pay attention to their past and their interest in passing the heritage of their past to the future."

Until recently few in America cared about their geneology and their past, Mr. Kapusta observed. Why? "Very simple: We were a frontier nation. We

came from other countries. We were busy building, farming, surviving and who cared about the past."

Only when prosperity set in after World War II, he said, did people finally start asking themselves those important questions: "Who are we? Where did we come from? Who are our ancestors?"

"And unfortunately," he noted, "too many of us can only remember our parents and our grandparents. And it stops there."

When he returned home from Burma; Mr. Kapusta got a tape recorder and continued to ask his mother about life in Ukraine.

He learned that during the stormy period between 1914 and 1924, his family lived in a village about 70 miles south of Kiev. More precisely, his grandmother and her children lived there; his grandfather, then named Kapustynsky, was in Canada. He had gone there in 1910, made some money and returned home, but not to stay or bring his family back to Canada. He gathered up his male friends so that they, too, would go to Canada. The plan was to make more money, then go home and return with the family to Canada, where they would "live like kings."

The War, of course, and the revolution split the family for 10 years, until 1924, when Mr. Kapusta's grandfather was able to "buy them out," since the Soviet government was eager for hard currency at that time.

It's hard to get some people to give first-hand accounts of those hard times, Mr. Kapusta said. The experiences are painful to recall. "Believe me. People lost all of the members of their family, and they're the only ones that escaped. And it's hard to talk about that." But it can be done.

He shared his mother's recollection of a humorous incident during the family's boat passage to the New World. Grandfather provided first-class tickets for his family, a style of travel to which they were not accustomed, he said. When they first entered the dining room, they were dumbstruck by the food that was piled high. His grandmother's wartime instincts prevailed, and she whispered to the children to stash some of the food "za pazukhu." Who knows, she had learned from experience, there might not be any food the next day.

"It's that sort of personal experience, if you can get it from your parents, that then gives you the richness of a family history that tells not only that you're born of so-and-so of such-and-such a place, but how life was at a certain place," he said.

Mr. Kapusta's wife's ancestors came to America in the mid-18th century and settled near Albany. Her family's geneology was much easier to recreate than his.

"In the United States, believe me, we paper ourselves probably like no other country in the world," he said. There are land records, church records, school records, court records — all providing a wealth of facts and detail about our ancestors.

But the same sources can be used to trace Ukrainian immigrants in the United States, he said. The difficult part is tracing the roots in the Soviet Union, where the KGB has the monopoly on geneological studies.

Mr. Kapusta noted, however, that there is a very good geneological source of western Ukrainians at least, and that is the Mormon Church, which has "some of the best Ukrainian geneological records outside of western Ukraine." Because of their belief that one's ancestors, if known, can be saved now, long after they have died, the Mormons went to great pains to photograph all the church records they could get their hands on, and this included parts of western Ukraine. Those records are indexed and on microfiche in the Mormon IGI, the International Geneological Index, which is accessible to anyone, Mr. Kapusta said.

Collecting raw data and keeping a chart is not enough, he said. It should be arranged in an album, with an accompanying narrative.

"Just doing the chart is nice, but it isn't going to tell you what it was like to live out there in the horrible, cold plains of North Dakota, and how did they survive, and what did they do."

It's also important, Mr. Kapusta said, to give copies of the family history, once collected and organized, to family members, to institutions like The Ukrainian Museum, cultural centers, and even to the Mormons and such groups as the Daughters of the American Revolution, so that it will be preserved.

Mr. Kapusta feels strongly that The Ukrainian Museum in New York City should have a geneological section and a repository for geneological materials.

"I think it's time to set up a Ukrainian American geneological society," he said. There is also a need, he said, to establish an ancestors' village and city register, an immigrant ship register list, inventories of cemeteries where Ukrainians are buried, and to preserve the records of the old Ukrainian churches in America.

"A lot of organizations simply don't have any good projects to work on." For them, Mr. Kapusta's added, "This would be a project to end all projects."

"And finally," he concluded, "we ought to have a 'Sons and Daughters of the Ukrainian Revolution.' Why not?"

Sister Cecilia to be inaugurated as Manor president



Sister Mary Cecilia Jurasinski OSBM, the first Manor Junior College alumna to be named president, will be officially inaugurated today.

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Delegates from 21 area colleges and universities are expected to be part of the processional for the Sunday, April 13, inauguration of Sister Mary Cecilia Jurasinski OSBM, the new president of Manor Junior College.

Sister Cecilia, dean of students at Manor Junior College since 1976, and the first Manor alumna to be named president, will be officially installed as president in ceremonies to begin with a Prayer Service at 2 p.m. in the college auditorium.

William R. Sasso of Gwynedd Valley, chairman of the Manor Junior College board of trustees, will install Sister Cecilia as president.

Delegates from the following Colleges and universities are expected to attend: University of Pennsylvania, Lafayette College, Saint Joseph's University, Spring Garden College, Beaver College, Albright College, LaSalle University, Temple University, Duquesne University, Seton Hall College, Harcum Junior College, Pennsylvania College of Optometry, Immaculata College, Rosemont College, Chestnut Hill College, Wilkes College, Gwynedd-Mercy College, Holy Family College, Cabrini College, Alvernia College, and Neumann College.

Also taking part in the processional and program of events will be: Sister Miriam Claire, provincial of the Sisters and St. Basil and Great, past president of Manor Junior College. The Sisters of St. Basil the Great founded Manor Junior College in 1947.

Msgr. Constantine Berdar of Northampton, Manor Junior College board member, will lead the prayer service. Bishop Robert Moskal of Parma, Ohio, will give the blessing. Ann Rafferty of Rosemont, a member of Manor's board of trustees, will give a reading from the Gospel.

The Manor Junior College Board of Trustees and the Manor administration and faculty will also take part in the ceremonies. Manor Junior College Board members Charles Stahlecker of Dresher will carry the presidential medallion and Thomas Newmaster of Clifton Heights will carry the college charter. The medallion and charter are symbols of the presidency.

Sister Celine OSBM, vice-president for academic affairs at Manor, will act as master of ceremonies.

Mazepa Foundation seeks donations

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — More than 300 Ukrainians and a handful of organizations have already joined the Mazepa Foundation in adopting the Taras Shevchenko Plaza in Washington.

These Ukrainians and their organizations made it possible for the Mazepa Foundation to arrange for the cleaning of the Taras Shevchenko Monument; and to invite hundreds of prominent Americans to the March 9 "American Tribute To Taras Shevchenko" in the best hall in Washington — the Kennedy Center Concert Hall.

More than 1,500 people attended the concert. Ninety percent of them were not Ukrainian. More than 100 of them were from Congressional offices and dozens were from foreign embassies.

The concert received a good review in The Washington Post, and a worldwide wire-photo was circulated of the U.S. Park Service cleaning the Shevchenko statue.

In addition, television and newspaper coverage was obtained for the concert rehearsal in Philadelphia. All this was done with the support of only 300 Ukrainians, a handful of organizations and the free Ukrainian press.

Tax-deductible donations may be sent to the Mazepa Foundation. They will be turned over to the U.S. Park Service and it will be used to maintain Shevchenko Park. For more information, or to send a gift, please write to the Mazepa Foundation, P.O. Box 1988, Alexandria, Va. 22313.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA facts

Soyuz and its Soyuzivka

When most people hear the word "Soyuzivka," the image most likely evoked is of a capacity-filled dance hall or party patio on a summer evening — probably the July 4th weekend or the end-of-summer Labor Day weekend — when a swarm of young Ukrainians flock to the upstate resort for one of the area's biggest social events of the year.

But it would be a mistake to describe Soyuzivka, often referred to as "Suzy-Q," as simply a great place to party. Throughout the year, the UNA estate in the Catskill Mountains is the site of a large number of social, cultural, recreational and educational events that attract UNA members and non-members alike, young and old, and Ukrainians from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The bulk of the visitors to Soyuzivka come during the summer months, when the estate and the surrounding countryside are transformed into a veritable summer playground. For enthusiasts of the great outdoors, the estate offers hiking trails, a swimming pool, tennis

courts and a volleyball court. Horseback riding, miniature golf and more hiking trails and fishing are just minutes away.

During the summer months, several events are organized by Soyuzivka to keep young people in shape both physically and culturally. Camps are offered for young people who are interested in improving their tennis skills, learning more about Ukrainian dance, or brushing up on their Ukrainian language, culture and history. There is even a camp for youngsters which provides a mixed curriculum of recreational, cultural and educational activities.

The UNA, through its summer employment program at Soyuzivka, has in the past years provided scores of Ukrainian students with an opportunity to earn some experience and money. The estate regularly employs young UNA members in such positions as: waiters and waitresses, bartenders, pool supervisors and entertainment coordinators.

In recent years, Ukrainian youths

CONVENTION COUNTDOWN

UNA conventions in the past: a look at the first five



The Supreme Assembly elected at the 3rd UNA Convention. Seated in the center is Supreme President Ivan Glova.

UNA conventions during the 92 years of the fraternal organization's existence have been as varied as the delegates who attended them: some have been marked by great decisions that affected the essence of the UNA, while others have been relatively uneventful; some have been marred by acrimony, others were examples of true fraternalism. Yet, all of them have in some way forever altered the course of UNA history.

This week we begin our review of UNA conventions past with highlights of the first five conventions.

- The 1st Convention was held in Shamokin, Pa., on May 30, 1894, three months after the UNA was founded. In all, 17 delegates attended the one-day session. They approved a proposal that the UNA would pay benefits of \$400 upon death of a member (only men could then be members) and \$200 upon the death of the wife of a member. Membership dues were to be 50 cents per month.

It was also unanimously agreed at the convention that Svoboda — though it

was not owned by the UNA — would be the fledgling organization's official organ. Theodosiy Talpash was elected the first supreme president of the UNA.

At the semiannual meeting of the UNA Supreme Assembly held January 15, 1895, it was reported that UNA income in 1894 totalled \$1,142.75 and expenses were \$1,007.22. Membership stood at 505, but 66 members were expelled for non-payment of dues.

The reports also revealed that the UNA had only two employees during the first year of its existence: the Rev. Hryhory Hrushka, editor of Svoboda, and the Rev. Ivan Konstankevych, supreme secretary.

