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Commission on famine hears survivors' stories at D.C. hearing

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's Commission on the Ukraine Famine held its second full meeting on October 8 on Capitol Hill.

Participants in the meeting were Congressmen Dan Mica (D-Fla.), William Broomfield (R-Mich.), Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.), and Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Education Undersecretary Gary Bauer, Ambassador H. Eugene Douglas of the State Department, and public members Myron Kuropas, Daniel Marchishin, Ulana Mazurkevich, Anastasia Volker and Oleh Weres. Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) was represented by Bob Manes of his staff.

Foremost on the agenda of the hearing, which lasted well over two hours, was the verbal testimony of four eyewitnesses to the events of 1932-33: Varvara Dibert of Silver Springs, Md., Tatiana Pawlichka of Pennsylvania, Ivan Danilenko of New Jersey, and Sviatoslav Karavansky of Denton, Md. Also included on the agenda was the testimony of famed Sovietologist and author of "The Harvest of Sorrow" Dr. Robert Conquest and a progress report on the commission's scholarly activities given by staff director Dr. James E. Mace.

The October 8 meeting marked the first occasion in the six-month existence of the Ukraine Famine Commission of eyewitnesses of the famine coming forth in a congressional setting to present verbal testimony of their personal sufferings during the man-made famine. Susanna Webber, collector of oral histories for the commission, opened this major segment of the hearing with a brief statement of her findings to date.

Mrs. Dibert then presented a vivid account of life in Kiev during the height of the famine. A particularly moving entry in Mrs. Dibert's testimony touched on the fate of homeless children. "During the winter of 1932-33," observed Mrs. Dibert, "I often saw five or six times how in the early morning they (the authorities) took out of the building the bodies of half-marked children, covered them with filthy tarpaulins, and piled them onto trucks."

Mrs. Dibert's testimony was followed by equally moving accounts by Mrs. Pawlichka, Mr. Danilenko and Mr. Karavansky with simultaneous translations offered by Dr. Olga Samilenko-Tsvetkov when necessary.

Dr. Conquest's report at the hearing offered a more general overview of the events and consequences of the 1932-33 tragedy in Ukraine which Mr. Conquest called "one of the largest and most devastating events in human history."

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Helsinki monitors from Moscow and Ukraine are reunited



Yuri Orlov addresses press conference of five reunited Helsinki monitors now living in the United States. Also in the photo, in the foreground, are interpreter Cathy Cosman and Nadia Svitlychna (seated). Standing in the back are: (from left) Sen. Dennis DeConcini, Rep. Don Ritter, Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, Rep. Steny Hoyer, Rep. Dante Fascell, Sen. John Heinz and Rep. Jack Kemp.

WASHINGTON — Five members of the Moscow and Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring groups in the USSR now living in exile held a reunion luncheon and press conference here at the Capitol building on Wednesday, October 15. The reunion was sponsored by the U.S.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Joining recently released Soviet political prisoner Yuri Orlov, leader and founding member of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group, were Moscow group members Ludmilla Alex-

eyeva and Alexander Ginzburg, and Ukrainian group members Nadia Svitlychna and Nina Strokata.

Mr. Orlov told the luncheon participants — members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Continued on page 10)

D.C. conference focuses on need for leadership in Ukrainian diaspora

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

WASHINGTON — "Too few Americans know that there is a Ukrainian nation. Too many Americans automatically say Russia when they think of Chornobyl or Kiev. Altogether too many Americans don't realize that you exist, that Ukraine exists, and that is your task."

Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security advisor in the Carter administration, delivered the above statement in his luncheon address to participants of the first Ukrainian American leadership conference held here on October 18-19, which was arranged by The Washington Group, an association of over 200 Ukrainian American professionals.

Thus Dr. Brzezinski's words offered his definition of the mission of the Ukrainian American diaspora as well as his analysis of the future of Ukrainians in the Soviet Union within the context of American foreign policy — the weighty and crucial questions that induced some 170 active and concerned community members from the United States and Canada to gather at the

Capitol Hilton on this seasonable autumn weekend to ponder and discuss.

Preceded the evening before by a party at McLean Gardens celebrating TWG's second birthday, the collective pondering actually commenced on Saturday morning at 9 a.m. with a session of opening remarks and an introductory panel in the Hilton's Federal Room.

Daria Stec, the newly elected TWG president and an attorney at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, welcomed the participants and gave a brief overview of her organization's motives, goals and objectives in organizing a conference on leadership. "We have grown up" as a community, Ms. Stec said, and "we are ready to take a role in the leadership" in the form of political influence and institutions.

Surprise guest speaker

Natalie Sluzar, two-term TWG president and founder, who served as moderator of the opening panel, introduced a surprise guest speaker, Linas Kojelis of the White House Office of

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Brzezinski: nationalism growing in Ukraine

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

WASHINGTON — In a luncheon address to participants of the first-ever Ukrainian American Leadership Conference at the Capitol Hilton here on October 18, Zbigniew Brzezinski expressed great optimism in regard to what he termed a grow-

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Zbigniew Brzezinski

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

In Ukraine: praise for Gorbachev mingled with criticism of censorship

by Roman Solchanyk

Celebrations marking the 130th anniversary of the birth of Ivan Franko (1856-1916), an outstanding representative of Ukrainian literature and scholarship and an important figure in the political life of western Ukraine, reached their high point with a commemorative meeting in Kiev on September 8, which was attended by Ukrainian Party and government officials, and an international symposium sponsored by UNESCO: which opened in Lviv on September 11.

Among the many publications that have appeared in the Ukrainian press to mark the anniversary, the full-page article in the current issue of *Literaturna Ukraina* by Dmytro Pavlychko, one of the most popular contemporary Ukrainian poets, stands out for its unmistakable political message: the accession of Mikhail Gorbachev to the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union signals the dawn of a new era in Soviet cultural life in which there can be no room for censorship.

This praise for Mr. Gorbachev and the accompanying criticism of censorship came in the form of an extended discussion of the merits and shortcomings of the nearly completed, 50-volume collection of Franko's works and correspondence, which is perhaps the most ambitious project of its kind undertaken by the Institute of Literature in Kiev since the 1920s. Emphasizing the over-all significance of the project, Mr. Pavlychko nonetheless notes that the 50 volumes represent only two-thirds of Franko's work.

"The time has come," he writes, "to study all of that which has not been incorporated into the 50 volumes, and to see — not only in dreams but also in concrete plans — a complete academic collection of Franko's works that could come out in time for the 100th anniversary of his death, that is, in the year 2016."

Not only are the 50 volumes incomplete, says Mr. Pavlychko, but some of the texts that have been published are rather "strange."

"Obviously, we should not idealize this currently most solid publication of Franko's work because it is not free of

unpleasant omissions and abridgements ... in matters that are precisely not of a secondary but rather of a fundamentally significant nature. There are also some strange things," he writes.

The "strange things" referred to by Mr. Pavlychko are in fact nothing other than the censor's excisions of "inconvenient" passages and, adding insult to injury, editorial criticism of the very same passages that have been so carefully removed.

"Thus, in a commentary to one of Franko's works (I will not be more detailed because this is something that does not happen only once) we read that here he [Franko], "somewhat uncritically evaluating the scholarly sources of that time, makes a number of controversial statements from the standpoint of contemporary scholarship." If he makes them then he makes them, but only up to the point desired by the editors. Then — stop, brackets enclosing three dots," Mr. Pavlychko notes.

What follows is a rather forthright attack on those who approach editorial work with "scissors or pliers."

Mr. Pavlychko says: "This kind of discussion with Franko by contemporary scholarship would be funny if one were not saddened by the brackets, which bring to mind scissors or pliers; these are necessary tools except where scholarly affairs are concerned."

On the other hand, argues Mr. Pavlychko, the 50-volume project represents progress of sorts: "The appearance of brackets is a joyous event, it testifies to a certain amount of progress, because in previous publications [of Franko's works] these abridgements were not marked in any way. And, says Mr. Pavlychko, things are looking better. The current leadership of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute of Literature is said to have deposited the "scissors and pliers" that it inherited into the rubbish bin: "The pages of many of the recent volumes have been swept through by the blessed wind of the April when the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU was concluded in Moscow and all [aspects of our] life were renewed."

"Abridgements and omissions come

(Continued on page 15)

Soviets subject Latvian republic to intense militarization measures

ROCKVILLE, Md. — The occupying Soviet regime has turned the once independent and peace loving country of Latvia into an armed camp. A newly released report prepared by the World Federation of Free Latvians (WFFL) on Soviet violations in the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in occupied Latvia provides, among other things a variety of documentation on the extent of militarization taking place in that country.

A most telling example is that Latvia, a country the size of Ireland, has at least 22 military airstrips.

The Latvian capital, Riga, is the headquarters of the Baltic Military District (BMD), which encompasses the territories of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and the Kaliningrad Province. This area is the home of the powerful Baltic Fleet, which has an estimated 275 surface combatants, 26 submarines and an air arm of some 210 combat aircraft, including Backfire bombers. There are 13 Soviet divisions and an air army of some 370 combat aircraft in BMD. There are also elements of Soviet Strategic Rocket Troops and units of Soviet Strategic Aviation. Lastly, there is an extensive logistical storage and depot network, including storage depots for bridging equipment and similar items used in army offensives, reserve artillery, and warheads for nuclear weapons.

Besides locating huge quantities of military hardware in Latvia, the Soviets have initiated a program of militarizing schools and children as well. One casualty of this program occurred on December 18, 1984, in Riga. During a mandatory military training session in high school No. 41, 10th grade student Iveta Zutere was mortally wounded by a gunshot which penetrated an artery in her neck. By the time a nurse arrived on the scene, the 16-year old girl had bled to death.

Miss Zutere's death can be attributed to the implementation of mandatory basic military training into the 1984-85 general education high school curriculum for all 10th and 11th grade students. Two hours per week are now devoted to basic military training. Practice in marksmanship with live ammunition is part of the course and most schools have firing ranges on the premises.

The current school program is an

outcrop of compulsory military games which were introduced as early as 1967. Children and young people were required to participate in sniper exercises, drills and military sporting events outside of regular school hours. By 1984, these military camps for children had increased from seven to 34.

"The Soviet Union is not content with stockpiling military hardware in Latvia far in excess of its defensive requirements," said Olgerts Pavlovskis, president of the WFFL. "It has to resort to militarizing school children in order to have a ready base of soldiers to call upon at any given time. Such actions hardly lend credence to Soviet claims of being a peace loving nation."

A copy of the full report can be obtained by calling or writing the WFFL office at P.O. Box 4016, Rockville, Md. 20850; (301) 340-7646.

From October 30 to December 12, a WFFL Information Bureau will be available to the press and public during the Helsinki Accords follow-up meeting in Vienna. The bureau, headed by Vija Freimanis, will be located at: Hotel Astoria, Karntner Str. 32, A 1015 Wien, Austria.

Grass from Kiev reveals radioactivity higher than admitted

COPENHAGEN — Reports from Denmark say grass smuggled from Kiev shows radioactive contamination that suggests pollution in the area is higher than Soviet officials admit.

A story published in the Danish newspaper Politiken, and reported by Western news agencies, says the grass was dug up by a Danish journalist on September 26.

The reports say that in test by the Danish Nuclear Research establishment, the grass showed levels of contamination up to five times higher than the Soviet Union has admitted.

The Danish Nuclear Research Establishment has refused to comment on the findings, but in Sweden, Gunnar Bengtsson, a director of the Swedish Radiation Hygiene Institute, said the contamination seemed rather high in comparison to what had previously been reported.

Soviets stymie Lithuanian celebration

NEW YORK — Neither bishops nor priests of Soviet-occupied Lithuania will be allowed to leave the country during 1987, nor will any groups be allowed to come to solemnities next year to commemorate 600 years of Lithuanian Christianity.

The decision was relayed to the Lithuanian Bishops' Conference by the commissioner for religious affairs, according to an unimpeachable source reported the Lithuanian Information Center.

The commissioner for religious affairs, Petras Anilionis, is a government functionary whose mandate is, under the guise of regulating implementation of the so-called Regulations for Religious Associations, to destroy religion.

Lithuania is the only Soviet republic whose population is predominantly Roman Catholic; about 66 percent of the people, according to the clandestine Chronicle of the Catholic Church in

Lithuania, have remained staunchly loyal to the Church. At the time of the Soviet annexation of the Baltic states 87 percent of the population was Roman Catholic.

Pope John Paul II has stated publicly that he has to date been refused permission by the Soviet government to visit Lithuania.

Lithuanian groups in the free world preparing celebrations to mark the Lithuanian Christianity jubilee were planning to invite bishops from Lithuania.

Of the six dioceses in Lithuania, only three have bishops as apostolic administrators, the others being administered by lower-ranking clergy as vicars capitular.

Bishop Steponavicius of Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, has been impeded by the Communists from performing his duties as ordinary since 1961 for refusing in conscience to acquiesce to government demands.

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P.O. Box 346
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Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Assistant Editors: Michael B. Bociurkiw (Canada)
Natalia A. Feduschak
Chrystyna N. Lapychak

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U.S. commission on Ukraine Famine slates Glen Spey, Chicago hearings

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine has slated two regional hearings in order to enable local residents to testify about the 1932-33 man-made famine that killed 7 million persons in Ukraine.

The first hearing will take place Sunday, October 26, at the Ukrainian Fraternal Association's resort, Verkhovyna, in Glen Spey, N.Y. The hearing, which begins at 2 p.m., will be chaired by Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.). Public members Ulana Mazurkevich and Daniel Marchishin will also participate.



Rep. Benjamin Gilman

The second regional hearing will be in Chicago on Friday, November 7, on the eve of the educators' institute on the Ukrainian forced famine. This hearing will be chaired by Rep. Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.).

Other members of the commission who plan to attend are Undersecretary of Education Gary Bauer as well as public members Dr. Myron B. Kuropas and Ms. Mazurkevich. Rep. Dan Mica (D-Fla.), the commission chairman, will be represented by David Roth, national ethnic liaison of the American Jewish Committee.

The Chicago hearing will be held at 2-4 p.m. at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church hall on Superior and Oakley streets.

The Ukraine Famine Commission began its work in April of this year. Its two-year mandate is to collect information about the famine, which claimed the lives of an estimated 7 million

Ukrainians, to analyze its causes and effects, to study the response to the famine by countries outside the Soviet Union, and to study the role played by official Soviet policies in bringing this tragedy about. This study will serve as the basis for a report to be delivered to Congress by April 22, 1988.

The tentative agenda for the hearings will include an update by commission staff on the progress of its research, and testimony of eyewitnesses to the famine. In New York, the State Education Department's new curriculum guide on the Holocaust and genocide will be



Rep. Dennis Hertel

discussed, while in Illinois, efforts to integrate the famine into the school curriculum will be examined.

According to Rep. Gilman, "both our own staff's preliminary studies and independent scholarship agree that the famine of 1932-33, which ravaged Ukrainian, Cossack, as well as German and Tatar areas of the Soviet Union, was brought about by the seizure of foodstuffs, particularly grain, by the Soviet government, motivated by a desire to quell the self-assertion of groups found to be particularly troublesome to Stalin's Soviet regime and also to eliminate resistance by those groups to the compulsory collectivization of agriculture."

Persons wishing additional details, including those considering testifying either publicly or privately, should contact Dr. James E. Mace, staff director, Ukraine Famine Commission, 1111 20th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20579; (202) 254-3464.

