

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## State Department paper focuses on repression of Ukrainian Catholics

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — The State Department presented a major paper, "Soviet Repression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church" to a gathering of Ukrainian Catholic, Ruthenian Catholic and Roman Catholic bishops on September 28 in Chicago.

Roger Pilon, director of policy at the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs of the State Department, discussed the paper and requested input from the clergy. The paper was presented at a private luncheon held in conjunction with the 25th anniversary celebration of the Chicago Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy.

One of a series of papers to be published by the State Department, the paper on the Ukrainian Catholic Church was to shed light on the repression of that Church in the Soviet Union, and to serve as resource material for senior State Department staff and elected officials.

Meeting with reporters earlier that day, Dr. Pilon noted that the Ukrainian Catholic Church was an illegal institution in the Soviet Union and had been officially disbanded in 1946. Official

history aside, he said, there are current reports of new persecutions, repression and harassment that makes knowing about these events relevant.

The persecutions involve beating, imprisonment, persecution in prison and murder. There are 10 known cases in the 1980s.

Explaining the situation further, Dr. Pilon stated that by the latest counts there are 300 to 500 priests, and three bishops, but no estimates on the number of faithful in the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The introduction to the paper states "During the nearly seven decades that have elapsed since the Bolsheviks seized power, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has spread its grasp over the nations of Eastern Europe, extending and tightening its control over the lives of individuals and institutions alike. Because the Marxist-Leninist theories that have fueled this drive have called ultimately for the creation of a Communist world order and a 'new Soviet man,' devoted entirely to the building of communism, those non-Communist institutions that could claim the allegiance of individuals

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## UNA Supreme Assembly convenes Hewryk elected director for Canada

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly, meeting at an extraordinary session here at the fraternal organization's headquarters building, made a number of important decisions affecting the organization's membership throughout the United States and Canada, and elected an officer to fill the post of supreme director for Canada that has been vacant since the death in July of Sen. Paul Yuzyk.

The October 4 meeting was the first for the Supreme Assembly that had been elected at the UNA's 31st Convention in May.

Supreme Auditor John Hewryk of Winnipeg was elected the Canadian director. Meanwhile, his position on the Supreme Auditing Committee was filled by Leonid Fil, a newly elected supreme advisor from Etobicoke, Ont. Mr. Fil's position, in turn, was filled by Myron Spolsky, a young Ukrainian Canadian activist from Winnipeg.

Also discussed at the meeting were:

seniors housing near the Soyuzivka resort in Kerhonkson, N.Y., and the purchase of a building to serve as the UNA's headquarters in Canada.

Present at the meeting, which was conducted by Supreme President John O. Flis, were: Supreme Vice-President Myron B. Kuropas, Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk.

Supreme auditors present were: Mr. Hewryk, Nestor Olesnycky, Anatole Doroshenko, Stefan Hawrysz and the Rev. Stephen Bilak.

Supreme advisors in attendance were: William Pastuszek, Andrew Jula, Taras Maksymowich, Roman Tatarsky, Tekla Moroz, Taras Szmagala, Walter Kwas, Eugene Iwanciw, Walter Hawrylak, Helen Olek Scott, Andrew Keybida, Wasyli Didiuk and Alex Chudolij. Mr. Fil was absent due to illness.

### Election of Canadian director

Before the elections of a new supreme director for Canada were held, Mr. Flis proclaimed a moment of silence in tribute to the late Sen. Yuzyk.

Mr. Hewryk was nominated to fill the position of supreme director for Canada by the Rev. Bilak; the nomination was seconded by Messrs. Pastuszek and Keybida. Mr. Didiuk, citing the wishes

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## Freed Orlov vows to help persecuted colleagues in USSR



Yuri Orlov and Robert Bernstein of Helsinki Watch at New York press conference.

by Chrystyna Lapychak

NEW YORK — "They are knights of openness. They are like knights in shining armor, knights in the sense they were brave enough to speak... openly. They are persecuted for this very openness, for speaking their mind," declared newly released Yuri F. Orlov in reference to fellow Helsinki monitors and human-rights activists at a noon press conference here on October 7 at the Grand Hyatt Hotel.

Mr. Orlov, who was released from internal exile in Siberia only late last

week and arrived in New York on Sunday, October 5, talked to the press about his fellow Soviet dissidents, calling for their release and a stop to further Soviet non-compliance with the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Accords.

His wife, Irina Valitova, 44, who was also allowed to leave Moscow, was also present at the press conference sponsored by the U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee.

Mr. Orlov mentioned three prominent human-rights activists in his

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## Women's conference addresses issues encountered in "two worlds"

by Chrystyna Lapychak

PRINCETON, N.J. — A group of some 250 women and men from as far away as Colorado and Florida gathered here on October 3-5 to examine the problems facing many contemporary Ukrainian American women in the second "Ukrainian Woman in Two Worlds" conference sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA).

The men and women, who were by far the majority, came to the Princeton Ramada Hotel to listen and discuss, in a series of panels and workshops, the difficulties and rewards of belonging to two distinct Ukrainian and American communities, or "worlds."

The variety of panels and workshops which dotted the weekend reflected the variety of problems and aims shared by the participants, which included college students, homemakers, professionals both young and old, as well as retirees.

There were physicians, lawyers, college professors, pre-school teachers, secretaries, journalists, government employees, counselors, librarians, musicians, writers, social workers as well as full- and part-time community activists.

All gathered in the hotel conference rooms to listen to such panelists as Dr. James Mace, director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, Lubow Wolynetz of The Ukrainian Museum in New York, and Bishop Basil H. Losten of Stamford, Conn., and exchange their views on such topics as Ukrainians in the political scene, preservation of the Ukrainian heritage and care for aged parents.

The purpose of this second "Ukrainian Woman in Two Worlds" conference was, according to its organizers, to cover the topics that were either missed or only touched upon during the first conference held four years ago, on October 2-3, 1982, at the Ukrainian

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## CHORNOBYL DISASTER: economic impact Freed Orlov...

by David Marples

### CONCLUSION

The immediate impact of the Chernobyl disaster was to pose a serious threat to the viability of the Soviet energy program. At the same time, the impact on agriculture in the region was less serious than believed by some Western analysts. Chernobyl, insofar as it possesses agricultural significance, is a dairy-farming rather than a grain-growing region. Indeed, the whole region has been something of a wasteland for many years, on the fringe of ambitious plans for land improvement from the 1960s onward, but with no real breakthroughs by 1986.

First the energy question, however. The temporary loss of Ukraine's largest nuclear power plant has led to a shortfall in nuclear-generated electricity by at least 40 percent in real capacity, and considerably more than this figure in terms of potential capacity, i.e., the amount of nuclear-generated electricity that would have been produced had the annual planned targets been realized.

Not only were all four Chernobyl reactors shut down, but the presence in the accident zone of so many leading specialists from nuclear power plants in both Ukraine and Byelorussia suggests that, other reactors, too, many have been temporarily disconnected from the grid.

### New reactors delayed

Moreover, plans for bringing new reactors into operation were delayed considerably, and it is by no means clear that the ambitious schedule could have been met even had Chernobyl not occurred. The Rivne plant, for example, has had a work fulfillment rate of less than 50 percent over the past year. Originally, the third reactor at the station, a 1,000 megawatt water-pressurized type, was scheduled for May. Subsequently, TASS revealed that it would come on-stream in the fall. To date, there has been no indication in the Soviet Ukrainian press that this has occurred (in the past the authorities have not been slow to announce such events).

At Zaporizhzhia, where reactors are supposed to come on-line at yearly intervals, and where the nuclear station has been held up as a model by Borys Kachura, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine who is responsible for energy questions, and others, there has been a delay with the third reactor that may be directly attributable to Chernobyl. Another possible reason is that specialists from the Zaporizhzhia plant are taking on a talkachi role, supervising a wide variety of construction work at plants in the USSR, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland. Nevertheless, the delay here and at Rivne means that even if the first two reactors at Chernobyl are brought into operation by October, as the Soviets have stated, a shortfall in electricity production will continue.

Over the next decade, it should be stated, provided that there are no long-term repercussions from the accident, the Soviet power industry will enjoy a full recovery. In the meantime, there is evidence of obstinacy in Soviet state-

ments and actions regarding the nuclear power industry.

Despite promised safety reviews, acknowledged problems of design of the RBMK reactors and an apparent willingness to divulge information to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, the reality is that no fundamental change is foreseen to the nuclear energy program; moreover, it is considered by the Soviet authorities to be unwise merely to strive to maintain the existing output of electricity because of the increasing industrial and consumer demand. Instead, output must be raised as soon as possible, in spite of the immense problems brought forward by the disaster.

### New town for workers

One consequence is Zelenyi Myr, the new town for 10,000 Chernobyl plant workers being built on the banks of the Kiev Reservoir, which, as far as one can tell, is still within the designated 30-kilometer danger zone around the damaged reactor. Various senior officials have visited this town, including Mr. Kachura, Ukrainian party chief Volodymyr Shcherbytsky. Soviet premier Nikolai Ryzhkov and KGB chief Viktor Chebrikov.

Workers have been ordered to work more quickly to complete the town. At the same time, the families of Chernobyl plant workers are to remain in Kiev and Chernihiv, a clear sign that the zone is still highly contaminated. Work on the fifth and sixth reactors at Chernobyl is to continue.

The drastic step — to revitalize the Chernobyl station so soon after a major disaster — is intended partly to forestall a power shortage in Eastern Europe, especially in Hungary and Poland. The former depends for somewhere between 15 and 25 percent of its electricity supply on the Chernobyl station, and in Poland, the accident has set back plants to complete work on the country's first reactor at Zarnowice.

Poland has been relying largely on the expected completion of the Khmelnytsky nuclear power plant in western Ukraine for future power supplies. But work on Khmelnytsky, in which the Poles have both invested heavily and participated directly, has been long delayed because of a variety of problems.

Suddenly the impact of the disaster begins to loom larger. In short, theoretically (even logically), the repercussions do not appear to be serious; in practice, they are considerable because of plan failures at other stations. Ukraine will not meet its 1986-1990 five-year target for nuclear-power generation. Plans to build nuclear power and heating plants at Odessa, Kharkiv and Kiev are also in some doubt, especially in the latter city, where no building work has actually begun.

The alternatives to raising nuclear-power output are not attractive. Mr. Kachura recently wrote a major article in the monthly Uhol Ukrainy, pointing out many of the shortcomings in the Ukrainian coal industry, particularly in developing more advanced machinery to extract coal from their sloping seams. The Ukrainian hydro-electric power stations, such as Trypilska, near Kiev, have been working extensively to compensate for the non-functioning of Chernobyl, but they will require extensive maintenance before winter. The Siberian coal and oilfields have not raised output to a degree that would enable increased deliveries to the European zones of the country. Chernobyl, therefore, has raised many questions for

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opening remarks: Andrei Sakharov, Anatoly Marchenko and Dr. Anatoly Koryagin. He spoke at length about Mr. Marchenko, who is currently in labor camp and has been on a hunger strike since August 4 to bring attention to Soviet human-rights abuses before the Vienna review conference on the Helsinki Accords opens in November. Mr. Orlov, a physicist, called Mr. Marchenko "one of the most courageous members of the Moscow Helsinki Group."

Mr. Orlov, who appeared rather weary and older than his 62 years, said he was declaring Sunday, October 12, "Anatoly Marchenko Day."

"He also announced the day of the conference, October 7, as "Anatoly Koryagin Day." Mr. Koryagin, a psychiatrist, was a member of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, and is currently in labor camp No. 37 in Perm.

Mr. Orlov vowed through an interpreter to continue working on behalf of these and many other members of the now-defunct Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group, which he helped found in May 1976, as well as other political prisoners and persecuted groups.

"I can't get accustomed to the fact that I'm here," he said, "because at the same time there are people who are still in prison, who are better than I am."

Among the political prisoners he vowed to speak for was Mykola Rudenko, the leader of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group now in internal exile. In response to a question from The Weekly about Mr. Rudenko, the human-rights leader said that he had received a letter from the Ukrainian dissident about eight months ago, which revealed that the conditions in which Mr. Rudenko was living in exile are precarious.

"He has many difficulties," said Mr. Orlov. "He is living in a dormitory, not in a separate house or an apartment. There are many people jammed in there, many people in one room. He also doesn't have any money to buy a house."

Mr. Orlov, who sat flanked on his left by Robert Bernstein, chairman of U.S. Helsinki Watch, and on his right by his interpreter, Cathy Fitzpatrick of the same group, also spoke of the plight of Soviet Jews, whose persecution he said he had witnessed personally.

"I have been a witness to the way Jews have been persecuted in the Soviet Union starting in the 1940s," he said. "I



Irina Valitova, wife of Yuri Orlov.

have been witness to how the Jews are prevented access to higher education, prevented from entering universities ... and I saw the way in which Jews were squeezed out of many of the professions."

The scientist and scholar also spoke of what he termed "the struggle" by the Crimean Tatars in the Soviet Union "to gain the right...to return to their homeland."

"I can't understand why the Soviet government can't allow the Crimean Tatar people to return to their homeland," he said.

On a general scale, Mr. Orlov said he wished the Soviet Union would allow "millions of Soviet citizens to visit the United States" and follow a policy of openness and human contact in order to create "mutual understanding." He said the freedom to travel would benefit the Soviets, particularly because "it would raise the level of technology."

In regard to his future plans, Mr. Orlov said he would continue his scientific research and work, would also continue his effort on behalf of fellow Soviet dissidents and would like to study life in America so that he could compare it to life in the Soviet Union.

Later that day, Mr. Orlov met with President Ronald Reagan and other Cabinet members in the White House. Some 25 persons were present at the encounter in the Cabinet meeting room, including three members of the Ukrainian American community: Eugene Iwanicw from the Ukrainian National Association, Myron Wasyluk from the Ukrainian National Information Service and the Rev. Martin Canavan from the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy in Philadelphia.

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This concludes Dr. David Marples' five-part series on the Chernobyl disaster. His book "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," published in London by the Macmillan Press, will be available later this year in the United States from St. Martin's Press, New York.

## Pennsylvania senator to Reagan: raise cases of Ukrainian dissidents

WASHINGTON — Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.) on October 8 called on President Ronald Reagan to raise the cases of four Ukrainian human-rights activists during his mini-summit with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev this weekend.

The four prisoners of conscience are: Mykola Rudenko, Lev Lukianenko, Mykola Horbal and Yuriy Shukhevych, all members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group.

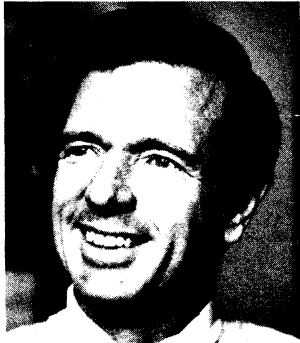
They "all have suffered imprisonment or internal exile for their activities on behalf of internationally recognized concepts of human rights," wrote Sen. Heinz.

Mr. Rudenko, founding member and first chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, is currently serving a term of internal exile in the Gorno-Altayskaya Autonomous Oblast. He had been sentenced in 1977 to seven years of a strict-regimen labor camp and five years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Mr. Lukianenko, a lawyer, was sentenced in 1978 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" to 10 years' special-regimen camp and five years' exile. He is reportedly incarcerated in a Perm labor camp.

Mr. Horbal was sentenced in 1979 to five years' strict-regimen labor camp on trumped-up charges of rape and resisting an officer. He was rearrested in 1984 while in camp and sentenced to an additional eight years of strict-regimen camp and three years' exile.

