

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Pope wants to visit Ukraine, Lithuania

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Pope John Paul II flatly ruled out visiting the Soviet Union unless Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev first invites him to visit Catholic communities in Lithuania and Ukraine, reported the Los Angeles Times Wire Service.

The two countries have the largest Catholic populations on the territory now occupied by the Soviet Union.

The pope's position was hailed by Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, who called it "absolutely appropriate."

"The pope, in my opinion, as the supreme shepherd visits his faithful. His faithful in the Soviet Union are in Ukraine and Lithuania," the metropolitan explained in a telephone interview with The Weekly.

Pope John Paul told reporters on his chartered Boeing 747 as he set out on a two-week visit to Asia and the Pacific, "I won't even talk about a trip to Russia. It would be my duty to make a trip to Lithuania."

Joaquin Navarro-Valls, the pope's spokesman later explained to reporters that the pontiff has absolutely ruled out

a visit to the officially atheistic Soviet capital, Moscow, unless he is first invited to Lithuania and Ukraine.

Mr. Navarro-Valls repeated the papal condition several times, explaining that the pope wants to send a message to Mr. Gorbachev and that the press is the only channel that he has to communicate with the Soviet leader.

Although no official plans have been released, it is widely expected that Mr. Gorbachev will visit Pope John Paul II in Vatican City when he goes to Rome in January and that he will invite the pope to reciprocate with a visit to Moscow, the Los Angeles Times said.

The New York Times reported that a senior official in the pope's entourage said Pope John Paul II was wary of overtures from Moscow regarding a possible visit there in 1988 because he did not want to be used by the Soviet authorities in a "propaganda move."

The year 1988 marks the millennium of Christianity in Kievian Rus', the first Ukrainian state. Ukrainians worldwide have expressed great concern about where and with whom the pope will commemorate this historic event.

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## Ukrainians continue rights lobbying during second week of Vienna review

VIENNA — Representatives of the Ukrainian community in the West continued their rally for national and human rights during the second week of the Helsinki follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that commenced here on November 4, reported Smoloskyp.

Working under the auspices of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, representatives of up to 10 Ukrainian organizations from Europe, the United States and Canada kept up their activity to inform delegates and the public about the human-rights situation in Ukraine and raised the issue of what they considered to be Ukraine's right to participate independently in forums like the CSCE.

Christina Isajiw from the WCFU's Human Rights Commission led the

group of over a dozen from organizations, such as Americans from Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), the Smoloskyp Information Service, the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and others, in organizing and attending press conferences and semi-private meetings with officials from several of the 35 signatory nations of the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

The first week of the Ukrainian representation's activity ended on Friday, November 7, with a number of events in which individual members took part. Andrew Sorokowski of Smoloskyp was present at a news conference of the U.S. delegation in the Vienna Hilton Hotel, where Secretary

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## 186 teachers attend institute on Ukraine's man-made famine

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — One hundred eighty-six teachers — 154 of them non-Ukrainians — attended a one-day seminar on the man-made famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine held here in the Ukrainian Village section of the city on Saturday, November 8. Twenty-six participants took the seminar for graduate credit through Northern Illinois University.

"How many people in the audience have never heard about the Ukrainian famine before?" Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, the organizer of the seminar, asked the crowd of full-time teachers. One-third to a half raised their hands.

The seminar, officially called "The Ukrainian Forced Famine: An Institute

for Educators," was designed to provide teachers and administrators with information to teach about the Great Famine of 1932-33 that killed some 7 million people in Ukraine.

It attracted teachers mostly from northern Illinois, as well as teachers of Ukrainian origin from as far away as Los Angeles, Miami, Toronto and Rochester, N.Y. Most of the Ukrainian educators said they would try to hold similar seminars in their localities if supported, as this Chicago institute was, by the Ukrainian National Association. The teaching materials for the Chicago seminar were printed with funds provided by the UNA's Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee.

(Continued on page 14)

## Archipenko centennial exhibit opens

by Natalie Mason Gawdiak

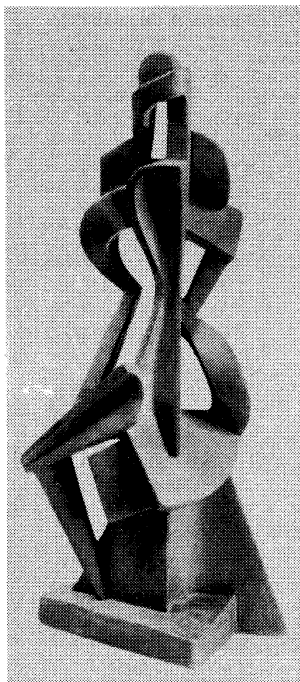
WASHINGTON — Widely regarded during the late teens and early twenties of this century as "the world's greatest living sculptor," the Ukrainian Cubist Alexander Archipenko is the subject of a major exhibition in the ultramodern East Building of the National Gallery of Art in Washington that opened on November 16.

The title of the show is proclaimed overhead on the gallery's concourse level in mural-size letters close to two feet high that stretch across an expanse nearly 80 feet in length: Alexander Archipenko (1887-1964) a Centennial Tribute.

This exhibition of Archipenko's works, on view until February 16, 1987, was jointly arranged by the National Gallery of Art and the Tel Aviv Museum, where, by an accident of history — to escape Nazi censorship — many of the artist's creations had been sent in 1933. The items on display fill three rooms and date primarily from the early period, many coming from the Tel Aviv collection, with others from the Smithsonian's Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, the Guggenheim in New York, and several other museum and private collections in the U.S. and abroad.

The show has two curators: on the Israeli side, Nehama Guralnik, and for the National Gallery, Katherine Janszky Michaelsen. At the exhibit opening,

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Alexander Archipenko's "Seated Woman (Geometric Figure Seated)," painted plaster, 1920.



Teachers at seminar on Great Famine.

## Three-year-old Estonian girl: hostage in human tug-of-war

PHILADELPHIA — The only regret Hilja Uuskula says she has is that she was not brave enough in the beginning. Her family had wanted to swaddle little Kaisa in dainty clothes and make her up like a doll so no one would take her for a living child. But, she was scared that she would be caught if she tried to smuggle the child out of the country. That was two years ago. Now her granddaughter, Kaisa Randpere, 3, "is a political prisoner, a hostage in a human tug-of-war."

The Philadelphia Inquirer recently

### Kaisa to leave USSR

As The Weekly was going to press, it was learned that little Kaisa Randpere was granted an exit visa by Soviet authorities. The story was carried by Western wire services which cited the Foreign Office of the Swedish government as the source for the news. Exit visas were also granted to Kaisa's grandparents, however, they indicated that they wish to remain in Estonia.

Kaisa's mother, Leila Miller, had been standing vigil on a daily basis for several months in front of the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm in an effort to gain her daughter's release. Kaisa had become known as the world's youngest political prisoner.

ran a lengthy story on the child who could very well have been the world's youngest defector at the age of 14 months.

Two years ago, while visiting Helsinki, Kaisa's parents, Valdo Randpere, a deputy in the Estonian Justice Ministry, and his wife, Leila Miller, a well-known pop singer, were visiting Finland on a cultural exchange. While visiting an amusement park, the two walked away from their group and boarded a boat for Stockholm, Sweden. There, aided by an Estonian friend who had married a Swede, they sought, and were granted, political asylum. But they left their little girl, Kaisa, behind.

Kaisa was in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, in the care of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Uuskula. She has been barred from joining her parents by the Soviet authorities.

For two years now, her parents have tried to secure an exit visa for the little girl, but attempts thus far have failed, even though U.S. politicians and other Western officials have taken up her case. Mr. Randpere told The Philadelphia Inquirer that a Soviet consular official in Stockholm told him: "You will never see her again."

According to The Inquirer, the Randperes said they were counting on the provisions of the Helsinki Accords and other human-rights agreements which provide for the emigration of children into the care of their parents. The Soviets, unfortunately, have ignored these provisions.

Initially, Soviet authorities thought the couple would return to Estonia, Mr. Randpere related. When they did not, he was accused of making anti-Communist statements, but then said the couple would be forgiven if Mr. Randpere went to the Soviet Consulate in Stockholm and signed a document that stated his actions were a result of CIA pressure.

"Then we will discuss how you can be of help of your country," Mr. Randpere said he was told. "And then we will see about Kaisa."

When the Randperes refused, the Soviets began pressuring those left



Kaisa Randpere at the age of 2.

behind. They even spread rumors the couple had been killed in an auto accident in Sweden.

"We never regret that we defected," Mr. Randpere told The Inquirer. "But before we defected, we didn't know why we wanted to go. Now we know so much more about the Soviet Union."

"There is no way back for us. They will kill me and send Leila to a labor camp. They have promised to do so."

"There are many people who don't understand how difficult it is to leave the Soviet Union. They don't understand why we would leave without our daughter," Mr. Randpere said.

Mrs. Uuskula said that not long after her daughter and son-in-law defected she lost her job. She has continually been interrogated by the KGB. Her mail has been tampered with and her neighbors view her as a pariah, she said. Her husband also lost his job. He had been accused of stealing at a garden cooperative outside Tallinn and was threatened with jail.

Today, the Uuskulas are living on a \$9,000 inheritance left them by a relative. Mrs. Uuskula told The Inquirer her greatest fear was running out of money, for then Kaisa would be taken to an orphanage. She estimated they can last two more years on what they have left.

"The KGB told me that if I keep talking, they will send me to a mental hospital," she is quoted as saying. "The KGB have said to me that they will send me to Siberia. I told them, 'I'm not scared. Do it.' They are surprised by this, that I can behave in such a, by their terms, arrogant way."

Reporter Steve Goldstein described a visit to the Uuskula apartment which was "risky business" because Mrs. Uuskula stressed, "her apartment is watched and her phone has become a party line."

One day last week (late September), Mr. Goldstein wrote describing his visit "Kaisa came skipping up the stairs to her second-floor apartment in Tallinn, her hand in her grandmother's. She was wearing a maroon jumper over a white shirt, her hair the color of spun sunlight."

"On the wall of the modest apartment is a photograph of Leila, her long blond hair bound by a headband," he continued. "The photo is from a film that she had made shortly before she defected, a film later withheld from release, and then destroyed."

"Kaisa brought out a box of postcards from her parents. She showed

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## Passenger trains collide in Ukraine

MOSCOW — An unspecified number of people died in a collision between two passenger trains in Ukraine earlier this month, the Soviet news agency TASS reported, according to United Press International.

This is the third major accident reported in the Soviet Union in the past three months.

The November 6 accident followed a November 7 report that a Soviet cruise liner with 300 schoolchildren on board, who were on a state-sponsored holiday, caught fire while sailing in the Sea of Japan. Two crew members died while fighting the blaze; the children were unharmed.

Another recent disaster also involving a passengerliner occurred on August 31 when the Admiral Nakhimov, with more than 1,200 passengers and crew on board, collided with another Soviet ship in the Black Sea.

drowning nearly 400 people.

TASS reported: "Two passenger trains collided at night on November 6 at a small station, Koristovka, near Kirovohrad (Ukraine)," according to The New York City Tribune. Ukrainian officials expressed "condolences to all those who suffered, to the families and the relatives of those who perished."

"Both trains, Kiev-Donetske and Kryvyi Rih-Kiev, were late and arrived at the station Kiristovka simultaneously," the news agency continued. "The reasons for the accident are not yet clear."

National investigators and a Ukrainian government inquiry team are investigating the accident, TASS stated.

The disclosure of the accident falls under General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev's new policy of more openness regarding such occurrences in the USSR, the Tribune noted.

## World Federation of Free Latvians scores USSR's Russification policy

ROCKVILLE, Md. — Despite being a signatory of the Helsinki Accords and thereby promising that "all peoples always have the right...to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development," the Soviet record on this account in occupied Latvia is dismal, reported the World Federation of Free Latvians (WFFL).

The WFFL's report for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe follow-up meeting in Vienna cites numerous areas in which Latvian, one of the oldest European languages in the world and one which utilizes the Latin alphabet, is systematically being replaced by Russian, a totally unrelated Slavic language based on the Cyrillic alphabet.

According to the report, the Russification process is manifested in all aspects of life, including education, entertainment, employment, publishing etc. Among other examples, the report states that two-thirds of the radio and TV programs broadcast in Latvia are in Russian, and only 48 percent of all book titles, 60 percent of newspaper and 54 percent of the magazines published in Latvia are in Latvian.

Moreover, 19.1 percent of all Russians living in Latvia have a knowledge of Latvian, whereas 58.3 percent of Latvians know Russian. This statistic is not surprising since Latvian language

classes in schools with Russian as the language of instruction are optional. Except for some rural districts, there are very few schools in Latvia where Latvian is the everyday language of instruction.

The report further states that any opposition to the Russification process is classified as "anti-state activity." For example, several years ago, the presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet ordered "all institutions, enterprises and organizations in the republic to prepare documents, signs and advertisements in correct Latvian, satisfying the cultural demands of the Latvian people." Shortly thereafter, the very deputies who had drafted the legislation were found guilty of "nationalist deviations" and purged from their positions, and their order was never carried out.

"The Soviet government considers this policy of Russification as the internationalization of the Soviet people," said Olgerts R. Pavlovskis, president of the WFFL. "But in reality it is a blatant attempt to annihilate all traces of Latvian nationalism by eliminating the Latvian language and culture."

A copy of the complete WFFL report may be obtained by calling or writing the World Federation of Free Latvians, P.O. Box 4016, Rockville, Md. 20850; (301) 340-7646.

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## Demjanjuk trial date set for January 19

JERUSALEM — January 19 has been set as the opening date for the Nazi war crimes trial of John Demjanjuk, the former Cleveland autoworker suspected of being "Ivan the Terrible," a guard at the Treblinka death camp.

An Associated Press wire story also reported that Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, Mark O'Connor, had protested on the grounds that the date gave "totally inadequate time" to prepare a defense. His protest was rejected, however.

Mr. O'Connor said that he could "not even confront the massive amount of evidence" against his client by the trial date, the AP reported. He said that much of the materials was collected by the prosecution in the USSR, Poland and other East European countries and has to be translated from five or six languages.

