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Supreme Court declines Linnas appeal, but justice grants stay of deportation

WASHINGTON — Karl Linnas, the Estonian sentenced to death, in absentia, by the Soviet court, lost his bid for an appeal to the Supreme Court on Monday, December 1. The vote was 6 to 3 — one short of what is needed to grant review. The court's refusal to hear the case cleared the way for Mr. Linnas' deportation to the USSR, the only country willing to accept him.

Two days later, however, Justice Thurgood Marshall granted a 25-day stay of deportation in order to allow

New member reported in Helsinki group

NEW YORK — Ukrainian political prisoner Vasyl Kornylo, a 66-year-old physician from the Lviv oblast, joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group before his arrest and incarceration for Ukrainian nationalist activity in February 1980, according to samvydav documents newly obtained by the Ukrainian Helsinki Group's External Representation here.

Until now the Ukrainian Helsinki Group has had 39 known members, but its Western representatives have repeatedly indicated that there may be more unknown or unannounced members.

Mr. Kornylo was arrested in February 1980 in Lviv and was sentenced to 10 years in a special-regimen labor camp and five years in internal exile for circulation of Ukrainian nationalist literature and books published abroad. It is believed that he also wrote poetry of a nationalist nature.

Members of the External Representation said in their news release that the latest revelation of Mr. Kornylo's membership proves that the Helsinki movement in Ukraine continues despite its continued repression by Soviet authorities.

Church to be dedicated to Chernobyl victims

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

SILVER SPRING, Md. — On a seven-acre lot, just 16 miles from the White House, one of the first memorials to the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster is under construction. The memorial is the new St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. It is being built at 15100 New Hampshire Ave. in Silver Spring, Md., a suburb of Washington.

In the aftermath of the world's worst nuclear disaster, the parishioners decided to dedicate their new church to the memory of all the victims of Chernobyl.

On December 14, Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, will bless and dedicate the cornerstone of the church.

St. Andrew's parishioners took an

active role in protesting the failure of the Soviet government to provide information about and assistance to the victims of the nuclear disaster which occurred in April. They joined with other Ukrainians in the Washington area in petitioning U.S. government officials for assistance in persuading the Soviets to allow humanitarian aid into Ukraine.

Mr. Linnas' attorney, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, to file a petition for a rehearing before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Linnas is accused of concealing his background as a Nazi death camp commandant in Tartu, Estonia. The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in May had ordered Mr. Linnas deported. For his alleged Nazi war crimes, a Soviet court in 1962 sentenced Mr. Linnas to death. However, the verdict of the trial was announced in the Soviet press even before the proceedings had begun.

Mr. Linnas, meanwhile, is still being held at the Metropolitan Corrections Center in New York. He was visited there on December 3 by his daughters Tiina and Epp.

In other developments, Americans for Due Process, headed by Rasa Razgaitis, and Linnas family members on December 3 filed a protest with the FBI's civil rights division, contending that Mr. Linnas' civil rights had been violated in that due process had been denied him. The FBI is now investigating whether the Linnas matter falls within the parameters of civil rights laws, Ms. Razgaitis told The Weekly.

ADP has also started a mailgram campaign aimed at protesting deportations to the Soviet Union. Persons wishing to send a standard message to President Ronald Reagan and/or Attorney General Edwin Meese may do so by calling 800-325-6000 and asking for hotline operator 9070. The mailgrams — costing \$4 for the first message and \$3.25 for the second — will be billed to the caller's phone number.

Ms. Razgaitis also noted that persons wishing to express an opinion are encouraged to call the White House public comments line, (202) 456-1414 (callers do not have to give their names).

During the first 12 hours of the

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Canadian PM appoints new senator Ukrainian community leaders voice disappointment

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

WINNIPEG — After waiting more than four months to make up his mind, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney finally filled the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Sen. Paul Yuzyk.

But news of the appointment on November 17 of a non-Ukrainian to the seat was not happily greeted by Ukrainian community leaders, many of whom participated in an intense campaign to have the Manitoba seat filled by one of their own.