Mr. Shukhevych, who has become known as "the eternal prisoner," has



Sen. John Heinz

been in and out of Soviet prisons, camps and internal exile since the age of 15. His most recent arrest was in 1972, after which he was sentenced to 10 years' special-regimen labor camp and five years' exile. He is in exile in the Tomsk Oblast.

The full text of Sen. Heinz's letter follows.

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Dear Mr. President:

I would like to thank you for your vigorous support of human rights in your contacts with the Soviet government. It is especially important that leaders of the Western democracies make a highly public commitment to improve the plight of prisoners of conscience who languish in the darkness

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## Senate and House pass resolutions on Ukrainian Helsinki Group anniversary

WASHINGTON — The Senate and House passed companion measures calling on the president and secretary of state to press the government of the Soviet Union to release the Ukrainian and other Helsinki monitoring group members from incarceration and to allow them to emigrate to countries of their choice. The concurrent resolutions also urged that the U.S. Consulate in Kiev report on human-rights violations in Ukraine, as well as commemorated November 9, 1986, as the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 154 was passed on October 1; House Concurrent Resolution 332 was adopted a day earlier, according to Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

Congressmen who spoke on the floor before voting for the Helsinki resolution were: Gus Yatron (D-Pa.), William Broomfield (R-Mich.), Dante Fascell (D-Fla.) and Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.). Congressmen who inserted their statements into the Congressional Record were: Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), C.W. Bill Young (R-Fla.), John Porter (R-Ill.), Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.) and Ray McGrath (R-N.Y.).

The passage of the resolutions is timely because of the upcoming meeting of the 35-state Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that commences on November 4 in Vienna. The congressional resolutions are also directed at the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Helsinki Commission, which will participate in the Vienna meetings.

In addition, the resolutions come on the eve of the U.S.-Soviet mini-summit in Iceland.

Rep. Yatron, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Operations, first introduced H. Con. Res. 332 on May 6 on the floor of the House by stating: "Through intense Russification, ethnocide, repression and imprisonment, the Soviets have endeavored to smother all manifestations of national identity."

He went on to say that "the list of abuses committed by the Kremlin is appalling and the jails are filled with political prisoners."

Sponsoring the resolution with Rep. Yatron was Rep. Broomfield, ranking minority member on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who concurred with the statement written into the Congressional Record.

In all, 100 Democrats and 62 Republicans were co-sponsors of the measure.

An identical resolution was introduced on June 26 in the Senate as S. Con. Res. 154 by the Helsinki Commission chairman, Alfonso M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.), with Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) concurring. Sen. D'Amato stated: "Of the 37 Ukrainian monitors, all but one have been subjected to long terms in labor camp and internal exile...The work of the group underscores the Ukrainian drive for individual freedom and national self-determination."

The total number of sponsors in the Senate was 48 — 25 Democrats and 23 Republicans.

The congressional resolutions will serve as a springboard for the U.S. delegation as well as the representatives of the Ukrainian community at the Vienna review conference.

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## Cleveland area Ukrainians reveal effects of Demjanjuk case

Recently, *The Ukrainian Weekly's* Midwest correspondent, Marianna Liss, conducted telephone and face-to-face interviews with Ukrainians in the Cleveland area regarding the case of a fellow Cleveland-area Ukrainian, John Demjanjuk. They were asked to reflect upon how the case has affected them personally.

Ms. Liss interviewed 24 persons in the Cleveland-Parma area. They attend three churches, one Orthodox and two Catholic; their ages range from 20 to 70. Many did not wish to be identified. Following is our Midwest correspondent's account of her interviews.

by Marianna Liss

At first, the reaction of Cleveland area Ukrainians to questions about the case of their neighbor, John Demjanjuk — especially in telephone interviews

### Orthodox bishop leaves for Israel

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church left for Israel on September 29 in connection with the John Demjanjuk case.

During his pastoral visit to that country, the bishop is expected to meet with Israeli government officials, including Justice Minister Avraham Sharir, according to an official communique released here at the headquarters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Bishop Antony held consultations with the head of the Church, Metropolitan Mstyslav, before his departure.

The Metropolitan's Chancery also announced that Bishop Antony would be the Ukrainian Orthodox Church's official representative at the trial of Mr. Demjanjuk.

On Sunday, September 28, Metropolitan Mstyslav, while on a visit to the Cleveland area, met with family and friends of Mr. Demjanjuk.

## Australian government receives info on suspected war criminals

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies has given Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden the names and addresses as well as evidence against 40 people suspected of Nazi war crimes who are living in Australia, the center's director said recently.

"The names will be taken back to Australia and passed on to a tribunal" that was assembled three months ago to investigate if Nazis had slipped into Australia, Michael Potts, a counselor for the Australian Mission to the United Nations, said.

Rabbi Marvin Hier, the Wiesenthal Center's director, stated the 40 had been traced to addresses in Australia through newly available immigration records, as well as Australian telephone records and investigations in that country. The rabbi would not disclose the names of the 40 suspects, reported *The New York Times*.

The suspects, all Latvian or Lithuanian, have been classified as suspected war criminals by the Wiesenthal Center. The suspicions are based on documents coming from European archives and witnesses' testimony.

Nearly 5,000 people have been classified as suspected war criminals, and Rabbi Hier said several other Western governments will soon be presented

— was, in many instances, that the case hadn't affected them. But, a minute or two into the conversation, it became evident that there indeed had been an effect during the years the case has been in local, national and international headlines.

Following is a sampling of the opinions expressed.

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• One young woman in her 20s said she felt threatened by the Demjanjuk case. She stated that it had really saddened her, and made her aware that "so many of us could be hurt by this." She also observed that the American public has been misinformed, that there's an impression that Ukrainians are "Jew-haters."

• A similar comment cropped up in another interview. Asked if there had been any negative comments about the case on the part of neighbors or co-workers, Mary Ann Sklar, replied that there were some at her husband's workplace. "Someone mentioned 'Jew-killer' about Demjanjuk. Later when my husband went to another department, he would not even mention that he was Ukrainian or that he went to St. Vladimir's" (the Demjanjuks' parish).

She also mentioned that whenever there was news regarding the Demjanjuk trial, reporters would run to St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church to tape their reports in front of the building, so much so that people would comment to her husband, "Oh, I see your church was on the news, again." She questioned the "reason" behind visually associating St. Vladimir's with the war crimes issue.

The same woman said she believes Mr. Demjanjuk is innocent though she does not know him very well. She even went to the last day of the denaturalization hearing, and came away with the sense that the man was being railroaded, she said.

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with names of alleged war criminals living in their countries.

The 40 on the Australian list were allegedly either members of the SS or collaborators with Nazis who killed Jews.

In other news regarding alleged Nazi war criminals living in Australia, a government inquiry into Nazi war criminals has been extended until a similar investigation in Canada reports its findings, an official said recently.

According to the Associated Press, a spokesman in the office of Special Minister of State Mich Young said investigator Andrew Menzies will hold off reporting his findings until the Canadian Royal Commission presents its discoveries sometime next month.

"Canada has some similarities to the situation in Australia. In particular, the postwar migration of Eastern Europeans," the official said.

The Australian inquiry began after a Labor Party lawyer obtained documents under Australia's Freedom of Information Act which asked the government to go easy on war criminals.

The Australian Council of Jewry, which represents the country's some 100,000 Jews, has stated that 150 Nazi war criminals entered the country as displaced persons after World War II, reported the AP.



## Full-page advertisement cautions Americans on OSI deportations

NEW YORK — Americans for Due Process placed a full-page political advertisement this week in one of the most influential newspapers in the country, The Christian Science Monitor.

The Christian Science Monitor is a highly respected daily national publication. The ad, which was prepared by professionals, appeared on page 5 of the October 8 issue.

The ad explains to those unfamiliar with the Office of Special Investigations or its work, just how the OSI uses KGB-produced "evidence" to strip Americans of their citizenship and deport them to the USSR. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are asked to let President Ronald Reagan know that they oppose any deportations to the Soviet Union.

Americans for Due Process, a multi-ethnic organization which has worked on the OSI issue for four and one-half years, considers the impending deportation of Estonian Karl Linnas to the USSR to be of the utmost

importance at this time.

Ukrainian ADP board member Alexandra Shwed recently said: "If Linnas goes, there will be no hope for other OSI targets. We must do all we can to stop this injustice."

ADP plans to place ads in other publications to let more and more Americans know about the OSI-KGB connection. ADP will continue to stress that deportation to the USSR is not acceptable.

Rasa Razgaitis, vice-president of ADP, said: "I simply do not understand how the U.S. government can be so blind. Government officials blasted the KGB for the way it grabbed journalist Nicholas Daniloff and treated him. How can these same officials now say that sending OSI victims to the KGB is perfectly all right?"

Contributions for ADP's project to place more ads in American publications may be sent to: Americans for Due Process/ADS, P.O. Box 85, Woodhaven, N.Y. 11421.

## State Department...

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or inspire their opposition to Soviet rule have come in for particular repression. Chief among these have been the institutions of religion, and among these, perhaps none has suffered more than the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Eastern Rite (the Uniate Church). Claiming the devotion of millions in western Ukraine, the Church, leaders and laity alike, has been brutally repressed by Soviet rule. Indeed, official Soviet historiography claims the Uniate Church "liquidated itself" in 1946, that its followers "voluntarily joined" the Russian Orthodox Church.

"But the Uniate Church lives on, in the catacombs, as witness repeated discussions in Soviet publications of the need still to repress it. This paper sets forth an account of that repression. It begins, in section II, with a brief history of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, then discusses the official 'liquidation' of

the Church in section III. Unable to exist above ground, the Church moved to the catacombs after 1946; Church life there is the subject of section IV. In section V the samizdat publication, Chronicle of the Catholic Church, is discussed, followed by an account, in section VI, of recent cases of persecution of the faithful. Finally, section VII offers a perspective on the sources of this repression."

The paper concludes: "...the Soviet regime is attempting to create a single Soviet people. Standing in the way is Ukrainian Catholicism, which is seen as the strongest and most representative exponent of cultural and spiritual ties with the West. For this, it has had to be officially liquidated and, if possible, erased from the nation's historical memory. To enable Moscow to achieve its goals, all signs of the religion's ongoing revival must continuously be repressed."

The full text of the paper has not yet

## Saskatchewan election brings out a dozen Ukrainian candidates

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — At least a dozen candidates running in Saskatchewan's long-anticipated general election are of Ukrainian origin.

Premier Grant Devine announced last week the province will go to the polls October 20, more than four years after his Progressive Conservatives decimated the pro-labor New Democratic Party in the last provincial election ending 11 years of NDP rule.

Recent surveys have placed the ruling Conservatives almost neck-and-neck with the NDP, and the political pundits suggest Saskatchewan voters may be ready to restore the NDP.

A majority of the candidates that are of Ukrainian origin are running under the banner of the Progressive Conservatives, according to an informal survey conducted by The Ukrainian Weekly this summer.

One of the most interesting races will be in Saskatoon-Riversdale, a predominantly Ukrainian riding, where two

Ukrainians will be fighting a fierce battle for votes.

Roy Romanow, 44, the popular attorney general and deputy premier under the previous NDP government, is fighting to regain the seat he held for 11 years from Joanne Zazelenchuk, a 27-year-old backbencher who is the legislative secretary to the culture and recreation minister.

Mr. Romanow lost his seat in the 1982 election by a mere 19 votes. The NDP lost 36 seats in the unexpected Progressive Conservative sweep.

The large Conservative majority has been whittled away by defections, resignations and other events. The standing in the Legislature at dissolution on September 19 was PCs 49, NDP nine, two independents, and four vacant.

Mr. Romanow — who gained national attention in 1982 as a key player in the federal-provincial constitutional talks — has told at least one reporter that his political resurrection was

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been released to the press or public.

Sources for the State Department paper include Soviet publications which call for repressions of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the underground journal Chronicle of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the diplomatic corps and emigre sources.

The reason for having such a paper published now, he stated, was to make sure that, "Whatever moves are made to further discussions and better relations (with the Soviets) we must do it with our eyes wide open as to the nature of the Soviet system."

Asked if considerations for the summit and Nicholas Daniloff's release would hamper the dissemination of information in the paper, Dr. Pilon responded that he did not think they would.

"We've made it very clear that human-rights concerns are very important to us," he said, referring to recent talks between the United States

and the Soviet Union regarding the proposed summit negotiations.

On the other hand efforts to produce such papers began early this year and are not consciously aiming to discredit the Soviet Union before a summit, he said in answering another question regarding the timing of such a paper.

However, Dr. Pilon stated that he could not say at that point whether human rights would be on the summit agenda.

He did say though that the paper will be used in the Helsinki Accords review meeting in Vienna beginning in November.

The paper is not, however, a policy statement. "It is not so much a position as it is a 'going public,'" he said. "We have come to the conclusion that quiet diplomacy is going nowhere," he added.

The State Department's undersecretary of human affairs, Richard M. Schifter, had met with the Roman Catholic pro nuncio in Washington, who had mentioned the persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union. This meeting plus a formal request from Christina Isajiw, executive director of the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, that the State Department address the issue at the 25th anniversary of the Eparchy of St. Nicholas in Chicago brought about the writing of the paper.

At a luncheon with Dr. Pilon the bishops received him warmly. Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Philadelphia Archeparchy, leader of Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, expressed his appreciation, saying that it was the first time the Ukrainian Catholic Church has received such attention. Also present was the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of the Winnipeg Archeparchy.

Among other Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs present at the luncheon were: Bishop Innocent Lotocky of the St. Nicholas Eparchy in Chicago; Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn.; Bishop Robert Moskal of the St. Josaphat Eparchy in Parma, Ohio; Bishop Jerome Chimy of New Westminster, B.C.; Bishop Basil Filevich of Saskatoon; Bishop Andrew Sapelak of Buenos Aires, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Argentina; and Auxiliary Bishop Myron Daciuk of Winnipeg.



Roger Pilon of the State Department address Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs. Also present is Christina Isajiw of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

### UNA Supreme Assembly...

(Continued from page 1)

of several branch secretaries, announced his own candidacy for the position. His nomination was seconded by Messrs. Olesnycky and Kuropas. In the voting Mr. Hewryk received 13 votes to Mr. Didiuk's seven.

Mr. Fil was nominated for the now vacated supreme auditor's position by Mr. Doroshenko; Messrs. Kuropas and Hewryk seconded the motion. Mr. Tatarsky, in turn, nominated Mr. Didiuk, and was supported by Mr. Hawrysz. The voting results were: Mr. Fil, 17; Mr. Didiuk, five.

In the elections for the vacant supreme advisor's position, Mr. Spolsky was supported by Messrs. Olesnycky and Didiuk; while Peter Diakiw, a longtime UNA activist in Canada, was

supported by Messrs. Hewryk and Keybida. Mr. Spolsky won by a vote of 14 to eight for his opponent.

#### Conflict of interest

Next on the agenda was a discussion to determine whether a conflict of interest situation exists when an employee of the UNA is also a supreme auditor. This situation arose when Mr. Hawrysz, who was elected at the most recent UNA convention to the position of supreme auditor, also was hired to stay on at the UNA Main Office as the national organizer. After a lengthy discussion, the Supreme Assembly voted 19 to 1, with one abstention, that the situation was indeed a conflict of interest.

Mr. Hawrysz then took the floor to state that he would continue to serve as supreme auditor and would relinquish his salaried position as national organizer for the UNA. He also stated that he would continue to work for the good of the UNA as he has done for the past 30 years.

