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Bishop Antony begins campaign to solicit support for Demjanjuk

by Roma Hadzewycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Edward Nishnic, son-in-law of John Demjanjuk and president of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, have begun a 30-day, 38-parish tour aimed at informing church members about the status of the Demjanjuk case and at soliciting their spiritual and material support.

Bishop Antony returned from Israel on Friday, October 17, after spending nearly three weeks in that country, and, after consulting with Metropolitan Mstyslav, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. and Diaspora, immediately began to organize an effort to support the Demjanjuk defense. By October 19 he was already in Philadelphia for the patron saint day liturgy at St. Mary Protectress Parish, where his mission began.

In a telephone interview with The Weekly, Bishop Antony spoke about the conditions of Mr. Demjanjuk's imprisonment in Ayalon Prison in Ramla, Israel, where he has been since late February when he was extradited from the United States to stand trial for war crimes. Mr. Demjanjuk is accused of being "Ivan the Terrible," a guard at the Nazi death camp in Treblinka.

The bishop made a two-hour pastoral visit to Mr. Demjanjuk on October 14. Bishop Antony told The Weekly that after his visit he came away "even more convinced than ever" of Mr. Demjanjuk's innocence. He added, "I have come to believe in my heart that those who guard him and interrogate him also believe that he is the wrong man."

Mr. Demjanjuk is kept in a cell that is lit by a bare bulb for 24 hours a day; four cameras keep him under continual surveillance; and a guard sits at all times at a desk facing the cell. Mr. Demjan-

juk has decorated the walls of his cell with cards, postcards and letters he has received from all over the world, and he regularly corresponds with about 150 persons, Bishop Antony related.

But, Mr. Demjanjuk is most touched by the letters of a 12-year-old Ukrainian girl from Toronto, Oksanka Jones. The letters, written in Ukrainian, "mean so much to him," according to the bishop, who said Mr. Demjanjuk showed him the little girl's letters.

Oksanka has also written a letter on Mr. Demjanjuk's behalf to President Ronald Reagan, with copies to Patrick J. Buchanan, assistant to the president (Continued on page 15)

WCFU official stresses importance of Helsinki Accords review process

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — The Helsinki process is a viable instrument for dealing with human-rights abuses behind the Iron Curtain, and should continue to receive support from Western governments, the human rights director of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians believes.

Christina Isajiw, executive director of the world body's Human Rights Commission, said the continued existence of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and the support that it receives from non-Ukrainians rights activists in the Soviet Union is a good indication that there is a desire among rights activists behind the

Iron Curtain for the Helsinki Accords.

"If the Ukrainian Helsinki Group has not to this date declared itself non-functioning, and if this is the only group of all the Helsinki monitors that has not declared itself non-functioning, then we are certainly going with the Helsinki process because to see it as the only viable process," said Ms. Isajiw in an interview from Toronto.

Ms. Isajiw spoke on the Helsinki Accords and its track record on the eve of a periodic review of the accords that were signed by 35 countries in Finland a little over a decade ago.

The third follow-up meeting of the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe opens in Vienna on November 4. The two previous review conferences were held in Belgrade in 1977-1978, and in Madrid in 1980 to 1983.

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians, along with representatives from at least three other Ukrainian rights groups, will be in Vienna next week to remind Western delegates of the Soviet Union's dismal record in adhering to the international agreement.

Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union are among the 35 states that signed the accords in 1975.

Canada was singled out for particular criticism by Ms. Isajiw as one of several Western countries which has done little to demand Soviet adherence to the accords.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his (ruling Progressive Conservative) Party have promised many things, but what we see is a complete denial of all the promises.

"The present government and the present government's orientation — as far as foreign policy is concerned — is totally opposed to what the present government proposed to the so-called Conservative vote, the East Europeans, and particularly to Ukrainians."

Noting the ruling Conservatives promised voters that they will hold the Soviet Union accountable for ignoring the promises it made in Helsinki, Ms. Isajiw said the Mulroney government has fallen far short of providing Canadians with a "clear-cut foreign policy regarding the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe."

Asked to comment on the prospects of progress in human rights at the Vienna parley, Ms. Isajiw suggested that the United States will lead Western delegations in pressing the Soviet Union for closer adherence to the accords.

"The United States has a different system than Canada. Obviously because of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and because the U.S. has given the non-governmental organizations a much higher visibility and status, we feel the

(Continued on page 16)

UNA execs assess 1986 activity

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Executive Committee met here at the fraternal organization's headquarters to discuss the work accomplished during the first nine months of 1986.

The meeting, which took place Saturday, October 25, was chaired by Supreme President John O. Flis.

In attendance were: Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk. Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, supreme vice-president, and John Hewryk, supreme director for Canada could not participate.

Treasurer's report

The meeting's series of reports opened with that of the supreme treasurer. Mrs. Diachuk pointed out that the sale of new classes of insurance certificates resulted in an increase of \$40,000 in dues collected during the first nine months of 1986, as compared with the same period in the previous year. The total of dues collected was about \$2.2 million.

Interest on investments showed a significant increase from mortgage loans, \$93,723, for a total of \$340,267. Interest on bonds totalled \$2.6 million, while interest from the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. was \$325,000. Bonds or proceeds from the sale of bonds yielded a total profit of \$69,000.

Contributions to the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund grew in 1986, and for the first nine months of the year totalled \$32,221, while last year during the same period they totalled \$23,406.

Thus, all income totalled \$7.7 million, representing an increase of \$370,302 over last year.

Disbursements for the same period were \$7.2 million, representing an increase of \$1.3 million over the previous year.

Cash surrenders totalled \$291,328, or \$78,000 less than last year. Death benefits were \$147,000 more than in 1985, for a total of \$708,535. Matured promissory notes paid \$756,833, or \$138,000 more than the previous year.

The Svoboda Press operation cost the UNA \$100,000 more in the first nine months of 1986 than in the same period in 1985, growing to a record sum of \$941,034. Soyuzivka expenses, too, increased to \$806,000, by \$103,000 over last year.

Convention costs thus far have totalled \$364,231; this does not include costs of the convention book. Scholarships paid out totalled \$109,500; and the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund had expenses of \$44,031.

Preparation of an index for Svoboda cost \$26,392; and the building of the seniors residence at Soyuzivka cost \$343,946.

The UNA's assets grew by \$491,953 during the first nine months of 1986 and they now total \$55,367,499.

UNURC report

All income of the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. was \$2.3 million, or \$418,992 more than in the previous year. Rents alone brought in \$2.2 million, increasing by \$380,792. Mrs. Diachuk noted that she expects rents for the entire year to surpass \$3 million.

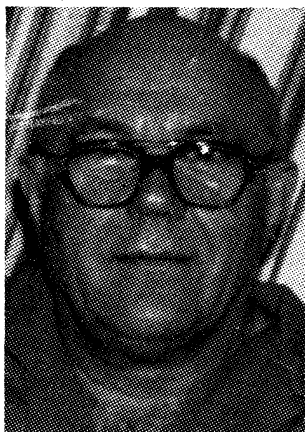
Expenses of the corporation for 1986 have thus far totalled \$1.6 million, or \$228,098 less than in the previous year.

As of October 1, 268 promissory notes for a total of \$2.4 million reached maturity. Since the institution of the promissory note program in 1975, the UNURC has paid out \$4.7 million to noteholders.

Report of supreme secretary

In nine months of 1986, secretaries and organizers enrolled 1,327 new

(Continued on page 5)



John Demjanjuk

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Shcherbytsky responds to criticism

by Roman Solchanyk

The September 29 issue of Pravda carried an article by Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, reporting on the disciplinary measures that have been taken in the Cherkassy Oblast in the aftermath of a local scandal that had been discussed in the newspaper one month earlier.

The article has aroused some interest among outside observers, not so much because of its content, which is standard fare for its genre, but because of the persona of the author. The official Chinese press agency Xinhua, for example, noted: "It was a commonplace over the past year for a Soviet newspaper to criticize shortcomings in the work of local party organizations. Nevertheless, it was quite rare for the top party leader of a republic to make open response to a criticism in the press."

This is undoubtedly true. There is, however, one very important circumstance that must be recalled, namely, that the scandal in Cherkassy had been brought to light by none other than Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at the June plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Mr. Gorbachev went into some detail in describing what had happened in Cherkassy in order to illustrate the kinds of problems confronting his campaign for "acceleration" and "reconstruction" at the lower levels of the party bureaucracy.

The story, as told by Mr. Gorbachev, is not atypical. The city of Cherkassy has a factory subordinated to the all-union Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. It also has an all-union Scientific-Research and Design Institute for Technology of Electro-Technical Production. The latter, which was headed by A. I. Chabanov, a party member, had developed new kinds of machine tools and operating procedures that had won international acclaim. The factory, which should have been the first to introduce this new technology in its own operations, chose instead to ignore it. In July, 1985, Mr. Chabanov was temporarily appointed director of the factory and began to implement that new technology.

This prompted some staff members to write denunciatory letters accusing him of exceeding his authority and falsifying accounts. The result was that he was removed from his post at the factory, and a criminal investigation was initiated. The CPSU Central Committee and the general prosecutor's office intervened, concluding that Mr. Chabanov was innocent of any wrongdoing. Nonetheless, the party bureau of the institute expelled him from the CPSU. To make matters worse, when some of Mr. Chabanov's colleagues came to his defense and wrote letters addressed to the party congress in Moscow, this correspondence was intercepted by local authorities.

The follow-up to this story came in the form of a lengthy article in Pravda on August 24 by the newspaper's Ukrainian correspondent criticizing local authorities for failing to take decisive action even after the whole affair had been exposed at the Central Committee plenum in Moscow. True, the main villains were punished. The whole affair was looked into by the Party Control Commission in Moscow, which issued

reprimands to the director of the all-union ministry and his deputy; the deputy head of the all-union production association "Soyuzelektrotekhniologiya"; the secretary of the institute's party bureau; the first secretary of the Sosnovsky Raion Party Committee; and the second secretary of the Cherkassy Obkom, Yu. H. But.

But the main question, the question raised by Mr. Gorbachev — i.e., where was the Oblast Party Committee when all of this unsavory business was taking place, was not answered by Pravda's satisfaction. The newspaper's correspondent wrote that neither the plenum of the Cherkassy Oblast Party Committee nor the plenum of the Cherkassy City Party Committee that were held after the June session of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the matter in any detail. Instead, the whole affair was handled in terms of business as usual. Indeed, Mr. Chabanov's name was not even mentioned at either of these local party meetings.

According to the correspondent, the local party leadership, including Ivan K. Lutak, first secretary of the Cherkassy Oblast Party Committee, continued to harbor "suspicions" with regard to Mr. Chabanov in spite of the fact that his name had been cleared. The fact of the matter, writes Pravda's correspondent, is that the local party bosses have not been able to come to terms with what they feel is Mr. Chabanov's role in "disgracing the Oblast [in the eyes of] the entire country."

After the Pravda article was published, the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party looked into the matter, and the results have now been made public by Mr. Shcherbytsky. The criticisms that were made in Pravda have been acknowledged as correct, and all oblast first secretaries as well as chairmen of the oblast executive committees in the republic have been made aware of the shortcomings in Cherkassy Oblast at a special meeting with the Central Committee in Kiev. Oblast, city, and raion party committees have been told to examine the questions raised in the Pravda article and "make the necessary conclusions in their practical activities."

Moreover, further disciplinary measures have now been taken. Mr. Lutak has been given a reprimand, and the Oblast second secretary, Mr. But, has been sacked; the first secretary of the Cherkassy City Party Committee, V. H. Sokorenko, was given a severe reprimand with a notation in his party card; and the head of the Industrial-Transportation Department of the Oblast Party Committee, V. S. Shilingov, and the first secretary of the Sosnovsky Raion Party Committee, A. A. Birko, have both been relieved of their posts.

In view of the previous speculation by Western observers regarding Mr. Shcherbytsky's "inevitable" departure from the ranks of the CPSU Politburo in the aftermath of Mr. Gorbachev's election as party leader, one may expect that such speculation will surface once again. Is Mr. Shcherbytsky's article in Pravda a bad omen for the Ukrainian Party leader? Or is it simply the logical conclusion of a case study in Mr. Gorbachev's "restructuring"? No one really knows. But some things can be said for certain: Mr. Shcherbytsky is 68 years old; one day he will yield his post; and then everyone who has ever predicted this will have been quite correct.

Hungary's dissidents issue statement on anniversary of 1956 revolution

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — There appeared to be little out of the ordinary going on in bustling Budapest on October 23, despite the significance of the date which marked 30 years since the first blood was shed by several of the thousands of workers and students who took to the streets of the Hungarian capital and fought off police to demand Soviet withdrawal and free elections.

According to The New York Times and the New York City Tribune, there were no apparent signs of ceremony or remembrance around the prospering city evidently due to official warnings against such activity. Even the spot where it all began three decades ago, the riverside statue of Sandor Petofi, a 19th century poet whose verse helped inspire the uprising — by far the fiercest revolt against Communist rule in Eastern Europe — was devoid of flowers, flags or other traces of commemoration. Six men donning leather jackets idled about near the monument, where once someone had cried in the face of a brief battle with Soviet soldiers: "Rise Hungarian, the homeland calls. The time is here, now or never. We will never again be slaves," the Times wrote on October 24.

Yet while it seemed that the officials succeeded in intimidating many into forgetting at least publicly what transpired during the 1956 upheaval, which claimed some 6,000 lives and caused some 200,000 to flee the country, the government led by Janos Kadar was unsuccessful in preventing its underground opponents from issuing a public appeal with other East European dissidents to mark the anniversary, wrote the Tribune on October 23.

The document, which calls for democracy, pluralism and the reunification of divided Europe, was signed by 122 dissidents from four East European nations on October 18 and revealed that Hungary's underground opposition was very much alive, and despite its lack of a cohesive name, was influential beyond its borders, the Tribune said.

Fifty-four of the signatories were Hungarians, mostly unknown personalities who, according to Hungarian emigrants in the West, were primarily workers and students, although they included some well-known participants in the 1956 uprising, like Sandor Racz, who headed the short-lived workers' councils.

The other were dissidents from Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, including several well-known

ones like Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik of the opposition party KOR in Poland, Henryk Wujec of Solidarity, and prominent members of Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia like Rudolf Battce, Jiri Hajek and Vaclav Havel.

Hungary's underground dissent consists of three different movements: the Samizdat group and its affiliate, SZETA, the environmentalists, and the primarily religious conscientious objectors, said the Tribune.

"Our movement is made up of a variety of groups that are moving together more and more," said Laszlo Rajk, probably the country's most prominent dissident. His father was one of the highest-ranking Communists in post-war Hungary and served as interior and foreign affairs minister. He was hanged during the Stalinist purges.

Now the 37-year-old son is one of Mr. Kadar's strongest critics. "Today Kadar is an old man and a puppet, nothing more," he said.

Hungary's economic experiment, although highly praised in the West, is one of the dissident's main targets of criticism. "The differences between the rich and the poor are getting bigger every day," Mr. Rajk told the Tribune.

Thus his group formed SZETA, a

"For a Western observer we are something like a crazy Salvation Army," said Ottília Solt, a leading figure in SZETA. Because of her involvement in SZETA, the trained sociologist lost her job at Budapest University.

Ms. Solt, 42, said, that some 1.5 million Hungarians live in poverty today, earning approximately \$50 a month.

"The government has raised wages, but people have to work 12 hours to maintain the standard of living they could afford not long ago with 10 hours of work," added Mr. Rajk.