Mr. Mulroney unexpectedly appointed Mira Spivak, 52, of Winnipeg, who told reporters here the announcement was a "surprise."

Said Ms. Spivak, an employee of the Winnipeg Social Planning Council who describes herself as representing women's, Jewish and Slavic groups: "I'm not sure I deserve it. I think there are many other people whom the prime minister might have chosen who would have been wonderful."

Ms. Spivak, the wife of Manitoba Conservative leader Sydney Spivak, was one of three Conservative women appointed on November 17 by Mr. Mulroney to the \$56,000-a-year posts.

The appointments fill all of the available vacancies in the 104-seat upper chamber.

Sen. Yuzyk, who died of cancer in July at the age of 73, was appointed to the Senate by former Conservative

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

Sources say Sen. Yuzyk was close to retirement when he died. His death left one other Ukrainian in the Senate — Alberta Sen. Martha Belish of Edmonton.

Canadian senators wield far less power and influence than United States senators. Referred to by the "Fathers of Confederation" as a forum for "sober second thought," the upper chamber is now considered a routine rubber-stamping body that essentially endorses legislation adopted by the House of Commons.

Appointments to the Senate are ordinarily used by the prime minister to reward party faithful for years of hard work. The Liberals currently have a majority in the Senate.

Vera Holliad, a press aid to Mr. Mulroney, told The Weekly the prime minister had many "qualified individuals" to choose from. "The fact that Mr. Mulroney chose Ms. Spivak is no reflection on the Ukrainians," she said.

The appointment brings to an end a five-month campaign by Ukrainian community organizations to fill the vacancy with a Ukrainian. The national Ukrainian Canadian Congress, which convened here in October, adopted a resolution urging the prime minister to appoint a Ukrainian to the seat.

A number of Ukrainian Canadians made it known publicly over the past few months that they were eager to be

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UCC demands explanation for government's position on Ukraine

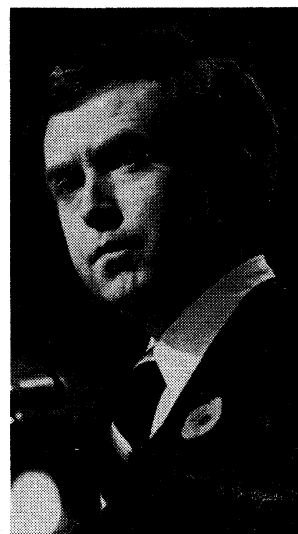
TORONTO — The national executive of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee has demanded an explanation from Joe Clark, secretary of state for external affairs, about remarks he communicated in a letter, dated October 23 to Michael Wawryshyn, an individual who accompanied the Ukrainian Canadian choral group, Vesnivka, on its recent tour of South America.

In his letter, Mr. Clark indicated that officials of the Canadian Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, had not officially attended a concert staged there by the group in August because its organizers had "prominently displayed" alongside the Canadian flag, the "flag of the wartime Republic of Ukraine" and had sung, along with the Canadian anthem, the anthem of the Ukrainian republic.

Mr. Clark wrote that he supported the decision of the local Canadian officials not to attend, since their presence "could have been subject to possible misinterpretation regarding Canadian policy towards the Ukraine."

The president of the Ukrainian Canadian

(Continued on page 13)



External Affairs Minister Joe Clark

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Stalin's crony Vyacheslav Molotov: the hammer of the peasants

by Bohdan Nahaylo

Vyacheslav Molotov, whose death was announced in Izvestia on November 10, will be remembered as one of Stalin's most loyal lieutenants who gave his name to the infamous non-aggression pact concluded in August 1939, between the USSR and Nazi Germany.

Yet there is one crucial period in his long political career that is all too often overlooked and that should not be forgotten. Of all Stalin's closest adjutants, Molotov played the largest role in promoting and pushing through the "dekulakization" campaign and the collectivization of Soviet agriculture, which brought suffering and death on an untold scale to the USSR's rural population.