- The 2nd Convention was held in Olyphant, Pa., on May 30, 1895. It was reported that assets totalled \$605.60 and there were 439 members in good standing. Ivan Glova was elected supreme president.

At the Supreme Assembly meeting held in Mt. Carmel, Pa., on January 1, 1896, the death benefit was raised from \$400 to \$500.

- Convention No. 3 took place January 2, 1896, in Mt. Carmel, Pa. Convention reports noted that six UNA members had died during the first two years of the organization's existence and that the UNA had paid out \$2,300 in death benefits. Total UNA membership was just over 500 and the average age of the members was 35.

Convention delegates voted for the establishment of the so-called "iron fund" (contingency fund) and 10 cents of each member's monthly dues were transferred to this fund. The delegates also approved financial aid to ailing and disabled members. Ivan Glova was re-elected supreme president.

- The 4th Convention of the UNA took place in Mayfield, Pa., on June 8, 1897. The UNA had grown in terms of both assets and membership, as the reports showed: there was now a sum of \$2,944.93 in assets and 1,019 members.

Delegates agreed that each 20 UNA members had the right to elect a single convention delegate. Ivan Glova was elected to his third term as supreme president.

- For its 5th Convention, the UNA

(Continued on page 12)



One of Soyuzivka guest houses, Uzhhorod, is decorated in Ukrainian Hutsul style.



A team of Soyuzivka workers poses on the party patio.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Memo to delegates

The Ukrainian National Association's 31st Regular Convention is a mere six weeks away, and now is the time for all the delegates and Supreme Assembly members who will be participating — we stress participating, not just attending — to begin thinking about how they personally can contribute to the convention's success.

After all, the UNA, as a fraternal organization, is the sum of all its members. And it is the members' duly elected representatives at the convention, the delegates, who determine the direction the UNA will take in the next four years. Thus, it is the delegates who are responsible for ensuring that the UNA's future is a promising one.

However, wisely deciding the future of the largest Ukrainian organization in the free world requires some preparation. Delegates should take some time out between now and the start of the convention to talk with fellow UNA'ers and to themselves reflect on what they perceive to be the priorities of the UNA at this particular juncture in its history.

Among the matters we're sure they'll agree are important are: increasing membership and focusing on young professionals as prospective members, modernizing organizing techniques and updating promotional materials, training organizers, involving younger UNA'ers in the activities of the organization, and the possibility of merger with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association.

Equally important are: providing services for senior members, (including housing), contemporizing the UNA structure from the branch level through the executive level, amending the by-laws, promoting fraternal activities, expanding Soyuzivka facilities, realizing the UNA's potential in Canada, increasing the circulation of UNA publications, and lobbying the U.S. and Canadian governments on issues of concern to the Ukrainian community.

By pondering these and other UNA concerns, delegates will surely arrive at the convention on May 26 ready and willing to discuss the big issues. They must surely realize that the convention — though it is a weeklong event — is limited in terms of time. That is why it is essential that delegates understand that this is not the place for petty concerns or personal gripes. The convention, which comes but once every four years and is quite an expensive event to stage (the 1982 assembly cost almost \$350,000), must be used sensibly.

For example, much of the time at the convention is devoted to reports by supreme officers, advisors and auditors, as well as to discussions about them. Frequently the time allotted for this portion of the program could easily be cut down if all the delegates bothered to read the reports which are all published in book form and distributed to them. A thorough reading of the reports would likewise guarantee that the discussions that do arise will be informed discussions — and constructive discussions at that.

And, the more frivolous discussion is limited at the convention, the more time will be left over for creative processes that give rise to the creative solutions and ideas so crucial in a dynamic organization.

So, in ending this memo to delegates in re: the upcoming convention, we humbly suggest that it would benefit us all if convention participants did a little bit of old-fashioned homework — a tried-and-true ingredient in the recipe for success.

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

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BOOK REVIEW

Famine collection "of unique importance"

"The Great Famine in Ukraine: The Unknown Holocaust." Edited by Roma Hadzewycz, George Zarycky and Marta Kolomayets. Jersey City, N.J.: Ukrainian National Association, 1983. 88 pp. \$4.

by Wolodymyr T. Zyla

This is an important book, whose implications go well beyond the limits of what we have heretofore known. It discusses the unknown holocaust of 1932-33 — the Great Famine in Ukraine. In 1983 the Ukrainians in diaspora honored the memory of the nameless victims of that great tragedy, one in which an estimated 7 million Ukrainians died of starvation under Soviet occupation.

As the editors correctly state in their preface: "...unlike other famines, those caused by drought, pestilence or other natural factors, this one was the desired by-product of a deliberate political policy. In an effort to break the will of a nationally conscious Ukrainian peasantry and to finance rapid industrialization, the Soviet regime under Stalin ordered the expropriation of all foodstuffs and grain in the hands of the rural population. The result was a holocaust of almost unthinkable dimensions — mass murder by decree."

Yet despite the horrendous dimensions of that tragedy, for 50 years its full story has remained untold. Not one serious scholarly book on it was available in English before 1983.

As a consequence, the 88 pages of "The Great Famine in Ukraine: The Unknown Holocaust" are of unique importance. This is not the dredging up to memory of yet another act of Stalinist barbarism, but a documentary which, by providing information about the famine, sheds a clear light on the nature of the Soviet system. The book consists of a foreword, three authoritative articles, reprints of eyewitness recollections (survivors' accounts and press accounts), and a section of excerpts from works by such well-known Ukrainian dissidents as Leonid Plyushch and Petro Grigorenko.

In the foreword, Dr. Omeljan Pritsak deals with Ukrainian villages, which he considers the bases of reborn national consciousness. Aware of this consciousness, the Soviets decided to neutralize the villages and thereby "to eliminate once and for all the Ukrainian danger."

In the first article, Dr. James Mace quietly discusses what happened in 1932-33 and why. His conclusion is exceptionally penetrating: "Forced collectivization was a tragedy for all who were subjected to it, Russians as well as Ukrainians, but for the Ukrainians it was a special tragedy because, with the virtually complete destruction of their nationally self-conscious elites, it meant their destruction as a nation and reduction to the status of what Germans used to call a 'Naturvolk.'"

Dr. Myron Kuropas's contribution, "America's 'Red Decade' and the Great Famine Cover-up," focuses on what happened in America during a time when some American reporters concealed the truth about the famine because of their ideological commitment to communism or because of seduction by official favors offered to them by the Soviet government, as in the case of New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty, who was awarded the Order of Lenin.

An interview with the well-known British journalist and author Malcolm Muggeridge by Marco Carynnyk shows clearly how the famine was deliberately employed as an

THE GREAT FAMINE IN UKRAINE: the unknown holocaust



instrument to break the resistance of the Ukrainian peasantry to the collectivization. In the June 6, 1933, issue of Mr. London Morning Post this same Mr. Muggeridge (then a correspondent in the Soviet Union) depicted the following scene from famine-stricken Ukraine: "They will tell you that many have already died of famine and that many are dying every day; that thousands have been shot by the government and hundreds of thousands exiled."

The eyewitness recollections (excerpted from "Black Deeds of the Kremlin: A White Book," which is out of print) in this book are exceptionally moving. Andriy Melezhyk recalls how "Nikifor and Nataka had murdered their children and eaten the first one, but had not yet begun on the second one. Nikifor was dead, and Nataka was taken to jail after this, but she also died there three days later." Another eyewitness, Maria Zuk, who was somehow able to join her husband in Canada in 1933, says: "Worst of all, there is no escape from this hell on earth, as no one can obtain permission to leave the boundaries of Ukraine, once granary of Europe, now a valley of tears and hunger."

The book is provided with a number of photographs which illustrate this dark event which, in its magnitude, rivals the Jewish Holocaust, yet is still largely unknown to the West. To be sure, a trickle of information from time to time reaches the American public, as it is evident from a letter of January 20, 1985, by Kathryn Bradbury to the editor of the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal (Texas). She writes: "Millions of Ukrainian farmers were starved by the Soviet government because they opposed it." Adequate information, however, has not been available.

In conclusion let me cite an interesting passage from the article "Forced Famine in the Ukraine: A Holocaust the West Forgot" that appeared in The Wall Street Journal of July 7, 1983: "...it is important to understand the forced famine as a pivotal event in Soviet history, whose consequences remain to this day. For the famine created a disastrous situation in Soviet agriculture from which the USSR still hasn't fully recovered... Finally, the famine caused an enormous rift within the Ukrainian nation, which had long been nationally assertive." The article ends

(Continued on page 15)

Uke-eye

by Anisa Handzia Sawycky

What do you think about the case of John Demjanjuk? Does it have any implications for the Ukrainian community in the U.S.? If so, what should the Ukrainian community be doing about it?

Larissa Matthews, computer trainer, Boston, Mass.: What disturbs me most is that the OSI (Office of Special Investigations of the U.S. Department of Justice) has used and is continuing to use illegal and criminal means to achieve what they claim is justice. This includes cooperating with the Soviet government to obtain "evidence" against Demjanjuk.



Ukrainian activities during World War II. We've got to publicize our viewpoint more and contribute to the cost of Demjanjuk's defense.

A lot of Ukrainians are not informed about the case. Some say they feel it's hopeless because Demjanjuk is already extradited to Israel. We need somebody who will get the Ukrainians worked up about this and pull them out of their apathy. Ukrainians have to stop fighting among themselves and get together on this question, because it's not going to go away. After Demjanjuk, there will be more.

I understand that this is not the first time the OSI has hounded alleged war criminals of East European background war later turned out to be the OSI's innocent victims. Plus, I have heard that Demjanjuk's case was heard by a judge who was later censured by his state's bar association for corruption.

This kind of shabby business diminishes the dignity of the tragedy of the Jewish Holocaust, and I hope one day the Jewish community will be saddened by the way this case was conducted.

The Ukrainian community should find and support articulate and professional spokespersons to help defend Demjanjuk and to fight the tactics of the OSI.

Anne Banasewycz, human resources manager, Piscataway, N.J.: It's been 40 years since World War II. A lot of terrible things always happen in any war. Probably a lot of people, including Jews, became involved with the Nazis as a way to survive, much more so than they would have under normal circumstances. Why bring up the past now?



