

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LIV

No. 46

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1986

25 cents

Commission on Ukraine Famine holds hearing in Chicago



Ann Pilipiuk gets ready to testify before the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. With her are (left) Olga Samilenko-Tsvetkov and James Mace of the commission staff.

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — The Ukrainian forced famine of 1932-33 was the subject of a hearing of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine here in Chicago. The commission met on November 7 at St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church.

About 50 people came to hear the depositions of eyewitnesses to the famine. In the audience were Chicago Board of Education department heads Homer Sherman, professor of records at Northern Illinois University, and other interested persons.

One of the three panelists, Ulana Mazarkewicz, a public member of the Famine Commission, expressed hope that these hearings would help establish the famine as one of the major genocidal acts of history, not relegating it to only a footnote.

David Roth, ex officio representative for Rep. Dan Mica (D-Fla.), who is the commission's chairman, quoted Dr. Myron Kuropas in saying that the famine is not just a story of 7 million anonymous people dying, but 7 million individual stories. "It is incumbent upon those who are alive and who have those stories to tell those stories," added Mr. Roth, who is the ethnic liaison for the American Jewish Committee.

Commissioner Oleh Weres wanted to emphasize that in the last several years there has been a major documentary on the famine, several books, including Dr. Robert Conquest's "The Harvest of Sorrow," the establishment of the Ukrainian Famine Commission and the organizing of an educator's institute about the subject. He found all this a very hopeful development for the Ukrainian community.

After initial statements by the members of the commission and their introduction by Commissioner Kuropas,

an educator and vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association, the 10 eyewitnesses to the famine read their depositions.

Vividly and in great detail, they recounted the Stalin terror and the subsequent famine. They told of their

(Continued on page 14)

Supreme Court agrees to hear case of denaturalized Lithuanian

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Supreme Court on November 10 agreed to hear the case of a Lithuanian emigre who is appealing a U.S. government attempt to denaturalize him based on misrepresentations he made when entering this country and applying for citizenship.

At issue is whether the misrepresentations — the date and place of Juozas Kungys' birth — are material and are, therefore, reason enough to strip him of his U.S. citizenship.

The chances of the Kungys appeal being heard by the Supreme Court were about 167 out of 8,000. The Supreme Court generally hears between 150 and 175 cases per year.

Mr. Kungys' petition for a hearing before the Supreme Court was supported by an amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief initiated by the Ukrainian National Association's Heritage Defense Committee.

The UNA motivated its involvement in the case by the fact that thousands of East Europeans entered the United States after World War II and many made minor misstatements of fact for various reasons, including fear of forced repatriation to the Soviet Union where they would be subject to political persecution.

The misrepresentations, the UNA as-

Ukrainians at Vienna conference rally for human, national rights

VIENNA — "Our goal in Vienna is to reveal Ukraine to all the various delegations, governments of the 35 (signatory) nations," stated Christina Isajiw, executive director of the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) and head of the Ukrainian representation in Vienna for the follow-up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

According to the Smolokyp Ukrainian Information Service, up to 10 Ukrainian organizations and groups from the United States, Canada, France, Belgium and other European countries sent representatives to Vienna to form a Ukrainian delegation to the 35-nation parley on the 1975 Helsinki Accords that began on November 4 and to rally for national and human rights for Ukrainians in the Soviet Union, particularly political prisoners. Up to 16 individuals with the help of the local Ukrainian community, including former Ukrainian political prisoners, members of grass-roots human-rights groups, youth organizations, news services, political groups and national representative bodies, spent the first week of the conference, taking place in Vienna's Hofburg Palace, attending

and staging news conferences, demonstrating, issuing official statements, handing out leaflets and meeting with government delegates to push their causes within the Helsinki process.

The conference, which focuses on three areas of cooperation, often called baskets, on human rights and security, science and technology, and human contacts, also attracted over 30 Western human-rights groups to Vienna for the first week. These groups held a series of unofficial seminars and press conferences, called the Helsinki Mirror under the leadership of Resistance International, a Paris-based group headed by exiled Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, as a simultaneous backdrop to the CSCE meeting, reported the New York City Tribune.

Besides Mrs. Isajiw, members of the Ukrainian representation included: Ivanka Jaciw and Mykoia Moroz from WCFU's Human Rights Commission, based in Toronto; former political prisoners Nadia Svitlychna and Leonid Plyushch from the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Andrew Sorokowski from Smolokyp; Bozhena Olshaniwsky, Luba Jowa and Maria Demtschuk from Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU); Natalia Pawlenko from the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council; Alex Neprel from the Organization of Democratic Ukrainian Youth (ODUM); Volodymyr Malynovych from the Conference of Ukrainian Political Parties and Organizations; and Danylo Dzvonyk from the Federation of Ukrainian Students of Canada (SUSK). Also present for a period were Oles Cherin and Roman Kupchinsky from the Ukrainian Peace Committee, as well as a group of young members of the Ukrainian Youth Organization SUM from Belgium.

In addition, Orest Deychakiwsky is a member of the U.S. delegation, and Julian Kulas is a public member.

Nearly all members of the Ukrainian group received accreditation for the conference, either as members of the press representing Ukrainian publications or as representatives of non-governmental organizations, on the day before the conference opened officially on November 4. This gave them the right to attend news conferences and plenary sessions of the CSCE.

A portion of the Ukrainian delegation took part in the opening session of the CSCE, while those representing the press watched it on a giant screen in the press center. Later that day, the head of the U.S. delegation, U.S. Ambassador Warren Zimmermann, met with representatives of non-governmental organizations, including the Ukrainians. At this meeting Ms. Svitlychna delivered a

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued on page 14)

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

The Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant and the Soviet electricity crisis

by Dr. David R. Marples

On October 11-12, 1986, a candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Dolgikh, accompanied by the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Borys Kachura, visited the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant in eastern Ukraine. The visit was of unusual significance for three main reasons:

- Zaporizhzhia has a reputation of being a model nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union, one that not only has brought two 1,000-megawatt water-pressurized reactors on-stream within a four-year period (December 1984 and July 1985), but also has supervised the construction of various nuclear power plants in the USSR and Eastern Europe. Engineers from Zaporizhzhia are playing key roles, for example, in the building of a nuclear power and heating plant near the city of Kharkiv, at the Paks plant in Hungary; and at the Kozloduy station in Bulgaria.

- In 1983, after a crisis at the Atommash reactor-manufacturing plant in Volgogradsk (Rostov Oblast of the Russian SFSR), Mr. Dolgikh headed the Politburo's investigate team. One consequence was the establishment of the State Committee to Supervise the Safe Working of Atomic Energy. In short, Mr. Dolgikh has been used previously as a troubleshooter when problems have arisen in the Soviet nuclear industry and his presence at Zaporizhzhia is a sign that a serious problem has arisen at this "model" plant.

- The visit to the Zaporizhzhia station should be seen in the context of an energy shortage that has occurred in the USSR (and will be examined in more detail below) as a result of the nuclear accident at Chernobyl and other related events. The shortfall in electricity output that has arisen recently with the early onset of cold weather was to have been made up by the bringing into operation of several new reactors at Zaporizhzhia, Rivne and Khmelnytsky nuclear power plants in the Ukrainian SSR, and Kalinin station in the Russian republic.

According to Soviet accounts of Mr. Dolgikh's visit, he acquainted himself with work at energy blocks in operation and under construction at the nuclear plant. Problems concerning the safety (nadezhnost' — which would also be translated as reliability) of reactors, improving the "responsibility" of service personnel and working conditions were discussed. Mr. Dolgikh also inspected the nearby town of Energodar, which is both the site of residences for plant workers and is being developed as a center of nuclear engineering.

At the nuclear plant, a meeting was held, attended by plant leaders and representatives of the various ministries involved in the construction of the third power block. It was noted that several nuclear plants under construction were lagging well behind schedule, which suggests that Mr. Dolgikh's visit may have had a broader intention than was first evident. Specific questions about the delay at the Zaporizhzhia reactor were also analyzed, and special attention was allotted to "questions of selection and education of cadres for nuclear energy."

Could one conclude, therefore, that a shortage of qualified cadres was causing the delay at Zaporizhzhia? This factor is corroborated by reports from Chernobyl, which suggested the presence there of a large number of specialists from other nuclear plants in the European part of the USSR. It is clearly not the only reason, however. After Mr. Dolgikh's visit, a Soviet newspaper report investigated conditions at Zaporizhzhia in more detail, and noted that severe problems with the supply of the necessary equipment had seriously impeded construction work and had forced the rationing of electricity at peak hours in key industries, including ferrous metallurgy.

This report noted that the third reactor at Zaporizhzhia is to be attached to the national grid in December. "One could say that everything is in order," it continued, "except...that the start-up [of reactor 3] was to have occurred in June." The head of construction department at Zaporizhzhia, R. Khenokha declared, however, "I say frankly: the functioning of the energy block in June was, in my view, simply unrealistic."

He alluded to great delays in compiling documentation, in the supply of elements for the reactor's shell; and equipment for the control panel, which should have been prepared 18 months before construction work was under way, was ready only in January 1986. Even more serious, the computing equipment supplied by the Ministry of Instruments of the USSR was found to be defective and two months were expended in weeding out imperfections. The list of problems was said to make up 17 pages, and similar difficulties, albeit on a lesser scale, were being encountered in the construction of the fourth Zaporizhzhia reactor.

The situation at Zaporizhzhia has been compounded by shortfalls elsewhere in the Soviet energy sphere. In addition to the failure to bring new nuclear capacities into operation, both thermal and hydroelectric power stations are said to be functioning at less than full capacity. On September 16 and 29, Pravda's editorials focused on the electricity shortage in the country. The country's energy sector was said in the first of the two editorials to be "guilty" of wasting resources and failing to prepare the country adequately for what is expected to be an exceptionally harsh winter (the first snowfall took place on September 27).

To some extent, the difficulties have arisen as a direct result of the Chernobyl disaster. Skilled personnel were transferred to the accident site, and every available facility for generating electricity was utilized to compensate for the shutdown of the 4,000 megawatt nuclear plant. Thermal and hydroelectric power stations that are traditionally serviced during the summer months thus continued to generate electricity, and are badly in need of maintenance work in the current period, especially with the onset of an early winter. Dry weather in the autumn has also brought about a very low water level in many rivers (as noted by the Pravda editorials above), which has also affected adversely output at hydroelectric stations.

The above reasons do not fully explain, however, why the USSR is facing an energy crisis this winter. An

(Continued on page 15)

Soviet POWs in Afghanistan appeal to President Reagan

NEW YORK — Five Soviet soldiers who defected from their units fighting in Afghanistan have appealed to President Ronald Reagan, asking for political asylum in the U.S., according to Ludmilla Thorne, an official at Freedom House, a group that monitors freedom globally.

In letters smuggled out of Afghanistan, the soldiers tell of their unhappiness with Soviet policy in that country and dreams of freedom, reported The New York Times recently. They refer to the president as "my only hope" and "our last hope."

The appeals were sent to the White House in May by Ms. Thorne, director of Freedom House's Center of Appeals for Freedom. She has made four clandestine trips to Afghanistan since early 1983 to interview two dozen Soviet prisoners and to report on the status of the mujahideen, Afghan guerrillas, fighting in that country.

The Times reported that Ms. Thorne said she felt the five soldiers were genuine defectors because of what she had learned about them through private discussions with them about their lives in the Soviet Union. She had befriended the soldiers during her trips to Afghanistan. Her research on their plight includes 20 hours of taped interviews.

The State Department confirmed on

Soviet POWs in Afghanistan

Ludmilla Thorne



"Mr. President, Is This All We Deserve?"

October 18 that the White House had received the letters and that the administration "was working on the case" but because the soldiers are in the custody of the mujahideen, it is difficult for American officials to meet with them.

Nonetheless, the official said, "we are proud of our record as a place of asylum, and we hope a way can be

(Continued on page 13)

Hanna Mykhailenko honored in Amnesty International ceremony

by Marta Baziuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Hanna Mykhailenko, a 51-year-old school teacher and librarian arrested in February 1980, was honored October 23 in a ceremony sponsored by Amnesty International and the Cambridge Public Library. About 30 people gathered on the front lawn of the library for the dedication of a tree and plaque to the human-rights activist from Odessa. Among those present were Amnesty members and members of the Ukrainian community and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

In its invitation to the event Amnesty International wrote: "Hanna Mykhailenko actively promoted the use of the Ukrainian language, using her position as a public school librarian to encourage children to read, speak and write in Ukrainian by giving them

books to read in that language.

"As a result of these efforts and her constant support of other well-known human-rights activists she was arrested and tried in November 1980 when she was declared 'non-accountable' for her actions and was assigned to compulsory treatment in a psychiatric hospital.