Since its establishment, SZETA has aided more than 1,000 families with clothes, furniture and small donations, while managing to escape harsher government pressure, which insists that poverty does not exist in Hungary.

"The authorities actually want stagnation. Any development is unwanted, everything should remain within its set framework," said Gyoergy Konrad, a prominent Samizdat group member.

The Communist regime has recently stepped up pressure against intellectuals, who explained the persecution in

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Ritter letter urged linkage of human rights and security

PHILADELPHIA — In a letter dated October 8, Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) urged President Ronald Reagan to expand his agenda at the recent pressmit meeting with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland, to include specific mention of cases involving Ukrainian prisoners who have been punished and jailed by the Soviet system for human-rights activities.

Rep. Ritter wrote the president in his capacities as co-chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine and as the ranking House Republican on the Helsinki Commission.

Rep. Ritter told the president, in part: "While Ukrainians constitute roughly 18 percent of the Soviet Union's population, about half of the political prisoners are Ukrainian. Clearly, degrees of oppression are difficult to measure within the Soviet Union, but it appears that the Ukrainian people are singled out for particularly harsh treatment. The mention of the following members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group: Mykola Rudenko (founder), Lev Lukianenko (original member), Mykola Horbal, and Yuri Shukhevych, who have all been sentenced to long terms of harsh labor and depravity for their commitment to human rights, would send a strong message to the Soviets that we are critically concerned with the treatment of specific individuals and distinct national groups."

In raising specific cases of Ukrainian prisoners, Rep. Ritter urged Reagan to follow through on the president's recent statement: "I will make it amply clear to Mr. Gorbachev that unless there is real Soviet movement on human rights, we will not have the kind of political atmosphere necessary to make lasting progress on other issues."

The congressman further noted that the linkage of human rights to arms control is crucial. "If the Soviets cannot be trusted to deal fairly, honestly and humanely with their own people, it is difficult to understand how we could trust them with more dangerous and volatile military security matters. A regime that tortures and locks up its own people for asking that their government treat them like human beings is not likely to honor an agreement that binds them to act humanely to other nations," Rep. Ritter wrote.

Rep. Ritter observed in his letter that he was compelled to write to Reagan because of his deep friendship and concern for the Ukrainian community.

Rep. Ritter's letter to the president was in part, at the urging of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia. While in Washington recently, committee members met with various congressmen, senators and State Department officials to urge that the specific cases of Messrs. Rudenko, Lukianenko, Horbal and Shukhevych be raised with the Soviets at Reykjavik and at other forums where human-rights issues in the Soviet Union are pressed.

UCC panels: Chernobyl disaster, community needs, Deschenes probe

Following is a news report on the presentations and panels that took place during the recently concluded Ukrainian Canadian Congress. News of the congress was carried two weeks ago in *The Weekly*.

by Michael B. Bociurkiv

WINNIPEG — Some 1 million people throughout the world will contract cancer due to exposure to radiation emitted from the Chernobyl nuclear accident, and half that number will die from it, a renewed California scientist said here October 12.

Dr. John Gofman, a professor emeritus of medical physics at the University of California at Berkeley, told delegates at the 15th Ukrainian Canadian Congress that much of the information about the effects of the fallout to date is nothing more than disinformation and is based on false assumption.

Dr. Gofman's presentation was one of several on various topics delivered at the congress.

"Inside and outside of the Soviet Union the Chernobyl accident will account for 1 million cancers, of which 50 percent will be fatal," said Dr. Gofman, who has written some 150 scientific papers and two books on the effect of radioactive fallout.

The American scientist said that disinformation "swamps the radiation field" and that the journalists have done a poor job of covering the effects of radiation on human health.

"I am appalled at the gullibility of the Western press," said Dr. Gofman, who later referred to the Chernobyl nuclear explosion as "the single most serious industrial accident of all history."

Dr. Gofman said an "astronomical quantity" of radiation is collected in a nuclear reactor like Chernobyl every time it is in operation. He compared the amount of radiation accumulated over a one-year period in just one of the Chernobyl units to about 2,200 Hiroshima bombs.

"That gives you an idea of how important it is to contain that radioactivity," he said.

Dr. Gofman's presentation contained several technical terms, many of which were difficult to comprehend to anybody unfamiliar with the study of radiation. But the speaker apparently went out of his way to explain to the audience such things as how radiation enters the body and how different types of radiation affect the human body.

Dr. Gofman's figure of 1 million cancer cases from Chernobyl was much greater than previous estimates by other scientists. His fatality figures, for example, were five times greater than the highest previous estimates of possible deaths resulting from the nuclear accident, according to Reuters.

(Western scientists have predicted, Reuters said, anywhere from 2,000 to 75,000 premature deaths resulting from the Chernobyl nuclear accident.)

Dr. Gofman devoted much of his hourlong address to criticizing estimates provided by other Western scientists, particularly those who accept research grants from "governments that promote nuclear power."

He suggested that scientists whose work is underwritten by these go-

vernments should have their figures closely scrutinized.

"What you believe is strictly your business, but watch out, because there are some fraudulent sources of information."

Dr. Gofman added that his figure of 1 million cancer cases is a "very conservative number."

He criticized the Soviet Union for its handling of the accident, and referred to their use of young people to do cleanup work as "unconscionable."

More than three years of hard work that included polling, conferences and meetings came to an end here for members of the Ukrainian Community Development Committee as the UCC subcommittee presented its long-awaited report on the future of the Ukrainian community to the 15th Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

"Building the Future: Ukrainian Canadians in the 21st Century" was the name of the 35-page bilingual report which UCDC referred to as "a blueprint for action." The congress edition of the report was printed in Ukrainian and English, and was introduced to the more than 500 delegates at the congress at a Ukrainian language panel composed of UCDC officials.

The document, which refers to Ukrainians who live in the three Canadian prairie provinces as "founding settler people," calls for "pro-active cultural development" for Ukrainians in the areas of education, the arts and communications.

The writers of the document emphasized the need for an increased role in Ukrainian community institutions for women and youth.

"The priority is innovative programming aimed at increasing youth involvement in all aspects of community life," the report said. "Women must become equal partners in community decision-making structures."

A host of objectives for the Ukrainian community on the prairies was outlined in the report, and again in Ukrainian at the congress panel.

Among the objectives were:

- That Ukrainian children achieve "functional trilingualism" in English, French and Ukrainian, and that enrollment in Ukrainian immersion programs doubles to 5,000 students by 1991.

- To double the youth participation in "community arts activities" to 20,000 by 1991.

- To set up an electronic communications network that would be "capable of reaching all Ukrainians living in the prairies" within two years.

- To increase the number of UCC branches to 40 by 1991.

The federal and provincial governments are called upon in the report to provide the Ukrainian community with long-term government funding "at levels significantly higher than at present."

Dmytro Cipywnyk, the newly elected UCC national president, applauded members of UCDC for their work. He called the report a "smart document" and a "beautiful blueprint" for the future development of Ukrainian communities in

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For the record

Appeals for underground Church

Cardinal D. Simon Lourdasamy, prefect of the Congregation for the Oriental Churches in the Vatican, succeeded the ailing Cardinal Wladyslaw Rubin in this office in October of 1985. The new prefect, a native of India, arrived recently in the United States and toured various Eastern Catholic institutions. On September 22 and 23 he was the guest of Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk and the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia. Cardinal Lourdasamy was the guest of honor at an official reception in the chancery on September 23 which was attended by clergy serving in the archeparchy and members of the chancery staff. Metropolitan Sulyk welcomed the guest in behalf of all Ukrainian Catholics in the See of Philadelphia. Excerpts of the greeting follow.

We feel obligated to speak for our silenced brothers and sisters in the Underground Catholic Church in Ukraine. They have no forum, they have no friends among the world's great powers. Many choose not to accept the fact of their existence. But there are modern catacombs in Christ's Church today, and we are proud of the heroic Ukrainian Catholic witnesses to the See of Peter. We cannot forget and ask the world and especially the Church not to forget the first modern holocaust in 1932-33 in Ukraine and that, as the winds of World War II died, all of the Ukrainian Catholic bishops in their native sees, except one, gave their lives as martyrs in witness to their fidelity to Christ and His One, Holy,

Catholic and Apostolic Church. Not one broke down under torture; not one betrayed his loyalty; not one apostatized. The fate of unknown thousands of priests, religious and the laity was similar. And, even until today, the same spirit of witnessing continues. Yes, our Church in Ukraine continues to witness, suffer and shed its blood, but it also continues to live and grow these past 40 years — a phenomenon unprecedented in history. Despite the best of ecumenical efforts on the part of many, this fact seems to have been forgotten. What is even more difficult to comprehend is that some say that this fidelity to Christ and the Holy See is an obstacle to the reunion of East and West. One question continues to haunt me, and I would ask it of the representatives of the non-Catholic Eastern Church leaders, "Would you unite with the Western Catholic Church if there were no Eastern Catholics?" I have some very serious reservations on this point.

Your appointment, Your Eminence, to head the Congregation for the Eastern Churches at this particular time is providential from another point of view. In a two short years we shall celebrate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, and we take this opportunity to invite you, as a representative of the land where tradition has it that the Apostle Thomas preached and as a cardinal of Christ's Church, to join with us in publicly offering thanksgiving to God for 1,000 years of the grace of

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ELECTION '86

Murowany in bid for legislature

WILMINGTON, Del. — Mark Mulrowany, 30, will face 14-year Republican incumbent Joe DiPinto on November 4 in a heated race for a seat in the state legislature which, if Mr. Murowany wins, could give the Democrats control of the lower house in Delaware.

The race, for the 4th District seat, "is being the most closely watched in the northern part of the state" by both parties and the media because of its importance, Mr. Murowany said. This is his first bid for public office.

The main issues in this election are housing, strengthening public education and paying teachers higher salaries, Mr. Murowany said. The issues, he stated, reflect the concerns of the 4th District, which encompasses the lowest to the highest economic brackets. With the new tax bill, renters can expect to pay higher rents and home buyers can expect to pay 20 to 25 percent more for their homes in the next five years, he said. This, coupled with the federal government's decision to reduce federal

aid for housing, will wreak havoc with many Americans, Mr. Murowany stated. The question in Delaware is how to defeat those increased costs. He said the state must become more active in providing affordable housing for the poor and elderly.

Another concern of Mr. Murowany's is the federal government's decision to eliminate the deductions for individual retirement accounts. He has proposed that the state let Delaware residents write off their IRAs on their state income tax forms.

When asked about his chances of winning, Mr. Murowany responded that while his opponent has more name recognition, he feels he has a good chance. "I have a chance to pull a major upset." Mr. Murowany won handily in the primaries, garnering nearly 60 percent of the votes. Mr. Murowany has the political support of Democratic Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr., the present and past three mayors of Wilmington, and a number of legislators in Dover, the state capital.

21-year-old runs for county office

by Leon Hordynsky

WARREN, Mich. — "She has vision to follow a dream," said Clark Durant, when speaking of Christine Zarycky, 21, the Republican candidate for the Macomb County Commission 1st District.

Mr. Durant is chairman of the Legal Services Administration, trustee for the Ann Arbor Railway and president of the Michigan Opportunity Society, the latter being Jack Kemp's presidential campaign committee.

Miss Zarycky received letters from well wishers and praise from those attending her campaign fund-raiser on October 7 at the Ukrainian Cultural Center here.

For example, Don Blevins, Warren councilman and candidate for the 25th District of the Michigan House, praised Miss Zarycky as a tireless campaigner. He said she is sure to win in the heavily Ukrainian and Polish county district.

Steve Wichar, president of the Ukrainian Village, read a letter from re-

nowned Ukrainian activist and Detroit council member for 20 years, Mary V. Beck.

Dr. Beck wrote, "Christine has the courage and determination to succeed."

The 200 people present also heard from Miss Zarycky, who said that her door-to-door campaign is meant to put the Ukrainian community into the political mainstream.

"I intend to say what I believe, and to help the county grow," she said. "Ukrainian issues will be put on the agenda and on the record when I am elected county commissioner," she said.

Also present was Stanley Grot, Republican candidate for the 14th Congressional District. Mr. Grot is Polish-born, but has been a U.S. citizen for 12 years. He has attended many Ukrainian social functions during his campaign. Miss Zarycky is running against a woman incumbent, Democrat Dawn Gruenberg, 35, in the November 4 election.

Miss Zarycky said she plans to make elected public service her career.

Chicago's LUV endorses candidates

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — The League of Ukrainian-American Voters has endorsed local, Illinois state and national candidates for office. In an interview on October 24, Boris Antonovych, the president of LUV, and Walter Tun, its general secretary, discussed the standards used and the reasons for choosing candidates.

This bipartisan group sent out 250 questionnaires to candidates nationwide, talked to some candidates or their representatives, and conferred with Ukrainian American politicians — State Sen. Walter Dudycz and State Rep. Myron Kulas of Illinois.

Candidates for the U.S. Congress or Senate have been chosen because of their support of Ukrainian issues, or because of their political strength in an area.

Of the 34 endorsed candidates for the Senate, the following were highlighted. All those endorsed were considered good to excellent in their support or accessibility, whether because of humanitarian concerns or on the grounds of anti-Communist stands, or showed promise in these regards.

In the 34 Senate races nationwide, the following candidates won LUV's endorsement: Jeremiah Denton (R-Ala.), Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska), John McCain (R-Ariz.), Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.), Ed Zschau (R-Calif.), Ken Kramer (R-Colo.), Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.), Bon Graham (D-Fla.), Mack Mattingly (R-Ga.), Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), Steve Symms (R-Idaho), Alan

Dixon (D-Ill.), Dan Quayle (R-Ind.), Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), Robert Dole (R-Kansas), Wendell Ford (D-Ky.), John Breaux (D-La.), Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), Christopher Bond (R-Mo.), James Broyhill (R-N.C.), Mark Andrews (R-N.D.), Harry Reid (D-Nev.), Alfonso D'Amato (R-N.Y.), Warren Rudman (R-N.H.), John Glenn (D-Ohio), Don Nickles (R-Okla.), Bob Packwood (R-Ore.), Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.), Tom Daschle (D-S.D.), Jake Garn (R-Utah), Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), Slade Gorton (R-Wash.) and Robert Kasten (R-Wisc.).

As concerns elections to the House of Representatives, LUV noted the following, in particular, as being deserving of support by Ukrainian American voters in Illinois: Henry J. Hyde (R-6th D.), Cardiss Collins (D-7th D.), Dan Rostenkowski (D-8th D.), John E. Porter (R-10th D.) and Frank Annunzio (D-11th D.).

On the state level, LUV decided to go with the incumbent, Gov. James Thompson, a Republican, since even the Ukrainian Democratic Club has endorsed him. Mr. Antonovych said he found Gov. Thompson very responsive and sensitive to ethnic issues, going as far as having an ethnic liaison, and signing a bill that helped support ethnic festivals throughout the state. In addition, Leo Kazaniwsky, a Ukrainian American attorney, who represented Gov. Thompson at the recent LUV-sponsored Candidates Forum has been

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An analysis

AHRU recalls voting records

by Walter Bodnar

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) has been analyzing and monitoring the voting records of our elected officials for a number of years. These statistics are of value in the lobbying efforts of AHRU and provide a guide for constituents to compare the strengths and weaknesses in various areas. People have requested data, especially around election time, about voting records on issues of interest to Ukrainian Americans.

AHRU is not endorsing any candidates but is making a few observations and is offering comparison charts for interested parties to follow. Those senators or congressmen who are not listed in the charts prepared by AHRU were not supporters of the legislation involved. At issue are six actions that AHRU helped to initiate and actively support by getting signatures and co-sponsors in the House of Representatives plus three separate actions in the Senate.