A progress report by commission on famine

Below is a progress report on the work of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine prepared by the commission staff. The report was delivered by staff director Dr. James E. Mace at the October 8 meeting of the commission.

The enabling legislation mandates the Ukraine Famine Commission (UFC) to gather all information obtainable about the Ukrainian famine in order to analyze its causes and effects, study the response to it by other nations at the time, and attempt to gain a better understanding of the Soviet system by examining the role of Soviet policies in bringing about the famine.

The most important body of uncollected information about the famine is the memory of those who witnessed it. For this reason one full-time staff member, Susanna Weber, has been directed to collect oral histories on the famine as her principal responsibility. Thanks to her efforts, the number of oral histories in the possession of the UFC grows daily. Moreover, a collection of 57 oral history tapes was compiled by Leonid Heretz of Harvard University in 1984 as part of a project directed by Dr. James Mace and sponsored by the Ukrainian Professionals and Businesspersons of New York and New Jersey. A copy of these tapes was purchased by the Ukrainian Studies Fund of Harvard University and is on extended loan to the UFC.

Both the tapes already in the commission's possession and those being gathered require transcription before they may be analyzed. More than 20 transcribers are currently performing this laborious task on a contract basis for the UFC. Tapes are transcribed into the languages in which the interviews were conducted — Ukrainian, Russian and English.

In terms of response to the famine outside the USSR, two sources are particularly important: journalistic coverage and the dispatches of foreign governments, including the U.S. Department of State. Ivan Hvat of Radio-Liberty in Munich is currently researching materials in this category in Central Europe, while Prof. Jeremy Rakowsky of Lorraine, Ohio, has found over 1,000 pages of relevant documents from the French Foreign Ministry which have yet to be analyzed. The United States, despite the fact that the USSR was recognized only in late 1933, did make inquiries to American mission in Europe, and the existence of the famine was confirmed in reports sent to the U.S. Department of State by the U.S. missions in Riga and Athens.

Ethnic community organizations throughout Europe and the U.S. attempted to bring the famine to public attention and organize relief to the needy in the USSR. Cardinal Innitzer of Vienna founded an Interconfessional Relief Committee, administered by Dr. Ewald Ammende, who was prominent for his involvements in humanitarian and in national minority issues. The Soviet government denied the existence of any famine, refused all aid offered and sold large quantities of grain on the Western markets.

Press reports of the famine raise a number of troubling issues, particularly evident in the case of The New York Times Moscow correspondent Walter Duranty, whose published dispatches sought to discredit the "famine scare," as he called it, while British records show that he informed the British Embassy that the situation in Ukraine was disastrous and that he believed as many as 10 million persons could have perished directly or indirectly due to lack of food. However, Duranty's questionable behavior should not be projected upon colleagues such as William Henry Chamberlin of the Christian Science Monitor, whose frank reporting of the famine was outstanding.

The third broad category of sources used in the famine study is the Soviet (especially Ukrainian) press of the 1930s and later scholarship. Given that no access to Soviet archives is possible for topics judged by the Soviet authorities as politically sensitive, this type of source is vital in examining the official Soviet role in the famine.

The Soviet Ukrainian press contained frank admissions of "significant food supply difficulties in some districts" as early as the July 1932 Third All-

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Commission on...

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Both Dr. Conquest and Dr. Mace agreed that the study of Western and Soviet documents from the period provides irrefutable evidence that the famine was engineered "at the top."

In his report to the commission members, Dr. Mace spoke of the steady progress being made by the staff in the gathering of oral histories, which constitutes one of the major projects of the Ukraine Famine Commission. "The staff has roughly 70 tapes in its possession, with the number growing daily," noted Dr. Mace.

Dr. Mace also observed that steady progress is being made in the analysis of various government documents, including the Soviet Ukrainian press from the period, which, according to Dr. Mace, contained "frank admissions of significant food supply difficulties as early as July 1932."

Dr. Mace concluded his remarks by noting the commission's role as a resource to those who wish to prepare school curricula on the famine.



Commissioners and witnesses at famine commission hearing in Washington.

Natalie Stizur

Conquest speaks at Kennan Institute seminar in Washington

by Alvin Kapusta

WASHINGTON — Dr. Robert Conquest, senior fellow at the Hoover Institution in Stanford, Calif., was the featured speaker on October 8 at a seminar organized by the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies of the Smithsonian Institution. The topic of the seminar was "Collectivization, Dekulakization and the Ukrainian Famine, 1930-1933." Discussant at the seminar was Dr. Richard Stithes, associate professor of history, Georgetown University.

During an hourlong presentation, Dr. Conquest provided a comprehensive and dramatic resume of the facts dealing with the largest man-made famine in history. He stated that his research revealed that this was not a famine caused by natural causes but was the result of a deliberate political decision made by Stalin and his close advisers. Rarely in the course of history does one find any leaders deliberately starving their own people, but, in this case, it was done by Stalin in order to break the stiff resistance of the Ukrainians (who unlike the Russian peasants refused to submit to forced collectivization), and also to eliminate the widespread nationalism of the Ukrainian population.

Dr. Conquest pointed out that while forced collectivization was carried out



Dr. Robert Conquest (left) during his address at a seminar at the Kennan Institute. Also in the photo are Peter Reddaway, director of the institute's Wilson Center, and Richard Stithes, associate professor of history at Georgetown University.

in Russia and other parts of the USSR, it was only in Ukraine, and in the heavily Ukrainian areas of the North Caucasus and Lower Volga that such a stringent near-military operation was conducted. Stalin sealed off the borders and sent thousands of party militants to Ukraine to confiscate the remaining grain and food stocks of the Ukrainian peasants. The resulting shortages of foodstocks led to massive undernourishment and eventual starvation of

between 7 million and 10 million Ukrainians.

The discussant, Dr. Stithes, reiterated that the famine was indeed man-made and was planned deliberately by Stalin and his cohorts. However, he pointed out that Stalin was shrewd enough not to leave any evidence which could point to him — a strategy which allowed him to disavow any personal responsibility and put the blame on

allegedly overenthusiastic local subordinates.

Both Dr. Stithes and Dr. Conquest also discussed the recent PBS showing of the film "Harvest of Despair" on William Buckley's program, "Firing Line." Both agreed the film was an impressive achievement and deplored the long resistance of the American media to the showing of the film. They also deplored the fact that the Soviet Union, with the aid of Western stooges such as Walter Duranty and other Soviet apologists, has been able to enforce a virtual silence regarding the Ukrainian famine by the world media and academia for over 50 years.

The Kennan Institute seminar also heralded the appearance of Dr. Conquest's new book on the Ukrainian famine, "The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine" which was recently released by his American publishers. It thus provided individuals from the U.S. government, media, academia and the private sector with an opportunity to hear this distinguished scholar provide the facts which have been suppressed for so long.

Dr. Conquest's book and the showing of the Ukrainian famine documentary on PBS should serve as a substantive breakthrough in 50 years of enforced silence about this great human tragedy.

Kingston conference addresses Canada's wartime treatment of ethnic groups

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

KINGSTON, Ont. — There was an unusual meeting of minds here September 25-27, when Canadian mainstream and ethnocultural historians came together to talk about Canada's treatment of ethnic minorities during World War II.

Several ethnocultural groups, whose loyalties were questioned by the government, were "victims of racist Canadian attitudes and an uncaring government," said J.L. Granatstein, of Toronto's York University, who is researching the evacuation of the Japanese Canadians in 1942.

"The Canadian government's policy towards ethnics (during the war) was a bit of a shambles," added the Toronto researcher.

The treatment of ethnic minority groups by Canada during the second world war is a topic which only recently has received widespread attention in Canada. Much of it has been generated by the Japanese Canadians, who have launched a vigorous campaign to seek redress from the government for the ill treatment of some 22,000 Japanese in British Columbia in the early 1940s.

This conference, held on the grounds of historic Queen's University, was designed to stimulate an exchange of information among Canadian researchers involved in the study of what was described by one speaker as a period of "the most massive violations of civil liberties of Canadians."

The general public was also invited to the conference, but few of them showed up, and the some 50 members of the audience included, for the most part, organizers and panelists.

Titled "Ethnicity, the State and War: Canada and its Ethnic Minorities, 1939-45," the conference was organized by the Canadian Historical Society, with funding from the federal government.

The topics were diverse: from the treatment of German Canadians and the Italians of Montreal to discrimination against Canadian Jews and Men-

nonites.

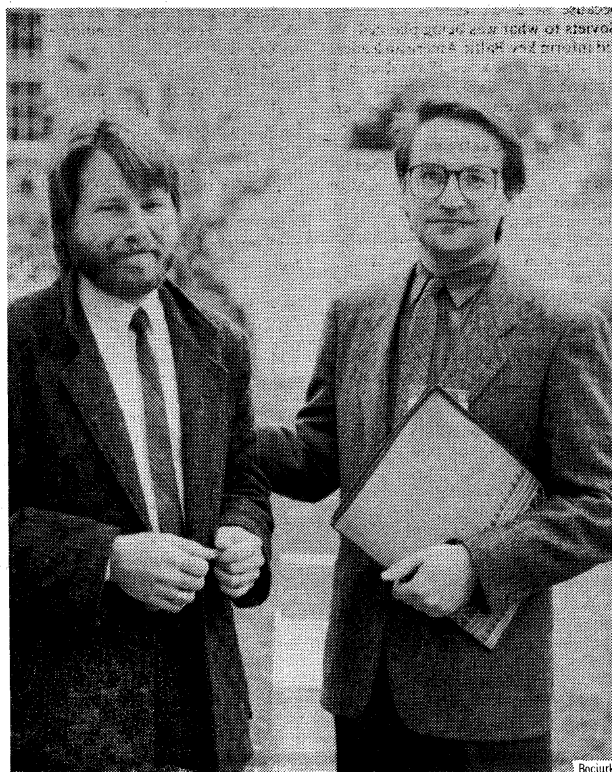
The relationship between the Ukrainian community and the federal government was discussed in a paper presented by Lubomyr Luciuk, a post-doctoral fellow at the University of Toronto department of geography, and Bohdan Kordan, of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton.

The two scholars have just published a collection of documents in the history of Ukrainians in Canada between 1899

and 1962.

Their paper, "The Politics of Paralysis," focused on the Canadian government's role in shaping the "nature of Ukrainian life" in Canada.

Ukrainian organized life in Canada during World War II was "profoundly transformed" by state intervention, Mr. Luciuk told the audience, adding that many members of the group were subject to surveillance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.



Conference participants Bohdan Kordan (left) and Lubomyr Luciuk.

Although the Ukrainian Canadian community at the time "maintained continued agitation" in their efforts to campaign for an independent Ukrainian national state, the government was unwilling to accept any encroachment on its domestic and foreign policy. Mr. Luciuk said, the state wanted to "control them by bringing them into the mainstream of Canadian decision-making."

The paper went on to describe how the government channeled the Ukrainian community's political behavior to mesh with the country's foreign and domestic policy objectives: this was done primarily through the government's role in helping feuding Ukrainian groups establish the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC), an umbrella body of Ukrainian groups which Ottawa later used to gain Ukrainian support for the war effort.

It didn't take long for the UCC to come around, said Mr. Luciuk, and soon after its birth, the umbrella group declared "full and loyal support" for Canada's war effort.

The description of the first UCC congress in the paper, demonstrated, perhaps ironically, how little the relationship between the federal government and the Ukrainian community has changed to this day.

The first congress in 1943 was avoided by the prime minister and his Cabinet, all of whom turned down invitations to the Winnipeg gathering, said Mr. Luciuk, who attributed their aloofness to the "potential controversy over raising of the Ukrainian question."

"The government wanted the Ukrainian Canadian question contained. It was afraid that Ukrainian leaders would embarrass the government," he said.

[This year's UCC congress, too, was avoided by the prime minister and his Cabinet. Observers have said this may have been due to the government's reluctance to address the issue of the Deschenes Commission's Nazi war crimes probe, as well as its desire for

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Interview: Latvian Association activist on successes of Riga conference

Ojars Kalnins, 36, presently serves as the Public Relations Director for the American Latvian Association in Rockville, Md., and a editor of the English-language *Chicago Latvian Newsletter*. This past September he led a delegation of seven Latvian-Americans to the Chautauqua Conference in Soviet-occupied Latvia. The delegation of 270 people also included, among others: Ambassador Jack Matlock, special assistant to President Ronald Reagan, National Security Council; Mark Palmer, ambassador-designate to Hungary; Dr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, former counselor to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; John Wallach, foreign editor of the *Hearst Newspapers*; and Edward Djerjijan, special assistant to the president for public affairs and deputy press secretary. The interview below was conducted by Edward Sabas of the Joint Baltic American National Committee.

What in your view are the most important achievements of the trip to Latvia?

In preparing for the conference in Latvia, the American Latvian Association set three major objectives: first, we wanted to protect, and if possible promote, the longstanding U.S. non-recognition policy toward the illegal Soviet occupation of the Baltic States; second, we wanted to generate a greater awareness in the West of conditions in the Baltic States through extensive press coverage of the conference and our activities in Latvia; lastly, we wanted to bring a message of support and hope to the Latvian people.

I am glad to say that we exceeded our wildest expectations on all three counts. Not only was the non-recognition policy protected, it was dramatically revitalized through unprecedented publicity in the Western press. Ambassador Matlock's statement at the opening of the conference was a blockbuster that delighted the Latvians and shocked the Soviets. The Baltic question was featured in hundreds of major U.S. newspapers and appeared on all the wire services. Favorable editorials and commentaries are still coming in.

However, I think our most important achievement was with the Latvian people themselves. Many had never even heard of the non-recognition policy and viewed the U.S. statements in Latvia as an unprecedented sign of moral and political support. Many Latvians told us that the conference had given them a feeling of national pride they hadn't felt in years. Ambassador Matlock is now a national hero there.

Were there any negative aspects of the trip? If so, what were they?

We were extremely disappointed that Linas Kojelis (of the White House Office of Public Liaison), and Vita Terauds, president of the Latvian American Youth Association, were refused visas. I think they would have been valuable additions to the U.S. delegation. As you may have heard, there were also threats against the safety of the Latvian Americans in Jurmala, but in retrospect this turned out to be a positive development since it focused additional press attention on our group and its activities. I can't deny that there were moments of fear, but we concluded that these were simply clumsy Soviet attempts at intimidation.

I must admit that being followed, having your rooms searched and rela-

tives harassed was somewhat disturbing as well, but it was to be expected. It should also be mentioned that many of the Americans on the trip resented Soviet attempts to isolate them from the local populace. The Americans were rather feisty though and found ways to make contact with Latvians in Riga and Jurmala anyway.

What fears did you personally or the group as a whole have about going?

My biggest fear from the outset was that the Soviets would take steps during the conference to undermine the non-recognition policy and perhaps discredit the Latvian American community. I was afraid that the Soviets would try to put me or others in our group in situations which they could distort at a later time. Surprisingly, nothing like that happened. I don't think they were prepared for us. As far as our personal safety was concerned, we felt we were safe as long as we were part of this larger American group. Since the Daniloff affair hadn't yet been resolved, we didn't think the Soviets would be willing to create another controversy by arresting or harming one of us.

What do you say to those critics who opposed the conference because of the non-recognition policy?