"About a year later, Hanna was transferred to the notorious Kazan Special Psychiatric Unit, where, according to former inmates, powerful doses of mind altering drugs are routinely given to patients to disorient them and to destroy their psychological well-being."

Cambridge City Councillor David Sullivan, Amnesty International North-east Regional Director Joshau Rubenstein, and Frank Sysyn, associate director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, were among the speakers.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$8; for UNA members — \$5.
Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda: UNA: (201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036 UNA: (201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Assistant Editors: Michael B. Bociurkiw (Canada)
Natalia A. Feduschak
Christyna N. Lapychak

The Ukrainian Weekly, November 16, 1986 No. 46, Vol. LIV
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Washingtonians mark Medvid's defection attempt

by Myron Wasyluk

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian community of Washington commemorated the first anniversary of Myroslav Medvid's attempted defection at a gathering on Sunday, October 26, at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family.

The commemoration, sponsored by the Washington chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, began with a joint prayer service for the health of Mr. Medvid led by the Rev. Joseph Denischuk of the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family and the Rev. Taras Lonchyna of the Holy Trinity Particular (Pomisna) Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Speaking before the Ukrainian community, an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) official made several blunders with respect to the Medvid case. Ralph Thomas, asylum coordinator of the INS, on several occasions interchangeably used the terms "Great Russian" and "Ukrainian" when referring to Medvid, thus raising the ire of the audience.

Mr. Thomas, speaking on reforms at the INS since the Medvid affair, noted that currently there are nine Ukrainian interpreters retained by the INS on a contractual basis. When asked if Medvid's interpreter, Irene Padoch, was still employed by the INS, Mr. Thomas replied he did not know.

After a one-hour question-and-answer period, it was apparent to the audience that little, if any, changes had occurred at the INS since the Medvid affair. It was evident that at the root of INS problems was a fundamental misunderstanding of the differences between Russians and the non-Russian nationalities within the borders of the Soviet Union.

Following the INS official's remarks, the gathered were briefed on the legal action currently pending in U.S. courts with regard to the Medvid case, which is being pursued by the Ukrainian American Bar Association.

After a wrap-up of the Medvid affair, Mari-Ann Rikken of the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security (CCJS), explained the coalition's current efforts on cases pending with the Office of Special Investigations (OSI). Mrs. Rikken explained that the lack of due process and use of Soviet-supplied evidence are the two major problems in OSI cases.

Mrs. Rikken also briefed the participants on The Washington Times' refusal to run a full-page advertisement of the coalition after the newspaper had already cashed the CCJS check paying for the ad. Mrs. Rikken stated that the Coalition was looking into the possibility of legal action against the Times if the controversy is not resolved in a manner acceptable to the coalition.

The Medvid commemoration concluded with a highlight of major community issues, most notably the Vienna review meeting on the Helsinki Accords scheduled to begin in November 4. Participants were instructed to write the president and secretary of state urging that Ukrainian human- and national-rights activists' cases be raised by the U.S. delegation to the Vienna meeting.

Moiseyev performances protested in Detroit

by Leon Hordynsky

DETROIT — With signs which read "Freedom for Ukraine" and "Let Our People Go," nearly 45 Ukrainians and Jews protested the performances of the Moscow-based Moiseyev Dance Company here at the Masonic Temple Auditorium November 7-8.

Members of the Association of Ukrainian Students of Michnowsky (TUSM), along with other concerned Ukrainians, stood on the steps of the temple with signs, while two people distributed leaflets to the public. The Ukrainian demonstrators' message was that while American audiences are dazzled by the Soviet dancers, Ukrainian artists, poets, dancers, composers and intellectuals are suppressed in Ukraine when they "dare to demand basic human and national rights."

About 20 members of the Soviet Jewry Committee of the Jewish Community Council stood a few feet away and carried signs reading "Let Our People Go" and "Help Soviet Jews Leave USSR." The Jewish protesters demanded the Soviet government give 400,000 Jews exit visas. These Jews "have been waiting 17 years for their freedom. All they are asking is to be reunited with their family and people in Israel," the organization's leaflets stated.

The 155-member dance company is part of the State Academic Ensemble of Folk Dance of the USSR, which is on an American tour. The Soviet dance group's tour is managed by ICM Artists, LTD and is part of the New York-based

Josephson Talent Agency Group.

There was a heavy police presence at the two-day Detroit performances. Security, both uniformed and plain-clothes officers, carefully scrutinized every person entering the 64 year-old Masonic Temple, a Detroit landmark.

The Ukrainian national rights activists pointed out in their leaflets that cultural exchanges between the USA and the USSR have a misleading impression on Americans.

"The purpose of the protest is to underscore the disinformation propagated" by the performances of Soviet artists here, the protestors said.

According to the Moiseyev program, most names are Russian, but a few such as Viktor Kharchenko, Vitali Dmitrichenko, Valeri Panchenko, and Alexander Matus-Marchuk are Ukrainian.

The national derivations of the dances performed were Russian, Kalmuk, Moldavian and Ukrainian.

The Ukrainian scenes, arranged to well-known Ukrainian folk songs were expertly done. As always, the Ukrainian costumes were indeed wonderful right down to the red boots.

Conversations with spectators found that the interest was in dance, not politics, and that viewing the performance did not stand as an endorsement of Soviet Russian policies. One man of Yugoslav descent, said that he understood the Ukrainian protest, but "you shouldn't mix art and politics. Go protest at the Federal Building or the embassy," he said.

Ukrainian culture, churches assimilated in Poland

WARSAW — "In the borderlands of southeastern Poland, there were sights to fill a photographer's lens — houses and churches deserted since 1947 when the Polish army uprooted most of the population for resettlement in the western and northern territories taken from Germany after the war.

"Walking through the Bieszczady Mountains in the late 1970s, the photographer took pictures of the mountains, the small chapels, cemeteries and Greek Catholic churches that are a characteristic part of the landscape there."

Thus begins "Poland's Ukrainian culture faces eradication," a feature article which appeared recently in The Boston Globe and discussed the assimilation of Ukrainians in Poland by systematically destroying their churches and customs.

"I did not know what would happen to the churches — I simply took photos of the cultural monuments," said Elzbieta, a graphic artist who asked that her real name not be used in the article. "But in the spring of 1980, they simply ceased to exist."

Thus, in the search for dramatic subjects and black-and-white photographs, the Polish ethnic and Roman Catholic unknowingly became the "chronicler of the destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Churches of the region, a symptom of the discrimination against one of Poland's minorities," wrote correspondent James L. Franklin.

In 1981, there were two exhibits of Elzbieta's works, during the short Solidarity period, which drew attention to the destruction of Ukrainian culture in Poland.

The evidence of this destruction implicates both the Church and state: one stone church was dynamited, a wooden church burned, another

dismantled — and yet another rebuilt as a Roman Catholic Church, without the cupola prevalent in the Ukrainian or Greek Catholic structures.

Today, the photographs are shown only in private — at meetings of members of a Ukrainian Catholic parish. Already the artist has been called in for "interviews" with local party officials. The message is quite clear. "Her work is an embarrassment to the state," Mr. Franklin stated.

But the destruction of churches which call Ukrainians back to their ancestral lands are only part of a plan to destroy Ukrainian culture in Poland.

"When they realized that Ukrainians would be returning because the Polish regime was not so terroristic as before, it was clear it was necessary to do something, and so they started destroying churches," stated Omeljan Pritsak, of Harvard University's Ukrainian Research Institute.

Adding to the problem, Mr. Franklin wrote, is the animosity of the Soviet authorities who persecute any signs of Ukrainian independence in Soviet Ukraine: "Poland's own nationalism, which seeks to Polonize the varied cultures and religions that have contributed to its complex history; and Polish Roman Catholicism, after centuries of pressure from the outside, is suspicious of anything that smacks of the East."

Ukraine and Poland are religious cousins, the reporter explained. A thousand years ago, Poland adopted Christianity, but since the 17th century, there has been growing pressure from Protestant countries like Sweden and Prussia, and Orthodox Russia, which only magnified its Roman Catholicism.

Cardinal Bernard F. Law of

Conquest's book in second printing

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — "The Harvest of Sorrow" by Robert Conquest, is already in its second printing. Jeffrey Seroy, publicity director for Oxford University Press said, "I've never in my 10 years in publishing seen a book sell out of its first printing this fast."

Mr. Seroy noted that the first printing was 7,000 copies and the second, due in early November, will be 5,000.

Describing the response to the first comprehensive study of the famine, Mr. Seroy said, "It's as wonderful as I could have hoped for. The New York Times reviewed 'Harvest' in the daily and Sunday issues as well as running an interview with Dr. Conquest, and reviews ran in The Washington Post, The New Republic, the cover of the Los Angeles Times Book Review, to name a few, as well as British publications such as the Economist, the Times of London, the Daily Telegraph, the Sunday Observer, and television and syndicated radio."

Although Oxford Press is currently out of the book, it is in bookstores across the country. The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, a sponsor along with the Ukrainian National Association of Dr. Conquest's research, has already sold over 100 copies to both members of the Ukrainian community and the scholarly community, and is awaiting a shipment from the second printing before it can fill the remaining orders.

Boston recently visited one of the 76 parishes that exist unofficially in Poland, during a pilgrimage to that country.

"You are the living memory of the most difficult and evil time," the cardinal told the parish pastor, who can't stand straight because of abuse suffered when Soviet occupation troops in the 1940s set out to destroy all traces of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The pastor is the last surviving member of a group of clergy who elected Bishop Josaphat Kotsylovsky of Peremyshl, one of seven Ukrainian bishops in Poland. The bishop was subsequently arrested by the Soviet troops, troops that also abolished the church and joined what was left with their own Orthodox Church.

Bishop Kotsylovsky died in prison, and although the see city of Peremyshl is the one of the most important centers of Ukrainian life outside the Soviet Union, still no successor has been named, Mr. Franklin asserted.

Authorities have said the appointment of a Ukrainian Catholic bishop is a non-issue here because no request has been made by the Catholic Church; when the issue was discussed by the Polish bishops, however, only three of 83 supported the appointment of a Ukrainian bishop.

"Some of the bishops there are very congenial and helpful, and others aren't," Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, Conn., was quoted as saying. The bishop visited Poland in 1978.

Ukrainians in the United States have raised money to rebuild the Ukrainian church in Komancaza, Poland, according to "Mykola," an American who asked that his real

(Continued on page 11)

Ukrainian lawyers discuss OSI and Medvid cases, elect officers

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — Exchange programs between Soviet and American lawyers, denaturalization, deportation cases brought by the Office of Special Investigations and the Medvid case were among the issues discussed by members of the Ukrainian American Bar Association at their annual meeting held here on October 10-12.

New officers for the association were elected, as has become custom, from the same geographic area, in order to facilitate UABA activity. The new board includes Chicagoans: Taras Gawryk, president; Julian Kulas, vice-president; Marta Farion, correspondent secretary; Bohdan Oleksiuk, recording secretary; and Larysa Pawlinsky-Dolyniuk, treasurer.

Soviet lawyers

Patience Huntwork, and Orest Jejna, both attorneys in Arizona, discussed issues surrounding the agreement of cooperation between the American Bar Association and the Association of Soviet Lawyers. The ABA, despite denunciations of the ASL as being little better than a propaganda instrument for the Soviet regime, has not rescinded the ABA-ASL agreement.

Actually, there are two agreements. One was initially negotiated by the executive director of ABA, Thomas H. Gonsler. The agreement was called the administrative agreement and signed in May 1985 by both associate executive directors. Though the agreement is not legally binding, it nevertheless pledges to promote contacts, promises to have delegates from each group visit each year and states that each group will assist the other's delegations in arranging and conducting official visits. They promise to exchange literature and possibly to exchange information by way of electronic media. Other activities are planned, including seminars, films, and exchange of scholars.

The first agreement was neither voted on by the general membership, nor was

the membership given notice of it being negotiated. Neither the ABA board of governors nor the House of Delegates was notified of the agreement.

The second agreement, called a declaration of cooperation, was drafted by Judge Charles Brower at the World Court. It was set up to become the standard form for other such agreements between world bodies of attorneys.

Ms. Huntwork called the second document even more offensive, since both sides pledged to promote the rule of law, while the ABA knew and admitted that the Soviet organization was not equipped to do that. She stated that in terms of advantages the Soviets received many PR points, while the ABA was able only to meet with Soviet President Andrei Gromyko only to express weak protests regarding human-rights issues.

Ms. Huntwork expressed appreciation for the Ukrainian community's support of her organization's efforts. Though the Task Force on ABA Soviet Relations is a broad-based group with members including various former dissidents, numerous Soviet Jewry activists and Ukrainians as well as representatives from the Polish community, she thanked the Ukrainian community for its psychological support in this work.

Both Ms. Huntwork and Mr. Jejna stated that there was more work to be done, and that even though the ABA did not rescind the agreement at its 1986 convention, there was hope that the decision would be reviewed next year.