In other developments in the Demjanjuk case, the Supreme Court on November 9 rejected Mr. O'Connor's appeal against irregularities in the presentation of the charge sheet against his client on October 1.

The Jerusalem Post reported that Mr. O'Connor was unable to attend the November 9 hearing because he was delayed in Frankfurt when his luggage, including important legal documents, was misplaced. Mr. O'Connor telephoned Israel the morning of the hearing to explain his absence and ask for a postponement.

The hearing was not postponed, however, and Judge Shoshana Netanyahu struck down Mr. O'Connor's appeal, although she did grant him the right to renew it at a later date.

Mr. O'Connor filed a new appeal on November 13 against the decision to keep his client in custody until the end of his trial.

Meanwhile, Mr. O'Connor's wife, Joyce, has joined her husband in Israel to serve as his office manager and paralegal aide as she does in his Buffalo, N.Y., office.

Mr. Demjanjuk was extradited from the United States in February. He was indicted on September 29 for crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and murder.

## Shultz confronted on deportations to USSR

VIENNA — Secretary of State George P. Shultz made a surprise visit to a November 5 reception hosted by U.S. Ambassador Lauder in honor of representatives from non-governmental organizations who were in Vienna to monitor the opening days of Helsinki follow-up conference.

Following his reading of a letter from President Ronald Reagan, Mr. Shultz asked dissident Yuri Orlov to join him on the platform. He then praised Mr. Orlov and the assembled human-rights leaders for their efforts in trying to achieve Soviet compliance with the Helsinki Final Act.

At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Shultz chatted briefly and informally with some members of the audience. Mari-Ann Rikken of the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security congratulated the secretary of state on his remarks and continued, "Unfortunately, everything you have said tonight and everything that we, in the human-rights movement, are working for is about to be undermined by deporta-

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## Press conference focuses on Ukrainian, Lithuanian groups

by Natalia Pawlenko

VIENNA — The Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians co-sponsored a press conference here on November 10 in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian and Lithuanian Helsinki monitoring groups together with the Lithuanian World Community and the Lithuanian Information Center.

The press conference took place in a salon in the Marriott Hotel during the second week of talks at the Conference on Security and Cooperation, which is the third review meeting of this forum.

The press conference, described as a "historic reunion of founders and exiled members of the Helsinki monitoring groups," was presided over by Rep. Steny Hoyer, co-chairman of the Congressional delegation to the CSCE. Christina Isajiw, director of the Human Rights Commission, opened the press conference by introducing the speakers.

Ginte Damusis, director of the Lithuanian Information Center, spoke briefly on the fate of several members of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group.

Yuri Orlov, founder of the Helsinki movement in the USSR, who was released from the Soviet Union only last month, stated that the Ukrainian and Lithuanian Helsinki groups have been the most persecuted, because their members suffered some of the severest sentences. He mentioned Vasyl Stus, Valeriy Marchenko, Oleksa Tykhy and Yurii Lytyvn — all of whom perished while serving prison sentences — and called upon the United States and all other delegations to the CSCE to insist upon the release of imprisoned Helsinki monitors, as well as all human-rights



E. Danylo Dzwonok

Vienna press conference on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian and Lithuanian Helsinki groups. Among panelists are former Soviet political prisoners Leonid Plyushch, Tomas Venclova, Nadia Svitlychna and Yuri Orlov.

activists. Nadia Svitlychna, member of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, described the impossible circumstances under which the members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group existed and managed to work, and stressed the importance of continuing the defense of human rights.

Leonid Plyushch, also a member of the External Representation, discussed the development of the ideas embodied in the 1975 Helsinki Accords among dissident human-rights groups as early as 1968. He expressed concern over the fact that even as talks at the CSCE continued, human-rights activists were languishing and perishing in Soviet prisons.

Mr. Plyushch spoke of the latest information coming out of Ukraine

about the ill health of currently incarcerated Helsinki monitors and dissidents, Mykola Horbal, Lev Lukiachenko, Ivan Kandyba, Vitaliy Kalynychenko, Petro Ruban and Mykhailo Horyn, who may be near death.

Tomas Venclova, one of the founding members of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group who has been in the U.S. since 1977, brought special attention to the case of Viktoras Petkus, who was given a 15-year sentence in 1978. Mr. Petkus became a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group while in prison.

Representing the American delegation was Ambassador Sam Wise, deputy head of the U.S. delegation. He mentioned that the morning of the press conference, Ambassador Warren Zimmermann, in his opening plenary state-

(Continued on page 16)

## Soviet TV films demonstrations of Balts, Ukrainians

VIENNA — A three-man Soviet TV camera crew appeared at all Baltic, Ukrainian and other human-rights events connected with the CSCE Helsinki process follow-up conference in Vienna beginning November 4. As explained by the spokesman, Boris Sheinen of Moscow, the group intended to record for Soviet TV all events which could be construed as "anti-Soviet" in nature.

With the help of interpreters, Mr. Sheinen also conducted several interviews with human-rights activists. One American consented to an "interview," but only repeated one sentence over and over until the Soviets stopped filming: "I will travel everywhere to protest the Soviet occupation of my homeland, Latvia."

When asked for an interview, Mari-Ann Rikken of the Estonian American National Council, held up a large color photograph of Kaisa Randpere and said: "I have a question for you: 'Why is such a powerful country as the Soviet Union unwilling or afraid to let a little three-year-old girl leave Estonia to join her parents in Sweden?'"

The three Soviets also attended the Baltic procession and demonstration at St. Stephen's Cathedral November 5. When identified by the crowd of over 500 Balts as Soviets, there ensued a small scuffle and shoving match, accompanied by cries of "Russen raus!" Hands blocked the Soviet camera lens, while Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian cameras clicked away, capturing close-ups of the frightened Soviet faces.



Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians at demonstration near St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna.



Boris Sheinen of Soviet TV at anti-Soviet Baltic demonstration in Vienna which he filmed.

## Hertel to chair famine hearing

WASHINGTON — Michigan Congressmen Dennis Hertel (D) and William Broomfield (R) will preside jointly at a hearing of the U.S. government Commission on the Ukraine Famine at 4 p.m. on November 24.

The hearing will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road, Warren, Mich. Public members Bohdan Fedorak and Anastasia Volker are also scheduled to be present.

The Ukraine Famine Commission began its work in April. Its two-year mandate is to collect information about the famine, which claimed the lives of an estimated 7 million Ukrainians, to analyze its causes and effects, to study the response to the famine by countries outside the Soviet Union, and to study

the role played by official Soviet policies in bringing this tragedy about. This study will serve as the basis for a report to be delivered to Congress by April 22, 1988.

Foremost on the agenda for the Warren hearing will be the testimonies of eyewitnesses to the famine.

Persons wishing additional details, including those considering testifying either publicly or privately, should contact Dr. James E. Mace, Staff Director, Ukraine Famine Commission, 1111 20th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20579, (202) 254-3464; or Zenia Jurkiw, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road, Warren, Mich. 48091, (313) 757-1022.

## Obituaries

### Anthony J. Kutcher, UAVets leader

HARTFORD, Conn. — Anthony J. Kutcher, former national commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans, died on October 2 at Hartford Hospital. He was 66.

He was born in Hartford and lived in the Hartford area all his life.

An Army veteran of World War II, Mr. Kutcher was a past national commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans for several years during the 1970s. He also was past commander of Post 14 of the Ukrainian American Veterans of Hartford and a member of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4740 of Windsor, Conn.

Until his retirement he was employed for more than 40 years by the Allen

Manufacturing Co. in Bloomfield. He was a member of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Hartford, and a member of the Ukrainian National Home.

Mr. Kutcher also a member of Lodge 2060 of the BPOE of Windsor.

Besides his wife, Stella Pilczak Kutcher, he leaves a brother, Michael Kutcher, two sisters, Anne Melnyk and Helen Wasynczuk, and several nieces and nephews.

The funeral took place October 4 with a liturgy at St. Michael's Church and burial, with full military honors, at St. John the Baptist Cemetery in Glastonbury, Conn.

## Dobriansky awarded Ellis Island Medal

NEW YORK — Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky was among the 83 Americans chosen to receive Ellis Island Medals of Honor on the occasion of the Statue of Liberty centennial.

The awards were presented on October 27 on the eve of the 100th anniversary of the dedication of Lady Liberty. The special awards were established after much criticism of the 12 persons chosen to receive Medals of Liberty during Liberty Weekend in July. Critics said that major ethnic groups were excluded from the Medal of Liberty honors.

As a result, the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations was founded to organize a national nominations process aimed at selecting recipients of the Ellis Island Medals of Honor. At least one medal was to be presented to a member of each ancestry group that has a population of 200,000 or more (according to the 1980 U.S. Census).

Nominees had to be living U.S. citizens, native or naturalized, "who exemplify the ideal of living a life dedicated to the American way while cherishing and preserving the values



Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky

and tenets of a particular ethnic group." The 83 recipients were selected from among some 15,000 nominees.

Dr. Dobriansky is the U.S. ambassador to the Bahamas. He is a former longtime president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and a professor of economics at Georgetown University.

He is also known as the author of the Captive Nations Resolution, Public Law 86-90.

## Michael Paska, St. George teacher

NEW YORK — Michael Paska, 61, a teacher at St. George Ukrainian Catholic School in New York, passed away on October 29, as a result of a short-term illness.

Mr. Paska was born on September 27, 1925, in Elizabeth, N.J. Having moved to New York in 1930, he became a loyal and active member of St. George Parish soon thereafter.

He graduated from St. Basil's Prep School in 1944 and received his B.A. from St. Basil's College in Stamford, Conn., in 1947.

After receiving his M.S. from Fordham University in 1950, he joined the faculty of St. George School in 1951, and taught there until June 1986.

St. George students attended his wake on Friday, October 31, and prayed for their beloved teacher of so many years. Mr. Paska's brother, Msgr. Walter Paska, officiated at the funeral liturgy on Saturday, November 1. Also concelebrating with Msgr. Paska were the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak, pastor



Michael Paska

of St. George's, Msgr. Monastyrskiy, and Msgr. Skrinkosky.

Mr. Paska is survived by his wife, Jenny.

## Pittsburgh society holds workshop on media and political action

PITTSBURGH — A Media and Political Action workshop was sponsored by the Information Committee of the Ukrainian Technological Society on November 1 on the University of Pittsburgh campus.

Invited speakers were Myron Wasyluk, director of the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington, and Daniel Marchisin, vice-president, and Walter Bodnar, executive secretary, of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, based in Newark, N.J.

The 25 participants and speakers were welcomed by Myron Spak, chairman of the Information Committee, who set the theme of the workshop by pointing out that in order to bring Ukrainian issues to the attention of the American public, there must be skillful and effective liaison with mass communications personnel, and that elected representatives at the local, state and national levels must also be made aware of and informed about Ukrainian issues and concerns. In bringing representatives of these two complementary organizations to the workshop, it is hoped that we can learn of their respective skills and expertise, and use that knowledge in our own Pittsburgh community, he noted.

Mr. Wasyluk first reviewed the history of the Ukrainian National Information Service, stating that it existed to

serve as an informational liaison between the Ukrainian community and U.S. government officials. He then outlined the dos and don'ts of an effective press release, which is the principal contact medium for news reporting entities. Press releases should be sent early, be targeted to the right person, and be followed up with a telephone call, he said.

A videotape on the "Politics of Suffering: The Wall of Silence" presented by Prof. Roman Vastokas at the Conference on Ukraine and Ukrainians During World War II held on March 2, 1985, in Toronto, was then played. Prof. Vastokas offered some reasons the Americans news media choose to close their ears to Ukrainian concerns.

Mr. Marchisin spoke on the early years of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, its present purposes and functions, and its recent involvement in shepherding the Ukrainian famine bill and the Ukrainian Helsinki Group resolution through the 99th Congress.

Concluding the formal presentations, Mr. Bodnar then talked about effective techniques to use when contacting elected public officials. Most important, he noted, is that you must make a specific request for action. In AHRU's experience in contacting U.S. congressmen and senators, they are always asked, "What do you want the con-

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## Ostap Hlynsky, San Francisco activist

by Alexander Lysko

SAN FRANCISCO — Ostap Hlynsky passed away here at age 89 on July 8.

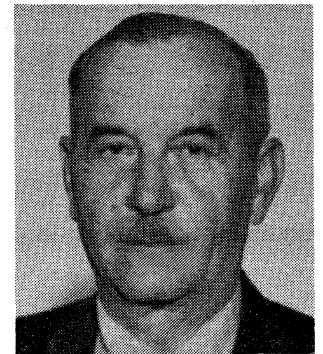
Ostap Hlynsky was born on March 24, 1897, to Ukrainian parents in the town of Bolechiv in western Ukraine. This portion of Ukraine was at that time known as East Galicia and was a province of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

In 1914, the first world war started. Soon, East Galicia was occupied by the tsarist army. In 1915, the tsarist army retreated under pressure from the German and Austrian armies. When the Russians were retreating, they took many Ukrainians with them, among them the Hlynsky family.

When the revolution started in tsarist Russia in 1917, the Hlynsky family seized this opportunity to cross the border into China and eventually arrived in San Francisco in 1923.

Mr. Hlynsky learned a few construction trades while in China, but in San Francisco he became a licensed house painter and worked in this profession until his retirement.

Shortly after his arrival in San Francisco, he joined the Ukrainian educational organization, Prosvita, in which he was very active; in 1929 and 1930 he was the secretary of this organization. In 1932, Prosvita was disbanded, however, the former members kept in touch with each other for many years.



Ostap Hlynsky

After World War II, new Ukrainian immigrants arrived in San Francisco. Mr. Hlynsky and other former members of Prosvita found much in common with the new immigrants; together they formed a branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA). Mr. Hlynsky served as a member of the executive board of this organization.

In 1952, a branch of the Ukrainian National Association, a fraternal insurance organization, was formed in San Francisco, and Mr. Hlynsky was the first chairman.

