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Israeli police deny problems in ID of John Demjanjuk

JERUSALEM — The Israeli police said on July 29 that they have "no problems" identifying John Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible," the Treblinka death camp guard known for his brutality, reported The Jerusalem Post.

The statement was made by Police Inspector-General David Kraus in response to earlier reports based on information from an unidentified police source that the case against the former Cleveland autoworker had run into a major obstacle, namely the lack of a positive identification of Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan."

Inspector-General Kraus told members of the Knesset Law Committee and reporters that several witnesses could identify Mr. Demjanjuk, and that police also had testimony "from those who have since died."

This statement contrasts with information made available to The

Jerusalem Post that police and prosecutors had run into difficulties over positively identifying Mr. Demjanjuk as the Treblinka guard, wrote reporter Barbara Amouyal.

Inspector-General Kraus did, however, admit that the Demjanjuk case was presenting procedural problems, she wrote.

"Usually, police prepare material for the prosecution and charges are filed almost immediately. In this case, the prosecution has had to transfer material back to police for further clarification. On occasion, the memories of potential witnesses have to be refreshed," Mr. Kraus said.

He told members of the Knesset and reporters at National Police Headquarters in Jerusalem that he hoped charges would be brought against Mr. Demjanjuk before his current three-month remand expires in late August.

AHRU group returns from Israel, reports on meetings with officials

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A three-member delegation from Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) and the Ukrainian Civil Liberties Commission in Canada wound up its weeklong fact-finding trip to Israel on August 2 after meeting with Israeli government officials involved in the prosecution of accused Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk.

Bozhena Olshaniwsky, AHRU's acting president, Theodore Romankov, AHRU attorney, and Orest Rudzik, attorney and UCLC member, met with representatives of the Israeli foreign ministry and the government prosecutor's office in the Zion Federation Building in Jerusalem last week to elicit more information on the fate of Mr. Demjanjuk, who has been held in an Israeli prison pending investigation since his extradition from the United States last February 27.

Mrs. Olshaniwsky told The Ukrainian Weekly on August 4 that one of the officials, Eli Gabay, a prosecutor from the Ministry of Justice, said he expected formal charges will be filed against the retired autoworker from Cleveland by August 26, when his remand expires; otherwise another 90-day extension would have to be approved by the Israeli Supreme Court. In the event this does not happen, he said, Mr. Demjanjuk would have to be released.

Mrs. Olshaniwsky said she expressed concern during the meeting whether Mr. Demjanjuk would be given a fair trial once charges were filed, considering his financial situation as well as the nature of the accusations against him. Mr. Demjanjuk is accused of being the notorious "Ivan the Terrible," a guard

at the World War II Treblinka death camp who allegedly murdered some 900,000 Jews.

Mrs. Olshaniwsky said the group received repeated reassurances that Mr. Demjanjuk would be given a fair and impartial trial, despite pressure from some of the press and media to convict him.

When asked if the U.S. courts' evidence would be used by the Israeli court for the prosecution of Mr. Demjanjuk,

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Canadian group protests name of Mount Stalin

EDMONTON — A Ukrainian group here has asked the Canadian government and the province of British Columbia to change the name of a mountain in that province because it is "offensive" to Canadians of Ukrainian origin.

Mount Stalin in British Columbia's Peace River district came to the attention of the Edmonton-based Ukrainian Community Development Committee when a story about its name appeared in The Globe and Mail of Toronto. According to the newspaper, the name of the mountain has raised the ire of Jaroslav Rudnyckyj, retired chairman and professor emeritus of the Slavic studies department at the University of Manitoba.

The name of the mountain "designates the greatest war criminal ever,"

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Gale: thousands of cancer deaths expected in Chornobyl aftermath

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Well-known bone-marrow expert Dr. Robert Gale told The Jerusalem Post on August 2 he expected thousands who were in the vicinity of the Chornobyl nuclear reactor when it exploded on April 26 will die of cancer caused by radiation.

The 40-year-old Dr. Gale, who has spent the last three months in the Soviet Union treating victims of the disaster, arrived in Jerusalem on August 1 for a private visit with his Israeli-born wife and two children.

Dr. Gale said that it will take a massive effort to monitor and treat the 100,000 people who were within 18 miles of the reactor at the time of the explosion.

More exact estimates of cancer incidence will be made possible this month and next, when the Soviets are expected to present complete data on the degree of radiation to which people in the Chornobyl area were exposed, Dr. Gale said.

Dr. Gale, who is based at the University of California at Los Angeles said the treatment and monitoring of the disaster's victim's will "go on for decades."

"I am willing to personally spend the next 10 years treating the Chornobyl victims," he added.

The Soviets will reportedly allow international experts to take part in the ongoing treatment, and in the research of the effects of the disaster.

Dr. Gale, who was in his own words the first foreign expert allowed by the Soviets to lend them assistance since World War II, met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow. The general secretary reportedly was "abso-

lutely outraged" by exaggerated reports in Western media about the scope of the disaster.

Initially, 500 Soviet citizens were hospitalized as being under "substantial risk" following the explosion. According to an Associated Press report on August 3, two new graves were found on August 2 in the Moscow area cemetery section reserved for Chornobyl victims, raising the death toll to 30. Thirty people are still hospitalized, while the rest have been discharged to halfway houses and boarding houses.

"I never imagined things would be so complicated," Dr. Gale told The Jerusalem Post. He referred to the different types of radiation released into the atmosphere and the varying degrees of exposure.

"Each case is unique," Dr. Gale said. "The cloud from the explosion dispersed with varying concentrations of radioactivity. People were irradiated in many ways — some by exposure, some by inhalation of radioactive particles, some by eating contaminated fruit and vegetables or produce from contaminated animals."

According to the AP, the two new graves in the Chornobyl victims' section of Mitinskoye Cemetery, about a half-hour drive from the center of Moscow near the village of Mitino, bore white cards indicating the victims had died since the last Politburo statement, which said 28 people had died on July 19.

The cards identified the victims as A. V. Novik, who died July 29, and Y. A. Vershinin, who died July 23, the news service said.

Ukrainian peace activist arrives in U.S.

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — Aleksandr Shatravka, a Ukrainian member of a Moscow peace group, arrived last week in New York with his family after recently being released from a labor camp in Siberia.

Coinciding with their arrival was the arrest of five members of the same peace group in Moscow for distributing leaflets explaining how the population could protect itself from radiation, said a spokesman for the group.

Mr. Shatravka, a member of the Moscow Group for the Establishment of Trust Between the Soviet Union and the United States (Moscow Trust Group), arrived in the U.S. with his wife and his 10-year-old son on Friday, August 1. He was released June 23 from a labor camp near Guryev, Kazakhstan, according to Sergei Batovrin, a founding member of the Trust Group.

Mr. Batovrin, expelled three years ago from the Soviet Union, now lives in New York. In 1983, together with other

Soviet and American peace activists, he founded the Trust Group Center Abroad, which sponsored the attempt to distribute the medical information in Moscow.

He said that Mr. Shatravka was released by the Soviets because they were eager to restore "their image that was damaged by (the April 29 nuclear accident at) Chornobyl and at the same time they wanted to enhance the credibility of academicians (Yevgeny Chazov, the Soviet Nobel Peace Prize winner."

Yevgeny Chazov, head of the Soviet

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Death of priest labelled murder by Lithuanian Chronicle

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — The death of a prominent Catholic priest in an auto collision February 5 was no accident, alleges the latest issue of the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania, recently smuggled out to the West, reported the Lithuanian Information Center here.

The Chronicle, a clandestine publication, has been documenting violations of human rights in Soviet-occupied Lithuania since 1972.

According to issue No. 70 of the Chronicle, dated April 23, the Rev. Juozas Zdebskis' "collision was not accidental, but a carefully planned and executed act of violence." The Rev. Zdebskis had been under KGB surveillance for more than 20 years. Subjected to threats and sentenced twice, the Lithuanian priest had several other close brushes with death under suspicious circumstances.

The Rev. Zdebskis was a founding member of the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights, banned by Soviet authorities, and pastor in Rudamina, Lithuania.

According to the Chronicle, Soviet authorities issued conflicting reports on the death of the Rev. Zdebskis. The Department of Mother Vehicles reported on state-run Lithuanian television that a Zhiguli automobile owned by the

Rev. Zdebskis crossed the center lane, colliding with a milk truck, killing three passengers in the Zhiguli and injuring a fourth, R. Zemaitis. The cause of the collision was being investigated.

The national Soviet news agency TASS gave a slightly different version of the incident the Rev. Zdebskis' Zhiguli, driven by Sabaliauskas, was passing an automobile and collided head-on with a milk truck.

The Rev. Zdebskis, Sabaliauskas, and an unidentified woman passenger were reported killed immediately; Zemaitis was hospitalized. The driver of the milk truck, slightly injured, was also taken to the hospital.

In neither report were the names of the milk truck driver, or the passengers of the automobile which the Rev. Zdebskis' car purportedly was passing, mentioned.

After the collision, the Rev. Zdebskis' car was towed and searched.

On the day of his death, the pastor's rectory telephone was disconnected by authorities. Friends learned of his death only a day later. The whole funeral took place under KGB surveillance. Those making funeral arrangements were brazenly followed by KGB automobiles.

The Chronicle concludes that "the

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Soviet military journal reveals favoritism in Red Army ranks

WASHINGTON — The Soviet military journal Red Star revealed in its July 11 issue that widespread favoritism exists within Red Army ranks toward newly conscripted sons of senior officials, who use their influence to keep their sons from being sent to Afghanistan, wrote The Washington Post.

A number of senior officials in the Uzbekistan military district bordering Afghanistan were criticized by name in the newspaper of "lack of principles and complacency toward negative events." They were singled out by the newspaper for protecting their sons from active duty in the Afghan war in keeping with the Defense Ministry's new, tough policy in conscription, created to ensure equal treatment of all draftees, said The Post.

Previously, military service was postponed for university students and those attending elite research and training institutes until they had their diplomas, and these could count on

becoming officers. Students at the prestigious Institute of International Relations in Moscow, however, are now being drafted into the army ranks.

The officials named included the editor-in-chief of the Sovietsky Uzbekistan newspaper, the chairman of the Uzbek state committee on prices, and the head of mess hall services of the Uzbek military command.

The Defense Ministry's crackdown on favoritism reflects an attempt to quell discontent among ordinary citizens who believe that the sons of the powerful are being spared Afghan service and that conscripts from Moslem republics like Uzbekistan are being kept out of Afghanistan for fear of their political loyalty. People in the regional cities also claim that even the sons of Muscovites were getting special treatment, despite the fact that the cemeteries of Moscow are expanding rapidly with more and more headstones for those who fell "doing their Socialist

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Shcharansky family granted exit visa

NEW YORK — Recently freed Soviet human-rights activist Anatoly Shcharansky announced August 3 that his family has been granted permission to leave the Soviet Union and come to Israel.

According to Western reports, Mr. Shcharansky's mother, brother and other family members are to be given exit visas as part of a decision that Mr. Shcharansky attributes to diplomatic pressure from the United States and to a recent thaw in Soviet-Israeli relations.

The New York Times reported August 4 that Mr. Shcharansky's brother, Leonid, confirmed news that the family had received permission to leave the Soviet Union. The Times was told that the family must depart no later than August 23.

News of the approval comes almost four months after Leonid Shcharansky, an engineer, and his mother, Ida P. Milgrom, applied for exit visas. Miss Milgrom also sent an open letter to the Supreme Soviet appealing for permission to leave the Soviet Union.

Anatoly Shcharansky was released February 11 as part of an East-West prisoner exchange after spending nearly nine years in prisons and labor camps.

Western diplomats quoted by The Times said the approval of the exit visas indicates that Mikhail S. Gorbachev,

the Soviet leader, wants to resolve some human-rights cases "to improve relations with the West and to limit unfavorable publicity about the Soviet Union."

Said Leonid Shcharansky, in a telephone interview with The Times after learning about the decision: "We want to leave and are pleased with the decision, but I must tell you it is also difficult to leave. It is hard to explain, but we have many friends here, some of whom we may never see again."

Leonid Shcharansky, 40, told reporters that all five members of the family would settle in Israel. He said they would depart Moscow on August 23.

Ex-dissident to join U.N. delegation

JERUSALEM — Anatoly Shcharansky may be a member of Israel's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York, which opens in September, sources told The Jerusalem Post.

Mr. Shcharansky, it is reported, will focus on Soviet and human rights affairs, including Soviet Jewish immigrants.

Ritter pens letter on behalf of Kaisa

WASHINGTON — A letter written by U.S. Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) urging that young Kaisa Randpere be set free, was hand-delivered to the Soviet Embassy on July 9.

A staff member delivered the letter for Rep. Ritter, who is back in Lehigh Valley for the Congressional recess. The letter was read at a rally near the Soviet Embassy after it was delivered. The rally was organized by Henno Parks of Trexlertown, Pa., chairman of the Committee to Free Kaisa Randpere, and was attended by about 25 persons.

Kaisa's parents, Valdo and Leila, were forced to leave their 3-year-old daughter behind when they defected from the Soviet Union two years ago. They have been trying to win their daughter's freedom ever since.

The text of Rep. Ritter's letter to Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin follows.

This is not the first time that I have felt compelled to write to Soviet authorities regarding the release of young Kaisa Randpere. In October 1985, on a visit to the Kremlin in Moscow, I personally hand-delivered a letter

(which is enclosed) to President Andrei Gromyko where I noted that "...the Soviet Union is a fellow signatory nation to the Helsinki Accords..." and I asked that "...you would reiterate that commitment by allowing Kaisa to emigrate to be with her parents." This request still stands.

Kaisa who recently "celebrated" her third birthday away from parents Valdo Randpere and Leila Miller-Randpere, has not been allowed to emigrate to the West for more than half of her young life. Something which leaves me, my colleagues in Congress, the people of the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania, and, indeed, all Americans, deeply concerned about the human-rights violations of the Soviet government.

At a time when delicate negotiations with the Soviet government over arms control and the issue of peace proceed, it is not in the Soviet government's best interest to, in effect, hold the world's youngest hostage. People all over the world lose confidence in the Soviets' ability to abide by even the most basic of treaties when they see the rights of families and innocent children so readily abused.

With recent improvements in relations between our two nations, as worked out in the recent Bern human contacts meeting, I believed that we in the West saw a few signs of the Soviet Union turning from its policies of oppressing individuals who either didn't agree with the Soviet system or wanted to peacefully emigrate. The Soviet announcement at Bern of the reunification of more than 100 separated families was indeed an admirable step. You have the opportunity to show the world that those positive actions at Bern are not isolated, and that there is some movement in human rights in the Soviet Union.