Denaturalization case

Another group of speakers, Ihor Rakowsky and Nestor Olesnycky, reported on the amici curiae (friends of the court) brief filed by the Ukrainian National Association, the UABA and others in support of an appeal by Juozas Kungys to the Supreme Court. Mr. Kungys was denaturalized in proceedings brought by the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations.

Others who joined the amici curiae

brief are Baltic, Estonian, Lithuanian, Latvian and Byelorussian organizations as well as the Ukrainian American Justice Committee, Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security, and Americans for Due Process.

After one judge ruled in favor of Mr. Kungys, saying that Soviet evidence presented in the case was inadmissible in a U.S. court of law, the OSI appealed the ruling to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. There the court ruled that though Soviet evidence may not be admissible, discrepancies in Mr. Kungys's visa application, such as date of birth, place of birth, place of work, etc., would be enough grounds to denaturalize a citizen, for providing false information of a material fact.

According to Messrs. Rakowsky and Olesnycky, this is a marked reinterpretation of the law, which until this time did not consider such discrepancies as material facts.

The danger in this decision, according to the speakers, is that even if the motivation for the material misrepresentation was innocuous or innocent, it could be the basis for deportation procedures. Such an interpretation, they said, would put the bulk of the post-war East European community in jeopardy.

People were fleeing the Stalin regime in the USSR, sometimes using extraordinary measures to keep out of Soviet reach, or to be eligible for jobs, or to get milk in camps.

Medvid case

Andrew Fylypovych spoke on the aftermath of the Myroslav Medvid

incident. According to Mr. Fylypovych there are 4,000 to 5,000 Soviet sailors that have passed through New Orleans while working on Soviet ships. He reported that there have been incidents that sailors seeking asylum in the U.S. have only been sent back to their ships. He expressed concern, and is seeking to change this policy.

Unless an avenue of approach can be found, as with Simas Kudirka, the Lithuanian sailor who was finally released from a Soviet prison after it was found that he was technically a U.S. citizen, there may be little the Ukrainian community can do for Mr. Medvid.

He stressed the need to prevent such situations from occurring in the future. He said that the First Amendment rights of attorneys to represent a client were denied Ukrainian lawyers in the Medvid case. In addition, the Immigration and Naturalization Service never informs anyone that a sailor has detected, unless the news media finds it out by accident. Mr. Fylypovych said he is planning to pursue these avenues of litigation further in order to prevent similar cases.

The annual meeting enacted no major resolutions, but it was decided to continue UABA work on the OSI and Medvid issues.

Next year, on March 25-29, the UABA has been invited by the U.S. ambassador to Jamaica, Michael Sotirhos, to meet with him on the island. In addition to the meeting with the ambassador, there will be a four-day conference with time for relaxation and sightseeing for UABA members.

Wiesenthal submits Nazi suspects' names

LOS ANGELES — The Simon Wiesenthal Center is compiling a worldwide list of some 2,000 alleged Nazi war criminals who reside in Britain, Australia, Canada, Sweden and other Western countries. The Jerusalem Post reported recently. The names of 120 suspects have already been submitted to those governments.

According to the center's associate dean, Rabbi Abraham Cooper, Australian officials have already received a list with 40 names on it. It will soon be supplemented with 150 names. The longest list, with 63 names on it, was given to the Canadian solicitor-general late last month, the British consul-general in Los Angeles received a list with 17 names on it. The Post related. Additional names are to be presented to Venezuela, West Germany, and Sweden in the next several weeks.

The Post reported that an extensive list is also slated for the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) in the U.S. Justice Department.

The suspects come primarily from Central and Eastern Europe and, in many cases, the data provided include exact information on when the suspect left Europe, his alleged crimes and where he is living now.

Ephraim Zuroff, the center's representative in Israel is coordinating the effort.

"For 40 years, various international agencies have refused Nazi-hunters access to their material, but we have now found an unofficial but legal way to get at the data," Rabbi Cooper said.

The people on the list seem to have committed serious crimes, but the names don't duplicate those people who have been identified as war criminals by the United Nations, reported The Post.

"We have investigators all over, who are double- and triple-checking the evidence and interviewing witnesses,"

the rabbi added.

The names are divided into three categories. The first contains names of those persons about whom the center feels it has precise information when they left Europe and where they are residing today. In the second, the information is less complete, and those listed in the third category are now in their 80's or older and are most likely dead.

Mr. Zuroff said information on German and Austrian former Gestapo and SS-men is not available to the same degree, primarily because many changed their names and moved to Latin America or other countries. Non-German collaborators, on the other hand, kept their real names and lived openly, never thinking they might be brought to trial, he said.

This group of people includes, he stated, such people as John Demjanjuk who is facing trial in Israel, Bogdan Koziy and the former mayor of Kovno, Kazys Palciauskas.

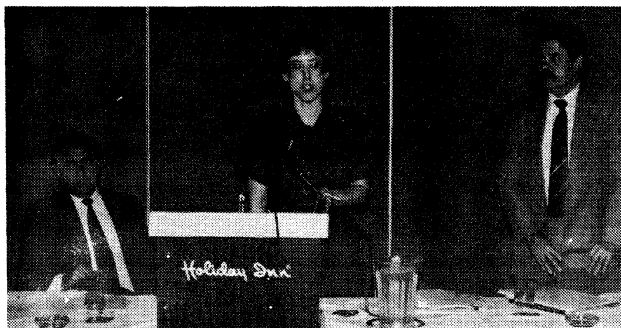
When asked by The Post why it has taken such a long time to mount this campaign, Mr. Zuroff answered: "My findings as a researcher in Israel for the OSI convinced me that there were still hundreds, if not thousands, of war criminals who would never be prosecuted except for a massive effort to prod their host countries into last-minute action."

The Wiesenthal Center agreed to back his efforts, he added, also stating that in the past, Nazi-hunters had only concentrated on Germans and Austrian initiators of the Final Solution.

The information on suspected Nazi collaborators has been available for decades in archives, he said, but no concentrated effort, until now, had been made to use them. He would not give details of his research methods and sources, the Post reported.



Andrew Fylypovych delivers the keynote address at the UABA's convention banquet.



Patience Huntwork addresses convention participants. Seated is Bohdan Futej; standing, Orest Jejna.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

District committee meeting: Utica-Syracuse UNA'ers attend Pennsylvania congress

by John O. Flis

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Eighteen representatives of UNA branches were present at the Utica-Syracuse district meeting on October 12.

The absence of the district chairman, Dr. Ivan Hvozda, was approved due to personal reasons. It was noted that other stalwarts of the UNA also were absent for various reasons stated. The absence of the chairman of the committee made it necessary for Father Myron Tkacz to call the meeting to order. He handed the gavel over to Wolodymyr Reviuk, the vice-president, who immediately handed the control of the meeting over to Mykola Pavliv, the other vice-president of the district committee.

The agenda for the meeting was read and approved. Yaroslav Senyshyn, district secretary, read the minutes of the prior meeting; they were accepted as read.

In the absence of the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Flis was asked to discuss the ramifications of the organizing effort for the first nine months of this year.

The district has a yearly quota of 100 new members and to date it has organized 42 new members, leaving 58 new members to be organized before the end of this year.

Mr. Flis congratulated George Hawryshkiw of Branch 283 of Auburn, N.Y., for organizing 18 new members in this year. Ivan Pyndus of Branch 39, Syracuse, organized 12 new members, John Baranyk of Branch 21, Johnstown, organized three new members, and Richard Baim and Nicholas Velych of Syracuse Branches 38 and 317, respectively, organized two members each.

Other secretaries organized one member each, but four branches did not show any organizational activities during 1986.

Mr. Flis exhorted the secretaries and organizers present to show better organizational achievement by the end of the year so that the UNA could organize at least 2,000 new members for the period.

Mr. Flis also discussed the benefits of Single-Premium E-65 and Whole Life policies being sold by the UNA, which are very popular at present.

He reminded members that the Whole Life policy can now be purchased by persons up to 70 years of age.

Mr. Flis also discussed various topics concerning the UNA. He stated that assets now amount to \$55,325,000 which is approximately \$1.9 million over total assets of September 1985. Dues collected for the same period were approximately the same as last year, that is, \$1,976,000. Investment income was \$3,017,000. He further stated that cash surpluses were less by \$80,000 and amounted to \$262,000. Death benefits exceeded a like period for the prior year by \$170,000. Matured endowments exceeded a like period last year by \$150,000 and amounted to \$699,000. Employees' salaries this year amounted to \$40,000 more than the prior year, that is, \$316,000.

Secretaries were reminded that the book "Vinnytsia: A Forgotten Holocaust" was being mailed out to members and that those who were unable to send any amount for the press fund would be excused. He asked such persons to consider the book sent to them as a gift. Others were asked to make a contribution to the press fund.

Mr. Flis also spoke on the book about the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 written by Dr. Robert Conquest, "The Harvest of Sorrow." The book was jointly funded by the UNA and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

In regard to the UNA Convention held in May in Detroit, Mr. Flis stated that convention costs were approximately \$350,000.

Among the other topics discussed, Mr. Flis mentioned that as a result of the downtrend in interest approximately \$400,000 in new promissory notes were received and invested
(Continued on page 11)

by Andrew Jula

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — The 75th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Fraternal Congress was held on October 26-28 here at the Sheraton-Crossgates Hotel. Stefan Hawrysz, national fraternal organizer, and Andrew Jula, supreme adviser, represented the Ukrainian National Association as delegates to the congress.

There are 79 fraternalists that do business in Pennsylvania; of that number, 49 organizations sent delegates, of which 110 registered. Also present were nine past presidents and 30 guests.

At the banquet, which was held Monday evening, 217 were in the ballroom. The UNA had 10 dedicated people from the area at this evening dinner.

As to the convention, the speakers gave many interesting ideas as to income tax, recruiting and training of sales people, valuation, actuarial and cash flow reports.

The 1987 convention will be held in Pittsburgh and the 1986-87 president is Joseph Stefka of the National Slovak Society of USA. He also was elected to office at the National Fraternal Congress held in Washington.

Rochesterians visit Soyuzivka, UNA, Lady Liberty



The group of 90 persons, most of them members of UNA and Ukrainian National Women's League of America branches in Rochester, during their visit to the UNA's headquarters in Jersey City, N.J.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Eighty-nine Rochester area residents recently took a three-day bus trip to the Ukrainian National Association's resort, Soyuzivka, and its headquarters building here, as well as to the Statue of Liberty.

The trip was organized by Branch 47 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and Branch 217 of the UNA.

According to Iryna Rusnak, president of the UNWLA branch, the trip was organized because many area Ukrainians had never been to Soyuzivka. It was decided to also visit the UNA headquarters and the nearby Statue of Liberty which this year is

celebrating its centennial.

Mrs. Rusnak then approached UNA Branch 217 secretary Stefan Prymak and asked that his branch members join the trip.

Two buses left Rochester on October 7. On the way to Soyuzivka through the majestic mountains cloaked in fall colors, Mrs. Rusnak explained to the trip participants the reason for the visit to the UNA. She informed them that the UNA was organized by Ukrainian pioneers and it was this institution that laid the foundation for much of the organized Ukrainian community life. Today the organization has nearly 80,000 members and continues to promote and support the Ukrainian cause. The UNA also publishes the Ukrainian daily newspaper Svoboda, she explained.

After arriving at Soyuzivka, the tour group looked around the estate, enjoyed dinner and spent the evening hours in conversation and strolls around the lovely grounds.

The next day the two buses left for Jersey City. Once at the UNA's head-

quarters, the group was given a tour of the UNA offices and Svoboda Press facilities. Lunch was served in the UNA's dining room after greetings were delivered by John O. Flis, UNA supreme president.

Afterwards Mr. Prymak presented Mr. Flis with six new UNA membership applications for a total of \$30,000 of insurance. Mrs. Rusnak, meanwhile, presented a \$200 donation to the UNA's Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund that had been collected from bus trip participants.

The group once again boarded their buses for a quick trip across the Hudson River into New York City, where the 89 persons boarded the ferry to Liberty Island.

After visiting with the magnificent Lady of the Harbor, the Rochesterians left for Soyuzivka, where they spent the evening and the next day.

On Sunday, October 9, after divine liturgy and lunch, the two buses headed home for Rochester, arriving at 9 p.m. as scheduled.

Following is the letter (translated from the original Ukrainian) sent by the organizers and participants of the Rochester bus trip to UNA Supreme President John O. Flis.

Dear Mr. Flis:

Please accept from us, the organizers of the bus trip, and from all the trip participants, our most sincere thanks for your congenial manner and your extraordinarily warm reception at the Ukrainian National Association building.

We were sorry to have to leave in such a hurry, but we know that you understand that we, having come from such a distance, especially wanted to see the Statue of Liberty, which we had only read about in the press or seen on television.