When the Ukrainian Catholic parish was established in San Francisco in 1957, Mr. Hlynsky joined it and spent

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# Decore re-elected Edmonton mayor by overwhelming margin

by Michael B. Bociurkiv

EDMONTON — Mayor Laurence Decore was re-elected to a second term on October 20 by an overwhelming margin that gave him a solid base to position himself as an influential political power broker in western Canada.

Mr. Decore, 46, a millionaire Ukrainian lawyer, went into his second and last term of office by significantly increasing his share of the popular vote from the first time he was elected in 1983. He won by a 2.3 to 1 margin.

In his first bid for mayor three years ago, Mr. Decore won by the largest margin of any mayor in Edmonton's history. Thanks to a well-oiled campaign machine and an impressive first-term record, the mayor was returned to office by a healthy margin over his closest challenger, Buck Olsen, and four other candidates.

The swearing-in ceremonies for the mayor took place before some 300 spectators, friends and family at City Hall on October 27.

As Mr. Decore swore before Court of Queen's Bench Justice Al Wachowich to uphold the office of the city's chief magistrate, his mother and wheelchair-bound father, a former Liberal Member of Parliament for the predominantly Ukrainian riding of Vegreville, Alta., watched proudly from the front row.

Immediately after the election, Mr. Decore took a brief vacation to "clear his head." It didn't take long, however, before the mayor, emboldened by a stunning show of support from Edmonton voters, returned to his sprawling second-floor City Hall office to oversee Canada's largest civic government.

The mayor wasted no time to re-establish himself as the tough politician that he has become known as in the last three years. Some two weeks after the election, Mr. Decore plunged into a



Mayor Laurence Decore of Edmonton during election victory celebration.

battle with Air Canada, one of Canada's largest crown corporations, for eliminating its popular non-stop passenger jet service between Edmonton and Ottawa.

Damning the suspension as an example of "lousy corporate citizenship," the mayor threatened to retaliate for Air Canada's unexpected move by launching a citywide boycott of the major international carrier if service wasn't restored immediately. The city of Edmonton alone spends \$500,000 annually on air travel.

Responding to the mayor's bold threat, Air Canada condemned Mr. Decore's "fairly violent response." An airline spokesman, in a politely worded letter to The Edmonton Journal, reminded the Ukrainian politician of the firm's sponsorship of the recent na-

tional tour of Edmonton's Ukrainian Shumka Dancers.

In his first term as mayor, Mr. Decore proved himself an aggressive and effective player with some of the country's most powerful corporate giants. Major battles fought against Alberta Government Telephones (over the sharing of long-distance revenues with Edmonton Telephones) and the owners of West Edmonton Mall (the world's largest shopping center) are just two skirmishes where the mayor emerged unscathed.

But, as the mayor relaxes in his office during a mid-morning interview, he hardly comes across as a gun-slinger. He likes to describe his efforts as "beautifying" the city of Edmonton, and how the 600,000 city residents have inherited a more streamlined and lean decision-making apparatus at City

Hall under his stewardship.

A long-time Liberal Party member, Mr. Decore first became involved in municipal politics in 1974, when he was elected alderman with the largest plurality of all city of Edmonton wards.

As a member of city council, Mr. Decore served on a host of municipal boards and commissions. Later, he was appointed by the provincial government as the first chairman of an advisory council of the Progressive Conservative minister of culture.

Mr. Decore first leapt into national prominence in 1980 when he was appointed by the Liberal government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to the chairmanship of the Canadian Multiculturalism Council — a 100-member advisory group to the minister of multiculturalism.

Mr. Decore's involvement with Canada's Ukrainian community has been extensive. He has served on the Ukrainian community's Standing Committee on Multiculturalism, and later as national president of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation (UCPBF).

During his two-year term as president of Canada's national umbrella group of business and professional organizations, Mr. Decore lobbied the provincial government for funding and legislation to provide the province with a Ukrainian-English bilingual program. He also went on record at the time for calling for the democratization and decentralization of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

The Vegreville native is a past director of the Canadian Foundation of Ukrainian Studies and a former member of the Ukrainian Community Development Committee.

A man who likes to flaunt his ethnic identity, Mr. Decore pointed out in a

(Continued on page 13)

## Maryland Ukrainians get involved in election, meet candidate

by Natalka Gawdiak

ADELPHI, Md. — On the eve of her successful first bid for Congress as the Representative of Maryland's 8th District, Republican Constance A. Morella attended a reception in her honor here at the home of Emilia and Volodymyr Prociński on November 2.

The event was organized by Richard and Ludmilla Murphy, who have been active in Mrs. Morella's previous successful campaigns to the Maryland State Legislature, and by Dr. Larissa

Fontana, head of the local Ukrainian Community Network.

Dr. Fontana greeted the Congresswoman-to-be at the door with the traditional bread and salt on an embroidered ritual cloth. According to its organizers the evening was intended to demonstrate that Ukrainians are no longer satisfied with merely ritualistic traditional events such as the yearly signing of Captive Nations proclamations, which often had no effect other than to produce a free publicity photo for a

political figure — depicting him or her with proclamation in hand next to young people in native costumes.

The evening was another step in a serious attempt to activate local Ukrainians to take advantage of their proximity to Washington, to give a more structured form to grass-roots lobbying in the Metropolitan area of the nation's capital, and to acquaint political officials with the concerns most important not only to the local community but to Ukrainians nationwide. Similar events, it is hoped, will be held more frequently to establish a dialogue with public figures before Ukrainian-Americans

need to seek their assistance in emergencies, like the Medvid case.

Mrs. Morella is completing her second term in the Maryland House of delegates; previously she taught English at Montgomery College in Maryland for several years. The mother of three children and the foster mother of six additional children of her late sister, Mrs. Morella presented her concerns on several domestic issues, including the budget deficit, the crisis faced by the American farmers, transportation problems and the cost of higher education.

The Ukrainian guests numbered

(Continued on page 15)



Candidate for Congress Connie Morella addresses the Washington area's Ukrainian community at a gathering at the Prociński home.

## Murowany, Zarycky lose elections

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Although first-time political candidates Mark Murowany and Christine Zarycky both lost their bids for public office on November 4, both stated they will again run for office.

Mr. Murowany, who faced 14-year Republican incumbent Joe DiPinto in a closely followed race for the 4th District seat in the state legislature in Delaware lost, garnering 42 percent of the 9,100 registered voters.

The 21-year-old Ms. Zarycky lost the race for 1st District county commissioner to Democrat Dawn Gruenberg by the count of 4,700 to 1,913.

Mr. Murowany attributed his loss primarily to his opponent's greater name recognition, "the public recognition he did a good job," and a greater Republican turnout at the polls.

"Over all, I'm pleased with the support I got," Mr. Murowany stated. What surprised him, however, was that

while Mr. DiPinto is Italian, it is Mr. Murowany who won the Italian vote.

He said, in "six or seven months I'll look at certain offices" for which to run in the next election.

Ms. Zarycky said one thing that worked against her in the election was that the Republican gubernatorial candidate was black. The 1st District, which is outside Detroit, is predominantly white and some voters nastily expressed concern at the polls about black people moving into their neighborhood. Thus, they did not vote the Republican ticket, she said. She added her opponent was "quite popular."

A political science major at Wayne State University, Ms. Zarycky noted that she has generated name recognition and plans on "staying in politics" by running for office again, or by getting a job in the state government or the Republican Party.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## The first immigrant's holiday

For most of us, Thanksgiving is a holiday we grew up with. Since childhood, from that first turkey we drew and proudly brought home as a gift to our parents, to adulthood, when we have made plans to fly home from distant places, Thanksgiving has become a part of our ritual. A ritual which, from its inception, has stood for a beautiful thing — giving thanks to the Maker for the good things we have received.

And, for most of us, the beginnings of Thanksgiving are well-known: The colonists at Plymouth Colony in 1621 gave their thanks to God for a bountiful harvest, which had succeeded a terrifying winter of great starvation and privation. In that year, Gov. William Bradford proclaimed a day of thanksgiving — the fruits of that most famous harvest, including four wild turkeys, were shared, in peace, with the neighboring Indians. In the years that followed, there were similar celebrations, but they took place locally, at no set time.

It was not until the American Revolution that a national Thanksgiving Day was proclaimed. In the darkest hours of the Revolutionary struggle, when it seemed the valiant colonists would lose their fight for independence, France came to their assistance. Gen. George Washington immediately called for a day of thanks among his troops. Eleven years later, at the request of Congress, Gen. Washington declared the first national Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1789. In his proclamation he said the people of the United States should observe a day of "thanksgiving and prayer" to acknowledge "with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness...It is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor."

Thus, though these words could be spoken by many a man who helped liberate his nation, one sees Thanksgiving as uniquely American. But how did this holiday, so deeply embedded in the history of this nation, strike those individuals who came here many years later, who were not familiar with its history or customs?

For many of those who came to the United States as displaced persons from Eastern Europe after World War II, Thanksgiving was a strange holiday. They didn't know what it commemorated, what it stood for. And thus, because they didn't understand, many, for the first several years upon their arrival, did not celebrate Thanksgiving. But once it started to become part of their consciousness, this changed. Explained one post-World War II immigrant, a secretary at the Ukrainian National Association: "It was foreign to us. We were still wrapped up with all our traditions. We were still wounded by what we had lived through. We had nothing yet to be thankful for. It was foreign, unknown. But because it was such a nice celebration, we adopted it." The importance of this adoption was embedded in that, while they would never forget their customs from their homeland, it showed in some way that they "belonged."

"It showed us that we aren't outcasts. We didn't assimilate so much of the American culture, but there are things we accepted. We are loyal citizens." "After two years here, we began celebrating Thanksgiving. It was a beautiful experience. It had so much of an impact on us, on the education of our children."

Because much of her family is still in Ukraine, she and her family, for the past 19 years, have traveled to Bethlehem, Pa., to celebrate Thanksgiving with close friends. "It is a time when everyone comes together," she stated.

Another official at the UNA, who came to the United States in 1950, recalled that she, too, did not initially celebrate Thanksgiving, but after several years, did.

"It has such a beautiful element," she commented. "Here, you were thankful for every month." Celebrating Thanksgiving was also important in the development of the American Ukrainian culture. Even if parents didn't want to celebrate Thanksgiving, she noted, they really had no choice. Children would come home with their cut-outs and full of vigor, with visions of Thanksgiving. Surely, how could one not celebrate?

"We were invited to my uncle's, who came here after World War I," said one member of the Svoboda staff who arrived in the U.S. in 1949. He recalled that he did celebrate Thanksgiving soon after arriving. "We didn't know what it meant. When we did get together, they (his family) explained what the holiday was all about. It was very nice. As much as it was tied into the Christian tradition, we accepted it as a semi-religious event. We prayed before dinner. In time, it became a part of our own (culture)."

Today, he and his wife's families celebrate together, one family preparing the Thanksgiving feast and the other, the Christmas feast. "It has become a family gathering."

On this Thanksgiving, let us remember the countless other immigrants, even those sitting at our tables, who came to this country, and let us give thanks for what we have received. And, also let us remember our own pasts. It is, somehow, appropriate that we celebrate together. We are, after all, a nation of immigrants.

## Thoughts on Thanksgiving Day: a thank-you to DP parents

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

It's cliché time again. Every holiday is, and Thanksgiving is no exception. But clichés should not be thought of just in the negative. They have become clichés because a myth has been repeated so often that it has taken on the veneer of truth, or because there is a grain of truth somewhere in there.

So, there are some things for which I will be giving thanks, things I should be thankful for more often, not just on Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter. Of course, family is first. Without my husband and my three sons, life would be so much sadder, less interesting and lonely. But — I must admit — it would be less hectic and more peaceful at times. What mother doesn't relish the few quiet minutes before everyone else gets up or after they have all gone to sleep?

I am grateful, too, for my parents, who cared so deeply, gave so much, and worked so hard. I wonder if my generation, which did not live through a war, can be as selfless and as giving. There have been studies about the special problems and complexes suffered now by some Jewish parents who survived the concentration camps and by their children. These parents, because they lost so much, have been trying to live their lost youth through their children, wanting their children's lives to be what their own could not. This parental pressure, while well-meaning, can be oppressive. Some non-Jewish European parents who survived the war have

been left with the same scars. It is a universal trait for a parent to want the best for the child, especially if the parent did not have the opportunity to have even a little of that "best" himself or herself.

Education was foremost. My friends and I all knew that we would go on to higher learning — it was not forced upon us — we just knew. Most of us also did very well in our studies. We wanted to for ourselves, and it was expected of us.

There was a bigger struggle with the material things of life. New immigrants in a new land always find it hard at first. Attitude helps. My parents' generation, twice-displaced, worked, labored very hard — father during the day, mother at night. By the time I was in high school, my parents bought a house. It was so important to them, to have their own home, and land — just as back home, many miles and years ago. I still remember a moment when I was around 7 or 8, when my mother bought some new piece of furniture, and proudly proclaimed that no longer do we have to visit the Salvation Army second-hand store. And here, so many years later, I enjoy rummaging through garage sales looking for that something old.

On this Thanksgiving I am thankful to my parents — and want to express my appreciation and full understanding of what they went through. I just hope that even in a small way, I can be as giving and as generous to my own children. And a special thank you to Canada and the United States for welcoming the post-war immigrants.

## Salisbury responds to letter-writers

Following is the full text of the letter being sent by Harrison E. Salisbury, longtime correspondent for *The New York Times*, in response to the many letters he has received from Ukrainian Americans reacting to his appearance on the special edition of "Firing Line," during which the documentary on the Great Famine of 1932-33, "Harvest of Despair," was aired.

I want to thank you and all the others who have written about Mr. Buckley's magnificent program, "Harvest of Despair," in which I was pleased to participate. Let me apologize for not writing individual letters to each of you as I would wish, but time simply will not permit.

May I also commend so many of you who have written out of a deep feeling for your Ukrainian roots. I respect that and I am sure that when you say: "I am a Ukrainian" you mean, of course, that you are an American of Ukrainian origins. It is good to preserve our origins just as we cherish our own land, America, to which all of us, every one except those who inhabited these shores before Columbus, have made our way from other lands.

Some of you seem to think I confuse Russia and the Ukraine.