Freedom-loving people all over the world, people deeply concerned with one of the most basic of human rights — that is, the right of a tiny child to be with her parents — look to you for a humane judgment.



Kaisa Randpere

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Judge rules two Border Patrol agents can't be demoted in Medvid case

DALLAS — The two Border Patrol agents who sent alleged defector Myroslav Medvid back to his Soviet vessel after he jumped ship in New Orleans last October cannot be demoted, an administrative judge in Dallas ruled recently.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the body that oversees the Border Patrol, and which had ordered the demotions after an internal investigation of the matter, has not stated whether it will appeal the ruling. It has until mid-August to make a decision, according to INS spokesman Duke Austin.

Agents Ernest M. Spurlock and Joseph C. Bashaw had their appeal granted by Administrative Judge Walter Orr of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, which handles federal employee complaints.

On July 10, the judge ordered that the

border patrol agents were not required to notify the New Orleans immigration director because Mr. Medvid, through an interpreter, said he was not seeking political asylum.

Mr. Medvid, a Ukrainian sailor, had jumped from his grain ship twice, on the evening of October 24, then early the next day and on both occasions was returned to Soviet custody with the help of U.S. authorities.

But according to the interpreter, Irene Padoch, Mr. Medvid said he jumped from the Marshal Koniev for "political and moral reasons."

Mrs. Padoch was not asked to testify at the hearings.

Judge Orr said his decision was based partly on a polygraph test taken by Mr. Spurlock. Mr. Bashaw, said the judge, had not heard Mr. Medvid's answers to the interpreter's questions because he was speaking to Mr. Spurlock.

Congress marks Captive Nations Week

WASHINGTON — The 28th observance of Captive Nations Week, the 45th anniversary of the restoration of the Ukrainian state and a special tribute to the reopening of the Statue of Liberty were commemorated here on July 22 in the Cannon House Office Building.

Some 150 persons gathered for the annual luncheon which was sponsored by the National Captive Nations Committee along with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The Captive Nations Steering Committee was comprised of Edward Derwinski, counselor, Department of State; Rep. Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.), Rep. Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.), Rep. Philip Crane (R-Ill.) and Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.).

The official program was led by Rep. Solomon. Addresses were delivered by several senators and congressmen, including Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kansas), Rep. William Broomfield (R-Mich.), Rep. Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.), Rep. Ritter, Rep. Crane, Rep. Helen Bentley (R-Md.), and Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.).

In addition, Rep. Solomon read the Presidential Proclamation of Captive Nations Week.

In attendance also were Rep. Frank Guarini (D-N.J.) and representatives from the offices of Rep. Thomas Kindness (R-Ohio) and Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (D-Ohio), as well as 20 other congressional aides.

Baltic organization presents awards to Congress, government officials

ROCKVILLE, Md. — Members of Congress, staffers of the Helsinki Commission, White House and State Department officials were awarded the Joint Baltic American National Committee's Baltic Freedom Award.

Over 250 Baltic and government representatives attended a recent reception commemorating the 25th anniversary of JBANC which honored the government officials.

The Baltic Freedom Award honors those individuals who have demonstrated strong support for the cause of freedom and self-determination in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and related freedom issues.

Sen. William Armstrong (R-Colo.) was presented the award in recognition of his efforts and commitment to the reunification of the "world's youngest political prisoner," two-year-old Kaisa Randpere, with her Estonian parents, Valdo and Leila Randpere, and for his dedication to the advancement of freedom throughout Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Rep. William Carney (R-N.Y.) and Sen. Donald Riegle Jr. (D-Mich.) received the award for their dedication to the aspirations for national freedom and self-determination of the people of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Both introduced Baltic Freedom Day resolutions in the House and Senate. They were also recognized for their support and defense of the Baltic American community regarding the NBC program "Highway to Heaven" which

maliciously defamed Baltic Americans.

Linas Kojelis, special assistant to the president, Office of Public Liaison, and Mark Palmer, deputy assistant secretary for European affairs, State Department, were recognized for their dedication to the aspirations for national freedom and self-determination of the Baltic peoples, and for their work in the White House and State Department, respectively.

Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), accepted the Baltic Freedom Award on behalf of the staff of the CSCE. The staff was recognized for commitment throughout the years to the aspiration for freedom of the peoples of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and especially for their outstanding dedication to the struggle for human rights in the Baltic States and their support of the Baltic peoples in the Helsinki process.

The Joint Baltic American National Committee is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year. JBANC was established on April 27, 1961, by the three central national organizations of Baltic Americans: Estonian American National Council, American Latvian Association and the Lithuanian American Council. JBANC monitors U.S. government actions on the Baltic States and provides information to interested agencies and congressional offices.

The awards ceremony was held May 1.

WCFU Presidium meets in Toronto to review ongoing projects, plans

TORONTO — The presidium of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians held a meeting here June 11-12 to discuss its ongoing projects and the overall situation of the international body.

Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, the leader of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada opened the meeting with a prayer. WCFU President Peter Savaryn then asked the gathering to hold a moment of silence in remembrance of the late Sen. Paul Yuzyk, who directed the body's Human Rights Commission, and the late Yaroslav Stetzko, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (revolutionary faction).

Leonid Fil, the financial secretary, reported that the first five-month period of the current fiscal year has yielded a deficit for the organization, but that the financial situation should improve after income from the May fund drive is accounted for. Mr. Fil said the work of the WCFU is valued by members of the Ukrainian community and that donors will continue to support its work.

The general secretary of the WCFU's Toronto office, Michael Barabash, said a newsletter and an issue of Visnyk have been published since the last meeting.

UACC discusses organizational, financial affairs

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. — The Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC) held its latest meeting here Saturday, July 26, and discussed, among other things, its organizational and financial state of affairs.

The UACC's representative to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak, reported that delegates of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) and the Liberation Front were not represented at the last session of the WCFU Presidium, as they were attending the funeral of Yaroslav Stetzko, in Munich, Germany. Mr. Stetzko was head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (revolutionary faction). Their interests at this session were represented by Michael Barabash, secretary of the Presidium. The second session of the WCFU Secretariat's Presidium took place in Toronto on July 11-12.

The UACC also discussed the review meeting on the Helsinki Accords to be held in Vienna in November. The WCFU Human Rights Commission, headed by Christina Isajiw, will participate in the conference. Representatives from the UCCA and the UACC are also expected to participate under the aegis of the WCFU. Costs for the delegation will total \$20,000. Funds will be raised through donations from the community. Those present at the meeting contributed a total of \$175.

It was stressed during the meeting that such events are important opportunities for various organizations to raise the world's consciousness about violations of human rights and to rally for the release of Ukrainian political prisoners.

The organizational structure of WCFU congress committees was also discussed. The UACC heads the program committee, it was said. The head of this committee is Dr. Shebunchak; the head of the resolutions committee is Olha Kuzmowycz. The following committees make up the organizational committee — registration, credentials, events, banquet and information — and together are headed by Wasyl Kyrlyuk. The nominations and by-laws committee are constituted as stipulated in the

Several telegrams, letters and news releases were sent out as a result of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in Ukraine, Mr. Barabash said. He added that members of the presidium participated in the planning of the Toronto and Ottawa protests during the Chernobyl accident.

Mr. Savaryn, reporting on his activities since the last meeting, said he has been busy answering correspondence and making public appearances on behalf of the organization.

There was much discussion on the celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. The members decided to hold formal commemoration ceremonies in Toronto following the body's fifth congress in 1988. Yaroslav Sokolyk, the president of the Toronto branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, was asked to form a coordinating committee for the Millennium festivities. There was also discussion on the agenda of the next world congress.

The meeting concluded after the presentation of reports from committee heads and a closing prayer led by the Rev. Petro Bubyk.

WCFU by-laws. Two representatives from the United States and Canada and one representative each from Australia, Europe and South America comprise the committee. The general congressional committee is headed by Peter Savaryn, WCFU president.

Evhen Stakhiv, the UACC's liaison with other Ukrainian organizations, then gave a report on the Ukrainian Heritage Council, which was established on April 30 and whose board of director's met on June 4 and July 9.

Turning to finances, treasurer Roman Danylyuk reported that \$10,000 was given by the UACC to the WCFU in ship dues amount to \$57,000 and account for 22.5 percent of the entire WCFU budget.

It was also reported at the meeting that the UACC office will soon be opening at the renovated Ukrainian National Home in New York City.

Corresponding secretary Roman Baranowsky reported that a statement about the nuclear disaster in Ukraine had been sent to newspapers and was published in Svoboda and Narodna Volya. Letters were also sent to the Social Services Council of the WCFU in response to a letter in regard to aid Ukrainians in the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident.

The Bulletin of the UACC Executive, it was reported, has been printed and sent to branches of the UACC, members-organizations, and members of the executive, national council, auditing committee and arbitration board. The bulletin contains the names and addresses of the members of the executive and members of the presidium of the national committees of UACC. The next issue of the bulletin is already being prepared and is expected to be released in September.

During the meeting it was also stated that meetings with representatives of the UCCA and unaffiliated organizations for the purpose of re-establishing one central organization in the United States are still going on. The latest meeting on this subject was held July 5 in Kerhonkson on the initiatives of Bishop Basil Losten.

Detroit area activists establish Ukrainian American Center Foundation



The planning committee of the Ukrainian American Center. (From left): Stephen M. Wichar, president; Anastasia Volker, recording secretary; Olga Seniw, director; Pauline Wild, corresponding secretary; Mike Ogrodnik, financial administrator; Stepan Bilyj, auditor; Bernard Solovey, director.

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

DETROIT — When the Ukrainian American Center sold its property in 1984 and celebrated a farewell banquet-concert, many Ukrainians in the Hamtramck-Northeast area were not only deprived of a meeting place but felt a great loss in the anticipated dissolution of a Ukrainian institution.

Dr. Mary V. Beck, as a keynote speaker for this banquet, admonished the close-out decision and counseled for a continuance of traditions and meaningful objectives of the old immigration.

Instead of closing the doors in its 71st year of existence, Ukrainian Americans of the first and second generations opted to continue as a viable segment of the Metropolitan Detroit community.

After two years of arduous and careful planning, the general membership has announced the establishment of a Ukrainian American Center Foundation, already incorporated in the state of Michigan. The entire foundation concept will be dedicated to the old pioneers who founded the Ukrainian American Center many years ago.

Funding for projects

After the sale of its physical holdings in 1984, the executive board invested financial earnings to provide the highest possible yield, the latter to be earmarked for individuals and organizations seeking funds for projects and activities consistent with the newly adopted by-laws of the foundation.

The grants will be appropriated by a selected civic-minded board of trustees whose sole function will be to study and evaluate applications. All determinations will be based on a prepared

questionnaire. If the financial market permits, it is expected that between \$8,000 and \$10,000 will be awarded annually.

The foundation will be non-commercial, non-sectarian, and non-partisan, but will perpetuate the aims and objectives of the Ukrainian American Center. The foundation will attempt to foster such cultural, educational, athletic, and artistic endeavors which may contribute to an appreciation of Ukrainian history in Michigan among the public at large as well as among American citizens of Ukrainian extraction.

Scholarship assistance

The foundation will grant general scholarship assistance to worthy and indigent students of Ukrainian descent, to activities such as a special symposia, honoraria for invited speakers, library acquisitions, or the development of specialized educational materials. In addition, the UACF will support and subsidize camping, athletic and cultural activities for Ukrainian youth.

Provisions in the students will allow a sponsorship of Ukrainian American ethnic heritage studies as they pertain to the early Ukrainian immigration in Michigan; to the adaptation and acculturation and their historic interrelationship with American culture at large; to develop and disseminate curriculum materials relative to the Ukrainian American presence in Michigan; to cooperate with public and private institutions of learning, including provision of educational tools which relate to the acculturation experience, and to publish materials to achieve this end.

The executive board of UAC, recent-
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Fedak appointed to Ontario court

OTTAWA — Canada's Minister of Justice and Attorney General Ray Hnatyshyn announced the appointment of Eugene Fedak, lawyer with Fedak & Fedak in Hamilton, Ont., to the District Court of Ontario. He will replace Judge D.A. Anderson, in Newmarket, who recently passed away.

Judge Fedak was born in Parkerville, Sask., on December 9, 1934. He attended Osgoode Hall Law School, graduated with an LL.B. in 1961 and was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1963. He

was appointed queen's counsel in 1975.

Judge Fedak is a member of the Canadian Bar Association, the Hamilton Law Association and the Burlington Mental Health Association. He is treasurer of the Hamilton Lawyer's Club and director of the Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Club in Hamilton.

This appointment, the result of consultations undertaken with the courts, the province, the Canadian Bar Association and other interested parties, was effective June 30, 1986.

Chicago notes

by Marianna Liss

Tidbits from UOL convention

by Marianna Liss

"How many of you know we had a Ukrainian air force right here in Chicago?" Myron Kuropas asked his audience at the Ukrainian Orthodox League's 39th annual convention on July 23. The delegates, meeting at the Chicago Marriott, learned that the Hetmantsi, Ukrainian monarchists, were planning to liberate Ukraine in the period after World War I.

Dr. Kuropas explained how they organized a militia in Chicago, held maneuvers and bought a biplane. They called the plane "Ukraina" and financed it, along with several other planes, by giving rides at 25 cents a turn during Sunday picnics.

"Let's go for a ride in the plane, babsiu!" said Myron Kuropas imitating a budding Ukrainian pilot.

However, Maksim Litvinov of the Soviet Union complained about the activities of the Hetmantsi. Because of the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement, the FBI closed down the Hetmantsi, ended the biplane picnics and the Sunday militia exercises. The bank assets of individual members were frozen. The U.S. Congress investigated the organization. And the Soviets branded the Hetmantsi "fascists."

Dr. Kuropas recalled that during World War II, "The media wrote that 'Uncle Joe' Stalin was a 'fighter for democracy,' and people believed it. When Ukrainians wanted to come to the U.S., 1 million Ukrainians were sent back to the Soviet Union; only a handful got in."

"The Communists branded Ukrainians 'Nazi collaborators,' and that story is still with us. Nobody stopped it. Today there is an Orthodox Ukrainian sitting in a Jerusalem jail who is called a Nazi. Whose obligation is it to tell that (immigrant) story?" he asked.

"Ours," the audience responded.