For us your building and everything that it houses was symbolically tied to the Statue of Liberty.

Once again we sincerely thank you.

Respectfully,
Stefan Prymak
Secretary
UNA Branch 217

Iryna Rusnak
President
UNWLA Branch 47



Iryna Rusnak presents Rochesterians' donation to the UNA's Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund. Accepting it are UNA executives (from left) Ulana Diachuk, Walter Sochan and John O. Flis.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

A crucial case

The U.S. Justice Department's Nazi-hunting arm, the Office of Special Investigations has once again made a mockery of the American judicial system. It has added another questionable method to its dubious bag of tricks.

Having failed to prove in the District Court that a Lithuanian immigrant, Juozas Kungys, had concealed his participation in the Nazi destruction of Jews, the ever-crafty OSI decided to try and denaturalize the 70-year-old New Jersey resident for another reason: that Mr. Kungys lied about the date and place of his birth.

In June, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals found that though these misrepresentations were not material to Mr. Kungys' application for entry into the United States and, later, for U.S. citizenship, had the facts been given, an investigation of his past would have ensued. The court stripped Mr. Kungys of his citizenship.

It is this decision that Mr. Kungys has now taken to the Supreme Court. He admits that he lied about the date and place of his birth, but says he did so only to avoid being drafted as an officer into the German armed forces. He says these misrepresentations were immaterial. The case has important ramifications for thousands of East Europeans who entered this country as displaced persons. Many of these DPs also lied about personal data in order to avoid repatriation to the Soviet Union, where they feared persecution, and to gain entry into the United States.

Thus, the Third Circuit Court's ruling threatens the naturalized citizenship of countless Americans.

That is why the Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian American Bar Association, several East European American organizations and special interest groups filed an amicus curiae brief on this very issue in support of Mr. Kungys' appeal for a hearing before the Supreme Court.

They did so in the firm belief that the highest court of our country had to realize the importance of the Kungys case, not only to Mr. Kungys, but to thousands of Americans.

Certainly a higher standard of proof should be required to strip an American of his cherished citizenship — a right so sacred should not be taken away on a mere technicality.

What is equally troubling is the OSI's conduct in this case. Through the agency's machinations, what was the case of an alleged war criminal has now become that of a person who lied about his date and place of birth — and yet the "Nazi" label has stuck. And the punishment for war criminal and liar is one and the same.

Apparently the OSI is unwilling to lose a case — even if the only way to win is on flimsy grounds.

Apparently the OSI is more concerned about being discredited than about finding the real war criminals.

Apparently, for the OSI, the end justifies the means.

But what is that end? It certainly isn't justice. What the OSI seeks is a parody of justice. What the OSI wants may threaten our entire judicial system.

It appears that the OSI has become the supreme authority in determining who is a Nazi war criminal. It has made its determination in the Kungys case (as it has in others), and it will punish Mr. Kungys by resorting to one trick or another.

Hopefully, the Supreme Court, which agreed to hear the case, will see past the "Nazi" label (unlike many lower courts and the media) and will decide the case on its merits.

For, as Mr. Kungys' attorney, Donald Williamson said in his brief to the Supreme Court, "It is beyond mere irony that the petitioner (Mr. Kungys) successfully defended himself against allegations of having committed atrocities during World War II," but could still lose his citizenship "as a consequence of the innocuous conduct of misrepresenting his date and place of birth."

The fate of thousands of others hangs in the balance.

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Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Ukrainian Americans and the Lincoln Brigade

"They showed the world the face of the enemy and sounded the alert!"

So exclaimed ABC Paris correspondent Pierre Salinger upon concluding his recent report on the 50th anniversary reunion of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a Popular Front contingent of American volunteers who fought on the side of the Republicans during the Spanish Civil War. Veterans of the Brigade had come to Spain in October to renew old friendships and to reminisce about their exploits.

Mr. Salinger, of course, was wrong. The Lincoln Brigade did not show the world the face of the enemy. For some of us, it was the enemy.

But perhaps we shouldn't blame Mr. Salinger for being duped. Myths have a way of becoming self-perpetuating, especially those that are developed by the Soviets to enhance their "democratic" image. And so it is with the Lincoln Brigade, a highly romanticized American military contingent recruited by the Bolsheviks, for the Bolsheviks, through the Communist International.

"When the first units of the International Brigades marched through the wind-swept and sparsely peopled streets of besieged Madrid in the early morning hours of November 8, 1936, a myth was born," writes R. Dan Richardson in his book "Comintern Army." "This myth focused on the appealing idea that the men of those first International contingents, and the thousands who were to follow them into the whirlwind of civil war in Spain, represented the response of world democracy to the threat of fascism. These International volunteers were, so the theme ran, a band of modern Lafayette and Garibaldi, the 'cream of the progressive youth of the age' and 'premature anti-fascists,' who embarked on a 'great crusade' to make the world safe for democracy." In reality, the entire endeavor was orchestrated by what the Comintern came to call the Popular Front.

Quick to respond to perceived new dangers with 180 degree turns in foreign policy, the Soviets launched the Popular Front in 1934 in a concerted effort to secure a wide spectrum of support among "bourgeois democracies" for foreign policies that could benefit the USSR. The strategy was to transform whatever threatened the Soviet Union into a threat against all humankind. Overnight the Western democracies ceased being "fascists in disguise." All revolutionary slogans were discarded and replaced in Communist jargon with calls for "freedom, peace and national unity."

Success for the Popular Front in the United States required a massive expansion of people influenced by the Communist Party, then enjoying unprecedented support due, in large measure, to the Depression. An expanded Communist Party base was achieved with the formation of front organizations with such innocuous sounding names as the American League Against War and Fascism, the Civil Liberties Union, and the Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. Explaining the need for such organizations to the party faithful, Comintern spokesman Walter Ulbricht declared: "We Communists fight for democratic freedom because it gives greater mobility to the working class and its organization [the Communist

Party] and permits them to prepare the masses for the battle for Soviet power." As Comintern chief Georgi Dimitroff made clear later, the real purpose of the Popular Front was the defense of the USSR.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade, one of many international fighting units created by the Comintern as part of the Popular Front movement, was founded by the Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA) in 1936. Every man accepted by the battalion had to have the tacit approval of the party. Interviewed by Louis Fischer (Moscow correspondent for The Nation who along with Walter Duranty played a key role in the Ukrainian famine cover-up), Mr. Dimitroff explained that it was his hope that America would send thousands of volunteers to Spain, preferably more non-Communists than Communists. "We can build the American Popular Front on the Spanish battlefield," Mr. Dimitroff told Mr. Fischer.

Recruited in November, 1936, the Lincoln Brigade was trained in close order drill at the Ukrainian Communist Hall on New York's East Side. By the middle of December, there were more than a hundred men drilling each evening at the hall. During rest periods, party dignitaries such as CPUSA general secretary Earl Browder made speeches explaining that the Lincoln Brigade was the vanguard of an American working class army. On December 26, the first contingent, some 80 men in all, left New York for France on the SS Normandie.

Ukrainian Americans, long in the forefront of America's Communist movement, responded to the Popular Front call with both money and manpower. The Ukrainian section of the International Workers' Order (IWO), a Communist controlled fraternal insurance organization, and the United Ukrainian Toilers' Organization, another Communist front organization, contributed \$1,000 to the Lincoln Brigade, a sizeable sum, considering it was the height of the Depression.

Many Ukrainian Americans served in the Lincoln Brigade and at least two, Michael Zaiats of Brooklyn and Dmytro Semeniuk of Philadelphia, were killed fighting in Spain. Mr. Zaiats was born in Lychburg, Pa. Mr. Semeniuk was born in western Ukraine and emigrated to the United States in 1927 at the age of 16.

Contrary to romantic lore, the Spanish Civil War was not a struggle between good and evil but a great tragedy. Both sides were guilty of atrocities against the other. For the Republicans, supported by Joseph Stalin, the Catholic Church was the chief object of hatred. Eleven bishops, 12 percent of Spain's monks, and 13 percent of the priests were murdered. Some 238 nuns were also killed, in all, the Left appears to have massacred some 55,000 civilians, including some 4,000 women and several hundred children. Franco's Nationalists, supported by Adolf Hitler, eventually won but not before they too murdered some 50,000 civilians, mostly Popular Front deputies, governors, doctors and teachers.

Pierre Salinger ought to do more research before attributing glory to totalitarian-inspired gore.

Ukrainian Museum celebrates 10th birthday at New York's Plaza Hotel

by Marta Baczynsky

NEW YORK — The elegant Baroque Suite of New York's Plaza Hotel was the setting for The Ukrainian Museum's 10th anniversary celebration. Held on October 19, 1986 the event was attended by 220 enthusiastic members, friends and guests of the museum.

Bound by a spirit of good will, participants in this grand occasion underscored the accomplishments of the museum during the last decade and demonstrated their continued trust and faith in its future. More than \$100,000 was donated and pledged during the course of the afternoon's festivities toward the museum's building fund.

A sit-down luncheon followed a cocktail reception. Hosting the proceedings was Dr. Albert Kipa as master of ceremonies. Dr. Kipa, who is a professor of foreign languages and literature at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pa., reflected in his opening remarks upon the museum's past successes and in particular upon the significance of its achievements and its role.

He noted that "as Ukrainians, we are forced to discover our past, a past which is not behind us but within us." He went on to say: "Because for us Americans of Ukrainian descent, our past is not unalterably behind us, but objectively for all to see, the museum's collections and exhibitions developed over the past decade constitute an important part of ourselves and our heritage, since they assist to document and define our past as well as our present and give us a feeling of continuity and cultural pride, and place us within the context of greater human legacy."

Dr. Bohdan Y. Cymbalisty, president of the board of trustees of The Ukrainian Museum, summarized the numerous high points which the museum has attained, both in performance and in the development of its programs and collections.

Dr. Cymbalisty pointed out, "These last 10 years comprising the activities of the museum were to a degree an experiment to see if we, as a community, were able to create a museum on a professional level, adhering to all requirements of contemporary museum science and to operate it in New York City, the political, economic and cultural center of the world."

The experiment proved successful, confirmed Dr. Cymbalisty. "In the decade of its existence, the museum has gained positive recognition from the Ukrainian and American public."

"This anniversary celebration opens a new period in the development of the Ukrainian Museum," continued Dr. Cymbalisty. He went on to say that this commemoration heralds a fresh beginning, a challenge and reviewed responsibility to ourselves and to our posterity.

The president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Iwanna Rozankowsky, recalled for the audience the history of the museum and the role the UNWLA as its founder, played in the museum's initial growth and development. From the onset, the organization deeded the institution to be an independent entity, continued Mrs. Rozankowsky, and to a great degree it has enjoyed a lot of Ukrainian community support.

"Now," she said, "we are faced with the task of convincing the rest of the community of the validity of the museum and its need of a proper, representative facility."

Mrs. Rozankowsky quoted Illarion Swintsitsky, a scholar and the first Ukrainian museologist in Halychyna,



Guests enjoy cocktail reception prior to the banquet.



Dr. Albert Kipa, master of ceremonies at the anniversary banquet.



Guests at the 10th anniversary banquet of The Ukrainian Museum at New York's Plaza Hotel.

who said, "A museum is like a bank, which with good management, yields high dividends. These must come from the nation itself, through its labor, endeavors and cost."

Mrs. Rozankowsky continued, "Attributing these thoughts to the Ukrainian immigration, it is clear that the creation of this great bank of culture is not the task of one organization, nor of a group of people of good will, but the responsibility of the entire Ukrainian community in America."

The last speaker of the afternoon was Dr. Walter A. Petryshyn, a member of the board of trustees of The Ukrainian Museum and medical director of the Deafness Research Foundation. He stated emphatically that if we, Ukrainians, want to retain our identity, we must preserve our cultural heritage here in America.

Dr. Petryshyn went on to say that when he was a boy, Americans knew almost nothing about Ukrainians. Today, he said, the situation has improved, but there is still a lot of educating to be done, and we can do it through the museum. He urged the audience to be munificent in their

support of the institution. "I want you to give, and give generously, so that your children and their children's children can tell an American what a Ukrainian really is."

A host of noted and distinguished individuals attended the festive reception. Present were Bishop Basil Losten, of Stamford, the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak, pastor of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, and the Very Rev. Volodymyr Bazylevsky, pastor of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Also attending was William Courtney, consul general-designate for the U.S. Consulate in Kiev, Joh Nikas, representing New York's Gov. Mario Cuomo, and Barbara Jaff, assistant to Bess Meyerson, commissioner of cultural affairs of New York City.