It is interesting to note the number of presidential aspirants and their voting records on Ukrainian or related issues. There is no lack of presidential candidates in the Senate, with such hopefuls as Robert Dole, Richard Lugar, Jesse Helms and Paul Laxalt — all Republicans (including former Tennessee Sen. Howard Baker), or Democrats Gary Hart, Sam Nunn, Joseph Biden, John Glenn, Ernest Hollings, Lloyd Bentsen, Ted Kennedy, Bill Bradley and Dale

Bumpers. In addition, Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) and Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.) have not been adverse to being called upon in the past as potential vice-presidential nominees.

In the House, Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) and Morris Udall (D-Ariz.) would be willing to accept the nomination for president on the Democratic side, while Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) is actively campaigning for the Republican presidential nomination. If New York Gov. Mario Cuomo succeeds in gaining the Democratic nomination for president then Stan Lundine, congressman from Jamestown, N.Y., would become governor (assuming his ticket wins the state election). Records of the congressmen and senators, combined with the offices to which they aspire, make interesting reading.

Senate retirees total seven, while 18 representatives will not return to the House of Representatives. Present congressmen who are running for governors of their respective states are John McKernan (R-Maine) and Carroll Campbell (R-S.C.). Running for lieutenant governors are Reps. Thomas Hartnett (R-S.C.) and Stan Lundine (D-N.Y.).

Rep. Joseph Addabbo (D-N.Y.), a long-time supporter of Ukrainian human-rights issues and interceder for the Ukrainian famine commission bill as a conferee, died in office. During the 99th Congress, Reps. George O'Brien (R-Ill.) and Gillis Long (D-La.) also died. Sen. John East (R-N.C.) passed away while in office and was replaced by appointee Rep. James Broyhill (R-N.C.) to fill his seat until election day. He is now the

(Continued on page 10)

AHRU cites McGrath's record



Rep. Raymond McGrath (R-N.Y.) receives an award from Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine from local activists Walter and Nadia Yurkiw. The award, presented in October, was given in recognition of the Long Island congressman's 100 percent support of AHRU actions in the Congress.

Walter Bodnar is executive secretary of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA execs...

(Continued from page 1)
members, including 489 juveniles, 662 adults and 178 under accidental death certificates, reported Mr. Sochan. Increasing in popularity among new members is the Single Premium Whole Life Class and the Single Premium Endowment at Age 65 Class of insurance introduced late in 1985.

With special additional rewards announced by the Organizing Department for enrolling 10 or more new members during the last quarter of 1986, the results look promising.

Changes in membership for the nine months of 1986 showed the anticipated losses in total membership: 790 cash surrenders, 654 matured endowments, 940 fully paid-up certificates and 792 deaths. With an annual loss of almost 4,000 members, the UNA can maintain its number of membership only if it obtains 4,000 new members annually to replace that loss.

As of September 30, the UNA had a total membership of 76,524, which included 50,801 active members and 25,723 holding fully paid-up or extended insurance certificates. In the nine-month recorded period, the UNA suffered a loss of 1,440 members which included 216 juveniles, 1,087 adults and 137 with ADD certificates.

In the same period, much time was expended on the preparation for the 31st UNA Convention and its conduct: registration lists of delegates and convention materials were prepared; ballots for electing the convention presidium and committees were prepared as were ballots for the primary elections of supreme officers. Reports of members of the Supreme Assembly were printed. Following the convention, all decisions of the convention: changes in By-Laws, resolutions and recommendations were published in Svoboda and in The Ukrainian Weekly. By-laws changes were reported to the insurance departments of the various states and provinces where the UNA is licensed to do business.

The Recording Department is now sending letters to branches reminding them of their obligation to mail in the list of branch officers for 1986 if they have not yet done so. In early December, all branches will receive forms to report their officers elected for 1987. Election of branch officers should be held between December 1 and March 31, 1987.

The UNA's attempts to obtain approval for new certificates, based on the 1980 Mortality Tables, are almost complete. Also progressing satisfactorily is the work of adapting to the new IBM System 36 computer under the intense supervision of expert Jaroslaw Tomorug.

Vice-president's report

Mrs. Paschen discussed her functions as a representative of the UNA at various community functions, a meeting with the Ukrainian Citizens' Club, cooperation with the Chicago committee that handled the Zhuravli concert in Chicago and the subsequent reception for the men's chorus, and her participation in a banquet of St. Andrew's Orthodox Parish in Addison, Ill., held in connection with the building of a new church. She also commented on the unusually productive discussions at a meeting of the UNA District Committee of Chicago, at which Alexandra Mudra praised the course held at Soyuzivka for Ukrainian

teachers thanks to the sponsorship of the Ukrainian National Association.

Report of supreme president

Mr. Flis spoke about his representative functions, participation in a variety of events around the country. He spent a great deal of time talking about the UNA's plans to buy a building in Toronto. He stated that, at the urging of the UNA's Canadian representatives, the UNA will purchase the building for \$670,000. The building requires some interior remodeling but essentially it serves the purposes of an office building for the UNA in Canada and as a center of fraternal activity, he said.

Mr. Flis also spoke about his participation along with Supreme Secretary Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Diachuk at the National Fraternal Congress held in Washington. President Ronald Reagan spoke at the congress. He commented on the positive attitude Rep. Frank Guarini displayed towards the UNA at a banquet held at the conference. The congressman was a guest of the UNA at the congress banquet.

The supreme president also spoke of his participation in fall organizing meetings of district committees. The goal is to recruit 2,000 new members, he said. Citing the reports the national fraternal organizer, Stefan Hawrysz, and the sales director, Henry Floyd, Mr. Flis discussed the current status of the membership drive and is planning further talks on the subject in the following weeks. He finished his report with the expressed hope that the organizing apparatus in the United States and Canada will reach the 2,000 mark in the next two months.

At the end of the meeting, participants said the UNA's publications, Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka need to be promoted, especially in Canada.

Reagan addresses fraternalists



President Ronald Reagan receives an award from William Foster of the National Fraternal Congress of America.

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, appearing before the National Fraternal Congress of America, an umbrella group for 100 non-profit civic and community organizations, on September 25 stressed the need for cooperation among fraternal groups and reaffirmed his war on drugs. NFCA represents 10 million people.

Speaking before an audience of 650, the president stated he and his wife, Nancy, would meet with U.S. ambassadors to countries whose cooperation was being sought to combat illegal drugs.

"Nancy and I will meet with them to discuss how we can mobilize an inter-

national commitment to win the war against illegal drug use," he said. "As I've said before, no drug network will remain alive."

The president was also presented a plaque by William Foster, president of NFCA, with the promise that all fraternal organizations will also fight against drug abuse.

Among those fraternal groups present at the congress was the Ukrainian National Association, which was represented by Supreme President John O. Flis, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk. Other Ukrainian organizations were present as well.

Book notes: Svoboda release about Vinnytsia massacre

Vinnytsia: A Forgotten Holocaust by Anthony Dragan. Jersey City, N.J.: Svoboda Press, 1986. 52 pp. \$5.

"My husband, Ivan Madiy, was an independent peasant who owned some two morgans of land. At the time of the collectivization we got additional land from the estate of a wealthy village landowner. Later, we had to give everything to the kolkhoz (collective farm).

"In April of 1937, the militia came to our house at night and arrested my husband. He was taken to Bar. I was given no explanation for his arrest. When my daughter and I went to Vinnytsia to inquire as to his whereabouts, we were told that he had been sentenced to 10 years' exile. Today, I was at what were the former premises of the NKVD; there I was able to identify my husband's coat." — Maria Madiy of the village of Berkhivtsi.

This is only one example of many given in "Vinnytsia: A Forgotten Holocaust," which discusses the killing of some 10,000 people between 1937 and 1939 by the Soviet secret police, the NKVD, in Vinnytsia in the Podillia region. The booklet was written by the late long-time Svoboda editor Anthony Dragan. Mr. Dragan wrote the book in "the hope that a reminder of that horrible crime may encourage qualified persons or institutions to take steps to ensure

that this holocaust, as well as all others, is never forgotten."

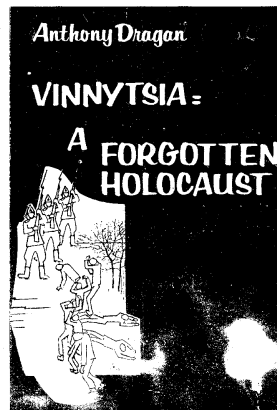
Dr. Dragan wrote that from 1937 to 1939, the NKVD killed thousands of people for no apparent reason. While the secret police called those executed enemies of the people, no conclusive evidence to this day has been found that would support such an assertion. Those killed were buried in mass graves in several sites throughout the city. Mr. Dragan wrote, but although the NKVD tried to keep the executions quiet, it became apparent that persons were being killed and buried. The stench from rotting bodies was so great, he noted.

The murders became publicly known after the German Nazis occupied the area. At that time, an investigation, with authorities from other countries participating, was launched. The bodies were exhumed and examined, people whose relatives were missing went to Vinnytsia with the belief that perhaps they would find them there. Many who had been whisked away by the NKVD were indeed among the dead.

The booklet includes many testimonies of wives who believed their husbands had perished in Vinnytsia. It discusses the results of the exhumations and the subsequent investigation and the conditions of the corpses and the clothing unearthed at the

various sites, the causes of death (most were shot in the back of the head), the sites of the executions and other data pertaining to the murders.

The booklet is now being mailed to all Weekly subscribers. (Svoboda subscribers have already received a Ukrainian-language edition of the book.) Readers are asked not to return the books, but to give their copies to friends if they themselves do not wish to keep it. Additional copies may be ordered from the Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302 for \$5 each.



THE Ukrainian Weekly

Balance in Vienna

The third follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, that on August 1, 1975, gave birth to the historic Helsinki Final Act, begins in Vienna on November 4. Like the two review conferences before it — Belgrade in 1977-1978 and Madrid in 1980-1983 — the Vienna conference will examine implementation of the Helsinki Accords provisions by its 35 signatory states and will consider new proposals to enhance the provisions of the original CSCE agreement.

As at the two previous conferences, the Soviet Union and its allies will no doubt be subjected to a critical examination of their human-rights policies by the Western participants.

What we expect will be different — if we are to believe recent statements by U.S. government officials — is that in Vienna, not only will the U.S. and its allies harrangue the Soviet bloc about its horrendous record on human rights, but the United States will demand implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

Ambassador Warren Zimmermann, chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Vienna meeting, has stated that "the United States delegation will insist on compliance with commitments and will rigorously draw the balance between promises made and promises kept."

President Ronald Reagan, speaking in the aftermath of the Reykjavik mini-summit with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, pointed out that another sort of balance also is required in relations among states: "...an improvement of the human condition within the Soviet Union is indispensable for an improvement in bilateral relations with the United States. For a government that will break faith with its own people cannot be trusted to keep faith with foreign powers."

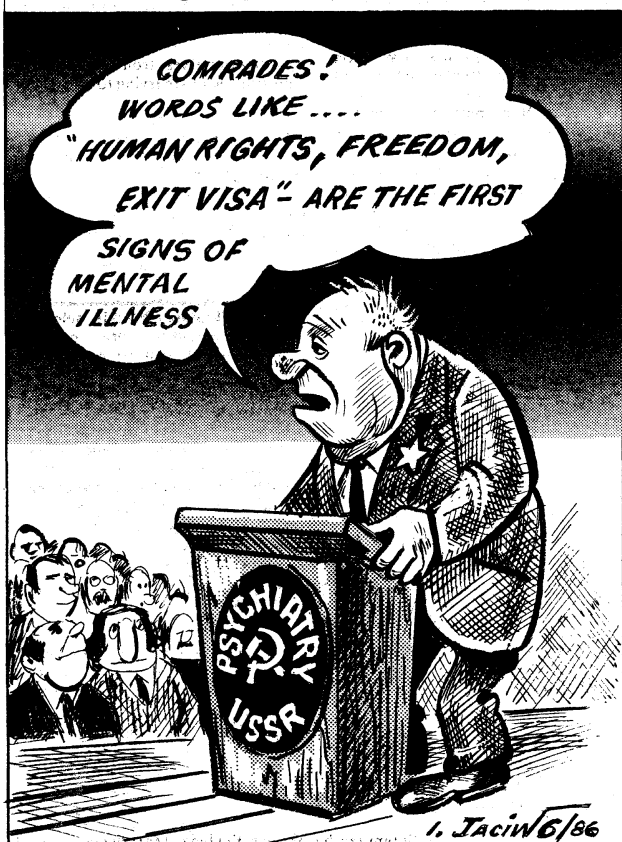
What the president was referring to was that arms control or security issues could not be treated in a vacuum apart from all other aspects of a mutual relationship. And, he added, quoting President John F. Kennedy, "Is not peace, in the last analysis, basically a matter of human rights?"

But arms control seemed to be all that Mr. Gorbachev wanted to discuss in Iceland. And now there is the strong probability that the Soviet delegation in Vienna will follow suit and will attempt to have security issues dominate.

The goal of the U.S. delegation in Vienna, then, must be to seek out a balance among the three major categories of Helsinki Accords provisions: humanitarian concerns and human rights; security issues; and economic and other forms of cooperation among states. Soviet interest in the latter two can and must be used as leverage to attain the human rights objectives. The USSR must be made to realize that it must honor all the commitments that it voluntarily undertook in Helsinki on August 1, 1975.

At the very least, this should be demonstrated by the immediate release from imprisonment or internal-exile of all Helsinki monitors in the USSR — men and women whose only hope was that the promises made at Helsinki would be kept.

Jaciw's angle



NEWS AND VIEWS

U.S. sanctions against South Africa, but what about the USSR?

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

The 99th Congress has finally adjourned. It seems appropriate that as we look toward the commencement of the 100th Congress in January we use the time to set an agenda of issues of concern to Ukrainian Americans. First and foremost, we should expect greater forthrightness from our elected representatives and senators.

For years, individuals and organizations have petitioned their legislators for assistance in combatting Soviet human-rights violations. And for years, members of Congress have responded with statements, Congressional resolutions, letters to U.S. and Soviet government officials, and very little else (the Jackson-Vanik amendment is about the only exception).

On the other hand, during the past two years, Congress has taken dramatic action in the form of economic sanctions against South Africa for its human-rights violations. They acted over the objections and even the veto of the president.

While there are considerable differences of opinion on the appropriateness and effectiveness of economic sanctions, that is not the issue. Congress believes, by its actions, that

Eugene Iwanciw is a Washington-area Ukrainian community activist. He is president of the Ukrainian Association of Washington and a supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association.

economic sanctions are appropriate for and effective in changing the internal policies of a nation. We must then ask: Why have not economic sanctions against the Soviet Union been enacted by Congress? Are the supporters of sanctions (over two-thirds of the members of the House and the Senate) suggesting that human-rights violations in the Soviet Union are less severe than in South Africa? Less important? Just what are those members and Congress really saying?

Perhaps now is the time for asking the hard questions and a time for truth. For years, the Ukrainian American community has been satisfied with fine words and no action by many members of Congress. We have accepted, and therefore encouraged, tokenism. Many of these legislators, whom we have supported, have given us meaningless legislation, cameo appearances at rallies, utterances of a few Ukrainian words, and comments on how nicely we dance. It is time that members of Congress be held accountable for their actions and inactions.