Some Ukrainians say they're just not sure Demjanjuk is not guilty, but I think people must be presumed innocent until proven guilty, and that should include Demjanjuk. From what I have read, a lot of the evidence is contradictory. It's not a clear-cut case.

Ukrainians have to get more involved in the Demjanjuk case and help set the record straight on this case and on

Richard Vasyly, Strayves, civil engineer, Rosemont, Pa.: From what I know about the case (and I'm not following it as closely as I should be), Demjanjuk should not have been extradited to Israel because there is so much evidence that he was not "Ivan the Terrible." Witnesses in Europe are saying that the real "Ivan" was killed in 1943. How come this evidence was not available when Demjanjuk's case was being heard in the U.S.?



I don't understand why the U.S. allowed Demjanjuk to be extradited. Was it to appease Israel? Also I wonder about the Soviet role in all of this.

Ukrainians should help defend Demjanjuk because, even though most people do not judge a whole nation by the actions of one individual, there is an image problem for Ukrainians that may come about because of continuing bad press. Why should we allow any kind of bad image to exist, particularly when the man may not even be guilty?

Odarka Horbachevsky, administrative secretary, Stamford, Conn.: The Soviets have it in for the Ukrainians and they'll do anything to discredit us, which is what I think they are trying to do with the Demjanjuk case. But the American



government has to be careful. I don't think it is aware of what it's gotten into and who's behind this.

With witnesses saying "Ivan" died in 1943, I don't think Israel has a strong case against Demjanjuk.

It's unfortunate that Americans of Ukrainian descent are not more outspoken. Some of them are afraid to respond to charges against Ukrainians. But we're living in a free country — you should be able to speak up and say what you think.

The Ukrainian community should help the Demjanjuk family pay for attorney's fees. We were able to donate so much money to the Harvard Chair, why not get together and assist Demjanjuk? We've got to not only defend him, but also prepare for the future, because unfortunately, it doesn't look like it's going to end with Demjanjuk.

Ihor Vitkovitsky, physicist, Silver Spring, Md.: I think the Demjanjuk case has shown that the Ukrainian community can respond in an appropriate way in a crisis. The community's response has been very rational, very balanced, not fanatical. It has been anti-Soviet, rather than anti-Jewish.



The Demjanjuk case has served to bring to light the tactics of the OSI in seeking out alleged Nazi war criminals. If in Israel it turns out that there is no case against Demjanjuk, this will certainly mean a black eye for the OSI, Elizabeth Holtzman and her whole group.

Unfortunately, the Demjanjuk case is not the kind of case that the Ukrainian community can get too much long-term mileage out of — it doesn't compare to

the Medvid situation in that respect.

In assisting Demjanjuk as an individual, we must not inadvertently allow Ukrainians to be tied to accusations of Nazi collaboration.

Olga Borys, school media specialist, Central Valley, N.Y.: I'm shocked that the U.S. would allow Demjanjuk to be extradited to Israel based on unsubstantiated evidence.



Also, I don't understand why this witch-hunting is going on so many years after the war, when many of the witnesses who could have defended the innocent are dead. If you can't be sure so many years after the fact of a man's innocence or guilt, you have no right to persecute him. And why are East Europeans being singled out for war crimes, when the U.S. has taken a different position on war crimes by the Japanese? Why is there such a double standard?

It's unfortunate that so much that's written in the press about Ukrainians is negative, when the fact is that many Ukrainians helped Jews during World War II. I know for a fact that there was an "underground railroad" whereby Ukrainians hid Jews at risk to their own lives, and helped them escape to freedom. Why don't they write about that?

Ukrainians should appeal to the U.S. government and press and ask them to stop the witch hunts. Also Ukrainians should ask Congress how the Demjanjuk extradition could have come about, and why all nationalities are not being treated equally.

We should ask the American government: "What have you done to this man and his family? Where are his human rights?"

PRESS REVIEW

Jerusalem Post on Ukrainian suffering

JERUSALEM — A commentary by Efraim Volf written in response to an article that justified the destruction last year of a monument to Ukrainian victims of Stalin and Hitler, appeared in the January 5 issue of The Jerusalem Post.

Mr. Volf countered a claim made by Likud Party member of the Knesset Dov Shilansky, who said the Ukrainian monument erected last May on Mount Zion was dedicated to "Nazis of Ukrainian background." Mr. Shilansky, who is active in supporting victims of Nazism, made that statement in the December 6, 1985, issue of In Jerusalem. Mr. Volf accused MK Shilansky of slander.

"I respect MK Dov Shilansky and others for their great suffering during World War II and for their heroism," wrote Mr. Volf. "But this does not give him the right to make defamatory statements and racial generalizations."

The monument had an inscription which said:

"To the Memory of Martyred Ukrainian Victims of the Holocaust/ 1,500,000 Jews in the Ukraine/ 3,000,000 Ukrainians, destroyed by the Nazis in Germany (1941-1945)/ 10,000,000 Ukrainians, destroyed by the Soviets during the famine of 1932-1933."

It was demolished on September 26 by "persons who consider the Ukrainians in general to have been the willing tool, rather than the victims, of the Nazis in pursuing the Holocaust of the Jewish people," according to The Jerusalem Post.

Who among the millions of Ukrai-

nian families who died during the Soviet-induced famine or the large numbers of Ukrainian youths who were forcibly deported to Germany during World War II and died there of hunger or forced labor, asked Mr. Volf, were "Nazis of Ukrainian background?"

Mr. Volf also criticized Avraham Ingberg, a sympathizer of Mr. Shilansky, for his September 12, 1985, statement in Ma'ariv that there were no Ukrainians who suffered at the hands of the Nazis and that "the Ukrainians were worse than the Nazis."

"Who gave him the right to slander an entire nation of over 50 million people?" asked Mr. Volf in his commentary. "This is a Nazi tactic! No one denies that there were many Nazis of Ukrainian background (as there were many Nazis of other backgrounds), but there is a great gap between this fact and the above-mentioned wildly false generalization."

Mr. Volf then proceeded to cite examples of Ukrainians who suffered under the Nazis, including two Ukrainian youths, who had been deported to Germany as forced laborers, whom he had met in 1949 while in a Soviet prison as a result of Zionist activity.

"The erection of a monument to commemorate those Ukrainians who died of hunger in 1932-33 and during World War II," concluded Mr. Volf, "contributed to the beginning of a process of amelioration in Jewish-Ukrainian relations. I am sure that its destruction has already contributed, and will continue to contribute, to a deterioration in these relations."

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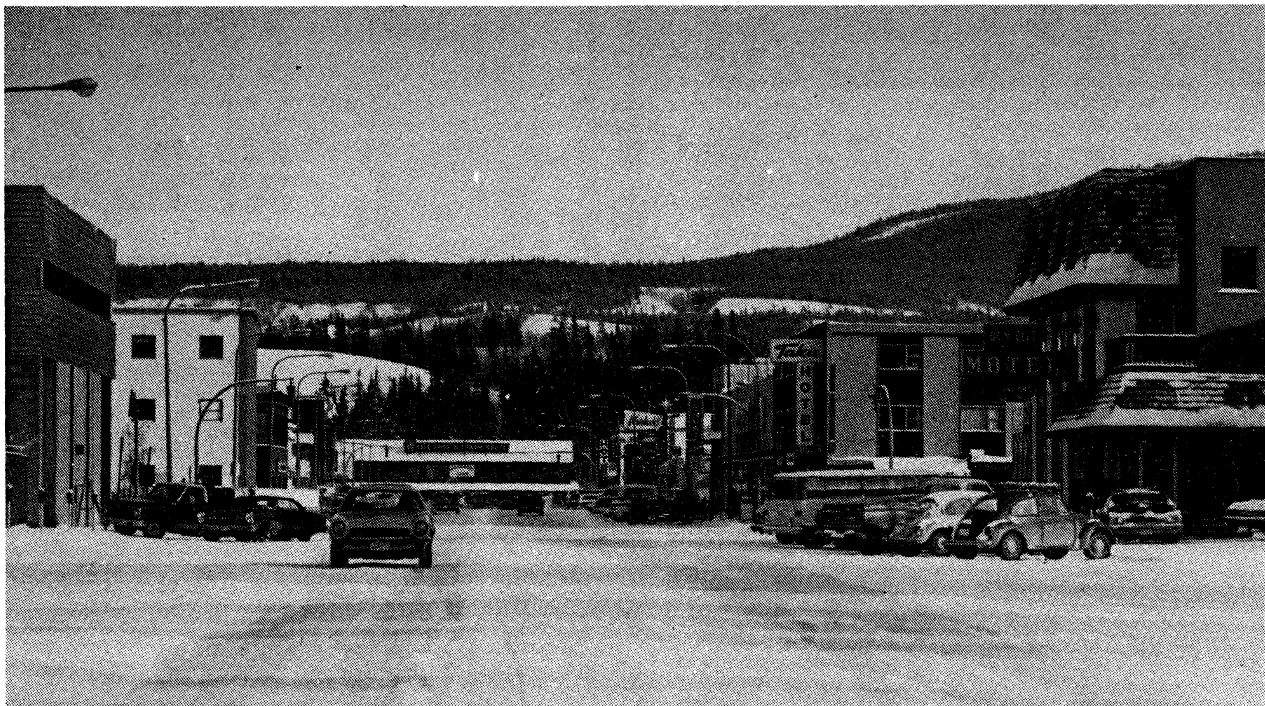
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— The Editor

Ukrainians in the Yukon? — Yes, indeed



View of the Main Street in Whitehorse, capital city of the Yukon, where most of the territory's Ukrainians reside.

by Mark Kopinec

Ukrainians in the Yukon? Yes, there are Ukrainians in the Yukon.

The majority of you know who Ukrainians are, but a substantial number do not know what the Yukon is or where it is located in Canada. The Yukon is one of the two existing territories that make up Canada along with the 10 provinces. It lies between the state of Alaska and the Northwest Territories and above the province of British Columbia.

The territory has a total population of 24,734 with the majority of people residing in the capital city of Whitehorse that has a population of 17,265. The rest of the population lives in other communities scattered across the vast territory; these communities are accessible by way of public highways. Only one community, Old Crow — which is situated above the Arctic Circle — cannot be reached by vehicle; therefore, one has to use a small plane or helicopter to reach it.