Dr. Kuropas finished his talk to a quiet, crowded room by calling on all Ukrainian Christians to challenge Soviet propaganda — "to fight the devil's workshop."

Katia Marcyniuk is the driving force behind the cultural exhibit and the Ukrainian folk craft classes held at the UOL convention in Chicago, July 23-27. She talks about the cycles of life in

the village, and how ancient customs "are tied with who we were and what we are today."

Mrs. Marcyniuk sees Ukrainian customs as inseparable from the religion of the Ukrainian people, and says they should be showcased at the UOL convention.

Jean Szewczyk's card reads "Finest In Ethnic Art." She has won the grand championship for "pysanka" in the Lake Country Fair in Illinois in 1985, and in 1986 her work was declared "Best of Show" for ceramic vase done in Ukrainian patterns at the same show.

At the UOL convention she was giving a class in woodburning, Trypillian style. Trypillian art, made by the people living near Kiev about 6,000 B.C., is typically wave-like in design. Ms. Szewczyk found that it was so similar to American Indian art that she now has two specialties — Ukrainian Trypillian and American Indian pottery.

But she says, "It's important to show our work to other people, other than to our own community."

Many other folk artists gave lectures and demonstrations at the convention. The audience was encouraged to make folk art objects and to create their own souvenirs of their stay in Chicago.

Another craftsperson, also from Illinois, is Sandra Semkiw, who gave the embroidery workshop. She is an Illinois endowed Folk Artist for 1986. The grant is partly supported by federal monies. Ms. Semkiw, like a Japanese folk artist, says she sees folk art as a way of making beautiful the common things of life. That is the reason she started embroidering and the reason she keeps at it.

She is an artist that "looks forward by looking back," she says. Because of the mass disruptions of Ukrainian life in the last century, she feels that we need to rediscover what we were before we can understand who we are.

Her husband calls her a "born-again Ukrainian" for her catching enthusiasm and excitement in discovering things Ukrainian. To entice future crafters she showed a 100-year-old dress made the old-fashioned way. It looks like it was made just yesterday.

Ukrainian named to multiculturalism council

TORONTO — A Ukrainian is among the 20 people appointed July 24 by Premier David Peterson to the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship.

Ivan Boyko, president of the Hamilton branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and a retired public health inspector, becomes one of the two Ukrainians to serve on the council, according to a statement from the premier's office.

The president of the council is Stanley W. Frolick, a Toronto lawyer and a former national president of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation.

The council advises the provincial government, through the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, on multicultural matters and citizenship develop-

ment.

"Our goal is to provide full, equal and responsible citizenship for all Ontario residents," Premier Peterson said. "In this regard, the council serves as a vital body to advise us on the best ways of achieving those goals."

The governing Liberal Party has come under criticism recently from the Conservatives for slashing the budget of the council and reducing the number of members.

But Mr. Peterson, who enjoys strong support from most of the province's ethnocultural groups, is expected to fill the remainder of the council's 60 positions in the near future, according to his press office.

The premier has also asked the deputy minister for multiculturalism and citizenship to resolve the council's funding problems with Mr. Frolick.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

May successful for organizing 42 youngsters enjoy stay at Soyuzivka

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — May, the month of the UNA's 31st Convention, proved to be successful in terms of organizing achievements, reported the Organizing Department.

During May, 310 new members insured for \$1,580,000 were enrolled into the Ukrainian National Association.

These results are due primarily to those convention delegates who heeded the UNA's appeal and signed up new members on the eve of the quadrennial conclave. In addition, 80 delegates brought 200 applications from new members with them to the convention.

As of the end of May, that is, during the first five months of this year, 900 new members insured for \$3,454,000 had been enrolled. For comparison's sake, it should be noted that during the same five month-period before the previous convention the figures were 626 members insured for \$2,280,000. The goal of the 1986 pre-convention membership campaign was 1,000 members.

The Organizing Department singled out the following persons for their organizing efforts: Supreme Advisor William Pastuszek, who enrolled 24 members; Supreme Advisors Andrew Jula and Wasył Didiuk, 10 members each; and John Chomko, chairman of the Passaic District Committee and president of Branch 42, 10 members.

In addition, some convention participants sold high amounts of insurance coverage. Thus, Leon Hardtink, chairman of the Woonsocket (R.I.) District Committee, enrolled two members for a total of \$160,000 of coverage; Supreme Advisor Nestor Olesnycky enrolled six members for \$300,000.

UNWLA, Detroiters contributed to display

by Marianna Liss

DEARBORN, Mich. — Ukrainian embroidered pillows were piled high at the cultural display during the Ukrainian National Associations' 31st Regular Convention held just outside Detroit.

It was a museum in miniature, and all articles belonged to private collectors.

A doll collection representing historic leaders and 18 regions of Ukraine is owned by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Olena Stepaniv Chapter 81. The dolls have been displayed at libraries, colleges, Detroit's International Institute and festivals, and have toured cities throughout North America. The collection was started in 1974 and has grown since then.

A later addition to the doll collection is the doll house. The Ukrainian village doll house has a traditional oven and furniture all made by Mykola Lis-kivsky.

The Dr. M. Hnatiuk and Anna Hnatiuk collection included costumes of the Zalinschchukiv region, ceremonial cloths and pysanky, or Ukrainian Easter eggs.

Other embroidered cloths, pillows and articles were exhibited by the ladies of Chapter 81 — Alexandra Latyshewska, Yevhenia Vorovkevych, Irene Chuchman, Tatiana Obyshevich, Ok-sana Tkachuk and M. Zupal. Mrs. O.

(Continued on page 13)



Campers and staff of the Soyuzivka children's camp.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Forty-two youngsters age 7 to 11 attended this year's children's camp at Soyuzivka, the Catskill mountain resort of the Ukrainian National Association.

The camp was concluded Saturday, July 26, with a special program showcasing the songs, poems and dances the campers had learned during their three-week stay at Soyuzivka.

In the audience were parents and guests, including the UNA's supreme president, John O. Flis; Walter Kwas,

supreme advisor and acting manager of Soyuzivka; and Volodymyr Hajdar, manager-in-training.

Mr. Flis addressed the campers and bid them a fond farewell.

The children's camp, named "Forest Animals," was directed by Arcadia Melnyk. Natasha Lipcan was the "bunchuzhna," and Julia Parabaniuk was secretary.

The counselors were Tracy Cunningham, Anastasia Chomaneczuk and Adrian Pidlusky.

The camp featured physical fitness, hikes, swimming, arts and crafts, singing, and other activities geared for children.

The camp was the second of three camps scheduled to take place at Soyuzivka during the 1986 summer. The Ukrainian Folk Dance Workshop began at the resort on Sunday, July 27, and was to conclude August 9. Its director is the well-known dancer and choreographer Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky.

UNA honors three longtime employees of home office

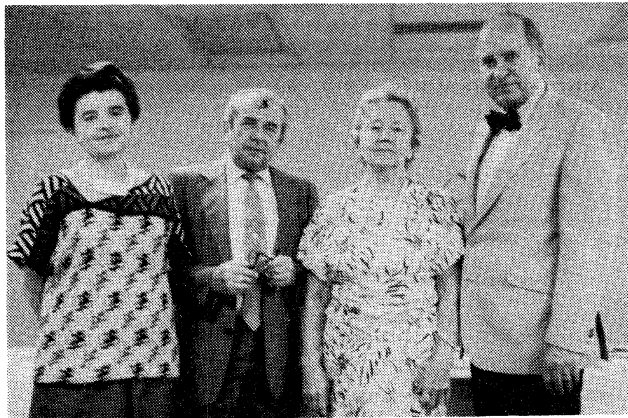
JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association recently bid farewell and good luck to three of its longtime employees: Stella Ryan and Iwanna Kots of the Recording Department, and Maria Savchak of the Organizing Department.

All three were honored by the association at retirement parties held in the UNA home office's dining room area. Present at the festive gatherings were fellow UNA employees, as well as the staffs of Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and the Svoboda Press.

The honorees were addressed by UNA supreme officers and their co-workers, and each received gifts from the Ukrainian National Association.

Stella Ryan, who worked for the UNA for a total of 55 years, was first hired in the summer of 1931 by the late Roman Slobodian, then financial secretary of the UNA.

She worked in the Recording Department. (Continued on page 13)



Stella Ryan (second from right), who worked for the UNA for a total of 55 years is seen at farewell party with UNA executives, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme President John O. Flis.



Iwanna Kots, an employee of the Recording Department is flanked, at her retirement party, by Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan (her boss), and Supreme President John O. Flis.



Maria Savchak, recently retired secretary to the supreme organizer.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Make a difference

How many of us have written letters or made phone calls to the print or broadcast news media in reaction to inaccurate reporting? How many, on the other hand, have simply gotten angry over misrepresentations or falsehoods and then done nothing about it — except to complain bitterly (mostly to ourselves): “they’ve done it again”?

The answers to the above questions would, no doubt, reveal that fewer have reacted constructively, that is by contacting the source of the misinformation and attempting to set the record straight.

And yet, these relatively few persons have made a difference, whether it was during the Medvid crisis, or the Chornobyl disaster, whether in response to the continuing defamation of Ukrainians as “anti-Semites” and “Nazi collaborators,” or to, most recently, the virtual deletion of Ukrainians as an ethnic group within the Slavic family of nations by, of all people, Michael Novak in the August issue of Readers’ Digest (strangely, Carpatho-Ukrainians are listed, but not Ukrainians).

In the wake of the Chornobyl nuclear accident in Ukraine, Metropolitan New York television viewers flooded one local evening news show with phone calls to protest a reporter’s narration that said Ukrainians attending a memorial service for Chornobyl victims held at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church spoke Russian. The result of the deluge of calls was that the news program corrected its error on the air just minutes after the news segment in question had been broadcast.

Similarly, many newspapers and magazines around the world have printed readers’ reactions to reporting about the Chornobyl nuclear accident in Ukraine — and many of those responses were from Ukrainians.

To be sure, Chornobyl was a unique situation, but the opportunity to respond to news items and features, or to simply voice an opinion on any topic exists every day. The letters to the editor and commentary sections of newspapers are the readers’ forum, where the public can present its ideas. It is a forum ours for the taking, a forum that seeks to be used. And, it is one of the most effective and cheap vehicles of mass communications that any person or community can and should use to get its message across to the general public.

But, the key to using the letters to the editor feature is to react immediately and, above all, not to wait for “the other guy” to do it. Each and every letter counts. Remember: even if your letter does not get published, it has been read by someone on the editorial staff — your opinion has been registered and someone has been made more aware. That, too, makes a difference.

So, don’t get angry. React. Pick up the pen, sit down at the typewriter. But do it now. Your opinion counts, and it’s worth sharing.

TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.
- **MATERIALS MUST BE SENT DIRECTLY TO: THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, 30 MONTGOMERY, ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J. 07302.**

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



“Zu viel ist zu viel”

There is an old Austrian/Yiddish saying: “Zu viel ist zu viel, aber für sie, zu viel ist nicht genug.”

Roughly translated, it means: “Too much is too much, but for them, too much is not enough!”

I was reminded of that saying last week when I read Jack Anderson’s and Dale Van Atta’s syndicated column (in The Washington Post) regarding Linas Kojelis, acting director of the White House Office of Public Office (OPL) and former ethnic liaison for the Reagan administration.

“No administration has tried harder to court the Jewish community than Ronald Reagan’s — with less success,” wrote Messrs. Anderson and Van Atta. “Every time the White House tries to patch things up it seems to do the wrong thing, with the result that relations between the administration and American Jewish leaders are now at rock bottom.”

“The latest affront to Jewish sensitivity,” Messrs. Anderson and Van Atta went on, “is that the White House office of liaison with Jewish groups has been downgraded. What’s worse, in the eyes of some Jews, is that the White House ‘Jewish affairs’ chief Max Green, is subordinate to Linas Kojelis, a Lithuanian American who has offended Jewish leaders.”

I was aghast! Linas Kojelis offend Jewish leaders? Impossible. Not Linas Kojelis. I know Mr. Kojelis. He is a diplomat, low key, soft-spoken, laid-back.

I continued reading and discovered that the real villain of the article was not Mr. Kojelis but White House communications director Patrick Buchanan who, as Messrs. Anderson and Van Atta point out, “has publicly denounced the prosecution of alleged Nazi war criminals as ‘Orwellian and Kafkaesque.’” It was Mr. Buchanan, according to Messrs. Anderson and Van Atta’s unidentified “sources,” who was determined “to downgrade the Jewish liaison office and enhance the liaison with other ethnic groups.”

But how does all of that involve Mr. Kojelis, I wondered. My answer came in the last paragraph.

“Faced with the growing influence of Kojelis at the White House, Jewish leaders are dismayed. There is no evidence that Kojelis himself is anti-Semitic, but he has provided entree to the highest circles of the administration for Eastern European refugee groups tainted by anti-Semitism.”

Messrs. Anderson and Van Atta didn’t even have to mention which Eastern European “refugee groups” are “tainted.” We all know who they are. They’re the same “refugee groups” the World Jewish Congress (WJC) and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B’nai B’rith say are “tainted.” They’re the Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians and, of course, the Ukrainians.

It’s time, I believe, to put everything into perspective regarding the Jewish American community and its privileged status in the White House.

“For Jews,” writes David Silverberg in the February 1984 issue of the Jewish Monthly, “the quest has always been for access. Whether it was Esther whispering in the ear of Ahasuerus, or

Eddie Jacobson calling his former haberdashery partner Harry S Truman to urge him to recognize the newly declared state of Israel, access to top political leadership has always been a necessity for Jewish survival.”

The need became especially acute during and after World War II when, as a result of the Holocaust and the establishment of a Jewish state, American presidents found they had to deal with a newly awakened political bloc clamoring to be heard. What developed was a “Jewish portfolio” in the White House which for a time was formally assigned to a staff member along with other duties.

During the Roosevelt and part of the Truman administrations, the Jewish portfolio was handled by David Niles. Under Eisenhower, it went to Maxwell Rabb. President Kennedy had Myer Feldman, and under LBJ the honors went to White House Counselor Harry McPherson. The Nixon administration used Leonard Garment, while President Ford appointed David Lissy. President Carter selected Mark Siegel and made Jewish liaison Mr. Siegel’s full-time responsibility.