I can't really blame them for being concerned. The non-recognition policy is critical to Baltic Americans and on the surface this conference did seem to threaten it. Much of the criticism, however, was based on incomplete information, misunderstandings or simply skepticism. Unfortunately we couldn't reveal all of the arrangements, promises and agreements which had been made between the State Department, John Wallach and the American Latvian Association prior to the trip because we didn't want to tip off the Soviets to what was being planned. We did inform key Baltic American leaders, but not everyone knew all the details. If our critics had known everything we knew, I'm sure they would have supported us.

Actually, some of the public criticism was helpful since it misled the Soviets into believing that everything would go their way. They had quite a surprise when we arrived in Riga. I only hope that the critics have had a chance to re-evaluate their positions in light of what has happened, and now agree with us that this event has brought immeasurable benefits to the Baltic people.

What long-term effect will this conference have on Riga, Latvia as a whole, and the Baltic republics?

That's difficult to answer. I'm sure that from the point of view of Soviet authorities in Riga this conference was a disaster. They were unprepared to deal with the Baltic issue at the conference and totally mishandled the Latvian American delegation. Their threats only attracted negative press and proved to be an embarrassment. Some in the West believe that the communist leaders in Riga will have some tough explaining to do in Moscow.

As far as the Latvian people are concerned, the results may be mixed. On the whole I think that Latvian nationalism and pride has been given a shot in the arm. I think the country may come away from this with a little less pessimism and a little more hope. They

(Continued on page 13)

Ukrainian American voters league in Chicago hopes to stimulate political involvement

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — The League of Ukrainian-American Voters, or LUV, in Chicago is an ambitious development. Founded recently, this broad-based group is attempting to organize Ukrainians in Chicago as a voting bloc, to bring Ukrainian concerns to the attention of legislators, and to get the community more involved in the American political process.

One of their first efforts was to organize a meeting of candidates with the Ukrainian community on Tuesday, October 21, at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art.

LUV's officers — Boris Antonovych, president, Lubomyr Suriwka, vice-president, George Babchuk, vice-president, and Walter Tun, general secretary — met with The Ukrainian Weekly to talk about the new organization.

Mr. Antonovych said that having a political organization was not a new phenomenon in the Ukrainian community. What is new about this organization is the attempt to establish a continuity of effort between elections. He credited various Ukrainian political committees for supporting various candidates during election time, but once elections are over there is no follow-up or monitoring of the office holder. The group is going to continue to monitor candidates once they win elections through the use of a computer which will store a legislator's voting records and other pertinent information. LUV hopes to have that information published and available to the Ukrainian community for future elections or lobbying efforts.

Mr. Tun, general secretary, thought that the Ukrainian community needed to offer political support to legislators who are sympathetic to Ukrainian American issues. He said, "We're asking something of them (legislators), we have nothing to give in return. By having the ability to recommend candidates that we deal with, candidates that stand with us on various type of issues, we can give candidates something in return."

He believes in the participation of the Ukrainian community in the American political system. He feels that Ukrainian Americans support issues that are just and reflect the principles of the American system.

Mr. Suriwka, vice-president, saw the need for the Ukrainians to organize in order to do something definite, to be involved in the American political process, so that the community can leave something positive for the next generation, as a heritage.

Mr. Suriwka further stated that to have a voice in the political process is to have a voice in American foreign policy. He said, "After all, America is one of the superpowers, and whether we

like it or not, we (Americans) will be making a decision sooner or later concerning Eastern Europe."

Mr. Antonovych observed that if Ukrainians work as a group, they will get things as a group, whether it is input into foreign policy, or like Canadian Ukrainians, who receive support culturally and for various community needs.

A comment was made that Ukrainians pay taxes, too. Mr. Antonovych responded, "That's right, that's our government, really. (We must) make it our government." He remembered that during the time when he was a young man in high school, Ukrainians sometimes had an inferiority complex. There was a sense of "us and them," as if Ukrainians were not part of American society. He believes that the community has grown up some since then, and that the next step is to take an active part in American life.

Dr. Babchuk, vice-president, told about an experience in the nation's capital. He was told by a politician that Ukrainians must "organize, be heard." The American system demands that of a group if it hopes to effect policy.

LUV wants to reach out to other ethnic groups, other organizations within American politics, to build political bridges. One of LUV's functions is to organize such contacts, so that Ukrainians are not as isolated or insular.

It will function on several levels, primarily as a political education tool, but also to maximize the voting strength of the Ukrainian community. The group also wants to help promising candidates win elections. Questionnaires are being sent to candidates and legislators to assess their stands on various Ukrainian concerns. This information will be placed on a computer file to be published and kept as a permanent record.

At the moment, LUV's goals are general, such as strengthening ethnic identity, civic acceptance and dealing with foreign policy concerns. More specific issues will be explored in open discussions at future dates. As Dr. Babchuk puts it, "We will test reality, assess reality and shape reality."

The group would also like to be of service to other Ukrainian communities and organizations throughout the U.S. They want to build bridges not only between the larger community and the Ukrainian community, but to also work closely with other Ukrainian organizations on common issues.

In short, the aim of LUV, as summarized by its president, Mr. Antonovych, is, "That politicians be aware of us — that we are a growing strength and (Ukrainian) people are an informed electorate, so that they (politicians) would be responsive to issues that concern our community."



Activists of the League of Ukrainian Voters: (seated, from left) Dr. George Babchuk and Lubomyr Suriwka, (standing) Darka Kulczycky, Boris Antonovych and Walter Tun.

THE Ukrainian Weekly Myroslav Medvid

One year ago, on October 24, in the dark of night, a young Ukrainian seaman from the USSR jumped from a Soviet freighter into the turbulent Mississippi River in search for freedom. In the succeeding hours, he was returned to the Soviet grain ship by U.S. authorities who wrongly determined that he was not seeking political asylum. After several trying days of deliberation between U.S. and Soviet authorities, and exhaustive interviews of the seaman who was finally given over to U.S. officials (to this day, many contend that the man interviewed by U.S. personnel during the second series of interviews was an impostor), the young sailor, Myroslav Medvid, was sent back to his ship and on to the USSR.

Today, we know little of that courageous sailor's fate. Rumors that he had been killed being circulating in the United States from the moment the Marshal Koniev left New Orleans harbor on November 9, 1985. The Soviets tried to dispell these rumors and deny that Mr. Medvid had attempted to defect by running a full-page story with a photograph of the Medvid family of Silets, Ukraine, under the banner headline: "Myroslav Medvid: 'I have only one fatherland — the Soviet Union.'"

In the story Mr. Medvid laughed at rumors of his death and said he had never asked for political asylum in the U.S. Rather, he said, he had been kidnapped by American "capitalists." When the article and photo were published in Molod Ukrainy (Youth of Ukraine) in February of this year, experts claimed that the photo had been doctored. Rumors that Mr. Medvid had died, suffered a psychological breakdown or was imprisoned continued.

The events of October 24 and subsequent days are now under review by an investigative body of the Helsinki Commission. The commission has been interviewing dozens of people and gathering as much information as possible to get to the bottom of the Medvid episode. It is heartening to know that work is proceeding and that the majority of our lawmakers apparently felt that the Medvid affair was mishandled by our government's executive branch.

But, after a year, the American people — especially those of Ukrainian descent — want to know what happened. What went wrong with American ideals the night of October 24? They deserve the truth.

We find it troubling that, for the most part, the news media have forgotten about the young man whose dramatic attempt to gain freedom was once so widely publicized. The Medvid affair is worth recalling as an example of what happens when our government places realpolitik before principle. The Medvid affair not only represents a human-rights issue, but demonstrates how the actions of some of our officials contravened the noble foundations on which this country was built.

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,"

wrote Emma Lazarus, whose poem "The New Colossus," has come to represent this Land of Liberty. "The wretched refuse of your teeming shore... Send these the tempest tost to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door." Few bureaucrats in the highest circles of our government lifted their lamps for Myroslav Medvid. And unless such an attitude is challenged by the American people, by their news media, it will fester, and many others, like Mr. Medvid, will never see Lady Liberty's lighted torch, they will see only darkness.

On this, the first anniversary of Mr. Medvid's attempted defection, we commend the two news organizations that we know were planning to remember this young sailor. The Times-Picayune of New Orleans was preparing a story on Seaman Medvid, while The New York City Tribune, acting on its own initiative, set aside space for a message reminding readers of the significance of October 24. The Tribune then invited organizations and individuals to sing the pronouncement that was to read, in part:

"One year ago today, 25-year-old Ukrainian seaman Myroslav Medvid, with his personal belongings safely stored in a bottle, went over the side of the Soviet freighter Marshal Koniev docked in New Orleans harbor, and made his way to the American shore in a bid for freedom.

"In spite of his initial plea for asylum ('I want to live in a decent country'), he was returned to the ship..."

"We, the undersigned, wish to note that while Myroslav Medvid's day of freedom was brief, it is important for us to remember it on this, the one-year anniversary — October 24, 1986."

We hope that this action will encourage other news organizations to start writing stories about the progress of the Helsinki Commission's investigation and keep the Medvid affair in the spotlight until it has been properly dealt with. We, too, can encourage such stories. If our community and the media put enough pressure on our government, the truth about Myroslav Medvid will have to be revealed. And the truth will ensure that such a tragedy never again occurs.

It is safe to say, that there has been a positive aspect to the Medvid case. We in the diaspora learned that we must be a coordinated body that can respond on the spur of the moment to any situation that affects us or Ukraine. With each subsequent event this past year we have become better organized and our collective voice has grown stronger, the better to be heard in Washington and in the newsrooms of the America.

Thus, on this anniversary we have reason to be at once sad and hopeful. Myroslav Medvid is gone, but his legacy remains: freedom is a precious right. We must safeguard it for those who seek it.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Reader's Digest admits goof, but...

No sooner had the August issue of the Reader's Digest hit the newstands, then I received a telephone call from John Haluska, a Rusyn friend of mine in Cambridge, Minn.

"Have you seen the latest issue of Reader's Digest?" he asked.

"No," I answered. "My copy hasn't come in the mail yet."

"Mike Novak has an article on the Slavs in America and he left out the Ukrainians," John informed me. "And he identified the Rusyns as Carpatho-Ukrainians."

"That's unbelievable," I remember replying, my ire beginning to rise. "I know Michael Novak and if anyone knows about Ukrainians in America, it's him."

"Right," Mr. Haluska reported. "That's what I thought, too."

My copy of the Reader's Digest came a few days later and, sure enough, there it was. "Who are the Slavs?" Dr. Novak's article read. "The Harvard Encyclopedia of American Groups (sic) lists 14 linguistic families among the Slavs who have come to America. The best known are: Poles, Russians, Byelorussians; Carpatho-Ukrainians; Czechs and Slovaks; Southern Slavs (including Croatsians, Slovenes, Serbs, Macedonians and Bulgarians); and smaller groups such as Cossacks and Wends."

Reading the Digest jogged my memory and I suddenly remembered that Michael Novak had sent me the first draft of his article last April. What he had actually written was: "Who are the Slavs? The Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups lists 14 different linguistic families among the Slavs who have come to America. The best-known groups are: the Poles; the Russians and Byelorussians, and Carpatho-Russians; the Ukrainians; the Czechs and the Slovaks; the Southern Slavs (including the Croatsians, Slovenes, Serbs, Macedonians and Bulgarians); and smaller groups such as the Cossacks and the Wends."

The Reader's Digest had edited Carpatho-Russians and Ukrainians to read "Carpatho-Ukrainians," thereby offending the Rusyns as well as the Ukrainians; listed only 13 of the 14 groups mentioned by Novak (a simple count would have given the editor a clue that they were one group short); and dropped the word "ethnic" from Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups.

By that time, of course, The Ukrainian Weekly had reacted to the article wondering how it was possible that Michael Novak, "of all people," could overlook the Ukrainians.

I called Michael for his reaction and learned that he hadn't seen the final rendition because he was in Bern, Switzerland, at the time of its appearance. When I told him what had happened, he was shocked. "It's their mistake, not mine," he said somewhat angrily.

"I know," I told him. "I have the original draft."

I called the Reader's Digest the next day and spoke with Donna Anderson of the editorial correspondence division. I asked why Ukrainians had been left out and she answered that the Center of Strategic and International Studies had indicated that since Carpatho-Ukrai-

nians were a part of the Ukrainian people, there was no reason to include Ukrainians.

All of this made little sense so I wrote a letter to Ms. Anderson reminding her of our telephone conversation and the fact that I had Dr. Novak's draft. "To suggest as you did," I wrote, "that someone at the Center of Strategic and International Studies (I'm assuming it's the one at Georgetown University) indicated that the Carpatho-Ukrainians (Novak wrote Carpatho-Russians) were a branch of the Ukrainian people was the reason for the omission of Ukrainians just doesn't make sense. That's like omitting Americans from a list of English-speaking peoples but including Texans... Ukrainians are the second largest group of Slavs in the world and one of the largest Slavic groups in the United States. You include Byelorussians (7,381 in the United States) and Bulgarians (42,504 in the United States) but not the 730,056 Ukrainians in America. Why? ... Perhaps a published letter to the editor explaining all of the above would take a little of the sting off of this unfortunate development..."

A month later, I received a letter from Nina Bell Allen, the assistant managing editor of Reader's Digest. Ms. Allen wrote: "As the August issue editor, I received your letter about 'The Slavs Among Us.' After further checking with our research department, we found that because of a last-minute editing error, 'Ukrainians' was indeed omitted from page 9. The sentence should have read: 'The best known are: Poles; Russians; Byelorussians; Ukrainians; Carpatho-Ukrainians; etc. We are very sorry to have omitted such an important group of Slavs and wish to assure you that the mistake was not intentional. Thank you for bringing this point to our attention and for your interest in Reader's Digest.'

Whoopie! That's supposed to be satisfactory? Well, I'm sorry, it's not. The Reader's Digest is a very important periodical with a circulation of some 18 million according to the 1985 edition of Writer's Market. It owes its readers an explanation and a correction of its error.

I have written to Ms. Anderson a second time explaining how sensitive Ukrainians are about their identity. "We are a submerged people," I wrote, "part of an invisible nation within the Evil Empire. What many people in the West don't realize is that Moscow is determined to bury the inhabitants of Ukraine through a process of Russification. Whether it is a forced famine which kills 7 million Ukrainians in 1932-33 or the murder of a single Ukrainian human-rights activist in 1986, the aim is always the same, the obliteration of a nationality. When the Soviets undermine our national existence, we understand their motive. When a respected American publication contributes to that process, intentionally or not, we don't understand, especially when that same American publication appears reluctant to rectify its error. Why not set the record straight with an article about Ukraine's national struggle to survive?"

I believe Ms. Anderson needs to hear from other concerned Ukrainians. Her address is: Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570.

Myroslav Medvid: a first anniversary look at seaman's grab for freedom

by Maria Demtschuk

October 24 marks the first anniversary of Myroslav Medvid's ill-fated jump for freedom in the United States from a Soviet grain ship anchored in the Mississippi River near New Orleans.

To recall some of the events, Myroslav Medvid, a 24-year-old Ukrainian seaman — with his personal documents sealed in a jar that was tied around his neck — jumped into the murky waters of the Mississippi at about midnight on the night of October 24, 1985, and swam ashore in a desperate attempt for freedom in America. Several KGB agents seamen inquired on shore about Mr. Medvid, saying they were concerned about his safety when he accidentally fell overboard while doing maintenance work on the ship. Speaking to interpreter Dr. Irene Padoch, Mr. Medvid said he was seeking asylum in the United States.

The president, State Department, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Customs Division refused to heed the pleas of congressmen and senators to detain the ship until Mr. Medvid was given an opportunity to make a free choice about whether to stay in the United States or return to the Soviet Union.