The vision that people have of the Yukon is one of a land covered all year round with a blanket of snow and with subzero temperatures; the people live in igloos and rely on sleds pulled by dog teams for transportation and communication. This scenario is quite misleading, and whoever describes the Yukon in this fashion is very much misinformed.

The fact is, that in the summer the temperature is pleasantly warm, ranging around 20 Celsius (68 Fahrenheit). In the winter there is snow, and temperatures do average between -46 C. (-50 F.) to 2 C. (35 F.).

People live as well as work in buildings made of the usual materials (wood and concrete or brick), and they use cars and trucks for transportation. The communication system (i.e. telephones, televisions, radios and other media) in Whitehorse is very similar to the communication systems in large Canadian cities. In smaller communities, the communication system is not as sophisticated as in Whitehorse.

Whitehorse has the Yukon's only major airport, where large aircraft can land — primarily 737's, although a 747 has made an emergency landing at the airport. The only other way to reach Whitehorse or the Yukon is by traveling up the Alaska Highway.

First settlers

A question that is often asked is: "What brought people to the Yukon, and what made them stay?" In the beginning, Russian fur traders came to parts of the Yukon because of the valuable furs that could be

Mark Kopinec is president of the Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Alberta.

obtained; others followed for the same reason. It was not until the discovery of gold in 1896, that people came in large numbers from all walks of life, from the United States, Canada and other parts of the world, to make their fortune in the Dawson City gold fields. The large influx of people into the Yukon Territory became known as the Trail of '98.

Once the possibility of finding gold exhausted itself, people left the Yukon and headed back to where they came from, some as millionaires and others poorer than when they first came to the Yukon. Others headed for Dome, Alaska, where gold was to be found lying on the beaches.

The people who stayed behind remained to exploit the other valuable and abundant natural resources — silver, lead, zinc, copper — that were to be found in the Yukon Territory. Others remained in this peaceful and rugged land just to make a living and to live away from it all.

Economy

Since the Yukon is so mineralized, the territory has become economically dependent on the mining industry, which brings in approximately 40 percent of the Yukon's revenue. The second most important industry is tourism, which is the most active during the summer months (June to August). Tourists from various parts of the world comment on the photogenic scenery, fresh and clean air, unpolluted water systems, the great fishing, and the history and nostalgia that surround the Yukon. Other important areas of the economy are forestry, fishing and the fur trade (trapping).

During the past few years, the Yukon economy has been going through hard times because many of its mines have closed down — some permanently and others just barely operating, due to the fact that mineral prices have decreased to a level that it does not pay for mines to be operating. Therefore, the Yukon has become reliant on other sectors of its economy, especially tourism, for revenue.

Ukrainians

It has been reported by the Canadian government that the Yukon has a total Ukrainian population of 635. The majority of Ukrainians reside and work in Whitehorse, the capital city. Many of the Ukrainians do not speak the language; and those who do, do not speak "literary" Ukrainian.

The Ukrainian minority in Whitehorse had never been active, and it was not until 1983 that things began to happen. That year a group of people was sitting around and discussing the possibility of forming a

Ukrainian choir.

In October, Francis Nowasad and Maria Kopinec took the initiative and formed a Ukrainian choir. The reason for forming the choir was that they felt there should be some kind of Ukrainian culture in Whitehorse, since there were other ethnic groups active in the capital. The people who joined the choir were both of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian origin.

The Ukrainian choir went out and performed both Ukrainian and English Christmas carols that Christmas season, and it was complimented by many people. Since 1983, the choir has grown slowly, but it has continued to carol each year and to get compliments for: spreading peace and good will through the Christmas season.

In late 1985, a Ukrainian club was formed to further Ukrainian cultural endeavors. Officially it is called the Yukon Ukrainian Association, but unofficially it is Prosvita. Since there were other ethnic organizations (i.e. Scottish and French) existing in Whitehorse, the Ukrainians reasoned, why not a Ukrainian group? The total number of registered and paid members is 35. The majority of the members are adults, but there are a few youths in the club. The president of the club is Gordon Yakemo, and the youth representative on the executive is Ms. Kopinec.

For a club in its first year, Prosvita was quite excited to do a variety of things. Its first organized activity was a Ukrainian New Year's dance on January 10 of this year. Before the dance there was a supper featuring Ukrainian dishes such as pyrohy and cabbage rolls. The music was provided by the John Hutsul Band. The dance and supper were a great success with many people complimenting the whole event.

The club has applied for grants from the Canadian government, and once these grants are processed the club can go on planning its activities. Members have discussed having a workshop open to the public on how to make "pysanky," as well as the possibility of having guest speakers talk about different aspects of Ukrainian culture and customs.

In addition, the club has its heart set on having a Ukrainian dance group, possibly Shumka, come to Whitehorse on Canada Day (July 1) to perform for the Whitehorse populace and tourists.

You've now seen the Yukon is not as uncivilized, uninformed and uncultured as commonly thought. Even though it is a fair distance northwest of the majority of Canadian cities, there is a Ukrainian populace among the Yukon's ethnic groups. Ukrainians may be found in the most unexpected places; perhaps this is because they are survivors.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Toronto's Avant-Garde Ukrainian Theatre ... and more

by Larissa Onyshkevych

PHILADELPHIA — Slowly, yet gradually and appreciatingly, we have had the opportunity to glimpse at the newest cultural presence in the Ukrainian Toronto: the Avant-Garde Ukrainian Theatre (AUT). Until recently, we below the 39th parallel could follow the rise of this new and pulsating phenomenon only on the pages of the Ukrainian Canadian press. The group's activity and the creative expressions of its members have spread to acting, staging, playwrighting, composing, art, radio and publishing.

The Origins

The AUT was organized in 1983 by Marko Stech and his colleagues, all very recent Ukrainian emigrants from Poland. Now the group has expanded to include Canadian-born young Ukrainians, who at present represent more than half of the membership. They are almost all college students, the median age being 22. The artistic director and producer, Mr. Stech, is a graduate engineering student. The AUT's members are all students, who are also actors, artists, musicians, poets and a composer. The AUT plans to work in an unconventional manner, by choosing an artistic director for each new work — not necessarily the same person.

The group's first production was "A Night in Prison" ("Vechir v Tiurmi"); it presented a montage of readings of poetry (of Ukrainian poets who were or are political prisoners) to the accompaniment of music, with film used as background. It was staged four times in 1983 and 1984.

The second undertaking provided a wider glimpse at the group's aspirations and capabilities. It was the staging of Marko Stech's "The Duel." His first play, it vacillates between surrealism and theatre of the absurd, by testing a premise about individual commitment and values.

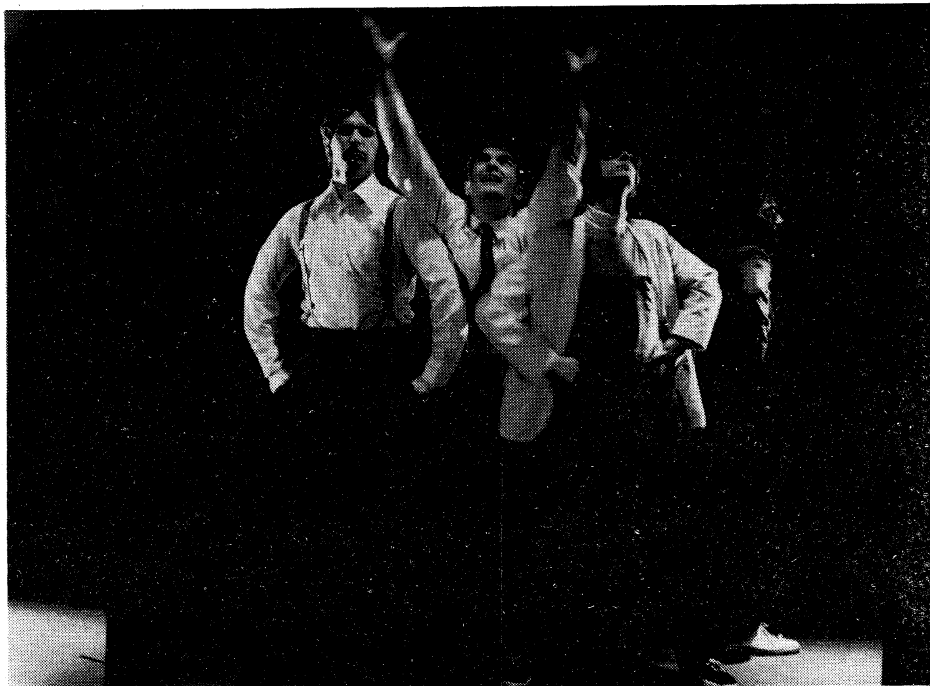
Canadian reviews revealed that Toronto audiences held various points of view about the play and its stagings. Some reviewers considered it a challenge to traditional Ukrainian theater, and felt the production surpassed that of many Toronto theaters; others could see no conflict or drama in the work at all. The production was also staged (though not with a full cast) at Harvard last summer.

"Requiem for a Poet"

Last October, during the International Symposium on Ukrainian Poetry at the University of Ottawa, the Avant-Garde Ukrainian Theatre paid a surprise visit there and staged the first version of "Requiem for a Poet," to commemorate the recent death of Vasyl Stus. Although the group claimed that it was only a trial staging — it was a most forceful, dynamic and moving presentation of pantomime and music.

AUT in Philadelphia

In Philadelphia the last week of March was dubbed "Poetry Week 1986," and the Ukrainian community was invited to participate. Co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center and the University of Pennsylvania's Center for Soviet and East European Studies, a special program of readings of original and trans-



The Avant-Garde Ukrainian Theatre's production, "Requiem for a Poet."

lated poetry by Vasyl Stus and Mykola Rudenko was held on March 23 at the Independence National Park Theater. The Avant-Garde Ukrainian Theatre was invited to participate.

The AUT's program consisted of a selection of songs to the words of Mykola Rudenko (contemporary poet in Ukraine), with music by Adrian Ivachiv, sensitively performed by Beata Wojcik. Following the poetry readings, "Requiem for a Poet" was staged in a slightly altered version.