The Reagan White House eliminated the special assistant slot for European ethnics (first created in 1976 during the Ford years) and downgraded ethnic liaison to a lower-level position. The Jewish liaison position, on the other hand, was elevated to special assistant status and assigned to Marshall Breger. Later, when OPL was reorganized, Mr. Breger was promoted out of the White House and Linas Kojelis became a special assistant and was appointed OPL director. Max Green was appointed Jewish liaison. Mona Cheren was appointed European ethnic liaison. Both are Jewish Americans. This means that some 6 million Jewish Americans and approximately 40 million European ethnics have Jewish Americans as liaisons. I believe that’s too much for one minority group. Others, obviously, believe it’s not enough.

I have no problem with Jewish Americans seeking access to the White House. They’re a politically significant minority and the White House can benefit from their input.

What I deeply resent is the apparent attempt on the part of some Jewish Americans to prevent White House access to other minorities and to dominate and intimidate discussion of certain issues in order to end debate. No group should have that kind of power.

I also resent the phrases “refugee groups” and “tainted with anti-Semitism” in Jewish references to Balts, Ukrainians and even Poles. Most of us were born in the United States and our organizations were founded long before many Jewish organizations were. We hardly qualify for “refugee” status. Nor can our entire communities be labeled “anti-Semitic” because a very small minority of our people were involved with anti-Jewish acts more than 40 years ago.

According to the FBI, four of the seven domestic terrorist acts committed in the United States in 1985 (more than half) can be traced to Jewish extremists. Does this mean we can now refer to all Jews as “tainted with terrorism?”

Come, on, already, Genug ist genug.

Canada's war crimes probe: hot topic at journalists' parley

VANCOUVER — A heated debate has evolved over recent months in Canada over the news media's handling of the federal government's commission of inquiry on war crimes. Ukrainian and Jewish leaders acknowledge that publicity over the investigation has driven a wedge between the two communities.

This controversy was the subject at a panel discussion sponsored earlier this year by the Centre for Investigative Journalism — a national association of journalists based at Carleton University that works to promote investigative reporting. The panel discussion was called "Nazis in Canada" and was held during the group's annual conference in Vancouver.

The main panelists were Richard Cleroux, Parliamentary correspondent for The Globe and Mail and a National Newspaper Award winner, and Neil Macdonald of The Ottawa Citizen. Both journalists have written extensively about the investigation of war criminals in Canada. Mr. Macdonald has had a libel suit filed against him by a Ukrainian Canadian veteran's group for allegedly defaming that group in a 1985 article.

The following is an excerpted transcript of the panel discussion reprinted with the permission of the CIJ.

MACDONALD: ...Most of the Nazis in Canada aren't Germans. Most of the Germans have either been ferreted out or have been taken care of by commissions overseas. It was harder to get in (to Canada) at the end of the war — you were more visible if you were a German.

Most of the Nazis in Canada were either collaborators or willing Nazis of the Baltic countries: of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and the Ukraine. Outside of the Baltic countries there are the Rumanians and some other countries. But most of them are on eastern soil now. Therefore the crimes that these individuals committed were committed on eastern soil — we're talking about anybody from a participant in a penal battalion which exterminated people to a concentration camp guard. We have those too.

Canada is faced with the problem of not having extra-territorial law: that is to say, not being able to prosecute these characters. What do we do about that? Do we strip them of their citizenship? Perhaps, but there's not even any evidence for that.

They've done that in the United States and they've had some pretty spectacular trials and they've stripped people of their citizenship. They keep their (immigration) records, but we don't. We destroy our records so we can't even do that. Even if we could, we'd face the same thing the United States faces: they've got Nazis on hand but they can't get rid of them because no one wants them. Ivan Demjanjuk, who was just deported to Israel, was deported because Israel assumes jurisdiction over these guys. But that's still a legal question in Canada — and this is what (Judge) Deschenes has to come to terms with.

What we have to come to terms with in doing stories on these guys is that you really can't name them unless you want to operate like a Nazi yourself or unless they come forward. If you find a guy...you know that he's been involved in some pretty bad things...there's a man in Montreal who was a concentration camp guard: it's pretty certain that he was a concentration camp guard in Maidanek. What are you going to do about that? Maidanek is on eastern soil. The survivors, if any, are either in Israel or behind the Iron Curtain. You know that this individual is there, and it's a story that's almost cries out to be done. What can you do? Can you write a story and not name them?

Well, under the eyes of the law...let me tell you... anything that would tend to identify the individuals to his peers is libelous, he's got you and he's got you for a whole lot of money. Worse than that, he is vindicated. A libel trial can vindicate someone. The onus is on you to prove that they did it; not them to prove that they didn't do it if you write a story about them.

I wrote a story about the Ukrainian SS Division. It was an interview with Simon Wiesenthal and a remark about the Galician SS Division. I threw it in. The remark went something to the effect of: "The Ukrainian SS Division was one of the most bloodthirsty of all."

I believed from my research that this is true, but I'm being sued by an individual who's in the Ukrainian SS Division who believes that he was libeled because of that statement. And it's going to be before the courts.

... Well I think to understand why I made the remark...if you read some of the German documentation about the Ukrainian SS Division and the Ukrainian auxiliaries, they even second the Germans in the bloodthirstiness of some of the atrocities that they committed. The vein of anti-Semitism that has run through the Baltic countries historically fed the license to kill that the Nazis gave them in the first place. And that's what I meant by the remark. I suppose I'll have to explain that to the judiciary or to a jury one of these days eventually if this comes to court.

The last question is whether these guys should be prosecuted. I don't think that there's any question that these guys should be prosecuted. And it's not because I want to see old men sentenced to death.

... I think that the purpose of a trial — of putting these individuals on trial — is so that people can get one more good look at the German Nazi mind — or the Nazi man as expressed by the National Socialist Party 45 years ago — before it disappears forever. I

CLEROUX: He's undergone trial for extradition to stand trial in Israel.

My feeling is that we can't condemn somebody no matter how horrible the evidence against a person until he's actually been convicted by a court. And we certainly can't do it in print and this is one of the things that's been happening and this has been happening for a long time. There have been a lot of articles about a lot of people. At first it was easy because we could write about (Joseph) Mengele because we hadn't found Mr. Mengele dead or alive. So we could say Mengele did all these horrible things. And then from that came one step further, and we started saying the fellow down the street did all these horrible things and these things started appearing in print. And not only that, they were coming into Canada through the courtesy of the Soviet propaganda office.

Now there's no doubt in my mind that there are war criminals in Canada. The Deschenes Commission better find them because people like Neil and myself are going to keep on trying to find them. And Sol Littman, Simon Wiesenthal and a lot of other people care about finding these people. But we have to exercise a certain caution before we condemn someone in print that hasn't been

Richard Cleroux:

"My feeling is that we can't condemn somebody no matter how horrible the evidence against a person until he's actually been convicted by a court. And we certainly can't do it in print, and this is one of the things that's been happening, and this has been happening for a long time."

think that they have to be seen for what they are once again because we're becoming too complacent.

There's feelings in this country that we should let bygones be bygones. Canada signed an agreement with Great Britain to let bygones be bygones. It was a secret agreement. We've been complacent: our immigration policy after the war denied entry to Jews. There's not much doubt that we haven't acted very well...we haven't covered ourselves in glory, historically speaking.

Wiesenthal is right when he says that Canada's one of the only Western countries that just hasn't made any movement to prosecute these guys.

The best example of how these people operate is at the Demjanjuk trial. This man was atrocious. He was the man who operated the ovens at Treblinka. He was a murderer and a torturer, and he was found in the United States and was brought to trial. But he never admitted a thing. And they brought survivors over from Israel...it was incredibly emotional. Even to this day he says it was just all a mistake...even faced with his picture on the SS identification card and incontrovertible evidence. I think that's the danger. These guys — if they can — will deny that it ever happened. They'll deny everything. And I think in denying their existence they're cheating us of the opportunity to recognize them again when they come back. And they will come back.

I don't mean to wax politic, but it's a subject (about) which I feel quite strongly.

CLEROUX: I'm sorry, Neil. I feel that you're all wrong — not in the work you do when you're looking into these — but when you make these sweeping generalizations.

I'm sorry, I can't allow this to go on. You can't just slander a whole community. You can't go around saying the Ukrainians were the most bloodthirsty of all. That's no more fair than if you made some comment about Jews or Blacks or something like that.

You have to stay with individuals. And if you have an individual like Helmut Rauca, you can say there was this evidence against him and so and so. You can talk about convicted war criminals. But when you go after Demjanjuk and call him a murderer you've condemned him ahead of time, I guess he didn't need to go to Israel; as far as you're concerned he's already a murderer.

MACDONALD: He's already undergone trial.

condemned by a court.

That's the point that I want to discuss with you as a journalist and as journalists. You'll see a lot of this writing going on right now. No matter how hateful the crimes are, we have to apply the same rules that we would apply for any other crime — no matter how heinous or otherwise.

What's the background behind all this? Well Canada did nothing, as Neil correctly pointed out. Nothing and nothing and nothing.

The United States has been prosecuting since right after the war. They have an Office of Special Investigations: the famous OSI. And they have been working slowly but at least they've been working at it.

We in Canada have had a big zero. In fact we're finding evidence all the time that this zero was not just oversight but deliberate. There was a deliberate policy not to do anything about war criminals. All sorts of weak reasons were given.

...There was one horrendous document that came out from the Deschenes Commission that showed we have to be careful not to give in to Jewish feelings of vengeance. This is how they were talking in the government 20 years ago about prosecuting a murderer.

This would be like saying (mass murderer) Clifford Olson is somewhere in British Columbia. And you say: "Well you know they're worked up in B.C. about Clifford Olson but we mustn't give in to the sort of B.C. feeling for vengeance against this guy so let's not prosecute because it's a bit difficult."

Against that background, (Prime Minister) Mulroney came to power: nice fellow Mulroney, but not too bright about a lot of things. And he certainly didn't know very much about this situation.

There was a lot of talk that Mengele might have been in Canada; a lot of scare stories. Is Mengele hiding in your closet?

And so he (Mr. Mulroney) decided we're going to have a commission of inquiry to find out. And the commission actually says in the first paragraph (of its terms of reference): "Please find out if Joseph Mengele is in Canada or has ever been in Canada." It's the sort of job you'd give to the RCMP, but the Canadian answer is give it to a royal commission.

And then, comma, it says: "(Find) any other war criminals that might have been in Canada." And then, "What should the government do about it?" That leaves them off the hook...then they don't

(Continued on page 13)



The late Sen. Paul Yuzyk

On July 24, 1986, the Senate of Canada paid tribute to the late Sen. Paul Yuzyk, who died July 9 of cancer. The following is an excerpted transcript of some of the tributes read by the late senator's colleagues.

Sen. Rheal Bélisle:

...When a Canadian delegation went to Russia in 1975, the leader of the group, the Honourable James Jerome, then speaker of the House of Commons, selected a delegation of four senators and eight members of the House of Commons. The four senators selected were Sen. Raymond Perreault, the then leader of the government, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Sen. William Petten and myself. The USSR ambassador in Ottawa refused to provide a visa to Sen. Yuzyk because of his role on the International and Canadian Human Rights Commission. When Sen. Yuzyk informed me that he had been refused permission to visit his father's homeland, he was very upset and I am sure that he never forgot that event. At that time I told him that he would be with us in spirit and that I would request permission from them to visit the only Catholic church that was open in Moscow. At a state dinner, I did request Mr. Brezhnev's assistant to take me to church, and the whole Canadian delegation of 12 attended mass. I had also said to Paul that when we visited Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, I would ask to go to church. I did ask President Nikolai Podgorny, who

Canadian senators remember Paul Yuzyk

was a Ukrainian, and they took me to the only Orthodox cathedral open in Kiev. ...

Because of his enormous work and contribution to all spheres of our Senate duties, I hope and pray that when the federal government plans an important project or building regarding multiculturalism in Canada, his name will be favored and considered most seriously. I am convinced that, when historians write about the Senate, Sen. Paul Yuzyk will have his name selected for his multiculturalism contribution.

Some three years ago, when the senator was informed that they had found positive signs of cancer, he said: "Rheal, don't worry; by a severe diet and by being extremely careful, I will beat it." I said: "Why don't you take life easy and relax? You are not eternal; you will be replaced like every one of us." He said: "Yes, I will be replaced; I do not worry. If I live, I will continue to fight for my people; I will continue to serve Him. If I die, I will see Him and live with Him forever."

Well, as you know, on July 9, at the age of 73, after a brief battle with cancer, he passed away. ...

Paul's unflinching faith towards his creator, his wife and his children was convincing and enriching. His devotion to Ukrainians and all ethnic groups in this country made him a highly respected champion. His contribution to the progress of our Canadian mosaic made him the cultural witness who helped enormously to promote our multiculturalism. Thus Canadians are the envy and enjoy the respect of all nations.

Sen. Duff Roblin:

...The appointment of Paul Yuzyk to the Senate was one of the most important appointments, I think, that the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker made during his tenure as prime minister of Canada. We certainly regarded it as a great compliment to Manitoba. It was more than that because it gave Paul Yuzyk a platform from which he could speak to the people of the various ethnic groups in the nation and from which he could speak to all Canadians about the values he held so dear and so important to life and to growth.

It was not multiculturalism as such, although that was so important to him, but what lay behind it, namely, human rights, the rights of individuals in this somewhat difficult world. It was the devotion he had to democratic, representative and responsible institutions of government that prompted him to lift his eyes from the Canadian scene, where he was indeed a leader, to take part in the international proceedings of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other forums where he had an opportunity to express to the world the ideals for which he stood and to speak for those people in other countries who could not speak for themselves and to whom he felt a special obligation.

We will always remember his contribution to the development of democratic, responsible institutions, his fearlessness in calling attention, wherever he was, to what he felt was wrong and unjust in the area of human rights and his

dedication to the principle that the various ethnic groups of this country make a special contribution and that it should be recognized for what it is, part of the very web and woof of our nation. ...

Sen. Philippe Deane Gigantes:

...I also want to say a few words about Sen. Yuzyk as an immigrant. When people wonder about the contribution made by immigrants to Canada, they should look at Sen. Yuzyk's contribution in the area of multiculturalism and the contribution made by the various ethnic groups in this country. Those of us who belong to groups other than the two founding nations cannot but be very proud. He projected an image of these groups that was so grand and beyond the human scale of things that if we have a good name in this country, we can say we owe it to him. He set standards for us to achieve, and few of us will be able to live up to those standards. Honourable senators, thank you very much.