#### Canadian building

Supreme Assembly members next considered the purchase of a building in Toronto to serve as the headquarters for the UNA's operations in Canada. Assembly members voted that such a building should indeed be purchased, and they directed the Supreme Executive Committee to work along with the five Canadian members of the Supreme Assembly in studying potential sites for the headquarters.

The following resolution was adopted by the Supreme Assembly.

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Be it resolved:

1. That the Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association supports the purchase of real estate in Toronto, Canada.
2. That the purpose of such property be the conduct of business and fraternal activities for the UNA's Canadian membership and potential membership.
3. That the Supreme Executive Committee, in consultation with the Canadian members of the Supreme Assembly, is authorized to actively pursue the purchase of such property. That property will be solicited by our Canadian members.
4. That the Supreme Executive Committee shall present a comprehensive proposal and plan of operation to the members of the Supreme Assembly and 14 days after such written proposal the Supreme Executive Committee is authorized to consummate such purchase.
5. That if not resolved prior to the annual Supreme Assembly meeting in 1987, a report will be presented at the 1987 annual meeting.
6. That an appropriate budget be allocated for this effort by the Supreme Executive Committee.

#### Seniors housing near Soyuzivka

It was with particular dismay that the participants of the Supreme Assembly session accepted the report of Mr. Flis — with addenda by Messrs. Pastuszek, Kwas and Olesnycky, and Mrs. Diachuk — on senior citizens housing near the UNA resort, Soyuzivka.

It was reported that following a two-day meeting of the ad hoc committee for the project with local lawyers and engineers, it was determined that because of the anti-discrimination laws of New York state, the UNA has no way of ensuring that ownership of units within what was conceived as a condominium development would be retained in the hands of UNA members — this, despite the fact that the project sought no government funds, but was to be financed solely by the UNA.

The Supreme Assembly then resolved to further study the situation and consider other possible solutions to the housing matter. Following is the Supreme Assembly's resolution.

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The Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association is committed to providing housing for the UNA's senior citizens. The concurrent project has encountered technical and legal problems including the protection of the UNA investment. The Supreme Executive Committee is actively reviewing options which would provide housing for UNA senior citizens, would protect the investment of the UNA, and would comply with all applicable federal and state laws.

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What was evident in the discussions about senior citizens housing was, first and foremost, the Supreme Assembly members' determination to proceed with the project, albeit in a different conception, and to provide the sorely needed seniors housing.

Once the agenda was exhausted, Mr. Flis brought the meeting to a close with wishes of safe return trips home.



Scene of Supreme Assembly meeting at the UNA headquarters.

### New Jersey Fraternal Congress meets in Atlantic City

by Andrew Keybida

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — The 53rd annual convention of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress was held at the Caesar's Hotel-Casino here on October 2-3.

The annual meeting makes it possible for fellow fraternalists to congregate for discussions of new programs as well as the myriad problems of their own societies. To date, 43 fraternal societies are active members of the congress.

The banquet on October 2 was attended by 120 delegates and friends. Magdalena Versusky, president of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress, welcomed the large gathering, expressing her gratitude for their interest and participation. Hilary Czaplicki, censor, Polish National Alliance of the U.S. of N.A., served as master of ceremonies. The invocation was given by the Rev. Roy James De Leo of Union Catholic High School of Scotch Plains, N.J.

Greetings were also extended by Mayor James L. Usry of Atlantic City, who expressed his appreciation to the fraternal congress for holding its third convention in his city. He noted that funds have been allocated for new public housing as well as recreational projects, and that he was grateful for the support received from the federal, state and local governments.

Louis B. Engelke, president of the National Fraternal Congress of America, expressed his appreciation for the invitation and gave a comprehensive report on the activities of the organization. He spoke of the excellent cooperation among all the societies and

provided the audience with an all-embracing understanding of fraternal life and brotherhood. He stated that President Ronald Reagan had addressed the national convention, asking the fraternalists for complete support of the implementation of the anti-drug program which is devastating American youth and the entire nation.

Andrew Keybida, supreme advisor, represented the Ukrainian National Association.

The regular business meeting began at 9 a.m. on October 3 with a call to order by Ms. Versusky. After the invo-

cation by the Rev. De Leo, a memorial service was conducted by Alfreda Plocha of the Union of Polish Women, and greetings were tendered by officers of the New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New England fraternal congresses.

Robert J. Rasmussen, Lutheran Brotherhood, was the moderator for a panel discussion relative to "1980-1986 — Changing Times" and a spirited group of panel members, Peter Bauer, Kenneth J. Soderstrom, William Farrell and Nicholas Boyko, gave varied examples of the many changes which have occurred during this period.

After the luncheon, the business session was resumed, and Clayton Cardinal, assistant commissioner, State of New Jersey Insurance Department, spoke on the "Future of Fraternal Life Insurance" in New Jersey. A question-and-answer forum followed.

After the various committee reports were completed, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Christine J. McMullan, Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, U.S.A. president; Allan Berger, Royal Arcanum, first vice-president; Elmer E. Vargo, William Penn Association, second vice-president; Leopold S. Malinowski, Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, U.S.A. secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Keybida of the UNA was re-elected to the executive board as chairman of the proclamation-social activity committee.

Also attending the business session were officers of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America: Ihor Smoly, Bohdan Todoriv, John Dubil and Myroslav Petriv.



Andrew Keybida

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## It's our heritage

"To Preserve a Heritage," to borrow the title of one of The Ukrainian Museum's most successful exhibits, has always been the goal of this small ethnic museum in New York City that is one of the most professionally run Ukrainian institutions we've ever seen.

This month The Ukrainian Museum turns 10. It's hard to believe that 10 years have passed so quickly; it seems like just yesterday that the newly revamped Ukrainian Weekly covered the museum's opening. And yet, so much has happened at The Ukrainian Museum in that remarkably brief span of time.

Though the museum was officially opened in 1976, it is decades earlier that one finds the seeds from which it grew. The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the museum's parent organization, began to collect Ukrainian folk artifacts back in the 1920s; it displayed many of these at the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago. Through the years the collection grew, and in 1976 The Ukrainian Museum opened with 700 artifacts in its folk art collection. Today that collection — which is only one of several owned by the museum — includes over 3,000 items.

The Ukrainian Museum's history and archives collection encompasses historic photographs (over 4,000 in all), a numismatics collection and a genealogy section. The department of fine arts now includes nearly 300 paintings and drawings, ranging from works by Nikifor, the primitive painter of Krynytsia, and the world renowned Alexander Archipenko, whose genius is celebrated for his many innovations, including the use of negative space in sculpture.

To date, the museum has staged 25 exhibits covering the wealth of Ukrainian culture: pysanky, ritual breads, textiles, ceramics, embroidery, folk costumes, Carpathian folk art, kylyms and folk instruments are among the facets of the Ukrainian ethos that have been highlighted thanks to the museum's diligent efforts. Many of these exhibits were accompanied by excellent catalogues — works that could stand alone in informing the public at large about the particular aspect of Ukrainian culture presented.

The history of the annihilated architecture of Kiev was told in the exhibit and catalogue called "Lost Architecture of Kiev," while the history of Ukrainian immigration to his country was subject of the exhibit and catalogue titled "To Preserve a Heritage: The Story of the Ukrainian Immigration in the United States."

In addition, The Ukrainian Museum has two traveling exhibitions: "Ukrainian Folk Art" and "Lost Architecture of Kiev." The latter has traveled from the rotunda of the U.S. Senate's Russell Building to Dayton, Ohio, from Chicago to Winnipeg, to Toronto, Philadelphia, Edmonton and Saskatoon.

Of course, the museum also offers countless workshops in Ukrainian folk arts and crafts, including annual pysanky-decorating sessions.

And, if all this were not enough, the museum's plans for the future are even more ambitious. In the works are exhibitions detailing the Ukrainian experience: the famine of 1932-33, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the dissident movement of the 1960s and on, as well as exhibits on wooden architecture, oil paintings by William Kurelek of Canada, and ex libris.

Its goal for the future years, as expressed by The Ukrainian Museum Development Committee, is "to preserve the best examples of Ukrainian culture and tokens of our historical past.... (to serve as) an institution which not only unites contemporaries, but binds past, present and future generations into one spiritual community."

In order to be able to do all it would like — in order to reach its potential — The Ukrainian Museum recently purchased a site in New York City where a totally new museum facility, designed from the ground up, can be built. The project's cost: an estimated \$6 million. But what are millions when one speaks of preserving a heritage — our heritage?

Our culture, our history, our experience in toto deserve the modern and enlarged showcase that The Ukrainian Museum plans.

By financially supporting this endeavor, we can make it become a reality.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Time for educators to shine

Ukrainian American and Canadian educators have a golden opportunity to shine on November 8.

They can come to Chicago and participate in the first Ukrainian Famine Institute for Educators in North America.

While we are primarily interested in having non-Ukrainian educators from the Chicago area attend the institute, we are encouraging Ukrainian educators from outside of Illinois to participate as observers so that they can organize similar institutes in their home areas later.

Our community needs to have the Ukrainian famine become part of the history and social studies curriculum in North American schools.

One way to accomplish this end is to have state and provincial legislatures mandate the teaching of a Ukrainian famine unit in schools under their influence.

Another way to achieve the same end is by pushing for formal state and local school board development of Ukrainian famine units.

Still another way is to develop standard curriculum materials, organize an institute for educators with local public and private school support, and workshop the educators in the use of the materials. That is the approach of the Chicago endeavor.

Now that a Ukrainian Association of Professional Educators (UAPE) has been formed, perhaps our own school teachers and administrators can play a more visible role in our community. We need our educators. They are knowledgeable, articulate and experienced in working with people either in groups or on a one-to-one basis. With just a little more aggressiveness, our pedagogues could play a crucial role in the future development of our community in North America.

Although teaching their American and Canadian colleagues about the Ukrainian famine would be of great benefit to our community, it would be of even greater benefit to Americans and Canadians.

American high school and college students have become notorious for what a recent National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) sponsored study has termed a "devastating" lack of information regarding history and geography. Among other things, the NEH study found that in three-fourths of the student test results it surveyed, students could not find Great Britain on a map; six of seven students could not identify the Soviet Union on a map.

In an article titled "Social Studies: Are We Off Course?" which appeared in the December 1986/January 1987 issue of *American Teacher*, a publication of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), it was reported that in a nationwide survey of high school seniors, two-thirds of those sampled could not place the U.S. Civil War in the correct half-century; half could not identify Winston Churchill or Joseph Stalin.

A U.S. News & World Report review of various national tests of social studies knowledge revealed that only a third of 1,875 North Carolina college students knew the Seine River was in

France.

Surveys have also demonstrated that 95 percent of the students at an Indiana College could not locate Vietnam on a map; one in five North Dakota 12-year-olds misidentified Brazil as the United States.

American students — and American teachers I must add — appear to be especially ignorant of the USSR. This fact was confirmed by Colorado State University Prof. James Long in an article titled "Putting the Soviet Union in Perspective" which appeared in the May/June 1982 issue of *The Social Studies*.

"Classroom study of the Soviet Union is one of the best means to eradicate misconceptions and to promote a better understanding of the Soviet Union," writes Prof. Long.

American students, Prof. Long points out, "often have an exaggerated notion of the richness, power and size of the Soviet Union" and Americans as a whole tend to "diminish the role of history in explaining the profound value differences between the American and Soviet peoples."

Prof. Long also emphasizes that American teachers should be wary of Soviet disinformation. "Contrasts between Soviet claims and Soviet reality are enormous," Prof. Long continues. "It is unfortunate that Americans often accept Soviet propaganda statements as the truth; what should be emphasized is that the Soviet government exercises all its propaganda skill to convey the impression of power and progress to the world, covering up any weakness."

As a major topic of study in units devoted to the Soviet Union, Prof. Long suggests "The USSR: Land of Many Peoples." Rejecting the idea of a monolithic "Russian state" — a fiction still accepted by many American journalists — Prof. Long argues that "all the people of the USSR retain their ethnic identity." The "peoples of the USSR are really very different," concludes Prof. Long, "and their differentness is still quite apparent..."

Prof. Long is not all that unique among American college professors in his approach to the Soviet Union. American universities have come a long way during the past few decades in their understanding of the USSR. They appear to be more sophisticated every day. The problem, of course, is that the ideas people like Prof. Long are promoting have not trickled down to the senior and junior high school levels.

Professional Ukrainian educators in the United States and Canada now have an opportunity to help change all of that. It is significant, I believe, that the UAPE convention expressed concern that "efforts to incorporate materials on the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 and Ukrainian victims of Nazi and Soviet atrocities into social studies curricula have met with resistance from various boards of education." The UAPE is on record as fully supporting "implementation of such teaching units."

Having spoken with UAPE president Zenowij Kwit, I am confident that the UAPE will respond to our call.

It is time for our educators to shine.

## Attention, students!

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

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

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Action Item was off the mark

Dear Editor:

While the "Action Item" submitted by AHRU's Queens chapter (The Weekly, September 28) concerning the recent PBS broadcast of "Harvest of Despair" does make some valid points, the overall thrust (and scope) of the recommendations are overreactive, unrealistic and probably counterproductive.

First, the main thing is that, thanks largely to the efforts of William F. Buckley, the National Review and Ukrainian activists, the documentary was finally aired. It was, for the most part, favorably reviewed before it was shown, and millions had an opportunity to see it. It spoke with a poignancy and eloquence that transcended the rather unfocused discussion that followed. Perhaps millions of non-Ukrainians got to see this important film for the first time. The showing is a fait accompli. So, does it really serve any constructive purpose to harp on what should have been on a broadcast or who should have been on the panel?

AHRU is quite correct in suggesting that viewers write to thank Mr. Buckley for his efforts. But it strains reason (and serves little purpose) to insist, after the fact, that a representative of the Ukrainian community should have been included on the panel. And it is even worse to use the specious argument that a documentary about the Holocaust could not be shown without having a Jewish representative on a discussion panel. Do we really want to suggest that it would somehow be unethical if three capable non-Jewish historians discussed a film on the Holocaust?

And while it is true that the discussion following the famine film was weak, protests concerning Harrison Salisbury's interchangeable use of the terms "Russia," "Ukraine," and the Soviet Union, and other misstatements should be directed to him, not Mr. Buckley who, at the end of the discussion, clearly stated that "Ukraine" and "Russia" are not the same thing. Why burden a staunch ally of the project with the misconceptions of his guests? The same holds true for Chris Hitchens. Bother him, not Mr. Buckley.

As to AHRU's demand that Mr. Buckley should be pressed to schedule a follow-up program of American misconceptions about the Soviet Union, its history and diverse nationalities, such a program, while clearly desirable, is really not in keeping with the "Firing Line" format, unless it can be put into the context of current Soviet policy and not merely Stalinist history. And suggestions for future "Firing Line" topics along these lines should be made independent of the "Harvest of Despair" program.

Finally, AHRU's suggestion that viewers demand that PBS rebroadcast "Harvest of Despair" in the framework of a public affairs broadcast so that it can reach a wider audience is unrealistic and ill-conceived. The implication seems to be that 10 p.m. is somehow

too late for an hourlong film and that "Firing Line" was not a proper format. First of all, PBS and the major networks all schedule major and widely viewed programs and specials at 10 p.m. Second, the reason "Firing Line" was such a good vehicle for the film is that it is one of the most popular shows on PBS. Mr. Buckley, an internationally renowned columnist, thinker and novelist, draws millions of viewers, both liberal and conservative.