Each Ukrainian American should find out how his or her representative and senators voted on the South African sanction legislation. If they supported the sanctions, they should be asked to support the exact same sanctions for the Soviet Union, a far worse violator of human rights. We should be prepared with follow-up questions to their responses to whether they will support

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It's up to us to leave accurate record of our past

by Natalie Gawdiak and Jurij Dobczansky

When the Canadian documentary "Harvest of Despair" was aired recently on public television's "Firing Line," The New York Times printed an excellent assessment of the film and the panel discussion led by William Buckley. One of the most important observations The Times made was that the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 was not a political event that needs interpretation, but a historical fact that needs recording in our textbooks.

All our scholarship, analyses, letters, TV shows, and so forth are indeed worth little if we do not keep a record of them and if we do not make an accurate account of the past and present state of Ukrainian affairs an integral part of the textbooks that American as well as Ukrainian American school children study.

Ukrainians are well aware of how history is treated by the Soviets. It is revised or suppressed, distorted and rewritten in every way imaginable.

History is also being made (and distorted) daily here before our eyes. Unless we make an effort to retain a permanent record of events in our lifetime, those events may be forgotten completely or misinterpreted and twisted.

Natalie Gawdiak and Jurij Dobczansky are Washington-area Ukrainian community activists. Ms. Gawdiak is an editor and Mr. Dobczansky a librarian at the Library of Congress.

Two possible approaches to this problem that Ukrainian-American communities might take are the following.

- In view of the lack of standardization in American and in Ukrainian American school systems, local Ukrainian American communities should take it upon themselves to improve area libraries. The administrator, librarian, or a designated "community archivist" at local Ukrainian schools (for a start) should see to it that in addition to being repositories of the classics of Ukrainian literature and children's books, the libraries of full-time and Saturday-only Ukrainian schools should also become archives of important current materials, such as newspaper stories and congressional resolutions relating to Ukraine today and to ethnic issues that affect our community.

Ideally these archives would have articles from as many different sources as possible. Newspaper accounts might be photocopied on reduction machines to conserve space and then mounted in scrapbooks labeled according to subject. When our children are assigned to write term papers in history classes, these records could prove to be excellent resources for them.

Of course, it would be even better if this idea could be carried out and coordinated on a national level and systematized.

A story in Svoboda reported that an annual competition in Detroit awards prizes for the best and most comprehensive

(Continued on page 12)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Issues forum
is good idea

Dear Editor:

My good friend George Zarycky makes an excellent point when he stresses the need for crystal pure definition of intent in various community-initiated activities. Nonetheless, I do feel that he is somewhat overreacting in his critique of the AHRU's Action Item. A diamond derives its brilliance not from a single highly polished surface, but from many, albeit less than perfect, facets. As such, the members of the Queens chapter of AHRU should be encouraged and praised for their initiative.

Actually the most disturbing aspect of Mr. Zarycky's letter is the fact that it only re-emphasizes a crucial need for the Ukrainian American community to develop some general goals and priorities for its existence and, perhaps, even possible continuance. Too long has this community predicated its activities on slogans and rudimentary emotionalism and not analytically developed strategies. If the Action Item in question is less than perfect, then it is only a reflection of the less than perfect community and not of the competence and sincerity of the authors.

Mr. Zarycky's comments refer to the contents and airing of the "Firing Line" program. But what about the general thrust of the famine issue as a whole? What is its main objective? To condemn the Communist regime? To elicit sympathy for the Ukrainian nation? Is it in Ukraine's interest to be an object of sympathy, or perhaps its interests are more dependant on being an object of admiration?

Are concerns of the Ukrainian American community in concert with interests of Ukraine? What effect does it have on our children, when their heritage is constantly portrayed as a mere victim? Should our current attention be focused on the famine issue, when the millennium anniversary of our Christianity is only 14 months away? Do we ever have even marginal control over the issues that affect us or spawn our involvement?

At best these are speculative questions of marginal value to which I do not even pretend to have any answers. Perhaps there might not even be any acceptable answers. But have such questions, or issues, and their precipitates, of even more significant essence ever been debated or analyzed at a community-wide forum for their possible effects and their ineluctable side-effects? The obvious answer is no.

Therefore, to paraphrase the revered Jackie Gleason, "How sweet it is!" and how timely I find your October 19 editorial, "Time for a new approach," which proposes an issues forum for our community. Such a forum would be the perfect place for people like Mr. Zarycky, members of the Queens AHRU and many, many other outstanding individuals of our community to identify, debate, develop and prioritize an agenda for our community's future. If I recall correctly, The Washington Group

once talked about organizing something of this nature. Perhaps they could be persuaded to inaugurate one.

But one word of caution on the potential success of such an endeavor. Do not place much dependency on the many institutionalized and entrenched national organizations. For many of them, the future is their past. And folks, let me clue you in, the future ain't what it used to be.

Z. Onufryk
Flanders, N.J.

A response
to responses

Dear Editor:

Three letters appeared in response to the publication in The Ukrainian Weekly of my letter in which I question the wisdom of placing a paid ad in The Weekly soliciting contributions to a Ukrainian organization which supports Fyodor Fedorenko.

Expousing any cause in which the likes of Fyodor Fedorenko play a role, indeed is hanging an albatross around our necks. To illustrate the point, consider the case of the June issue of a German journal, Der Spiegel. Seeing that the Ukrainian community in the U.S.A. has adopted the Russian Fyodor Fedorenko, it saw fit to lecture the Ukrainians. Der Spiegel said that against the background of the Fedorenko trial, the Ukrainians now "should face up to the darker side of their history." In view of the problems besetting the Ukrainian communities (not only in U.S.A., but also in Canada, Australia and Europe), is it prudent and responsible to take on causes which at best are questionable? Do we need to defend universal principles and the rights of the likes of Fyodor Fedorenko (or Andreja Artukovic who fortunately was not mentioned in the paid ad) at the expense of the good name of the Ukrainians?

And just who is this Fyodor Fedorenko? Fedorenko admitted to being a guard at the Treblinka death camp. He traveled on several occasions to the Soviet Union and was not harassed by the KGB. After deportation to the USSR he lived peacefully in the Crimea until it was convenient for the propagandists to bring this "Ukrainian" to trial. Prior to the trial he wrote to his former neighbor in the U.S.A. that he lives totally forgotten by the authorities. He pleaded in the letter that the neighbor intercede for him and help him obtain his pensions. Is he guilty of any crimes? I don't know, but is this the kind of man that we should make our concern?

In one of the letters to the editor, a writer took exception to my criticism of the "knee-jerk" reaction that seems to pervade some of the actions undertaken by activist groups. He thought that it was better to have a knee-jerk reaction than nothing at all. Is that the best we can do? It seems we have gone astray.

As a large community with considerable resources at our disposal, we have not established our agenda or defined our priorities. We do not have a

financially powerful, well known, and representative organization which could frontally attack the OSI and it vicious methods. While well-intentioned local organizations exist, their work is fragmented by lack of central coordination. Each of these groups defines its priorities as it sees fit.

My purpose is not to cast disparaging remarks on the intentions or some of the accomplishments which in some cases were significant. I must admit that one of these organizations receives contributions from me on a regular basis. Nevertheless, it is high time that we establish a central, representative organization as was done in Canada. The efforts of Ukrainian Canadians seem to me worthy of emulation.

Denys Sohor
Maplewood, N.J.

Action Item
was good work

Dear Editor:

After reading George Zarycky's October 12 letter regarding the September 29 AHRU-Queens Action Item regarding the PBS broadcast of "Harvest of Despair," I still commend the entire Action Item. Moreover, there should be expanded items along the same line in future Weekly issues.

AHRU-Queens took command in a swift, poignant manner, given the importance of the subject under discussion and the haste needed for coordinated response in force. (Please read "They Dare to Speak Out" by Paul Findley for excellent examples of tactics.) They provided names, addresses and a framework to consider. Then, writers of varied temperaments, style and knowledge could adapt their individual letters in myriad ways. Writers need not necessarily "demand," but surely must suggest clear-cut points to William Buckley and PBS officials who selected the "Firing Line" panelists and who, as seasoned professionals, gauge the volume of mail on issues raised. Mr. Buckley and PBS surely received heartfelt thanks, as well as important criticisms — together in one letter or separately.

If our main concern was over the panel discussion, Christopher Hitchens his absurd mouthings compounding the insult. A good Ukrainian American panelist would have only been fair and essential to counter inaccuracies and outright malevolence. Now we have the future to plan.

At a time when our enemies — hybrid Gestapo and Oprichina — by defamation and even murder seek to scapegoat their own problems, past and present, real and imagined, we must not keep too cool in the face of mutating historical interpretation.

John Demjanjuk is in Israel today because most of us sat by, cool and

thoughtful, while amoral Oprichniki termed aloud his departure a "success."

Override passivity and fear of criticism, contribute as much as you can to East European American unity and self-defense.

Peter Hrycenko
Allentown, Pa.

Anniversaries
and 1988

Dear Editor:

As the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity approaches, different methods are being expressed as to how is the best way to commemorate this event. I would like to take this opportunity to express my own perspective.

Anyone with a basic knowledge of Ukrainian history can appreciate the view that Ukrainian history consists of three main eras: the Kievan-Rus Era, the Kozak-Hetman Era, and the Modern Era. In 1988, the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity will be celebrated — this is a significant anniversary from the Kievan-Rus' Era of Ukrainian history.

However, 1988 is also the 340th anniversary of the Kozak uprising of 1648 and the declaration of a free Ukrainian state by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. This is a significant date from the Kozak-Hetman Era of Ukrainian history.

1988 is also the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the Fourth Universal in Kiev and the declaration of the free Ukrainian National Republic on January 22, 1918. This is a significant date from the Modern Era of Ukrainian history.

Perhaps these three dates could be linked together in a tri-celebration effort in 1988. I believe this would be the best way to expose our individual history to the world, and help us separate ourselves from the Russian impostors, who are trying to "steal" our Millennium.

I would like to point out that local politicians are always quick to sign our declaration for January 22. Perhaps on January 22, 1988, our declarations can embrace all three of these anniversaries, which happen to fall in the same calendar year, instead of just the one.

George A. Miziuk
Trenton, N.J.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Anonymous letters or letters signed by fictitious persons will not be published. Please keep letters concise and to the point. The Weekly reserves the right to edit and/or shorten letters.

Urgent appeal

As we enjoy displaying cards that we have received in our homes — John Demjanjuk has decorated his cell with your love and support. Please keep this love falling — don't allow loneliness to creep into his cell. Write to: John Demjanjuk, c/o Ayalon Prison, Ramla, Israel.

May God bless you.

— Mrs. Vera Demjanjuk and family.

ACTION ITEM

Along the lines of reaction to the recent broadcast of "Harvest of Despair," the Ukrainian American community would be remiss if it did not thank one more important player in PBS's decision to air this documentary, that is, the corporate sponsor of the special edition of "Firing Line" on which it was shown.

Letters of appreciation for service to the American public and the dissemination of knowledge about the true nature of the Soviet system should be addressed to Essex Chemical Corp., 1401 Broad St., Clifton, N.J.

Underwriters, too, need community reaction in order to determine what type of programming to support.

— Submitted by Andrew Keybida, Maplewood, N.J.

For the record: testimony of eyewitnesses to the famine

Below is the testimony of four eyewitnesses to the man-made famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine. The statements were delivered at the October 8 hearing of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. The texts were provided by the commission staff.

Varvara Dibert, Silver Spring, Md.:

In 1932 and 1933 Kiev seemed like a paradise to nearby villagers who had been stripped of all they had by the Soviet government. And no wonder: some villagers were dying out completely, except for those who still had the courage and strength to flee. There were cases where mothers had gone mad and killed a child to feed the rest of the family. So thousands of villagers flocked to the city of Kiev. Many of the weak ones sat or lay down by buildings and fences, most never to get up again. Trucks, driven by policemen or Communist Youth League members mobilized for that purpose, went round picking up bodies or carrying those still alive somewhere outside the city limits. It was especially terrible to see mothers whose faces had turned black from hunger with children whose little faces had wrinkled up like baked apples, children who could no longer cry, but only squeal, moving their lips in an attempt to find sustenance where there was none. People sought salvation and found death. I saw these things as I walked to work through the Haymarket on Pidvilna Street near the Golden Gates and Volodymyr Street.

No one in Kiev had the right to allow even their closest relatives to stay the night in their residences. One had to go to the building manager with a certificate and get it stamped with a date indicating the length of the stay. For most villagers, particularly the men and boys, such certificates were not easy to get. Single women and girls were more fortunate. Sometimes they were able to get jobs as servants for [Communist] party people and thereby acquire union cards, even without residency certificates. Later they could even attend evening courses and get permanent jobs. This was sometimes done not only by villagers but also by women of the intelligentsia who had been denied employment because their husbands had been arrested as so-called enemies of the people or because of their own "non-proletarian" class origins. I knew of four such cases of the latter from among my own relatives, and my aunt in this way saved six women, two of whom had already begun to swell up from hunger.

Townpeople tried in every possible way to help relatives who were living in the countryside, but it was not easy. Workers and officials in Kiev received ration cards, but the rations were so small that even some of them began to swell up and even die. Only those allowed to use the so-called "closed distribution points" were able to get as much food as they needed. They had enough of everything. They were the members of special organizations and the party, but not even all party members were so fortunate. Civil servants got 400 grams of bread per day and another 200 grams for each dependent. Factory workers got 500 grams per day, while workers at military factories got 800. Some millet, sugar and fat was also given out. Today some people may say that 400 grams per day does not constitute a famine, but this is because we have other things to eat besides bread and don't need as much of it. And in those days, what mother would eat her ration if she saw her starving child looking pitifully at her. In 1933 the so-called "commercial bread" appeared in Kiev. You could buy a kilo for two and a half rubles. They would only let you buy one kilo a day, and the lines for this bread were so long that not every working person could wait so long. The police would take villagers from these lines, load them on trucks, and take them out of the city.

The so-called Torgsin (acronym for "trade with foreigners") appeared. For gold you could get all sorts of food and dry goods there. But how was one to get gold? Once my husband brought home a certificate and said he could buy some food with it at the Torgsin. When I started at him in amazement, he opened his mouth, and I saw he had steel fillings instead of gold ones.

Ever since the revolution Kiev had been full of orphans from age 6 to 15. Although the government set up orphanages, the number of homeless orphans continued to grow, especially when dekulakization started and later when the famine began. Near the house where I lived there was a large building. The government converted this building into a so-called "collector" for homeless children caught on the streets, and who, after sanitary inspection, were sent to orphanages. When leaving my home, I would often see how trucks would pull up there and the police would take out the filthy, bedraggled children who had been caught on the streets. A guard stood at the entrance and no one was permitted inside. During the winter of 1932-33, I often saw five or six times how in the early morning they took out of the building the bodies of half-naked children, covered them with filthy tarpaulins, and piled them onto trucks. Going as far as Artem Street, I would hear a loudspeaker (at that time there was one on every corner) blare out how children lived in horrible conditions in capitalist countries and what a wonderful life they led in our own socialist fatherland.

Tatiana Pawlichka, Pennsylvania:

In 1932, I was 10 years old, and I remember well what happened in my native village in the Kiev region. In the spring of that year, we had virtually no seed. The Communists had taken all the grain, and although they saw that we were weak and hungry, they came and searched for more grain. My mother had stashed away some corn that had already sprouted, but they found that, too, and took it. What we did manage to sow, the starving people pulled up out of the ground and ate.