Sen. Stanley Haidasz:

...Honorable senators, I would like to join with our colleagues who have just spoken in paying tribute to our friend and colleague, the late Honourable Paul Yuzyk, who served both our country and this institution with dignity and distinction. I shall never forget him. He was a man descended from Ukrainian immigrants, a man who never forgot his roots and who practiced and developed further the values of the rich Ukrainian culture and the values of his deep Christian faith. ...

He was also a great fighter for human rights, always abhorring prejudice and fanaticism. He was able to unite many people to work in harmony toward achieving those aspirations which we as Canadians have before us at all times as a society that lives in harmony and values its roots. ...

As was said, we shall miss Paul very much, and we promise to take up the challenge which he has left us, a challenge to make Canada an even better place in which to live. ...

Sen. Lowell Murray:

...Our late colleague knew not only the history and culture of the Ukraine, but the incredible saga of the Ukrainian people in Canada, especially Western Canada. In his own time — and he made reference to this in the last published interview he gave a few days before his death — he had known racial prejudice and discrimination. He had seen the gap between the ideal and the reality in our country, and he laboured all his life to close that gap. To all who came under his influence, his message and his example was one of equality and tolerance, of pride in one's culture and confidence in Canada.

On behalf of the members of the government, I extend our condolences to his wife and family on their personal loss and to the Ukrainian Canadian community on the loss of a distinguished son and leader who will have a special place in their memories and in their history.

Book review

Booklet on Canada's Ukrainians

The Ukrainians in Canada, O. W. Gerus and J. E. Rea. Ottawa: Canada's Ethnic Groups Series, Canadian Historical Association, Booklet No. 10, 1985. 24 pp.

by Wolodymyr T. Zyla

This publication concerning Ukrainians in Canada is published by the Canadian Historical Association with the support of the Multiculturalism Program of the Canadian government. It is number 10 in a series consisting at the time of this writing of 11 booklets designed to provide both the general reader and the historian with concise accounts of the history of Canada's ethnic groups. The booklets are written either in English or in French but are translated and available in both lan-

guages.

"The Ukrainians in Canada" is far more than just an informative and concise ethnic booklet: it is also a valuable and thought-provoking work of scholarship which consists of six short chapters and more than a page of selected bibliography. The authors examine Ukrainian communities from within, giving a concise picture of them and of the concept of human consciousness within them. Then, in the interest of presenting a broader view, the authors also take into account the historical implications of these communities and their role in the development of Canadian society as a whole.

Following the standard historical

approach, the authors divide Ukrainian immigration to Canada into three distinct waves, each with its peculiar characteristics. In examining the first wave, 1896-1914, they stress the distinctiveness of the Ukrainians which, on the one hand often provoked inter-ethnic backlash, while, on the other hand, served as a cohesive force in building a new community on Canadian soil.

In treating the history of the second wave of Ukrainian immigration, 1919-1939, the authors' analyses and parallels, although brief, clarify how this period intensified the process of Ukrainianization of old country regionalism. The authors also make a number of perceptive statements associating the development of Ukrainian settlement with the Canadian national scene. The discussion of the Canadian patriotism shown by Ukrainians, for example, and the large enlistment (estimated at 35,000) in Canadian armed forces during World War II are particularly

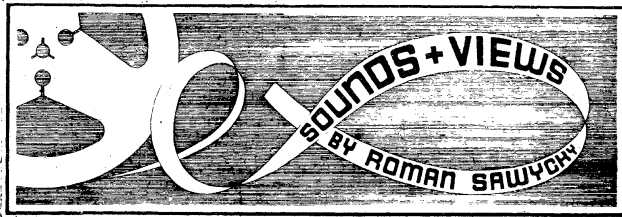
illustrative.

The third wave of Ukrainian immigration arrivals since 1945, differs appreciably from the preceding waves. The "amalgam of militant western Ukrainian nationalism and eastern Ukrainian anti-communism constituted a new socio-political dynamic in Ukrainian immigrant life." Here, too, the authors' comments are carefully drawn and persuasive. Their well-selected material promises some important results when more examples are studied and the arguments acquire a more delicate balance.

Discussing recent trends in Canadian society, the authors give significant credit to those Ukrainian organizations which for decades pioneered the concept of multiculturalism. They say that "the formal recognition of Canada in 1971 as a multicultural nation was at least in part due to the efforts of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee." The

(Continued on page 12)

Dr. Wolodymyr T. Zyla is a professor of languages at Texas University in Lubbock.



Ukrainians in "The New Grove"

Dedicated to the enduring memory of Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovyč.

Exactly 10 years ago, when I started the "Sounds and Views" column at the invitation of editor Zenon Snylyk, one of my priorities was to inform The Weekly readers about Ukrainian musicians in foreign sources. Are Ukrainian musicians being listed in top English-language encyclopedias? How are Ukrainian music personalities faring in German, Italian or French sources?

Correcting mistakes and seeing to it that the coverage of Ukrainian music and musicians in foreign literature steadily improves through the years always seemed to me a goal basic to Ukrainian musicology in America and abroad.

Since 1961 I have dedicated a portion of my research to this problem, and starting in 1976 I have reported periodically to The Weekly readers. In this issue I think it is high time I describe the coverage of Ukrainians in the Grove Dictionaries, which are the largest and the most prestigious English language sources for music reference of research.

The "old" Grove

Until 1980, when "The New Grove" made its entrance, the most extensive music reference tool in English was the nine-volume "Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians," already in its fifth edition (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1955). The mammoth work still carried the name of its founder, Sir George Grove (1820-1900), English writer on music and editor of the first edition of the dictionary.

Editions one through four of the Grove Dictionary are unknown to me; today they are both dated and rare, and most probably contained no Ukrainian material. But the fifth edition, usually referred to in the trade as Grove V, registered a total of 19 Ukrainian musicians.

Of the lot, however, only two were correctly designated as Ukrainian. These were composer Levko Revutsky and singer Eugenia Zareska (Zarytska). The remainder were billed as Russian



Lev Revutsky

(M. Berezovsky, D. Bortniansky, M. Lysenko, V. Kosenko, B. Liatoshynsky, F. Akimenko (Yakymenko) and a few others, Austrian or Polish.

Coverage of the above, not very extensive, was usually limited to very concise entries, with the exception of Lysenko who got two columns of text.

True, more Ukrainian material may be found in other articles of Grove V, but it is not located easily by the average peruser. For example, the music of Hutsul mountaineers and various folk song collections are entered under "Folk Song: Polish," while additional data on Ukrainian folk music and pertinent folk song collections may be checked out under the heading "Folk Song: Russian." Also the article "Russian Church Music" mentions such composers as Bortniansky, Berezovsky and Wedel. But then this is nothing new.

What was a surprise in Grove V pertained to an account of the St. Petersburg Imperial Court Cappella (an eminent chorus composed in the 18th and first half of the 19th century mostly of Ukrainian singers). Grove V stated (Vol. 7, pp. 336-337) that at one point Schumann and Liszt visited St. Petersburg and marvelled at the Ukrainian basses in the famed chorus — a very revealing assertion found nowhere else.

For lack of any additional material my report on Grove V ends herewith and we go on to Grove VI, formally called "The New Grove."

Current edition

Announced with much fanfare, with considerable advance publicity was "The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by Stanley Sadie and a host of "area" editors and scholars (London: MacMillan Publishers Ltd., 1980). Clocking in at 20 large volumes, it is rightly considered the greatest encyclopedia in the history of music.

"The New Grove" has much broader coverage of Ukrainian music and musicians in comparison to Grove V. It includes separate articles on 56 Ukrainian musicians plus additional articles on the musical life of Kiev, Kharkiv, Odessa and Lviv. But, as we shall see, quantity does not presuppose quality.

Perhaps one reason for this was that editor Sadie invited mostly foreigners to contribute the Ukrainian material. Now, in assembling Ukrainian material international authorship can be welcomed, but at some instances may not be such a good thing for foreigners may not always be in command of the most important information.

Ukrainian musicologists writing in "The New Grove" were comparatively few. Those from the Soviet Union included: Larisa Bondarenko and L. Parkhomenko (both from Kiev), Volodymyr Hoshovsky (Lviv) and Bohdan Lukaniuk (Leningrad). Ukrainian contributors from the West were fewer still: Aristide Wirsta (Paris) and Andrij Szul (Philadelphia).

Clash of opinion

Nevertheless, this small number of Ukrainian contributors was enough for a clash of opinion between the authors from the USSR and those of the West. Mr. Wirsta in his general articles on Ukrainian music history named many musicians, classifying them, naturally, as Ukrainian. Soviet authors, on the other hand, list many musicians as either Russian or merely as Soviet.

True, most of our musicians listed in "The New Grove" are correctly designated as Ukrainian, but let us look at those who are not: Vasyl Barvinsky is designated Russian, even though the body of the article ably describes his place in Ukrainian music and Barvinsky's worklist leaves no doubt as to his interests and commitments.



Vasyl Barvinsky (drawing by Oleksa Novakivsky, ca. 1926-1930).

This Barvinsky case in "The New Grove" is probably the worst oversight I came across in the work. To have a gentle artist who dedicated his whole life to Ukrainian culture and who suffered many years in exile by the Russian hand called Russian is, in my opinion, the worst type of profanity.

Among others still billed as Russian are Maksym Berezovsky, Semen Hulak-Artemovsky, Mykola Ivanoff and Mykola Leontovyč. Defined as Soviet (no nationality indicated) are Ihor Belza, Leonid Hrabovsky, Maria Lytvynenko-Wohlgeemut, Stanyслав Liudkevych, Eugenia Miroshnychenko, Natan Rakhlin, Bela Rudenko, Valentin Silvestrov and Herman Zhukovsky.

That "The New Grove" demonstrated a clash of opinion between East and West can, in addition, be demonstrated by the transliteration used throughout the dictionary. The letter "h" was used interchangeably with "g," which resulted in a peculiar Ukrainian-Russian combination in names (for example Grabovsky, Gulak-Artemovsky), worklists and bibliography. Some entries showed the material was translated from Russian and not Ukrainian texts. Still, on the whole, an improvement of sorts has to be admitted in this aspect of work compared with older reference works.

When the Ukrainian musicologist Mr. Wirsta (Paris) queried editor Sadie about shortcomings in the Ukrainian entries (especially the nationality issue), Mr. Sadie answered that apparently he was misinformed by the contributors from Ukraine, and that errors will be corrected in the next edition of "The New Grove."

Good coverage

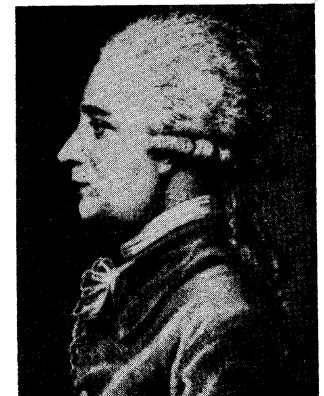
Be that as it may, there is much good in "The New Grove" with respect to coverage of Ukrainians. Much space was allotted composers such as Dmytro Bortniansky, Vasyl Trutovsky, Petro Turchaninov (all three contributed by Geoffrey Norris, London), Mykola Dijetsky (by Gerald Abraham, United Kingdom), Mykola Lysenko and Petro Sokalsky (both by Jennifer Spencer, United Kingdom). Musicologist L. Parkhomenko (Kiev) wrote entries for Boris Liatoshynsky, Levko Revutsky and Andriy Shtoharenko, while Detlef Gojowy (West Germany) contributed articles for Fedir Akimenko (Yakymenko) and Mykhaylo Verykivsky.

All composers above were cited as Ukrainian, have good biographies and often extensive worklists and bibliographies. The foreign contributors have, by and large, done a fairly good job on Ukrainians, although they tended to use Russian orthography, for example Pyotr instead of Petro, Vasily instead of Vasyl, etc.

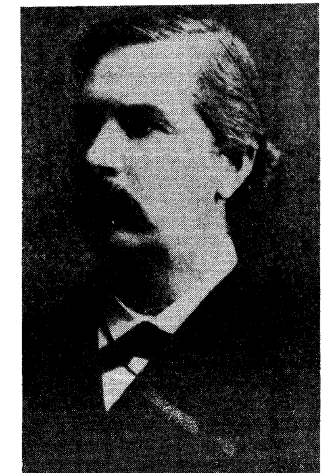
Some space, although not enough, is turned over to singers (S. Krushelnyska, I. Kozlovsky, Yury Mazurok, E. Miroshnichenko, I. Patorzhynsky), conductors (M. Antonowych, M. Mallo), musicologists (K. Kvitka, F. Kolessa, E. Mandyczewski, J. Chominski). Folk music items such as bandura, dumka, hopak, all have separate entries. There are good photos of the trembita, bandura and the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus (Detroit).

There is an excellent article with numerous music examples on Ukrainian folk music by Volodymyr Hoshovsky (Lviv), although among folk

(Continued on page 12)



Dmytro Bortniansky (engraving by V. Bobrov from portrait by Volodymyr Borovykovsky, 1786).



Mykola Lysenko in a rare photo (ca. 1885).

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Poliszczuk discusses his art works

by Halyna Breslawec

WASHINGTON — Art collectors, especially those residing in Washington and Baltimore are familiar with the colorful, geometric, works of Orest S. Poliszczuk. On July 19, 13 members of The Washington Group (TWG) and their guests spent a delightful and informative afternoon and evening at the lovely contemporary home of Orest and Marijka Poliszczuk, and learned much more about the artist and his work.

Orest Poliszczuk is a native of Lviv, Ukraine, where he was born in 1942. He and his family settled in Baltimore in 1949, and he now resides in Columbia, Md. Mr. Poliszczuk has exhibited extensively throughout the Maryland-Washington area, having been included in over 30 group shows. In addition, he has had 12 one-man shows around the country, and has received national and local awards for his work.

During the studio tour, Mr. Poliszczuk described to his visitors his development as an artist, and the influence of his background. He illustrated this development with slides of his work. The artist is both a sculptor and a painter.



Maryland artist Orest Poliszczuk at home with some of his works.

During the earlier phases of his career, he focused primarily on sculpture; even today, he is a professor of sculpture at Montgomery College, and sculpts for competition or on commission.

Most of his time now is spent working with gouache. In the development of his style, Mr. Poliszczuk found that the curvilinear, rhythmic and flowing nature of his work was confined by a square of rectangular frame. The result was the oval or circular shape that together with the colorful matting used to confine the composition, characterize much of Mr. Poliszczuk's work.