Rest assured, I understand and deeply respect the difference. As many of you well know I have traveled the length and breadth of the Ukraine. A wonderful land. Kiev is one of my favorite cities in the whole world.

Some of you seem to object to my description of Kiev, as "the mother city of all the Russias." Were I of Ukrainian origin I would proudly acclaim Kiev's role in Slavic civilization, culture, religion, the arts. If Kiev is not first — then who is?

A few others have misunderstood my reference to the Ukraine as "the Iowa" of Russia. (I sometimes use that word, although many of you object, as a generic term instead of endlessly repeating the Soviet Union. To me it still is a "Russian Empire.") When I spoke of Iowa, as you should understand, I was comparing the agricultural riches of the Ukraine to those of Iowa, not, of course, to political states.

I cherish the kind words so many of you have directed toward my remarks and greatly appreciate them just as I cherish the love so many of you display for your own Ukrainian lore and life.

With every good wish,  
Harrison E. Salisbury

## Urgent appeal

Dear Friends:

After a while, a 10-by-10-foot cell can begin to close in on a man. Help push back the walls with your cards and letters full of love and support. Please continue writing to: John Demjanjuk, c/o Ayalon Prison, Ramla, Israel. May God bless you and reward you a hundredfold.

— Mrs. Vera Demjanjuk and family.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A response to  
letter from Epstein

Dear Editor:

Having just returned from Vienna, where I and several other Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian and Baltic descent met for nearly two hours with Simon Wiesenthal, I read with a shock of recognition a letter from Alexander Epstein to *The Ukrainian Weekly* (November 16). Mr. Epstein strongly echoes Mr. Wiesenthal's advice to us on November 7 to "distance" ourselves and our ethnic organizations from those accused of war crimes.

"I do not understand why, as soon as one of your people is accused, all your organizations jump to their defense," said Mr. Wiesenthal. "You should separate yourselves from those accused. There are a million Ukrainians in Canada — what's a few thousand?" Similarly, in his letter, Mr. Epstein urges us all to disassociate ourselves from John Demjanjuk — whether he is innocent or guilty.

This kind of thinking is precisely what troubles so many of us who have become critics of the OSI process — that mere accusation has come to equal guilt. Once someone is accused of war crimes, the American concept of "innocent until proven guilty" is thrown out the window, along with due process of law. Once accused, the individual must prove his innocence against both the might of the media and the might of two governments, his own and that of the Soviet Union, all without the proper legal or financial means to do so.

The basic unfairness of the process and the active Soviet involvement and interest combine to taint all of the OSI's cases, at the end leaving us — to our dismay — unable to distinguish the guilty from the innocent.

Unfortunately, both Mr. Wiesenthal and Mr. Epstein have misinterpreted our calls for Congressional oversight and reform of OSI as unqualified support for the accused individuals, based chauvinistically simply on the ethnic backgrounds of the accused. On the contrary, we would like to see all war criminals brought to justice; however, since the current OSI process is clearly inadequate to this task, it must be legislatively reformed. We will continue to seek out other responsible organizations and individuals willing to work together to improve this taxpayer-supported government bureaucracy to ensure justice for all.

**Mari-Ann Rikken**  
vice-president  
Coalition for Constitutional  
Justice and Security  
Arlington, Va.,

Response No. 2  
to Epstein

Dear Editor:

With reference to the John Demjanjuk case as seen by Alexander Epstein of Toronto, his was a thoughtful, well-written letter, but his basic statements demand rebuttal.

"Every issue of your deservedly respected paper...is building up the man and the Ukrainian community's identification with him...is not in the best interests of the Ukrainian community." This is indeed a way-out challenge. Is it better to betray and forsake this innocent man all because of his Ukrainian ethnicity?

Re this "simple" case, it is stated that if the Israeli Court arbitrarily decides that John Demjanjuk is "Ivan the Terrible," its decision "would not be accepted as a just finding by Ukrainians." This is an utter denigration; an insult to the Ukrainian people that is beneath contempt. Mr. Epstein should know that many of these fine people are highly educated, professional, moral persons.

Whether John Demjanjuk be found guilty or innocent, "the Ukrainian community will painfully compromise its image for being too closely associated and identified with him." Yes, the Ukrainian community should turn tail and distance themselves from him much as American officialdom conveniently ran from Seaman Myroslav Medvid.

Mr. Epstein speaks of "numerous" Ukrainian guards at Treblinka, with the obvious implication that they were thugs. Do we not have American and Israeli thugs? But more relevant and to the point, which Mr. Epstein conveniently skirts, is Mr. Demjanjuk's declaration that he was never at Treblinka. Rather, Mr. Demjanjuk was in a POW camp at Kholm, Poland, and other POW camps, guarded by German thugs, where prisoners of war were dropping like flies from starvation. For example, a camp holding 80,000 men might have food for only 10,000. But, of course, the Ukrainian community must distance itself from Mr. Demjanjuk; its sacred image must avoid the truth at all costs.

I am sure that Mr. Epstein is aware that KZ guards did not have SS tattoos. No need. Since they did not go into combat, the tattoo was not required. This would further exonerate Mr. Demjanjuk. And this is greater reason for the Ukrainian community to embrace Mr. Demjanjuk.

Who in the world has come forth from the Ukrainian camp to rashly declare that the crimes committed by the real "Ivan the Terrible" is of little consequence to Ukrainians? This is a ghastly supposition whether outrage is committed in Northern Ireland, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Poland, or wherever.

It is interesting that Mr. Epstein refers to the alleged frame-up of Mr. Demjanjuk. Since he questions this act, why does he not make mention of the admittedly forged I.D. card which is the crucial "evidence" in this case? Why does he not allude to the unsavory Cleveland Federal District Court judge who himself was under investigation by a federal grand jury for two years, while he held the life of John Demjanjuk in his hands? Why does our gentle correspondent not recall how Mr. Demjanjuk's Cleveland home was surrounded by a horde of U.S. marshals, when his daughter was assaulted by these heroic thugs, and he was carted off in handcuffs — only to be released a short time later by a decent judge? Or, are these memories too painful, or unknown, Mr. Epstein?

Of equal import, Israel has cruelly held hostage Demjanjuk in solitary confinement for almost a year while its agents have scurried around the world looking for "evidence" with which to convict him. In desperation, Israel has now asked Mother Russia to provide "evidence" for the case. We can readily assume that the forgery factory is humming.

Mr. Epstein speaks of the stigma surrounding the Ukrainian community which will be reinforced by the "close association of the Ukrainian community" with the Demjanjuk case and the

involved dregs of Ukrainian society at Treblinka. What stigma? I am proud of my association with Ukrainians. As an example, the late Ihor Olshaniwsky to me ranks with our nation's founding fathers.

Returning to Mr. Demjanjuk's whereabouts during the war, one must note that our befuddled and overzealous court system is considering returning immigrants to Eastern Europe on the basis of wrong dates and places of birth on their visas. It is therefore little wonder that our new Americans are terrified of being returned to Soviet justice. (Look up the epoch of "Operation Keelhaul" if you want a realistic education.) It stands to reason that if someone comes forth to help Mr. Demjanjuk, he takes the very real risk of being arrested, himself, for not being exact on his visa application.

During the recent visit of Chataukans to a Latvian resort town, a high U.S. State Department official declared that it would be unbearable for us to have a single American unjustly imprisoned. Well, Mr. Epstein, Mr. Demjanjuk is an American of Ukrainian origin, who has lived in the U.S. for 35 years, and who is unjustly imprisoned. I, too, brood as to how our Congress and judiciary have gone so far astray as to permit the torment of East European immigrants, and to condone the passage of the Genocide Convention.

An appropriate closing for my letter is to quote Eric Lee of Kibbutz Ein Dor, Israel, whose article was recently printed in the *Jerusalem Post*:

"As for the Demjanjuk case, it is vital that Israel not undermine efforts in the direction of Ukrainian-Jewish reconciliation. The key question in the case is its justice. A scrupulously fair trial and establishing Demjanjuk's identity beyond a shadow of a doubt are more important than finding the accused guilty. If it turns out that there is doubt about his identity, he should be released. The good it would do for Israel is greater than the harm.

"Another consideration is the use of Soviet-supplied evidence in the Demjanjuk trial. That evidence might be perfectly valid; there are no doubt some honest and decent people in the Soviet legal system interested in tracking down Nazis. There were some villains among the millions whom Stalin killed. But the KGB is notorious for forging evidence. The Soviet prosecutor's office cannot be relied upon as a source of honest evidence. Ask Shecharansky.

"In short, the Demjanjuk case is intimately tied up with the history of the Ukrainians, the Jews and the Russians. Knowing this, the Israeli prosecutors should aim not to justify their allegations about John Demjanjuk or the role of Ukrainians, but to seek justice."

**James McDonald**  
West Seneca, N.Y.

Response No. 3  
to Epstein

Dear Editor:

While we should appreciate the well-intentioned letter of Alexander Epstein to *The Ukrainian Weekly*, contending that the publicity and appeals for financial aid and moral support for the accused John Demjanjuk are damaging to the good name of Ukrainians, Mr. Epstein commits two basic errors in his appeal.

First, he hastens to presume that John Demjanjuk is guilty, forgetting the basic rule that a person is not guilty

until proven so.

Second, he sees in John Demjanjuk's defenders' statements equating the Demjanjuk defense with defense of the entire Ukrainian nation, an act harmful to the Ukrainian name.

John Demjanjuk and his defenders are facing accusers who are representatives of the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union and Israel, who have unlimited funds available for the prosecution of suspected war criminals.

Actions to financially and morally aid John Demjanjuk are based on the presumption that he is innocent and his accusation is the result of mistaken identity. Therefore, we should not allow him to lose his court battle only because of a lack of funds needed for his defense and to bring witnesses to Israel.

The defamation of Ukrainians in conjunction with the Demjanjuk case (as well as other cases of suspected war criminals) is the work of the Soviet-Russian KGB, and its disinformation and falsifications are readily copied and transmitted by the gullible news media. These actions forced us Ukrainians to react in order to defend our good name against such statements as: "Ukrainians are anti-Semites," "Ukrainians helped the Germans kill Jews," "Ukrainians were more ruthless than the Germans."

Therefore, we would appreciate if Mr. Epstein would make an appeal to the Israeli prosecutors and to the news media to abstain during the Demjanjuk trial from all kinds of generalized accusations and statements against Ukrainians as a whole.

It would also be appreciated if Mr. Epstein could use his influence to stress to the Israeli court that the Demjanjuk case is a crucial one, publicized all over the world, and should be decided on the basis of trustworthy evidence, not KGB fabrications.

**Yaroslav Antonovych**  
New York

Reaction to  
Sohor's reaction

Dear Editor:

The long, rambling letter (November 2) by Denys Sohor was a futile exercise in trying to save face for promoting censorship against Ukrainian human-rights efforts and groups like those of the courageous Rev. Peter Galadza. Mr. Sohor pretends to be responding to all three letters but only addressed himself partially to one. Alas, he unfortunately (for him) exposed his true cowardice and hypocrisy when he questions if "we need to defend universal principles" of justice, civil and human rights even of those accused of monstrous crimes.

As for his authority — Der Spiegel, let it be remembered that Stern and Spiegel were easily conned when Hitler's "exclusive" fake diaries were hyped. Why assume Der Spiegel can't be conned by the KGB when amateur con artists couldn't be exposed in time. Let's not forget that Der Spiegel is not a scholarly journal but a sleazy magazine.

Mr. Sohor's letter condemns itself and doesn't need further response from myself or anyone else. However, I would like to take this opportunity to encourage *The Ukrainian Weekly* to continue to refrain from censoring and repressing advertisements from courageous beleaguered human-rights groups such as The Rev. Galadza's (despite pleas by those like Denys Sohor).

**Dr. Jaroslaw Sawka**  
Warren, Mich.

## FOCUS ON THE ARTS

### A Ukrainian song's memories

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

For Margot, with love.

I must be aging, because I'm beginning to reminisce more often. Remembered events seem so recent, and yet happened over 20 years ago! Good grief! No wonder Mr. Kwas of Soyuzivka used to say that after 20, or dvadtsiat, you start counting "— aitsiat!"

As it does every time, the melody of a certain Ukrainian folk song, even a snatch of it, recently brought back memories of an event which happened around 1964 or 1965. I was a student in Washington then. In the Ukrainian community in North America, a philosophical, political and very emotional battle was raging at the time: *zustrichatysia, chy ne zustrichatysia* — to meet, or not to meet.

The dilemma facing people was whether to meet with, and see the performances of, officially sent cultural and performing groups from Soviet Ukraine. Such meetings could appear to give approval to the Soviet system and, some feared, would "taint" those Ukrainian people in the West who did see and meet these cultural representatives.

I was young, studying, and not involved in the discussion. But when I

saw an ad in The Washington Post announcing the performances of the Pavlo Virsky Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble from Kiev, I knew I had to go, for myself, and also to introduce my friend and roommate Margot to something genuinely Ukrainian, something special.

Margot was special, too. To me, she was a real American, from a very old American family which was a blend of many nationalities. One of the great grandfathers was one-fourth of the Big Four who built the great American railroad west, and her family was prominent in San Francisco before the earthquake and fire. Margot had studied in Europe, and I think that is why she understood my being Ukrainian better than that my other college friends. Margot and I understood each other well.

So I bought two tickets to the Virsky performance, the best I could afford, at Constitution Hall of the DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution). This was Margot's turf, because she could probably be one, if she wanted to. As we made ourselves at home in our seats practically under the roof, Margot said, "Remind me to get the tickets next time." The performance was marvelous. The dancing, and the music, were something to remember. I tried to give

Margot a running commentary, translating the songs as they were sung, and telling her about the background to the dances and costumes.

After the performance, I wanted to go backstage. I had no idea what I would say to the performers, but I felt drawn to these people from my parents' homeland, a place I could only envision from the photographs and the stories, and yet a place I knew so much about. Security must have been quite lax, because just on the strength of being Ukrainian, with a friend in tow, I found myself backstage with quite a number of other Ukrainian Washingtonians.