It was composed of two elements: the penetrating, haunting, sonorous and emotive music composed by Mr. Ivachiv and performed by a group of instrumentalists and young women singers, with the composer at the piano, conducted by Roman Hurko.

The other part of "Requiem" was a pantomime staged by Mr. Stech, with Andriy Pereklita serving as technical director, and a cast of 18 actors participating (including the musicians). The robot-like figures, with mechanical, abrupt movements, depicted the routine life of a closely surveyed and controlled community. Within it the works of a poet (or poets) are stifled, scorned and destroyed. While the poet or poets are fated to die — their poetry lives on.

Although dedicated to a particular poet, the late Mr. Stus, the message is universal. While some in the audience did not know how to interpret the pantomime, all were visibly moved. The worldless poignant message spoke forcefully.

The AUT obviously reflects the culture and state of the art in the currents of European theaters, and of the Polish in particular. The strong reliance on pantomime, facial expressions, repetitive sequences (often non-verbal), frequently vacillating between reality, illusion and dream, with an eloquent presence of irony or satire — are some of their chosen means of expression. From Jerzy Grotowski to Tadeusz Kantor, who visit this continent — these means seem to be more

popularly employed in the European theater than here.

Mr. Stech follows this cultural trend and applies it to his material in a most effective manner. The AUT does not follow the highly romantic, or symbolic, or realistic style of most of the Ukrainian theatrical productions here. It does require, however, audience participation on the interpretive side.

"Amidst the Sea"

During the AUT's visit to Philadelphia, on March 22, at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, the group staged its newest production, Slawomir Mrozek's one-act play, "Amidst the Sea." The author, who began to write plays in Poland in the 1950s, has resided since 1963 in Western Europe. His plays are widely staged there; they have also been seen in New York since the mid-1960s. Critics categorize his works as written either "for Polish audiences only" or for universal use. "Amidst the Sea" may be considered of the latter category; however, it may provide an added relevancy to Eastern Europeans.

Mr. Mrozek uses texts and subtexts, often relying on logical argumentation carried to the extreme and ad absurdum, while commenting on social injustice and reality. The tone is that of very strong satire, the message that of a parable: two forces, two antipodes compete, and the stronger (usually the evil one) appears to be winning over the meek one.

The translation was by Ihor Stech and Roman Waschuk, who were also the leading actors together with Zenko Waschuk, supported by Yevhen Duvalko and Taras Snihura. Mr. Hurko was stage director and music was by Mr. Ivachiv. The play was directed by Mr. Stech.

Terminus

Besides theatrical productions and a



Cover of the premiere issue of the AUT's magazine, Terminus.

weekly radio program in Toronto, the AUT has now published an exquisite-looking magazine, Terminus. Its first issue appeared just prior to the AUT's Philadelphia visit. Among the 13 members comprising the editorial board, are the actors, the director and composer of the above works; they are joined by several other persons, including artist Ihor Kordiuk.

In terms of technical aspects — the publication is first rate: the layout is effective, color reproductions and illustrations are artistic as well as functional. The contents of the issue are a reflection of the AUT — its tone, it multi-faceted interests and talents. There are commemorative articles on Mr. Stus and Jacques Hnizdovsky, prose-meditations, poetry, interviews, film and book reviews, and commentaries on cultural events worldwide.

Obviously enjoying satire, many of the contributions also exhibit a strong and youthful humor, much of it collegiate-style.

The AUT obviously has a close (Continued on page 15)

Toronto Eparchy holds marriage prep classes

by the Rev. Terry Lozynsky

TORONTO — For the first time in the history of the Toronto Eparchy, a joint marriage preparation program is being offered by St. Demetrius Church in Etobicoke and the Dormition of the Mother of God Church in Mississauga.

Thirty-three couples of both parishes have registered for the program which runs for seven consecutive Monday evenings. The couples learn about values that are important for a successful Christian marriage. They also experience the beginnings of Christian community in the coffee hour that follows each session.

The program concludes with a demonstration of the marriage ceremony in the Byzantine-Ukrainian rite during which volunteer couples role play bride and groom, bridesmaids and ushers. After the "marriage ceremony," the couples are invited to a "reception" in the parish hall.

The team leaders for this year's program are the Rev. George Couto, Dr. Marie-Therese Bilaniuk, the Rev. Terry Lozynsky and Teresa Loria.



Participants of a recent marriage preparation program in Toronto.

KLK holds ski races

WINDHAM, N.Y. — The Carpathian Ski Club of New York sponsored informal ski races on March 1 at the Windham Ski Area near Hunter, N.Y. Eight women and 35 men from the East Coast participated in the races.

The slalom was run in the morning, and the giant slalom took place in the afternoon. In the evening a dinner was held at the Lexington Hotel for the participants and their guests.

George Popel, coordinator of ski activities for KLK, announced the results of the alpine combination and presented the trophies and medals. The racers competed in five age groups, ranging from children age 8 to seniors over 50.

The results of the races according to age groups follow.

Women up to 18: 1. Chrystia Bokalo, 2. Renata Bokalo, 3. Nataika Ratycz, 4. Chrystia Ratycz.

Women over 18: 1. Vira Popel, 2. Tamara Slupczynska, 3. Anna Jurczak, 4. Nadia Nynka.

Boys up to 12: 1. Yuriy Masny, 2. Taras Ferencewycz, 3. Taras Popel, 4. Andrij Nynka.

Boys 12 to 18: 1. Andrij Oberyshyn, 2. Marko Nynka, 3. Danylo Kobziar, 4. Taras Semczyszyn.

Men 18 to 35: 1. Yurko Kobziar, 2. Borys Mychajliw, 3. Andrij Kyzk, 4. Oleh Slupczynsky.

Men 35 to 50: 1. Roman Nowakiwsky, 2. Orest Fedash, 3. Nestor Nynka, 4. Oleh Kolodij.

Men over 50: 1. Tadey Ponos, 2. Jaroslav Tkacz, 3. Orest Slupczynsky.

Winners received trophies and medals provided by KLK. The races were held under beautiful conditions and were enhanced by the congenial atmosphere and good sportsmanship of the competitors.

Many participants welcomed the KLK's initiative in sponsoring these informal races for East Coast skiers toward the end of the ski season. Many voiced the opinion that this event should become an annual event.

Manor Junior College recognizes patrons



Sister Mary Cecilia OSBM, president of Manor Junior College, visits with Mr. and Mrs. William Kuchkuda of Bricktown, N.J.

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Sister Mary Cecilia OSBM, president of Manor Junior College here, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. William Kuchkuda of Bricktown, N.J., to present them with a gift in recognition of their support of Manor Junior College.

Sister Cecilia presented the Kuchkudas with an original woodcut "Whitaker: Back" by Philadelphia artist Andrij Maday. Manor Junior College benefactors who contributed \$1,000 or

more to the annual gift campaign were presented a framed copy of the woodcut as a token of gratitude from the college.

Mrs. Kuchkuda's sister, the late Sister Theodosia Shafanska, was a nun in the Order of St. Basil the Great. The Sisters of St. Basil the Great founded Manor Junior College in 1947. Manor Junior College offers 17 programs of study in the allied health, business, math-science and liberal arts fields.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS

It is *The Ukrainian Weekly's* policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

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Edmonton...

(Continued from page 1)

rageous act of political vandalism" that brings back memories of an era when Jewish synagogues and cemeteries were defaced.

"It is an insult to the Ukrainian community and to the memory of the millions of innocent victims who died in 1932-33," the statement said.

The statement continued: "This act of vandalism undoubtedly reflects the views of an insignificant sector of our society. Yet it serves as a reminder that there are still those who would revise history and deny the fact that the man-made famine of 1932-33 took place. This act demonstrates once again why such monuments are necessary."

The statement was released April 8 and was signed by Bohdan Krawchenko for the UCC and Shelly Maerao for the Jewish Federation of Edmonton.

Edmonton Mayor Laurence Decore said he can't imagine who defaced the monument, but he cautioned that it would be a big mistake to make a big issue out of the incident since "one person shouldn't be allowed to create an uproar."

Said Mr. Decore, himself of Ukrainian origin, in a brief interview with The Weekly: "We all know that there are a few Bolsheviks around to make sure that people don't know the history."

In response to the incident Mr. Decore says he has ordered the City Hall security force to keep a closer watch on the monument.

Lance Benswick, the public information officer for the Edmonton Police Department, told The Weekly that no group or individual has claimed responsibility for the vandalism. The monument, which is also within a stone's throw of the police station, will not be subject to increased police patrols, Mr. Benswick added.

The Edmonton famine monument was designed by Ludmilla Termetzi of Montreal and features a broken wheel called "The Broken Life Cycle." It bears the inscription: "In memory of the millions who perished in the genocidal famine inflicted upon Ukraine by the Soviet regime in Moscow in 1932-33.

In related news, The Ukrainian Weekly has learned that the Taras Shevchenko monument in Winnipeg was defaced by vandals earlier this spring. The large statue of the Ukrainian poet was spray-painted with swastikas, and no group has yet claimed responsibility for the act, Canadian sources say. The statue sits on the north lawn of the Manitoba Legislature and has long been a symbol of pride to the province's large Ukrainian community.

The defacement of the monuments has been interpreted by some sectors as negative repercussions stemming from publicity generated by the Canadian government's Nazi war criminals probe.

Community leaders say there has been a noticeable increase in tensions between

the Ukrainian and Jewish communities ever since the probe was created by the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in February 1985. The animosity between the two communities, Canadian observers say, became particularly acute when it was announced late last year that the commission had requested to travel to the Soviet Union to collect testimony and documents. The Ukrainian community opposed the trip while Jewish groups applauded the decision on the grounds that all evidence concerning suspected war criminals need to be examined no matter where it comes from.

Mr. Semotiuik said that the Ukrainian and Jewish communities in Edmonton enjoy "probably the best relations in all of Canada," but that the Deschenes Inquiry has resulted in an increase in tensions between Ukrainians and Jews in other Canadian cities.

Said Mayor Decore on the deteriorating state of Ukrainian-Jewish relations in Canada: "That's the worst thing: the backlash that has been created (by the Deschenes investigation) is tragic."