In 1927, when Molotov was already part of the Soviet leadership, he was appointed head of a Politburo commission on the kolkhozes¹ and gradually became a key figure in the formulation of the Kremlin's agricultural policy. During the period of Stalin's intra-party struggle with Nikolai Bukharin and the Right Opposition at the end of the 1920s, Molotov helped fashion what became the general Stalinist strategy of rapid industrialization accompanied by the simultaneous destruction of the better-off peasants, or kulaks, and the wholesale collectivization of Soviet agriculture. Together with Stalin, he was one of the first to call for "the liquidation of the kulaks as a class" and to press for extensive collectivization to be carried out at a breakneck pace.²

In January, 1930, Molotov was appointed chairman of a new Politburo commission, "the commission to elaborate measures in relation to kulaks."³ What this meant, in effect, was that he was given responsibility for overseeing the "dekulakization" drive, which, together with the unabating grain-procurement campaign, now became part of the all-out collectivization offensive. Molotov's attitude was singularly uncompromising. He had urged, in November 1929 that "a merciless struggle" be conducted against the kulaks.⁴ Furthermore, like Stalin, he viewed the collectivization drive in military terms, as a war directed against the recalcitrant peasantry. Thus, in January 1930, Molotov declared that it was necessary "to break the enemy at the very beginning and deprive him of any wish to make any attempt to resist."⁵

The first months of 1930 saw what was virtually a state of civil war in the villages as the peasants resisted as best they could and localized uprisings

broke out throughout the Soviet Union. Molotov must have been only too well aware of what was happening, for at this critical juncture he is known to have visited one of the major trouble spots — the Northern Caucasus.⁶ In the spring, the Kremlin was compelled for a time to apply the brake, but by the fall, when Molotov was appointed chairman of the Sovnarkom, the collectivization campaign was being conducted with even greater vigor.

In 1932, when collectivization had by and large been accomplished, Molotov remained "the hammer of the peasants."⁷ Roy Medvedev notes that during the year "mass repressions were carried out, under the leadership of Molotov and Kaganovich, in the Ukraine and Byelorussia (the resettlement of the so-called chernodosochnye raiony)."⁸

More important, though, is the fact that Molotov was one of the Soviet leaders who bore direct responsibility for the man-made famine that gripped Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus in 1932 and 1933. In July 1932, together with Lazar Kaganovich, he represented the Kremlin leadership at the Third All-Ukrainian Conference of the Communist Party of Ukraine. In the face of protests by the leading Ukrainian officials that the grain quotas imposed on the Ukrainian SSR by Moscow were excessive and that some areas were already seriously short of food, Molotov remained unmoved. He warned that any talk of problems resulting from unrealistic quotas was "anti-Bolshevik" and stressed that "there will be no concessions or vacillations in the problem of fulfillment of the task set by the party and the Soviet government."⁹ Within a year, an estimated 7 million Ukrainians were to starve to death as a result of an administratively induced famine.

The "terror-famine" in Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus moved the Russian poet Osip Mandelstam so profoundly that he wrote the famous poem that eventually cost him his life — the poem in which he described Stalin as a "peasant slayer."¹⁰ That epithet could have been applied just as aptly to Vyacheslav Molotov.

U.S. coach admits smuggling Bibles

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — U.S. Olympic basketball coach Kay Yow admitted she and team manager Barbara Gill smuggled Ukrainian-language Bibles and religious writings into the Soviet Union last summer by packing them in unmarked boxes. The action has left the Amateur Basketball Association/USA ill at ease.

According to USA Today, assistant coach Sylvia Hatchell stated they didn't think smuggling the materials would jeopardize the team or embarrass the association.

Executive director of the ABA/USA Bill Wall disagreed, saying it put the organization in an embarrassing position.

Ms. Yow traveled to the Soviet Union twice last summer and coached the women's team to gold medals at the Goodwill Games and World Championships, according to USA Today.

1. R. W. Davies, "The Socialist Offensive: The Collectivization of Soviet Agriculture, 1929-30," Macmillan, London, 1980, p. 38.