I don't mean to imply that the broadcast was perfect. The discussion was uninspired and, in some cases, contained inaccuracies. But the fact remains that this important film was finally aired to a wide audience on a major network. Too often Ukrainians expect too much. Sure, Salisbury and Hitchens may not have been the best discussants, and sure they made some dumb points. And, clearly, they should be brought to task for this. And sure, PBS resisted showing this award-winning documentary for no sound reason. But show it they did, and I see little point in rubbing their noses in it after the fact, or plaguing Mr. Buckley with too much negative feedback. And while we must not be servile in being overly grateful, we must keep in mind that, it is hoped, Ukrainians will make more documentaries of this caliber on other issues, such as prisoners of conscience in Ukraine, etc. There is little point in further antagonizing PBS or haranguing a friend like Mr. Buckley on a program that's already yesterday's news. We should be pleased that the film was finally shown, and look ahead to similar meaningful and constructive projects. I think AHRU's Queens chapter is barking up the wrong tree on this one.

George Zarycky  
New York

## Insulted by remarks during "Firing Line"

Dear Editor:

What is most insulting and injurious (at least to me) about the discussion which followed the airing of "Harvest of Despair" on the special edition of "Firing Line" was the liberty and lack of sensitivity with which Ukrainians were reminded and castigated for their "Nazi collaboration." (And I'm not suggesting here that there weren't some individuals who committed terrible things in the war.) Such generalizations and such crudeness reveals the degree to which it is open season on Ukrainians.

The subject of the program was the Great Famine, which occurred at a specific time in history in a specific historical context, and, therefore, has a uniqueness and particularness all of its own. Yet, the discussants were being constantly diverted and the focus shifted.

Imagine a program dealing with the Jewish Holocaust where one of the spokesmen constantly tried to divert the conversation to the Israeli treatment of Palestinians. Such crudity would be not only repulsive but also tantamount to intellectual and moral terrorism. And

yet, the Ukrainophobia (both latent and overt) amongst certain elements in North America is so acute that individuals like Christopher Hitchens feel it is permissible and acceptable to distort historical reality by privileging certain aspects to suit either his political purposes or ideological framework. I didn't hear him, for example, talk of the millions of Ukrainians who died at the hands of the German Nazis (and thousands of them did in the Babyn Yar he mentions as well.)

What all this reveals to me is that ultimately, Ukrainians and whatever they have suffered are valued very little. Of course it was good that the film was shown. But let's face it, they didn't even see fit to have a Ukrainian on the show.

Nadia Sacristan  
Montreal North

## Disagree with column on English language

Dear Editor:

I have known Dr. Myron Kuropas and respected his works for most of my adult life. However, I strongly disagree with his August 24 article, "English — love it or leave it...alone."

We must adopt the concept and reality of English becoming the official language of this country as soon as possible. We are the most unique nation in the history of man and cannot be simply compared with Switzerland, which is half the size of Indiana with a population smaller than New York City. Yes, Switzerland survives with its trilingualism but here in California (at latest count) we would have to print our ballots in 37 different languages. No country can print ballots in that many languages. All citizens of this country must be able to communicate easily if we hope to retain our form of citizen-controlled government.

Although I am a great fan of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa and one of my advanced degrees is in his field of communication, I disagree with his view that we are a "melting pot." The United States is the most beautiful mosaic of every culture the world has to offer. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to do our very best to maintain these cultures and languages — but not at the cost of dividing this nation into a hundred splinter

groups who cannot communicate with each other.

We must encourage and insist all newcomers learn and use English as soon as possible so the United States can more quickly benefit from the strengths they have brought with them. Dr. Kuropas, you mention contributions of the likes of Kosciusko, et al, and what they all brought to this country. If they had not bothered to learn English, as so many ethnic groups currently do, would they have been able to make any contributions at all? Example: Do we Ukrainians have the right to keep Shevchenko published only in Ukrainian? I think not — the rest of the world deserves his thoughts as much as we do.

Your intentions are above reproach, Dr. Kuropas, but your lectures at the university are still given in English, are they not? This is no attempt to slight one group or another but to communicate with all of them. If we do not absolutely insist (and in the United States this is accomplished through legislation) that all newcomers learn and use English as soon as possible we will continue to condemn Latins and other to picking grapes and tomatoes. Our own forefathers were condemned to the coal mines of Pennsylvania until they (or their children) were able to "language" their way to a better life. Bilingual education serves only to prolong discrimination and divide the peoples of this country — only to provide employment for the bureaucrats who administer the system. The ghettos and barrios must have two-way streets of communication or the entire nation will suffer the consequences. When we brought our Ukrainian displaced persons here after World War II we immediately taught them English — we did not insist America learn Ukrainian. We must have communication.

As an intelligence officer in the U.S. Air Force Reserve, I am well aware of the current problem in the Soviet Army because their conscripts come from the 15 republics of the USSR and cannot understand their own officers. I am very happy this is a Soviet problem and do not want to see it happen here.

I take great pride in being a Ukrainian American. That's why I formed the "Flying Cossacks" squadron in our Air Force over 20 years ago. I wanted my flying compatriots to learn the beauty of

(Continued on page 12)

## Letter to Buckley

## Thank you for "Harvest"

Following is the full text of Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk's letter to William F. Buckley, host of "Firing Line," concerning the special showing of "Harvest of Despair."

Dear Mr. Buckley:

Please accept the gratitude of the clergy and faithful of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia for bringing to the attention of the viewers of your program the plight of the millions of victims of the holocaust in eastern Ukraine in 1932-33.

I am certain there are thousands more who feel the way I do and who would express their thanks to you were they able. Though those who comprise the make-up of this jurisdiction either came from western Ukraine or are the children of these emigrants, we stand as one in the plight of our Ukrainian Orthodox brethren in eastern Ukraine. Today the Ukrainian Catholic Church in western Ukraine is under-

ground and its hierarchy, clergy, religious and faithful were "silenced" by Stalin in the 1940s, and the world finds this so much of an embarrassment that it prefers the cover of silence (as it did in 1932-33) than to face the matter of justice and the reoccurrence of genocide perpetrated by the Muscovites. The Ukrainians are a thorn in the side of those who use those charming words of "detente" and "ecumenism." It, like the famine of 1932-33, makes a very interesting story.

Again, we can't find words sufficient to express our thanks to you for displaying such honesty, perception and courage. May God continue to bless you with health and happiness for many years.

With every best wish, I am  
Sincerely yours in Christ,

The Most Rev. Stephen Sulyk  
Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop  
of Philadelphia

## Urgent appeal

Please remember John Demjanjuk. In church, remember him. In the home, remember him. In your personal prayer, remember him. Most of all, please take a few moments to tell him that you do. Write to: Mr. John Demjanjuk, c/o Ayalon Prison, Ramla, Israel.

Thank you for your kindness and for all your prayers.

— Mrs. Vera Demjanjuk and family.



## BOOK NOTES

## Conquest's monograph on Stalin's terror-famine

*The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine* by Robert Conquest. New York: Oxford University Press, 1986. 412 pp. \$19.95.

"The task of the historian is the notoriously difficult one of trying to represent clearly and truly in a few hundred pages events which cover years of time and nations of men and women. We may perhaps put this in perspective in the present case by saying that in the actions here recorded about 20 human lives were lost for, not every word, but every letter, in this book."

This book, "The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine," paints perhaps the most gruesome and telling picture of the true cost of Joseph Stalin's collectivization policies between 1929 and 1932 — up to 14.5 million peasants dead.

"Fifty years ago as I write these words," states author Robert Conquest in the first chapter, "the Ukraine and the Ukrainian, Cossack and others areas to its east — a great stretch of territory with some 40 million inhabitants — was like one vast Belsen. A quarter of the rural population, men, women and children, lay dead or dying, the rest in various stages of debilitation with no strength to bury their families or neighbors. At the same time (as at Belsen), well-fed squads of police or party officials supervised the victims.

"This was the climax of the 'revolution from above,' as Stalin put it, in which he and his associates crushed two elements seen as irretrievably hostile to the regime: the peasantry of the USSR as a whole, and the Ukrainian nation."

In these beginning sentences of "The

Harvest of Sorrow," Dr. Conquest begins to reconstruct the events in history which led to the Great Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33: the Ukrainian national struggle, the motives and methods of the Communist leadership, the aspirations of the people.

This 412-page book covers a variety of topics during the period of collectivization. The 18 chapters are grouped into four main parts: "The Protagonists: Party, Peasants and Nation," "To Crush the Peasantry," "The Terror-Famine" and "The Aftermath."

Between 1929 and 1932, according to Dr. Conquest, the Soviet Communist leadership "struck a double blow to the peasantry of the USSR as a whole: dekulakization, the dispossession and deportation of millions of peasant families, and collectivization, the abolition of private property and the concentration of the remaining peasantry in 'collective' farms under party control. The result: millions of deaths."

In 1932-33 followed what can be termed the "terror-famine" in Ukraine and the largely Ukrainian Kuban area (together with the Don and Volga areas), Dr. Conquest writes. It consisted of setting grain quotas far above the possible for the peasants, removing every handful of food and preventing any outside help, even within the borders of the USSR, in reaching the peasantry. This was accompanied by an attack on all Ukrainian cultural and intellectual centers and leaders, and all Ukrainian Churches.

In a commentary on his book published in *The Times* of London, Dr. Conquest wrote:

"Stalin seems to have realized that

only a mass terror throughout the body of the nation — that is the peasantry — could really reduce the country to submission. In 1932-33, accompanied by an attack on all Ukrainian cultural and intellectual centers and leaders, as well as on the Ukrainian Churches, came what may be described as a terror-famine.

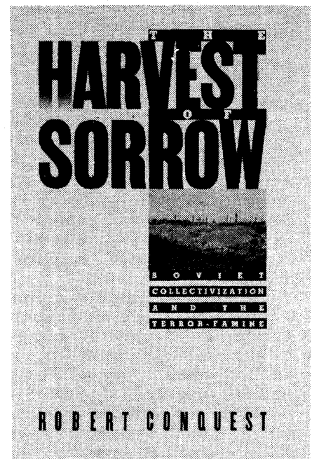
"...Nationalism was blamed explicitly for the supposed contumacy of the Ukrainian peasants in not surrendering grain which they did not have, all of which was in accord with Stalin's dictum that the national problem was in essence a peasant problem. In fact one of the aims of collectivization in the Ukraine had been stated officially as 'the destruction of Ukrainian nationalism's social base — the individual landholding.'"

In "The Harvest of Sorrow," Dr. Conquest states that the "sheer amount of evidence" that this human tragedy did indeed occur "is enormous."

"Almost every particular incident in the villages recounted here (in the book) could be matched by a dozen, sometimes even a hundred more," he ascertains.

"More important yet, the material is mutually confirmatory. The accounts of the emigre survivors, which might have been thought distorted by anti-Soviet sentiment, are exactly paralleled in the other sources. Indeed, the reader will in many cases probably find it hard to guess whether testimony is Soviet or emigre.

"This mutual reinforcement of evidence is clearly of the greatest value; and in general one can say that the course of events is now put beyond



question."

Dr. Conquest supports his thesis, that this was a man-made famine, by supplying the evidence needed to make the assertion believable. In one of the last chapters of the book titled "Responsibilities," Dr. Conquest writes of Stalin's knowledge of the famine, but also shows that the problem lies in proving that it was he who ordered it. Dr. Conquest writes:

"As to Stalin's personal guilt (and that of Molotov, Kaganovich, Postyshev and the others) it is true that, as with Hitler's responsibility in the Jewish Holocaust, we cannot document the responsibility in the sense that any decree exists in which Stalin orders that famine.

"But the only possible defense, such as it is, would be to assume that Stalin (Continued on page 12)

## Exhibit catalogue on Great Famine of 1932-33

*Famine in the Soviet Ukraine 1932-1933: A Memorial Exhibition, catalogue prepared by Oksana Procyk, Leonid Heretz, James E. Mace.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1986. 84 pp. \$12.95.

In 1984, Harvard College Library, in cooperation with the Ukrainian Research Institute and the Ukrainian Studies Fund of Harvard University sponsored an exhibition of photographs and published accounts, with eyewitness testimony and scholarly studies, which commemorated the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in Soviet Ukraine, 1932-33. Recently, the catalogue of this exhibit — containing descriptions of over 250 items accompanied by 120 rare illustrations — was published by Harvard University Press.

The catalogue, writes Yen-Tsai Fen, Roy E. Larsen Librarian at Harvard College, seeks "to recall the tragedy of the famine...in both human and historical context." It is written by Oksana Procyk, Leonid Heretz and James E. Mace.

Broken into 10 parts, starting with a description of "The Ukrainian Revolution 1917-1921" and ending with the "Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Famine," the catalogue attempts to present to the reader the political and cultural atmosphere in Ukraine and the Soviet Union which preceeded and followed the Great Famine of 1932-33.

Other subsections are: "The Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic and the Policy of Ukrainization," "The Ukrainization," "The Ukrainian Cultural Renaissance of the 1920s," "Stalin's

Seizure of Power; Purges, Collectivization and Industrialization," "Scenes of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33," "The Famine in the Contemporary Western Press," "The Famine in Memoirs and Published Eyewitness Accounts," "The Famine in Literature," "Scholarship on the Famine and on its Historical Context."

A list of sources for illustrations and a bibliography follow.

Thus, the reader is not only led through the famine, but also through the establishment, and subsequent destruction, of Ukraine's cultural life and the beginnings of Joseph Stalin's collectivization policies which led to the famine. The authors write about the key players of the time, Pavel Postyshev, who was "sent to Ukraine in 1933 to take charge of the government, destroy the nationally conscious wing of the Communist Party, extract even more grain from the starving countryside, and conduct a campaign of terror against the Ukrainian intelligentsia." (Mr. Postyshev later fell victim during Stalin's purges of 1936-38.) They write also of Mykola Skrypnyk and Mykola Khylyov, both prominent Ukrainian Communists who committed suicide in 1933 because of conflicts with Stalin's policies.

What proves especially harrowing, but extremely useful, are the accounts by survivors and eyewitnesses of the famine which appear in the catalogue. In almost dispassionate language, they tell of the starvation, of the cannibalism, of the fiendish judicial penalties imposed by the authorities.

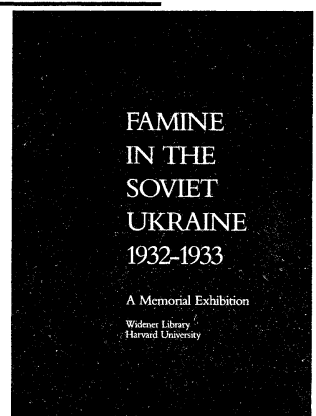
Many of these accounts are taken from the Harvard University Refugee

Interview Project, which was established in the early 1950s to conduct interviews with newly arrived refugees from the Soviet Union. Ironically, "the interviewers (of the project) found accounts of the famine to be so numerous that they did not bother to record fully what the survivors told them," write the catalogue's authors. Nonetheless, much valuable material on the famine has been collected and is housed at the Russian Research Center Library at Harvard.

The eyewitness account of a 40-year-old worker, the son of a "kulak," reveals the following:

"I remember a case in 1933. I was in Kiev. I was at a bazaar then — the bazaar was called the Bessarabian market. I saw a woman with a valise. She opened the valise and put her goods out for sale. Her goods consisted of jellied meat, frozen jellied meat, which she sold at 50 rubles a portion. I saw a man come over to her — a man who bore all the marks of starvation. He bought himself a portion and began eating. As he ate his portion he noticed that a human finger was imbedded in the jelly. He began shouting at the woman and yelling at the top of his voice. People came running, gathered around her, and seeing what her food consisted of, took her to the militsia (police station). At the militsia were two members of the NVKD (secret police) who just happened to be there. They went over to her and instead of taking action against her, they burst out laughing. 'What, have you killed a kulak? Good for you!' And they let her go."