Attorneys Julian Kulas and Mark Holzer represented the family of Myroslav Medvid residing in Ohio in a struggle for family reunification. They entered a plea in the federal district court in New Orleans for Mr. Medvid to be subpoenaed to appear in court and be given the opportunity to say whether he wished to seek asylum. Meanwhile, in a federal district court in Washington, Andrew Fylypovych of the Ukrainian American Bar Association requested an injunction to detain the ship from

Maria Demtschuk is recording secretary of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

departing pending an investigation to determine the Ukrainian seaman's true intentions.

Congressmen Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and Fred Eckert (R-N.Y.) introduced an emergency resolution seeking to detain the Soviet ship until Mr. Medvid's release. Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.) introduced Senate Resolution 267, supported by 64 senators, calling for an inquiry into the Medvid affair. The administration, acting through majority whip Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.), was adamant in its position to send Medvid back to the Soviet Union without further investigation in order not to make waves prior to the summit conference between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

All of the agencies of the executive branch involved with the Medvid affair spoke in unison insisting that Mr. Medvid wanted to go back to the Soviet Union and that the matter was closed. Attempts in the form of testimonies by Arkady Shevchenko, Simas Kudirka, Dr. Irene Padoch and numerous senators and congressmen during congressional hearings on whether to reopen the inquiry and give Mr. Medvid another chance were blocked by the executive agencies. It was as though a stone wall had been erected around Mr. Medvid — a wall so thick that even the representatives of the people of the United States could not penetrate it. Mr. Medvid was forced back to the Marshal Koniev and was sent back to the Soviet Union.

It probably never occurred to Myroslav Medvid that his jumping into the Mississippi would send a ripple all the way to Washington. Sen. Humphrey tried legislative measures to keep the seaman in this country. He was instrumental in having hearings scheduled in the Senate Judiciary Committee chaired by Sen. Simpson. From the testimonies it became obvious that the INS had not

handled the matter properly.

However, Chairman Simpson blocked any further pursuit of the investigation. Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kansas) was confident that he could put the issue to a vote to prevent Mr. Medvid from being returned to the Soviet Union. A handful of senators, headed by Sen. Simpson and Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.), opposed S. Res. 267 and were able to block action for release of Seaman Medvid.

Sen. Jesse Helms' (R-N.C.) staff members served a subpoena (hidden in a carton of cigarettes) to the ship's captain in a last-ditch effort to get Mr. Medvid off the ship (the befuddled seaman was still in U.S. waters on the Marshal Koniev) and give him a chance to testify before his Senate Agricultural Committee. However, this subpoena was ignored by the Soviets and the State Department.

Concerned Ukrainian Americans from different parts of the country who were in Louisiana on November 9 stood crushed on the banks of the Mississippi as the Marshal Koniev faded into the horizon with Seaman Medvid on board. On the evening of the ship's departure, Sen. Humphrey debated Sen. Simpson on national TV about Mr. Medvid's destiny and denial of his human rights. Ironically, November 9 is the date remembered as the founding of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group whose members suffered long prison terms for speaking up for the rights of man.

S. Res. 267, sponsored by Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Alan Dixon (D-Ill.), called for a special panel to be set up in the Senate to investigate the Medvid incident, since there were many unanswered questions regarding this bizarre case. The resolution had 64 co-sponsors, including the majority leader, Sen. Dole.

Ultimately, a special investigatory panel was set up in the Helsinki Com-



Myroslav Medvid: where is he today? mission to investigate the Medvid affair. This panel is budgeted for \$200,000 and employs three investigators.

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, and other organizations, aggressively lobbied the U.S. Senate for S. Res. 267 and the investigating panel — among the most active being the late AHRU president, Ihor Olshaniwsky, who made his final lobbying trip to Washington at the end of February before his untimely death.

Mr. Fylypovych, on behalf of the Ukrainian American Bar Association, filed suit against the United States government, the secretary of state, and the commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Specifically, he is charging that the Ukrainian American Bar Association was denied access to Mr. Medvid and secondly, that the sailor had a right to be represented by an attorney. He also stated

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Brzezinski...

(Continued from page 1)

ing national political consciousness among the population of Ukraine and defined what he felt was the task of Ukrainian Americans as a potential mouthpiece for them in American-Soviet relations.

Dr. Brzezinski, who served as national security advisory during the Carter administration, said that within the context of Soviet reality, that is a multi-national, politically and economically centralized empire, there had arisen a strong sense of national identity among many of the nations making up the USSR in response to centralization by one national group.

The Soviet Union is faced with a dilemma, Dr. Brzezinski said. "In order to deal with socio-economic problems, in order to move beyond the age of industrial development in the age of high science and technology," the Soviet Union would have to adopt economic decentralization and, along with that, political decentralization. "For the requirements of innovation and creativity these days do involve the unleashing of individual and collective initiative, enterprise, and that means political decentralization, as well as economic decentralization."

"And to decentralize an empire is to begin the process of dismantling the empire," he said.

"Thus the multinational reality of

the Soviet Union in a sense locks it into a condition of permanent regimentation and centralization that is counterproductive to its own interests," he said.

"Conversely, change in the Soviet union towards more pluralism would require accommodation with the non-Russian nations and that is something which clearly in my judgment is and should be the perceived interest of the United States," Dr. Brzezinski stated. "This is why I have felt all along that we should not permit the Ukrainian above all to be the forgotten people of the Soviet Union."

Dr. Brzezinski criticized, however, what he called a "gap of knowledge" among Americans, particularly on the political scene, about Ukrainians.

"If Ukraine were to ever become an independent state, it would be a major European entity. 50 million creative, intelligent people, possessing enormous natural resources, located in an advantageous climatic and geographic position, would become a major force on the European scene," stated Dr. Brzezinski.

Mr. Brzezinski, who was born in eastern Poland, where he spent the first three years of his life, said he has tried in his own way to stimulate awareness of that. He said that he had made it a point during negotiations with the Soviets on a spy-prisoner exchange that the Soviets include among the others, "a leading Ukrainian political activist, namely Valentyn Moroz."

"I did that very deliberately," he said, "and not for sentimental reasons, though I obviously sympathize with him and with others involved. I also knew that his release would not have too much resonance in the United States as compared to the release of others that are known or coming from communities that have greater influence in this country," Dr. Brzezinski said.

"But I knew that the release of a leading Ukrainian political activist would have resonance among Ukrainians in the Soviet Union and would send them a message that someone here cares, that the world at large knows about those in the camps, and those who fought even as late as the early '50s, and those who continue the struggle for linguistic, cultural and ultimately political awareness."

"It is possible to underscore our awareness of the reality of Ukrainian political consciousness and it is possible for us in a subtle and careful, but deliberate, way to stimulate greater political consciousness and those two things are interdependent and they ought to be part and parcel of our political objectives," added Dr. Brzezinski.

"I believe that within Ukraine itself there is not only a continued sense of political consciousness among some, but a latent political consciousness among many," he declared. "And events such as Chernobyl are bound to strengthen it."

"Increasingly," he said, "there's bound to be growing awareness of

the fact that in an age in which it is no longer possible to centralize scientific and technological development in the hands of a few people, decentralization based on national and political awareness is a necessity."

"The process of political emancipation of your people, that is to say those with whom you identify yourselves though you are Americans, for cultural, ethnic reasons, will be a slow process."

Thus it would be in the American interest if the Soviet Union were to develop or evolve into "a more pluralistic system," and this could be easily accomplished by emphasizing the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union and attempting to stimulate their political consciousness.

"It is important to foster that awareness in America and here the Ukrainian community is still too weak, not visible enough, not impactive enough," he said.

"Too few Americans know that there is a Ukrainian nation. Too many Americans automatically say Russia when they think of Chernobyl or Kiev. Altogether too many Americans don't realize that you exist, that Ukraine exists, and that is your task."

"That is why I am so pleased to be associated with an effort such as this, which reflects your growing intellectual influence, your accomplishments in this country, your ability to participate in its political process and thereby to impact on the future of those who are dear to you."

Years of work spell success for auto dealer in land of opportunity

by Natalia A. Feduschak

Third in a series on successful Ukrainian businesspersons.

WILMINGTON, Del. — John Hynansky is one of this community's most successful businesspeople.

In a period of 10 years, he has managed to create a financial blockbuster, the Winner Group of Delaware which, at last count, encompasses four auto dealerships throughout Delaware and New Jersey, the Budget Rent-A-Car franchise for the state of Delaware, a leasing company, an auto body shop, a warranty company and a management company. Together, this group does \$150 million in annual sales and employs nearly 500 people. Simply put, the Winner Group is a tremendous success.

Up front, as is often the case when one deals with business, the story could end here. The facts are there, the figures are there, the hard work is implied, as are the prestige and opulence. But there is a whole story behind this fine-tuned body, and the story is found in the man who makes this organization work.

It is difficult to characterize a man like John Hynansky. You can sit at a typewriter all day and play with words to superficially portray what the man is all about. Words such as successful, entrepreneur, risk-taker, have been used many times to describe him, but none seem quite honest, or rather, complete. Because for all the words like these used to describe the man, there are others which perhaps better capture the essence of the being.

When you speak with John Hynansky, you are struck by the dichotomy. He is both likable and unlikely, kind-hearted and stern. When you watch him interact with people at work, you sense that he holds tremendous power over them, and he knows it. But when you talk with him during his leisure time, a warm personality surfaces. So it is this interplay of opposites, perhaps, that makes the man most interesting.

John Hynansky's rise to success is somewhat breathtaking. And, in some ways, it's difficult to grasp that so much could be achieved in such a short period of time. In a mere decade he has realized what so many people came to this country for — material success. But he is quick to point out that this is not something he accomplished alone.

Born in 1942 in Germany, Mr. Hynansky came to the United States in 1949 as a displaced person. He and his family moved to a farm about 100 miles outside Wilmington, and then, a year later, moved into the city. He has made this historic city his home ever since.

He attended college, but after three years tired of being in debt and took a job as a used-car salesman. After a year, when he was preparing to go back to school, he was offered a job as a manager at the dealership where he was working with a starting salary of \$10,000 — almost twice as much as he would have been earning had he graduated from college. Mr. Hynansky decided to take the job, and within three months the dealership showed a significant profit. During the course of the following years, he tried to buy into several dealerships, but for one reason or another would be turned down by the auto manufacturers. (In the car business, you first have to be approved by the car manufacturer before you can buy a dealership.)

But then, as luck would have it, in 1976, he was able to buy into the

dealership that he managed, today known as Winner Lincoln-Mercury of Wilmington, and became part owner. From there, his business skyrocketed, and, by working 15 hours a day, seven days a week, for seven years, he found himself part owner of three Ford dealerships, a leasing company, two Lincoln-Mercury dealerships, and the Budget Rent-A-Car franchise for the state of Delaware.

Since 1976, Mr. Hynansky had a silent partner, Thomas Hatzis, who immigrated from Greece in 1953. By 1983 the combined annual sales of the companies the two men owned exceeded \$150 million and employed 500 people.

In the same year, Mr. Hatzis decided to divest himself of his flower shop, which had been his primary concern, and to join Mr. Hynansky in operating the car business. Thus, in 1984, the two men purchased an auto body shop, and in September of that year they decided to put all their companies under the same banner, Winner. The Winner Group of companies was formalized and Winner Group Management Inc. was formed. In addition to all this, the two men formed their own insurance company to underwrite the Winner programs.

In January of this year, the partners purchased an Oldsmobile-Cadillac-GMC Truck dealership in Pennsville, N.J. Through the years, they also acquired extensive real estate holdings.

But there were problems. By late 1985 it had become apparent that Messrs. Hynansky and Hatzis did not see eye to eye when it came to running the business. Earlier this year, they dissolved their partnership, with Mr. Hatzis getting two dealerships, Winner Ford in

Cherry Hill, N.J., and Winner Lincoln-Mercury in Philadelphia. Mr. Hynansky retained the rest of the companies. He is one of the largest car dealers, and one of the most respected, in the tri-state (Delaware-New Jersey-Pennsylvania) area. He won't disclose, however, how much he is worth.

Today, he is constantly looking for new business ventures and dealerships he can buy. He is also thinking of ways to start a management school. Mr. Hynansky asserts that even though people attend university, they are not sufficiently trained in management skills. He is in the process of speaking with several universities about the possibility of setting up a training program that would teach people management skills they will use in the real world. He has even set up the facilities for such a school in the basement of the Winner Group's headquarters in downtown Wilmington.

What makes John Hynansky so successful? It's certainly a question he doesn't want to, or can't, answer, but rather, sends you scurrying off to New Zealander Dugald W. Yska, director of business development for Winner Group Management. Mr. Yska, who's getting his master's degree in business administration from the Wharton School of Business, ascertains that Mr. Hynansky is the classic textbook example of an entrepreneur: someone who is innovative, creative, seeks status, power and financial independence, and has a desire to leave something of himself after he's gone.

But, Mr. Yska stresses, Mr. Hynansky is also somewhat of an anomaly,

because Slavs are generally not thought of as good businesspeople.

There are other reasons for Mr. Hynansky's success, and one of these is his approach to employees and business as a whole.

"Attitude is the whole ballgame," Mr. Hynansky muses. "If the motivator is just money, then you're really not successful." He underlines that goals and unity are the most important components of a successful business. "Goals are made to be set and to be reset. Everybody earns a reward, but you can accomplish things (only) when working in unison."

Companies are no different from a marriage he states. "I have fired super good people because they tore down a structure. They were good, but they didn't work in a (team)." There is room for individual input, but there is no room for people who are merely self-serving, Mr. Hynansky stresses. "How (people) function together as a unit, that dictates the success of a company...I've never fired anyone who is hard-working, honest, conscientious."

And then there are the businesses. Anytime he purchases a new dealership, Mr. Hynansky spends thousands of dollars redoing not only the showrooms but the garages as well. A clean, pleasant environment can make all the difference in the world, he states. Thus, if you walk into any of the Winner dealerships, you will notice the unity of design. They are all decorated similarly.

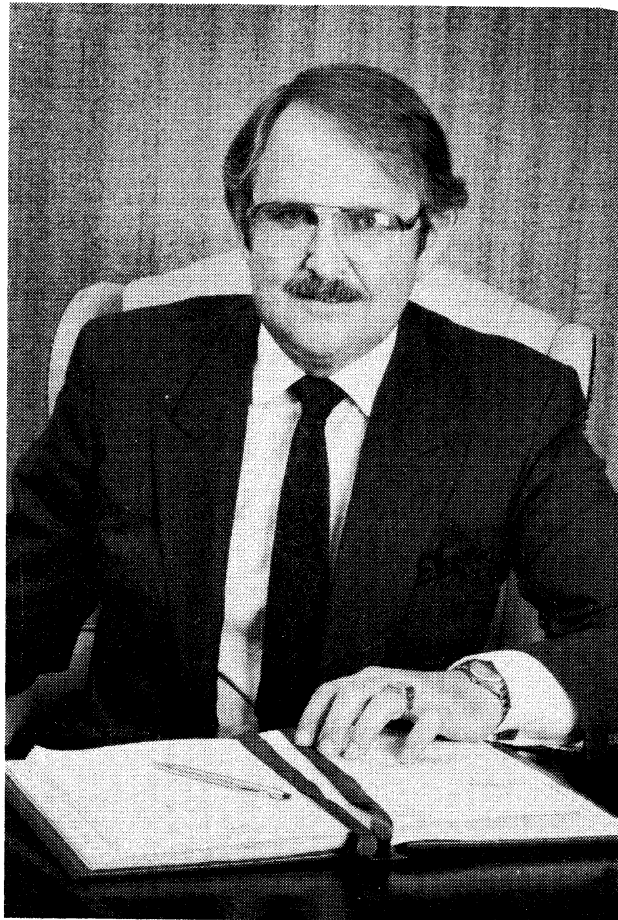
And then there is the man himself. "His intelligence is what is amazing. He can grasp a situation, take charge and summarize a project as to what should be done," Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, a friend of 25 years, relates.