2. Roy Medvedev, "Let History Judge the Origins and Consequences of Stalinism," Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1971, p. 83; Robert Conquest, "The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror Famine," Hutchinson, London, 1986, p. 78.

3. Davies, op. cit., p. 232.

4. Ibid., p. 145.

5. Ibid., pp. 173-174.

6. Ibid., p. 276.

7. (Molotov's real name was Skryabin; his pseudonym was derived from "molot," the Russian word for hammer.)

8. Medvedev, op. cit., p. 93.

9. Conquest, op. cit., pp. 222-223.

10. Nadezhda Mandelstam, "Hope Against Hope," Penguin, Harmondsworth, 1975, pp. 13 and 189.

Orthodox activist receives sentence

FRAMINGHAM, Mass. — Orthodox activist Pavel Protsenko was tried in Kiev on November 18-19 and sentenced to three years in a labor camp on a charge of "anti-Soviet slander," under Article 187-1 of the Ukrainian criminal code, reported Keston College.

Mr. Protsenko, 32, was arrested in Kiev in the apartment of a nun, Sister Serafima, on June 4 of this year. One of the documents reportedly cited in court was a typewritten text on the current situation of the Orthodox Church, which was confiscated on March 29 at the train station in Moscow, where he was detained and searched under the pretext that he possessed narcotics. Although no drugs were found, a Bible, prayer book, cross and manuscript on

the persecution of Orthodox believers were confiscated. The text reportedly had not been intended for publication.

Mr. Protsenko, a graduate of the Gorky Literary Institute in Moscow, worked as a librarian in the Kiev oblast library.

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Protsenko's wife, Iryna Diakova, and their two-year-old daughter were in Moscow with his parents, where they had reportedly moved after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Ms. Diakova made a public appeal to international organizations on behalf of her husband, after which her mother in Kiev was summoned to the prosecutor's office and warned that her daughter would be arrested if she continued her protests.

Soviet dissidents ready to fast if Dzhemilev's term is prolonged

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — Leading Soviet dissidents are prepared to join in a hunger strike to demand the release of an imprisoned leader of the national movement of the Crimean Tatars, according to the Second World Press (SWP).

The dissidents have agreed to launch their protest action if the Soviet authorities decide to prolong Mustafa Dzhemilev's three-year prison term, which was supposed to end November 30, said SWP, an international news service monitoring human-rights abuses in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Dzhemilev, 43, was sentenced in 1983 for "nationalist activity" and is being held in a labor camp at Magadan, a city in the far east of the Soviet Union.

His wife, Safinar, is in Magadan trying to find out about his situation.

If Mr. Dzhemilev's sentence is prolonged, his 70-year-old mother, Makhfure, will begin the hunger strike and a new striker will be added each day until he is released.

Among others planning to participate is Larisa Bogoraz, who in 1968 demonstrated in the Soviet Union against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Her husband is Anatoly Marchenko, a member of the Moscow Helsinki Group, who is also imprisoned.

Another Helsinki monitor and former political prisoner, Malva Landa, is also prepared to join the hunger strike. So is the founder of the independent Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Pur-



Mustafa Dzhemilev

poses, Alexander Podrabinek, who spent six years in labor camp and exile.

Mr. Dzhemilev has spent half his life in Soviet prisons for his activities on behalf of the Crimean Tatars, who in 1944 were deported by Stalin from their homeland on the Crimean peninsula and have never been allowed to return.

Since then the Soviet government has attempted to deprive them of their right to preserve their culture, teach their children their language and practice their religion.

Mr. Dzhemilev was first arrested by the Soviet authorities in 1966 and

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Jewish businessman is raising funds for Demjanjuk; bishop continues tour

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A Jewish businessman from the Cleveland area who is a survivor of Nazi work camps has founded a defense fund for John Demjanjuk, the former Cleveland auto-worker suspected of being the notorious "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka death camp.