In the villages and on the collective farms (our village had two collectives), a lot of land lay fallow, because people had nothing to sow, and there wasn't enough manpower to do the sowing. Most people couldn't walk, and those few who could had no strength. When, at harvest time, there weren't enough local people to harvest the grain, others were sent in to help on the collectives. These people spoke Russian, and they were given provisions.

After the harvest, the villagers tried to go out in the field to look for gleanings, and the Communists would arrest them and shoot at them, and send them to Siberia. My aunt, Tatiana Rudenko, was taken away. They said she had stolen the property of the collective farm.

That summer, the vegetables couldn't even ripen — people pulled them out of the ground — still green — and ate them. People ate leaves, nettles, milkweed, sedges.

By autumn, no one had any chickens or cattle. Here and there, someone had a few potatoes or beets. People coming in from other villages told the very same story. They would travel all over trying to get food. They would fall by the roadside, and none of us could do anything to help. Before the ground froze, they were just left lying there dead, in the snow; or, if they died in the house, they were dragged out to the cattle-shed, and they would lie there frozen until spring. There was no one to dig graves.

All the train stations were overflowing with starving, dying people. Everyone wanted to go to Russia [the Russian SFSR] because it was said that there was no famine there. Very few [of those who left] returned. They all perished on the way. They weren't allowed into Russia and were turned back at the border. Those who somehow managed to get into Russia could save themselves.

In February of 1933, there were so few children left that the schools were closed. By this time, there wasn't a cat, dog or sparrow in the village. In that month, my cousin Mykhailo Rudenko died; a month later my aunt Nastia Klymenko and her son, my cousin Ivan, died, as well as my classmate, Dokia Klymenko.

There was cannibalism in our village. On my farmstead, an 18-year-old boy, Danylo Hukhlib, died, and his mother and younger sisters and brothers cut him up and ate him. The Communists came and took them away, and we never saw them again. People said they took them a little ways off and shot them right away — the little ones and the older ones together.

At that time, I remember, I had heavy, swollen legs. My sister, Tamara, had a large, swollen stomach, and her neck was long and thin like a bird's neck. People didn't look like people — they were more like starving ghosts.

The ground thawed, and they began to take the dead to the ravine in ox carts. The air was filled with the ubiquitous odor of decomposing bodies. The wind carried this odor far and wide. It was thus over all of Ukraine.

Ivan Danilenko, New Jersey:

We lived in a rural area of the Central Poltava region. My father owned four hectares of land, approximately 10 and a half acres. There were five children in the family, 16 to 1½ years in age at the peak of starvation in 1933. First, as collectivization proceeded, food shortages began. As successive grain quotas increased, foodstuffs gradually began to diminish. By about 1931, my father made several trips to Kuban to trade some of my mother's clothing for flour. Soon there were no garments left and travel became difficult. At the same time the grain procurements campaign intensified and special brigades frequently came to search our household, confiscating first grain and later, all kinds of food. In the early spring of 1932 the whole family had to pitch in and look for food. Four of us children went out to dig for sugar beets and potatoes left in unharvested from previous years frozen fields. My attempts to beg for food from neighbors was short-lived. Facing closed silent homes only deepened my feeling of hopelessness. Later that year, we continued to search for food by gleaning wheat ears from harvested fields. Gleaning was prohibited and we were chased and whipped by overseers on horseback. Often, when they caught us, our bags, be they empty or full, were taken from us by force.

As early as the spring of 1932, my aunt on my mother's side was apprehended while cutting half ripe ears of wheat, trying to save her husband from starving. He died, and she was sentenced to seven years of forced labor in Siberia. At about the same time my maternal grandparents died of starvation. I can still see quite vividly a man's corpse that I stumbled upon along a country road one day. The worst came after October 1932 when my father's property was confiscated, and the family was evicted from the house. Now we were homeless. For the next five or six months the family settled in a barn of a state farm — a cold, damp and dark place. Here we, undernourished and utterly hopeless, faced the most critical period in our lives. Skeletons with skin or with swollen, watery bodies, sick and desperate, we were ready for the final act, but it did not come. The family survived. The drama, the trauma, and the atmosphere that accompanied these events, probably account for the vividness of my memories after more than 50 years.

Sviatoslav Karavansky, Denton, Md.:

From my childhood years I remember that from 1929, the beginning of industrialization and collectivization, our family and all of the people of Odessa suffered a great shortage of food. Butter, milk, sugar and even bread disappeared from the stores. In the period 1929-30 the whole city turned to the rationing system. The entire population lived on rations. The portions that were handed out continued to decrease, and in the winter of 1933 I, as a dependent, received 200 grams (seven ounces) of black bread per day. My mother, brother and sister received the same ration. Bread was, and still is, the main source of nourishment for the Soviet population. For comparison, let's consider the daily ration of the Soviet soldier. The soldiers of the Red Army received at that time one kilogram (36 ounces) of bread per day. The entire city of Odessa lived on rations which were insufficient for healthy people, but which kept it from starving. The rural population was not subject to rationing, and it perished. People in the villages could not receive any help from their relatives in towns because the city population was hungry, too.

It should be mentioned that the closing of churches preceded the Great Famine. So, the organizer of the famine took into consideration the major role played by the Church in dealing with national disasters like the famine. It is known that during the famine of 1921 in Ukraine churches aided the starving people. During 1932-33, the churches did not function, and the clergy were sent to labor camps, which, in reality, were death camps.

Our family lived in downtown Odessa, and I attended school there. I never saw starving people downtown, but many of the latter were seen on the outskirts of the city. Odessa was a port where foreign sailors and businessmen could always be found, so the authorities took measures not to allow hungry peasants to reach the downtown area. But everyone in Odessa knew that there was a horrible shortage of food in the villages. People swelled from hunger and died. In the school which I attended from September 1932 to May 1933, the teacher told us that the kulaks (or

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For the record: Conquest's statement before the famine commission

The following testimony was delivered at the October 8 hearing of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. Dr. Robert Conquest is a historian and author of "The Harvest of Sorrow," the recently released study of the Great Famine.

by Robert Conquest

The Soviet assault on the peasantry, and on the Ukrainian nation, in 1930-1933 was one of the largest and most devastating events in modern history. It was a tremendous human tragedy — with many more dead than in all countries together in World War I. It was a major economic disaster. And it was a social "revolution from above," as Stalin put it, which wholly transformed a major country.

Yet these events have not to this day been fully registered in the Western consciousness. There is a general knowledge here that some sort of catastrophe struck, or may have struck, the Soviet countryside, but little more. This minimum has percolated in over the decades, from eyewitnesses and victims; and more recently from the fact that almost every work by the many talented Soviet writers who have come (or whose unofficial writings have come) to the West has at least a passing reference to the rural terror and its hideous consequences, taking for granted events which to them are part of a known background.

But the events are both complex and unfamiliar to Westerners. The very concept of a peasant is strange to American and British ears. The Ukrainian nationality, subjugated to be merely part of the Russian Empire for a century and a half, enjoying only a few years of precarious and interrupted independence after the revolution, and then again becoming merely part of the USSR, does not declare itself to the Western observer as the Polish or even the Latvian nations are able to. Even the Communist Party, its ideology and its motivations, is for us an alien and not easily understood phenomenon.

Then, the facts of the assault on the peasantry, and on the Ukrainian nationality, are complex. For it was a threefold blow. Dekulakization meant the deportation of millions of peasants. Collectivization meant the herding of the rest of them into collective farms. And in 1932-33, the collectivized peasantry of Ukraine and adjacent regions was crushed in a special operation by the seizure of the whole grain crop and the starvation of the villages. That is, we find no single, and simply describable and assimilable, event, but a complicated sequence.

Most important of all, a great effort was put into denying or concealing the facts. Right from the start, when the truth came out from a variety of sources, the Stalinist assertion of a different story confused the issue: and some Western journalists and scholars were duped or suborned into supporting the Stalinist version. Nor have the Soviet authorities yet admitted, and abreacted, the facts. A recent novel published in the USSR briefly describe the terror-famine, and later notes "in not a single textbook in contemporary history will you find the merest reference to 1933, the year marked by a terrible tragedy."

Lenin had devised, for a Marxist analysis of village life, a division of the peasantry into "kulaks"; "middle peasants"; and "poor peasants" plus a "village proletariat." This implied a "class struggle" in the village which in fact failed to occur, but was thereupon imposed by the representatives of the cities. The most lethal invention was the "kulak." This word — "fist" — had in reality been used only of a very small class of village moneylenders, all of whom had disappeared by 1918. Lenin transferred it to the richer peasantry. These, too, were wiped out by 1920. The term was then used of the more prosperous survivors.

From 1918 the attempt was made to abolish the market, and get grain by forced requisition. By 1921, peasant resistance, expressed in widespread — indeed almost universal — peasant risings had brought the regime to the point of collapse and Lenin, with the New Economic Policy, restored the market system. The ruined peasants who then worked indefatigably to restore their fortunes, thereby saved the country: but the more they prospered, the more they were regarded as kulaks by party ideologists.

The party hated the kulak as the main obstacle to socialism. In reality, as is often admitted in party literature, the middle peasants and even the poor peasants almost always took the same line. But party

doctrine required a "class enemy." No actual definition of the kulak was ever made: rather a number of contradicting definitions appeared.

After the peasantry, in comparatively free possession, had restored the economy, Stalin felt strong enough to strike at the kulak. From the winter of 1929-1930 almost 10 million kulaks — men, women and children — were deported to the Arctic. These supposedly rich exploiters owned around \$150 worth of property. A typical kulak would have something like 12 acres, a cow, a horse, 10 sheep, a hog and about 20 chickens, on a farm supporting four people.

The kulak category was broadened by including "sub-kulaks" who were not kulaks even by party definition, except that they shared kulak attitudes. Moreover a poor peasant who had farmed successfully in the 1920s (often a former Red Army soldier) became a kulak; but a kulak who lost his property did not become a poor peasant, but retained his kulak "essence."

In the villages, teams headed by Communists from the cities, supported by OGPU men, held violent denunciation sessions to meet their quota of kulaks. Even now these latter were often defamed by poor villagers, who themselves became "sub-kulaks."

The campaign against the "class enemy" became truly hysterical. As Vasily Grossman describes it:

"They would threaten people with guns, as though they were under a spell, calling small children 'kulak bastards,' screaming 'bloodsuckers!' ... they had sold themselves on the idea that the so-called kulaks were pariahs, untouchables, vermin. They would not sit at a parasite's table; the kulak child was loathsome, the young kulak girl was lower than a louse. They looked on the so called kulaks as cattle, swine, loathsome, repulsive; they had no souls; they stank; they all had venereal diseases; they were enemies of the people ... And there was no pity for them. They were not human beings ... In order to massacre them it was necessary to proclaim that kulaks are not human beings. Just as the Germans proclaimed that Jews are not human beings, thus did Lenin and Stalin proclaim, kulaks are not human beings."

Their personal goods, pots and pans, clothes and boots, were looted by "activists."

Some 100,000 were shot. The remainder (except for the very old who were left to their own devices) were evicted from their homes, and marched to the nearest railway. Huge lines of peasants converged on the trains which took 2,000 to 3,000 people in cattle trucks, on journeys lasting a week or longer, to the Arctic. In the unheated trucks, deaths, particularly of infants, were common. On detraining, they might spend some time crammed starving into the confiscated churches of Archangel or Vologda, or go straight to their destinations — typically being marched for several days to a clearing in the forest and told to make their own homes. About 3 million died in the early stages, predominantly young children. The survivors either had to create farms in the frozen wilderness, or were sent to work on such projects as the Baltic-White Sea Canal, on which about 300,000 died (and which was never of any use).

The kulaks and subkulaks, of course, included all the natural leaders of the peasantry, especially those recalcitrant to the new collectivization. After their removal, the bulk of the remaining peasants, under very heavy pressures, were forced into the collective farms.

There was much resistance. Sporadic armed risings involving whole districts took place, especially in Ukraine and the North Caucasus. But scythes and shotguns could not prevail against the armed forces of the OGPU. They were ruthlessly suppressed. But so was more peaceful resistance. Isaac Deutscher met on a train a high OGPU officer who, after a few drinks, said to him with tears in his eyes "I am an old Bolshevik. I worked in the underground against the tsar and then I fought in the civil war. Did I do all that in order that I should now surround villages with machine guns and order my men to fire indiscriminately into crowds of peasants? Oh no, no, no!"

The only peasant tactic which had a measure of success was the astonishing "women's rebellions": peasant women would prevent confiscation of their cows, and the authorities were often at a loss as to how to cope. The peasants' main reaction however was to slaughter the cattle. In a few months, even on official

figures, over 40 percent of the country's cattle and 65 percent of the sheep had gone. Stalin's policy lay in retreat. Like Lenin, in March 1930 he had a tactical retreat. Peasants were now allowed to leave the collective farms. Sixteen million families had been collectivized. In a few weeks, 9 million left.

But they were not allowed their land back. They were given rough ground at the edge of the ploughland. Then heavy taxes were imposed on them. A huge new wave of dekulakization removed the more recalcitrant. And over the next two years, the bulk of the land was again collectivized. The system was inefficient from the start, and the countryside soon presented, as Boris Pasternak describes it, "such inhuman, unimaginable misery, such a terrible disaster, that it began to seem almost abstract, it would not fit within the bounds of consciousness."

The central problem for the Communists was that under the NEP system of markets they had not directly controlled the grain. Under collectivization, the grain was at no point in peasant possession, but at the disposal of the authorities. Decrees gave the collectivized peasant a proportion of the product for his own consumption only after all state needs had been satisfied. Those who took any product for themselves except as allotted were defined as enemies of the people, subject to sentences of from 10 years to death.

The collective farm system, still the Soviet Union's agricultural mainstay, was an economic disaster. Even in the 1950s, the new mechanized farms were admitted to be producing less than the pre-World War I moujik with his wooden plough ... A schematic idea had failed, at enormous human and other cost.

Dekulakization and collectivization were virtually complete by mid-1932. It was now that Moscow launched the third and most lethal of its assaults — the terror-famine against the peasants of Ukraine and some neighboring areas, in particular the largely Ukrainian Kuban.

Academician Sakharov refers to Stalin's "Ukrainophobia." But it was not an irrational Ukrainophobia. In the free elections of November 1917 Ukraine had voted overwhelmingly for the national parties: the Bolsheviks got only 10 percent of the vote, and that mainly in Russified industrial centers. Over the next few years, independent Ukrainian governments rose and fell. Twice Bolshevik governments were established by Russian troops, but only on the third attempt was the country finally subdued. The first two efforts had made virtually no concession to nationalism. The view of Lenin and his subordinates was that Ukrainian was merely a peasant dialect. It was only after bitter experience that it was seen that Ukraine could not be mastered without some recognition of its national feeling.

Just as the peasants were temporarily placated by the New Economic Policy, so with the Ukrainian nation. Over the next eight or nine years, the Ukrainian culture was allowed to flourish, and high officials and supporters of the former independent Ukrainian government were given posts. But there were always Moscow complaints and apprehensions about the fissiparous tendencies thus encouraged. And, starting in 1929, came a violent mass purge first of non-Communist, then of Communist cultural and political figures.

Over the years following about 200 of the 240 published authors in Ukraine were shot or died in camps, together with a wide swathe of all other intellectuals, from agronomists to language specialists. The leading national-minded Communist, Mykola Skrypnyk, committed suicide in 1933, and was posthumously charged with such crimes as attempting to introduce a hard G into Ukrainian orthography in order to aid "nationalist wreckers."