While initially the subject of Mr. Poliszczuk's works was non-ethnic, his style has developed to incorporate many Ukrainian themes — landscapes, people and subjects from folklore and mythology. The bright, at times vivid colors of his early works are becoming more subdued, yet rich, and his compositions frequently contain more planes and are more complex.

During the visit, TWG guests were delighted to see a work in the making — the artist estimates that each gouache takes 40 to 100 hours of his time — and admired many pieces of Mr. Poliszczuk's work.

Homotiuk-Zielyk exhibits at Manor



Anna Maksymowich (left), librarian at the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center of Manor Junior College, welcomes her friend, artist Iryna Homotiuk-Zielyk, who recently exhibited her art at the college. At right is Oksana Horajecyk, librarian in the UHSC.

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — An exhibit of oil paintings by Iryna-Homotiuk-Zielyk was held recently at Manor Junior College in Jenkintown. Sponsored by Manor's Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center, those present included invited guests, friends of the artist and Basilian Sisters.

Christine Chomyn Izak, curator of the museum collection of the USHC, introduced Sister Mary Cecilia Juraski OSBM, president of Manor Junior College, and Anna Maksymowich,

librarian in the UHSC.

Sister Cecilia, welcomed Ms. Homotiuk-Zielyk, a Manor alumna, and in a short speech told of the artist's studies and her trips to many museums in Europe. Ms. Maksymowich welcomed the artist in the Ukrainian language and recounted her achievements and exhibits in the United States and Canada.

Born in Western Ukraine, Ms. Homotiuk-Zielyk resides in Torrington, Conn. She attended art classes at the University of Connecticut and took private lessons from well-known Ukrainian artist Mychajlo Moroz.

Antonovych Foundation announces prizes

NEW YORK — The Omelan and Tatiana Antonovych Foundation recently announced that the 1985 Antonovych Prize in Ukrainian literature was awarded to Yury Lawrienko of New York for his collections of memoirs and essays.

The Antonovych Prize in Ukrainian studies was presented to David Saunders, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, England, for his study, "The Ukrainian Impact on Russian Culture 1750-1850."

The Awards Committee included: Bohdan Rubchak (University of Illinois), Roman Szporluk (University of Michigan), Jaroslaw Pelenski (University of Iowa), and John Fizer (Rutgers University).

She is a member of the Ukrainian Artists Association in New York City. Eight of her paintings are on permanent exhibit at the Museo D'Arte of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome.

The UHSC of Manor Junior College is dedicated to the preservation and promotion of Ukrainian folk art, heritage and culture and includes a museum collection, archives, library and an academic studies division.

Hnizdovsky works appear

NEW YORK — Six woodcuts by the late Jacques Hnizdovsky appear in a newly published book of poems. "Collected Translations" by William Jay Smith was released by New Rivers Press in St. Paul, Minn.

Iskra disbands after 9 years

NEW YORK — After nine years of steady performing, the Iskra vocal/instrumental ensemble of New York has decided to terminate its activity. The group's final performance will be on Sunday, August 31, at the Labor Day dance to be held at the SUM-A resort in Ellenville, N.Y.

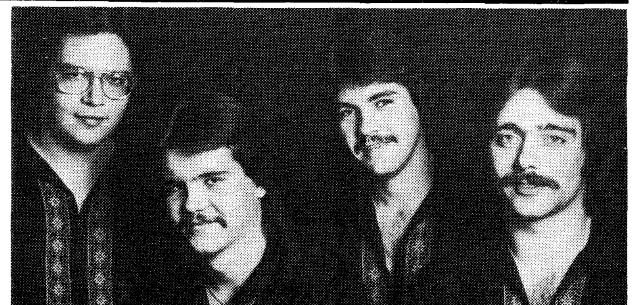
During its nine-year existence (1977-1986), Iskra has played at over 250 dances and 100 weddings, and appeared in 30 concerts — averaging over 42 performances per year in virtually every major Ukrainian center in North America. The group has released three LP records titled "Iskra," "Zustrich Svitanku" and "A Journey Through Ukraine." In addition, it produced and sponsored the debut release of the Promin vocal ensemble of New York.

Both in live performances and recording, Iskra — Oles Kuzyszyn, Bohdan Kuzyszyn, Oles Bundziak and Slavko Palylyk — made a special effort to acquaint its audience with new, contemporary material from Ukraine. In its concert appearance at the 1979 Verkhovyna Youth Festival, for example,

Iskra presented a program of songs by the late Volodymyr Ivasiuk, who only a month prior to that, was murdered by the KGB, it is suspected) at the age of 30. Contemporary music from Ukraine was the single most important influence on Iskra's style and repertoire.

Iskra's 30 concert appearances included, among others, performances at New Jersey's Garden State Arts Center, the Verkhovyna Youth Festival (Glen Spey, N.Y.), the Vesna Festival (Saskatoon, Sask.), the Dauphin Festival (Dauphin, Man.), Eisenhower Park (Long Island), and the Soyuzivka resort (Kerhonkson, N.Y.) The group members took special pride in their concert appearances, and prepared specific programs for them, rather than resorting to simply playing dance music on stage.

Iskra spokesman Oles Kuzyszyn said the group still hopes that in the near future there will be more opportunities for Ukrainian bands to perform in concert, and that the bands, in turn, will tailor their repertoire accordingly.



Iskra: (from left) Oles Kuzyszyn, Bohdan Kuzyszyn, Oles Bundziak and Slavko Palylyk.

A personal note

Iskra extends its heartfelt gratitude to the Ukrainian community for its extensive and continuous support through the years. Travelling coast to coast, we made many friends, saw many new places, and experienced much, all of which will contribute to a lifetime of memories. We had the

opportunity to work together with many other Ukrainian performers, which contributed greatly to our own musical growth. And finally, through Iskra, a lasting bond of friendship developed between four individuals, who for nine years, shared a unique and rewarding experience.

For all of this — we thank you!

— Oles, Bohdan, Slavko, Oles.

Polovchak honored at N.Y. dinner

NEW YORK — A dinner in honor of Sen. Alfonse D'Amato and Walter Polovchak was tendered recently by the East Side Conservative Club of New York at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Park Avenue.

Also present at the event was Attorney Mark Holzer, who together with Attorney Julian Kulas defended Walter in his long embattled case to remain in the U.S. after Walter refused, at the age of 12, to return to Ukraine with his parents. Last October Walter reached the age of 18 and received his U.S. citizenship.

At the dinner Mr. Polovchak was honored with a plaque reading, "Special

Award to Walter Polovchak, whose courage and determination as a young teenager in seeking asylum in the United States have been an inspiration to freedom-loving people all over the world." At the conclusion of his acceptance speech, in which he said he would never take his new-found freedom for granted, Mr. Polovchak received a standing ovation.

Sen. D'Amato was honored for his "brilliant and effective work in representing New York State during the past five years." He urged the audience to be steadfast and "raise your voices to fortify the weak, meek souls in the U.S. Congress in the coming days."



At a dinner honoring Sen. Alfonse D'Amato and Walter Polovchak, from left are: Nick Czorny, Mr. Polovchak, Donald P. Rosenberg and Mary Dushnyck.

Notes on people

Ukrainian youth exceeds norm

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — In an era when most educators are complaining that students do not perform at the level they once used to, and their college entrance exams scores are proving this, Andrew Boyko, of Alexandria, Va., has proven he is one of those youngsters outside the norm.

At the age of 12, Andrew was one of 26,000 seventh graders who recently took the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), the college entrance exam normally taken by 17-18-year-olds, and did exceedingly well.

Of those 26,000 students, who came from 20 states in the union, Andrew received the highest scores in math and verbal abilities (scoring 780 and 730, respectively, out of 800 in each category).

John's Hopkins University in Mary-

land annually sponsors this type of Talent Search. The search encourages seventh-graders who have scored in the top 3 percent on national ability tests to take the SAT before the age of 13.

On top of this honor, however, Andrew also recently participated in the "Golden Plate" weekend in Washington which brought together 50 American "giants of accomplishment" and 400 of the most outstanding high school honor students from across the country. He was sponsored by Mitchell D. Kapur, chairman of Lotus Development Corp. of Cambridge, Mass.

At the conference, which was held at the J.W. Marriott Hotel, Andrew, along with 14 other youths, was named one of those most likely to succeed.

Despite his accomplishments, Andrew's parents, Christina and Dennis, maintain their son will not be entering college in the near future. In the meantime, Andrew has been admitted to a special secondary school with a curriculum that emphasizes studies in math and science. It is located in Annandale, Va., outside Washington.

Andrew has a brother and sister, Oles and Lida.

Dental Society head receives award



Dr. Oksana Baczynskij of Jersey City, N.J., received an appreciation award "for dedication to organized dentistry" in recognition of her service in 1985-86 as president of the Hudson County Dental Society. She received the award during the recent installation dinner for the new HCDS president. In the photo above from left are: Dr. Charles Perle, past president and editor of the New Jersey Dental Association Dental Journal, Dr. David Grodberg, state delegate, Dr. Baczynskij and Dr. Raphael Levine, newly installed president of the Hudson County Dental Society.

Hockey player is sportsman of year

by Chris Guly

WINNIPEG — A 23-year-old All Star hockey goaltender won this year's Ukrainian Sportsman of the Year Award presented here by the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church Men's Club.

Derril Drakalo, who plays for the Canada West team, will enter the New York Rangers Training Camp later this fall.

The first runner-up was football player Peter Pura. Mr. Pura received the Harry Hood Memorial Trophy last

year as the city's top high school football player (he attends St. Paul's High School).

Second runner-up Calvin Zankowski was selected for his outstanding season with Legion 141's baseball team.

The awards dinner, sponsored by the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church Men's Club, was held in the parish hall. Among the 250 in attendance were Mayor Bill Norrie, Manitoba Opposition Leader Gary Filmon, and guest speakers Paul Robson, the general manager of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers and Tim Waters of the Winnipeg Jets.

The 1985 Ukrainian Sportsman of the Year was Dale Hawerchuk of the Winnipeg Jets.



Andrew Boyko receives the Golden Eagle award.

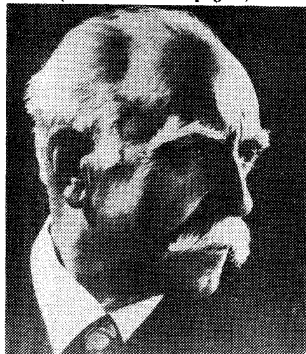
Manor honors lab tech director



Dr. Henry Beilstein was recently honored upon his retirement as director of the Manor Laboratory Technology program at Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa. At left is Sr. Mary Cecilia OSBM, president of Manor. At right is Dr. Beilstein's wife, Grace. Dr. Beilstein came to Manor in 1979 after serving as the director of Public Health Laboratories, Department of Public Health, Philadelphia, for eight years.

Ukrainians...

(Continued from page 9)



Boris Liatoshynsky

The Weekly:
Ukrainian perspective
on the news

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song collections he lists one cannot find Zenowij Lysko's capital work, namely "Ukrainian Folk Melodies" (10 volumes, some 12,000 melodies) because this effort is being made in New York and Toronto, and not in Kiev. Mr. Wirsta in the author of an article on Ukrainian art music.

In "The New Grove" we learn that such "gods" of music as Igor Stravinsky and Sergei Rachmaninoff had Ukrainian teachers (and not vice-versa), namely Fedir Akimenko and Alexander Rubets respectively. On the other hand there is an entry for Czech pianist and teacher, Vilem Kurz, who taught many Ukrainians, Vasyl Barvinsky and Roman Sawycky among them.

Mystery and bonuses

I reiterate the Barvinsky case from the standpoint of authorship. The Ukrainian musicologist Bohdan Lukaniuk (Leningrad) wrote competent entries on Vasyl Barvinsky and Mykola Leontovych. Although the body of the articles leaves no doubt as to their nationality and commitments of these composers, they are designated formally as Russian. How a Ukrainian musicologist could commit such a profanity is inexplicable.

Besides this, the other most serious flaw of "The New Grove" is that in it Ukrainian musicians from the West are almost nonexistent: musicologist-conductor Myroslaw Antonowycz, bass Paul Plishka and violinist Steven Starzyk are the only entries here. This

does not mean that musicians from Ukraine are well covered; I have devised a list of dozens of musicians omitted which should be included in future Grove editions at all costs.

But there are unexpected bonuses in "The New Grove." The famed Russian pianist-virtuoso Vladimir Horowitz is cited as an American pianist of Ukrainian birth. Likewise, Alexander Kipnis is called an American bass of Ukrainian birth. Although "of Ukrainian birth" may be rather broadly interpreted, it is true that both artists were born in Ukraine.

But the best "bonus" can be found under the article "National Anthems — U.S.S.R." Here under "Ukraine" we find no Soviet anthem but "Sheche ne Vmerla Ukraina" (She Lives On Our Ukraine) and the following information: "Music by M. Verbytsky, words by P. Chubynsky. First performed in 1864 and adopted as the national anthem when the Ukraine became a Soviet republic." (sic!) The author of the "National Anthems" article was Malcolm Boyd (United Kingdom).

I think the editor will have a difficult time explaining this one to his Soviet contributors. Mr. Sadie will probably claim he was misinformed again.

Conclusion

Despite serious flaws "The New Grove" has definite attainments when it comes to Ukrainian music and musicians. The sizable articles on musical life in Kiev, Kharkiv, Odessa and Lviv, authored by Mr. Wirsta, entries on Ukrainian art music (again by Mr. Wirsta) and folk music (by Mr. Hoshovsky, who uses computers in his research) appeared in an English reference work for the first time.

Entries on such musicians as L. Revutsky, B. Liatoshynsky, M. Lysenko and D. Bortniansky (all designated Ukrainian, even Bortniansky) are longer and more detailed than articles on many very famous personalities such as Chaliapine or Horowitz, even though the Ukrainians do not as yet have the international fame of the latter.

This causes us to be rather optimistic as to the future of Ukrainian musicians in foreign sources.

Booklet on...

(Continued from page 8)

authors also raise the question of the urgency of the preservation in Canada of the Ukrainian language, which at present "has acquired an almost messianic dimension for the traditionalists."

On the whole "The Ukrainians in Canada" is a penetrating evaluation of the Ukrainian experience in Canada where the Ukrainians were able not only to survive as a group but to establish roots. One observes how they built their community institutions and, "with more difficulty, forged links with their neighbors." Theirs was clearly a more complex experience than any sociologist would have imagined or predicted. For one thing, as the authors point out, "The long, often disheartening struggle for acceptance has been succeeded by the realization that further struggle lies ahead for Ukrainian Canadians, if much of their original culture is to be preserved. But Canada, and Ukrainian Canadians, can only benefit from the effort and the experience."