Why was the period of human history so ignominiously, with a few excep-



tions, ignored by the Western press? While the authors don't explore all the reasons, they do state that, predominantly, many Western journalists based in Moscow "were favorable to Stalin or feared losing their journalistic privileges, were they to write unsympathetically about any official Soviet policy."

The reporter who most set the tone for Western press coverage of the famine, with authoritative denials of starvation, was The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty, the authors state. They also report that only a few major newspapers, most notably the *Christian Science Monitor* and the *Manchester Guardian* carried stories on the tragedy. The bulk of these stories were written after these newspapers' correspondents, William Henry Chamberlain and Malcolm Muggeridge, respectively, left the Soviet Union.

(Continued on page 15)



## National Gallery of Art to mark centennial of Archipenko's birth

WASHINGTON — The National Gallery of Art will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Archipenko (1887-1964) with an exhibition containing 42 of his sculptures, paintings and drawings, the majority of which have never been shown in the United States.

Many of the works are from the Tel-Aviv Museum, which co-organized the exhibition and holds the finest collection of the Ukrainian-born artist's early works. The exhibition will be on view in the National Gallery's East Building, on November 16 through February 16, 1987.

Archipenko's status as a major figure in early 20th century sculpture is based largely on the innovative works he produced during his years in France and Germany (1909-1923). This exhibition will bring together for the first time the most significant of Archipenko's critically acclaimed early works.

As a leading figure of the cubist movement, Archipenko is recognized for his revolutionary approach to form, material and color. By merging painting with three-dimensional construction, he produced works that embraced not only the visual influences of cubism, but also those of Italian futurism and classical sculpture. His method of opening up the plastic form with holes and concavities created a new idiom in modern scul-

ture.

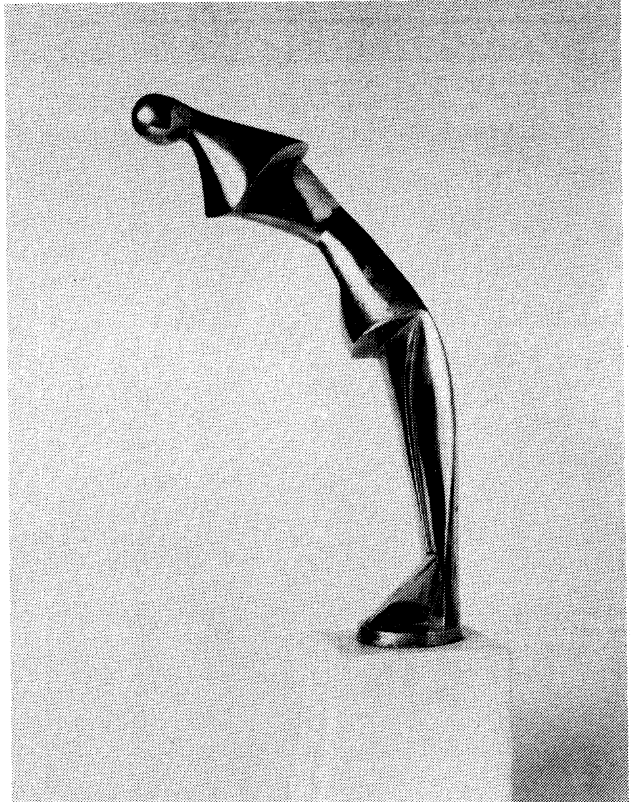
By the time he moved to the United States, he had already exhibited throughout Europe and in North America, and was considered by many to be the greatest living sculptor.

When Archipenko left Europe most of the works from his French (1908-1921) and German (1921-1923) periods remained in the hands of collectors. When the Nazis assumed power, Archipenko's art in Germany was officially declared "degenerate" and many works were subsequently seized and destroyed. By the end of World War II only a limited number of early sculptures were still known to exist.

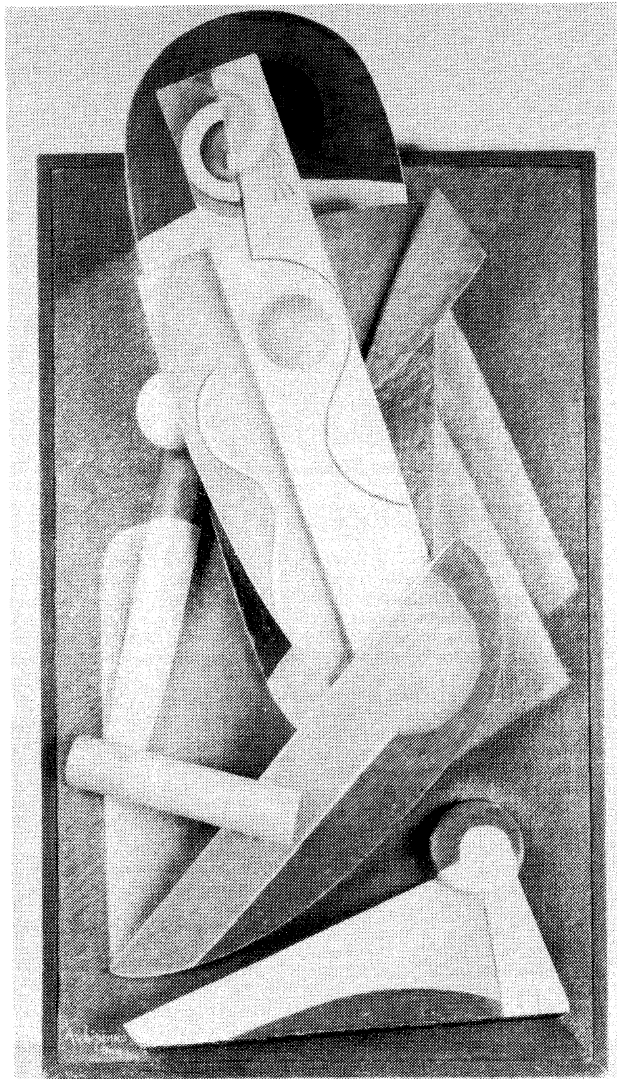
Fortunately, a major collection of works from Archipenko's early years was stored in the Tel-Aviv Museum. The sculptures had been sent to the museum in 1933 by the German collector Erich Goeritz, who had them shipped to Tel-Aviv for safekeeping. The Goeritz collection now represents the largest and most important remaining group of Archipenko's early sculpture.

Among the works in this exhibition are "Woman at Her Toilet" (1916), a three-dimensional "sculpto-painting"; "Two Women" (1920), a work previously assumed lost, now in the National Museum, Belgrade; "Boxing"

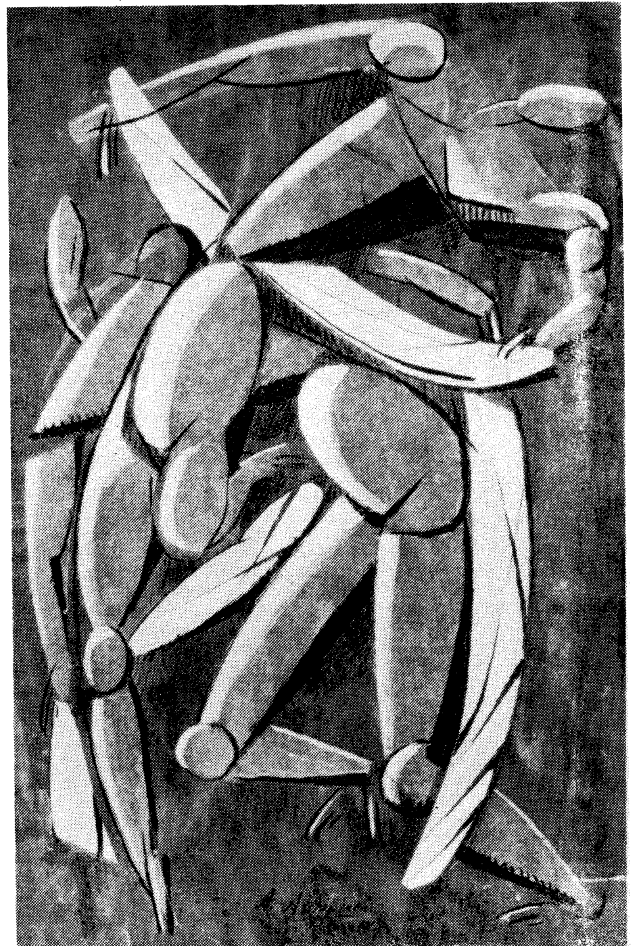
(Continued on page 13)



"Leaning Woman," 1913-14 (polished bronze).



"Kneeling Woman," 1916-17 (painted wood; support; oil on burlap mounted on burlap).



"Collage: Two Figures," 1913 (gouache and pasted paper).

## FOCUS ON THE ARTS

## Canada's Luba thrice nominated for 16th annual Juno Awards



Luba performing at summer concert at Ontario Place.

TORONTO — The Canadian rock band Luba — which includes lead singer Lubomyra Kowalchuk and drummer Peter Marunczak, both Ukrainians — received three nominations for the 16th annual Juno awards, announced by the Canadian Academy of Recording Arts and Science.

In the best female vocalist of the year category, Ms. Kowalchuk, 28, is competing with Carroll Baker, Anne Murray, Jane Siberry and Martine St-Clair.

Luba, which has a newly released album with the Capitol label called "Between the Earth and Sky," also garnered the best composer of the year nomination.

Luba is a 1985 winner of a Juno Award for best female vocalist, and was named 1985 best female entertainer by Canada's Black Music Association.

The daughter of a Ukrainian laborer, Luba married Mr. Marunczak earlier this year. The band's most recent album, which was partially produced by Narada Michael Walden, the Grammy-nominee who has worked with Whitney Houston and Aretha Franklin, was released in the United States last month.

The album's graphics, designed by Heather Brown, Dean Motter and Deborah Samuel, earned the group the best album graphics Juno nomination.

The Juno awards will be presented November 10 at Toronto's Harbour Castle Hilton. Nominees and winners are determined by a variety of methods. Nominations in the female vocalist of the year category, for example, are determined by the largest number of sales, but winners are voted on by the CARAS membership, which represents about 1,000 people involved in the music and recording industry in Cana-

da. The rest of the nominees are picked by panels of experts. Winners in the composer of the year category are voted on by the membership.

All 10 songs on "Between the Earth and Sky" were written by Ms. Kowalchuk herself. The first single from the album, "How Many (Rivers to Cross)," has topped the charts on most radio stations across Canada. A video of the song was recently filmed in London.

Formed in 1979 by founding members Ms. Kowalchuk, Mr. Marunczak and guitarist Mark Lyman, the group Luba was completed in 1980 with the addition of Michael Bell on bass. The band burst onto the Canadian music scene in 1982 with the evocative ballad "Every Time I See Your Picture." This single, taken from the mini album of the same name, became the No. 1 song on most Canadian record charts, prompting Capitol Records to release Luba's first major album, "Secrets and Sins."

Ms. Kowalchuk's first visits to a recording studio were in the late 1970s to record two Ukrainian albums. Later, she debuted in the mainstream rock music scene with an album called "Chain Reaction." After the release of the Luba mini album in 1982, and the addition of singer/guitarist Alain Couture in 1983, the band began major touring in Canada, opening for such artists as Christ De Burgh and Bryan Adams.

Luba currently has two songs on the Capitol soundtrack album of "9½ Weeks." The first song, which opens the movie, is titled "The Best is Yet to Come." It was written by Terry Britten and Graham Lyle (who also wrote "What's Love Got to do With It" and "We Don't Need Another Hero" for Tina Turner).

## Diachenko Kochman wins Governors Award

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — Alexandra Diachenko Kochman has won the prestigious Governors Award for "Geisha Toy," a clay sculpture, at the 1986 Professional Art Exhibition in Illinois.

She was honored during a special ceremony and showing on August 4 at the Herbert Georg Gallery in Springfield, Ill. Some 300 artists and invited guests were present when Rod Buffington, superintendent of the exhibition and president of the Springfield Art Association presented the award.

Ms. Kochman's work, in the form of a fan, fired in the raku process and measuring 4 x 2 feet was chosen out of a field of 463 entries. There were 122 chosen for exhibition, and the best of the show was selected from among these prize winners.

The best of the show was awarded the Governors Award, and sponsors of the exhibit purchased the work and presented it to the State of Illinois as a gift. It will be part of a permanent art collection in the state. The annual event

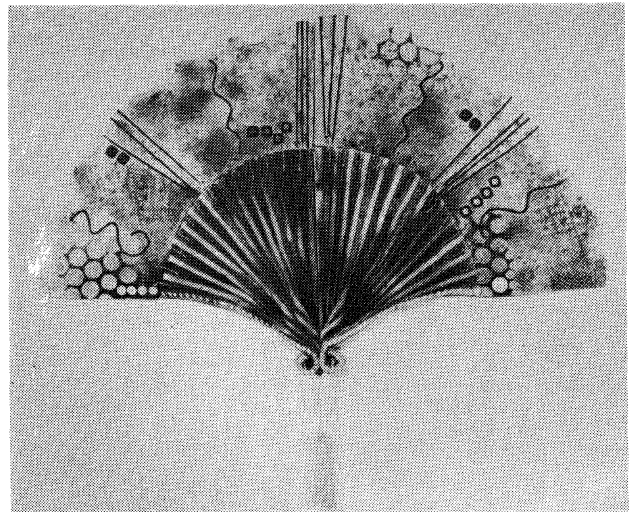
celebrated its 40th year in 1986.

Ms. Kochman has taught at Rosary Collage in River Forest, Ill., as an adjunct assistant professor of art. She is an art committee member and curates at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago, as well as exhibiting widely, lecturing, writing articles for various art journals and is active in the promotion of the arts in the Ukrainian community.

Her studio is in the heart of Chicago's Ukrainian Village district, where sculptures of earthy textures fill the room. Trypillian suggestions, and hints of Ukraine thread through her works.

She considers her works a blend of sculpture with painting techniques. Since her background was in painting, she uses glazes on her sculpted canvas, as she phrases it, "in a painterly way."

Her philosophy of art is to give pleasure to the people buying her works. She says, "I try to give satisfaction, a mood of happiness. To me art is not only an embellishment of someone's house, but it is an inner expression of the artist."



Alexandra Diachenko Kochman's clay sculpture "Geisha Toy."

## Rudnytsky returns from world tour

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky returned home on September 24 from a far-flung three-and-a-half-month concert tour which took him to most continents. He departed the United States on June 14 to begin this tour.

His tour began in Turkey where he played three recitals at the Hilton International Hotel in Istanbul. Following that, he spent most of July in Africa and played recitals in Lusaka and Kitwe (Zambia) and Lilongwe and Blantyre (Malawi). These recitals were sponsored by the music societies of these respective cities, the members of which consist mostly of British and other expatriates living there.

The period from July 30 to August 15 was spent in Central America, where Mr. Rudnytsky performed the Beethoven Concerto No. 4 in G with the National Symphony Orchestra of Panama, gave recitals in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula (Honduras), and gave a recital and played as soloist with the National Symphony Orchestra (Saint-Saens Concerto No. 5 in F) in San Salvador (El Salvador). In addition, he conducted masterclasses for local piano

students in San Pedro Sula and San Salvador. He then proceeded back eastwards across the Atlantic to the Spanish island of Mallorca, where during the week of August 17 to 23 he played recitals in Puerto Portales, Manacor, and in Deià.