But in Stalin's view "the national problem is in essence a peasant problem." The decapitation of the Ukrainian culture was now accompanied by a blow at its body, the peasant bulk of the nation. The peasantry of Ukraine and contiguous areas had also been the foremost in resisting collectivization. They were thus as it were, a double target. Stalin's Secret Police Chief in Ukraine, Balytsky, spoke of a "double blow" at the nationalists and the kulaks.

The Ukrainian countryside had already, in 1931-32, suffered grain requisitions which left it on the point of famine. In July 1932 Stalin issued the decisive decree: 6.6 million tons of grain were now to be delivered. The

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LUV hosts Candidates Forum

New York plans famine workshop

by Tamara Denysenko

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — A Ukrainian Studies Program to train high school teachers in Monroe County to teach about the Ukrainian famine was recently funded through the New York State Budget. State Sen. Jack Perry (D-54th District) was responsible for the grant being included in this year's state budget.

Christine Hoshowsky, a West Irondequoit high school teacher will be the project director, and she is presently working on the details of the project.

The state funds are going to the West Irondequoit School District and its budget director is presently working with Ms. Hoshowsky to develop the budget and to coordinate it with the State Education Department.

The project will involve the University of Rochester, as well as the school district. Dean Gilbert Hentschke of the University of Rochester is directing the university's efforts.

A coordinating meeting was held on September 24 at the High School and was attended by Sen. Perry, Dean Hentschke, West Irondequoit Superintendent Joseph Sproule, Anthony Leavy, legislative counsel to Sen. Perry, and Ms. Hoshowsky.

Ms. Hoshowsky presented her description of the project at the meeting. The goal is to provide a 20-hour in-service workshop at the University of Rochester and the West Irondequoit School District. The project will bring together academicians, practitioners as well as the community to show that man-made famines are instruments of terror used by totalitarian regimes to achieve political ends.

The workshop will train approximately 30 to 35 area teachers and several University of Rochester student teachers. Other university students and the community will be invited to parts of the presentation. No date has yet been set.

Mack Mattingly; Jim Jones (D-Okla.) vs. first-termer Don Nickles; James Weaver (D-Ore.) vs. Bob Packwood; and Bob Edgar (D-Pa.) vs. Arlen Specter.

Two congressmen, Reps. W. Henson Moore (R-La.) and John Breaux (D-La.) are challenging each other for the seat of retiring Russell Long in Louisiana. Rep. Breaux was the first congressman to be notified of Myroslav Medvid's jumping ship and he made a valiant but unsuccessful effort to keep Seaman Medvid here in the United States.

In addition, Congressmen Ken Kramer (R-Colo.) and Timothy Wirth (D-Colo.) are vying for the senatorial seat of Gary Hart, who chose not to run in order to devote more time to the presidential campaign. The latter two congressmen are locked in a tight race for the seat. Reports have it that there are also neck-and-neck races with incumbents Sen. Paula Hawkins (R-Fla.), Sen. Slade Gorton (R-Wash.), and Sen. Don Nickles (R-Okla.).

AHRU has had contacts with the League of Ukrainian American Voters, both in Chicago and New Jersey, to supply information and statistics to the general public in order to make people aware of issues of concern to the Ukrainian American community.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting AHRU, 43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J. 07106.

AHRU recalls...

(Continued from page 4)

Republican candidate for senator in North Carolina.

A casualty of the primaries was Mark Siljander (R-Mich.), a supporter of AHRU issues from Michigan. His defeat was attributed to his statements about morality in government and of being a "born-again Christian," according to political pundits. Guy Vander Jagt, a former aspirant to the presidency, campaigned against this fellow Republican. A fallout of the Chernobyl tragedy was William Carney (R-N.Y.) from Long Island and a supporter of Ukrainian human-rights issues. His own Republican party asked him to step down for fear of arousing the ire of voters who are in an angry mood about the opening of the Shoreham nuclear power plant, which he advocated.

Other congressmen who are challenging senatorial incumbents are Thomas Daschle (D-S.D.) vs. James Abdnor; Ed Zschau (R-Calif.) against Alan Cranston; Richard Shelby (D-Ala.) vs. Jeremiah Denton; Thomas Kindness (R-Ohio) vs. John Glenn; John McCain III (R-Ariz.) in place of the retiring Sen. Barry Goldwater; Harry Reid (D-Nev.) running for Paul Laxalt's seat; Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) campaigning for Charles McC Mathias' seat; Wyche Fowler (D-Ga.) against incumbent

ly recommended as someone who is sharp and aware of Ukrainian issues, having attended several Ukrainian panels, and is sympathetic to humanitarian problems, according to LUV.

The Ukrainian Village area in Chicago is of special concern to LUV since it is from this base that local Ukrainian activists can make a difference in city government, state and even national policy. With regard to political reality though, LUV said it feels that it should go with a Puerto Rican candidate. Sixty percent of the immediate area surrounding Ukrainian Village is Puerto Rican. Whatever happens in the immediate region will effect the Village, and what is happening now is a power shift from the old party machine of Daley Democrats to Mayor Harold Washington's coalition of black and Hispanic voters.

Miguel Del Valle, LUV's choice for state senator from the Ukrainian Village and immediate areas, which includes the heavily Hispanic Humboldt Park area, is an independent Democrat and political ally of Mayor Washington.

Mr. Antonovych said Mr. Del Valle is articulate, and made the first step by

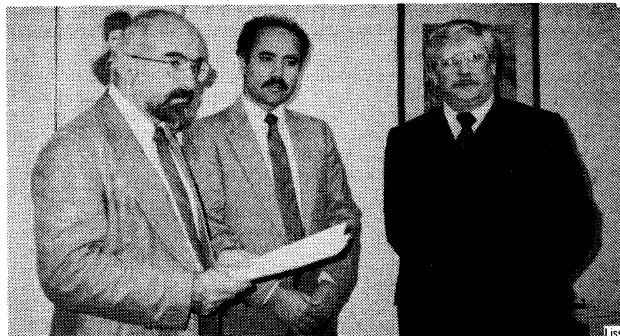
attending the Candidates Forum that LUV sponsored. In addition, he has shown political strength by beating the old-time machine Democrat in the runoff.

Mr. Antonovych further suggested that ethnic alliances were crucial for the future of Ukrainian political representation in the Illinois General Assembly.

There is big change afoot. Where Ukrainians were used to begging for political favors — and, according to Mr. Antonovych, there are some who still approach Chicago politics that way — now Ukrainians have a chance to operate from a position of strength.

Mr. Antonovych noted that historically in Chicago, Ukrainians have had to jump for any politician in power. He questioned the spirit of servitude evident among some Ukrainians despite the fact that all of the present immigration fled such a political attitude.

Thus, he also praised Myron Kulas who, mindful of his own political future and the organization of Ukrainian political consciousness, is building a coalition of political forces in his bid for re-election for the state representative of the 10th District.



LUV president Boris Antonovych with State Senate candidate Miguel Del Valle (center) and State Rep. Myron Kulas.

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — In the short time the League of Ukrainian-American Voters has existed it has organized a candidates' forum, where Ukrainian Americans can meet candidates, published a list of endorsements, and publically recommended several candidates for election on local TV.

Acting on the assumption that Ukrainian Americans have to show their political muscle in order to survive, LUV is seriously attempting to galvanize the Ukrainian Village community in Chicago, in the state and nationwide to take an active part in the American political process.

At the Candidates' Forum on October 21, pre-election appearances of candidates were made at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in the heart of Ukrainian Village section of Chicago.

Miguel Del Valle, an independent Democrat, and Wayne Haney, a Republican, vying for the same Illinois State Senate seat engaged in a small but lively debate as to the most important issues facing the 5th district. Mr. Del Valle wanted to improve the entire 5th District, whereas Mr. Haney felt that he should represent the values of hard work and self-reliance exemplified in the Ukrainian Village. Mr. Del Valle countered that he admired the Ukrainian community's spirit, and saw the community as a model of what other areas of the district could attain.

Following them was a group of 10 candidates or representatives of candidates who spoke to the crowd of under 100 people.

State Rep. Roger McAuliffe, a Republican running for his eighth term in the 14th District has helped State Sen. Walter Dudycz, with past campaigns and closely allies himself to conservative issues.

Illinois State Rep. Myron Kulas congratulated the Ukrainian community in supporting the LUV and outlined some of his plans in his next term of office, if elected. He spoke of attempting a leadership position in the State House, and of representing all the people in the district, not just Ukrainians or ethnics.

Others running for legislative offices were Cornelius J. Tanis, for the State House 7th District, and George S. Gottlieb 11th Congressional District, as well as Daniel John Sobieski 5th Congressional District — all conservative Republicans.

Mr. Tanis said he believes in the free-enterprise system and wants government to keep its hands off of business. Mr. Gottlieb, himself a son of immigrants, is strong on defense. Mr. Sobieski wants to continue the Reagan revolution in low inflation, more jobs and less governmental interference.

Republican Susan Catania, is seeking

the Cook County Commissioner office from Chicago. Her experience is in Illinois state politics, and she wants to address problems such as unemployment and public housing by bringing in more business to the county, which will, hopefully, bring more employment and an increase in county revenue.

Also making an appearance was Nancy Drew Sheehan, a Democrat seeking the Metropolitan Sanitary District post, and who is in favor of building a larger sewage system and is concerned about environmental questions. With her was Gloria A. Majewski, who is running for another post on the Metropolitan Sanitary District, and as an incumbent she has dealt with contracts, hiring and affirmative action. Both women were endorsed by the Chicago Tribune.

The president of LUV, Boris Antonovych, said he felt that many elected officials and candidates did not understand the concerns of ethnic Americans. LUV had sent out 250 questionnaires to get a political profile on the candidates. In the questionnaire there was a section regarding the Holtzman Amendment, which set up the Office of Special Investigations in order to deport Nazi war criminals. Of the 50 candidates that returned the questionnaires, all indicated that they were undecided about the amendment. What this suggested, Mr. Antonovych said, was that many candidates are either unaware of the amendment, or the questions that many ethnics have about it.

He said he hopes that organizations such as LUV would help make elected officials aware of the issues.

Chicago's LUV...

(Continued from page 4)

promised the position of ethnic advisor to the governor.

Incumbent state representatives in Illinois Bernard Pederson of Palatine, a suburb of Chicago, and Penny Pullen, state representative of the 55th District, who attended this year's Captive Nation's Week, as well as State Sen. Robert Keats of the 29th District, a staunch anti-Communist with 10 years' seniority, were selected because of their past support. All three candidates are Republicans.

State Rep. Pederson was especially singled out by Mr. Tun, LUV's general secretary. Mr. Pederson is very active in getting local Ukrainians very involved in the political process and instrumental in getting Ukrainians precinct captain appointments. Palatine is a politically progressive area in the Ukrainian community, with people involved in the political realities of American society, according to Mr. Tun.

Susan Catania, a former state legislator, is running for Chicago's Cook County commissioner, and comes high-

Appeal for...

(Continued from page 3)

His Baptism for our people in the nation whose shores, a hallowed tradition says, was visited by the Apostle Andrew. We ask your kind intercession to invite the Holy Father to join us in this jubilee celebration. Ukraine has been subjugated for so long, her people deprived of their religious civil liberties, it seems, forever, that one reacts with amazement when the historical fact of her baptism 1,000 years ago is being assumed by the Russian Orthodox Church. This is just another example of human injustice in a long line of insensitive political maneuverings on the part of the Muscovite government whose existence was unknown

at the time of St. Volodymyr's acceptance of the Christian faith for his people. No worldly power seems to care whether this is true or not; it has no meaning for the leaders of the world. Therefore, our suffering bishops, priests, religious and laity in the Underground Church in Ukraine as well as those in the free world look to the Holy See, which has no political ambitions, to support us in this one great moment of truth.

The present mood of the clergy and laity in the Ukrainian Catholic Church indicates that its voice will be heard and its rights respected by all when the Holy See implements the Vatican Council's "Decree on the Eastern Churches," paragraph 11, viz., "Since the patriarchal system is the traditional form of government in the Eastern Churches, the Holy

Ecumenical Council wishes, where there is a need, new patriarchates to be set up." Since this is reserved to an Ecumenical Council or to the holy father, we, with all due respect to the pontiff, suggest that the creation of the Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate would be a unifying force and we would hope that Your Eminence would view this cause as a positive growth in the Universal Church.

And, more close to home, since I am a native son of the Diocese of Peremyshl, I find it very important to state that this see has been without a bishop since 1946. Known as Lemkivshchyna, which includes the sylvan beauty of the Carpathian Mountains, the natives of this area have been forced to settle elsewhere, in western Poland. Some of these settlers have returned to their origi-

nal homeland. But the Communist government in Poland has begun an insidious campaign to supplant the original Ukrainian Catholic Church by supporting the Polish Orthodox Church. In many instances, original Ukrainian Catholic Churches have been turned over to this new religious phenomenon. Since the Diocese of Peremyshl is among the oldest in Eastern Catholic sees in Ukraine, some date it to the days of St. Cyril and Methodius, even before the official acceptance of Christianity in 988, I present a request, that is very personal and very important to me, that Your Eminence intervene in behalf of returning a Ukrainian Catholic bishop to the see of Peremyshl to serve the Ukrainian Catholics in present-day Poland.

UCC panels...

(Continued from page 3)

the prairie provinces.

"It's better than anything we've ever had before," said Dr. Cypwuk in an interview. "It's really quite good for the purpose for which it was designed."

The UCDC report sailed through the two-hour session with much less opposition from veteran UCC members than was expected. In fact, the most stinging criticism came from a Manitoba delegate who criticized UCDC officials for failing to distribute the report in advance of the congress.

Jaroslaw Sokolyk, an Ontario delegate, lauded the report and said its contemporary tone made Ukrainians in eastern Canada, where there is no UCDC, look like "second-class citizens." Mr. Sokolyk said Ukrainian groups in eastern Canada will likely want to take advantage of the progress wrought by UCDC officials.

Copies of the report were given to federal Multiculturalism Minister David Crombie and Manitoba Energy and Mines Minister Wilson Parasiuk, a Ukrainian, who promised delegates he would present the UCDC document to his Cabinet colleagues.

The government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney was blasted for its handling of the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Crimes at a panel during the UCC congress.

Seven representatives of East European groups in Canada took their turns at the three-hour panel to voice their concerns over the ramifications of the one-man probe headed by Quebec Superior Court Justice Jules Deschenes.

"As far as our community is concerned, all we notice (about the Deschenes Commission) is a total lack of communication and consultation" with the federal government,

said Yaroslav Botiuk, the Toronto lawyer representing Ukrainian veterans before the federal probe.

The speakers at the panel discussion included representatives from the Byelorussian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Croatian and Polish communities.

John Sopinka, a prominent Canadian lawyer who represents the UCC before the Deschenes Commission, gave a brief speech on the probe. He said that because the hunt for war criminals is a "sufficiently explosive issue" in Canada, the government will not exile the Deschenes report to the bookshelves as it has done with previous inquiry reports.

"Whatever the report recommends of course, the government is not bound," said Mr. Sopinka. "This is not a court. Any commission reporting is merely reporting in an advisory manner, that is, the government may accept its advice or reject its advice. And there are many reports that lay on shelves collecting dust that never see the light of day.

"I don't think that this will be one of them. I think it's a sufficiently explosive issue that the government will have to do something."

The Toronto lawyer urged the groups to "display concerted action" when the report is presented to the government at the end of November.

Dr. Leonard Lukus, a spokesperson for the Latvian National Federation of Canada said his group was disappointed with the "limited scope" of the Deschenes Commission established by the ruling Progressive Conservative government.