When he was growing up, John Hynansky didn't have the type of exposure to the Ukrainian political culture which is so common to many of today's youth in the diaspora, according to Dr. Matkiwsky of Short Hills, N.J. But that has not lessened his love of his heritage or Ukraine itself. If anything, it has strengthened his feeling for his ancestry. He remains a critic of the Ukrainian community, asserting his dismay at the too prevalent reality of Ukrainian organizations not agreeing on a variety of topics because of political infighting. "The greatest issue" which faces Ukrainians today, he says, "is their own unity in this country and somehow dealing with that unity."

So, in that sense, he is not so different from other Ukrainians who have their share of criticisms. But there is a difference. And that difference lies in the fact that he has been able to contribute large amounts of money to support a variety of Ukrainian causes. His financial support of the community cannot, and should not, be discounted as less important than the physical effort other people have donated to Ukrainian causes. Any efficient organization needs two basic elements — people and money.

Mr. Hynansky will not give a dollar figure, ("What I give doesn't make a difference, it's all proportionate," he says), but his accountant, Ira Kupferman, cringed during lunch recently when the topic of financial contributions to the Ukrainian community came up. His client gives a lot of money, Mr. Kupferman asserts.

"He doesn't want to get involved in the Ukrainian political scene actively," comments Dr. Matkiwsky. "He wants to stay in the background. The reason is



John Hynansky: "Everybody gets their fair share of opportunities."

(Continued on page 10)

Chicago's Nativity parish celebrates 75 years of serving faithful

CHICAGO — The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church here on South Paulina and 50th streets celebrated its 75th anniversary on September 7.

At 3 p.m. in the afternoon, there was a special pontifical high liturgy celebrated by Bishop Innocent Lotocky, the hierarch of the Ukrainian Catholics the Chicago eparchy. The church was filled to capacity.

Afterwards there was a special jubilee banquet held at Lexington House. Over 480 guests, not only from the Chicago area but from as far away as New York and California, attended.

Roots in 1909

Though founded in 1911, the parish traces its roots to 1909, when Emil Skorodinsky, a member of the Ukrainian National Association (UNA) of Pennsylvania came to the South Side of Chicago with the purpose of helping organize a new branch of the association.

Actually, the motivating purpose of the organization was not at first a religious one. But in a short time it became evident to the group that an organization such as this was not of itself sufficient to satisfy the spiritual needs of the people. Knowing that the powers of the priesthood of changing bread and wine into the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, of forgiving sins, of giving the sacraments was not vested in any of themselves, they accordingly made arrangements for a Catholic priest of their Ukrainian rite to be sent to them.

The first pastor of the congregation was the Rev. Michael Prodon. Father rented an apartment at 47th Street and Hermitage Avenue and erected a small chapel there. But this from the very start was entirely too small to accommodate all who attended the celebration of the divine liturgy on Sundays; St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church at 48th Street and South Damen Avenue obligingly leased its hall for that purpose.

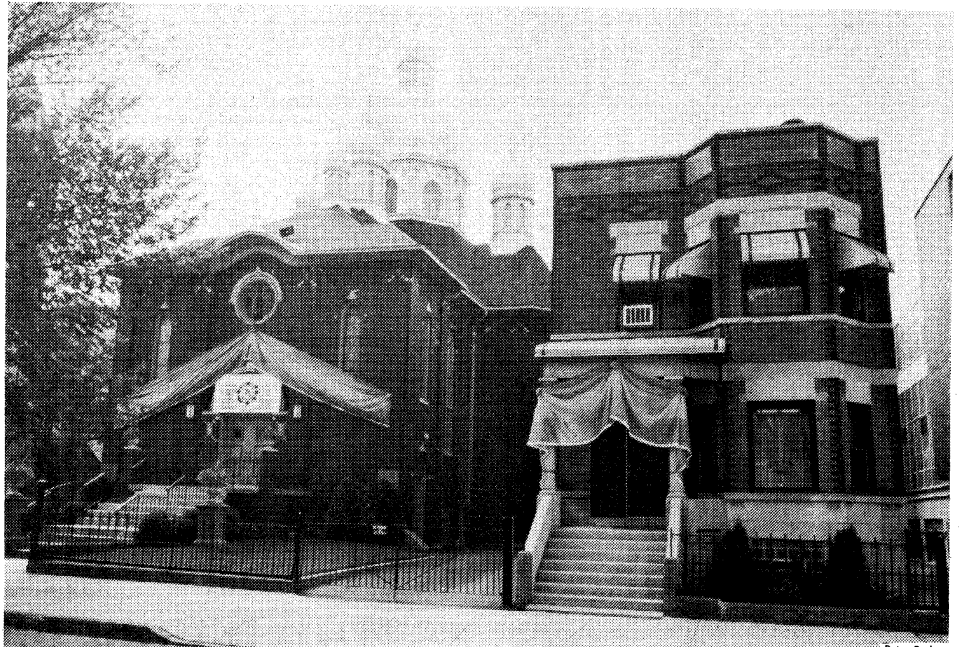
In 1912 a site for an eventual church was chosen. Four lots located on South Paulina Avenue near 50th Street, the present location, were purchased. The price paid for the lots and a two-story building (the present-day parish rectory) was \$9,000.

Bethlehem parish forms committee

BETHLEHEM, Pa. — In preparation for the commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity of Rus'-Ukraine, which will be in 1988, St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church here has formed a parish committee responsible for the preparation of programs to fittingly mark the occasion.

Parish members appointed to the committee are: Dr. Albert Kipa, chairman; Michael Dravuschak and Basil Choman, Holy Name Society; Olga Menio, Ladies Auxiliary; Olha Cehelsky, Ukrainian National Women's League of America; Anna Haras and Walter Zagwoski, Ukrainian National Association; Eugene Mychajliw, Providence Association; William Kacapyr, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The parish's millennium committee will meet the first Tuesday of each month.



The church and parish rectory adorned with blue and yellow bunting.

Permission was secured from City Hall to build a wooden structure on one of the lots that would serve both as a meeting place for the South Side Ukrainian people and also as a place of worship.

Rapid growth

But in a short time this, too, proved to be inadequate. In the 1913 alone there were 70 marriages performed and 51 baptisms administered. By the beginning of World War I there were already 500 families in the infant parish and it had no official church structure.

The pastor, the Rev. O. Obushkevich, called a parish meeting in 1918 and it was decided that the building of a church could not be put off any longer. Plans were drawn up, and in the beginning of 1919 a church building was under construction. The present church is the original built in 1919. The cost at that time to construct it was \$73,000. In 1920, the new Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church was dedicated to the greater honor and glory of God.

In 1937 disaster struck the parish. Due to the Depression, with no revenue to pay its debts, the parish was declared bankrupt. So that all would not be lost, the Basilian Fathers were petitioned to help. The Basilian Fathers wiped out the debt and put the parish back on both a sound spiritual and financial footing. The Basilian Fathers administer the parish of the Nativity to the present day.

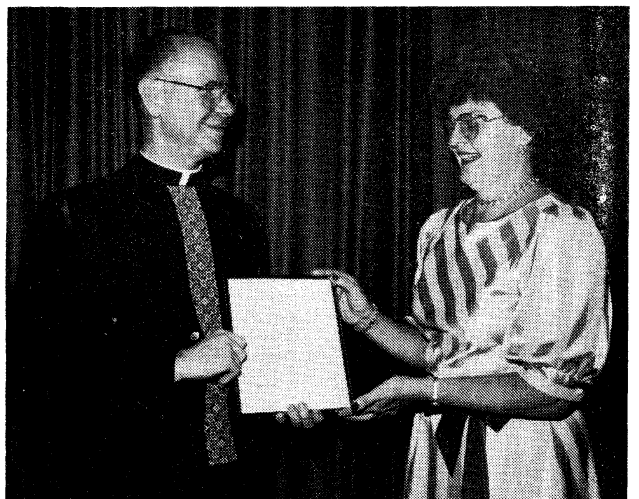
Parish school built

In 1957 a parish school was built. Both Ukrainian children and those of the locality were taught there for over 20 years. Unfortunately, in 1975 the school was forced to close because of a low enrollment and lack of funds to cover the deficit.

Although there are now very few people of Ukrainian heritage living near the parish, the Ukrainian people are faithful to it, traveling from the suburbs every Sunday to fulfill their liturgical obligations and in supporting the church. The present pastor is the Rev. Michael Stelmach; the Rev. Hilary Benedik is his assistant.



Bishop Innocent Lotocky is greeted by parishioners before entering the church.



Patricia Palanyk presents the Rev. Michael Stelmach with the Illinois House of Representatives resolution congratulating the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church on its 75th anniversary.

Ethnic Republicans greet O'Rourke



Shown at a recent reception, sponsored by the New York Republican State Committee Heritage Groups Council (NYRSCHGC), which honored Andrew O'Rourke, Republican candidate for governor of New York State, is a group of participants: (from left) Habib Mayar, Afghanistan representative; Dr. George Soltys; Elena Heimur; Peter Matiaszek; Lydia Czorny; Mr. O'Rourke; Mary Dushnyck, vice-president of the NYRSCHGC; Laryssa Krupa and (in front) Nelson Rockefeller, ethnic director for the O'Rourke campaign. Other Ukrainians present were: Roman Huhlewych; Dr. Mykola Schpetko; Sinovi Turkalo; Dr. Valentyna Kalynyk; Bohdan Faryma; Walter Pisiuk; Olha Lenska; Mary Pressey and Luba Firchuk. The reception was held at the Fifth Avenue apartment of Christine Valmy, who was presented by Mrs. Dushnyck, on behalf of the NRSCHGC, with a Ukrainian Trypillian-type ceramic vase.

Years of...

(Continued from page 8)

he hasn't had so much exposure to partake in political actions." So he does what he does best, and that is take over as businessman.

"He assumes that role," continues Dr. Matkiwsky. "It's either black or white. He will see through people immediately. He will not go along with anything meaningless. He supports such actions which are important, that everybody benefits from."

According to informed sources, among the organizations Mr. Hynansky supports are his Ukrainian Catholic church in Wilmington, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, which gives assistance to Ukrainians in Brazil, refugees from Poland and other needy Ukrainians, the Ukrainian National Association Tennis Development Fund, which awards stipend money for tennis tournaments held at Soyuzivka, the association's resort in the Catskill Mountains, and The Mazepa Foundation, a cultural foundation that pursues projects related to the preservation of Ukrainian culture.

This involvement with the community, however, does not end here. Mr. Hynansky is vice-president of the Mazepa Foundation and his wife, Deanna, who is a second-generation Ukrainian, has remained socially active in the community. His children, Leah, 18, Alexandra, 16, and Michael, 13, have attended various cultural camps during summer months. The most important thing, he stresses, is that his children know they are Ukrainian. Whether they marry a Ukrainian, even whether they know the language perfectly is not as important as knowing where they come from the being proud of it.

Mr. Hynansky seems both unaffected and affected by his success. For instance, he is not surprised that he has attained such heights in business. He has worked hard for it. And yet, he refuses to be let out of his stretch limousine in front of a building, according to his chauffeurs. So for all the

success, the side which has not forgotten its humble beginnings comes through.

Says Allen J. Stevens Jr., general manager of Winner Ford in Newark, Del., who has worked with Mr. Hynansky for 16 years, "He's never forgotten where he's come from. He speaks several different languages. There are people (from long ago) that won't buy from anyone but from John." What aided him was the ability to speak different languages in those earlier days, Mr. Stevens ascertains. That helped Mr. Hynansky establish a base corps of customers which he retains until this day.

But all that has been written may sound a little too praiseworthy. After all, no one is perfect. So, there is the other side of the coin. Reality dictates. There is no way one could have achieved the things John Hynansky has without stepping on some toes. That is the reality of the world of business. And, it's not something he's oblivious to. Privately, he will tell how he feels he could be better.

Five years ago, he comments, he was almost dictatorial when it came to his work. He believed the best way to run things was with a firm hand. In the past five years, however, his perceptions have changed, and because of this, he is more efficient as a businessman. He says he has learned to de-centralize power and let people take responsibility over their respective departments. He finds he is more laid-back, has more time to think about future business deals, and has freed up his work schedule. Thus, while a large portion of his life is still dedicated to business, he is able read more (mostly business-oriented publications) and to travel more. He recently returned from a trip to Hong Kong and mainland China.

Fundamentally, however, he sees himself as the same person today as 10 years ago. "I'm no different. The only thing that's changed is the price of the suits." But his success, he worries, has had an effect on how other people perceive him. People think, he claims, that "if you accomplish a lot, you're brighter." But Mr. Hynansky says he's "no different from anybody else." "Everybody gets their fair share of opportunities. Some people take advantage of them and others don't."

Helsinki monitors...

(Continued from page 1)

(CSCE) and of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee — that, "of all the repressed (Helsinki) monitors, the Ukrainian Helsinki Group is in the worst situation."

He spoke of Mykola Rudenko, the chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group who is now in internal exile, but noted that his plight is not as terrible as those of Ivan Kandyba, Vitaliy Kalynychenko and Lev Lukianenko, all of whom remain in labor camps on 15-year sentences.

"Primarily the Ukrainians have been singled out," he said. "The Ukrainian Helsinki Group, in particular, was the group to receive the most horrendous sentences." He added, "We all should constantly work on their behalf and remember the plight of these Ukrainians."

Mr. Orlov was welcomed as a free man by several of the senators and congressmen present, including Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), chairman of the CSCE; Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), CSCE co-chairman; and Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and a former CSCE chairman.

Among others present were Sens. John Heinz (R-Pa.), Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), and Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), and Reps. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.), Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and Christopher Smith (R-N.J.). Also in attendance were CSCE and Foreign Affairs Committee staffers, including Orest Deychakiwsky of the CSCE.

Christina Isajiw welcomed Mr. Orlov on behalf of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (she is executive director of its Ukrainian Rights Commission) and the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

Speaking in Ukrainian and then in English, Ms. Isajiw told the recently freed human-rights monitor that it was a joy to see him in freedom and that she was certain it would be a joy for him if he were able to attend a similar reunion in the future with Mykola Rudenko, Vitaliy Kalynychenko, Ivan Kandyba and Lev Lukianenko of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. All four are currently serving sentences for their Helsinki Accords monitoring activity.

Afterwards, the five freed human-rights monitors appeared at a press conference attended by over 35 reporters representing the print and broadcast news media. The press conference focused on the issue of human rights and the upcoming Vienna review conference on the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975.

The press conference was opened by Sen. D'Amato of the Helsinki Commission, as the CSCE is known, who, stressed, "The Soviets must take to heart the American peoples' insistence

upon Soviet compliance with their human-rights promises."

He noted, "We are disappointed, but not surprised, by the lack of movement at Reykjavik (the U.S.-Soviet summit) on human rights," and he underlined that "words are not enough any more. This is the time for action — the release of the Helsinki monitors, opening the gates for emigration, ending religious oppression, and the reunion of divided families."