Because I really did not know what to say, or to whom to say it, I listened in on other conversations between those from "here" and "there," translating for Margot as fast as I could. One elderly man wore on his suit all the medals he had received in World War I. I was both excited and choked up as he explained proudly and almost defiantly to a Virsky dancer, that this, and this, and especially this medal he received for defending a free Ukraine.

Eventually we all moved outside the stage door, where the dancers were getting into buses for their trip to the hotel. I was not part of any major discussions between our students and the dancers, because I was not that sure of myself, and also because I was attempting to give Margot a rundown of Ukrainian history and politics as

concisely as possible.

She probably does not remember that, but she does remember "you sentimental Ukrainians." That is because as the conversations wound down, and the dancers were getting on the buses, someone started singing "Oi, khmeliu, mii khmeliu." In seconds a full-blown Ukrainian choir was singing in multi-harmony, the dancers through the bus windows, tears running through their stage make-up, and the local community on the sidewalk, also singing through their tears. Margot kept looking from one face to another in amazement. The beautiful singing continued until the buses drove away, and we slowly dispersed.

There were no official speeches or protests that evening. We were not "infected" by communism by attending that performance. But through the spontaneous singing of "Oi, khmeliu" (and just as easily it could have been another folk song) together with the dancers and singers from Ukraine, we proved to them that the Ukrainian spirit was still alive an ocean away.

There was a special bond between us during that song, a bond transcending ideologies and distance. We were so close and yet so far apart. Margot realized and felt that something unusual had occurred, because even years later, she reminded me about the song and the tears. That Ukrainian folk song, any one of them, holds strong powers.

### Bandura bound for South America

by Nick Czorny

All of us are well aware of the fact that, in recent years, the bandura has become a very popular facet of the Ukrainian identity, as witnessed by the founding of many bandura schools and ensembles. One of our concerns in the free world has been to save our youth from the negative influences of a foreign, non-Ukrainian society. Strengthening our Ukrainian culture may very well be the solution to this dilemma.

Part of the responsibility in solving this problem has been taken on by the New York School of Bandura. The School of Bandura has always promoted the interests not only of its students, but also those of other bandura enthusiasts who have no access of the world of bandura as we know it. Our Ukrainian societies in America and Canada have become entangled in the web of materialism, but in the other parts of the world where our Ukrainian brothers have settled, our youth still maintains its Ukrainian culture and identity. In those parts of the world emphasis is still placed on speaking Ukrainian and attending our churches.

I can attest to the growing bandura movement and popularity of learning our native instrument, which very often is considered the epitome of Ukrainian culture. Who among us doesn't remember the two great bandura performances in Washington with the symphony orchestra at the Kennedy Center? Our famous Taras Shevchenko Bandura Chorus of Detroit, under the direction of the late-great Hryhory T. Kytasty, took part in the first concert, while the younger Echo of the Steppes Ensemble highlighted the second concert. These performances were met with rounds of applause and great laud.

I'll never forget the first time our bandurists performed at St. Patrick's

Nick Czorny is administrator of the New York School of Bandura.

Cathedral in New York during the Christmas season. While I was taking pictures in the front row, the late Cardinal Cooke, standing near me, raised his hands in amazement, with the words, "Heavenly music. I have never heard anything so beautiful in my entire life." We especially appreciate our Ukrainian culture when it is praised by non-Ukrainians. Our bandurists even performed before the 140-member Polish chorus during the visit of Pope John Paul II.

We know well the popularity of our *pysanky* during Eastertime. Our embroidery, ceramics, woodcarving, and dance, have been appreciated by many. Ukrainian artistic expression is probably our greatest weapon against the defamation and deglorification of the Ukrainian nation.

This summer I toured Argentina and Brazil, and had the opportunity to visit

with the Ukrainian youth of both countries on numerous occasions. One time, while among nearly 50 high school students, the teacher asked, "Who among you would like to learn to play the bandura?" Many eagerly responded positively. However, there are no banduras available there, and even if there were, no one could afford them anyway.

We continually send items to Brazil and Argentina that we no longer need. First of all, food is of primary concern, but beyond that there is a tremendous amount of effort placed on advancing our culture, thereby preserving the Ukrainian identity. Our talented youth there is ready to advance the cause of national preservation which their fathers left behind.

I appeal to our community in America and Canada to financially support our cause to buy banduras for our South American youth, our cause to invest in a positive future.

It is with great satisfaction that I

report that the first shipment of banduras is ready.

On Wednesday, October 22, the Kobasniuk Travel Agency's annual tour to Argentina and Brazil took off from JFK Airport. What was different about this tour was that along with these tourists and their personal belongings, the first installment of banduras which were collected during a drive here, were also sent over to South America, thanks to the efforts of Mrs. B. Bachynsky of Kobasniuk Travel Agency. Along with the banduras, various bandura materials were also sent along: notes, Bandura magazines, record albums, cassettes and handbooks.

Anthony and Vera Shumeyko of Kobasniuk Travel have always been very supportive and generous towards various cultural organizations with the Ukrainian community, and are also greatly responsible for the founding of the New York School of Bandura, as their initial donation of five banduras

(Continued on page 12)



The New York School of Bandura at St. Patrick's Cathedral.



## MUSIC REVIEWS

*Zhuravli chorus performance of contrasting works*

by Frank J. Corliss Jr.

There is no question about it. There is something special and profoundly moving about Slavic choral music. This fact was confirmed for me recently through the kindness of colleagues and friends who introduced me to the Zhuravli Ukrainian Chorus. The chorus from Poland presented a program of sacred, classical and folk music at the Warren High School Auditorium in Warren, Mich.

On Saturday evening, this remarkable amateur chorus displayed a level of professionalism which would bring acclaim to any ensemble under any conditions. It is nothing less than astounding that the Zhuravli are able to maintain this level of professionalism under the somewhat less than favorable conditions (to put it mildly) of Ukrainians living in widely dispersed parts of Poland.

These dedicated men and women, under the fully professional direction of Roman Rewakowicz, live and create their art in a double exile, as it were: simple assemblage from different parts of Poland for practice must present obstacles faced by very few choruses on the level of the Zhuravli; secondly, performance in exile, although certain-

*Prof. Frank J. Corliss Jr. is chairman of the Slavic department at Wayne State University in Detroit.*



The Zhuravli Ukrainian Men's Chorus from Poland.

ly not unheard of in our divided world, is hardly the optimum condition for artists in a medium such as choral music, depending as it does on communication of a text.

Despite these disadvantages, the Zhuravli have apparently won a number of major competitions in Poland, and I am certain they would fare extremely well in international competitions if they were to have more frequent opportunities for travel abroad.

Yet to judge by the electric rapport between performers and audience at the concert I was privileged to hear, it must be as deeply moving an experience for these Ukrainian artists to perform for Ukrainian audiences, as it is for the audiences itself. If performing in exile

has any compensating benefit, that is definitely it. Even as an "outsider," this extraordinary rapport between performers and audience could not be missed, and it made my introduction to the Zhuravli a moving one indeed.

Since that introduction, I have had the opportunity to listen to a recording and a tape of the Zhuravli. In these circumstances, less exciting, but undoubtedly permitting greater objectivity, I was able to verify my original impressions of the Zhuravli. This is an amateur ensemble that maintains a truly professional level of disciplined performance, displayed by the strong individual sections singing in the frequently close harmonies and minor

keys of much of Ukrainian and Slavic music.

The care in phrasing and the rich textual blend which Mr. Rewakowicz draws from his chorus were especially evident in the first half of the program which presented selections from Ukrainian liturgical music and classical song. The wide dynamics and separate entrances characteristic of this a capella music are a supreme challenge at which I have heard professional choruses fail disgracefully.

The Zhuravli execute this difficult a capella singing with such pathos and yet with such control, as though it were second nature to them. And of course therein lies the secret of their success

(Continued on page 12)

*Nova Ensemble's diverse program at UIA*

by Oles Kuzyszyn

On Sunday evening, November 2, at the Ukrainian Institute of America, the Nova Chamber Ensemble gave a well-attended recital of, primarily, 20th century music. The refreshingly diverse program included works by Hummel, Kodaly, Davidovsky, Crumb and the American premiere of Trio for Violin, Cello and Piano (1981) by Ukrainian Canadian composer Zenovy Lawryshyn.

Each work was aptly introduced prior to its performance with a short preamble, which aided the listeners in their understanding and appreciation of the repertoire. Flautist James Schlefer's witty and lucid comments, and the ensemble's ability to convey their genuine enjoyment of their craft, contributed to a relaxed and receptive atmosphere in the hall.

The Lawryshyn work, which opened the program, was the least satisfying, and this, through no fault of the performers. The substitution of the flute for the violin (with the composer's approval) proved to be unfortunate, resulting in a lack of balance in several passages. More importantly, however, the two movements ("March" and "Finale") seemed to lack a sense of cohesiveness, as if they were randomly chosen excerpts from a larger suite. Perhaps they would have been more convincing as "character pieces" within



The Nova Chamber Ensemble.

a larger, thematically unified whole. It should be noted, that these were originally conceived by the composer as student works.

The Kodaly Sonata for Violoncello and Piano, Op. 4, which followed, towered over the program opener in scope and magnitude. This brilliant contemporary of Bela Bartok, often overshadowed by his countryman, combines Hungarian folk motives, employed as thematic material, with coloristic chromatic harmonies, and a tightly woven contrapuntal texture. Here, cellist Erik Friedlander exhibited his keen sense of line, and a formidable

range of tonal colors. Pianist Laryssa Krupa effectively conveyed Kodaly's subtle rhythmic manipulations, especially in contrast to the more linear writing in the cello part.

Although the Davidovsky, Synchronisms No. 1 for Flute and Electronic Sounds (1963) struck the institute audience as somewhat of a novelty, the "Synchronisms" series is actually a mainstay of 20th century repertoire. James Schlefer rendered the work with conviction and pathos, ably assisted by Andrew Halbreich, who manipulated the taped electronic sounds.

It was no surprise that the Hummel

Trio for Flute, Cello and Piano, Op. 78 elicited an enthusiastic response from the audience, especially due to the fact that the second movement is a set of variations on the Ukrainian folk song "Yikhav Kozak za Dunay." Hummel, whose works in recent years have been championed by trumpeter Wynton Marsalis, is one of many composers of the Classical period, who had the misfortune of being contemporaries of Mozart and Beethoven. Although he was friendly with both, as James Schlefer described so accurately, "...time honored one over the other." The trio is, nevertheless, an effective work, and it was given a vibrant, though at times "romanticized," reading by the group.

Crumb's "Vox Balanae for Three Masked Players" (1971), served as a very satisfying conclusion to the program, vying with the Kodaly for highlight status. The dimmed, blue lights, and the masks worn by the players reflected the theatrical nature of the work, which has become a characteristic of this composer's unique style. "Vox Balanae," as most of Crumb's works, place extreme registral demands upon the performers, and require the mastery of techniques such as simultaneously singing into the flute while playing it, playing inside the piano (on the strings), and extracting difficult harmonics from the cello. The three instruments are amplified, making available an array of echo and delay effects. Nova is to be commended for transcending the purely technical demands of the work, and convincingly conveying the emotional and theatrical qualities inherent in it.

The success of the evening's diverse program, and the Nova Chamber Ensemble's rendition of it, was confirmed by the audience's enthusiastic response at the program's conclusion.

## Detroit engineers hear report on South American journey

by Lydia B. Lazurenko

The September 1986 membership meeting of the Detroit branch of the Society of Ukrainian Engineers of America featured a report by former president of the branch, Dr. Alexander Serafyn on his journey through South America, which he undertook this summer with his wife, Zenia. The meeting was held at the Ukrainian Village Retirement home and all its residents were invited to attend.

During the business section of the meeting, the current president, Lubomyr Hewko, greeted the members, their families and guests. Over 70 persons were in attendance. President Hewko gave a short summary of the proposed plan of activities for the current year and the need for funding of these activities.

He discussed the opportunities he believed were open to the Society of Ukrainian Engineers in America to inform the free world of the achievements and contributions of many Ukrainian engineers and scientists living in the Soviet Union. These Ukrainians — some of them Nobel Prize winners — are often considered to be Russian, or Polish or German, thus the Ukrainian nation is deprived of the honor of claiming their achievements as rightfully belonging to the Ukrainian people, said Mr. Hewko.

To rectify this situation, the Detroit branch has formed an investigative committee, which will examine the background and national origin of Ukrainian scientists and engineers, and take steps to have the correct information about these people included in various encyclopedias and science registrars.

The program chairman for the evening, Bohdan Korduba then introduced the speaker, Dr. Serafyn, who illustrated the description of his travels with a specially prepared map of South America and a number of slides.

The Serafyns' first stop after leaving Miami was in Brazil, a country with the fifth largest population in the world, that is, 120 million. Of these 160,000 are Ukrainians, the third largest Ukrainian

group in the Free World (the U.S. and Canada being first and second). The Serafyns visited Rio de Janeiro, admired the 36-meter-tall statue of Christ and the unusual shape of the 390-meter-high Sugarloaf Mountain. On the boundary between Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay they were in awe of the mighty Iguazu waterfall, higher than Niagara Falls and two and one half miles long. They continued on to Paraguay, where they saw great poverty on the streets of the cities, yet a great deal of activity in the numerous gambling casinos.

Arriving in Argentina, the Serafyns observed a much better standard of living, clean cities with elegant stores, restaurants and theaters reminiscent of Europe, especially of Paris. In Buenos Aires they visited the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral and its pastor, the Rev. Harasymowych.

Next on their itinerary was Lima, the capital of Peru. This country did not make a positive impression on the group of American tourists because of the highly militaristic attitude of its government. Again, there were ample signs of the poverty of its population and evidence of the caste system which predominates in many South American countries.

Of greatest interest were the remains of its native Inca civilization, which flourished between 1487 and 1525 AD. At the 12,079-foot elevation they visited the ancient city of Cusco, capital of the Inca empire with a population that reached 8 million people before it was conquered by the Spanish. A two-hour drive brought to the famous city of Machu Picchu, which was built as a religious center and a refuge for women and children during the Spanish onslaught.

Their tour of South America ended in Peru, and the Serafyns returned with many souvenirs, which they displayed for the members and guests.