"Unless the whole spectrum of war crimes is pursued and investigated, the limited inquiry of just Nazi war crimes commands very little respect or just as little support for the government," said Dr. Lukus.

If the commission of inquiry recommends establishing a permanent investigative institution, which I understand they will, the mandate for such institutions should be broadened to include all war criminals."

Conquest's statement...

(Continued from page 9)

figure was far beyond possibility. The Ukrainian Communist leaders protested, but were ordered to obey. As Vasily Grossman puts it, "the decree required that the peasants of Ukraine, the Don and the Kuban be put to death by starvation, put to death along with their little children."

By November 1, 41 percent of the delivery plan had been fulfilled, and there was nothing left in the villages. There were again protests from leading Ukrainian Communists, who told Stalin that famine was raging. They were rebuffed and ordered to find the grain. "Brigades" with crowbars searched the peasants houses and yards. A little hidden grain was sometimes found, the peasant then being shot or sent to labor camp, but in general the villages were now living on all sorts of marginal edibles — cats and dogs, buckwheat, chaff, nettles, worms, ground bark. The traditional children's game of "babyk," played with cattle bones, died out when the bones were ground up and eaten.

The borders between Ukraine and Russia were blocked by police posts which prevented bread being bought back. About a third of Ukraine itself was officially blockaded so that not merely bread, but no supplies of any sort, could enter. In the Ukrainian cities a small ration was issued, but in the countryside nothing at all.

The cities were barred to the peasants by guard posts. Even so, when the last food had gone, many peasants managed to crawl to city centers. It was forbidden to feed them, or treat them medically, and they either died on the spot or were removed in twice weekly round-ups.

Back in the countryside, while any strength remained, families would come to the railway lines in the hope of being thrown a crust. Arthur Koestler, who was then in Kharkiv, describes this: "The stations were lined with begging peasants with swollen hands and feet, the women holding up to the carriage windows horrible infants with enormous wobbling

heads, stick-like limbs and swollen pointed bellies..."

They returned to die in the villages. It is not our purpose to harrow you any further, but you need only envisage famine scenes as in the world today, with a single difference — that no aid or relief organizations were present trying to alleviate things. Indeed, it was illegal — even in the villages — to suggest that a famine was taking place.

Infants like those described by Koestler were particularly vulnerable and many died. Children of 7 or 8 often also died, either at home or rounded up into special centers and given some, but inadequate food. But many, after their parents died, joined the wandering bands of the "homeless ones" and lived by petty pilfering. Others, indoctrinated in party's Pioneers organization, were used by the authorities to help harass the peasants; some became much publicized heroes by denouncing their own parents — in particular the famous Pavlik Morozov, who still figures as the Pioneers' most famous role model.

One of the most moving descriptions of the famine is by the great Soviet Jewish novelist Vasily Grossman whom we have already quoted. His mother was killed at Auschwitz, and he himself wrote the first documentary description of the Nazi death camps, "The Hell of Treblinka," and was joint editor of the Soviet section of the "Black Book" on Nazi atrocities (never published in the Soviet Union). He gives us, in his novel "Forever Flowing," the most harrowing descriptions and indictment of Stalin's slaughter of the Ukrainian peasantry, and quite explicitly makes the parallel with Hitler, adding that in the Stalinist case it was a matter of Soviet people killing Soviet children. And the death roll was indeed on the Hitlerite scale.

A census taken in January 1937 was suppressed and the census board were shot as (in the words of official communique) "a serpent's nest of traitors in the apparatus of Soviet statistics"; they had, Pravda stated "exerted themselves to diminish the population of the Soviet Union."

In Khrushchev's time a later head of the Census Board wrote sardonically that the State Planning

Commission had been very incompetent in its population predictions, having forecast 180.7 million for 1937 when the real total was 164 million. This enormous discrepancy can be reduced to about 11.5 million for various reasons (for example, children unborn owing to prematurely dead parents). Of this, the famine deaths seem to have been about 7 million — 5 million in Ukraine, 1 million in the Kuban and North Caucasus, 1 million in the Don and lower Volga. 3 million plus had already died in the dekulakization, and about 1 million (out of about 4 million) Kazakhs had perished as a result of the banning of their nomad life and resettlement on desert "farms." To this 11 plus million we must add about 3 million plus for the peasants in labor camps at the time of the 1937 census and dying there later, for a reasonable estimate of the victims of the whole anti-peasant and anti-Ukrainian operation to about 14.5 million. The total dead in all countries in World War I was under 9 million.

There have been many useful books, usually of a specialist nature, about one aspect or other of the Stalinist revolution in the countryside, and many individual testimonies have also appeared; but there has not previously been a general history covering the whole phenomenon.

Yet the material only needed to be brought together. We have literally hundreds of first-hand accounts, from victims and from officials, from foreign Communists and from journalists: that is, first-hand observers. We have official material, both from the early 1930s and from the Khrushchev period, which strongly indicates much of the truth. And we have fiction, from the orthodox Sholokhov in the 1930s, through novels published in the USSR in Khrushchev's time and even in the early 1980s, to say nothing of samizdat and emigre work, in which the events are presented in only slightly dramatized form.

All of them tell, or contribute to, the same story. Every point made here can be overwhelmingly documented. Soviet history, and therefore the Soviet Union today — and so the world today — cannot be properly understood without a full knowledge of such major determining events as those described above.

It's up to us...

(Continued from page 6)

clippings files collected during the current year. This is a wonderful way to teach our youth about how Ukraine and Ukrainians are represented in the media by making these materials available in photocopy in a systematic way to a broader segment of the country. The materials could be selected and disseminated throughout the country to Ukrainian schools to help develop in our youth an awareness of present-day realities. Likewise, it would give them a much broader view of how Ukraine is presented nationwide rather than the often limited way local newspapers treat Ukrainian issues.

Parents or perhaps administrators of local Ukrainian community organizations should look into how textbooks in local schools teach children about Russia, Ukraine and the Soviet Union. Are they regarded as all the same? If so,

the best strategy may be to take up the issue with the publishers and editors of the textbooks first. A letter-writing campaign to the publisher with informational material for the "next edition" is then in order. Most schools do not have an excess of money to spend on textbooks. Therefore, if there are inaccuracies on the subject of Ukraine, parents, and community leaders should offer the school supplementary materials (e.g., such as materials from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies or the Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard) to be used in history and current events classes. "Attacking" the school administration is not a constructive approach in such cases; neither is a heated debate with teachers. Many of these people know little or nothing about Ukraine and need to be educated rather than criticized.

If we do not take an active interest in leaving behind an accurate account of the history of Ukraine, of the Great Famine, of World War II in Ukraine, and of the Medvid affair and the Chernobyl disaster, who will? Certainly not the Soviets.

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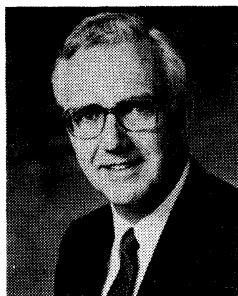
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Andrew O'Rourke has been in government for 22 years... he served as Westchester County Executive for the past 3 years and as a County Legislator for 12 years. Westchester County is the only county in N.Y. State with a triple A bond rating.



Andrew O'Rourke

Mr. O'Rourke is for reinstatement of the Death Penalty.

(Governor Cuomo is against it and vetoed the death penalty 4 times.) Andy O'Rourke says pushers who deal **Drugs** to children, who end up dying, are premeditated murderers and should receive the death penalty. Westchester County was one of the first to have mandatory drug education for 6th grade children.

To combat **CRIME**, the criminal justice system must be redesigned so criminals who are convicted go to prison. When criminals are in jail, more police are available to protect the community.

N.Y. State is the highest taxed state in the nation because Cuomo's state budget is 41.2 billion dollars. Mr. O'Rourke wants to stop excessive government spending so that **TAXES** go down and there is more money in the economy to create jobs.

JOBS. To get a job one needs a good education and to find a job, a good strong economy is necessary. Mr. O'Rourke will work to create jobs by improving N.Y. State's economy and education.

While Westchester County Executive, Mr. O'Rourke was influential in creating a number of advisory boards on ethnic affairs; he is concerned with the needs of all ethnics.

Mr. O'Rourke does not tolerate any philosophy that would destroy the rights of the individual.

Andrew O'Rourke — lawyer, law professor, Naval Reserve captain, author and public official.

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Vote for O'ROURKE

Testimony of eyewitnesses...

(Continued from page 8)

kurkuls) were responsible for all the temporary difficulties of the Soviet socialist economy.

My father was employed in the Odessa shipyard, and I heard from adults that a lot of foreign ships in the docks were waiting their turn to be loaded with grain from Odessa grain elevators. My parents wondered how it was possible that such great quantities of food were being exported while the village population was starving. To ask questions about this was dangerous. If a child asked about these things in school, the teachers assumed that he had been taught by his parents, who were thus placed in danger. So, my parents were very careful about telling me not to ask any questions in school, and not to reveal anywhere what was discussed in the family.

The entire population was terrorized by the arrests and trials which culminated in 1932-33. In those years so-called "torgsins" were opened in Odessa. In "torgsins" anyone could buy for gold and foreign currency all the food that otherwise was distributed through the rationing system. Many people who had small golden crosses or wedding rings brought them to "torgsins." Once my mother went to a "torgsin" as well. She brought back a loaf of black bread, turning the day into a holiday for the entire family. There were rumors in Odessa that people were being arrested for selling human sausage in the market place. There was a saying that the sausages "had been shot." Such accounts were not published in the newspapers, which only praised the wisdom of the party and the great leader, Stalin.

In 1934 my father, as a shipyard employee, got a free ticket for an Odessa-Batumi cruise on the Black Sea. Traveling to Batumi on the liner, he observed that a large number of Ukrainian peasants had migrated to Georgia where there was no food shortage and no famine.

The famine in Ukraine was over, but those who survived fled from Ukraine. I know that in the local schools in the village of Rossosha near Proskurov (now Khmelnytsky) there was no first year class for the 1940-41 school year because the birth rate in 1933 had been zero. In 1953-54 the Soviet Navy also experienced shortages of healthy servicemen because of the zero birthrate in 1933 in Ukraine. The requirements for the service in the navy were reduced because otherwise it was impossible to recruit the necessary number of sailors. I received this information from a navy officer who had served a 10-year term in Mordovia. In 1970 my wife and I met a woman in the village of Tarussa (Kalluga region) who spoke with a strong Ukrainian accent. She told us that she was born near Kiev. In 1933 she had fled from her native village because of the famine and had found shelter in Tarussa where she later married and settled down, thereby escaping death while her entire family died of starvation.

Since the revolution, the majority of the Ukrainian population has experienced hostility toward the Soviet occupation. The artificial famine deepened the hostility. It is believed that half of the entire prison population in the gulag was composed of Ukrainians. The memory of the famine was especially vivid for the Ukrainian dissidents of the 1960s and '70s. The founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, Mykola Rudenko, wrote a poem about the famine titled "The Cross." References to the famine are present in the works of the late Vasyly Stus, Oles Berdnyk and others.



LEAGUE OF UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN VOTERS
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DO NOT PUNCH
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Alaska Murkowski	Frank	REPUB	Misso Bond	Christopher REPUB
Arizona McCain	John	REPUB	N. Ca Brophyll	James REPUB
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Attorney General	Illinois	Hartigan	Neil F.	47	DEMOC
Secretary of State	Illinois	Egan	Jim	35	REPUB
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FOR UKRAINIAN VILLAGE: (FOR CANDIDATES OUTSIDE UKRAINIAN VILLAGE, USE GENERAL LIST BELOW)

US CONGRESSMAN	7th district	Collins	Cordiss	76	DEMOC
	8th district	Rostenkowski	Dan	76	DEMOC
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REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY	10th district	Kulacz	Myron J.	68	DEMOC
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	Treasurer	Rosewell	Edward J.	109	DEMOC
COOK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS	President	Bunne	George K.	132	DEMOC
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	4th Dist.	Latania	Susan	146	REPUB
	5th Dist.	Demick	Brian	150	REPUB
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GENERAL LIST:
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The League of Ukrainian American Voters is a not for profit corporation organized to enhance the American democratic process, articulate concerns of the Ukrainian American community, and recommend candidates whose views reflect positions supported by most Ukrainian Americans.

Sanctions...

(Continued from page 6)

economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Here are some of the responses you may receive and the answer you may wish to give:

• But economic sanctions do not work. (Answer: Then why did you support economic sanctions against South Africa? Were you being less than honest?)

• But economic sanctions will hurt the very people they are meant to help. (Answer: Are you saying that you do not want to hurt the oppressed peoples of the Soviet Union but are willing to impose additional suffering on the oppressed blacks of South Africa?)

• But quiet diplomacy works best. (Answer: Then why did you vote to undercut the president's policy of "constructive engagement," a form of quiet diplomacy? Are you saying that quiet diplomacy will work with the Soviet Union, an adversary of the U.S., and not with South Africa, an ally of the U.S.?)

• But we must maintain a dialogue with the Soviet Union for the sake of arms control. (Answer: Wars are caused by nations with irreconcilable differences and not because of the number of weapons each has. We do not fear the nuclear weapons of Britain or France because there do not exist fundamental differences between our societies. Un-

less we resolve the fundamental problems within Soviet society, especially the lack of respect for basic human rights, there will be little hope for real peace. Are you so intimidated by Soviet nuclear weapons that you are willing to compromise basic moral principles?)

• But the policy of South Africa is so abhorrent because it is racially motivated. (Answer: So is the policy of the Soviet Union. The non-Russians in the Soviet Union, about 50 percent of its population, were forcibly incorporated into the USSR and are having their language, culture and identity destroyed by Russification, a policy of racism. Check the dictionary definition of "racism." Ukrainians, 20 percent of the population of the USSR, comprise 50 percent of the population of concentration camps. The native populations of the three Baltic states are declining due to the Kremlin's policy of moving in Russians and moving out natives. Volga Germans and Tatars have been all but eliminated as separate national groups due to Soviet policies of extermination and deportation. Is the policy of South Africa any more racist?)

• But the Soviet Union is a nuclear power and we need to maintain relations with them. (Answer: Are you saying that the United States should only confront small nations such as South Africa or Grenada or Libya and not large nations whose policies may be even more abhorrent? Are you suggesting that the United States should be

nothing more than a world bully?)

• But the U.S. is dependent on trade with the Soviet Union. (Answer: With economic sanctions against South Africa, the U.S. will be deprived of a reliable supply of about a dozen critical raw materials whose only other source is the Soviet Union. Are you saying you will compromise our national security needs by rejecting products from our ally South Africa but not our adversary the Soviet Union? Which is more reliable in case of international conflict?)

• But economic sanctions only work if most of the nations of the world participate. (Answer: Do we not claim to be the leader of the free world? Can we not mobilize our allies, particularly our European allies who signed the Helsinki Final Act, to join with us? If you do not think we can, are you saying that the U.S. should only stand up for human rights if others join with us?)

Questions such as these should be asked each time a member of Congress visits our communities. They should not

be allowed to just come, say a few words, and leave. We should insist that they agree to a question and answer period after their speeches and the tough questions should be asked. We must force our elected representatives to be responsive to the concerns of the Ukrainian American community; that is their job and they will respect us more if we approach them as concerned, knowledgeable citizens.

Ukrainian Americans should not let the members of Congress who voted for sanctions against South Africa off the hook on sanctions against the Soviet Union. What is good for the goose is good for the gander. If you do not receive satisfactory answers to your questions, let your congressman know and vote accordingly this year and in the future.