Co-chairman Hoyer of the CSCE called on the Western nations at the Vienna conference "to work for real results on human rights."

"Human rights victories are hard-won and require a united Western front if we are to achieve further progress," he said.

The major speaker at the press conference was Mr. Orlov, who spoke of Soviet secrecy and its deleterious effect on international relations. "Secrecy is both the symptom and a generator of distrust among nations, the very distrust that the Helsinki Final Act attempted to eliminate. The level of secrecy that exists in all spheres of Soviet society creates the impression that the state is a large underground organization in conflict with the rest of the world, and that is very dangerous," he said.

"One recent example of the danger of Soviet secrecy is the Chernobyl disaster," he added.

Ms. Svitlychna, too, addressed the press. "There are 16 members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group still in labor camps and internal exile. Many of them have been rearrested while still serving previous sentences, thus making them in fact a recent phenomenon in the Soviet system, the 'eternal prisoner.'"

She continued: "Particularly repressive is the special-regimen incarceration where recidivists are placed. All have received 10- to 15-year sentences. All of them are seriously ill, even those who began their sentences while in perfect health. All of them are subjected to arbitrary repressive punishment by the labor camp administration and the KGB. All suffer from total isolation — separated from each other as well as the rest of the world."

She then quoted from a letter Ukrainian political prisoner Petro Ruban wrote to his wife, Lydia, in which he said that he and fellow prisoner Mykola Horbal are "as if buried alive."

Ms. Svitlychna then turned to the importance of the Vienna review meeting. The conference, she said, "is the perfect forum to bring to the attention of the world the plight of these individuals."

"As long as individuals are forgotten in prison, as long as individuals are allowed to die for daring to know and act upon their rights" as guaranteed by the Helsinki Final Act, all claims by the Soviet government of a newfound openness becomes illusions and lies," Ms. Svitlychna emphasized.



Nina Strokata addresses the press conference. To her right is interpreter Jurij Dobczansky.

Notes on people

Receives grant for studies

EVANSTON, Ill. — The Kellogg Graduate School of Business and Management of Northwestern University here announced that Annetta M. Hewko, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lubomyr Hewko of Clarkston, Mich., was the winner of one of the school's most prestigious merit scholarships in business administration, funded by the Quaker Oats Company.

As a Quaker Oats scholar, Miss Hewko will receive a tuition grant for



Annetta M. Hewko

her two years of studies toward a master's degree in business administration, majoring in marketing and entrepreneurial business.

Miss Hewko completed her undergraduate studies in industrial engineering in 1983 at the Technological Institute of Northwestern University. During her undergraduate studies, she participated in the Engineering Cooperative Education Program and worked as a corporate manufacturing engineer for Western Publishing Company in Racine, Wis.

While at Northwestern University, Miss Hewko was a varsity athlete on the track and cross country teams, and one of the organizers of the Northwestern Special Olympics. She was also involved in student government, served as president and treasurer of the Ukrainian Student Club, and as an officer at the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

Since her undergraduate studies, Miss Hewko has been employed at Hewlett-Packard Company in Palo Alto, Calif., where she held several product management positions. Most recently, she was promoted to the position of product manager of the new VECTRA personal computer and was instrumental in its development and introduction into the marketplace.

Awarded degree of medical doctor

LIVINGSTON, N.J. — Motria Orysia Ukrainkyj, daughter of Maria and Jurij Ukrainkyj of Livingston, N.J., was awarded the degree of doctor of medicine from New York Medical College in Valhalla, N.Y., during commencement exercises on June 2.

The valedictorian of Oak Knoll School of the Holy Child in Summit, N.J., she then went on to receive her



Dr. Motria Ukrainkyj

bachelor of science degree in 1982 from Yale University. During her four years of medical school, Miss Ukrainkyj found time to participate in various school activities, among which was being editor-in-chief of the school yearbook. She was also given the award "Cor et Manus" for service to her medical school class.

Dr. Ukrainkyj is now in the general surgery residency program at the Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center in New York.

Dr. Ukrainkyj has two brothers; Orest, who graduated from Loyola College with a degree in electronic engineering and is currently working for Allied Bendix Aerospace Flight Systems Division in Teterboro, N.J., and Mark, a third-year student at the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

All three are members of Plast and the Ukrainian National Association in Newark, N.J.

Gives senior piano recital

CLIFTON, N.J. — Olyia Oleschuk-Klymenko gave her senior piano recital at the Shea Center for Performing Arts, William Patterson College of New Jersey (School of the Arts and Communication). She is completing her baccalaureate degree in music and will continue her studies, working toward a master's degree in communications.

Despite many obstacles and difficulties, serious illness in the past, three children to be taken care of, piano pupils to teach, and a sprained wrist about a month before the recital, the Clifton, N.J., resident came through with flying colors.

The program consisted of the first movement from Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, Preludes, Opus 28, Nos. 3, 20, 22, by Chopin, Children's Games by Ukrainian composers, Silansky, Stepanenko and Ischenko. This was followed by Ravel's Sonatine in F Sharp Major.

For an impressive and rousing finale, Ms. Klymenko played a movement from Khachatourian's Concerto in D Flat Major, allegro ma non troppo e maestoso, more than ably assisted by her teacher, Prof. Gary Kirkpatrick. The elated audience gave them a standing ovation.

Join the UNA
Insure and
be sure

D.C. conference...

(Continued from page 1)

Public Liaison.

After delivering an official greeting from President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan, Mr. Kojelis, who is a first-generation Lithuanian American, offered his own brief thesis on what he termed "the ethnic movement" in the United States.

Speaking from his own experience as an ethnic American, Mr. Kojelis said there were many parallels between the Baltic and Ukrainian communities, particularly in their current efforts to bring their institutions and organizations "into the 20th century." He said that the existing organizations and institutions that had developed spontaneously, such as the religious and cultural ones, which essentially gave the groups their collective identity, were in the process of modernization within and outside in seeking to computerize and gain more political influence in American society.

"What has not developed spontaneously are political organizations," which he said were essential in winning any collective political influence, particularly in Washington.

"The Ukrainian American community does not have influence in Washington," stated Mr. Kojelis. "You have to make sure that you, as Ukrainian Americans, are heard in Washington...in all issues," he said, not just in foreign policy, but domestic, educational and social policy decision-making.

"It's make-or-break time for the ethnic movement," Mr. Kojelis said. "It's a time for putting all those resources into a grand scheme of things."

Then Ms. Sluzar detailed some of the themes that ran through much of the later discussion and elaborated upon much of what Mr. Kojelis said on the status of the community.

Ms. Sluzar stated that the Ukrainian American diaspora was experiencing a drastic, though expected, change in that its membership is increasingly composed of those who are American-born, as membership born in Ukraine and other parts of Europe grows older. She said this change in demographics should result in increasing collective participation and influence in American activities in all spectrums, particularly social and political life.

Ms. Sluzar, who served in the White House Office of Ethnic Affairs during the Carter administration, said that existing Ukrainian institutions and organizations as they were, were unfulfilling in this capacity and needed "to generate some new life with new leadership."

Ms. Sluzar suggested some solutions in increasing the Ukrainian American community's chances for success within American political life.

"First of all," she said, "think big." Get out of that mentality that there are too many obstacles to your success, "challenge yourself."

Then focus on a collective goal, she added, and set your goals to reach outside the community. "Tell it to non-Ukrainians." But most importantly, Ms. Sluzar concluded, "don't be afraid to take charge."

An address by the scheduled guest speaker, Michael Novak, a theologian, author and diplomat who this year headed the U.S. delegation to the Bern Experts Meeting on Human Contacts, followed Ms. Sluzar's remarks.

Views of Helsinki process

Mr. Novak, who also headed the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, discussed his views of the Helsinki

process and its relation to East European groups, such as Ukrainians, both in their native lands and their communities in the free world, who lobby on behalf of those who cannot speak for themselves.

He said what makes the Helsinki process so unique is that it is characterized by both frustration and utility. "It is an institution that is simply a process, a set of scheduled meetings to discuss trade, arms and, above all, human rights."

"So little progress is made in human rights and human contacts," Mr. Novak said, especially in regard to the Soviet Union. But the utility of the Helsinki process, Mr. Novak said, has been that it "has allowed some participants to breathe freely." Those for whom the Helsinki process speaks, he added, "think of themselves as Westerners ... sharing the same sense of human dignity in the Western tradition."

The Helsinki process also forces the Soviets "to act in an atmosphere which to them is nonsense," and places "a different pressure on them."

Mr. Novak said the U.S. delegation to Bern refused to accept the final agreements at the Experts Meeting on Human Contacts because there were too many "loopholes" in the document that benefitted the Soviets, but added that those agreements they found satisfactory were still on the table as "a bottom line in Vienna."

"The virtues of the process," however, he added, are that the cumulative successes of Western pressure in winning releases of individuals increase the future chances for more success."

Professional activism

Following a brief coffee-break, a panel on the theme of "Professional Community Activism," commenced in the Federal Room. The panel was divided into two sections; the first part involved the discussion of "The Canadian Experience," with representatives of three Canadian-based Ukrainian organizations, and "The U.S. Experience," with spokesmen from U.S. organizations.

Ms. Sluzar, who served as moderator, introduced Christina Isajiw, the executive director of the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) based in Toronto, who spoke in detail about her organization, which serves as an umbrella group for Ukrainian organizations worldwide.

Ms. Isajiw said that the functioning of her organization was based on volunteers, as is the case for most Ukrainian groups, and obtained its funding mostly from dues and donations, which come mostly from Canada.

She said she believed the difficulties her group faces, such as a lack of money and professionalism, plague many Ukrainian organizations. She criticized organized Ukrainians for their "inward orientation" and their tendency to "undertake single-issue, short-term things."

The Human Rights Commission, Ms. Isajiw stated, was formed "as an answer to a crisis," a phenomenon she said was prevalent in Ukrainian organized life in the past two decades. The group started out as a lobbying organization working for the release of Ukrainian dissident Valentyn Moroz. After his release, it continued its work with the emergence of the Helsinki process, Ms. Isajiw said.

Ms. Isajiw said such groups are usually formed "through the vision of one or two people who are willing to give up their lives" for the work. "Then usually a support comes along and

(Continued on page 14)

Want to work in the USSR? — JAYCOR is looking for you

VENNA, Va. — If you are a skilled laborer with a knowledge of Russian or Ukrainian, then JAYCOR is looking for you.

The corporation is one of eight to 10 companies competing for a U.S. government contract to provide employees for positions at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the U.S. Consulate in Leningrad. The Department of State wants to replace the 66 Soviet citizens employed at the embassy and consulate with American personnel.

JAYCOR, in an effort to strengthen its position in competing for the government contract, has gone a step further by actually hiring personnel to fill the positions on a contingent basis. Then, if JAYCOR is awarded the contract, all systems are go.

Most of the white-collar jobs at the embassy and consulate — about 25 out of the 66 — have already been filled, according to Terrence R. Douglas, vice-president at JAYCOR.

Mr. Douglas told The Weekly that he has had much difficulty finding blue-collar workers who know the Russian or the Ukrainian language. He noted that Ukrainian language skills will be sufficient for these persons to communicate in the USSR and that persons who are hired will be offered an intensive Russian-language program. Those having knowledge of Ukrainian, will, of course, have less trouble learning the Russian language, he added. Thus, he

contacted The Weekly, hoping to make this unique opportunity known to its readers.

The types of positions available include dispatcher in the motor pool, head auto mechanic, supervisory electrician, supervisory painter, custodian, carpenter, carpet layer/wood floor specialist, plumber and political librarian.

The salary range for non-supervisory positions is \$15,000 to \$25,000 per year; supervisors will receive more based on their experience. Employees of the embassy and consulate get liberal benefits, paid holidays and vacations, and the opportunity to travel within the USSR. They are afforded the same protection granted to U.S. diplomats since they travel on the same official passports.

The positions require a two-year commitment, and single people and working couples will be considered for the positions (due to the severe housing shortage, no children will be accommodated).

All applicants must be U.S. citizens and eligible for top-secret clearance. Those with close relatives in Eastern Europe will not be considered. In addition, noted Mr. Douglas, the sensitivity of the project also requires that the personnel be willing to take a polygraph examination if required.

For information, interested persons may call JAYCOR collect at (703) 847-4040 and ask for Kathy Perdue, the recruiter.

PARABLE OF THE PARASITE

One sunny morning an aspiring young Sunflower was approached by a creeping Morning Glory. "I need a tall, strong plant on which to grow," said Morning Glory, "and will assist you and strengthen you as I entwine upon you toward the sky. Your appearance will be enhanced, and you will be rewarded for helping me to grow and bloom."

The flattered Sunflower soon consented to the blandishments of Morning Glory, and permitted the newcomer to vine upon it.

All went fine for a while, but the longer the Morning Glory was attached to the Sunflower, the tighter its grip became. The Sunflower complained once, but the Morning Glory said this tightness was temporary; it would lessen its hold when it neared the top, because it had to have firm support while climbing.

During the next two days the vine decreased its grip, but one morning when the Sunflower was relaxed and dozing, the Morning Glory suddenly and inexorably tightened its hold in an attempt to reach the top in a final spurt of growth.

Quite taken aback, the Sunflower felt its life ebbing away, but was now too weak to protest effectively. Its life was shortly extinguished as the merciless Morning Glory strangled it without remorse. The Morning Glory then grew above the Sunflower, spreading its white blossoms while boasting blatantly that its height exceeded that of the stricken Sunflower.

C. Sutton

VLESSIANA, P.O. Box 422, Dublin, Ohio 43017

Ukrainian National Association District Committee of Wilkes Barre, Pa.

announces that

ORGANIZING MEETING

will be held

Sunday, November 2, 1986 at 2:00 p.m.
at the Hall of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church
Zebre Avenue, EDWARDSVILLE, Pa.

PROGRAM:

1. Opening Remarks
2. Review of the organizational work of the District during the past months
3. Address by STEFAN HAWRYSZ, UNA National Organizer
4. Adoption of membership campaign plan for balance of 1986
5. Questions and answers, adjournment

The following Branch officers, convention delegates and members are invited to attend the meeting:

Nanticoke — 29, 319; Breslaw — 30; Wilkes Barre — 99, 223, 278, 282;
Edwardsville — 169; Sayre — 236

Meeting will be attended by

Stefan Hawrysz, UNA National Organizer

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Roman Diakiw, Honorary President

Helen Holak, Secretary

Wasył Stefuryń, Chairman

A progress report...

(Continued from page 3)

Ukrainian Party Conference. At that conference, various speakers denounced unnamed "comrades" who blamed the difficulties on high grain procurement goals set by Moscow, but this view was rejected in favor of speedy procurement which would prevent loss. In early 1933 the all-union authorities in Moscow took direct control of the Ukrainian apparatus, blaming members of its leadership for criminal negligence in procuring grain and for "national deviations" inspired by class enemies. A thorough campaign against "Ukrainian national deviations" led by Mykola Skrypnyk was accompanied by a thorough purge of hitherto tolerated national elites, as well as Skrypnyk's suicide soon after a "last stand" at the June 1933 plenum of the Ukrainian Central Committee. The official response to widespread starvation in the countryside is perhaps best evidenced in a February 1933 speech by the titular leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Stanislav Kossior, who stated:

"When you go to a district on grain procurement business, they start pulling out of every pocket figures and tables on a lower harvest, which are put together from start to finish by hostile elements who have entrenched themselves in the collective farms, land sections and Machine Tractor Stations. But you don't run into one single word about the crop that was on the root (i.e., in the field — J.M.) and was pulled up, stolen and hidden. Our comrades, including some plenipotentiaries (i.e., those sent out by the Central Committee to the districts — J.M.), by failing to examine these false figures, which were shoved at them, in many instances have become kulak advocates armed with these figures. In numerous cases it has been shown that this arithmetic is kulak arithmetic, according to which we could never have procured even half of what we have procured so far. In the hands of the class enemies, false figures and empty talk have been a blind for grain being stolen and carried off in every direction."