Martin Lax, 61, of Pepper Pike, Ohio, began the fund on November 25 with a \$250 contribution of his own money. According to stories in the Cleveland Plain Dealer and USA Today, Mr. Lax hopes to receive \$600,000 in donations from Jews across the United States in order to ensure that Mr. Demjanjuk receives adequate legal representation in Israel.

Entitled to fair trial

The Associated Press quoted Mr. Lax as noting that Mr. Demjanjuk may be guilty as charged but "he is still entitled to a fair trial in Israel."

Mr. Lax's goal is to hire one or more Israeli lawyers to work for the Demjanjuk defense and also to pay for expenses incurred by members of Mr. Demjanjuk's family while they stay in Israel during the trial.

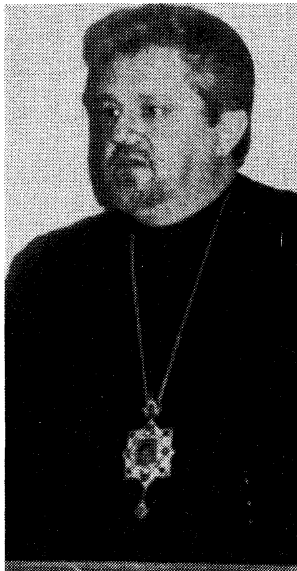
Mr. Lax, whose parents and three of his eight siblings were killed by the Nazis, is the owner of a hotel and restaurant.

His fund is called the Adequate Representation Fund. Its address is: The Commerce Exchange Bank, 25201 Chagrin Blvd., Beachwood, Ohio 44122.

Edward Nishnic, who is president and administrator of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund Inc., has been asked by Mr. Lax to help administer the Adequate Representation Fund.

Bishop's tour

In other news, Mr. Nishnic and Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church are continuing their tour of Ukrainian Orthodox parishes aimed at reporting on the status of the Demjan-



George Mizuk

Bishop Antony speaks in Hamilton Township, N.J.

juk case and raising funds for the defense. Their next stops will be in the Midwest and on the West Coast.

By January 6, when the tour concludes, the pair will have visited between 60 and 65 parishes across the United States.

Mr. Nishnic told The Weekly that he will continue the tour alone once the trial of his father-in-law resumes on January 19, 1987.

Bishop Antony, meanwhile, has reservations to leave on January 16 for Israel, where he will stay for the duration of the proceedings as an observer.

Both Bishop Antony and Mr. Nishnic told The Weekly they have been very warmly received by Ukrainian community members nationwide.

World Congress of Free Ukrainians schedules next conclave for 1988

TORONTO — At an October 17-18 meeting in Toronto the Presidium of the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) decided to hold the umbrella organization's fifth congress on November 23-26, 1988, at Toronto's Hilton Harbour Castle Hotel.

At their meeting in the Canadian Ukrainian Art Foundation building, members of the WCFU's ruling body scheduled the fifth congress for the fall of 1988, the year of the Millennium of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine, and discussed with members of the Toronto chapter of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee plans for a series of events in the city of commemoration of the anniversary.

Jaroslav Sokolyk, head of Toronto's UCC branch, announced the formation of a citizens' committee on the Millennium and outlined a brief plan of action that would correspond with the WCFU's congress.

Other matters also were discussed at the meeting, where the chairmen of the various WCFU-affiliated bodies and groups gave reports on their activities and plans.

The meeting was officially opened by Peter Savaryn, WCFU president. This was followed by a welcoming address by

Yuriy Hvozduych, newly elected vice-president of the UCC, who pledged continued moral and financial support of the WCFU by his organization.

A series of reports by the financial and organizational departments followed, and a lively discussion on a variety of topics ensued.

The subject of Chernobyl was thoroughly discussed by Prof. Oleh Troyan, an expert on Canadian nuclear reactors. Zenon Duda of the Social Services Council also initiated the formation of a special subcommittee on Chernobyl, which would be made up of young scholars and professionals. The presidium approved a budget of some \$14,000 (Can.) for the new subcommittee.