The work is provided with statistical tables concerning Ukrainian immigration to Canada by years, people of Ukrainian origin in Canada, and the distribution of people of Ukrainian origin in Canadian provinces and by years. It was written by Dr. O. W. Gerus, professor of East European history, and Dr. J. E. Rea, professor of Canadian history, both at The University of Manitoba. Prof. Gerus is credited with the introduction of the course in Ukrainian history and in the history of Ukrainians in Canada at the Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies at St. Andrew's College of the University of Manitoba.

The booklet looks very attractive with a portrait of Michael Hrushevsky, the great Ukrainian historian, on the cover page. The authors' style is concise and enables them to say a great deal in the space of 24 pages. They have confronted a substantial problem and without doubt pointed the way for further investigations. Their work deserves its place in the canon of studies devoted to Ukrainians in diaspora.

Umeni in Wildwood
ZAZABA
with music of
"BURGERS WITH MAYO"
(Featuring Bob Mayo, formerly with Peter Frampton's band)
and "the EXITZ"
also "Spartanky" Volleyball Tournament Award Ceremony
SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 1986, 8 PM
V.F.W. HALL, 3816 PACIFIC AVE, WILDWOOD, N.J.

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1986 tennis season at Soyuzivka

USCAK Nationals	August 29 - September 1
UNA Invitational	September 13-14
Plast	September 27-28
KLK	October 4-5

SOYUZIVKA presents:
its 1986 entertainment

Saturday, August 16
 Concert: Prometheus Chorus
 Dance: Nove Pokolinnia

Saturday, August 23
 Concert: Tenor Wasyl Melnychyn, Zoria Bandurists and Dancers
 Dance: Alex and Dorko

LABOR DAY WEEKEND
Friday, August 29
 Dance: Nove Pokolinnia

Saturday, August 30
 Concert: Hryts Zazulia and Company
 Dance: Tempo, Nove Pokolinnia

Sunday, August 31
 Concert: Singer Alex with Tempo
 Dance: Tempo

Canadian group...

(Continued from page 1)

Prof. Rudnyckyj was quoted as saying.

The UCDC has joined Dr. Rudnyckyj — who obtained his doctorate in the research of place names — in pressuring officials and politicians in British Columbia and Ontario to find a new name for the mountain.

A few weeks ago, the UCDC sent letters to Secretary of State and Multiculturalism Minister David Crombie and to British Columbia's provincial secretary and minister of government services asking for prompt action on the name change.

Wrote UCDC Chairperson Bohdan Krawchenko in his letter to the government officials: "It is astonishing...that in British Columbia the memory of one of the world's great tyrants remains immortalized. It is offensive not only from the point of view of the millions of Soviet citizens who were victimized by his brutal regime but it also callously ignores the living memory of those who involuntarily migrated to Canada to escape persecution. It would be inexcusable if this situation were to remain unchanged."

Dr. Krawchenko wrote that the name of the mountain can be compared to the monument to Adolf Hitler erected by "the equally notorious" Idi Amin.

Mount Stalin is located approximately 620 miles north of Vancouver, and has an altitude of 9,500 feet.

UNWLA...

(Continued from page 5)

Papiz coordinated the chapter's exhibit.

Contemporary art works were also included in the display. A group of 15 Ukrainian artists showed their work. These artists were the Kozaks, Edward, Yuriy and Yarema, plus H. Cisaruk-Konopada, R. Rosandich, Lubomyr Kuzma, Omelian Mazuryk, Yuryj Krus, the late Olha Slusarschuk, Y. Krochmaluk, S. Hnatiw, Slava Gerulak, Liuboslav Hutsaliuk, Bohdan Bozemeski and R. Baranyk.

Catholic veterans post marks 40th anniversary

NEW YORK — The St. George Ukrainian Post 401 of the Catholic War Veterans, recently celebrated its 40th anniversary with a corporate communion liturgy and luncheon.

Liturgy was offered by the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak OSBM, vicar general of the Stamford Diocese and pastor of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City. Luncheon followed at the new Ukrainian Restaurant and drew a capacity crowd that included members from Orlando, Fla., Boston, and Albany, N.Y. Serving as toastmaster was the Post's judge advocate, Michael Barston.

The Rev. Paschak delivered the invocation and a timely inspirational message. Harry Polche, post commander, welcomed those present and proceeded with the program by reading the roll of the honored dead. A moment of silence was observed in remembrance of all the deceased members who placed their lives on the line in service to the "Red, White and Blue." A moving tribute followed with the sounding of "Taps."

The Preamble of the Catholic War Veterans was recited by the commander, and a toast befitting the occasion was offered by the toastmaster. The Rev. Paschak extended his congratulations and praised the members of the post for their commitment to the activities of St. George and the community.

Among the guests attending were the Very Rev. Provincial Raphael Melnyk, OSBM from Canada, a former chaplain of Post 401 in the 50s; Brother Emile Turko OSBM; CWV New York County Commander Joseph Meehan Jr.; CWV Queens County Commander Nicholas Rywak; Sir Stephen Jarema, knight of the Order of St. Gregory; Bohdan Lastoweky, an elder of St. George; and John Barston, attorney and a past commander.

Keynote speaker, CWV New York County Commander Joseph Meehan, in his comments, commended the members of Post 401 for living up to the CWV motto: "For God, Country and



Chaplain Leo Goldade, OSBM, proudly wearing his CWV Chaplain Cap following presentation by N.Y. County Commander Joseph Meehan at 40th Anniversary Luncheon of St. George Post. Commander Harry Polche applauding.

Home." He remarked on the Byzantine splendor of the St. George Church and the beautiful rendition of hymns by the choir. In a separate ceremony, Commander Meehan formally presented the CWV chaplain's cap to the Rev. Leo Goldade OSBM, who is serving as chaplain of Post 401.

A thumbnail sketch of the St. George Post was given by Commander Polche. Organized on November 6, 1945, it is composed of American veterans of Ukrainian descent who have served in the wars and campaigns of the United States. Of the charter members, two were present, Paul Hysa and John Zahodnick. It was noted that some

1,800 young men and women from the St. George Parish entered the various branches of the armed services.

In marking this important milestone, special citations were presented by Commander Polche to Immediate Past Commander Michael Luchuf, Welfare Officer Michael Husar and Treasurer, Peter Switnicki, for their long and outstanding service. Judge Advocate Barston, Adjutant Longin Dudynski, and Historian Stephen Kotyk, each received the CWV sports cap in appreciation of their services. The April 20 festivities were concluded with the reading of the CWV Ritual Prayer by Chaplain Goldade.

UNA honors...

(Continued from page 5)

ment under several bosses: Ivan Kashaniuk, Dmytro Halychyn, Gregory Herman, Jaroslaw Padoch and most recently Walter Sochan.

In addition, she served, and continues to serve, as secretary of UNA Branch 17 of Jersey City. Mrs. Ryan retired from her duties at the UNA home office on July 25.

Iwanna Kots was an employee of the Recording Department from 1955 until July 3 of this year. During those 31

years she worked under the supervision of Messrs. Herman, Padoch and Sochan.

Maria Savchak, who retired on June 27 from her position as secretary to Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, worked for the UNA for 20 years. She also worked for UNA executives Dr. Padoch and Wasyl Orichowsky.

Following the death of Kvitka Steciuk, Mrs. Savchak, the longtime president of UNA Branch 25 of Jersey City, took over the branch secretaries' duties as well. Mrs. Savchak was a secretary at the 30th and 31st UNA conventions.

Canada's war crimes...

(Continued from page 7)

have to set up anything. They can wait for this royal commission to report a year later or so.

And they put Judge Deschenes in charge of it. He's a good judge: one of the very best we have in Canada...a thorough man and he's done lots of commissions. He did a lot of work on the language law in Quebec (and) set some laws that he reversed that were important.

But this was against the background of the kind of reporting that Neil has indulged in, and others too.

I remember one Windsor Star story...thank goodness for the reporter the man (named in the article) was dead. It says: "Kudla, the mass murderer is dead." And pictures and the whole works. In Canada there's a law that the dead can't sue for libel. Thank God. So Kudla was identified as a mass murderer. It might be true. I didn't look at all the evidence. It seemed like a good story.

It's the sort of thing that whipped up the East European community into a frenzy. Now there's a lot of paranoia.

But it's strange. The German-Canadian community does not feel paranoia; they don't get all worked up. The Polish Canadian community does not get worked up. The Albanians don't. The Yugoslavs don't. There's one community that gets worked up: the Ukrainians.

And boy are they ever worked up. They've raised millions of dollars and hired this man Sopinka... They're paying him hundreds of thousands of dollars to defend them in front of the commission. And they see it as the war against Ukrainians being fought by the Soviet Union and the counter-

propaganda documents that the Soviet Union produces. They refuse to believe that anything that comes out of the Soviet Union can be possibly true. So that any evidence that is used that comes from the Soviet Union is not only tampered with but is complete fabrication from start to finish...even if it was a parking ticket from 1938.

And so under that sort of thing the Ukrainians have got whipped up as they have never been before in this country.

...What has happened is that before Deschenes the Ukrainians have presented what they think is a last-ditch defense against a propaganda campaign against them.

Now for people like myself, and Neil, and you to write over and over in your newspapers and on the air that this is not the war or the witch-hunt against the Ukrainians does absolutely nothing to convince the Ukrainian community otherwise.

It's a little bit like the people outside demonstrating: they have one view and you're not going to change them no matter how much you try to talk to them. You just have to say we have our standards, and we're going to continue this Deschenes Commission.

And that's what's so difficult right now. There's a tremendous pressure being exerted by the Ukrainian community on the government to try to dismantle the Deschenes Commission, or at least prevent it from going to the Soviet Union, or prevent it from getting evidence from the Soviet Union.

In conclusion, for us as journalists, what I'm saying is that we must exert greater care than we have been up till now in dealing with a very difficult problem... a very difficult problem and one that is quite explosive in this community and quite divisive up till now.

MACDONALD: I understand the complaints of the Ukrainian community about being all tarred by the same brush. Let me make it very clear: we're not talking about the Ukrainian community as such.

In doing this you cannot help touching on the Ukrainian SS regiment. I want to make it pretty clear that the Ukrainian SS regiment was proclaimed by Himmler. It was an SS regiment; it was Schutzstaffel (Security Force). There were Waffen SS which means armed SS. The officers were volunteers.

...I think that because of our post-war immigration policies you cannot help — because the facts compel you to — address the subject of... the Baltic countries.

Our immigration laws were similar to U.S. immigration laws: they were formed, it seems, deliberately to exclude the Jews in the refugee camps after the war and include the Balts. There was a very favorable attitude towards the Baltic peoples. The Baltic peoples are just fine people as far as I'm concerned, except when you've got people coming in from collaborator countries and people who are members of various types of organizations. And we're not only talking about the Galician SS. You're bound to have rotten apples come in.

And that's why there seems to be this focus on the Ukrainian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian communities. It was because of our post-war immigration laws.

We also don't have the luxury that the OSI has of having the immigration records available to us...they were destroyed. So there's where the prosecution problem comes up.

Death of priest...

(Continued from page 2)

shoving of Father Bronius Laurinavicius under the wheels of a truck (in 1981), the sadistic murders of Leonas Sapoka and Mazeika (also priests), liquidation of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, efforts to destroy the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights at any cost, and constant KGB attacks on Father Zdebskis, allow one to form the supposition that this collision was not accidental... all the more because various obstacles were posed to claiming the remains of Father Zdebskis, and his personal effects."

According to unconfirmed reports from alleged eyewitnesses, the Rev. Zdebskis was stabbed and beaten to death on the street. A photograph of the deceased, apparently made on the scene, is inconclusive.

In 1981, the Rev. Zdebskis suffered severe suspicious chemical burns, also while riding in his own car. He was taken to the hospital for treatment, where KGB agents ordered the attending physicians to diagnose the Rev. Zdebskis' condition as venereal disease, an order they refused to comply with.

The Rev. Zdebskis had been involved in other auto incidents before the accident that took his life. In 1974, he escaped injury after being forced off the road by two cars suspected of being used by the KGB. In 1976, although a total abstainer, he had his license revoked for 18 months on charges of drunk driving, in an apparent effort to discredit him. Since the Rev. Zdebskis traveled extensively, ministering to conscripts in the Soviet army, and to pockets of Catholics in remote areas of Siberia, Tadzikistan and Armenia, suspension of his driver's license forced him to curtail his activities, and facilitated the tracking of his movements by the KGB. Last year another Catholic Committee member, the Rev. Vaelovas Stakenas, survived an attack, similar to that which led to the death of the Rev. Jerzy Popieluszeko.

According to the Chronicle, the sole survivor of the collision, Zemaitis, gave contradictory accounts. Authorities forbade Zemaitis visitors.

The Chronicle reported that two bishops, 100 priests and "countless throngs" of faithful, the greater portion of which consisted of youth, participated in the Rev. Zdebskis' funeral on February 10. His remains were buried in the churchyard over objections from the authorities.

This latest issue of the Chronicle is dedicated "to the late Father Juozas Zdebskis, zealous apostle of Christ's love, and loyal son of the nation." Zdebskis was 56 at the time of his death, and would have celebrated his 35th anniversary as a priest this year.

Soviet military...

(Continued from page 2)

international duty," wrote reporter Martin Walker.

The problem with conscripts from the traditionally Moslem areas is also reportedly growing because of the high birth rate there, which creates a situation in which every third army conscript will soon come from Moslem background. Reports from Afghanistan have indicated that Moslem troops were selling and even giving their weapons to the mujahideen, the Post said.

One Soviet newspaper last month reported that most of the recruits from Turkmenistan were not fit enough to pass the basic army entrance physical.

THE CARPATHIAN SKI CLUB OF NEW YORK

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at SOYUZIVKA

August 29, 30 and 31 September 1, 1986 (Labor Day Weekend)

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SOYUZIVKA,
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SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY and the sports-
manship Trophy of Mrs. MARY DUSHNYCK
and PRIZE MONEY

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK. — Singles matches are scheduled in the following division: Men, Women, Women (35 and over), Junior Vets (35-44), Senior Men (45- and 55), Junior (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age, divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:

Mr. Roman Rakoczy, Sr.
158 Manor Avenue, Cohoes, N.Y. 12047

Registrations should be received no later than August 22, 1986. No additional applications will be accepted before the competitions, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:

R. Rakoczy, Sr., Z. Snylyk, G. Sawchak, Dr Z. Matkiwsky,
O. Kyzzyk, O. Popovych.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES:

FRIDAY, August 29, Soyuzivka, 1.00 p.m. Men's preliminary round.