Mr. Decore said that calls by special interest groups to set up a war criminals investigation were wisely thwarted by the previous Liberal government of Pierre Trudeau and that the current probe is nothing more than "a creation of Mr. Mulroney that even he can't stop." He added that the commission's decision to travel behind the Iron Curtain for evidence is "the most absurd thing I have ever heard."

According to the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK), a coalition of Ukrainian students' clubs in Canada, Ukrainian youth have begun to feel "a considerable amount of hostility" from other Canadians — a result of "negative fallout" from publicity concerning the participation of Ukrainians in World War II, the group says.

In a brief submitted to the Deschenes Commission, SUSK officials cite several incidents which they say reflect the "combustible atmosphere" created by the publicity.

Among the reported incidents: a Ukrainian student in Montreal was subjected to verbal harassment at a Jewish community meeting after he identified himself as a Ukrainian; a Ukrainian student at the University of British Columbia was asked by a close Jewish friend why Ukrainians are "such murderers"; and a Toronto Ukrainian woman was slurred along with her children by people citing reports linking Ukrainians in Canada with the SS.

Concluded the student group: "Ukrainian Canadian youth are finding themselves in the midst of a campaign which is forcing them to defend the good name of all Ukrainians in Canada even though 90 percent of Ukrainian Canadians were born in this country and could not possibly have been implicated in Nazi atrocities."

UNIS plans office automation

WASHINGTON — The Washington-based Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) is in the midst of a \$20,000 office automation plan which intends to increase the bureau's efficiency and productivity.

At the most recent executive board meeting of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, authorization was granted for the purchase of an IBM PC-XT model computer with various accessories. The UNIS is an office of the UCCA.

The office automation plan is intended to help the UNIS cope with the more than 7,500 pieces of correspondence mailed annually to members of the House and Senate, administration officials and Washington-based organizations.

In addition, the automation plan will enable UNIS to have a higher turnover rate of press release to local and nationwide media. In 1985, UNIS press releases and information had inspired stories in more than 75 newspapers and periodicals throughout the country.

The UNIS was founded in 1977

following the 12th Congress of Ukrainians in the U.S.A. It appraises members of the House and Senate, administration officials, think tanks, the media and interested individuals of issues concerning the Ukrainian-American community. The UNIS also disseminates information to the Ukrainian American community on developing issues in Washington.

According to Myron Wasyluk, who is beginning his third year as UNIS director, future plans for the UNIS include the publication of a monthly newsletter, hiring additional staff, increasing the number of volumes in the UNIS library as well as increasing the various topical files which aid in the preparation of position papers and issue briefs.

The automation plan will serve as a basis for the UNIS's additional expansion in preparation for the 1988 Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

The office intends to purchase a photocopying machine, mail machine, state-of-the-art typewriters and a word processor.

Attention, students!

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

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

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Soyuz...

(Continued from page 5)

have also been attracted to Soyuzivka during UNA-sponsored cultural and academic conferences that have taken place during the summer. In 1983, for instance, a conference titled "Panorama of Ukrainian Youth" featured a series of speakers on Ukrainian-related topics, an exhibit of art works by Ukrainian youth, and a concert and cabaret.

And, of course, there are the popular cultural and social events on weekday nights and weekends. A host of Ukrainian performing and arts groups have come to Soyuzivka during the summer months to perform at indoor and under-the-stars concerts. It would not be an exaggeration to say that Soyuzivka has become a showplace of some of the best Ukrainian performing groups in this country. Several of today's most popular Ukrainian performers attracted their

first large audiences at Soyuzivka, where many opportunities exist for up-and-coming Ukrainian vocalists, instrumentalists, actors and dancers.

During other times of the year, the UNA estate often serves as a conference center for Ukrainian groups looking for a relaxing place to hold their meetings and get-togethers. UNA branches from various regions of the United States and Canada have come to Soyuzivka to conduct UNA business, and Ukrainian students' groups have met here at national and regional parleys. The Ukrainian youth association Plast regularly books Soyuzivka for its many scouting events and gatherings.

The beauty and tranquility of the Soyuzivka grounds have made the upstate retreat a popular destination for Ukrainian retirees. Some of them will be moving to Soyuzivka as soon as a new senior citizens home is completed later this year.

The UNA estate Soyuzivka is to many people what Batko Soyuz always intended it to be: a meeting place for Ukrainians. To be sure, young Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians have benefitted most from the social and cultural atmosphere that exists at the estate. It is not uncommon

for young Ukrainian men and women to meet their future spouses at Soyuzivka: many have and there is nothing that Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas enjoys more than presiding at a wedding of a "Soyuzivka couple." One need only survey the goings-on at a Soyuzivka dance during the July 4th or Labor Day weekends to see why scores of Ukrainian youth return to the resort time and time again.

Indeed, the Soyuzivka estate is something of which all UNA members can deservedly be proud. It is just one of the many services that the UNA provides to its members, and next to the UNA headquarters in Jersey City, N.J., and its daily and weekly newspapers, the estate must be counted as the most visible facet of the fraternal organization.

UNA conventions...

(Continued from page 5)

returned to Shamokin, Pa., on June 7-8, 1986. There were 24 delegates in attendance. In the year since the last convention, membership had grown by \$74 to a total of 1,593—roughly a 50 percent increase. Meanwhile, assets increased to \$5,688.57.

Delegates approved a proposal that children of UNA members could themselves become members from the age of 1 year. The death benefit was raised to \$600.

It was also agreed that those members who could not afford the 50 cents in monthly dues could pay half that amount, 25 cents, and would then be entitled to one-half the death benefit, that is \$300.

Delegates voted that UNA conventions would from now on be held once every two years and that the Supreme Assembly would meet once a year. Yuriy Khyliak was elected supreme president.

From the aforementioned facts, it is clear that the UNA was growing and that it truly was committed to helping its members by providing death benefits to survivors, helping the sick and disabled, and providing for members' families.



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Youngstown and Vicinity

THE YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES

announces that its

ANNUAL MEETING

will be held

Sunday, April 20, 1986, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Center

1025 North Bella Vista, YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio

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

Titusville, Pa. — 72, Campbell — 119 & 218,
Youngstown — 140, 230, 274 & 348

PROGRAM:

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

Meeting will be attended by

Ulana Diachuk, UNA Supreme Treasurer

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Estelle Woloshyn, President

Mary Makar, Secretary

Buffalo, N.Y.

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, April 20, 1986, at 2:30 p.m.

at the Ukrainian American Civic Center, Inc.

205 Military Rd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:

40, 87, 127, 149, 299, 304, 360 and 363

PROGRAM:

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

Meeting will be attended by:

Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary

Roman Konotopskyj, President ■ Wasyl Sywenky, Secretary ■ Maria Harawus, Treasurer

Soviets refuse...

(Continued from page 1)

the Soviets would not prevent the reunification of an innocent toddler with her parents, the young couple decided to go ahead with the defection and then wait in the West for an exit visa for their child.

Said Mr. Randpere in an interview last year with the New York Post: "We made up our minds to defect before we left Estonia for Finland... We thought that because Kaisa was so young, the Russians would not hold her and we would be separated from her for only a month or two at most. We never dreamed they would not allow her to join us, especially in view of the Helsinki Accords."

But so far, all attempts to secure the toddler's release have been fruitless. The parents were told by Soviet Consulate officials in Sweden that they can forget about ever seeing their daughter again.

Meanwhile, Kaisa has been living in the Estonian capital, Tallinn, under the care of her maternal grandmother, and the Soviet authorities have threatened to take the child away and place her in an orphanage. Kaisa's grandmother has been interrogated repeatedly and was fired from her job after a series of articles about Kaisa appeared in Swedish newspapers.

The only news the parents have about their child is from photographs and videotapes smuggled out by Swedish friends who visited the Soviet Union.

Kaisa is now being referred to as "the world's youngest political prisoner."

Several groups in the West have been active for quite some time now to put pressure on the Soviets to reunify the Randpere family. Most recently a Philadelphia-based group called the Committee to Free Kaisa Randpere handed a letter to the Soviet Union's "peace envoy," Katerina Lycheva, an 11-year-old Russian girl on a goodwill tour of the United States.

The letter, addressed to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, appeals for the girl's release and reminds the Soviets of their obligations under the family reunification clauses of the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

Others that have taken an interest in Kaisa Randpere's case include U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, and Congressmen Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and Brian Donnelly (D-Mass), co-chairmen of the Congressional Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine.

Estonian groups have lobbied several congressmen and senators on the case, and Mr. Ritter personally brought up Kaisa's situation during a 1985 meeting with then-President Andrei Gromyko.

Despite all of the appeals made on the toddler's behalf, Kaisa is still separated from her parents. During a recent trip to the United States, when the young couple had a chance to plead their case before U.S. State Department officials and members of Congress, the Randperes told reporters of the despair they felt in their new home.

"We had no idea we might be saying goodbye forever. I cry... more now than before," said Kaisa's mother. "But we heard about what the Estonians in America were doing, and it gave us hope. We are putting a great deal of hope in their efforts."

The couple vow to continue their struggle to get Kaisa out of the Soviet Union. They say they are optimistic that their daughter will soon be free and reunited with them.

Meanwhile the closest that the parents get to their child is through watching young Kaisa on videotapes they get from friends who have visited their native Estonia. Kaisa was just a year old when the couple left in 1984, and they say they are happy at least to see that their daughter has grown into a healthy toddler. Kaisa will be 3 years old on July 1.

WCFU president...

(Continued from page 1)

which is scheduled for Thursday evening, May 29.

Mr. Savaryn, 59, was born in Ukraine and emigrated to Canada in June of 1949. He worked as a farm hand, a manual laborer and carpenter, and then attended the University of Alberta, where he earned a law degree.

He was admitted to the bar in 1957, and established his own law practice in 1959. In 1974 he was named queen's counsel, a prestigious title bestowed by the Canadian government on lawyers.

He has been active in the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the Ukrainian Professional and Business Foundation, the Alberta Cultural Heritage Council, the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization and the Canadian Foundation of Ukrainian

Studies, to name just a few of the organizations to which he has contributed time and efforts.