This was pure fantasy, of course, and represents the creation of a myth that the "evil" peasants were hoarding grain that the "good" Bolsheviks would have to seize, a justification for what Kossior and others referred to as "the resolute struggle for grain." Neither seed nor food requirements were exempt from seizure. Indeed, in this same speech Kossior specifically blames the diversion of procedure to "so-called community food requirements" as a "serious evil" to be resolutely combatted. Put another way, state policy in Ukraine during the famine consisted of preventing the "diversion" of foodstuffs to the mouths of those who had produced it. Such a policy can only be seen as one of planned starvation.

In addition to basic research, the UFC staff has acted as a resource to those who wish to prepare school curriculum materials on the famine. The excellent collection on the subject prepared by Commissioner Kuropas was compiled with staff advice and assistance. Materials offered for the same purpose in California will also be sent to the staff for advice and review. In Texas, as well, exploratory discussions have begun with local Ukrainian American community leaders on the possibility of assisting, through the provision of materials and historical advice, efforts of a similar nature now being considered. Commissioner Weres first suggested the staff consider that its role as a resource for school curricula on the topic be considered a basic function of the commission, and every effort is being made to act accordingly.

In the near future, hearings are planned in several localities by members of the commission. The UFC staff is also providing organizational and logistical support in this area.

Notice to all UNA Branch Secretaries and Officials

All UNA Branches wishing to sponsor

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Interview...

(Continued from page 5)

realize now that they have many friends in America and in the U.S. government. No one expects the U.S. to liberate Latvia tomorrow, but the kind of moral support they received can go a long way in helping the Latvians to resist the demoralizing effects of Russification.

On the other hand, the Soviets may try to clamp down a little harder in order to nip this resurgent Latvian nationalism in the bud. Some of the individuals who defied the KGB to establish contact with us during the week may also encounter difficulties in the future. Yet everyone who did contact us knew exactly what they were doing and were willing to take the chance. I admire their courage.

As far as the Estonia and Lithuania, it's hard to say. I'm sure they'll hear about Ambassador Matlock's statement and react the same way the Latvians did. Rumors spread fast in the Baltic states and news of what happened in Jurmala should be well received. Some in the West may argue that the U.S. statements in Latvia were merely symbolic, but for the enslaved people of the Baltic States, symbols can be powerful sources of comfort and encouragement.

Myroslav Medvid...

(Continued from page 7)

that the citizens of the United States had a right to know from Mr. Medvid himself his true intentions. The suit is still pending.

For their indefatigable work in trying to save Myroslav Medvid from a horrible fate, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine presented Sens. Humphrey and Helms each with a human-rights award, which was thusly inscribed: "For his promotion of human rights and social justice — especially for his outstanding efforts in behalf of Ukrainian Seaman Myroslav Medvid."

The awards ceremony took place in the Capitol building in Washington on Friday, September 26. Presenting the AHRU awards were Walter Bodnar, executive secretary, and Maria Demtschuk, recording secretary. Participating in the awards ceremony were Natalie Sluzar, Marta Pereyma, Alvin Kapusta and Dr. Andrew Hruszkewycz from The Washington Group (TWG).

In addition, the following also took part: Irene Paclawsky, Emilia Procin-ski, Walter Iwaskiw, Theodosia Kichorowsky and Irene Kost. On hand from Sen. Humphrey's office were Tom Kleine, and press secretary Devine Hagerty, Mike Hammond from the

Should Lithuanians and Estonians try a similar project? If so, will the Soviets allow another such event?

I think any attempt to bring support and encouragement to the Lithuanian and Estonian people, whether openly as we did, or secretly as many tourists do, should be encouraged. From what I can tell those people are desperate for contacts with the West. However, a distinction should be made between the Chautauqua Conference and traditional "cultural exchanges."

The Chautauqua Conference was planned from the outset as a no-holds-barred political debate. It was only because we knew that Baltic issues would be raised that we approved this project. We went there to challenge the Soviets, not appease them. I would be careful about pure cultural exchanges that ignore the political realities in Lithuania and Estonia. The important thing is to contact American groups prior to the trips, so that they can be briefed about what to expect there. Sometimes, however, even "cultural" exchanges can have a beneficial political effect. While American gospel singer Ron Richardson never made any overt political statements, his concert in Riga was clearly a message of support to the Latvian people. The words of songs like

Republican Steering Committee was also present.

Sen. Helms told the group of Ukrainian Americans that the Soviet grain ship Marshal Koniev would still be in the harbor if it weren't for the State Department giving permission for the freighter to leave.

Sen. Humphrey thanked everyone for their concern in behalf of Mr. Medvid, for supporting the Humphrey-Dixon Resolution in the Senate and for the plaques that were presented to Sen. Helms and him by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU).

AHRU spokesperson Bozhena Oshaniwsky noted: "Although one year has passed since the Medvid affair, the case still causes eyebrows to be raised and is not over by a long shot. The question being asked is why Myroslav Medvid? In the face of the United States' generous and relaxed laws about granting of asylum, amnesty to illegal aliens, passage of the generous immigration bill, etc., what was the reason behind this concerted effort by the powers that be to cover up the sending of one young man back to hell? In this centennial year of Miss Liberty could it be that we don't want the world to know of our willingness to trade a human life for political expediency?"

"Bridge Over Troubled Waters," "World's Apart" and "Free at Last" were not lost on the Latvian people. They knew what he was saying and they loved him for it.

Would the Soviets approve another such event? I rather doubt it. I think they realize now they made a major mistake. As one Lithuanian American leader told me, this conference was an "experiment." I think the experiment was a success for the Balts, and a failure for the Soviets.

How will this be followed up and kept alive in our press? How will contact be kept up with Riga Latvians themselves?

Most of us who attended the conference are giving interviews, writing follow-up stories and touring major Baltic-American centers. PBS is preparing a one-hour documentary on the conference and some Chautauquans are planning to write books.

The fact that we became a legitimate "news story" for one week has helped us build credibility in the Western press. Many of the U.S. reporters were in Riga for the first time and came away with a

new sensitivity to the plight of the Latvian people. For years Baltic Americans have tried to convince reporters about conditions in the Baltic states; now they've had a chance to see for themselves. I have also been able to establish strong personal contacts with many reporters who have indicated an interest in any future stories about the Baltic states. As one exasperated Soviet speaker said in Jurmala, the Baltic states seem to have emerged as a new regional conflict as a result of the conference. I think we have to take advantage of this new awareness wherever we can.

As far as contacts with Riga Latvians go, we will have to rely on tourists to bring in and take out information. Of course, Voice of America and Radio Free Europe are also doing an excellent job of conveying information; Latvians have been getting steady reports on the conference and its results. There may be other ways to maintain contacts, but it's best we don't talk about those openly. Let the Soviets worry about them. If they handle them with the same clumsiness they displayed in Riga, we have much to be optimistic about.

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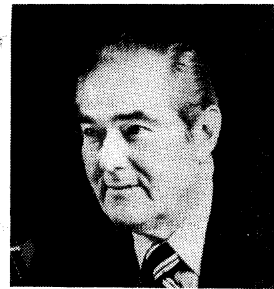
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Sens. Gordon Humphrey (second from left) and Jesse Helms (right) with Walter Bodnar and Maria Demtschuk after receiving AHRU awards.

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D.C. conference...

(Continued from page 11)

things get done," she said.

Despite many impediments, "there has been much success," Ms. Isajiw concluded. Many of the Helsinki watch committees in North America and Europe rely upon the Human Rights Commission's regular Helsinki updates and materials, she said. The U.S. State Department has often requested materials for position papers, she added. "We have achieved a certain amount of clout and trust...and have become a directing force."

Professionals' perspective

The next speaker was Nick Turinski, who represented the Ukrainian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa, of which he is vice-president.

Mr. Turinski said the group, whose membership includes some 70 to 100 civil servants, academics, journalists and even some parliamentarians, was formed in 1962 "to foster and promote the Ukrainian language and culture within a multicultural framework," as well as "provide a forum for contacts, networks and to integrate youth out of college."

He said his group also suffered from a low cash flow, mostly because of the small size of the Ukrainian community in the Canadian capital.

Mr. Turinski was followed by Eugene Zalucky, president of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Toronto, which boasts some 500 members of all backgrounds.

Mr. Zalucky said the group's membership in the national federation of 25 Ukrainian Canadian professional and business associations was beneficial and very effective in developing and working toward collective goals and objectives, and should be emulated in the United States.

He said his organization has served a symbolic role by satisfying the needs of its membership to feel as Ukrainian Canadians "in transition from lower to higher economic groups." The Toronto group, according to Mr. Zalucky, has also provided community service in the form of student aid, building projects, fund-raising, sponsorship of educational lectures, supporting and promoting the establishment of a chair of Ukrainian studies at the University of Toronto. Mr. Zalucky added that the group has also maintained contacts with politicians and journalists.

The success of his group, Mr. Zalucky said, was evident by its rate of growth in membership — an average of 10 new members are enrolled each month.

Dan Marchishin, vice-president of the Newark, N.J.-based Americans for

Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), began the discussion under the theme of "The U.S. Experience" with a description of the activities of his organization.

Roots of AHRU

AHRU grew out of the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz, which was created by the late Ihor Olshaniwsky, said Mr. Marchishin. When the Ukrainian dissident was released, the group decided to continue to work on behalf of human rights.

The group has had numerous political successes, through its lobbying efforts among congressmen as well as a network of local branches that provides support, such as telegrams, letters and telephone calls to politicians, Mr. Marchishin stated. Such successes included helping the passage in Congress of the bill establishing the Helsinki Commission and particularly the bill creating a U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

Among its recent projects is UNCHAIN, which Mr. Marchishin called "AHRU's taskforce against defamation" of Ukrainians.

Bohdan Vitvitsky, former president and founding member of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York/New Jersey, continued the discussion.

Dr. Vitvitsky gave a brief overview of his group's five-year history and described the organization's three purposes, as serving its own interests, culturally, socially, intellectually and in business, as well as serving internal community interests in the society's internal development and, finally, promoting the community's external interests.

The some 75 members of the group gather five times a year for general meetings and twice annually for social events, Dr. Vitvitsky said. They also sponsor special events and such things as an annual writing award for articles written by Ukrainian Americans that appear in general circulation periodicals in an effort to encourage such activity. Dr. Vitvitsky said the group also helped promote the television screening of "Harvest of Despair."

Our Achilles' heel

Dr. Vitvitsky, who is an attorney, also spoke in general about what he described as the problems of the Ukrainian American diaspora. "We have no vision of the future," he said. "Our traditionalism is our asset, but it is also our Achilles' heel."

"We are painfully slow to adapt to new conditions," Dr. Vitvitsky stated. "It is time to start developing a vision of the future, a sense of purpose, a specific set of goals."

The final speaker in this introductory

session was George Martynuk, president and founding member of the Young Professionals of the Ukrainian Institute of America, a three-year-old group that serves as the "junior" management group of the UIA. He said his organization, which conducts fund-raising for the UIA and does its programming, has as its goal the complete integration of the institute "into the American mainstream."

The luncheon was served immediately after the opening session in the South American Room, and featured a lengthy address by Dr. Brzezinski. (See separate story.)

Afterwards, the first of two workshop sessions commenced. The four workshops, "Computerization of Ukrainian Organizations," "Applying Professional Management Skills to Ukrainian Organizations," "Perspectives on Making News," and "Successful Lobbying," went on for 75 minutes and were repeated a second time after a short break, which gave participants an opportunity to see any one of the workshops they missed in the first session.

Media savvy

Four people with experience in working with the media took part in a workshop on "Perspectives on Making News," moderated by Myron Wasyluk of the Ukrainian National Information Service, describing what approaches they believed Ukrainian Americans should take in dealing with and using the media.

John Mularoni, a Washington media consultant, gave an outline on how any organization should publicize and win media coverage of an event: using press releases, making sure news of the upcoming events gets on one or both of the nationwide wire services as well as immediate follow-up after the event.

Mr. Mularoni also suggested that Ukrainian organizations develop a press list and attempt to develop a personal rapport with reporters, whom they could later count on to show interest in their events.

Bernie Yoh of Accuracy in Media spoke about using events like the Chernobyl nuclear disaster to publicize Ukraine and make the generally unknowledgeable American public aware of the very existence of the Ukrainian nation and use it to put public pressure on the Soviets to allow contact with the Chernobyl victims.

James Killpatrick, senior editor at the U.S. News & World Report, discussed the great difficulty Ukrainians face when dealing with the media and the American public. "Yours is an educational problem," he said. Only persistence and perseverance in educating the media will work to change the misperceptions and ignorance about Ukraine, he added, as it did in the case of his own publication. He said that after his news magazine published the Chernobyl issue with a cover saying the accident had occurred in Russia, "phones were ringing off the hook" from angry Ukrainians who wanted a correction. After a demonstration outside the magazine's offices and, finally, a meeting with representatives of local Ukrainian organizations, including TWG, "the message got through," and the editors concluded that their policy of mixing the terms Russia and the Soviet Union "was too vague."

Lobbying with success

A workshop on "Successful Lobbying," moderated by Larissa Fontana, founding member of the Ukrainian Community Network, took part simultaneously and featured four guest

panelists.

Walter Bodnar, executive secretary of AHRU, described his group as "a citizens' lobby, a network of 19 branches that has so far experienced numerous successes in lobbying in Congress on issues pertaining to human rights either in Ukraine itself or for individuals in the West.

"Through years of letter writing and cooperation with other groups...we have built up a reputation," Mr. Bodnar said.

Victoria Dziuba-Malick, Virginia coordinator for the Ukrainian Community Network, described her group as "a grass-roots organization," which emerged from a single issue in October 1985, the ill-fated attempted defecation of Myroslav Medvid, and grew into one concerned about other issues, such as Chernobyl. Through its efforts late last year and early this year — telephone calls, telegrams, letters, petitions — the group helped pass the bill setting up a Congressional investigation into the Medvid affair.

Mari-Ann Rikken, vice-president and Washington office chief of the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security, discussed her group's efforts to achieve due process for those ethnic Americans, particularly Balts and Ukrainians, accused of Nazi war crimes. "Our groups," she said, "have to create a national presence...we have to have some courage, some initiative," she declared. "We're not going to be second-class citizens any more."

"We have to put pressure on our national organizations," Ms. Rikken said, to take some of the burden of such lobbying upon themselves.

Finally Tom Kleine, the legislative assistant on foreign affairs issues for Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.), spoke about the Medvid affair during which he served as liaison from the senator's office with the Ukrainian community. He said that the grass-roots method of lobbying was very effective, particularly if it involves the senator's constituency. Mr. Kleine said keeping in constant contact with the congressman's aides and assistants, particularly those involved in specific issues, and providing them with up-to-date information about your own group, in the form of booklets and pamphlets, will increase a lobbying group's chances for success.