Several Ukrainian organizations were also represented; Ukrainian National Association by Ulana Diachuk; Ukrainian American Coordinating Council by Roman Danyluk; Plast by George Sawicki; New York Regional Council of the UNWLA by Lesia Goy; New Jersey Regional Council of UNWLA by Olha Trytyak; representa-

tives of UNWLA branches 1, 28, 62, 64, 66, 67, 72, 82, 83, 86, 104, 113 and 119; Mazepa Foundation by Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky; Ukrainian Institute of America by Walter Nazarewicz; Self-Reliance Credit Union by Orest Glut; Ukrainian Orthodox Federal Credit Union by Vsevolod Salenko.

The luncheon, prepared and served in the grand Plaza tradition — excellent cuisine and courteous service — featured such mouthwatering fare as prosciutto and melon wedge appetizer, breast of capon chasseur with sugar snap peas and wild and long grain rice croquettes for the main course, followed by a bombe citron with Grand Marnier sauce.

The guests, enjoying this sumptuous repast, were also treated to the gentle, soothing renditions of selections for the harp, performed by Odarka Polansky.

A musical program for the afternoon's celebration featured Andrij Dobriansky, bass-baritone soloist of the Metropolitan Opera. The well-known singer is an ardent supporter of the Museum and has performed at numerous concerts to benefit the institution. Also featured was the Kalyna Trio, comprised of Halyna Strilec, playing the violin, Thomas Hrynkiw piano, and Nestro Cybriwsky, cello. This group is known for introducing many works of Ukrainian composers, and has given several benefit performances for the museum.

During its 10th anniversary celebration, The Ukrainian Museum received several congratulatory notes and messages, among them letters from President Ronald Reagan, New York Mayor Edward I. Koch and Sen. Alfonse D'Amato.

Behind-the-scenes planning for the 10th anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian Museum had started months before. Members of the museum staff, director Maria Shust, administrative director Daria Bajko, as well as Lidia Hajduczuk in charge of public relations, worked together with a fund-raising committee of the museum in putting together the numerous details such a project entails. This committee is chaired by Tatiana fershakovec and Olha Stawnychy, and the members active on this job were Oksana Trytyak, Olympia Rohowsky and Olha Trytyak. The net result of this joint effort was a very organized affair, conducted with decorum, elegance and style as befits the museum.

The Ukrainian Museum is a very special institution. It has accomplished much in the last decade to benefit the Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian cause. But the museum is people, the dedicated staff which provides for the day-to-day operation and the continued functioning of its programs. Beginning with Oksana Hrabowych, the first curator who laid the professional groundwork for the museum, Ms. Shust, Ms. Bajko, archivist Chrystyna Pevny, educational director Lubow Wolynec, Mrs. Hajduczuk, and Rosalia Fenchynsky, staff assistant, share in the accomplishments of the institution. Their hard work was noted and recognized at the anniversary celebration.

"A French proverb says that a good beginning is a job well done," said Dr. Kipa in his closing statement. He pointed out that the first 10 years of the museum showed a good beginning and such a showing deserves the support of the Ukrainian American community.

NEWS AND VIEWS: The foundation of the Ukrainian American community

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

While a great deal of discussion about the Ukrainian American community takes place, little understanding of its foundations exists. As a result, a good deal of the discussion is inaccurate or meaningless at best. Proposals for improvements and or changes in the community as a whole can be dangerous if an understanding of the very foundations of the community is missing.

The community exists only because an infrastructure was developed over time. That infrastructure serves to make the community viable as a community. Without it, the community ceases to exist.

One dictionary defines "infrastructure" as "the underlying foundation or basic framework (as of an organization or a system)." Another defines it as "the basic facilities, equipment, services, and installations needed for the growth and functioning of a country, community or organization."

Even though an infrastructure is basic to our everyday lives, we seldom give it much thought and usually take it for granted. When one wishes to drive from Washington to Soyuzivka, one gets into the car and goes. The trip is possible, however, because an infrastructure of institutions, facilities and services exist. They include the roads and their maintenance, the service stations along the way, the agencies which produce the roadmaps, the restaurants and rest stops, etc.

If a one wishes to get even more basic,

one could consider the infrastructure that allowed the raw materials to be mined, the transport of the raw materials to factories for auto parts, the network of dealerships which sell and repair cars, and the financial network that facilitates economic transactions whether car loans or check cashing.

When we look at the Ukrainian American community, we often fail to recognize our own infrastructure which has evolved over many generations and which allows the community to continue to exist and grow. The problem is that if the infrastructure is not understood and addressed, elements begin to erode and the foundations of the community are weakened.

The Ukrainian American infrastructure is quite complex and sophisticated. It addresses virtually all the needs of any modern community. While there are some gaps, they are few.

Part of the foundation is, of course, the educational system which perpetuates the community. We have elementary schools and high schools. We even have a junior college. More important, we have Saturday Ukrainian schools and religious training. Youth organizations, dance classes, drama groups, and a host of other education-oriented activities are available within the community.

Basic to most communities is religion. Ukrainians have two major religions and numerous smaller denominations which play significant roles in uniting the community and in the retention of the Ukrainian identity.

A network of financial organizations provide for the economic needs of Ukrainian Americans. Insurance requirements can be met by four insurance fraternal. Other financial needs are met by a system of credit unions, and savings and loan associations. The financial organizations have assets totalling about \$1.5 billion, an impressive sum by any standard.

A wide range of organizations meet the social, cultural and other interests including sports and hobbies, of the community. Some of these organizations are very general and open to all, while others are tailored to the interests of select groups such as women or professionals. Many perform charitable functions and most are involved in some form of education either of its own membership and/or non-Ukrainians about Ukrainians.

The transition from youth to adulthood is facilitated by student organizations which serve to educate and as a outlet for those vibrant years. Political parties or groups serve similar functions to political parties in any society. There are, in most cities and to some extent nationally, community organizations that attempt to serve as a point where all the various "special interests" can meet and work together on very general goals.

The system, like an engine, is oiled through the communications network of newspapers, magazines, journals, and other publications, in both English and Ukrainian. Without the communications system, most of the rest of the

community would break down.

The value of this infrastructure is intangible. There are, however, many real assets in the infrastructure. They include the church buildings, the schools, the national homes, camps and resorts. Their real value is in the billions of dollars.

To this we may add institutions not strictly in the infrastructure but related to it, such as the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Center and the Shevchenko Monument, both not owned by the community but created by it. Lastly, also not directly part of the infrastructure are the businesses that produce products and services for the community. These include artists, lawyers, butchers, writers, doctors, ceramic makers, etc. While they contribute to the community, they also depend to some extent on the community for their livelihood.

This complex, vital infrastructure is the result of four generations of commitment, wisdom, and hard work. It did not happen by accident nor was it centrally planned. As needs developed or changed, institutions were created or modified.

By this time you are probably wondering what the point of the article is. The point is to familiarize the reader with the complexity of the community and its foundations. Understanding this, one will better understand why the community is facing serious problems due to the threats to our infrastructure which I shall discuss in next week's column.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Don't ally with Demjanjuk

Dear Editor:

In reading your paper I have observed that very extensive coverage has been given to the Demjanjuk issue, so much so that I would venture to say that he is probably the best known Ukrainian among your readership. While the case is certainly of interest to the Ukrainian community, the fact that every issue of your deservedly respected paper contains at least one article on the Demjanjuk matter (and the trial has not even begun) is building up the man and the Ukrainian community's identification with him to a degree that is, I verily believe, not in the best interests of the Ukrainian community.

The case is quite simple: Either John Demjanjuk is "Ivan the Terrible" or he is not. If indeed Demjanjuk is "Ivan the Terrible" and should the Israeli Court find that to be so, the finding would not be accepted as a just finding by Ukrainians. I say this on the basis of discussions with numerous Ukrainian friends, none of whom doubt for a moment that Demjanjuk is innocent — that he is the wrong man.

If, on the other hand, Demjanjuk is not "Ivan the Terrible" and the court rules accordingly, then of course the Ukrainian community would be elated with the Israeli Judicial System, and all the more angry at the American Department of Justice and the OSI for unjustly prosecuting Demjanjuk.

In my opinion, whether he be found guilty or innocent, the Ukrainian community will painfully compromise its image for being too closely associated and identified with him. Let me explain.

The fact that there were numerous

guards at Treblinka who were of Ukrainian origin, should be reason enough for the Ukrainian community to distance itself from the case. The fact that John Demjanjuk in particular has the SS tattoo under his arm is a further reason for the Ukrainian community to distance itself from him. (Since he was not with the Ukrainian SS military units, his association with the SS should be signal enough that this man's past appears somewhat tainted.) In rallying to the defense of Demjanjuk, the community is unwittingly giving forth the impression that the crimes committed by the real "Ivan the Terrible" is of little consequence to them. What really matters is the alleged "frame-up" of Demjanjuk. Whatever the final outcome of the trial, the proceedings will inevitably produce evidence of the involvement of some of the dregs of Ukrainian society at Treblinka. In my opinion, the close association of the Ukrainian community will only reinforce the stigma which the majority of Ukrainians who are humane and decent, have had to endure.

Then, of course, there is the matter of Demjanjuk's role during the war. Assuming that Demjanjuk is the wrong man, the natural question arises as to where he was during the war period and why has no one come forward with evidence to show that he was at some place other than Treblinka. Had Demjanjuk been able to establish that he was somewhere else, he would not have been deported from the U.S.

It is plausible that those people who could attest to having been with Demjanjuk during the crucial period are afraid to come forward lest they too become compromised by the disclosure that they were also involved in something unsavory, be it at Treblinka or some other place.

Sadly, I think of the many great

Ukrainians in the free world who have given and are still giving so much to humanity, men like Walter Bobeckho, Joseph V. Charyk, Jack Palance, Steve Podborski, Steven Saryk and Walter Tarnopolsky, men whose names and deeds are nowhere as well-known among your readership as John Demjanjuk. I brood as to how a community could go so far astray with its priorities as to whom and what issues are worthy of emphasis.

Alexander Epstein
Toronto

Jejna also should be cited

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to an article by Maria Demtschuk of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine which appeared in The Ukrainian Weekly on October 26, titled "Myroslav Medvid: A first anniversary look at seaman's grab for freedom."

The article was an excellent recap on the events that took place. It made mention and reference to all the pertinent people involved in this incident, however, I am somewhat disturbed that you failed to mention one of the key attorneys involved, that being Orest Jejna. As I'm sure you will recall, Orest Jejna was the attorney from Arizona that flew to New Orleans in

October 1985 to aid in Sailor Medvid's plight for freedom.

It was Mr. Jejna's efforts that helped bring this incident to a head. He was in New Orleans for five days speaking with various witnesses who saw Medvid as well as interviewed several other pertinent people involved in this affair.

Mr. Jejna is also named as a party in the suit filed against the U.S. Government, which you referenced, and was filed by Andrew Fylypovych on behalf of the Ukrainian American Bar Association.

On December 28, 1985, the late Ihor Olshaniwsky presented an AHRU award to Orest Jejna in recognition of his efforts on behalf of Seaman Medvid.

I realize this was probably an inadvertent oversight, however, should you become involved in future issues on this subject, it would be appreciated if all the hard working and dedicated people would be equally recognized.

Lynne Jejna
Scottsdale, Ariz.

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 flowing — 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.

Fifth Pittsburgh gathering celebrates Ukrainian culture and crafts

PITTSBURGH — Ukrainians from western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and New York all attended the Fifth Pittsburgh Ukrainian Festival held at the University of Pittsburgh September 27-28, 1986.

The Commons Room of the Cathedral of Learning, which housed the exhibits and activities, was filled to capacity both days with over 3,000 visitors. Attorney Lee F. Grimm, chairman, said he thought this year's festival showed an increased number of young people in attendance who were eager to learn more of their cultural heritage.

The festival was enriched by the many master craftsmen from the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center of Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa.: beadweaving — Anna Halamay; free thrown pottery — Natalia S. Kormeluk; counted thread embroidery — Stefania Shumska Meyer; loom weaving — Vera Nakonechny; tooled leather — Mykola Pawliuk; and greenware glazing — Vera Truciecky. Christine Izak, curator of the Ukrainian Studies Heritage Center, spoke on "Pysanky, Their Majesty, Symbolism, and Lore."

A workshop in counted thread embroidery was conducted by local craftsmen Julia Gaich, Kathryn Hlebhuk, Helen Howell and Julia Penska, using the embroidery design of Maria Chomyn of Manor, with Cynthia Haluszczak heading a pysanka workshop.

The students of Pittsburgh's Ridna Shkola formally opened the festival with the singing of the Ukrainian National Anthem and "Bozhe Velykyi." Taking part in the mini-stage performances were the Junior Kiev Dance Ensemble of Carnegie, Pa.; Steve Drechsler, soloist and Dan Sekelik, instrumentalist; vocalist, Marijka Jula served as coordinator of the performances.

The general exhibits included arts and crafts, traditional foods, music, pysanky, books, dolls, blouses, and ceramics; as well as a video quiz by the Ukrainian Technological Society of Pittsburgh, with its president, Nicholas Kotow, in charge.