After the presentation everyone enjoyed coffee and refreshments prepared by Switlana Korduba and Lydia Kazewych, inspected the South American souvenirs and had their numerous questions answered by the couple.

## Pittsburgh professionals to honor Staroschak as Ukrainian of year

PITTSBURGH — Metro Staroschak of McKees Rocks, Pa., will be presented the Ukrainian of the Year Award by the Ukrainian Technological Society at its annual dinner-dance on November 29 at the Westin William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh.

The award is being presented in recognition of Mr. Staroschak's lifelong service to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, and as an officer and leader of many Ukrainian community organizations.

Mr. Staroschak's service to his church, St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, began at an early age when he first joined the choir more than 60 years ago. He was also a member of the Western Pennsylvania Ukrainian Orthodox League Regional Choir. He served as president of St. Mary's Parish Council for 15 years, and has been an officer of the council for the last 30 years. In 1985, he chaired a committee that collected, prepared and shipped 800 pounds of clothing to needy Ukrainian families in Curitiba, Brazil, a city he visited in late October of this year.

He is presently serving as vice-chairman of the Ukrainian Orthodox Millennium Committee of the Pittsburgh and Penn-Ohio Deaneeries, which is planning observances to celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Ukraine in 1988.

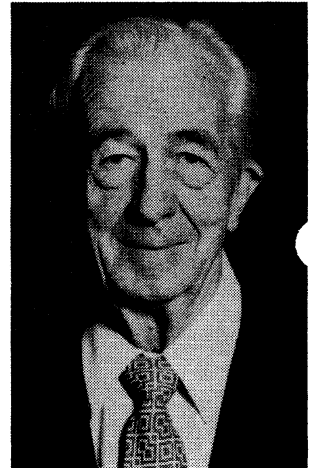
In his fraternal service, he has served as a branch secretary of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association for over 50 years and is now president of the Western Pennsylvania Regional Council of the UFA. In prior years, he was elected twice to the Supreme Council of the UFA, being the first American-born Ukrainian to serve in that capacity.

His organizational abilities were recognized early and he served on the committee that sponsored the very first Ukrainian Day at Kennywood Park in 1936, and he was one of four co-chairmen who organized the first Ukrainian Youth League of North America Convention in Pittsburgh in 1941.

As president of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Western Pennsylvania during the 1960s, he oversaw the planning of Ukrainian Independence Day, November 1 Act, and Taras Shevchenko memorial celebrations as well as annual Ukrainian Days at West View Park.

Continuing his interest in Ukrainian culture from his days as a member of the Vasile Avramenko Dance Group, he has served since its inception on the Pittsburgh Ukrainian Festival Committee which just recently presented its fifth annual festival at the University of Pittsburgh.

Other organizational services with which he has been associated include: delegate to the first convention of the Ukrainian Congress Com-



Metro Staroschak

mittee of America in 1940 in Washington; president of the Ukrainian Youth of Western Pennsylvania in the 1940s; and recording secretary and director of the Ukrainian National Society in McKees Rocks in the 1930s and 1940s.

A time that best exemplifies his lifelong concern for his Ukrainian kinsmen was the period of his military service during World War II. As a member of the 103rd Evacuation Hospital Unit, he was stationed in Augsburg, Germany, and had the opportunity to visit the more than 3,000 displaced Ukrainians in the surrounding camps. He even organized them to sing traditional Ukrainian Christmas carols in the hospitals.

On one such visit, he learned of the American military government's plan to forcibly return these displaced Ukrainians to Communist domination (Operation Keelhaul). He immediately wrote to the Narodna Volia Ukrainian newspaper sounding the clarion call which galvanized the Ukrainian community in the United States to come to the aid of their brothers and sisters — actions which eventually permitted many of the displaced Ukrainians to come to this country.

He was also instrumental in securing jobs for Ukrainians in the hospitals, thus improving the life of many in war-torn Germany.

Mr. Staroschak and his wife, Joanne, are parents of Myron and Genevieve.

Persons interested in joining the society in honoring Mr. Staroschak may make dinner-dance reservations at \$28 per person by calling Irene Grimm at (412) 464-1117 before November 2

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## Pittsburgh society...

(Continued from page 4)

gressman or senator to do?" Thus, you must be ready with a specific request, said Mr. Bodnar, such as "We want the congressman/senator to co-sponsor a bill." Many representatives receive thousands of letters a week, and you must make a specific request for action in the first paragraph of your letter, he advised.

Workshop participants and speakers shared lively questions and answers with everyone, agreeing that such seminars should be held in every Ukrainian community.

## Ostap Hlynsky...

(Continued from page 4)

many weeks working without compensation on remodeling the first church building, as well as many weeks remodeling the second church building which was acquired in 1968.

Mr. Hlynsky often commented with pleasure about the two visits to San Francisco in the 1920s of the Alexander Koshetz Choir and about his own participation in the Prosvita amateur theatrical and singing group. These memories were dear to him to the end of his life.

Mr. Hlynsky is survived by his second wife, Helen, (his first wife, Anna, passed away in 1966), his three sons, Walter, Richard and Stanley, a daughter, Tamara McCann; and three grandsons.

## Elected to Detroit Hall of Fame

by Lydia B. Lazurenko

DETROIT — Helen O. Petrauskas, nee Halyna Slywyska, was one of five prominent Detroiters elected in 1986 to the International Heritage Hall of Fame established by the International Institute of Metropolitan Detroit.

As stated in the Awards Ceremony Program, "The International Heritage Hall of Fame honors persons who have a concerned commitment to the cause of ethnicity and have generously supported our ethnic and cultural community, an inspiration to all of us."

Her citation states:

"Of Ukrainian descent, Ms. Petrauskas is the first woman vice-president at Ford Motor Company. She is a member of the board of trustees of the Attic Theatre; chair of the 1985-86 Ford Motor Company campaign for the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and a member of the Wayne State University Law Alumni Executive Committee, the Ukrainian American Bar Association and the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America."

Ms. Petrauskas is well-known in the Ukrainian community of Detroit where she grew up graduate from the Cass Technical High School and the Ridna Shkola in Detroit. She was a member of the Plast Ukrainian youth organization and Ukrainian Student Club at Wayne State University, where she earned a B.S. in mathematics and a Doctor of Law degree.

In accepting her award Ms. Petrauskas recalled her first visit — as an immigrant child with her parents — to the International Institute. While her father, Prof. Osyp Slywyska spoke with the social worker, she looked around the building. In the large Hall of Nations she saw exhibits from many countries, and among them the Ukrainian exhibit. The little girl was impressed — and very proud to be Ukrainian. And now — after many years of work and study have brought her the success which freedom makes accessible to all in this country — Ms. Petrauska humbly accepted the award, stating that now she was very proud to be an American.

The International Institute was founded in 1919 to help Detroit find a place for the waves of new immigrants searching for freedom and a bright future. These newcomers came to build the fabric of Detroit's work force and build its greatness. Colorful events organized by the International Institute have included the annual Old World Market in October, the swearing-in ceremony of new citizens, the International Dance Festival in April, Ethnic Sundays, Noel Night and the enjoyment of the international Tiny Shop and Melting Pot Cafe. However, at the heart of the International Institute is its

## Notes on people

dedicated social work staff aiding newcomers to America today just as it has for generations past.

Among those present at the awards presentation banquet, which was held at the Temple Beth El Auditorium in Birmingham, an affluent suburb of Detroit, were many Ukrainians. They were very proud to have a Ukrainian person join the Greek, Italian, Polish, Swedish and other nationalities represented in the International Hall of Fame.

## Completes residency in podiatry

WARREN, Mich. — Dr. Oleh R. Lawrin, son of Mykola and Nadia Lawrin, has completed a residency in podiatric medicine and surgery at the Msgr. Clement Kern Hospital for Special Surgery in Warren.

Dr. Lawrin completed his four-year podiatric/medical education in Chicago at the Illinois College of Podiatric Medicine and Surgery earning the degree of doctor of podiatric medicine.

He graduated magna cum laude and was salutatorian of his graduating class. His selection for the residency at Kern Hospital was made following an interview process which screened over 160 candidates.

Born in Detroit, Dr. Lawrin completed his primary education at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic School. He was selected as a Merit Scholarship recipient to Wayne State University, where he graduated with high honors and a bachelor of science degree with a major in biology.



Dr. Oleh R. Lawrin

Prior to enrollment in podiatry school in Chicago, Dr. Lawrin had been active in Plast and in Ukrainian athletic clubs, and served as a tutorial instructor while in professional school. He received several awards in academic proficiency upon completion of his podiatric post-graduate education. Several of Dr. Lawrin's scientific articles are being published in his profession's national journals.

Dr. Lawrin's wife, Barbara, is an elementary school teacher in the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Grade School in Warren. Currently Dr. Lawrin is establishing his practice for the medical and surgical care of the foot at the Ukrainian Village Plaza in Warren.

## Graduates with high honors

WASHINGTON, Mich. — Christina Irene Korduba, daughter of Bohdan and Switlana Korduba, graduated with highest honors and was co-valedictorian



Christina Irene Korduba

of the 625-student graduating class of Eisenhower Senior High School in Washington, Mich.

She was an outstanding and active student leader, being executive president of the Student Council, co-president of Students Against Driving Drunk, treasurer of the Drama Club, member of the National Honor Society, leader of the Easter Seal Telethon and member of the International Thespian Society.

She was listed in Who's Who Among American High School Students. Her scholastic achievements were rewarded with University of Michigan Regents Alumni Scholars and National Honor Society scholarships.

Other honors received included the Optimist Club Award, National Leadership Award, English Award, State Finalist U.S. Senate Youth Scholarship Competition, State Chemistry Olympics, and Macomb County All-Academic Team.

Miss Korduba has entered the University of Michigan to pursue a medical career specializing in pediatrics.

Her active community involvement continued with a successful campaign during this year's primary elections. She was elected Republican Party precinct delegate from Shelby Township, defeating the long-time delegate and township treasurer.

Miss Korduba is a member of Plast, an honors graduate of the School of Ukrainian Studies and a parishioner of St. Joseph Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warren.

She is the granddaughter of Roman and Joanna Korduba and the late Drs. Ksenia and Emil Lebedovych.

## Is valedictorian for 1986



Andrea L. Porytko

PHILADELPHIA — St. Basil Academy's valedictorian for 1986 was Andrea L. Porytko.

In addition to academic achievements Miss Porytko demonstrated outstanding school spirit by belonging to numerous clubs and by participating in many activities. During her senior year alone she was the president of the Athletic Association and the French Club, and she belonged to the publication staffs of the school paper and yearbook. She was also an active member of the Ukrainian and environmental clubs.

She represented her school well during the media filming of "Bright Futures: The Best of Class 1986," sponsored by WPVI-TV and General Motors.

An active member of her parish, Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church, she also belongs to the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, Plast and the Ukrainian National Association.

Last year Miss Porytko also appeared in the national publication of The Society of Distinguished American High School Students.

Miss Porytko received a grant from Pratt Institute, and scholarships from the National Search for Future Engineers and the Ukrainian National Association.

## Toronto professor focuses on immigrants

CRACOW, Poland — The Polonia Research Institute (Instytut Badan Polonijnych) and the Polish-American Historical Association held a four-day scholarly conference at Jagiellonian University here on July 15-17 that dealt with the question of Poles outside Poland.

Both groups invited Prof. Paul R. Magocsi of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, to participate. He delivered the only paper that did not focus on Poles abroad, but rather on Ukrainian immigration to North America from western Ukrainian lands.

Several Polish Ukrainianists, including Profs. Wladyslaw Serczyk and Volodymyr Mokry, met with Prof. Magocsi, who was particularly interested in the work of the Polonia Research Institute. That institute is now interested in immigrants and their descendants from all parts of historic Poland living abroad, and therefore it has specialists working on Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Jewish, as well as Polish immigration.

As part of the proceedings, Prof. Magocsi spoke of the work of the Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies, and he presented its recent publications to the director of the Polonia Institute and the dean of Jagiellonian University. The Polish scholars were in particular interested in the volume, "Ukraine: A Historical Atlas," and they expressed their desire to continue mutually beneficial scholarly contacts.

## Sevcenko elected to five-year term

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — At the 17th International Byzantine Congress, the most prestigious association of Byzantinists, Prof. Ihor Sevcenko of Harvard University was elected to a five-year term as president.

Over 450 participants from 40 countries attended the congress held August 3-8 at Dumbarton Oaks and Georgetown University in Washington.

Prof. Sevcenko has served as director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute this past academic year. He will be president of the Byzantinist Association at its next congress in Moscow in 1991.



Helen O. Petrauskas

## Zhuravli...

(Continued from page 9)

with this extremely demanding type of music. It derives from the same deep traditions from which the Zhuravli derive their strength. In fact, if I were to quibble with the programming, I would beg for more liturgical music by the "greats" such as Bortniansky, Lomakin and others.

The second half of the program presented, for the most part, "popular" or folk music, the chorus having shed its restraining formal dress for Ukrainian national dress. Here the chorus was joined by an excellent accompanist, Anna Salij-Tuz, who helped drive the lively tempos of this music, thus adding to its verve. This part of the program also presented an excerpt from the operetta, "Kozak Beyond the Danube," impressively performed by soprano Maria Szczucka of the Grand Opera of Lodz, and by bass Mykola Konakh, whose large voice belied his spare frame. The soloists from the chorus performed their assignments with

enthusiasm, with adequate, but admittedly amateur levels of execution. Ensemble singing is appropriately the real strength of this outstanding chorus. This part of the program also contained a song, "The Kozak," dedicated to Ukraine by the Polish composer Moniuszko.

Throughout the program one wished one had more than a passing acquaintance with the works of Taras Shevchenko since his poetry provided the texts of hauntingly beautiful songs by composers such as Kryzhanivsky, Ly-senko, Stetsenko and a number of others.

By contrasting the two halves of the program in this way, the Zhuravli demonstrated unmistakably that Ukrainian liturgical, classical, folk and popular music spring from the same sources in age-old Ukrainian musical traditions. They are exemplary bearers and perpetuators of these national traditions, and I count myself fortunate to have been introduced to their high artistry. For that I bear a great debt to the colleagues and friends who made it possible.