Dr. Roman Drazniowsky of the WCFU-affiliated Educational Council announced that the "Reader on the Millennium of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine" was nearly ready for publication, and he displayed several samples of illustrations prepared by artist Yarema Kozak.

Jaroslav Bilak was unanimously elected by members of the presidium to replace the late Sen. Paul Yuzyk as chairman of the WCFU's Human Rights Commission.

PRESS REVIEW

Goldberg attacks ABA-ASL agreement

BOSTON — An opinion piece by Arthur J. Goldberg, a former associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was recently published in the Christian Science Monitor in which he was critical of the recent action of the American Bar Association (ABA) agreeing to exchanges and dialogues with the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL).

Using the Nicholas Daniloff affair as an example to show the differences between the Soviet and U.S. judicial systems, Mr. Goldberg wrote: "Mr. Daniloff, for 13 days before (his) release was negotiated, was confined to a 6-by-10-foot cell in Lefortovo Prison with a stool-pigeon cellmate. During imprisonment, he was interrogated by the KGB intelligence agency four to five hours a day and threatened with a trial and possible death sentence, all designed to coerce a confession. He was inadequately fed and initially denied medication necessary for his high blood pressure condition."

"Under Soviet law, the KGB was authorized to keep him in custody and subject him to continuous interrogation for six months and, upon application, never denied, for nine months. During all of this period, Daniloff would not be entitled to consult with a lawyer. In the United States such behavior by the authorities would be unconstitutional."

"The contrast of the treatment under our law of Gennady Zakharov, the Soviet spy, is most striking. Upon his arrest, he was given a Miranda warning that he was not required to respond to interrogation and was entitled to consult with legal counsel before answering any question ... Further, his incarceration was totally different from Daniloff's. The Soviet spy was well fed and provided with adequate food, medical care, and the opportunity for exercise. He had a dormitory-like 'cell' in a facility described to the press as a 'country club.' On the other hand, Lefortovo, a KGB prison, is the most feared prison in the Soviet Union.

"The contrast in the treatment of both men, under their respective legal regimes, was evident upon their releases. Daniloff, as he acknowledged, was on the verge of collapse. Zakharov, on the other hand, not only looked well, both physically and mentally, but was quite chipper."

Mr. Goldberg stated one of the primary differences between the United States and the USSR, as the Daniloff-Zakharov example shows, is the observance of the rule of law.

"The fundamentals of a rule of law," he explained "are an independent judiciary, judicial review of arbitrary government action, and an independent bar. None of these elements exist in the Soviet Union." The basic rule in the Soviet Union, he asserted, is, reminiscent of Lewis Carroll's statement in "Alice in Wonderland," sentence first, trial afterwards.

Additionally, the concept of genuine judicial review is also lacking in the USSR. In political cases, the Soviet courts of appeal affirm the rulings of lower courts or increase sentences.

"And the Soviet bar is totally lacking in independence," he stated. "There are a few courageous lawyers who will act for the defense in political trials. But even they are inhibited from challenging the prosecution's case. Defense lawyers, in political cases, are not free to penetrate the KGB curtain. Their only role is to make a plea in mitigation of the inevitable sentence. And such pleas almost invariably fall on the deaf ears of Soviet judges.

"This is not merely a theoretical or abstract difference. The totalitarian regime in the Soviet Union could not exist if the rule of law prevailed. On the other hand, the commitment to the rule of law is the essence of our democratic system."

Given this, there is no reason to believe the Soviets will change, he asserted. "This is why the exchange agreement between the American Bar Association and the Association of Soviet Lawyers is so inexplicable."

While it has been argued that the agreement between the two organizations could encourage a change, Mr. Goldberg stated such a belief is naive. The representatives of the ASL are carefully screened by the KGB to ensure they uphold the party line. He said "they are surrogates of their government" while American lawyers "are truly independent of our government."

Thus, to have an exchange between the two organizations is useless, he continued, as was demonstrated at a recent joint ABA-ASL meeting held at Dartmouth College which, incidentally, took place during the Daniloff affair.