An educational feature of the festival

was a lecture by Father George Appleyard on the "Relevance of the Byzantine Church in 20th Century America." Michael Kapeluck, Carnegie, displayed his collection of pysanky, which included an explanation of the origin of the design and the significance of the various symbols.

The League of Ukrainian Women of Pittsburgh, Branch 27, featured baked goods, ceramics and various items of interest as part of their exhibit, and Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church of Aliquippa, Pa., offered the best assortment of pastries this side of Kiev.

The danced held at the William Pitt Student Union Ballroom at the University featured the lively music of Dibrova, playing "kolomyikas" which kept the young people on their toes twirling, turning and competing as to who could perform the most intricate dance steps.

The highlight of the festival was the concert with the Chaika Dance Ensemble of Yonkers, N.Y., under the very capable direction of Orest Rusynko, choreographer. Chaika received a standing ovation for its "Journey Through Ukraine" which featured furious footwork, dazzling costumes and graceful movements.

Ted Woloshyn of Toronto, served as master of ceremonies and entertained the audience with his many humorous references to growing up in a Ukrainian household. Steve Drechsler of Pittsburgh, opened the program with the singing of the national anthem.

Serving on the festival committee together with Attorney Lee F. Grimm, chairman, with honorary chairmen the Rt. Rev. Andrew Beck and Msgr. Michael Poloway; Olga Perkun, vice-chairman; Yaroslav Hodowanec, treasurer; and Michele Corba, secretary.

Elizabeth Mitchell headed the publicity committee; Eugene Manasterski was in charge of facilities; Myron Spak chaired the festival dance; and serving on the concert committee were Irene Grimm and Attorney Perkun.

(Continued on page 15)



Mykola Pawliuk at his exhibit of tooled leather goods.



Anna Halamay displays beautiful Ukrainian bead weaving.

Manor College holds festival

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Thousands of people celebrated Ukrainian heritage and culture at the Manor Junior College Annual Ukrainian Festival on October 5. Under clear-blue skies, festival guests enjoyed the acrobatic and contemporary variations of traditional Ukrainian Folk dance performed by Chaika Ukrainian dancers of Yonkers, N.Y.

Guests roamed the college campus on Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue in Jenkintown, and were also treated to all the color and richness of the Ukrainian heritage by the folk arts demonstrations by mastercraftsmen, a "yarmarok," or market, of folkcraft items, ethnic foods, an art exhibit, hot air balloon rides, helicopter rides, pony and hay rides and music and songs.

In addition to the exciting dance routines of Chaika, festival guests enjoyed the performances of the Vesna Ukrainian dance ensemble of Philadelphia, St. Michael's Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Frankville, Pa., the Voloshky School Dancers of Philadelphia, the Children's Vocal Group of Philadelphia, the St. Nicholas School Bandura Ensemble of Philadelphia and the Karpaty Band of Philadelphia.

Featured mastercraftsman, Mykola Pawliuk of Philadelphia, demonstrated the art of Ukrainian leathercraft. Noted Ukrainian artist and sculptor, Frank "Wyso" Wysochanski of Blakely, Pa.,

exhibited his paintings and sculptures of Ukrainian farmers and coal miners of Slavic ancestry.

Merchants displayed their wares under gold and white tents and festival guests had the opportunity to purchase Ukrainian items including pysanky (Ukrainian Easter eggs) and many beautiful Ukrainian hand-crafted items.

Mastercraftsmen from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, demonstrated bead-weaving, embroidery, ceramics, leather craft, pottery and tileworks, weaving, and pysanky. The exhibit and crafts coordinator was Christine Chomyn Izak, museum collection curator for the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center of Manor Junior College, which sponsored the festival.

Andrew Steckiw of Philadelphia was master of ceremonies for the colorful event. Slavko Fedorijchuk of Philadelphia sounded the trembita, the traditional Hutzul horn to open the festival.

Manor Junior College founded by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great, offers programs of study in the liberal arts and sciences, business and allied health. The college's UHSC is dedicated to the preservation and promotion of Ukrainian heritage, arts and culture. Dr. Ihor Mirchuk of Philadelphia is the director. Anna Maksymowych of Willow Grove is the librarian.



The Chaika Ukrainian Dancers from Yonkers, N.Y., delighted festival guests with their acrobatics and contemporary variations of Ukrainian folk dances.

Cooper Union engineering student crowned Miss Press

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — Larissa Dragan was crowned Miss Press 1987 at the Ukrainian Press Ball held here at the Ramada Hotel on October 25. She represented the newspaper Shliakh (The Way). Tanya Osadchuk, representing Svoboda, was first runner-up, and Asya Babiuk, who represented Kooperatyvna Dumka, was named second-runner up.

Miss Dragan was awarded \$500 and the runner-ups \$250 each. All 14 contestants received flowers and a print by artist Zenowij Onyshkewych.

Miss Dragan, 18, is a first-year engineering student at the Cooper Union in New York. She is active in school activities, Plast, likes to ski and is interested in photography. Miss Dragan is also a member of Branch 450 of the Ukrainian National Association. Her escort for the evening was George Bazarko of Cleveland.

Miss Osadchuk, also 18, is a first-year finance student at Atlantic College. She plays the piano, likes to ski and is interested in dance and modeling. Her escort was George Bak-Boychuk, a student at the University of California.

Miss Babiuk, 19, is studying languages at the University of Buffalo. She is a member of Plast and the Ukrainian student's club at her university and is a member of the Yevshan dance ensemble. Her favorite sports are volleyball and skiing. Taras Kolcio of Rochester, N.Y., also a student at the University of Buffalo, was Miss Babiuk's escort for the evening.

The young women who competed in this year's contest were judged on their knowledge of the Ukrainian press, problems facing the community and their knowledge of Ukrainian. This year's panel of judges was made up of prima ballerina Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, John Hynansky, president of the Winner Group; artist Zenowij Onyshkewych; and Mayor Theodore Romankow of Berkeley Heights, N.J.

This 14th press ball was organized by

Nadia Matkiwsky and Yarka Snylyk and funded by the Mazepa Foundation, a group dedicated to the preservation of Ukrainian culture, and the Ukrainian Journalists Association of America (UJAA). Master of ceremonies was Philadelphian Stephan Bida, vice-presi-

dent of Unitrust in Philadelphia.

Proceeds from the dance went to the publishing fund of the magazine Ukrainian Woman in the World, which recently began publishing in English as well as Ukrainian. Olha Kuzmowych, president of UJAA, also presented a

check for \$1,000 to the magazine on behalf of her organization to help cover operating costs.

The evening's participants were entertained by the Kauriga Orchestra and danced well into the morning hours.



Contestants who aspired to be Miss Press 1987.



Last year's Miss Press, Halyna Kochno, crowns her successor.



Larissa Dragan, the new Miss Press, with first runner-up Tanya Osadchuk, (left) and second runner-up Asya Babiuk (right).

Plast holds tennis doubles tourney



Tourney winners Ihor Lukiw and Eugene Mandzy (center) are congratulated by (from left) Roman Baranowsky, George Popel, George Hrabec and Wolodymyr Luchkan.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Plast's fourth annual doubles tennis tournament, organized and directed by the Chornomortsi senior men's fraternity, took place here at Soyuzivka during the weekend of September 27-28.

The tournament is held here at the Ukrainian National Association's resort, in memory of the late Yaroslav Luchkan, a member of the Plast fraternity. A memorial trophy named for him is awarded to the tourney champions.

Seven partners representing various men's fraternities competed in this

year's tournament. The winners were Ihor Lukiw and Eugene Mandzy. Second place went to George Popel and George Hrabec, while third was taken by the duo of Rostyk Milanych and Ireni Yurchuk.

At closing ceremonies, the Luchkan Trophy was presented by Wolodymyr Luchkan, father of Yaroslav. Other awards were presented by Roman Baranowsky.

The event was prepared by Alex Popovych and conducted by Mr. Popel.

Rakoczy is champ at KLK event



Dr. Jaroslaw Rozankowsky presents men's championship trophy to Roman Rakoczy Jr. Looking on (from left) are Roman Rakoczy Sr., Wolodymyr Hnatkiwsky, George Walchuk and Volodymyr Hajdar.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Roman Rakoczy Jr. emerged the victor at the Carpathian Ski Club's (KLC) tennis tournament held here the weekend of October 4-5. The tournament was the final in the series held at the Soyuzivka resort of the Ukrainian National Association during the 1986 season.

The event took place during the fall get-together of the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America, the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America and the KLC membership. The tourney director was Roman Rakoczy Sr., who was assisted by Wolodymyr Hnatkiwsky, president of the KLC.

The younger Mr. Rakoczy retained

his title as men's champion of the KLC tourney by defeating George Walchuk, 6-2, 6-4. He took home the Dr. Jaroslaw Rozankowsky Trophy. In the semifinals, Mr. Rakoczy had won over George Wytanowych, while Mr. Walchuk beat George Petrykewych.

In the consolation round, George Hrabec defeated Ihor Hron, 7-5, 6-4.

The weekend tournament also featured play in the women's division. Tamara Hron won her final match against Eva Sacharuk by a score of 6-1, 6-0.

Winners were presented trophies by Dr. Rozankowsky, Messrs. Hnatkiwsky and Rakoczy, and Soyuzivka manager-in-training Volodymyr Hajdar.

THE UNA: MORE THAN AN INSURANCE COMPANY

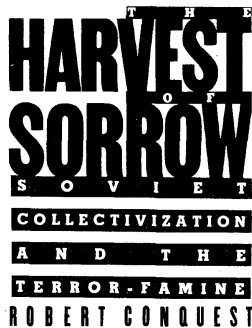
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District committee...

(Continued from page 5)

in the UNA building. The various allocations of funds for fraternal purposes was discussed, including allocations for scholarships of approximately \$110,000.

Mr. Flis also discussed with those present the new policy of the UNA in hiring experienced insurance agents or salesmen, who will be engaged for the purpose of selling UNA insurance, inasmuch as the results from the organizing by secretaries and voluntary organizers has shown unsatisfactory results in the past number of years.

Mr. Flis explained that Henry Floyd performing this job of national sales director will be called upon to visit the various districts and familiarize himself with the intricate workings of each branch and each district. Although Mr. Floyd speaks no Ukrainian, nonetheless he has been instructed to hire licensed agents who speak Ukrainian in addition to English.

Those present immediately started asking questions regarding Mr. Floyd's position. Mr. Flis answered all questions.

Mykola Duplak was informed that present secretaries and organizers have nothing to fear from Mr. Floyd, inasmuch as he can only be of help to them; that the secretaries and organizers can continue to organize the same as they had done up until now, while Mr. Floyd and his department will try to help them in organizing new members for the UNA.

Mr. Hawryshkiw, who has been a

most successful organizer for the UNA, had explained to him that Mr. Floyd will not be called upon to go out and sell insurance but rather to instruct secretaries, organizers and agents — professional agents — on how to sell larger amounts of insurance in the field. Secretaries and organizers, therefore, should not fear him but rather use the help that he will be able to offer them in making the necessary sales.

Wasył Majkowycz, in answer to his question as to what Mr. Floyd has been doing up until now, received an answer that Mr. Floyd has been planning the department that he plans to establish in accordance with orders received from the Supreme Executive Committee. Mr. Floyd has not been sent out into the field up to now and, therefore, secretaries and organizers have not seen him at work.

Father Tkacz received an answer to the effect that the position occupied by Mr. Hawrysz has not been liquidated, but on the contrary Mr. Hawrysz of his own free volition has stated that he would rather remain a supreme auditor and as such he has to resign from the position of national fraternal organizer.

Father Tkacz in addition complained that the hotel chosen for the last UNA convention in Detroit was not conducive to the conduct of a good successful convention, and that the convention committee should think more of pleasing the delegates in the future.

Mr. Pawliw then entered into a long tirade regarding some "party line" maintained in the daily Svoboda (which he would not explain). He further stated

that the UNA should have hired young Ukrainian girls and boys for salesmen and that the UNA is diminishing in membership as is more accurately shown by the decrease of approximately 100 convention delegates. Mr. Flis asked Mr. Pawliw if he would like answers to his questions, but Mr. Pawliw stated that answers are not necessary, that we all know the answers to the questions.

Mr. Pyndus in answer to his questions was told by Mr. Flis that assurances have been received from Mr. Floyd to the effect that anyone who puts his mind to it can pass the exam for insurance salesman. Further, Mr. Pyndus received an answer to his question that the amount being charged UNA seniors who stay at Soyuzivka on a permanent basis is determined by the following fashion: not less than \$250 and not more than \$750 per month, to the extent of 75 percent of a senior's monthly income.

Mr. Duplak praised The Ukrainian Weekly for its valued articles and for informing the world about the Ukrainian plight, whether it was Chornobyl, Russification, etc. Mr. Flis thanked Mr. Duplak for making these positive statements.