## Bandura bound...

(Continued from page 8)

well as continuing donation, have formed a support basis for many of the school's projects throughout the years.

It is with great appreciation that the bandurists of the New York School of Bandura again extend their thanks to them for their help in transporting these banduras to Brazil, which otherwise would have cost a considerable amount of money.

In Toronto, an additional shipment of banduras, three boxes containing eight banduras each are also waiting to be transported, pending formal arrangements that need to be made.

Our sincere thanks are also extended to Mr. and Mrs. Mykola Boychuk, who bought 10 banduras for the bandura group in Prudentopolis, as well as Mrs. Paraskeviya Vytvycky, who bought three banduras at \$375 each, even though she herself receives a modest pension.

In our four largest South American

communities, bandura ensembles have already been formed. Other communities are awaiting their turn, and we are planning to help them with a total of 45 banduras. As a result of generous donations, we have been able to ready 29 banduras for shipment. We need at least another 20. We also need funds to send qualified instructors to South America.

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## Decore...

(Continued from page 5)

recent interview that he is one of the first Ukrainian politicians to publicly criticize the Mulroney government's handling of the investigation of war criminals in Canada. The mayor has also been critical of the Conservatives' administration of the federal multiculturalism program, which, he complains, has been the victim of severe cutbacks since the PCs were elected in 1984.

Ukrainians in Edmonton are evidently proud of having one of their own in the top position at City Hall (Mr. Decore is the second Ukrainian to be elected mayor of Edmonton; William Hawrelak was the first). The mayor takes frequent appearances at Ukrainian community functions in the city.

The Ukrainian community's gratitude to the mayor was clearly demonstrated during the election. Dozens of Ukrainians volunteered as campaign workers, and prominent members of the 80,000-member community flocked to fund-raising events for Mr. Decore — many of which were held in the homes of wealthy Ukrainian businessmen. One observer estimated the Ukrainian community alone pumped some \$50,000 into the mayor's campaign war chest.

"You would be surprised at the number of young Ukrainian professionals and non-professionals that worked on my campaign," said Mr. Decore. "It's really overwhelming."

Members of other ethnocultural groups are also happy with their mayor. Mr. Decore had a strong coalition of ethnic groups working for him on the hustings during both campaigns. In his first term as mayor, Mr. Decore was challenged by the majority of City Council for ruling that the city had the right to forgive six ethnocultural groups more than \$300,000 in rent and back taxes.

With his landslide re-election victory,

Mr. Decore faces increased pressure to make a decision on running provincially or federally at the end of this term, which he insists is his last.

Interviews with people close to Mr. Decore reinforce the conviction of political pundits that the mayor may seek the leadership of the Liberal Party of Alberta near or after the end of his term as mayor, and then attempt to lead the party to power for the first time in almost 60 years.

But in political circles it is agreed that it will not be easy to translate positive feelings towards Mr. Decore into votes for candidates from a provincial Liberal Party that lacks top-notch campaign strategists and marketable policies.

One of the obstacles Mr. Decore would face in a provincial race, political strategists say, is increasing his popularity in southern Alberta, including the oil capital of Calgary, where Liberals are dogged by a hostile electorate that is still recovering from the anti-western policies of the Trudeau government.

But, retorts Mr. Decore: "Albertans are slowly seeing that Conservatism isn't the only way of life, the only way of dealing with issues."

"...They realize that Liberalism is not a sinful thing, that Trudeau does not influence every Liberal in Canada."

Mr. Decore proudly points to the last provincial election, when four Liberal candidates were elected to the Legislative Assembly. "I take some credit for that," Mr. Decore said. "Because in the past everybody said Liberals were the scourge of the world; they now know they're not."

As he ponders his political future, Mr. Decore will have his hands full between now and 1989. His first priorities will be to find jobs for some of Edmonton's 50,000 unemployed, and to stimulate economic growth in a city fighting to recover from the stomach-churning effects of the collapse of the province's oil base.

## Pope...

(Continued from page 1)

The Ukrainian Catholic Church is outlawed in the Soviet Union. Its hierarchy was arrested during a campaign in 1945-1946, and a bogus synod was staged in 1946 to proclaim "reunification" with the Russian Orthodox Church. Its faithful and religious continue to worship clandestinely. Some, including members of the Initiative Group for Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church, have openly campaigned for legalization of the Church. The group's chairman, Yosyp Terelia, and a founding member, Vasyi Kobryn, are currently imprisoned for this activity.

## Shultz...

(Continued from page 3)

tions of Americans to the Soviet Union."

Mr. Shultz replied, with a look of amazement, "We don't deport anyone." Mrs. Rikken answered, "Oh, but this is now our government policy — to deport alleged war criminals to the USSR. Please stop the deportation of Karl Linnas to the Soviet Union." Mr. Shultz continued to stare at Mrs. Rikken in apparent amazement but made no further reply.

"I will definitely follow up with yet another letter to Mr. Shultz, but how is it possible, after all the articles, after all the letters and telegrams sent on this foreign policy issue, that the secretary of state of the United States really does not seem to know about planned deportations to the Soviet Union. It makes one wonder — where do our letters go?" asked Mrs. Rikken.

"The Ukrainian Catholic Church is forbidden to exist in the Soviet Union," said Metropolitan Sulyk, "thus, the Soviet Union does not give the pope the opportunity to visit with his faithful."

He added that Soviet authorities must first take steps to allow the faithful to freely practice their religion without fear of reprisals.

Metropolitan Sulyk went on to state that he doubts the Soviets will permit the pontiff to visit Ukraine, and he pointed out that last year, when Lithuanians were observing the 600th anniversary of Christianity, Pope John Paul II was denied permission to visit that country.

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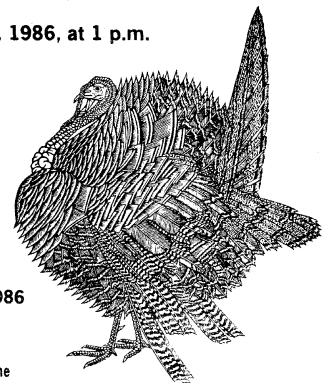
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## 186 teachers...

(Continued from page 1)

The institute was also an attempt to make the famine a part of the historical consciousness of the general public through the school system. Representatives of the Chicago Board of Education, a co-sponsor of the institute, said they felt it was important to know about the famine.

Dr. William Finch, assistant superintendent of the Department of Curriculum, Chicago Board of Education, spoke about the issues involved in giving such an institute. He was approached with the observation that in the past so little was mentioned in textbooks about Ukraine that the student reading the books would come to the conclusion that such people never existed, or that they were less valuable or had a less-valued history than some other group.

Dr. Finch explained that diminishing another's history is typical of a process by which one group tries to dominate another. He drew parallels between the slavery period in the American history and the Ukrainian experience under Russian domination, and he agreed that knowing one's own history and having it in print is very important.

Alice Jurica, director of the Bureau of Social Studies, who was instrumental in getting the famine program off the ground, also saw the importance of emphasizing global concepts in social studies. Studying social science and the histories of other peoples is no longer a luxury, but a necessity, she said.



Dr. Franmarie Keel of U.S. Department of Education.

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David Oliver, director of the Bureau of Foreign Languages, concurred with that opinion, adding that he saw the need for developing students' sensitivity toward other people.

Joseph Frattaroli of the Illinois Ethnic Consultation (IEC), a co-sponsor of the institute said that the seminar's goals were in keeping with the consultation's philosophy that each group had a right to tell its story to the general public. The Ukrainian famine institute is paving the way for other ethnic groups to have similar functions, and because of the success of this event the IEC is willing to co-sponsor another institute next year, he said.

All the above participated in the institute program, which included a presentation of background material by Dr. James Mace, the showing of the documentary, "Harvest of Despair," workshops on curriculum materials and discussions.

All participants received a curriculum and resource guide containing materials for both teachers and students.

The topics covered in the teachers' curriculum guide were: Russia and the Soviet Union, Ukraine and Its People, Soviet Policy and the Forced Famine, The Famine Press Cover-up, Ukraine in Recent Times, and Food as a Political Weapon. In addition, the teachers' section of the guide featured suggested student activities, a vocabulary list, a bibliography and an explanation of the rationale, goals and objectives of teaching about the famine.

Students' materials included: President Ronald Reagan's proclamation of November 4, 1984, as a day of commemoration of the Great Famine in Ukraine, and handouts on Russian Imperialism, Soviet Imperialism, Stalin's Forced Famine, Eyewitness Accounts, The Famine Press Cover-up, Soviet Disinformation Today, Ukraine in Recent Times, and Food As a Political Weapon.

Dr. Franmarie Keel, who is chief of staff to Undersecretary Gary L. Bauer, of the U.S. Department of Education, spoke of the importance of getting such information out to the public and into the textbooks. She also said that the federal government would be willing to help, to lend its imprimatur as it were, to help facilitate the dissemination of the educational materials of the institute. Dr. Keel represented Dr. Bauer at the institute as he was unable to be present because of family matters.

At the question-and-answer period following, many educators expressed astonishment that so little is taught about the famine in American universities. One teacher expressed her belief that Stalin must have done all the experimentation on how to destroy human beings en masse that Hitler later put to use on European Jews.

Another instructor was concerned that such emphasis on issues concerning specific ethnic groups would create unnecessary conflict in the classroom. Dr. Mace replied that this was indeed an important issue to bring up. He said that studying events like the famine was important for all students, because it is a major event, from which one may learn about the human condition, and not merely an ethnic concern.

Later, the participants were asked by The Ukrainian Weekly to give their reactions to the institute. Most gave positive responses, feeling that it had been well organized, and even those who found they disagreed with some of the speakers' statements felt that the institute provoked thought, making them reconsider previously held assumptions.

Participants were asked to fill out

evaluation forms regarding the seminar. The response was overwhelmingly favorable with 76 percent rating the institute excellent; 22 percent, very good; and 2 percent, good. The presentation by Dr. Mace, titled "The Ukrainian Forced Famine: How It Happened and Why," received the most favorable responses, according to Dr. Kuropas.

Dr. Kuropas also stated that the "two major reactions" to the institute by teachers attending were: "Why haven't we heard of the famine before? Finally, someone is giving us some content for the teaching of social studies."

The institute was sponsored by the Illinois Ethnic Consultation in cooperation with the Illinois State Board of Education, Chicago Board of Educa-

tion, Chicago Catholic Archdiocesan Schools, Bureaus of Social Studies and Foreign Languages of the Chicago Public Schools, Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian American Justice Committee and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

Facilities were provided by Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church and St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral. Luncheon for all institute participants was compliments of the Ukrainian National Association.

Due to the success of this teachers' seminar, Dr. Kuropas said he is already working on another project, an institute titled "The People of the USSR," that also will be accredited by Northern Illinois University.

## Archipenko...

(Continued from page 1)

Dr. Michaelsen, an art historian whose dissertation was on Archipenko, delivered a lecture with slides titled "Archipenko: Materials and Color." During the presentation, Archipenko's reputation was described as "doing for modern sculpture what Picasso did for modern painting."

Archipenko's often striking use of color, it was noted, was even more shocking to his early 20th century viewers who were used to seeing realistic sculptures in classical white marble or plaster. With Archipenko, "sculpture became a framing device for space," and Archipenko, Dr. Michaelsen asserted, was probably the innovator of mixed media sculpture — especially in the use of glass, plastic, sheet metal and the like.

Dr. Michaelsen was especially pleased that although some works were too fragile to travel because of such materials ("Carrousel Pierrrot" and "Medrano II"), several of Archipenko's unique contributions to modern art — the "sculpto-paintings" — are represented in the show.

While all art is probably best viewed on site, Archipenko's sculpto-paintings, with their vibrant colors, delicate gradations, and three-dimensional projections, lose perhaps more than the works of many other artists in black-and-white publications. The pleasing "trompe-l'oeil" effects are lost altogether and must be experienced directly to be appreciated.

Within the local Ukrainian community, two additional slide-illustrated lectures on the role of Archipenko in 20th century art were given, one in English and one in Ukrainian, by art historian and artist Dr. Oksana Bezruchko Ross, who flew in from Denver at the invitation of The Washington Group. Dr. Ross, who also did her dissertation on Archipenko, in Ukrainian, described the influence of Byzantine icons on the artist and spoke of her experiences as a student with him. Dr. Ross reported that the artist made it clear that he wished to be known as a Ukrainian artist (he was born in Kiev) and that his name should be pronounced, "Ar-chi'-pen-ko."

Among the more famous pieces on display is the powerful sculpture "Boxing (Boxers, Struggle)" (1914), a black painted plaster figure that is one of Archipenko's most abstract. Archipenko's use of negative space in this grouping and its twisted contours achieve the aim of futurists in art — the illusion of movement. Unfortunately, this is the one item that is not well situated by the gallery because its pedestal is too close to the wall and does not allow viewers to circle the sculpture which would heighten the feeling of its two black shapes being locked in combat.

In total contrast in form and theme to

"Boxing," "Ascension" (1950) will be placed to show to maximum effect Archipenko's successful attempt at "the sculpting of light." This religious work is a long, vertical piece of transparent plastic that has a light source concealed in its base. The National Gallery's skillful lighting from above casts shadows on the wall behind the sculpture to enhance the sacred theme. Another religious motif, typical of this last period, is a model on display of the never completed monumental sculpture, "King Solomon," the last piece Archipenko was working on when he died in 1964.

Two other works that highlight Archipenko's versatility are similarly striking contrasts. The polished rounded contours of the red sculpture "Madonna of the Rocks" (1912) combine to form a massive and earthy piece with "unexpected concavities" and bulges. Nearby is the elegant, vertical statuette titled "Flat Torso" (1915), a matte-finish, white marble female torso on an alabaster base. The proximity of the two pieces increases one's enjoyment of both.

The exhibit is accompanied by a lavish color catalogue. On sale for \$15.95 at the East Building's sales desk, it is well worth the price, containing as it does 142 pages of text and a bibliography, in addition to the checklist. Some pieces shown in the catalogue lose so much in the transition to the printed page, however, as to appear almost to be different objects.