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ALFONSE D'AMATO

U.S. SENATOR

From New York

HE CARES!

In the field of Justice and Human Rights —

Senator D'Amato introduced a Resolution commemorating the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33 and wrote an article which appeared in the *Ukrainian Weekly* entitled "Soviet Genocide."

He introduced a Resolution commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group.

Sen. D'Amato co-sponsored a Resolution to create an investigative commission on the mishandling of the case of Myroslav Medvid, who tried to defect in Louisiana.

He has sponsored Statements commemorating the independence of Ukraine and a Resolution proclaiming October 14, 1982 "Ukrainian Insurgent Army Day."

The Senator has appeared at many Ukrainian events and programs.



Senator Al D'Amato

Sen. D'Amato has sent letters to Gorbachev urging the release of Yuri Shukhevych; Chernenko on behalf of Mykola Horbal and Yosyf Zisels of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, as well as to Andropov on behalf of Oksana Meshko, a founding member of said group; He also wrote to Amb. Dobrynin urging the release of Ivan Svitlychny. He believes the U.S. should apply its Human Rights policy equally to all nations.

Senator D'Amato as Chairman of the Helsinki Commission will lead a U.S. delegation to Vienna in November for a review meeting on compliance with and violations of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms by signatories of the Helsinki Final Act. While in Vienna, he will insist on having the Soviet Union release from incarceration imprisoned and exiled members of the Ukrainian and other Helsinki Monitoring Groups and that they be allowed to emigrate to countries of their choice.

Senator D'Amato is also waging a battle against drugs, drug traffickers and crime. He is a champion of the middle class, lower taxes, higher education and health care for senior citizens. He has worked for strong national defense and supported measures to combat terrorism.

Senator Alfonse D'Amato is a fighter!

Vote for SENATOR D'AMATO on Election Day!

Ukrainian Americans for D'Amato

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Vote for D'AMATO

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Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for August

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP RECORD

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF JULY 31, 1986	18,910	51,027	6,908	76,845
GAINS IN AUGUST, 1986				
New members.....	38	67	10	115
Reinstates.....	33	66	3	120
Transferred in.....	4	9	2	15
Change class in.....	2	4	—	6
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	1	—	1
TOTALS GAINS:	77	147	15	239
LOSSES IN AUGUST				
Suspended.....	16	32	24	72
Transferred out.....	5	5	1	11
Change of class out.....	2	4	—	6
Transferred to adults.....	1	—	—	1
Died.....	2	66	—	68
Cash surrender.....	47	46	—	93
Endowment matured.....	25	31	—	56
Fully paid-up.....	32	57	—	89
Reduced paid-up.....	—	1	—	1
Extended insurance.....	—	2	—	2
Cert. terminated.....	—	4	8	12
TOTAL LOSSES:	130	248	33	411
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN AUGUST 1986				
Paid-up.....	32	58	—	90
Extended insurance.....	7	14	—	21
TOTAL GAINS:	39	72	—	111
LOSSES IN AUGUST				
Died.....	1	20	—	21
Cash surrender.....	30	21	—	51
Reinstated.....	—	9	—	9
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	36	55	—	91
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF AUGUST 31, 1986	\$18,860	50,943	6,890	76,693

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR AUGUST 1986

Dues From Members.....	\$200,797.55
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	101,410.88
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$298,266.40
Certificate Loans.....	2,417.79
Mortgage Loans.....	43,145.86
Banks.....	5,491.08
Stocks.....	20.00
Real Estate.....	224,435.87
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation.....	200,000.00
Total	\$773,777.00
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$15,668.80
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan.....	615.15
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,391.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	1,201.35
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	16,945.70
Cash Surrender Ret'd.....	81.70
Printing And Stationery.....	60.47
Investment Expense Ret'd.....	325.00
Total	\$36,289.17
Miscellaneous:	
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	12,006.00
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	1,215.37
Reinsurance Experience Refund.....	2,807.00
Total	\$16,028.37
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$1,093,889.89
Mortgages Repaid.....	76,566.80
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	8,273.72
Total	\$1,178,730.41
Income For August 1986	\$2,307,033.38

DISBURSEMENTS FOR AUGUST 1986

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$47,673.76
Endowments Matured.....	87,797.66
Death Benefits.....	89,894.00
Interest On Death Benefits.....	56.97
Payor Death Benefits.....	436.11
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	598.21
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	2,250.00
Trust Fund Disbursed.....	286.68
Scholarships.....	18,600.00
Total	\$247,593.39
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate.....	\$139,920.39
Svoboda Operation.....	98,522.81
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	40,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$930.32
Medical Inspections.....	261.30
Reward To Special Organizers.....	6,768.17
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	55.10
Reward To Organizers.....	600.00
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	126.18
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee.....	375.00
Total	\$9,116.07
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$10,697.90
Salary Of Office Employee.....	39,953.82
Employee Benefit Plan.....	16,690.70
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	16,865.08
Tax-Canadian Withholding And Pension Plan On Employee Wages.....	590.66
Canadian Corporation Premium Tax.....	332.00
Total	\$85,130.16
General Expenses:	
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	3,463.66
Furniture & Equipment.....	256.11
General Office Maintenance.....	2,952.87
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	201.28
Postage.....	1,548.68
Printing And Stationery.....	8,244.63
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	1,827.69
Telephone, Telegraph.....	2,683.99
Traveling Expenses-General.....	3,615.16
Total	\$24,794.07
Miscellaneous:	
Convention Expenses.....	\$9,496.70
Loss On Bonds.....	12.94
Youth Sports Activities.....	979.48
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements.....	12,515.70
Donations.....	2,700.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	5,700.97
Professional Fees.....	2,760.00
Total	\$34,165.79
Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$766,642.12
Mortgages.....	262,000.00
Stock.....	509,000.00
Certificate Loans.....	3,817.79
Real Estate.....	2,169.85
Printing Plant And Equipment.....	2,400.00
Total	\$1,546,029.76
Disbursements For August 1986	\$2,225,272.44
BALANCE	
ASSETS	
Cash.....	\$897,076.26
Bonds.....	38,404,494.16
Mortgage Loans.....	4,586,615.49
Certificate Loans.....	757,617.82
Real Estate.....	1,097,258.19
Printing Plant & E.D.P. Equipment.....	-333,519.77
Stocks.....	1,145,061.06
Loan To D.H. — U.N.A. Housing Corp.....	101,386.60
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	8,000,000.00
Total	\$55,323,029.35
LIABILITIES	
Life Insurance.....	\$53,469,441.83
Accidental D.D.....	1,489,769.72
Fraternal.....	(78,298.66)
Orphans.....	346,511.11
Old Age Home.....	4,110.74
Emergency.....	91,494.61
Total	\$55,323,029.35

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

Bishop Antony...

(Continued from page 1)

and director of White House communications, as well as to Edwin Meese, U.S. attorney general.

In her letter to President Reagan, a copy of which was received by The Weekly, Oksanka wrote: "My interest in his (Mr. Demjanjuk's) case began after I was slandered in sixth grade as a 'Nazi' and my mother, a survivor of a slave labor camp, shared with me documentation on the 10 million Ukrainian losses at the hands of Russians and Nazis in World War II..."

Bishop Antony also said of his visit with Mr. Demjanjuk, who is a member of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, St. Vladimir's Parish in Cleveland, that the 66-year-old former autoworker is "very healthy spiritually and is in a positive frame of mind about the outcome of his case."

He said the two spoke freely, though they were advised to speak only in English so that the prison spokesman and head guard could monitor their conversation; however, when they unintentionally slipped into Ukrainian,

Hungary's...

(Continued from page 2)

terms of official "nervousness" on the eve of the revolution's 30th anniversary. Compared with other East bloc countries, however, the punitive measures are mild, said the Tribune. When police disrupted production of one of the best-known underground publications several weeks ago, none of those involved was arrested, nor was the paper confiscated, the Tribune said.

A new press law, however, punishes violations with fines of about \$200, which poses great difficulty for dissidents working only odd jobs because they are banned from their professions.

no attempt was made by the two observers to intervene. Mr. Demjanjuk, who is experiencing some physical discomfort, possibly a urological condition, stood throughout the entire two-hour visit.

The conversation revolved around Mr. Demjanjuk's correspondence, his gratitude to the Ukrainian community in the United States and especially to his parish, Bishop Antony reported. Mr. Demjanjuk noted that he has received only two letters from his family in the United States, although family members have told The Weekly that they write to Mr. Demjanjuk at least once every week. Bishop Antony said he was disturbed by this action of the Israeli authorities and he said he believed that this was a method used to break down Mr. Demjanjuk.

The bishop added that Mr. Demjanjuk is interrogated on a daily basis and is pressured to confess his crimes. Mr. Demjanjuk responds, according to the bishop, "I cannot tell you more than the truth."

Bishop Antony also revealed that he was originally not allowed in to see Mr. Demjanjuk when he went to Ayalon Prison, but was told that he would have to make a written application for permission to visit. He did so, but he credited the pressure of the Israeli news media — which photographed Bishop Antony and Mark O'Connor, Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyer, outside the closed gates of the prison — with helping him gain this permission.

Also while in Israel, Bishop Antony went to the offices of Israel's president, justice minister and attorney general with letters of introduction detailing who he was and why he was in Israel. He was not allowed to see the officials, and he did not receive any response to his letters of introduction.

He was told by prison officials that when Mr. Demjanjuk's trial begins he

will be allowed to visit him once a week. Bishop Antony said he will return to Israel at that time and will remain there for the duration as an official observer for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

During his visit to Israel, which began on September 30, the bishop also attempted to meet with officials at the U.S. Consulate, but was told that the U.S. had no interest in the case because Mr. Demjanjuk is not a citizen. (He was stripped of his citizenship before being extradited to Israel.) The bishop also made inquiries about meeting with U.S. Embassy officials but was told that due to the holidays (Rosh Hashana, the Jewish New Year) he could not do so at that time, but would have to wait until the following week.

Of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, Bishop Antony said, "I've never met a man in my life that I have had more respect for." He also commented on the attitudes of the Israeli public, saying, "I left there with a very positive feeling. A lot of Israelis wish this never would have happened," referring to Mr. Demjanjuk's indict-

ment and upcoming trial, because the case is not a certain one.

He further commented on his role as the official representative of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church for the Demjanjuk case. "I am a fourth-generation Ukrainian American," he said, therefore, neither he nor his parents could be considered to have any special personal interest in the outcome of trial at which the history of the Ukrainian nation during World War II will be brought up. He said that his mission is "to wake people up."

"It's not only Mr. Demjanjuk, but the entire Ukrainian nation" that is affected by this trial. "We cannot have our children ashamed to be Ukrainians," Bishop Antony stressed.

Once The Weekly's telephone interview with the bishop was concluded, Mr. Nishnic stated: "We have now come to the most serious juncture in this case. We must not lose this case because of default. John Demjanjuk's only crime is that he was born a Ukrainian. Failure to act responsibly will only hasten our continued defamation."

Notice to all UNA Branch Secretaries and Officials

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WCFU official...

(Continued from page 1)

Americans are much better prepared for Vienna."

It is "anybody's guess" as to whether there will be any progress made on the human-rights front at the November Vienna review conference, Ms. Isajiw volunteered. She added that the WCFU wants Western governments to link human rights to progress in trade and arms control.

"We cannot separate the human rights from the economic issues and from the disarmament issue at any point."

In addition to her own group, there will be several other Ukrainian rights groups at the Vienna parley, said Ms. Isajiw, including the Newark, N.J.-based Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), Smoloskyp and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

The Ukrainian groups will be involved in a number of activities to highlight the plight of Ukrainian rights activists in Ukraine. Panel discussions featuring specialists on dissent in Ukraine will be just one of the methods used, Ms. Isajiw said. She added that Baltic groups and former Ukrainian dissidents now living in the West have been asked to participate in the activities.

Among the issues that will be highlighted at panel discussions and in hand-outs are the Chernobyl nuclear disaster — "because Chernobyl is not only an issue that affects Ukrainians but everybody else" — and religious persecution in Ukraine and other Soviet republics.



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

November 2

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association SUM-A, Yonkers branch, invites children of all ages to attend their first children's masquerade ball, "The Enchanted Forest," at 3 p.m. in the Ukrainian Youth Center Auditorium at 301 Palisades Ave. The program will include a pantomime fairy tale, "The Three Bears," a walk through the enchanted forest, organized games, a dance and prizes for the best costumes. For more information call Oksana Makarenko at (914) 969-4054.

November 7

ANN ARBOR, Mich.: The Ukrainian Students' Association at the University of Michigan will sponsor its first Pырh Party. A cover charge of \$5 will include all-you-can-eat pyrohy and drinks. All are invited. For more information call Donna Fedenko or Ksenia Kozak at (313) 665-6810.

November 8

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian Village residence for senior citizens here will celebrate its second anniversary with a dinner on the premises at 26377 Ryan Road, in the community hall, beginning at 6:30 p.m. Special tribute will be paid to one of its co-founders, and honorary president Anastasia Volker.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College will offer an advanced class in Ukrainian Easter egg decorating at 1-4 p.m. in Manor's Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center. The fee will be \$15, supplies will be additional. For more information call (215) 884-2218.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: Branch 71 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will sponsor its annual fall dance, beginning at 9 p.m. at the Ukrainian Community Center at 90-96 Fleet St. Tickets are \$8 for adults and \$5 for students. Music will

be provided by the Tempo orchestra.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP, Pa.: St. Michael's American Ukrainian Greek Catholic Club will hold its annual St. Michael's Day Dinner in the church hall at 6 p.m. in Breslau. Call the church for more information.

November 8-9

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.: St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its annual bazaar this weekend, featuring Christmas crafts, white elephant sale, baked goods and a giant raffle, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday and from noon to 4 p.m. on Sunday at the church at 24 Orchard-hill Road.

November 9

IRVINGTON, N.J.: Branch 28 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold a matinee, featuring Dima, Daria Karanowycz, Dr. Olexandra Tkacz and Olha Chodoba, at 3 p.m. in the Ukrainian National Home at 140 Prospect Ave. Refreshments will be served. Proceeds will go toward The Ukrainian Museum.

NEW YORK: Branch 72 of the UNWLA will hold its annual musicale at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Participants will include soprano Connie Petruk from Canada, flutist Oksana Lassowsky and pianist Oksana Lassowsky. Violinist Dr. Yaropolk Lassowsky promised to participate "hors de

concours." The Lassowsky family hails from Clarion, Pa. Tea will be served after the concert.

November 15

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: Branch 75 of the UNWLA invites everyone to a "Carnival in Rio," at 9 p.m. at the Ramada Hotel on Route 10. Tickets are \$15 per person, including a buffet, \$20 at the door. For tickets call Anna Myhal at (201) 964-6742.

LOS ANGELES: The first official pre-Millennium meeting for Ukrainian Catholic Youth, sponsored by the Office of Youth Ministry of the St. Nicholas Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, will be held this weekend at the Pacific Shores Hotel. Reservations must be made by November 15. For reservations or additional information call (312) 278-7311.

ONGOING

HILLSIDE, N.J.: Oils and watercolors by Mary Rohowsky of Hillside, N.J., will be on display through November 30 at the Hillside Public Library, Hillside and Liberty avenues.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The Maplewood Statue of Liberty Centennial Committee and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Keybida are sponsors of a "Ukrainian Immigrant Display and Photos" on view through November 15 at the Maplewood Memorial Library.

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.

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