"Instead of advancing the rule of law and improving relations between our two countries, the meeting deteriorated into a mere rhetorical exchange of name calling and the like," he stated.

This is not to say that all exchanges are bad, he noted, because some do show the common denominators between the two systems.

"But exchanges of lawyers purportedly to further the goal of the rule of law are another matter. There can be no real exchange between the lawyers of a country dedicated to the rule of law and a country with no meaningful commitment to the rule of law.

"A harmful aspect of this exchange is that it tends to give an aura of legitimacy to the Soviet legal regime which rejects, rather than observes, the rule of law.

"The ABA should terminate this nonsensical and harmful agreement. It will lose face in doing so. But, as Piet Hein, the Danish philosopher and poet, said: 'The noble art of losing face will someday save the human race,'" Mr. Goldberg concluded.

Witer elected rights committee vice-chairman

OTTAWA — Andrew Witer, member of Parliament representing Parkdale-High park is the new vice-chairman of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Human Rights.

The October 21st organizational meeting of the committee elected Mr. Witer as vice-chairman, while Member

of Parliament Reg Stackhouse (Scarborough-West) was elected chairman.

Mr. Witer, who was also elected co-chairman of the religious rights committee of the International Parliamentary Group for Human Rights in the Soviet Union last May, has a strong record on human-rights issues.

Conquest speaks at Harvard on "Harvest"

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — At his October 10 appearance at Harvard University, hosted by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, Dr. Robert Conquest spoke to over 150 people about his new book "The Harvest of Sorrow." An estimated half of those present were Harvard scholars and students who were alerted to the event through campus newspapers and flyers.

After his remarks and the signing of books, Dr. Conquest was spirited off to the local PBS station, WGBH, for a live interview with the host of the 10 p.m. news, Christopher Lydon. A full third of the news program was devoted to the famine, with clips from the film "Harvest of Despair," provided by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, supplementing the discussion.

Following the broadcast, Friends of HURI president Alicia Szendiuch rushed Dr. Conquest back to a reception held in his honor at the home of Andrew and Tania Vitvitsky. In addition to Ukrainian Research Institute associates and members of the community, several prominent scholars attended the reception. Among them were Uri Ra'an, professor at the Tufts University Fletcher School of Diplomacy and frequent television commentator on Soviet affairs; Suzanne Massie, noted author of "Nicholas and Alexandra"; Mark Kuchment, professor at Boston University and television commentator; Donald Carlisle, a specialist on Soviet Central Asia and professor of political science at Boston College; Walter Connor, expert in Soviet and East European affairs; and Steven Morris, economist.

In his 30 hours in the Boston area, Dr. Conquest managed in addition to the TV interview and speaking engagement to be interviewed on the nationally syndicated Christian Science Monitor radio program and via phone by Radio Free Europe as well as the Boston Herald. Two local radio talk shows requesting Dr. Conquest were turned down because his schedule was already full.

When asked about his impressions of his visit to Harvard, Dr. Conquest commented, "I was quite overwhelmed by the hospitality shown to me here as elsewhere in the Ukrainian community and received great satisfaction in influencing the up and coming generation of scholars who will be responsible for how the history of the Soviet Union is taught in this country."

Rutgers-Newark hosts evening with Vinhranovsky

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak



Mykola Vinhranovsky at Rutgers University.

NEWARK, N.J. — The Ukrainian Student Organization at Rutgers University in Newark hosted an evening with Mykola Vinhranovsky, a well-known writer, poet and actor on a U.S.-tour from the Ukrainian SSR, on Thursday, November 13, in the school's Robeson Campus Center.

Before an audience of about 20 people, the 50-year-old award-winning poet, who has several collections of works to his credit, delivered a dramatic recitation of selected poems, ranging in subject from the ravages of war to the pastoral beauty of the Ukrainian countryside. The literary evening, which was attended by Ukrainian students, professors, teachers of Ukrainian literature and others, was followed by a reception that gave members of the audience an opportunity to talk informally with Mr. Vinhranovsky and request his autograph on copies of his works.