The sculpture of a reclining nude titled "Repose" (1912), for instance, is a rather realistic depiction of a heavy-set woman. The light pink color of the plaster does not show up in the catalogue, but "in the flesh" it gives this piece a shell-like quality that makes the figure seem surprisingly delicate despite its solid form. Likewise, the wonderfully inventive "Double Portrait (Mr. and Mrs. Falk)" (1920) is drab in reproduction; neither the rich colors nor undulating contours come through on the page. No doubt this would be the case in any attempt to represent these works photographically.

"Archipenko Weekend" came to a close Sunday night with a well-attended piano concert by Ukrainian artist Juliana Osinchuk, who played compositions by Ukrainian and other composers in further tribute to the "pioneer" Cubist sculptor. Performing in the West Garden Court of the National Gallery, Ms. Osinchuk was invited to take part in the commemoration by the Music Division of the Gallery as a guest artist in its William Nelson Cromwell Concert Series. The concert was broadcast live by radio station WGMS AM and FM.

The National Gallery of Art is open every day of the year except Christmas (December 25) and New Year's Day. Hours are Monday-Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sunday, noon to 9 p.m. Admission is free.

### Three-year-old...

(Continued from page 2)

them to a visitor, and one wondered how much she understood about what has happened."

"Kaisa has a quick mind, like a 5-year-old," Mrs. Uuskula told the reporter. "She understands a lot. When she talks to her parents on the telephone, she tells them that she is going to a little town in Sweden and she will buy them coffee. She likes to play those games."

But, while the phone calls from the Randperes are carefully planned, Mr. Randpere said they are told sometimes that no one is home. But on those days, Mrs. Uuskula affirmed, they are always home, waiting.

"We have tried to find all the possibilities of crossing the border," she said. "My husband keeps saying that one day he will take the child and go over the ice (to Finland). But he is 60 years old, and younger and stronger men have tried and not succeeded."

Mr. Randpere's parents will have nothing to do with the couple now, he stated, and his father, although he denounced the defection, was removed as a member of the Communist Party.

Mrs. Uuskula, however, said she is not bitter about everything she and her husband have gone through.

"I am happy they left, happy they are in a free world. I am only happy.

Estonians may suffer for 500 more years, but freedom must come one day. We all have to live our own lives because we can decide nothing. These things are decided in higher places."

The Randperes, in the meantime, have been working with Estonian American groups in the United States to help obtain their daughter's release. In two years they will be able to apply for Swedish citizenship, which, Mr. Goldstein wrote, may help their cause. And, Mrs. Randpere has written to Raisa Gorbachev, the wife of the Soviet general secretary, as "one mother to another."

"I still think there is a chance my child will grow up in a free society," Mr. Randpere said. "We know she will be here. I don't want to give up that chance."

But, Mrs. Uuskula has a different viewpoint. "I don't believe there is any possibility for us to leave. My impression is that the only way of getting people out of here is an exchange, like with (Nicholas) Daniloff. And who will exchange a spy for this little girl?"

And why have the Soviets been so inflexible in letting out this child? It is the kind of logic Estonians understand, she said. "It's just the Russian mind and a way of showing their power. They seem to be saying 'We will keep her, if we want. And you can do nothing about it.'"

### Maryland...

(Continued from page 5)

about 40 people and were a cross-section of the community. Democratic and Republican voters, parishioners from all three area Ukrainian churches, and young and old Ukrainian Americans turned out to show their desire to give Ukrainians a voice in politics. A few guests had even come from Virginia and Washington, although Mrs. Morella would not be representing them in Congress.

After hearing Mrs. Morella's presentation, those present expressed their views and concerns, especially about such foreign affairs and human-rights issues as: the State Department's mishandling of the Medvid defection attempt, the Soviets' cover-up of the extent of the Chernobyl disaster and their refusal to allow aid to the victims in Ukraine from Ukrainians living abroad, the use of Soviet-supplied evidence in cases brought by the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, fears about the American public's naivete in Soviet disarmament talks, the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, and the misperception that the terms "Russia" and the "Soviet Union" are synonymous.

These issues were outlined in a typewritten form and presented to the guest of honor, along with a copy of the book "Harvest of Despair," the brochure "Ukraine: Its Land and Its People," and an English translation of some poems by the late Vasyl Stus.

Mrs. Morella was urged to take an active interest in foreign affairs while in the House, to aspire to gain membership on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, if possible, and to look into why the general atmosphere in the State Department has led to so many problems for the Ukrainian American

community. Assuring the guests that she had "learned a lot," and that she was "overwhelmed," Mrs. Morella responded sympathetically to the sentiments she had heard and thanked the evening's participants for sharing their concerns with her. The assembled crowd was given an invitation, in advance, to the victory celebration, which in fact took place Tuesday evening, November 4, in Wheaton, Md.

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November 28

**SASKATOON, Sask.:** A Kaleidoscope Showcase of Ukrainian Dance, featuring ensembles from 13 Saskatchewan communities, including the Kaleidoscope Performing Group and the Vesna Chorus and Bandurists, will be presented at 8 p.m. in the Saskatoon Centennial Auditorium. The program is presented under the auspices of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee — Provincial Council and assisted by the Saskatchewan Trust for Sport, Culture and Recreation. Tickets are \$8 per person for adults, \$2 for senior citizens and children under age 12, and are available at the auditorium box office.

**MONTREAL:** The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Montreal will sponsor a lecture by Dr. David Marples of the University of Alberta, titled, "The Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster in Ukraine and its Aftermath," at 8 p.m. at McGill University, Leacock Building, Room 232.

November 28-29

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian American Coordinating Council in Chicago will host a lecture by Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, at 7:30 p.m. in Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church. A discussion will follow. The group will also hold a conference at 1 p.m. on Saturday at the church in which representatives of all Chicago area organizations and parishes are ex-

pected to participate. The public is invited.

**EAST HANOVER, N.J.:** The Chornomortsi Plast fraternity invites everyone to the fifth annual "Morskiy Ball," the unofficial kickoff of the fall/winter "zabava" season in the New York metropolitan area. The dance will be held at its usual location, the Ramada Hotel on Route 10 (westbound), beginning at 9 p.m. Music will be provided by the Tempo orchestra. Admission at the door will be \$12. Semi-formal attire is requested. For table reservations call Oleh Kolodiy at (201) 763-1797.

November 30

**TRENTON, N.J.:** The Ukrainian National Home and Cultural Center of Trenton will celebrate its 25th anniversary with a Silver Jubilee Banquet at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 1195 Deutz Ave., Hamilton Township. Tickets are \$20 per person and may be obtained from member of the directory. For more information call Dr. Theodore Sendzik at (609) 587-6107.

**FOX CHASE, Pa.:** The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee will sponsor a concert, featuring the Canadian women's choir, Vesniyka, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. The program will begin at 3:30 p.m. at St. Basil's Academy, Fox Chase Road. For information call Olena Stercho Hender at (215)-572-8111 during busi-

ness hours. Tickets are \$12, \$10 for students and seniors. A reception will follow; tickets to the concert and reception are \$25.

November 29

**PARMA, Ohio:** Ridna Shkola Inc. of greater Cleveland will sponsor its annual graduation dance at St. Josaphat's Astrodome, 5720 State Road. Cocktail hour will begin at 7 p.m. and complimentary hors d'oeuvres will be served until 8:30 p.m. Presentation of the 1986 graduates will begin at 8:30 p.m. and dancing to the tunes of the Romen band will begin at 9 p.m. Tickets may be purchased at the door. For more information call (216) 659-4753.

**HOUSTON:** KUHT-TV, Channel 8 PBS, will screen William F. Buckley's "Firing Line — Special Edition — Harvest of Despair" for the first time in Houston at 9 a.m. For information call Michael Balahutrak at (713) 326-5276.

**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.**

December 1

**HOUSTON:** KUHT-TV, Channel 8 PBS, will air a repeat broadcast of William F. Buckley's "Firing Line — Special Edition — Harvest of Despair," at 9 p.m. For information call Michael Balahutrak at (713) 326-5276 or (713) 869-2174.

ONGOING

**EAST WINDSOR, Conn.:** Actress and vocalist Olga Bodnar Talyn is performing the role of the King of Siam's head wife, Lady Thiang, in the Coachlight Dinner Theater's current production of "The King and I," through November 30. Miss Talyn, whose role includes the selection, "Something Wonderful," has been noted by a critic as "one of the exceptionally wonderful performers" in the musical. The 250-seat theater at 266 Main St. has performances every evening, Tuesday through Sunday, with matinees on Wednesday and Thursday. For reservations call (203) 623-8227.

## Ukrainians continue...

(Continued from page 1)

of State George Shultz delivered an address, and a panel consisting of U.S. ambassador Max Kampelman, Paul Nitze and Rozanne Ridgeway answered questions from the press.

Although the focus of the news conference was on arms control, Mr. Sorokowski managed to raise a question on the possibility of including of two European Helsinki groups, namely the Ukrainian and Lithuanian Helsinki Monitoring Groups, in the Helsinki process as non-governmental organizations. Mr. Nitze, however, said that the situation of the two Helsinki groups was only part of larger and deeper problems that the U.S. delegation was trying to deal with.

After the new conference, Mr. Sorokowski reportedly spoke at length with Mr. Kampelman about the proposed Moscow human-rights conference that the Soviet delegation announced upon its arrival in Vienna. Mr. Kampelman said that he had no doubt that the Soviets were organizing the Moscow rights conference strictly for propaganda purposes, but added that despite this, the American delegation was interested in the Soviet proposal and was trying to obtain more details about it.

That same day, members of the U.S. delegation met with representatives of non-governmental groups, including members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group's External Representation, in the Concordia Press Club. Warren Zimmermann, head of the U.S. delegation, announced that the Americans were interested in a Moscow human-rights conference only if certain conditions were met. These included unrestricted access to the free Western press as well as independent participation by

members of the two remaining Helsinki groups.

Volodymyr Malynovych from the Conference of Ukrainian Political Parties and Organizations based in Paris, former political prisoner Leonid Plyushch from the External Representation, and Mr. Sorokowski attended a semi-private meeting with the French delegation and conducted a lengthy discussion on human and national rights in Ukraine, Chernobyl, religious persecution in Ukraine and the possibility of opening a French consulate in Kiev.

The second week of activities actually began on Sunday, November 9, when members of the Ukrainian representation in Vienna met with the local Ukrainian community in the parish hall of St. Barbara's Ukrainian Catholic Church. The luncheon meeting, which was organized by the local Ukrainian women's league headed by Stephania Schwartz-Lyuta and former dissident Serhiy Naklovych, featured presentations by Mrs. Isajiw, Julian Kulas, a public member of the U.S. delegation, and Mr. Sorokowski about the current situation in Ukraine. During the luncheon, the Rev. Dzerovych, the parish pastor, presented a donation toward the group's efforts.

On Monday, November 10, the Ukrainian groups led by the WCFU's Human Rights Commission held a news conference on the 10th anniversaries of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and the Lithuanian Helsinki Monitoring Group, together with several Lithuanian organizations. (See story on page 3).

An international parliamentary group panel and press conference on religious persecution in the Soviet Union was held on Tuesday, November 11, according to a report by the AHRU delegation. Members of the Austrian and Canadian parliaments and the U.S. Congress presided over the panel, which

featured testimonies by a rabbi, a protestant minister and a Catholic priest. The Catholic priest reportedly spoke at length on religious persecution in Ukraine. Former dissidents Yuri Orlov and Vladimir Bukovsky also testified.

On Wednesday, November 12, the Ukrainian group split up into two groups; one led by Mrs. Isajiw, met with Ambassador Zimmermann, and the other, led by Bozhena Olshaniwsky, acting president of AHRU, and Nadia Svitlychna of the External Representation, met with representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is based in Vienna.

The group that met with Mr. Zimmermann, which included Messrs. Kulas and Sorokowski, Alex Neprel from the Organization of Democratic Ukrainian Youth (ODUM) and Natalia Pawlenko from the UACC, discussed the question of Ukraine's isolation from the Helsinki process and in general, religious persecution, the Chernobyl disaster, Ukrainian political prisoners and the Ukrainian Helsinki monitors. They left Mr. Zimmermann with a slew of materials and information on Ukraine.

Nearly simultaneously, the other delegation with Mrs. Olshaniwsky, Ms. Svitlychna, Ivanna Jaciw from the WCFU and Luba Jowa of AHRU, met with IAEA representatives, including the external affairs director, S. Herzig. An AHRU report revealed that Mr. Herzig was uncooperative and was quoted as saying:

"The Soviets, during the August 1985 IAEA conference in Vienna, signed an agreement to notify the world immediately if another such accident as Chernobyl occurred." He reportedly added that the matter of internal communication and education of people in the Chernobyl region was not in his jurisdiction and that on the basis of the

principles of the United Nations, no country may intrude without being asked for it by a participating state.

AHRU described the meeting as "non-productive and an exercise in futility."

On November 13, Mr. Sorokowski and Miss Pawlenko met with the head of the delegation from Holland.

On November 14, Mrs. Isajiw, Miss Pawlenko and Mr. Sorokowski met with Peter Rolland, a member of the British delegation, as well as members of the Danish delegation.

## Press conference...

(Continued from page 3)

ment to the 35 delegations, noted that November 9 marked the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and stressed that this was the most severely persecuted of all the Soviet Helsinki monitoring groups.

Also present at the press conference were three U.S. senators, all members of a Congressional delegation visiting the Vienna Conference. They include Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island (chairman-designate of the Foreign Relations Committee and member of the Helsinki Commission), Dennis Deconcini of Arizona (Helsinki commissioner and member of the Ukraine Famine Commission) and Paul Sarbanes of Maryland.

Two Ukrainian members of the official Ukrainian delegation: Julian Kulas, public member, and Orest Deychakiwsky, staff member of the Helsinki Commission, also attended.

A reception in honor of the Ukrainian Helsinki monitors and the 10th anniversary of the group followed after the conference at the Ukrainian Information Center in Vienna in Suite 724 of the Marriott Hotel.