The period from August 27 to September 22 was spent in India, which was Mr. Rudnytsky's fourth concert tour there. He gave nine recitals and several masterclasses here. These took place in the cities of Delhi, Darjeeling, Pune, Calicut, Kodaikanal, Pondicherry, Calcutta and Bombay.

The responses everywhere were very enthusiastic and Mr. Rudnytsky has been reinvited back everywhere. The United States Information Service (USIS) was involved in the sponsoring of the concerts in Honduras, El Salvador, and half of the ones in India.

During this long tour, there were opportunities for Mr. Rudnytsky to also visit such sites and places as the ruins of Troy and the battlefields of Gallipoli (Turkey), Harare (Zimbabwe), the Victoria Falls and Kariba Dam (Zambia).

(Continued on page 13)

# Women's conference...

(Continued from page 1)

National Association's resort, Soyuzivka, in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

The conference program was divided into four categories, each covering and expanding on one of four aspects of a Ukrainian woman's role in society: her relation to her family, the Ukrainian community, herself, and her career. Each panel and workshop was designed for detailed discussion on subjects related to one of the four categories with moderators and panelists with expertise or knowledge of the topics.

The weekend activities began with a re-conference program on Friday, October 3, which featured workshops on How to Fundraise Successfully, and on Effective Public Relations in issues of concern to contemporary Ukrainians.

Four active members of the Ukrainian community shared their expertise in raising funds for one cause or another. Stephan Bida, an active leader in the Delaware Valley Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and a vice-president of development for the Unitrust Corporation, an estate and management firm, gave advice on how to establish and manage endowments.

Olga Stawnycki, a broker with Liggett Realtors in Rutherford, N.J., who for 10 years served on the board of trustees of The Ukrainian Museum of New York, devoting much time to chairing the Fund-Raising Committee, described successful special events and grant applications for small and large organizations. Orsyia Hewka, the executive director of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia, and Marta Shmigel, originator and producer of the "Ukrainian Hour" radio program in Rochester, N.Y., and a fund-raiser for the Rochester Chapter for Multiple Sclerosis and the Republican Party, shared their experiences in fund-raising and winning grants.

Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak, a history professor at Johns Hopkins and George Washington universities and vice-president of the National Council of Women/USA, moderated the workshop on Effective Public Relations. She introduced and elaborated on the current situation in Ukraine and the political, social and cultural activities of Ukrainians in the United States as an orientation to the workshop.

The workshop's two guest speakers, William Courtney, consul general designate to Kiev, and Paul Goble, Nationality Desk officer at the State Department, offered their perspective on Ukraine, while Andriy Bilyk, a public relations specialist and president of IMAX Corp., offered advice on P.R. practices for Ukrainians within the American system. He focused on how to write a press release, organize telephone campaigns and speak in public, as well as other P.R. methods.

The following day the conference was officially opened at 9:30 a.m. in the hotel's grand ballroom with a brief welcoming speech by Nadia Nynka, chairman of the organizing committee, as well as a brief welcome to all participants and guests from Iwanna Rozankowsky, UNWLA president. The women introduced the members of the conference's organizing committee and discussed the conference motto "Hromada tse my." (We are the community).

Then followed an introductory panel which was moderated by Zenia Kowalczy-Brozyna, vice-chairman of the organizing committee, who described her committee's purposes and methods of arranging the conference.

Mrs. Brozyna said that the organizers took into account the response from the first "Ukrainian Woman in Two

Worlds" conference in 1982. "The problem of contemporary Ukrainian women living in two worlds is still real," she said.

Ukrainian women are held "responsible for the future of the community" through their role in the family, yet they maintain a personal need to pursue "interests beyond the family, either in a career or through community activism," said Mrs. Brozyna.

Therefore, the UNWLA organized this conference "to determine and explore the most important aspects of a woman's life" and discover a way for every individual woman "to realize and balance these four categories of interests."

Dr. Iya Awramtchuk-Klim, a psychiatrist at the Jersey City Medical Center, discussed a woman's "self," her psychological and emotional well-being and the conflicts and difficulties a Ukrainian woman experiences with multiple-role demands placed on her. Dr. Klim said that in order for a woman to overcome any sense of inferiority she may feel because of obstacles to her realizing her individual potential, she needs to form relationships that support her aspirations and needs.

Dr. Klim, who also has a private psychiatric practice, said that the obstacles against a Ukrainian woman's success have traditionally been both sex and ethnic minority discrimination, although these have improved in the past few decades. But a support system is still needed, Dr. Klim said, by women whose responsibilities have multiplied by their entry into the professional world, and this includes the need to develop a relationship with a mentor, either a woman or a man who has succeeded in the same field, the need to form friendships with peers with similar aspirations, and the need to forge a good relationship with a man who respects and encourages those aspirations.

Dr. Klim also said that in order to alleviate the difficulties women encounter, the traditional definition of equality for women, that is, their acceptance of the dominant male values, such as aggressiveness, competitiveness and even ruthlessness, must be altered. What is required is "a shift in the system of values for the whole society" through the adoption of "traditional female values," such as harmony, cooperation and caring, Dr. Klim concluded.

Dr. Ivanna Martyniuk-Richardson, a licensed professional counselor, spoke on the woman and "her family," the history of the family unit as primarily an economic unit and its change in the past



Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak leads discussion during the presentation called **Our Community and Beyond.**

century to a unit of what she called "human value."

Dr. Richardson described the dilemma faced by some women of choosing between a family and a career, which she said was unfair and unnecessary. She also stressed the lack of a social support system for women who desire to have careers as well as husbands and children, particularly in American society. She said that the United States is the only modern society that grants only six weeks for maternity leave, as opposed to other developed and some underdeveloped countries like China, which allow from six months to three years of maternity leave.

Dr. Richardson also emphasized the need for a Ukrainian environment for young Ukrainian mothers and their children.

Lydia Bazarko, director of corporate planning at the Ohio-based Sherwin-Williams Corp., discussed women's participation in professional work. She said Ukrainian women have historically held a number of important leadership roles, although it was by no means on a wide scale.

She said that currently, Ukrainian girls and women have an advantage over their American counterparts because their Ukrainian community expects them to give more of themselves to organizations and institutions. From childhood, a girl's Ukrainian identity is formed through her participation in schools, churches, youth and sports organizations. She is taught to lead and accept responsibility, and thus the Ukrainian girl gains a greater confidence than most American girls, who don't have as many possibilities for leadership, Mrs. Bazarko concluded.

Dr. Daria Markus, an educator and researcher on the influence of a multicultural setting on educational processes, spoke on the question of if and how to maintain the Ukrainian hromada, which has traditionally been a role of women.

"Women do indeed have a say in their roles in Ukrainian society," Dr. Markus said. She said that Ukrainian women's organizations are more numerous than others, and are generally very active and well-organized.

After the inductive panel, most participants took lunch, which was served buffet-style by the indoor swimming pool. After lunch the first series of three panels took place in three separate ballrooms: Woman and the Political Scene, The Working Woman, and The Younger Generation.

Women and the Political Scene, which was moderated by Katya Chumachenko, a special assistant at the State Department's Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, focused on three main topics: the general issue of Ukraine's role in the USSR, issues of concern to Ukrainian Americans in particular, and how each individual can get involved in helping the Ukrainian cause within the political process.

Mr. Goble, a nationalities expert on Ukraine and Central Asia in the State Department, described what he termed as a general misperception of the meaning of nationalism in Ukraine by many Ukrainian Americans. He said that a loss of the Ukrainian language and a change in the traditional culture does not necessarily lead to the loss of national identity or consciousness. He said that although many Ukrainians in Ukraine use the Russian language they are no less nationalistic, and, in fact, are prone to a greater sense of national identity because, as they may live in larger, more populated urban areas, they experience much more competition with Russian nationals for jobs and places in universities. He said those who are not challenged by foreigners for those positions, such as those living in rural areas, the traditional bearers of nationalism, are less likely to experience a need for expressing their national

(Continued on page 14)



Audience during one of the conference panels.



# Conquest's...

(Continued from page 8)

merely ordered excessive requisitions out of ignorance of the true position, and had no 'mens rea'; and this is contradicted by the powerful considerations which we have examined.

"We may add that the banning of foreign reporters from the famine areas is, indeed, a further tacit admission by the authorities of what was going on."

Perhaps the most heart-wrenching chapter of "The Harvest of Sorrow" is titled "Children." While one can somehow grapple with man's inhumanity to adults, where children are involved it is a different story. Even Lenin's widow, Krupskaya, had pleaded for humane treatment of children on the grounds that the class war was between adults, but, unfortunately, by the time of the famine her opinion had long ceased to count.

To show the brutality imposed on young children, Dr. Conquest quotes Vasily Grossman, the Russian Jewish novelist. Mr. Grossman, who compared the Soviet treatment of the kulaks to the Nazi treatment of the Jews, gives one of "the fullest descriptions" of how the children looked and how their situation deteriorated during the famine. He states:

"And the peasant children! Have you ever seen the newspaper photographs of the children in the German camps? They were just like that: their heads like heavy balls on thin little necks, like storks, and one could see each bone of their arms and legs protruding from beneath the skin, how bones joined, and the entire skeleton was stretched over with skin that was like yellow gauze. And the children's faces were aged, tormented, just as if they were 70 years old. And by

spring they no longer had faces at all. Instead, they had birdlike heads with beaks, or frog heads — thin wide lips — and some of them resembled fish, mouths open. Not human faces."

Dr. Conquest comments that Mr. Grossman compares these children directly with the Jewish children who perished in the gas chambers. Mr. Grossman comments, "these were Soviet children and those who were putting them to death were Soviet people."

Dr. Conquest does not spend a great deal of time discussing reasons why the Western press largely ignored the famine. Rather, he states that "a great number of true accounts reached Western Europe and America, some of them from impeccable Western eyewitnesses. (It was not found feasible, at least in 1932, to keep all foreigners out of the famine areas)." But he discusses how, despite the growing evidence that there was a famine in Ukraine, the Soviets were able to fool many Western dignitaries into thinking that everything was fine in Ukraine and how these people fell for the ploy or simply refused to recognize the horrible truth.

"A major element in Stalin's operations against the peasantry was what Pasternak calls 'the inhuman power of the lie.' Deception was practiced on a giant scale," writes Dr. Conquest. "In particular every effort was made to persuade the West that no famine was taking place, and later that none had in fact taken place."

Indeed, what Dr. Conquest writes he finds more reprehensible is that the methods worked with prominent scholars concerned with instructing the West. For example, he states:

"Sir John Maynard, then a leading British expert on Soviet agriculture, takes a view of the casualties of collec-

tivization: 'these pictures are distressing, but we shall get our perspective right only if we remember that the Bolsheviks conceived themselves to be fighting a war, a war against an enemy class instead of a war against an enemy nation, and to be applying the methods of war.' When it comes to 1933, he speaks flatly, as one who visited the areas in question: 'Any question of a calamity comparable with the famine of 1921-22 is, in the opinion of the present writer, who travelled through Ukraine and North Caucasus in June and July 1933, unfounded.'"

As he debates why the press overlooked the famine, Dr. Conquest speaks, most specifically, of The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty who was then the newspaper's chief correspondent in the USSR. Mr. Duranty, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his reporting from Moscow, wrote that there was no famine in the USSR, and many other reporters followed his example. But it is this same man who privately told British intelligence that he knew millions were starving in Ukraine. States Dr. Conquest:

"Malcolm Muggeridge, Joseph Alsop and other experienced journalists held the plain opinion that Duranty was a liar — as Muggeridge later put it, 'the greatest liar of any journalist I have met in 50 years of journalism.'"

"Duranty had personally told Eugene Lyons and others that he estimated the famine victims at around 7 million. But an even clearer proof of the discrepancy between what he knew and what he reported is to be found in a dispatch of 30 September 1933 from the British charge d'affaires in Moscow... According to Mr. Duranty the population of the North Caucasus and the Lower Volga had decreased in the past year by 3 million, and the population of the Ukraine by 4 to 5 million. The Ukraine had been bled white... Mr. Duranty thinks it's quite possible that as many as 10 million people may have died directly or indirectly from lack of food in the Soviet Union during the past year."

Dr. Conquest has his own opinion on

Mr. Duranty:

"The praise which went to Duranty was clearly not due to a desire to know the truth, but rather to a desire of many to be told what they wished to hear. Duranty's own motives need no explaining."

The final death toll of this predominantly Ukrainian experience, which included Central Asia and Kazakhstan as well (though the starvation there was not deliberately planned), was roughly 14.5 million people, or higher than the total number of deaths for all belligerents in World War I, Dr. Conquest states.

"The Harvest of Sorrow" fills a large gap not only in Soviet, but world history. The Great Famine in Soviet Ukraine from 1932-33 must now take its place among the other great genocides of the world. To continue to ignore it now would be to give a stamp of approval to those who were responsible for it.

"The Harvest of Sorrow" can be ordered through: Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass., 02138. The price of the book is \$19.95.

Funding for "The Harvest of Sorrow" was provided by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Ukrainian National Association.

# Disagrees...

(Continued from page 7)

our Ukrainian culture, but I did it in a language they all understood — English. All international aircrews must be able to speak and understand English (including the Russian airline crews) because of the obvious importance of clear communication in that field.

The importance of clear communication between the peoples of the United States is even more important to our survival and if a constitutional amendment is needed to ensure that, then so be it.

Steven N. Olek  
Riverside, Calif.

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### ANNUAL MEETING

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## Senate and House...

(Continued from page 3)

As never before, the Ukrainians will be represented at this conference by three former prisoners of conscience: Dr. Nina Strokata-Karavanska, Nadia Svitlychna and Leonid Plyushch. Attending also will be Dr. Julian Kulas, a public member of the U.S. delegation, Orest Deychakivsky, a staffer of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, and representatives of three organizations: the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Smolokyp and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

Displays of books, pamphlets, artifacts and memorabilia, as well as information and press kits, will be held out during the first two weeks of the Vienna conference. Press conferences about the Ukrainian involvement in the Helsinki process as well as

reception for the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group are planned by the Ukrainian delegation.

In addition to publicizing the contents of the resolution among those gathered in Vienna, AHRU will press for the right of the public monitors of the Helsinki Accords to remain active without reprisals in every signatory state, specifically the Soviet Union; open access to the victims of the Chernobyl disaster in order to supply them with medications and other necessary items; and the release all of religious and political prisoners in the USSR.

The newly passed Ukrainian Helsinki Group resolutions set new records for the number of congressional sponsors in the House and Senate for actions initiated by AHRU. (Past voting records on Ukrainian issues can be obtained by writing to AHRU, 43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J. 07106.)

## Pennsylvania senator...

(Continued from page 3)

of totalitarian oppression. As you prepare for your upcoming meeting with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, I would like to bring to your attention four Soviet prisoners of conscience whose cases are especially deserving of your attention. The four Soviet citizens are all Ukrainians.

The people of Ukraine make up just 20 percent of the Soviet population, yet more than half of Soviet political prisoners are thought to be Ukrainian. Ukraine suffers more than any other nation incorporated in the Soviet Union because of the Ukrainian tradition, carried on to this day, of fierce

independence. The four prisoners of conscience whose cases I believe should be raised with the Soviet government are: Mykola Rudenko, Lev Lukianenko, Mykola Horbal and Yuriy Shukhevych. They are all members of the Ukraine Helsinki Monitoring Group, and all have suffered imprisonment or internal exile for their activities on behalf of internationally recognized concepts of human rights. They embody the dignity and spirit of the Ukrainian people, and their plight should be of great concern to freedom-loving nations everywhere.