Mr. Majkowycz in questioning the results of the last special meeting of the Supreme Assembly asked why only Canadians were elected inasmuch as the Supreme Assembly should have chosen the next runner-up as far as the number of votes received at the last convention. Mr. Flis stated that the UNA is bound by prior practice that in order to fill a position vacated by a Canadian, it

is deemed a requirement to fill such a position with a Canadian.

Mr. Duplak then said a few kind words in regard to the hiring of Mr. Floyd. He praised the Executive Committee for having the courage to face the organizing problem and trying to eliminate it. He stated that hiring salesmen to sell our insurance is the only possible way to preserve the UNA and what the UNA stands for. He also stated that it is praiseworthy that Mr. Floyd will use his professional sales skills to show secretaries how to obtain better organizing results and help secretaries to become licensed sales insurance agents whether on a part-time or full-time basis.

Father Tkacz then praised the Executive Committee for funding the stay at Soyuzivka for two weeks in August of members of the Ukrainian Educational Council so that over 25 members who were present at these courses would be able to teach when they return to their Ukrainian schools in their communities.

Other questions asked were answered by Mr. Flis or others present at this meeting.

Regarding the organizing campaign presently in motion, a long discussion took place. Secretaries suggested how organizing can best be performed in the ranks of the UNA.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m. A reception was prepared for the occasion, and all the members of this Syracuse District were welcomed to partake. A friendly conversation continued among those present.

Commission...

(Continued from page 1)

families' histories. Some families had everything taken away because they were "rich" peasants — owning one cow could qualify a person as an enemy of the people.

One witness's father was jailed and exiled. Asked by one of the panelists why her father was jailed, Ann Pilipluk said she did not know, but that he had been a botanist, an agricultural researcher and had many books. She speculated that maybe they were afraid of the books, or that the party felt he knew too much.

Valentine Kochno's father was jailed because he was a priest and the government wanted him to denounce the priesthood. But no matter what the reason, the government took everything away.

Most witnesses talked of the systematic grain procurements, when committees would go from house to house looking for any leftover grain with sharp poking sticks. They talked of swollen bodies, of eating weeds and sparrows, of hearing about or seeing evidence of cannibalism.

The litany of horrors seemed endless. There was great disparity in Ukraine, as party member's children brandished sandwiches in front of their starving classmates, while there was cannibalism in the villages.

Some of the most incredible things were related in a matter-of-fact tone by the witnesses. Only deep sighs punctuated the readings; trembling hands gave away the terror. One witness,

whose hands shook 50 years after the event, remembered the sheer numbers of bodies he was forced to cart off from the surrounding villages with a truck. One village died off altogether. He carted bodies in silence, helped by other silent men, who would have been taken to Siberia, or worse, for talking about loading "bodies like sheaves of wheat."

The audience was silent for a long time. Many were fighting back their own visions of these things. It was not a pleasant evening.

Anna Portnov remembered a village before the famine, immediately after the revolution: "Ukrainian beauties wore jewelry ... silk ribbons hanging from a crown on braids, self-embroidered colorful blouses — it was so beautiful," but during the famine she saw "grey swollen faces or hollow cheeks."

One man even added the names of those who in official capacities were merciful. As one woman put it, "You never forget anyone who gives you a piece of bread."

In order to establish a point of fact for the record, one witness was asked if any formal charges were filed against a case of cannibalism, if there were any records, official papers or court hearings.

The older witness, a gentleman, looked surprised; the audience laughed. "There were no papers," he replied. "Someone in the audience quipped that only Americans ask such questions. That was the only "light" moment.

Mr. Roth and all of the panelists emphasized the courage that it took to speak before a commission about the famine. He summed up the proceedings and expressed the commission's gratitude to those who testified.

Ukrainian culture...

(Continued from page 3)

name not be used.

"As soon as the roof was repaired, Polish authorities closed down the church for two years and then turned it over to an Orthodox parish. Just so they can worship in their own way, in their own language, some Ukrainians say if they won't give up the Church to Catholics, give it to us, we are from now on Orthodox," Mykola said.

Indeed, Ukrainians in Poland described how one Catholic cathedral in Peremyshl was converted to a museum. Its icons were stripped as well.

"They described finding Ukrainian graveyards where part of the three-armed, Eastern-style crosses were broken from the headstones because the shape is strange to Polish Catholics. And they angrily recalled stories their co-religionists had told them of Polish Catholic priests in the countryside who charged exorbitant fees when Ukrainian wanted to use their former churches or open their old cemeteries for funerals," the Globe correspondent stated.

The destruction, however, is not merely limited to the church. Textbooks portray Ukrainians as barbaric frontier people, and one student recalled an incident when a Polish friend said she hoped her country would win back the cities of

Kiev and Pskov "because they are in our richest, black earth regions."

There are hopeful signs, however. Lubomyr Hajda of Harvard's Russian Research Center cited a recent newspaper interview by one of the primate's two vicars for Ukrainian Catholics which show there are 50 priests for the 76 parishes and 300,000 Ukrainians in Poland. Twenty-four men are studying for the priesthood; six new priests may be ordained in a year, Mr. Franklin wrote.

Mr. Hajda also noted Pope John Paul II's appointment of bishops with "Ukrainian ties" to influential Vatican positions and the sympathy expressed by some Polish bishops, including Cardinal Henryk Gulbinowicz of Wroclaw.

"I don't think the problem should be exaggerated," stated Jerzy Turowski, editor of an independent Catholic weekly in Krakow. His coverage of Ukrainians has been sympathetic, noted Mr. Franklin. "Appointment of a bishop is a very difficult problem now because he would not be recognized by the authorities. Greek Catholics have their own liturgy and priests, under the jurisdiction of the Latin Church. In some diocese, there are difficulties, but that doesn't mean that Ukrainians can't live there."

And, stated Dr. Pritsak, the toleration of Ukrainian Catholics is one of the subtle ways Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Communist Party leader, can show Polish sovereignty.

Attention, students!

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

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

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Supreme Court...

(Continued from page 1)

war crimes charges. The court questioned the reliability of Soviet-supplied evidence and, in fact, ruled it inadmissible.

The OSI then challenged Mr. Kungys' citizenship by alleging that it was fraudulently obtained because he had lied on his citizenship application. In June, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals concluded that a refugee had to be a victim of Nazi persecution to be eligible for a non-preference, quota immigration visa and ruled that information misrepresented by Mr. Kungys on his citizenship application — though it was not material to the application — would have likely led to an investigation of the Lithuanian immi-

grant's past.

In their amicus curiae brief, the UNA et al argue that the Third Circuit Court of Appeals ruling means that "the mere status of not having been a victim of Nazi persecution can be construed to mean that such refugee or displaced person illegally procured his or her visa, and misrepresentations as to date and place of birth are now deemed 'material.'"

The court's ruling, "has resulted in a revision of history based on hypothesized facts and jeopardizes the citizenship of those who cannot establish that they were victims of Nazi persecution," the brief states.

In fact, the amicus curiae brief notes, the testimony of a former career foreign service officer that non-preference visas were issued only to victims of Nazi per-

secution was found to be "in error" by the lower District Court. The Third Circuit Court ignored this finding and made its "own finding of fact that such a requirement did in fact exist."

"It is a historical fact that thousands of Eastern Europeans, who cannot prove that they were victims of Nazi persecution, fled the advancing Soviet armies before the end of the second world war, or refused to go back to their countries of birth or origin afterwards for fear of persecution by the Soviets. It stands to reason that left unchallenged the Third Circuit's decision will affect countless former refugees and displaced persons who are now subject to denaturalization proceedings for having illegally procured their visas since they were not also victims of Nazi persecution."

Citing historical facts and documents, the brief pointed out that non-preference visas were in fact granted to displaced persons and nothing was mentioned about persecution by the Nazis as a criterion.

"The Third Circuit has now provided an unsound basis for denaturalizing citizens by retroactively converting immaterial misrepresentations as to date and place of birth into 'material' misrepresentations for those who do not have the status of or cannot prove that they were victims of Nazi persecution," Messrs. Olesnycky and Rakowsky argue.

The brief filed by Mr. Kungys' attorney admits that Mr. Kungys misrepresented personal data on his visa and citizenship applications.

"He, along with thousands of others, changed his date and place of birth on his temporary identification card to make himself older and thereby avoid conscription as an officer into the Ger-

man armed forces," the brief states.

"It is beyond mere irony," the appeal said, "that the petitioner (Mr. Kungys) successfully defended himself against allegations of having committed atrocities during World War II," and yet could lose his citizenship "as a consequence of the innocuous conduct of misrepresenting his date and place of birth."

The U.S. government's brief argued that Mr. Kungys misrepresented information when applying to enter the United States and that he continued this "pattern of lying."

Mr. Olesnycky, in a telephone interview with The Weekly succinctly described the current issues in the Kungys case. "Suddenly the case is no longer whether he is a war criminal; the on issues are misrepresentations and his activities during the war."

He said the UNA first became involved in the case after an August meeting with Donald Williamson, Mr. Kungys' attorney, Mr. Rakowsky of the Ukrainian American Bar Association, and Atanas Kobryn and Osyp Holynsky of Ukrainian veterans' groups.

At that time Mr. Williamson told the UNA officials and others present that the Third Circuit Court's ruling in his client's case placed East Europeans in "major jeopardy."

The Heritage Defense Committee subsequently authorized Supreme Auditor Olesnycky and Mr. Rakowsky to prepare an amicus curiae brief on behalf of the UNA. Others who assisted in preparing the brief were Chicago attorney Paul Zumbakis and recent law school graduates Myron Olesnycky and Andre Zielyk.

The Kungys case will probably be argued before the Supreme Court in the spring, according to Mr. Olesnycky.

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Ukrainians at Vienna...

(Continued from page 1)

statement on the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and its incarcerated and exiled members, whose 10th anniversary falls during the talks on November 9.

Mr. Sorokowski of Smoloskyp, and Ms. Jowa and Ms. Demtschuk of AHRU attended the November 5 news conference of the Soviet delegation. The room was reportedly filled with representatives of Jewish and Baltic groups, who raised questions on human and national rights, and emigration. The Soviets raised the matter of a possible future conference on human rights in Moscow, which Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze announced upon his arrival in Vienna.

Although the Ukrainian group was not afforded the opportunity to ask a question, Mr. Sorokowski spoke afterwards to a Soviet representative of the U.N. Human Rights Commission on the subject of independent representation of the Ukrainian SSR at such a future meeting on human rights in Moscow. The official, who is identified only as Mr. Movchan, reportedly replied affirmatively, but said that such a decision depended upon the Helsinki Accords, its rules and procedures.

That same day, Ukrainian and Baltic groups, jointly with a Canadian interreligious committee on human rights, organized a news conference on the rights of the ill and dying in the USSR who desire to travel to the West for medical treatment. Ms. Isajiw delivered an address on behalf of the newly released dissident and poet Iryna Ratushynska, whose written appeal to the Soviets in Vienna to allow her to go to England for treatment was denied earlier in the week. Ms. Isajiw also described the plight of Ukrainian "eternal prisoners," who are denied proper medical treatment, such as Yuriy

Shukhevych, Mykola Rudenko, Petro Ruban and others.

In the evening of November 5, all Ukrainian delegation members attended a reception hosted by the U.S. ambassador to Austria, where Secretary of State George Shultz delivered an address. Also present were former political prisoners Yuri Orlov, Ms. Svitlychna and Mr. Plyushch, who along with the Ukrainian representatives were able to discuss with U.S. delegates questions of concern to their groups.

The WCFU's Human Rights Commission, the Canadian interreligious committee on human rights, the Lithuanian Information Center and the Latvian Women's Federation held a news conference on November 6 on imprisoned women and wives of political prisoners. Ms. Svitlychna and Mrs. Isajiw led the discussion on how female prisoners in the Soviet Union suffer worse kinds of humiliation and degradation because of their different physiology. The entire news conference was filmed by a Soviet television crew.

The same day, Ukrainian representatives participated in a news conference of the Canadian delegation.

Mrs. Olshaniwsky and the two other AHRU members organized demonstrations in front of the Hofburg Palace during the first three days of CSCE sessions. These protests, which involved many local Ukrainians and other groups, lasted for several hours each day and called for Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords. Giant banners reportedly announced the "10th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group," and won attention from conference delegates entering the palace, who were also bombarded with hundreds of leaflets, pamphlets and booklets detailed Soviet and East European rights abuses.



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Soviet POWs...

(Continued from page 2)

found to bring the soldiers out."

While all five defectors are considered prisoners of war by the Afghan guerrillas, only two of them are kept under guard, the Times reported. The others have been fighting alongside the mujahideen, Ms. Thorne stated. The mujahideen have said they would release the five if they were granted asylum, she affirmed.

Ms. Thorne said Freedom House had not made the letters public earlier in the hope that President Reagan would respond favorably to them and take a personal interest in the soldiers' plight.