SATURDAY, August 30, Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m. First round junior girls (all age groups), junior vets, senior men, women and women 35 and over, New Paltz, 8:30 a.m. men's first round, Soyuzivka, 10:30 a.m. Juniors (all age groups), New Paltz, 10:30 a.m. men's consolation round, Soyuzivka, 3:30 p.m. Senior men 55 and over. Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director R. Rakoczy, Sr.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

Reservations should be made individually by the competitors by writing to:
Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate, Kerhonkson, N. Y. 12446; (914) 626-5641

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY

Please cut out and send in with reg. fee of \$15.00

- Name:
- Address:
- Phone:
- Date of birth:
- Event age group:
- Sports club membership:

Check payable to: K.I.K. American Ukrainian Sports Club

SWIMMING COMPETITION

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1986 at 11 a.m.
for INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS,
UNA TROPHIES and RIBBONS

in the following events for boys and girls:

8-10 and 11-12 age groups

25 m. freestyle
50 m. freestyle
25 m. breaststroke
25 m. backstroke
25 m. butterfly
4 x 25 m. freestyle relay

13-14 age group

50 m. — freestyle
100 m. — freestyle
50 m. — breaststroke
50 m. — backstroke
50 m. — butterfly
100 m. — individual medley
4 x 50 m. — freestyle relay

15 and over age group

50 m. — freestyle
100 m. — freestyle
50 m. — breaststroke
50 m. — backstroke
50 m. — butterfly
100 m. — individual medley
4 x 50 m. — medley relay

Swimmers can compete in 3 individual events and one relay.

Registration will be held at the poolside on Saturday, August 30, starting at 9:30 a.m. Registration fee is \$2.00 per person.

Swim Meet Committee: R. SLYSH, O. NAPORA, G. HRAB, C. KUSHNIR, I. SLYSH, M. KRYSZTALSKY, B. and J. YACIW, M. BOKALO.

Swimmers should be members of sport and youth organizations which belong to the Ukrainian Sports Association (USCAK).

AHRU group...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Gabay stated that he was not at liberty to divulge that information, but reassured the group that as soon as formal charges were filed, Mark O'Connor, Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, would have full access to all the evidence.

Israeli officials, including Itzhak Shelef, director of the Claims Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Nissim Itzhak of the World Jewish Affairs Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told the delegation that they would rather not make any statements concerning the case since any pre-trial publicity in the media by either the prosecution or defense may prejudice Mr. Demjanjuk's rights.

The officials informed the group, that Mr. O'Connor had been admitted to the Israeli Bar Association and all decisions regarding Mr. Demjanjuk's defense would be made directly by him.

The Ukrainian delegation also voiced concern over the Demjanjuk family's financial situation, which is rather precarious because of lengthy U.S. litigation. Mrs. Olshaniwsky told the officials that it was imperative that the Israeli government provide funding to cover the costs of Mr. Demjanjuk's defense in order to ensure a fair trial. The officials said the possibility of government funding of the defense was under discussion.

The Ukrainian delegation also requested that in the event of a trial, an official Ukrainian observer be present during all the proceedings to present fair and objective reports to the Ukrainian community. The officials had no objections and agreed to open up further discussions regarding the logistics of this aspect of the case. The trial will be conducted in Hebrew with English translations for the benefit of

Mr. Demjanjuk's defense.

On the whole, Mrs. Olshaniwsky said, the meeting between the Ukrainian delegation and the Israeli officials was amiable and the officials pledged further cooperation with the Ukrainian community.

Mr. Itzhak made arrangements for Dr. Shmuel Krakowski to escort the Ukrainian delegation through the Yad Vashem memorial to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust. Dr. Krakowski, a historian and scholar, is the director of the Yad Vashem archives and is intimately familiar with the history of Ukrainians during the World War II period.

Mrs. Olshaniwsky told The Weekly that a lively discussion ensued with Dr. Krakowski, and many aspects of Ukrainian-Jewish relations were touched upon. When asked to see the archives on John Demjanjuk and the Treblinka death camp, the Ukrainian delegation was told that those archives had been impounded by the Israeli government and would not be available until the Demjanjuk case was resolved.

During its stay in Israel, the Ukrainian delegation also met Dr. Yakiv Suslensky, a former Soviet political prisoner who now resides in Israel. Dr. Suslensky and members of his 200-member association that promotes improved Ukrainian-Jewish relations have followed the Demjanjuk case very closely, according to Mrs. Olshaniwsky, and have written on the issue to the Israeli press.

Dr. Suslensky said the group plans to intensify its press campaign in order to promote balanced public opinion. He also agreed on behalf of his organization to assist AHRU and the UCLC by providing newspaper clippings of the Israeli press; they will review, copy and translate most important media releases regarding the Demjanjuk case and send it to the organizations in the United States and Canada.

ly elected by the general membership and charged with the implementation of the foundation program consists of: Stephen M. Wichar Sr., president; Christian Shalay, vice-president; Mike Ogrodnik; financial administrator; Anastasia Volker, recording secretary; Pauline Zaletsky-Wild, corresponding secretary.

Directors are: John Bajko, Dmytro Fedorko, Walter Marfey, Olga Seniw, Bernard Solovey, and Dmytro Stroich.

Stepan Bilyj, Myroslaw Pryjma, and Petro Kapitanec constitute the board of auditors.

Wilkes-Barre community donates books to local college library

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — This year, the Ukrainian community of the Greater Wilkes-Barre area will celebrate its centennial. As part of the celebration, members of the Ukrainian Cultural Society of Wilkes-Barre recently donated two Ukrainian volumes to the collection of the Eugene S. Farley Library at Wilkes College.

In making the presentation to Wilkes College officials, Olga Yudisky, representing the society, cited the significant role that education has played in the growth of the area's Ukrainian community. "Our immigrant parents came to this country with a variety of educational and professional backgrounds. Some had little or no education. Yet, with great perseverance and the insistence that their children be educated, they began that upward spiral and today, have made many contributions to the cultural, artistic, and professional life of Wyoming Valley."

Wilkes College President Christopher N. Breiseth thanked the society for its gifts to the college and the community, saying, "All of us are aware of the benefits this community has derived from the various heritages of its people. Through exchanges such as the one you have made possible today, we realize that in diversity, there is unity."

Dr. Walter Karpinich serves as the chairman of the department of language and literature at Wilkes College, and is a member of the Ukrainian community. He sees the presentation of these volumes as especially appropriate for Wilkes College because, in his words, "to many young, first and second-generation Americans, Wilkes College was the only means of realizing their professional and personal goals. This presentation was made to the college in grateful recognition of this fact, and in recognition of Wilkes' commitment to educating the youth of this region."

The Encyclopedia of Ukraine is described by Karpinich as, "the culmination of many years of research and collaboration by the most distinguished Ukrainian scholars in the free world,

thus being the most up to date and authoritative source on Ukraine and its people." The encyclopedia gives a literary and pictorial history of the Ukrainian national and an account of Ukrainian immigration.

The second volume, "Execution by Hunger," is a survivor's account of what is known as "the hidden holocaust by Stalin's command." Both volumes are now available to the public at the Eugene S. Farley Library, Wilkes College.

Ukrainian peace...

(Continued from page 1)

branch of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), was one of several scientists to share last year's Peace Prize. He came under pressure from Western peace groups "who were frequently telling him to get involved in Shatravka's case and help to release him," said Mr. Batovrin.

Mr. Shatravka had been sentenced in 1982 to three years in a labor camp on charges of "knowingly disseminating false fabrications discrediting the Soviet political and social system." While in the camp, he was given an additional two-year sentence based on legislation decreed during the tenure of Yuri Andropov.

Among the five persons arrested Sunday, August 3, outside Moscow's Gorky Park were two Americans, two British students, and a Ukrainian woman from the Moscow Trust Group, said Mr. Batovrin.

Other members of the Moscow Trust Group protested the arrests and the five were released a short while later without being charged.

The leaflets had been printed in New York and brought to Moscow "because Soviet citizens requested information on how to protect themselves from radiation after Chernobyl, information which was withheld from them by Soviet authorities," said Mr. Batovrin.

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and be sure.
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Detroit area...

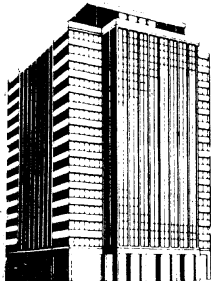
(Continued from page 4)

The foundation will be unique in that funding all be designated only to Ukrainian American individuals and/or organizations located in Michigan areas. Another primary feature will prioritize grants mainly to those who have worthy objectives and indicate financial deprivation. The UAC, in addition to the aforementioned goals, will also sponsor fund-raising events to enlarge their award-granting operations.

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАРОДНИЙ СОЮЗ, ІНК.

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07302

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 14-17

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church will sponsor a Ukrainian arts and crafts festival on the parish grounds, Stanton Lane and Carter Street. There will be displays of Ukrainian arts and crafts, traditional food, games, embroidery demonstrations and free entertainment by the Dunay and Cheremosh dance ensembles on Saturday at 3 and 6 p.m., as well as the Yevshan and Tyrsa dance groups on Sunday at 3 and 6 p.m. For more information call the parish at (716) 467-6457.

August 15

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art will hold an opening reception for its 3rd annual student exhibit titled "Chess in Mixed Media," from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m. at the institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. Gallery hours are Tuesday-Sunday, noon-4 p.m. For further information call (312) 227-5522.

August 16

EAST MEADOW, N.Y.: The Nassau County branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will hold a Ukrainian night, beginning at 8 p.m. in Eisenhower Park here. The featured performers will be the Syzokryli dancers of New York, under the direction of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, vocalist Lesya Wolansky of Montreal, and the Burya orchestra of Toronto. Admission is free. Bring your own chairs and blankets. For more information call (516) 538-8422.

JEWETT, N.Y.: The piano trio I Trii will perform in concert at 8 p.m. in Grazhda, Jewett Center, Route 23A next to the Ukrainian church, as part of the Greene County Music and Art Center's summer concert series, directed by Ihor Sonevtsky. Tickets are \$5, \$4 for members, \$3 for students, and free for children. For reservations call (518) 989-6479.

August 17

COHOES, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, United Branches of the Capital District area in Albany, N.Y., will hold their annual Ukrainian Field Day picnic at 2-10 p.m. at the Ukrainian American Citizen's Club park on Meadow Street here. Featured will be various Ukrainian delicacies, children's and adults' games, volleyball and dancing to a live band from 6 p.m. For more information call Michael Sawkiw at (518) 237-4700.

August 21-24

EDMONTON: The 27th national congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) is taking place at Camp Bar-V-Nok just outside of Edmonton. Sponsored by the University of Alberta Ukrainian Students' Club, the congress will feature lectures and workshops based on the theme of "ethnic leadership in the '80s." The sessions are intended to inform students and young activists on how to lead organizations. Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, is one of the keynote speakers. There will also be outdoor barbecues, social events, and SUSK plenary sessions. Camp Bar-V-Nok is located on Pigeon Lake (approximately 90 kilometers southwest of Edmonton). For further information call the congress committee office at (403) 431-0951.

August 30-31

VANCOUVER: The two Hills, Alta., Ukrainian Dancers will perform in the Plaza of Nations, False Creek Site, Expo '86, here.

ONGOING

NEW YORK: Two woodcuts by the late Jacques Hnizdovsky are included in a current exhibit at the Associated American Artists Gallery, 20 W. 57th St. "The Animal Kingdom" will be on view through August 29, Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Hnizdovsky works on display are "Sheep" (1961) and "Zebra" (1970).

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

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

At Soyuzivka

August 16-17



The Prometheus Choir of Philadelphia will be the featured performers at the Saturday evening concert this weekend, beginning at 8:30 p.m. at the Veselka pavilion. A dance to the music of Nove Pokolinnia of Toronto will follow the performance.

Voloshky to perform on Liberty Island

LIBERTY ISLAND — The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Philadelphia will once again perform in a program dedicated to the centennial of the Statue of Liberty.

The troupe will dance a one-and-a-half-hour program on Saturday, August 16; included will be dances from the Poltavshchyna, Kievshchyna, Lemkivshchyna, Boykivshchyna and Hut-

sulshchyna regions of Ukraine.

The 35-member troupe's artistic director is Andrei Pap. For more information about the Liberty Island performance call Louise Desina, (212) 872-8676.

The day's festivities at the Statue of Liberty begin at 10:30 a.m. Some 20,000 visitors daily visit the national monument.

Manor announces Ukrainian-Slavic studies

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Manor Junior College will introduce a Ukrainian Slavic studies concentration within the liberal arts field in the September term.

The Ukrainian-Slavic curriculum is intended not only for students attending other area colleges who wish to attend a college-level course in Ukrainian studies, teachers in Ukrainian schools, social studies teachers who must have two courses in ethnic studies in order to obtain certification, and professionals.

Courses for this concentration are: Religious Studies 105; Eastern Christian Spirituality; Ukrainian 101-102; Elementary Ukrainian I and II; History 112; Culture, Race and Ethnicity in American History; History 203; Eastern Europe-Slavic Civilization; History 205; History of Ukraine; English 202; Slavic Literature (in translation), and courses that will be offered by departments under thematic topics.

Students seeking the associate degree are expected to fulfill the core requirements for liberal arts and transcripts will specify "Ukrainian-Slavic studies concentration." Some courses will be offered during summer months.

Students will also have an opportunity to participate in mini-courses, seminars and workshops offered

through the department of continuing education either for credit or non-credit.

For further information contact Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046, or call (215) 885-2360.

Heritage Center announces hours

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Sister Mary Cecilia OSBM, president of Manor Junior College has announced that effective September 2 the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center Museum Collection will be open Monday through Friday from 1 to 3 p.m.

To arrange for tours, contact Christine Chomyn Izak, UHSC museum collection curator. The UHSC is on Manor's campus, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue in Jenkintown, and may be reached by calling (215) 885-2360, ext. 64.

The UHSC of Manor Junior College is dedicated to the preservation and promotion of Ukrainian folk art, heritage and culture, and includes a museum collection, archives, library and an academic studies division. Dr. Ihor Mirchuk is UHSC director, and Anna Maksymowych is librarian.

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