Thank you for your efforts on behalf of these important prisoners of conscience. I will continue to support your efforts to seek justice for those persecuted by the Soviet government.

## National Gallery...

(Continued from page 9)

(1914) and "Statue on Triangular Base" (1914), two works from the Goeritz collection; "Architectural Figure" (1950), a painted wood sculpture from Archipenko's American years; and "Cleopatra" (1957), a monumental work from the artist's final years.

Jack Cowart, curator of 20th century art at the National Gallery of Art, has coordinated the exhibition with guest curator Katherine Janszky Michaelsen of New York, and Nehama Guralnik, curator of European and American art at the Tel-Aviv Museum. A fully illustrated catalogue with essays by the latter two curators will accompany the exhibition.

After leaving the National Gallery, the exhibition will be on view at the Tel-Aviv Museum, from March 12 to June 13, 1987. It is supported by an indemnity from the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities.

## Rudnytsky...

(Continued from page 10)

Zimbabwe border), the Malawi-Mozambique border, the Panama Canal, the Mayan ruins of Copan (Honduras) and Tazumal and San Andres (El Salvador), and, in India, the cities of Jaipur, Bangalore, Cochin, Coimbatore, Madurai, Madras, and Mahabalipuram. On his way to India, Mr. Rudnytsky's flight stopped at that same Karachi airport where the hijacking took place one week later.

Mr. Rudnytsky's next tour will take place during the last two weeks of November when he goes to Indonesia and Thailand to perform under the sponsorship of the USIS. In Indonesia, he will perform in Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, and Medan in Sumatra (plus give masterclasses) and in Thailand play in Bangkok, Chiangmai and Songkhla. He will be a special guest of the U.S. ambassador in Bangkok for Thanksgiving dinner.

## Saskatchewan...

(Continued from page 4)

somewhat motivated by his desire to lead the NDP once the current leader, Allan Blakeney, step aside. Mr. Blakeney, 60, has been quoted as saying that the coming election may be his last.

The race in Saskatoon-Riversdale was described as "quite close," by Ms. Zazelenchuk during an interview from Saskatoon. The Conservative candidate added, however, that her own polls have yielded "very encouraging" results.

Both candidates seem to agree that Ukrainian voters will not be voting as a block. Mr. Romanow, in an interview with The Weekly in July, stated that the Ukrainians — like everybody else in the riding — will be voting on the "bread-and-butter issues" rather than on the particular concerns that affect them as an ethnocultural group.

When asked whether she is receiving any support from the local Ukrainian community, Ms. Zazelenchuk said: "I don't believe the Ukrainian community, or women, or any other group vote as a block necessarily. I believe all candidates have some support from those organizations."

"Some Ukrainian organizations here are working for the best interests of Ukrainian people; so just as politicians, their views on how that's achieved may differ. No one particular organization will support a candidate because they'll have to work with whoever is elected."

Ms. Zazelenchuk, who was taking a break at the beginning of a day of campaigning, said the fact that her opponent is also of Ukrainian origin doesn't really make any difference to her. "The fact that he (Mr. Romanow) is Ukrainian doesn't really enter into it

that much," she said.

At a press conference announcing the election date, Mr. Devine, who as premier continues to help out with chores on the family farm near Moose Jaw, Sask., said the election issues will be agriculture, jobs and economic diversification. The leader of the wheat-growing province is also reportedly banking on an upbeat mood among farmers who reaped a record harvest this year.

Reliable sources in Saskatchewan say Ms. Zazelenchuk may be in line for a Cabinet posting if the PCs are returned to office. In addition to her current posting as legislative secretary to the minister of culture and recreation, Ms. Zazelenchuk has served in the social services and health ministries.

"I would certainly enjoy a Cabinet post very much," Ms. Zazelenchuk said. "But there are some very capable people running all across the province. Certainly as much as I would like to be (in Cabinet), Mr. Devine has very many other capable people to chose from."

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## Women's conference...

(Continued from page 11)

awareness.

Mr. Goble said that this new kind of nationalism created by competition with Russians and other nationalities exists within Ukraine's Communist Party ranks to an even greater degree than among the general population.

Dr. Mace, executive director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, described the five-year effort by the Ukrainian American community to bring the man-made famine of 1932-33 to the consciousness of the American public as a huge success. He said the creation of the government commission to study the artificial famine, the broadcast of the award-winning film "Harvest of Despair" on national television, and the recent publication of Robert Conquest's book on the famine, "The Harvest of Sorrow," was an example of what the Ukrainian community could accomplish if it were willing to cooperate not only among its own competing factions, but also with other ethnic groups.

Helena Kozak, president of the Americans Against Defamation of Ukrainians Inc., spoke of what she considers to be the greatest challenge for the Ukrainian American community: the defamation of Ukrainians as Nazi collaborators through the prosecution of individuals charged of war crimes. She spoke of several cases, including that of Karl Linnas, an Estonian charged with war crimes whose appeal is now before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Nadia Komarnyckyj-McConnell, special assistant to the administrator of NASA, listed the issues she believed to be most important to Ukrainians in the near future, including defamation, Chernobyl, the Medvid affair, the upcoming Millennium of Christianity, the human-rights issue, the over-all issue of Ukrainian identity, and the Holocaust museum.

Mr. Bilyk, of IMAX Corp., gave advice on how individuals could get involved in publicizing Ukrainian issues on the local level, through local newspapers, media and local government.

The Working Woman panel, chaired by Mrs. Bazarko, examined the career choices of today's women as well other and pressures facing them.

Marika Hura, an engineer for the Naval Air Development Center in Pennsylvania, examined traditional and non-traditional fields for working women, illustrating her presentation with statistics on women in various careers. She also took a look at the reasons women work.

Marta Nawrocky-Torielli, an associate director at Source EDP, provided tips on how to get the job, including how to write resumes, how to be successful at job interviews and how to follow up. Mrs. Torielli stressed that in planning career moves, one should look for an increase in skills rather than an increase in salary alone.

Self-imaging, in terms of how to present oneself for career advancement, was discussed by Maria Shandor, director of cosmetic merchandising, retail development for Etage Stores. Her presentation covered dress and body language, among other facets of non-verbal communication, which she said constituted 50 to 60 percent of the message received by others.

Roma Hadzewycz, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly spoke about working for Ukrainian establishments, basing her remarks on information she had gathered in speaking with other Ukrainian women who work at Ukrainian establishments. She covered the special challenges faced by women in

such roles, the power structures and growth potential in such institutions, community misconceptions, and the rewards and drawbacks of working for Ukrainian establishments, a situation she likened to working for one's own family. Ms. Hadzewycz concluded that she and her colleagues had found that the personal satisfaction of doing meaningful work for the Ukrainian community outweighs all other considerations.

Networking and mentoring were covered by Maureen O'Brien, a North Miami Beach lawyer. She spoke about the importance of networking for obtaining and exchanging information, and of mentoring by senior colleagues in order to further career growth. Ms. O'Brien stressed that both these devices have worked well for men and that women, too, should make use of them.

Dr. Christine Czechut-Machiedo, doctor of internal medicine and coordinator for outpatient services (EOVAMC), spoke on the stresses encountered by modern women. She talked also about psychosomatic illnesses, the eating disorders bulimia and anorexia nervosa, alcoholism and drug abuse. Also covered in her presentation was the importance of physical fitness and regular medical check-ups. Dr. Machiedo emphasized that you have to make compromises in life, you simply cannot have it all. Above all, she said, you have to have time to feel good about yourself.

The third panel was titled "The Younger Generation," and consisted of Ukrainian college students and those recently graduated from college who belong to various Ukrainian youth organizations. They included: Petro Mattiashek, a biology major at Seton Hall University in South Orange, N.J.; Lida Myktyyn, a business major at New York University; Jurij Priatka, an accounting and finance student at Pace University; Roxolana Telepko, a master's candidate incounseling at Villanova University; and Boris Wirsiuk, an electronic engineer at the Bendix Corporation.

The panelists offered a round-table discussion on such topics as the language issue, how they perceive the Ukrainian community as well as their role in it.

The second series of panels took place immediately following the first, and included a discussion of Care of Aged Parents, Our Community and Beyond, and a workshop on Separated, Divorced, Widowed.

Our Community and Beyond offered a frank round-table discussion with 10 women, all active in the Ukrainian community, from different generations. The women argued over issues of female discrimination, whether the Ukrainian community is exclusive or open, what sort of values are promoted by Ukrainians, the conflict and duality of living in two worlds, accomplishments and the future of the society.

Mrs. Chomiak served as moderator for what turned out to be a very lively and often heated discussion. The panel included, Anastasia Volker, a Ukrainian activist for over 60 years who currently serves as executive director of the Ukrainian Village Inc., a housing project for the elderly in Warren, Mich. and is a member of the Ukrainian Famine Commission. Natalie Sluzar, founder and former president of The Washington Group, Ms. Shmigel, the Rochester, N.Y., activist and member of the ad-hoc committee on New York State Holocaust Studies, Helen Petruskas, vice-president of environmental and safety engineering for the Ford Motor Co., and Ksena Kuzmynch also

participated.

Natalie Kononenko-Moyle, a professor of folklore and the Russian and Turkish languages at the University of Virginia, Mrs. Komarnyckyj McConnell, Marta Cehelska, Marta Fedoriw and Lida Jarosewycz also took part in the panel.

A workshop dealing with the Ukrainian community's view of separated, divorced and widowed women and what type of support networks are available for them took place simultaneously with Our Community and Beyond. Attorney Chrystine Roman-kiw-Dubas discussed divorce procedure from a legal standpoint and Olga Borys, assistant executive coordinator with Graymoor's Separated, Divorced and Remarried Catholics, attempted to tackle the question, "Where do I go from here?" In addition, Diana Oddo, a special education teacher and member of SDRG, covered the topic of children and divorce and the death of a parent.

"Care of Aged Parents," a topic increasingly crucial as statistics show that Americans are living longer, was also covered at one of the conference panels.

Chaired by Dr. Andrew Ripeckyj, a psychiatrist specializing in geriatric care, the panel was presented while keeping in mind the fact that most elderly are cared for by their already burdened daughters and daughters-in-law who hold jobs outside the home and have children. Dr. Ripeckyj also spoke as a panelist on the psychology of aging and the effect of aging on the women of the middle generation, that is, the caregivers. He stated that what happens when a woman cares for her parents is a role reversal and that this role is especially difficult if the woman's adolescent conflicts with her parents were never completely resolved.

Maria Tatunchak spoke on the obstacles encountered in providing social services to elderly Ukrainians and revealed how the Ukrainian American Social Services program that she directs at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in the Philadelphia area has attempted to overcome them.

Vera Lashchuk, who spoke from her experience with the ethnic elderly and seniors' programs in Philadelphia, covered the myriad social welfare benefits available to all seniors as mandated by law.

Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy addressed the issues of parishes' involvement in providing seniors' housing. He particularly emphasized that government funds are available for senior citizens' programs, and that "in order to pull strings you have to be on the inside," thus arguing for Ukrainian community involvement in American politics on all levels of government.

After this series of panels and workshops, participants were able to relax at a cocktail hour near the indoor pool, which was followed by a banquet in the grand ballroom.

The banquet mistress-of-ceremonies, Oksana Korduba, welcomed the guests and guest speakers. Rep. Jim Courter (R-N.J.) and Kiev Consul General-Designate William Courtney.

Mr. Courter addressed the issue of human rights, the continued persecution of members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group and other dissidents, while Mr. Courtney discussed the benefits of Soviet-American cultural and scientific exchanges, calling for exchanges between Ukrainian groups in the United States and in Soviet Ukraine.

The banquet was followed by a screening of "Harvest of Despair" and an opportunity for informal discussion with the panelists.

Bishop Losten concelebrated a divine liturgy on Sunday morning in the grand ballroom, which was followed by another series of panels and workshops on Parenting, Ukrainians or Americans — Who Are We? and Positive Self-Image.

Ms. Markus moderated the panel on Ukrainians or Americans, which focused on the three waves of Ukrainian immigration to the United States, the difficulties and prejudices they faced, their accomplishments and future, and the Ukrainian American community's relationship with contemporary Ukraine.

Ms. Markus started the panel off with a slide presentation on the first wave of Ukrainian immigrants, which arrived at the turn of the century. The immigrants, which came for economic reasons and fully intended to return to Ukraine, experienced the hardships other ethnic groups did as well, according to Ms. Markus.

Attorney Daniel Maxymiuk of Philadelphia discussed the first wave of immigration in more detail. Mr. Maxymiuk's father immigrated in 1922.

Roksolana Stojko-Lozynskij, a Ph.D. candidate in history at New York University and former SUSTA president, covered the second wave of immigration, also known as the political immigration, which occurred after World War II and involved over 100,000 Ukrainians. Marie Duplak, president of the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna in America, described the new or current wave of Ukrainian immigrants coming mostly from Poland and comprised mainly of young people seeking political freedom as well as a better life economically.

Dr. Taras Hunczak, a history professor at Rutgers University, criticized what he termed the Ukrainian American community's general ignorance of the current situation in Ukraine and its lack of understanding and support for Ukrainians there. He encourages travel to Ukraine as a method of showing emotional support as well as for educational purposes.

The workshop on a Positive Self-Image was presented by Dr. Halyna Duda, an educator and former assistant dean for continuing education at Mercy College, who offered professional advice on positive thinking, setting professional goals and related topics.

Dr. Richardson, a licensed professional counselor, chaired the panel presentation titled simply "Parenting." Topics discussed included: bringing up bilingual children and the lack of Ukrainian day-care centers — Marta Kichorowsky-Kebalo, who holds graduate degrees in anthropology and linguistics; school services available to minimally disadvantaged children — Oka Hrycak, a high school testing coordinator who has worked with the learning disabled and handicapped students; depression and suicide in the young, and child abuse and neglect — Dr. Klim, a psychiatrist who coordinates psychiatric education for pediatric and medical house staff at the Jersey City Medical Center; single parents in the Ukrainian community — Roman Kilar, a therapist and professional counselor; and alcoholism among youths — Katya Masnyk, who is completing a master's degree in social health in the area of child and mother health.

Participants of this panel and the audience discussed at length the question of bilingualism: Should Ukrainian children be taught Ukrainian and English at the same time? Should Ukrainian be taught first? How does this bilingualism affect children's accep-

(Continued on page 15)

## Chornobyl...

(Continued from page 2)

which at present there are very few answers.

### Water contamination

Finally, there has been considerable discussion in the West over whether the river systems that link the Prypiat River at the Chornobyl station directly to the Dnieper will have a major impact on crop production. This is not merely idle speculation. The authorities diverted Kiev's water supply from the Dnieper to the Desna River in July because the former had been contaminated with radioactive aerosols. It is not likely, however, that the Dnieper could be polluted to any great distance.

The Cesium isotope constitutes the greatest threat at present, particularly to livestock, but little information has been forthcoming from the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control other than a bland minimization of the potential dangers, dangers, it should be added, that have already affected Scandinavia.

The greatest threat to agriculture might be the ignorance of those who cultivate the soil. Following a statement by Eugeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, that there should be no harvesting of crops in 1986 within the 30-kilometer zone, a Byelorussian health official commented that crops in the southern parts of Gomel Oblast would be perfectly edible if left for a further three weeks (in July). There is a dearth of geiger counters to measure radiation.