It because he has not answered in five months, Ms. Thorne wrote a 40-page booklet for Freedom House about them and appended their letters to the president.

In the booklet, "Soviets POWs in Afghanistan," Ms. Thorne stated that since 1983 she has conveyed several requests for asylum by Soviet soldiers and all have yielded "disheartening results."

While there are several hundred soldiers seeking asylum, only six defectors have been let into this country, Ms. Thorne stressed.

Citing "humanitarian reasons" and "ideological considerations," she has urged that the U.S. set up a "systematic method for screening, processing and transporting Soviet Army deserters out of Afghanistan."

She added, in an interview with the Times, that she hoped other Western nations would also participate in such an asylum program. A similar program had been set up at the end of World War II for Soviet defectors and prisoners, she noted.

"If a steady flow of Red Army deserters from Afghanistan were to make its way to the West, it just could act as yet another possible lever on the Kremlin leadership to force them to reconsider their policy in that country," she stated.

"But changes are very slow in coming, both in Moscow and in Washington. In the meantime, the five Soviet Army deserters whom I visited this spring and many others continue to be men without a country and without a future."

The five soldiers had served in the Soviet Army as riflemen, reconnais-

sance or demolition experts, guards, tank mechanics and held other jobs. All the men, who are in their 20s, came to feel Soviet presence in Afghanistan was unjust, Ms. Thorne said.

One of the letters sent to President Reagan read, in part: "I, Igor Leonidovich Kovalchuk, did not want to kill children and women. I did not want God to judge me for having spilled blood. I have been in Afghanistan for six years. America is a freedom-loving country which defends human rights. I ask you to give me political asylum."

Another defector, Sergei Busov, wrote in his letter: "It is now the third year that I'm with the Afghan partisans. All of this time my friends and I have been trying to make our way to the free world, but so far it has all been without any results. We are rejected. Western countries are turning away from us. But why? What are we guilty of?"

And Vladislav Naumov wrote: "We share with the partisans our water and our bread, and together we feed the lice. The mujahideen believe us because our personal friendships were formed in battle, under the whiz of flying bullets. And for this reason our Afghan friends are not against our desire to gain freedom in the free world."

President Reagan also received letters from Vadim Plotnikov and Nikolay Golovin.

Ms. Thorne explained that seven major guerrilla groups are fighting in Afghanistan. "Although most of the Soviet prisoners that I interviewed are treated well by the mujahideen, the treatment can vary, depending on the group holding them."

Mr. Kovalchuk and Mr. Golovin have led prisoner's lives, she continued. They are constantly under guard and have suffered from malaria, hepatitis and other illnesses. They idle their days away and until last year, both men smoked hashish with their captors to dull their hardships, she stated.

For the other three men, Mr. Naumov, Mr. Busov and Mr. Plotnikov, their defections have been a different experience. They have been fighting with the mujahideen, having helped plan and execute 20 operations against the Soviets and have shared their diet of tea, peas and pita bread, have worked as paramedics and have even written propaganda pamphlets in Russian to be spread among the Soviet troops, the Times reported.

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ORGANIZING MEETING

WILL BE HELD

Sunday, November 23, 1986, at 3:00 p.m.

at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Woonsocket, R.I.

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

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

PROGRAM:

1. Opening Remarks
2. Review of the organizational work of the District during the past year
3. Address by UNA Supreme President DR. JOHN FLIS
4. Discussion and questions
5. Adoption of membership campaign plan for 1986
6. Questions and answers, adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. John Flis, UNA Supreme President
Alex Chudolij, UNA Supreme Advisor

All UNA members and guests are invited.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Olena Trenkler, Anthoni Konfnyk — secretaries, Alex Chudolij, chairman
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The Zaporizhzhia...

(Continued from page 2)

engineer recently inquired of a Soviet newspaper how the Chernobyl accident could have led to the sudden fall in electricity output that had occurred since the middle of the year. The head of the Soviet national grid system, Mr. Petrayev, was asked to respond to this letter. Mr. Petrayev revealed that a number of Soviet nuclear power plants had been taken off the national grid following the Chernobyl affair, thus the losses to the energy sector were considerably more substantial than hitherto believed. In Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya, he explained the reasons for this somewhat drastic step as follows:

"Let us recall the government commission's findings on the causes of the Chernobyl accident. In addition to staff negligence and violations of the station equipment operating procedure, design failures were also noted. This defect is present in some other atomic energy stations fitted with similar equipment. Consequently, a whole series of preventive repair measures was undertaken at several stations. To that end, a number of power units were taken out of operation and are now undergoing work to increase their safety and reliability. The loss of these capacities, albeit temporary, is not easy to make up."

Mr. Dolgikh's visit to Zaporizhzhia is one sign that the Soviet authorities are very anxious to make up this unexpected shortfall, which, according to the above statement, has arisen largely from technical and construction problems at Soviet nuclear plants generally. Ironically, one of the major steps undertaken in the face of current energy difficulties has been to restart the Chernobyl plant.

On September 29, the first reactor at Chernobyl, which is located approxi-

mately 400 metres from the damaged fourth unit was brought back on-line at the "minimum controllable level." By October 1, the reactor had reportedly been attached once again to the grid and was generating electricity. One Soviet report also made two other startling announcements: first, that the second reactor unit at Chernobyl would be back on-stream "within 10-15 days;" and second, that the third unit, which shares a control room and ventilation equipment with the doomed reactor, would be operating again "in the second quarter of 1987," which was the first statement issued on the future of reactor No. 3. The second unit was actually restarted on November 5.

Earlier on October 1, Radio Moscow confirmed that plant workers residing in the newly constructed town of Zeleny Mys on the banks of the Dnieper, would work 15-day shifts at the station, separated from their families. In other words, the area is still considered unsafe, and the start-up of the station must be considered a drastic measure brought about by economic circumstances, which themselves have arisen as a direct result of the Chernobyl disaster.

The fact that one of the main areas for concern in the nuclear energy sphere is the Zaporizhzhia station suggests that Soviet problems will continue. In July 1985, Mr. Kachura, one of Mr. Dolgikh's colleagues at the station, was berating other Ukrainian nuclear plants for their slow progress, and holding up Zaporizhzhia as the example for emulation. Soviet sources have left little doubt that in terms of technological expertise, shockwork and sheer achievement in terms of work completion, Zaporizhzhia holds first place in the Soviet nuclear power industry. The current defects, therefore, bode serious problems for the Soviet energy sphere. As Mr. Petrayev stated, "one cannot fail to be alarmed."

Fifth Pittsburgh...

(Continued from page 10)

Arts and crafts sales were handled by Joanne and Metro Staroshechak; with Michael and Marijka Jula, together with Michael Kapeluck in charge of the cultural displays. Heading the food committee were Bonnie Reinhart and Connie Zatezalo, assisted by Steve Kapeluck. Mr. Kotow headed the program book committee.

Proceeds of the festival will benefit the proposed Ukrainian Nationality Room at the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. George Kyschakewych, chairman, advises that of the original amount of \$200,000 required to furnish the room, only \$40,000 is needed to begin construction.

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November 19

EDMONTON: The piano duo of Luba and Ireneus Zuk will perform a concert of works for two pianos at 8 p.m. in Convocation Hall, University of Alberta, given in celebration of the International Year of Canadian Music. The program will feature works by Canadian composers George Fiala, David Keane, Michael Baker and Clermont Pepin. For information call Rick Williams at the music department of the University of Alberta at (403) 432-3263.

November 20

SASKATOON, Sask.: The piano duo of Luba and Ireneus Zuk will perform in concert at 8 p.m. at the University of Saskatchewan. For information call Richard Wedgewood at the music department, University of Saskatchewan at (306) 966-6169.

November 21

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will host the screening of two well-known films, "Zemlya" (1930) and "Zvenyhora" (1928), produced by noted Ukrainian cinematographer Alexander Dovzhenko. "Zvenyhora" is a dazzling myriad of Ukrainian folk myths that range from the Viking invasion to the post-Revolutionary period. "Zemlya," Dovzhenko's last film, focuses on the conflicts between young peasants wishing to start collective farms and the rich landowners protecting their land. Both films are silent and in black-and-white. Olha Liskivsky, a noted Ukrainian film

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.

scholar, will present an introduction to Dovzhenko's works prior to the screening. Admission is \$5. The institute is at 2 E. 79th St.

November 22

NEW YORK: The Plast sorority Verkhovynky will sponsor an evening program in tribute to the late Kateryna Zarytska Soroka, a long-time political prisoner and OUN member, beginning at 4 p.m. in the Ukrainian Institute of America at 2 E. 79th St. The program will feature lectures by four different speakers covering four stages of Ms. Zarytska's life, including Ulana Starosolsky on her youth and Plast activity, Daria Hnatikivsky-Lebed on her OUN activity, Iryna Savytska-Kozak on her involvement in the Ukrainian Red Cross and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army during World War II, and Nina Strokata on her years in Soviet prisons and camps. The Drama Studio directed by Lidia Krushelnycky will perform a montage from her life. Admission is by donation and will go toward a fund to aid Ukrainian political prisoners.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey will hold its next meeting, featuring special guest speaker Andriy Maday, at the Ramada Inn on Route 10. The cocktail hour will begin at 7:30 p.m. and the public is welcome.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

PHILADELPHIA: The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) will hold its mid-year meeting at 10 a.m. in the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center at 700 Cedar Road. The meeting will be attended by member of the executive board and representatives of the various student clubs throughout the United States. A pub night/zabava will follow at 9 p.m. Admission to the social is \$5. For information call Andrew Futey at (202) 966-9155 or Roma Kohutiak at (215) 896-8250.

ELIZABETH, N.J.: A holiday craft fair will be held from noon-8 p.m. at St. Vladimir Ukrainian Catholic School Hall, 425 Grier Ave. The day will feature the sale of handmade crafted items and Christmas decorations and foods. Admission is free. For information call Alice Stenchy at (201) 352-5672.

SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Veterans of Post 19 will sponsor a Past National Commanders banquet and ball, beginning with dinner at 6:30 p.m. and dancing from 8 p.m.-midnight, at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave. Music will be provided by John Porada and admission is \$20 per person. For tickets and information call John Smalley at (914) 356-7833 or Joseph Brega at (914) 268-6523.

November 23

TORONTO: The piano duo of Luba and Ireneus Zuk will perform a concert of works for two pianos at 7:45 p.m. at the Royal Conservatory of Music Concert Hall, 273 Bloor St. W. The program will feature Toronto premieres of three works by Canadian composers George Fiala, David Keane and Clermont Pepin. For more information call Oksana Sokolyk at (416) 536-6679.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will host an author's evening featuring the works of Ukrainian journalist and head of the Association of Ukrainian Journalists, Olha Kuzmowycz. The evening, which will be conducted in the Ukrainian language, will begin at 5 p.m. and will include a reception after the program. For more information call Marta Kolomayets at (212) 288-8660.

LOS ANGELES: The Ukrainian Art Center, Inc., will sponsor one of a series of holiday workshops on how to make bread dough dolls, Hutzul and Hutzulka dolls in Ukrainian costumes as tree ornaments, refrigerator magnets or pins, from noon-4 p.m. at the center, 4315 Melrose Ave. Registration fee is \$20. For information call the center at (213) 668-0172.

MARLBORO, N.J.: St. Wolodymyr the Great Ukrainian Catholic Church will sponsor its annual Christmas bazaar from 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. in the church hall at Route 520. Featured will be Ukrainian homemade crafts and homebaked goods. For more information call (201) 747-2845.

NEWARK, N.J.: The Coordinating Committee of Ukrainian Veterans of Newark will sponsor exhibits of Ukrainian Armed Forces, including over 2,500 photographs, documents and other memorabilia, at the gymnasium of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School at 762 Sanford Ave. A 4 p.m. concert will commemorate "The Year of the Ukrainian Soldier," proclaimed by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The Sisterhood of St. Mary the Protectress of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church will sponsor its annual pre-Lenten dinner (Zapusty) immediately following the 10 a.m. divine liturgy. Also on that day, the parish choir will be honored for its dedication to the church. They will perform a few selections during the dinner.

November 25

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.: Dr. David Marples will deliver a speech on recent developments in the Chernobyl nuclear disaster as a precursor to the launching of his new book, "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," due out in December, at the Ukrainian Federation Cultural Center, 177 Niagara St., beginning at 7 p.m. The event is sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional & Business Club, Niagara Region.

November 27

TORONTO: The Toronto branch of the Second Wreath Cultural Society will sponsor an evening with Lydia Palij, author, artist, designer and cultural anthropologist, as part of its series, "Evenings with Interesting Women," at 7:30 p.m. in the downstairs auditorium of St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave. Admission will be \$5 per person for adults, \$3 per person for seniors and students. Refreshments will be served.

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