In 1965 he received the Shevchenko Medal from the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in recognition of outstanding service to the Ukrainian community in Canada.

Mr. Savaryn has also been active in non-Ukrainian community service organizations, as well as in Canadian politics within the Progressive Conservative Party.

He served on the board of governors and the Senate of the University of Alberta, and in 1982 was elected chancellor of that university.

At the fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians held in December 1983 in Toronto, Mr. Savaryn was elected president of the worldwide Ukrainian central organization. Since then he has visited Ukrainian communities throughout North America, as well as in Australia.

The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news

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Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania

DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES OF PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

ANNOUNCES THAT ITS

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

WILL BE HELD

**Sunday, April 20, 1986, at 3 p.m. — sharp
at the 600 Glenwood Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.**

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

**24, 41, 53, 56, 63, 91, 96, 109, 113, 120, 126, 132, 161, 264,
276, 296, 338, 481**

PROGRAM:

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

Meeting will be attended by:

**Dr. John O. Flis, UNA Supreme President
Andrew Jula, UNA Supreme Advisor**

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

ANDREW JULA, President

DMYTRO HOLOWATY, Secretary

EUSTACHY PROKOPOWYCZ, Treasurer

Woonsocket, R.I. and Vicinity

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

**Sunday, April 20, 1986, at 1:00 p.m.
at St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall**

Harris Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:

**73, 177 in Providence, 93 in Central Falls, 122 in Taunton,
206 & 241 in Woonsocket, R.I.**

PROGRAM:

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

After the Meeting

UNA Film UNA-PLUS and Slavko Nowytski's "PYSANKA"
will be shown

Meeting will be attended by:

Stephan Hawrysz, UNA Supreme Organizer

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Dmytro Wasyluk, Anthony Konfonyk, secretaries

Janet Bardell, treasurer

Alex Chudolij, Chairman

Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for February

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF JANUARY 31, 1986	19,041	51,767	6,990	77,798
GAINS IN FEBRUARY 1986				
New members.....	47	74	6	127
Reinstated.....	32	84	4	120
Transferred in.....	18	22	—	40
Change class in.....	6	6	—	12
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	11	—	11
TOTALS GAIN:	103	197	10	310
LOSSES IN FEBRUARY				
Suspended.....	12	67	23	102
Transferred out.....	18	26	—	44
Change of class out.....	6	6	—	12
Transferred to adults.....	14	—	—	14
Died.....	—	112	—	112
Cash surrender.....	41	56	—	97
Endowment matured.....	24	29	—	53
Fully paid-up.....	29	66	—	95
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	1	13	14
TOTAL LOSSES:	144	363	36	543
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN FEBRUARY				
Paid up.....	29	59	—	88
Extended insurance.....	10	21	—	31
TOTAL GAINS:	39	80	—	119
LOSSES IN FEBRUARY				
Died.....	—	28	—	28
Cash surrender.....	24	16	—	40
Reinstated.....	1	10	—	11
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	30	59	—	89
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1986	19,009	51,622	6,964	77,595

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR FEBRUARY, 1986

Dues From Members.....	\$245,602.30
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	120,862.62
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$345,988.22
Real Estate.....	37,765.99
Mortgage Loans.....	35,077.62
Certificate Loans.....	2,067.26
Stocks.....	1,520.00
Banks.....	2,057.38
Total.....	\$424,476.47
Refunds:	
Taxes-Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$15,044.34
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plans.....	466.36
Taxes Held in Escrow.....	1,215.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	1,665.16
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	16,945.70
General Office Maintenance Expenses.....	270.00
Total.....	\$35,606.56
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$1,389.73
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	107.97
Sale of "Ukrainian Encyclopedia".....	6,457.50
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations.....	42.00
Total.....	\$7,997.20
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$879,900.86
Mortgages Repaid.....	123,312.08
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	3,026.70
Total.....	\$1,006,239.64

Income for February 1986..... \$1,840,784.79

DISBURSEMENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1986

Paid To Or For Members:			
Cash Surrenders.....	\$28,211.92		
Endowments Matured.....	53,000.00		
Death Benefits.....	88,201.00		
Interest On Death Benefits.....	309.67		
Payor Death Benefits.....	107.50		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	13.50		
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	2,500.00		
Scholarships.....	800.00		
Total.....	\$173,143.59		
Operating Expenses:			
Real Estate.....	\$40,294.45		
Svoboda Operation.....	119,980.95		
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	80,000.00		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising.....	\$4,626.32		
Medical Inspections.....	381.70		
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	25.30		
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	161.90		
Total.....	\$5,195.22		
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:			
Salaries Of Executive Officers.....	\$13,321.67		
Salaries Of Office Employees.....	35,772.96		
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	13,117.50		
Taxes-Federal, State and City On Employee Wages.....	20,052.35		
Tax-Canadian Withholding and Pension Plan On Employee Wages.....	695.87		
Canadian Corporation Premium Tax.....	2,781.00		
Total.....	\$85,741.35		
General Expenses:			
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$5,000.00		
Books And Periodicals.....	93.23		
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	70.00		
Furniture And Equipment.....	728.21		
General Office Maintenance.....	629.93		
Insurance Department Fees.....	745.00		
Legal Expenses-General.....	2,460.00		
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	38.81		
Postage.....	1,545.29		
Printing And Stationery.....	8,481.98		
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	1,695.88		
Telephone, Telegraph.....	3,140.17		
Traveling Expenses-General.....	981.05		
Total.....	\$25,609.55		
Miscellaneous:			
Convention Expenses.....	\$4,012.36		
Loss On Bonds.....	2.02		
Fraternal Activities.....	300.00		
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements.....	1,204.63		
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	14,630.14		
Donations.....	650.00		
Total.....	\$20,799.15		
Investments:			
Bonds.....	692,800.00		
Mortgages.....	121,000.00		
Certificate Loans.....	7,577.26		
Real Estate.....	7,698.18		
E.D.P. Equipment.....	5,400.00		
Total.....	\$834,466.44		
Disbursements For February, 1986	\$1,385,230.70		
BALANCE			
Assets:	Liabilities:		
Cash.....	\$1,425,577.17	FUND:	
Bonds.....	39,035,588.81	Life Insurance.....	\$53,333,409.91
Stocks.....	619,393.99	Accidental D.D.....	1,447,905.20
Mortgage Loans.....	4,238,060.02	Fraternal.....	162,524.72
Certificate Loans.....	781,086.49	Orphans.....	336,622.78
Real Estate.....	874,340.91	Old Age Home.....	9,015.17
Printing Plant & E.D.P. Equipment.....	308,806.01	Emergency.....	94,762.22
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	8,000,000.00		
Loan To D.H.-UNA.....			
Housing Corp.....	101,386.60		
Total.....	\$55,384,240.00	Total.....	\$55,384,240.00

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

Commentator...

(Continued from page 3)

The American Latvian Association, for example, has joined the American Jewish Committee in protesting proposed legislation restricting immigration requirements — restrictions that would hurt Soviet Jews and Balts alike.

He said that recently the American Jewish Committee (AJC), the World Jewish Congress and the Canadian Jewish Congress joined Baltic organizations in protesting an ethnic slur against Balts in the March 12 episode of "Highway to Heaven." The name "Jan Baltic" was used in the program to identify a neo-Nazi character who persecuted a Jewish concentration camp survivor.

In a letter to Brandon Tartikoff, NBC Entertainment Division president, Eli Rosenbaum, general counsel for the World Jewish Congress, stated that "this type of 'generic' character identification cannot help but be perceived by viewers as disparaging an entire community. It is, moreover, likely to foster misunderstanding and animosity between the Baltic and Jewish communi-

ties in the United States and Canada."

"In November 1984, more than 200 Ukrainians joined Pavlo Stokotely at a rally demanding the immediate release from Soviet labor camps of Yosyf Zisels, a Soviet Jewish activist, and Mykola Horbal, a Ukrainian poet," said Ihor Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. "The rally and the subsequent New York City Council action on behalf of the dissidents were inspired by a two-week hunger strike of Pavlo Stokotely."

"David Roth from the AJC testified in a hearing on the House side on behalf of the Famine Commission in the summer 1985," said Dr. Myron Kuropas.

"While these are modest beginnings," Mr. Kalnins concludes, "they indicate that enlightened members of the Jewish and Eastern European communities are able to overcome past prejudices."

Toronto's...

(Continued from page 9)

association with the Ukrainian Canadian composer Lubomyr Melnyk. It also distributes his records: "The Song of Galadriel," "Concert — Requiem," and "Poslaniye." Mr. Melnyk is a unique and first-rate composer, calling his style "continuous music"; his style may perhaps be compared to the better-known minimalism of Philip Glass — though with a stronger and more striking presence of melody.

AUT's uniqueness

If not all of the larger Ukrainian communities on this continent have the good fortune of having such an effervescent and creative group stimulating various aspects of their cultural life — then at least they can profit from the AUT's contagious enthusiasm, inspiration and activity — by inviting the group for a visit with one or two of the productions.

While the troupe may leave some in the audience, pondering the meaning of the staged works, it will certainly leave an imprint on cultural and theatrical life, and will inspire the younger generation.

In the meantime, Toronto audiences will again have an opportunity to see the AUT in April (with the staging of several works) and in May (with Samuel Beckett's translated play).

Famine collection...

(Continued from page 6)

with the following statement: "Today — at a time when some would recast Soviet communism in a friendlier mold, the better to negotiate arms reductions with — may once again be an inopportune time to bring up the terrible loss of life and the painful trauma of the brutally scarred Ukrainian nation. Yet 50 years seems too long to remain silent about one of the greatest crimes in mankind's history."

All in all, "The Great Famine in Ukraine: The Unknown Holocaust" is a competent study and a notable contribution to the history of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 2)

But one of the obstacles to fomenting a cultural revolution in Ukraine, the official observed, is the tarnished image of the Ukrainian language in Soviet Ukraine. It has been observed that many people do not want to speak Ukrainian because "it's simply not exotic to speak one's native language." For this reason, use of the Russian language has proliferated throughout most of Ukraine, the official said.

The Ukrainian capital of Kiev stands out as one of the most difficult places to express feelings of nationalism, of the official asserted.