And — again there is evidence for Gomel oblast — a failure to recognize the dangers of radiation has led many farmers to simply ignore the effects of the irradiation of the soil. Life in the Soviet village is, after all, a far cry from the meeting halls of Vienna, where Messrs. Legasov, Izrael and company offer polished statements convincing foreign specialists that every possible precautionary measure has been taken. One need only recall the Prypiat residents who would not leave their geese and refused to be evacuated; or the farmers who came back to their farm adjacent to the nuclear plant, because they "needed" their agricultural tools in their new locations.

Not only is the Chornobyl story still in its early chapters, but the West has an

obligation to ensure that the central and final chapter of the story are told. To digress from the main content of the five-part series, let me suggest why there is a danger that in spite of the alleged "glasnost" manifested under General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, and the revelations at Vienna, that the Chornobyl disaster might, unless checked, disappear almost unobtrusively from our attention.

• 1. The IAEA has acquired enhanced prestige, but still has no real authority over Soviet nuclear plants.

• 2. The Soviets' linkage of nuclear energy with nuclear weapons' testing has slowly but inexorably placed the ball in the U.S. court. In reality, there is no connection since the key question at stake is the safety of Soviet nuclear power plants.

• 3. The Vienna meeting has diverted world attention from several basic unanswered questions, e.g., is the Soviet nuclear energy program a danger to Soviet citizens? Was Chornobyl really so safe and reliable that operators became complacent, or was it, as indicated by Soviet evidence, a plant plagued with troubles throughout its existence? Is the RBMK a fundamentally unsound reactor? Why were operators conducting experiments on a commercial reactor and who gave them orders? (The nature of the test is almost irrelevant.)

• 4. The USSR has been reluctant to accept foreign medical help other than the Robert Gale team. Of this team, only Dr. Gale has been a major spokesperson. Not only has Dr. Gale refused to criticize any Soviet action after Chornobyl (even the most blatant falsehoods, such as Kiev drivers working on their free Saturdays to evacuate plant personnel — the evacuation began only on the Sunday afternoon), but he has frequently repeated almost verbatim official TASS and Novosti statements. For the purposes of future monitoring of Chornobyl current and future victims, it would be preferable if the USSR accepted a genuinely international medical team.

• 5. It is always possible that Chornobyl, having been designated by Mr. Gorbachev as a pawn in international diplomacy, will take its place alongside the shooting down of the Korean airliner and the Reagan visit to Bitburg, i.e., to be perceived as a setback in foreign relations rather than a world-level catastrophe, the impact of which will be felt for years.

## Exhibit catalogue...

(Continued from page 8)

In a series of 18 articles published between May 28, 1934, and June 18, 1934, Mr. Chamberlin described his 1933 tour of the Soviet Union. In an article titled "Famine Proves Potent Weapon in Soviet Policy," he writes of the famine:

"Smooth-tongued officials in Moscow might assure inquiring visitors that there had been no famine, only little food difficulties here and there, due to the wicked machinations of the kulaks. Here, on the spot in Zhuke, as in a dozen other Ukrainian and North Caucasian villages which I visited, the evidence of large-scale famine was so overwhelming, was so unanimously confirmed by the peasants, that the most 'hard-boiled' local officials could say nothing in denial.

"Some idea of the scope of the famine, the very existence of which was stubbornly and not unsuccessfully concealed from the outside world by the Soviet authorities, may be gauged from the fact that in three widely separated regions of Ukraine and the North Caucasus which I visited — Poltava and Byelaya Tserkov and Kropotkin in the North Caucasus — mortality, according to the estimates of such responsible local authorities as Soviet and collective

farm presidents, ranged around 10 percent. Among individual peasants and in villages far away from the railroad it was often much higher."

And Eugene Lyons, correspondent in Moscow from 1928 to 1934 for United Press writes in his book, "Assignment in Utopia":

"...(Our reporting) served Moscow's purpose of smearing the facts out of recognition and beclouding a situation which, had we reported it simply and clearly, might have worked up enough public opinion abroad to force remedial measures. And every correspondent, each in his own measure, was guilty of collaborating in this monstrous hoax on the world."

According to Ms. Procyk, Ukrainian specialist at the Harvard College Library, the catalogue is "a summary of current knowledge on the famine." She has expressed hope "that the book will be reviewed in the trade journals and reach a wide academic audience."

"The material as presented does raise questions that have not been addressed, so that the catalogue should serve as a stimulus for further research," she explains.

"Famine in the Soviet Ukraine 1932-33" is available for \$12.95 (plus \$2 postage) from Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

## Women's conference...

(Continued from page 14)

tance by the general society and their peers?

Also important was the information provided by Dr. Klim on depression and suicide among the young, and the danger signals exhibited by troubled children.

Ms. Masnyk, it should be noted, said she has concluded that alcohol abuse among Ukrainian youths is much more prevalent than in the general American population perhaps because at every social gathering of Ukrainian adults — the role models for youths — alcohol is the rule rather than the exception.

Mr. Kilar noted that though there is a lack of support groups for single parents within the Ukrainian community, there are many programs offered on the local level that Ukrainians, too, would find beneficial.

Four more workshops followed: Financial Planning, Preserving a Heritage, Writing Resumes and Stress Reduction.

Mr. Bida and Luba Knysh, who is with the Harvest Financial Group of Baltimore, Md., offered consultations on financial planning, small investments, establishing credit histories and insurance and estate planning.

Mrs. Wolyńetz of "The Ukrainian Museum" discussed the museum's role in preserving Ukrainian folk art as an example of the Ukrainian heritage for future generations.

Mrs. Torielli discussed both the theory of writing resumes and the practical experience.

Dr. Klim and Zoriana Luckyj covered the positive and negative aspects of stress and offered methods to cope with it.

The conference was concluded on Sunday afternoon with closing remarks by Mrs. Nynka and a summary of the panels and workshops by Oka Hrycak.

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YONKERS, N.Y.	Friday, October 17, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Saunders H.S. Aud., 145 Palmer Rd. For info. call Mr. Michal Burczak. (914) 423-8134
BOSTON, Mass.	Saturday, October 18, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. New England Life Hall, 225 Clarendon St. For info. call Mr. Walter Hetmansky. (617) 323-2382
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## October 11 - November 15

**NEW YORK:** A sculpture by Anya Farion is included in the 90th annual exhibition of the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe Art Club at the National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park. South. The exhibition is on public view from noon to 7 p.m. daily.

## October 16

**KERHONKSON, N.Y.:** Zhuravli, the Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland, will perform in concert at 7:30 p.m. at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association estate. For information call (914) 626-5641.

## October 17

**YONKERS, N.Y.:** Zhuravli, the Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland, will perform in concert at 7:30 p.m. at the Saunders High School auditorium, 145 Palmer Road. For information call Michael Burczak, (914) 423-8134.

## October 18

**BOSTON:** Zhuravli, the Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland, will perform in concert at 7:30 p.m. at the New England Life Hall, 225 Clarendon St. For information call Walter Hetmansky, (617) 323-2382.

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** A Ukrainian bead weaving, or "gerdany," workshop will be offered for beginners from 1 to 4 p.m. at Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. Fee is \$35, supplies are additional. Master craftsman Anna Halamay will be the instructor. The workshop will be held in the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center located on campus. Call (215) 884-2218, or visit the Office of Continuing Education in the Academic Building to register for the workshop.

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** The Ukrainian Heritage Subcommittee of R.I. is sponsoring a bus trip to the Boston performance of the Zhuravli Ukrainian men's choir from Poland, at New England Life Hall. The Woonsocket UNA District is assisting in this project. For informa-

tion and tickets call Dmytro Sarachmon, (401) 766-3669, or Alex Chudolij, (401) 353-5051.

**LOS ANGELES:** The Ukrainian Art Center will sponsor a Ukrainian Folk Arts Day, held at the Variety Arts Building, 940 Figueroa. Demonstrations by experts, exhibits of master works and hands-on workshops in ethnic folk dancing, embroidery, Easter egg-decorating and playing of the bandura will be offered. Registration may be done in advance, or at the door starting at 8:30 a.m. Admission is \$15 for the day. Concurrent workshops in the four folk arts will be held at 9-11 a.m., 11 a.m. - 1 p.m., 2 - 4 p.m. A "bring your own" brown-bag lunch is scheduled for noon to 1 p.m. For more information contact the center at (213) 668-0172.

**CHICAGO:** St. Joseph's Holy Name Society is sponsoring a corned beef and cabbage dinner and dance, and a men's fashion show in the church hall at 6:30 p.m., 5000 N. Cumberland Ave. Music is by Frank Kowall. For more information, please call Walter Scott at (312) 631-4625.

## October 18 - 19

**PHILADELPHIA / ABINGTON:** The Regional Council and Branch 67 of the UNWLA will commemorate the 10th anniversary of The Ukrainian Museum of New York by sponsoring an exhibit of Wasyl Krychevsky's and Mykola Krychevsky's works. Opening will be held at 6 p.m. at Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Abington, Pa. Guest speakers will be Petro Cholodny Jr., Lubow Drazniewsky and Ivanna Rozankowsky. Exhibition will be open on Saturday from 4 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. This is a rare opportunity to acquire paintings by Mykola Krychevsky. For information call (215) 924-3324.

## October 19

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** Zhuravli, the Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland, will perform their last concert at 3:30 p.m. at Bulkeley High

remand had been extended several times for lack of evidence, his Jewish friends are coming to him and saying that the case may not be as the media presents it, he related.

• A 35-year-old Ukrainian bus driver stated that some passengers who knew of his origins were particularly cool to him on his bus route, even though he couldn't possibly have been involved in the war, having been born several years after its conclusion. He said he was surprised that this was their reaction to him. These people were well off and, he assumed, educated; he had not expected educated people to treat him that way, he explained.

• Another activist in the Demjanjuk defense said he had been threatened on several occasions. Bricks and stones were thrown through his window, he received threatening phone calls, and he was harassed in other ways, he related.

• Natalie Sadowska, 70, expressed her concerns thusly: "We pray that God gives the judge wisdom, that he thinks over what he must do. ... We ask that the judge be a just judge, as God requires."

She stated that she believes Mr. Demjanjuk is innocent and said, "We

School auditorium, 300 Wethersfield Ave. For information call the Credit Union and Ukrainian National Home.

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The Mothers' Club of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School will sponsor a children's masquerade featuring a pantomime, games, prizes, music, a costume parade, surprises and refreshments. The masquerade will be held in St. John's School gym, 762 Sandford Ave., at 3 p.m. Admission is \$3 for adults, \$2 for children.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Women of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia are invited to "A Celebration of Women in the Ukrainian Catholic Church," to be held at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia. Tickets are \$15. Interested parties should contact their pastors, or call the Archdiocesan Millennium Office at (215) 627-0143.

**FRESH MEADOWS, N.Y.:** The Annunciation of the B.V.M. Ukrainian Catholic Church will sponsor an arts and crafts festival, 171-21 Underhill Ave., from noon to 6 p.m. For more information call (718) 939-4116.

**FLINT, Mich.:** The Ukrainian Hall will hold its third annual "Fall Fest," featuring entertainment by the Echoes orchestra of Detroit. There will be Ukrainian food, arts and crafts, children's games, raffles and door prizes. Hours are 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission is \$2, children under 12 free. For more information call (313) 750-9794.

## October 25

**TRENTON, N.J.:** Branch 19 of the UNWLA will hold "Vyshyvani Vechernytsi" (Ukrainian Embroidery Dance) in the church hall of St. George's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 839 Yardville-Allentown Road in Hamilton Township at 9 p.m. Admission is \$20 per person, including hot buffet. Attendees are asked to wear embroidered costumes. The Tempo band will be playing. For more information, call

Valentina Dschulik at (609) 883-6321 or (609) 896-3020.

**NEW YORK:** The Young Professionals of the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., will sponsor a masquerade dance, "Rock Around the Clock," from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. Refreshments and hors d'oeuvres will be served. Cash bar. There will be a prize for best costume and for best "lip sync" artist (bring your own record). Cost is \$15 with costume \$20 without.

**FRESH MEADOWS, N.Y.:** The Annunciation of the B.V.M. Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold a Halloween and barn dance with live square dance caller Joe Rechter. Festivities begin at 7 p.m. in the church hall, 171-21 Underhill Ave. Donations are \$4, and \$2 for children under 12. Costumes encouraged. Contact Lois Melnyk for further information, (718) 359-2235.

## October 26

**PASSAIC, N.J.:** The Ukrainian Cossack Ensemble Bulava will perform at the Clifton High School auditorium at 4 p.m., 333 Colfax Ave. Tickets are \$12 for adults, \$6 for children under 12. Group rates available. Tickets can be purchased by calling Oksana Korduba (201) 933-5614 or Maria Moczula-Jachens (201) 779-0459 or at the door before the performance. All proceeds are donated to The Ukrainian Museum. The event is sponsored by UNWLA Branch 18.

**MAPLEWOOD, N.J.:** The Women's Club of the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church will sponsor a Chinese Auction at 1 p.m. in the parish hall at 652 Irvington Ave. There will be door prizes, raffles, gifts and arts and crafts. Dessert and coffee will be served. Tickets may be purchased from Ann Chudzey at (201) 789-2346.

## ONGOING

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Museum is offering a course in wood-carving every Saturday from 1 to 4 p.m. until December 20. For more information call (212) 228-0110.

## Cleveland area ...

(Continued from page 3)

• An older man in his early 60s did know Mr. Demjanjuk — for over 20 years. He stated that Mr. Demjanjuk is a very simple man, a man without guile, a man who is not well-informed about politics or international situations. He was a common laborer, a man with no pretensions to higher learning. In his opinion the Soviet Union is simply using Mr. Demjanjuk, framing him in order to discredit Ukrainians in world public opinion and to diminish the effectiveness of Ukrainian immigrants' protests against Soviet policy in Ukraine.

• The pressure upon at least some members of the Ukrainian community in Cleveland was evident. Jack Burschu, 35, who was active in the Demjanjuk defense, told a story of a swastika drawn in the snow on his car. Did he think it was an office prank? No, he felt that was no prank, but a very serious statement, he said.

There were no comments on the Demjanjuk case from Jewish co-workers at first. Now that Mr. Demjanjuk's

are crying, we are suffering, we ask God to give him the good path." Of Judge Battisti (the U.S. judge) she said merely that he was not good, and added that the witnesses never looked at Mr. Demjanjuk in the eyes to say, "Yes, that is the man."

• Mr. Demjanjuk's translator, Prof. George Kulchytsky, who was present throughout the hearings, found it hard to understand that the U.S. Constitution is read one way for one person and another way for another, referring to what appears to be a double standard in the rights of citizens.

He also mentioned that the young people were very resentful — especially of the media, which they found difficult to approach. There seemed no way the Ukrainian community could tell its side of the story. "Our youth was never negative toward the Jews," he said, but lately their attitude has been changing.

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There were many similarities among the responses of interviewees to questions about the Demjanjuk case.

The preponderance of opinion was

that Mr. Demjanjuk was innocent. Some believed he was innocent because they knew him personally, others because they had arrived at that conclusion through watching the Demjanjuk hearings.

All seemed to be affected. Some people were afraid to be interviewed at their parishes, though The Weekly interviews had been announced by the priests at the churches; others talked, relieved that someone would listen to their opinions.

But most people who spoke about the effect of the Demjanjuk case on the greater community stated that the issue had forced people to rally together. Many sleeping Ukrainians had awakened to the situation and renewed their sense of identity, they explained.

Perhaps what was most startling, however, was the cynicism that some people in their 20s expressed about the U.S. government. One 25-year-old put it this way, "When they want to get you they will." Another smiled upon being asked what he thought of the American government and said simply, "They're all honorable."