The two other workshops dealt with specific matters such as "Computerization of Ukrainian Organizations," which was moderated by George Maziuk, a communications engineer for ARINC Research in Washington, with panelist Roman Golash, head of Clinical Microbiology Consulting in Chicago, and "Applying Professional Management Skills" to Ukrainian Organizations," moderated by Marta Mostovych, a senior project manager for GE Information Services, and Marta Pereyma, program officer for education and cultural exchanges with China at the U.S. Information Agency. The two other panelists for the latter were Monica Polowy, a fund-raising and public relations consultant, and Wasyl Korynlo of the Xerox Corp.

After the two sessions of workshops, over 200 participants and guests gathered for cocktails and a banquet, featuring entertainment by vocalist Lydia Hawryluk, which was followed by a dance to the music of the Veselka orchestra of Rochester, N.Y., in a hotel ballroom.

The following day, October 19, about 100 participants gathered at the Ukrainian Catholic Shrine of the Holy Family for brunch and an informal summing-up of the topics and themes raised by this first-ever leadership conference in Washington.



Conference participants at the panel on "Successful Lobbying."

October 29

NEW YORK: "A Focus on Tax Reform: How Will the New Law Affect You" is the title of a discussion by two experts in their fields: Michael Zaplittny, an enrolled agent and financial planner, and Robert E. Marcincuk, an account executive at Prudential Bache Securities. A question and answer period will follow the discussion and includes a reception. The evening begins at 7 p.m. Donation: \$10. For more information call Lada Sochynsky, (212) 689-1383.

BOULDER, Colo.: Dr. Robert Conquest, author of "The Harvest of Sorrow," will speak on his new book at 7 p.m. at Duane Physics G030, University of Colorado. Introductory remarks will be given by Prof. Eugene Petriwsky. The program is sponsored by the university and is open to the public. Admission is free.

October 30

WARREN, Mich.: The Metropolitan Detroit branch of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council will hold a commemoration of the Day of the Political Prisoner in the Soviet Union (which falls on October 13) at the Ukrainian Cultural Center at 7:30 p.m. The keynote speaker will be former political prisoner Valentyn Moroz. Other participants: Sen. Donald Riegle, and Reps. William Broomfield and Dennis Hertel.

October 31 - November 1

CHICAGO: Artist Ludmila Morozova will exhibit her works at the Ukrainian Senior Citizens Center, 2355 W. Chicago Ave., on October 31 at 7-10 p.m., and on November 1 at 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. The exhibit is sponsored by UNWLA Branch 29. For information call (312) 386-8187.

November 1

YONKERS, N.Y.: The local SUM-A branch is sponsoring the annual Halloween masquerade beginning at 8 p.m. The Howlerla band will perform. Tickets are \$7 in costume and \$10 without. For further information call (203) 322-4365.

PITTSBURGH: The information committee of the Ukrainian Technological Society will hold a "Political Action and Media Workshop" at 9:30 a.m. at the University of Pittsburgh, William Pitt Union, Room 637. Workshop will be conducted by representatives of the Ukrainian National Information Service and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. For information call Nicholas Kotow at (412) 831-7362 or Myron Spak at (412) 331-5459.

PITTSBURGH: The Ukrainian Sports Club of Pittsburgh will hold

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a weekly listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), along with the phone number, including area code, of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information to: PREVIEW OF EVENTS, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302. Submissions must be typed and written in the English language. Items not in compliance with aforementioned guidelines will not be published.

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

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

its annual Halloween dance at St. John's Church Hall in McKees Rocks, Pa. Music will be provided by the Traditions Band of Youngstown, Ohio. Tickets are \$5 for adults, \$3 for those under age 21. Costumes are encouraged. For information call Paula Dukewich, (412) 331-0974, or Greg Manasterski, (412) 375-0885.

NEW YORK: The 30th Girls' Unit of Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization will celebrate its 30th jubilee in the renovated grand hall of the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave. The program, beginning at 6:30 p.m., will be launched with a reception followed by a "Reminiscence of 30 Years" and a dance featuring the Chervona Kalyna orchestra. Memorabilia of Unit 30 will be exhibited at 1-6:30 p.m. at the Plast Home, 144 Second Ave.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Ukrainian National Home will hold its masquerade dance at 9 p.m. at its hall, 961 Wethersfield Ave. Dance to the tunes of Kavkaz. For table reservations call (203) 524-5702.

November 1-2

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society will hold its exhibition of stamps and its convention, the UKRAINPEX '86, at Soyuzivka. This year's theme will commemorate the 125th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko. Exhibitions of philatelic and numismatic material and an awards ceremony will be followed by a banquet with the honored guest and speaker Zenon Snylyk, editor of Svoboda. A special cachet envelope with the U.S. Post Office cancellation will be available.

November 2

TRENTON, N.J.: The anniversary commemoration of the declaration of independence of western Ukraine will be held at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 1195 Deutz Ave., in Hamilton Township, starting at 3 p.m. Included in the program will be a performance by the United Women's Chorus of Trenton. This event is sponsored by the Hromada Committee of Trenton and vicinity. For information call Iwan Haftkowycz, (609) 585-4833.

MANVILLE, N.J.: St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church is sponsoring a prime rib dinner and dance at Hillsborough Firehouse No. 2, Route 206, Hillsborough, N.J. Tickets are \$25 per person. Reservations are required. Call (201) 369-6223 or 534-6402. Admission for the dance only is \$10.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.: The community of St. Petersburg and

vicinity will celebrate the historic November 1 Act after services at the hall of the Ukrainian Catholic church. Program will consist of Ukrainian American Association's Ukraina Choir, poems in memory of the Ukrainian nation and a speech about the heroic Ukrainian people and those who perished fighting for their freedom.

PASSAIC, N.J.: UNWLA Branch 18 will hold its annual children's masquerade party at 3 p.m. at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave. Program will include a parade, musical games, contests, prizes, lottery, activity tables, personalized helium balloons, clowns and skits, a stage presentation of "Ripka" (The Turnip), a delicious buffet and many surprises. Admission: \$2. For information call Musia Moczula-Jachens, (201) 779-0459.

WHIPPANY, N.J.: St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Jefferson Road and Route 10, will celebrate the golden jubilee of the Rev. Osep Panasiuk, its long-time pastor. A liturgy of thanksgiving will be celebrated at 10 a.m. in the church, followed by a banquet at 1 p.m. in Hanover Manor, East Hanover, N.J. Tickets for the banquet are \$25 for adults, \$15 for children. For tickets and reservations call Ivan Pelech, (201) 539-7819.

November 7

CHICAGO, Ill.: Mykola Lebed will be a guest speaker of the local Association of the Friends of Ukraine's Liberation (UHVR) in the Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Topic: the Ukrainian liberation struggle during World War II (1940-1945). The public is invited.

NEW YORK: The Young Professionals of the Ukrainian Institute of America will hold a photography exhibit of works by Yuri Lev-

Hrynyszyn at 7 p.m. The show will feature large semi-abstract black-and-white prints of urban landscapes and other subjects. A reception will follow. For information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

November 8

WHIPPANY, N.J.: UNWLA Branch 61 will hold an art exhibit and live demonstration by artists Wolodimira Wasiczko, Christine Holowchak-Deberry, Luba Maziar, Slava Gerulak and Elmira Gerulak at 4 p.m. at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, Route 10 and South Jefferson Road. Donation of \$5 includes coffee and pastries, and babysitting. All proceeds benefit The Ukrainian Museum. For information call Dana Yaworsky, (201) 627-4205.

NEW YORK: "The Forgotten Victims: Ukrainian Prisoners of Nazi Concentration Camps" will be the topic of a panel discussion at the Ukrainian Institute of America at 5:30 p.m. Panelists include Stephan Procyk, Petro Mirghuk and Boris Dackiw. Donation is \$10, \$8 for senior citizens. The program is sponsored by the Young Professionals of the UIA. For information call the institute, (212) 288-8660.

November 8-9

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.: The community of St. Petersburg and vicinity will hold its annual festival beginning at noon each day. It will be held on grounds of Ukrainian Catholic church. Program includes: entertainment, booths of Ukrainian art, baked goods, dancers and choir singers. Admission is free.

November 22-23

CHICAGO: The second Ukrainian Marriage Encounter will take place at the O'Hare Plaza Hotel. For further information write to or call Lesia or Myron Kuropas at 107 Ithamwood Drive, DeKalb, Ill. 60115, (815) 758-6897.

Osinchuk to perform at National Gallery

WASHINGTON — Pianist Juliana Osinchuk will perform a concert in honor of the opening of the centennial exhibit of works by Alexander Archipenko at the National Gallery of Art on November 16.

The concert will begin at 7 p.m. and will take place in the West Building,

East Garden Court, of the National Gallery.

Dr. Osinchuk will perform a program of works by Bortniansky, Mendelssohn, Liatoshynsky and Liszt. Admission is free.

The concert is part of the 45th season of National Gallery concerts held every Sunday evening.

Nova Chamber Ensemble to open season

MORRISTOWN, N.J. — The Nova Chamber Ensemble will open its fourth season at the Ukrainian Institute of America on Sunday, November 2, at 5:30 p.m. with the American premiere of the Trio by Ukrainian Canadian composer Zenovy Lawryshyn.

Mr. Lawryshyn was born in Ukraine. He studied at the Conservatory in Paris and the Conservatory of Toronto, where he currently resides.

Another highlight of the program will be the Trio for flute, cello and piano by Hummel, which contains a set of variations on the Ukrainian song "The Kozak Rode Beyond the Danube." The program will also feature Davidovsky's Synchronism No. 1 for flute and electronic sounds, Kodaly's cello sonata, and, as a special seasonal treat, George

Crumb's "Vox Balaenae for Three Masked Players."

The Nova Chamber Ensemble, directed by Larysa Krupa, is in residence at the Ukrainian Institute of America for the fourth season. In addition to performing works from the Baroque to the present, the ensemble is dedicated to presenting unknown works and continues to include a new composition by a Ukrainian composer on each program.

Joining Ms. Krupa, pianist, in this program will be Erik Friedlander, cellist, and James Schlefer, flutist.

Suggested donations for the concert are \$10; \$5 for senior citizens and students. For more information call (201) 539-4937 or (212) 260-3891. The Ukrainian Institute is located at 2 E. 79th St., corner of Fifth Avenue.

Kingston conference...

(Continued from page 4)

warmer relations with the USSR.] Mr. Luciuk pointed out that the government's cool treatment of the Ukrainians stemmed from a campaign launched by the Soviet Union to discredit Ukrainian Canadian nationalist claims for international recognition of Ukraine's right to self-determination. Soviet representations were made to the Canadian government, he added, and the community's desires were swept under the rug by officials in Ottawa who wanted to improve international relations.

He noted, "The government wanted the Ukrainian community to assimilate quickly...and by 1944, the question of Ukrainian nationalism had become academic."

In a question-and-answer session which followed their presentation, Mr. Kordan said that from 1949, the federal government acquired "quite accurate and extensive" intelligence reports on the Ukrainian community, adding however, that U.S. authorities were "much more well-informed" about Ukrainians.

Mr. Luciuk also commented on the state of the UCC, saying that since its establishment in Winnipeg in 1942, the umbrella group has "not managed to effectively represent the 95 percent of Ukrainians that were born here (in Canada)." The Toronto scholar went so far as to say that the UCC has probably "retarded" the development of Ukrainian society in Canada.

"The Ukrainian Canadian Committee is an artificial creation...which hasn't been particularly effective," said Mr. Luciuk.

In a session on Canadian Jews during World War II, Paula Draper, a researcher with the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Crimes, told the audience about the "widespread tide of anti-Semitism" in Canada during the war. For example, she said, there were quotas imposed against Jews at Canadian educational institutions, and members of that group were denied many other privileges enjoyed by other Canadians.

Ms. Draper, who is a specialist on immigration and ethnic studies at the Ontario Institute for studies in Education (OISE) spoke on the situation of refugee Jews interned by the Canadian government, and described the Canadian Jewish community's efforts to secure the release of these refugees from the camps.

Near the end of 1943, during the rule of Prime Minister Mackenzie King's Liberal government, Ms. Draper said the camps were finally closed, and that most of the former internees were integrated into Jewish communities in Canada. But, she added, it was another five years until the federal government, because of "self-serving reasons," lifted the bars to naturalization of former Jewish internees.

"Ultimately, the Jewish community had little power" in bringing about results," Ms. Draper said.

Speaking on the treatment of the Japanese Canadian community during World War II, Mr. Granatstein said the federal government at the time "lacked the competence and skills" to unveil possible subversive activities among Japanese Canadians.

Several Japanese Canadians were evacuated from the West Coast and had their property and belongings confiscated by the federal government," Mr. Granatstein said. "They were victims of racist Canadian attitudes and an un-

caring government."

Austrians and Germans, too, were victims of discriminatory Canadian policies during and after the war, said Donald Avery of the University of Western Ontario, who delivered a lecture titled "Canada's Response to Refugees, Enemy Aliens and Displaced Persons."

Mr. Avery said a "yellow press" and uninformed politicians argued against the admission of Austrians and Germans to Canada "regardless of their anti-Nazi credentials."

During a concluding Saturday session, John English, a professor at the University of Waterloo, observed that the plight of ethnic minority groups during the war was "on the periphery of interest" of the government and the mainstream newspapers in Canada. He added that there was no set policy to deal with many groups, and that several situations were handled on an ad hoc basis.

Harold Palmer of the University of Calgary applauded the efforts of the conference organizers because they provided an opportunity for "cross-fertilization" between mainstream and ethnic historians that weekend. He wondered aloud why some of the issues discussed at the parley were earlier treated "so much on the periphery if they effected such a large number of people."

Said Mr. Palmer: "The real test of a democracy is how it treats its minorities during times of crises."

The Calgary scholar added that World War II represented in Canada a time of "tremendous squandering of human resources" — referring to evidence that the Japanese Canadians were evacuated even though they wanted to enlist in the Canadian Army.

Mr. Palmer defended the efforts of Japanese Canadians to seek redress from the government for their treatment during the war. He said their efforts represented a case of Canadian citizens "wanting to say something evil was done back then."

It was concluded that the main thrust of government policy in the 1940s was to win the war, and that on such issues as immigration and the treatment of ethnic groups that had a perceived threat to the country, the government was "very much on the periphery."

In Ukraine...

(Continued from page 2)

from past tendencies to be overly fearful, from those who were more inclined not to study, not to explain, and, indeed, not to criticize but only to suspect Franko and cut him down so that he would smoothly fit into idealistically interpreted principles of the practice of socialist construction and communist theory as certain hardened and inviolable dogmas," Mr. Pavlychko writes.

These are fairly strong words. Not too long ago the Russian playwright Viktor Rozov wrote in Literaturnaya Gazeta: "Now there is a great deal of criticism. I simply never imagined that I would live to see such times. I read newspapers and go to the theater. Criticism, criticism,

without Aesopian language, no pulling of punches, no holding back. I don't believe my eyes and ears." No one will dispute that Mr. Gorbachev's emphasis on glasnost has been quite visible in the Moscow-based press, and that it has been exceptionally well utilized by the intelligentsia. When one looks at the press in Ukraine, however, one notices that the criticism there is rather restrained and much more cautious.

Mr. Pavlychko's contribution to glasnost is certainly commendable. It shows that Ukrainian writers do not want to be left out of the current discussion about the need for change in Soviet society, particularly as it relates to their concerns. But Mr. Rozov also wrote: "And I would also like something in addition. I, like everyone else, would like deeds."



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UKRAÏNA



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