Said the interviewee: "The authorities in Kiev are terribly afraid of any manifestation of nationalism. It's completely impossible to be active in journalism, literature, or poetry if you have truly national feelings."

Apparently impatient with the imperfection of Soviet rule in Ukraine, the official concluded that change is inevitable. "Ukraine has to be made independent," the official said. "That's the only solution."

AUGUST 23, 1986

XMEAI IN WILDWOOD

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Join the UNA

SUCASNIST PUBLISHERS

is sponsoring a

MEETING

on Sunday, April 20th, 1986

to announce the publication of a special issue of the journal *Sucasnist'* — in Polish — on Ukraine and Polish-Ukrainian relations.

Speakers:

Professors

ANDRZEJ KAMINSKI (Georgetown University)
STANISLAW BARANCZAK (Harvard University)
and FRANK SYSYN (Harvard University)

Time: 2:30 P.M.
Place: Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Avenue, New York City

AMERICANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN UKRAINE

43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J. 07106. (201) 373-9729

Organization Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU)

is sponsoring a series of

PUBLIC RALLIES ABOUT THE CASE OF JOHN DEMJANJUK IN ISRAEL

Come to the rally nearest to you
Come and learn about the newest developments in John Demjanjuk's case
Come and meet Demjanjuk's children
Come and tell them that they are not alone, that you are with them
Come and give them your prayers and moral support
Come and give financial support to John Demjanjuk's legal defense
If you cannot attend personally, please send a contribution.

Speakers at the rallies:

LYDIA DEMJANJUK — John Demjanjuk's daughter
IRENE NISHNIC — John Demjanjuk's daughter
JOHN DEMJANJUK, Jr. — Demjanjuk's son
EDWARD NISHNIC — John Demjanjuk's son-in-law
IHOR OLSHANIWSKY — President of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine
MARK O'CONNOR, Esq. — John Demjanjuk's defense attorney
(if available)

DATES AND PLACES:

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

UKRAINIAN HERITAGE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

and the

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

call upon you to

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Amount of donation

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No. and Street

City State Zip code

April 13

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will present an afternoon of opera featuring tenor Edward Evanko, mezzo-soprano Natalia Chudy and soprano Olga Bodnar Talyn, beginning at 3:30 p.m. The three singers will perform works from "The Falcon" by Bortniansky; "Taras Bulba" by Lysenko; "The Gypsy Baron" by Strauss, and others. The afternoon performance is part of the UIA afternoon Concert Series. Suggested donation is \$10 for adults, \$6 for senior citizens and students. For more information call the UIA at (212) 288-8660. The UIA is located at 2 E. 79th St.

UOL sponsors Lenten concert

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The New York-New Jersey Region of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A. will sponsor its sixth annual Great Lent Concert at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, headquarters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., here on Sunday, April 20, at 3 p.m.

Ten choirs from New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware parishes will each perform selections of liturgical music of the Eastern Orthodox Church. Tradition dictates that no instrumental accompaniment be permitted in the Eastern Orthodox services. Thus, the a capella choirs will perform hymns and liturgical responses, some of which date back to the 17th century.

The annual event was originated by the Rev. John Nakonachny of Holy Ascension Church of Maplewood, N.J. The Rev. Nakonachny, national coordi-

Nova Ensemble to premiere works

NEW YORK — The Nova Chamber Ensemble will premiere two works on the program of the last concert of its 1985-86 season on Friday, April 25, at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

The New York Premiere of "Permit Me Voyage" for viola and piano by David Sampson, a New Jersey composer, and the American premiere of Vasyl Barvinsky's "Song of Songs" for soprano, violin and piano will be featured.

The Nova Chamber Ensemble whose members include violinist Marya Columbia, violist Christine Sampson, flutist James Schlefer, pianist Laryssa Krupa and guest soprano Elena Heimur, is in residence for the third season at the Ukrainian Institute. In addition to performing works from the Baroque to the present, the ensemble is dedicated to presenting unknown works, particularly those of Ukrainian composers.

Suggested donations for the concert are \$8 for adults and \$5 for senior citizens and students. For more information about the ensemble or the concert please contact Ms. Krupa at (212) 260-3891 or Mr. Schlefer at (212) 924-8152.

The Ukrainian Institute is located at 2 E. 79th St., corner of Fifth Avenue telephone: (212) 288-8660.

Read The Weekly

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

April 17

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian-American Bar Association of Michigan will hold its monthly meeting, featuring guest speaker Martha Sharan, a newscaster and anchorperson for WJBK-TV, Channel 2, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road. Cocktails will be at 6:30 p.m., dinner at 7 p.m., followed by the speaker. The dinner will cost \$10.50 per person. Reservations should be confirmed in writing or by telephone on or before April 15. Call or write: Jaroslaw Dobrowolski, 2000 Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226; (313) 962-6046.

April 18

ANN ARBOR, Mich.: The Ukrainian Students' Association at the University of Michigan presents: "The Stone Cross," Part II, and "Pavlo Tychyna" 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 19

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College will hold an Open House and Information Fair from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. The event, which will be sponsored by the admissions office, will take place in Manor's gymnasium in the Academic Building on Manor's campus at Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. For further information call (215) 884-2216.

FOX CHASE, Pa.: The St. Basil Academy Alumnae Association will sponsor a flea market from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the academy parking lot, 711 Fox Chase Road. Food, household goods, gift items and other wares will be on sale. Tables are available for \$15. To reserve a table, please send a check payable to the St. Basil Academy Alumnae Association to: Irene Bereziak, SBA Alumnae, 711 Fox Chase Road, Philadelphia, Pa. 19111.

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center will hold "An Evening of Light Supper, Light Humor and Light Satire," featuring the premiere performance of Halia and Zenon Mariniec of Chicago, at 7:30 p.m. For information call the center at (215) 663-1166.

April 20

PHILADELPHIA: An open community forum on "How We Can Prepare for the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine" will take place at 3 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center. The event will feature an open discussion on the Harvard Project.

LIVERPOOL, N.Y.: The St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church community of Syracuse, N.Y., will hold a special testimonial dinner in honor of the parish's former pastor, the retired Mitred Archpriest Basil Seredowych, at the LeMoyné Manor here. Various guest speakers, including Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Diocese will toast the Rev. Seredowych on the occasion of his recent retirement, his ordination anniversary on March 20, and his birthday on April 16. For more information contact Nicholas Welch at 512 Nottingham Road, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

NEW YORK: The Catholic War Veterans of St. George Ukrainian Post 401 will celebrate their 40th anniversary with a corporate communion liturgy at noon in St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, 22 E. Seventh St., followed by a luncheon at 1:30 p.m. in the new Ukrainian Restaurant, 132 Second Ave. Donation will be \$15 per person. For information call (718) 446-8043.

TROY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Arts Guild and St. Olga's Sisterhood at the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox parish here will sponsor a screening of the international award-winning film, "Harvest of Despair," at 4:30 p.m. in the Hudson Valley Community College Theater. Admission will be \$5 for adults and \$3 for students. Refreshment will be available. For information call Mrs. Michael Heretz at (518) 456-2119.

CHICAGO: The Chicago branch of the Patriarchal Society sponsors a talk by Vasyl Kolodchin of Detroit, president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Patriarchal Societies, on the task of the laity in face of the situation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church under communism. The event will take place in the auditorium of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church at 12:30 p.m.

April 22

WASHINGTON: The Ukrainian Association of Washington is sponsoring a reception to honor the commissioners of the U.S. Ukraine Famine Commission at 6-8 p.m. in Room B-369, Rayburn House Office Building of the U.S. House of Representatives. Admission is by reservation. For information call Eugene Iwanciw at (703) 237-0428.

April 25-26

NEW YORK: The New York-New Jersey branch of the "Ti Shcho Hrebli Ryut" senior Plast sorority will hold an Easter Bazaar on Friday night from 6-8 p.m. and Saturday from 11 a.m.-3 p.m. at the Plast Home, 144 Second Ave. Traditional Ukrainian baked goods, pysanky, embroidery and other items will be for sale. Proceeds will go toward Ukrainian anti-defamation efforts.

April 26

NEW YORK: The National Plast Command will sponsor a Volleyball Tournament from 9:15 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. at Hunter College, 68th Street and Lexington Avenue. Teams representing various Ukrainian organizations, including Plast, SUM-A and Ukrainian sports clubs will compete. For more information call Ihor Strutynsky at (212) 477-3629.

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

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

nator of the Ukrainian Orthodox League for the Millennium Celebration of Christianity in Rus-Ukraine, suggested that these concerts might prepare area choirs for a massive choral celebration of the Millennium in 1988. Last year's concert also was held at the national Church headquarters in South Bound Brook.

Metropolitan Mstyslav, archbishop of Philadelphia and head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Europe, and Bishop Antony will head the list of dignitaries for this year's event. The concert will take place at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, recently completed and dedicated in honor of the Millennium.

The finale, under the direction of Taras Pavlovsky of South Bound Brook, will consist of five selections rendered by the 300 combined voices of the participating choirs.

Stefanie S. Dutkevich, president of the New York-New Jersey Region of the Ukrainian Orthodox League, noted that the concert falls two weeks prior to the celebration of the Eastern Orthodox Easter and will be the highlight of the area's Lenten observance.

Proceeds from this event will go toward the All Saints Camp in Emmenton, Pa., the Lynn Sawchuk/Sharon Kuzbyk Scholarship Fund and the Ukrainian Cultural Center.

SUM-A plans program on U.S.S. Intrepid

PASSAIC, N.J.: — The Passaic Branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) will commemorate the 68th anniversary of Ukrainian Naval Day on April 26 aboard the U.S.S. Intrepid, located at West 46th Street and 12th Avenue in New York City.

The program, which begins at 1 p.m., will include the raising of the Ukrainian national flag aboard the vessel, while wreaths in honor of American and Ukrainian seamen will be tossed into the sea.

Askold Lozynskiy, national president of SUM-A, will address the gathering and will present a memorial plaque to the Intrepid Museum.

A general tour of the U.S. aircraft carrier, which saw extensive service in the World War II Pacific Theater, will follow. The public is invited to attend, and the special admission price of \$2 per person will be available until 1:30 p.m. to those who tell the box office attendant they are attending the SUM-A ceremony.