Mr. Vinhranovsky was born in 1936 in Pervomaiske, a village some 15 to 20 miles east of Mykolayiv, capitol of the Mykolayiv region, in southern Ukraine. He studied at the Institute of Cinematography in Moscow, where he met and befriended his longtime teacher and mentor, renowned film producer and director Oleksander Dovzhenko.

Mr. Vinhranovsky was profoundly influenced by Mr. Dovzhenko's work and worked for many years as a film actor and director. He appeared in the Dovzhenko production of "Povist Polumiaynykh Lit," (Tale of the Burning Years), in the role of Ivan Orliuk.

His earliest poetry appeared as a series in the Lviv journal, Zhovten, (October), in 1958, and soon afterwards his works, which were noted by critics for their lyricism and individualized style, were published in numerous literary journals and magazines throughout the Ukrainian SSR.

Mr. Vinhranovsky's first collection or book of poetry, titled, "Atomni Preludy," was published in 1962. The poet was often associated with what was known as the sixties' generation of Ukrainian writers, a group of poets, writers and literary figures whose writings of a particularly patriotic nature appeared in the early 1960s.

His latest collection of prose writings, mainly short stories and short novels, titled, "V Hlybyni Doshchiv," appeared in its first edition in 1979 and has since gone through several more printings.

During the early 1980s, Mr. Vinhranovsky was awarded by the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR the Taras Shevchenko Literary Award.

UCC executives hold first meeting

WINNIPEG — The newly elected executive of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee along with members of the past executive held its first meeting on October 31 and November 1 in Winnipeg. The meeting was chaired by the newly elected UCC president, Dr. Dmytro Cipywskyk.

The chairperson of the congress committee gave a preliminary financial report and observations which would be useful in organizing future congresses.

Past chairpersons of UCC subcommittees presented brief reports concerning their committees' roles and functions for the benefit of new members.

A moment's silence was observed in memory of Ukrainian freedom fighters on the anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of Western Ukraine from Austria-Hungary (November 1, 1918).

A wide-ranging discussion was held regarding Congress resolutions, UCC finances and administrative problems in

(Continued on page 13)

Ukrainian National Home of Trenton celebrates silver jubilee with banquet

by George A. Mizziuk

HAMILTON, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Home and Cultural Center of Trenton, located here celebrated its 25th anniversary with a jubilee banquet on November 30.

During the program, speeches were made by Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church; Dr. Theodore Sendzik, president of the national home; Leonid Wermijenko, secretary; Olha Faraoniv, president of Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 11; Iwan Haftkowsky, representing Plast; and George Mizziuk, representing the younger generation.

Bishop Antony elaborated on his recent visit to Israel and his meeting with John Demjanjuk. The bishop said that he was deeply moved by his visit with Mr. Demjanjuk and is now even more convinced of his innocence of alleged war crimes.

He also mentioned that Mr. Demjanjuk's spirits were greatly lifted by his visit, and that Mr. Demjanjuk often reads the Bible for guidance. The bishop also expressed the view that Mr. Demjanjuk's fate rests in God's hands, and he asked that everyone continue to pray to God for Mr. Demjanjuk's release.

The bishop also made a special appeal to third- and fourth-generation Ukrainian Americans, mentioning that he himself is a fourth-generation Ukrainian American, to work in the American community by writing letters to the press and working on anti-defamation efforts of Ukrainian Americans.

The program continued with a performance by Troyanda, the united women's chorus of Trenton, led by Sophia Shultz. The program was ended by Dr. Sendzik, who thanked all present for making the banquet a success.

Ukrainian Heritage Foundation meets

by Gene Woloshyn

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Heritage Foundation held its annual meeting at Soyuzivka on October 10-12. Though the number of registrants was down from last year, the enthusiasm and interest made up for it, according to organizers.

The entire board was re-elected for the coming year. Gene Woloshyn of Poland, Ohio, will again serve as president, Walter Bacad of Ferdinand, Fla., as vice-president, Taras Maksymowich of Miami as treasurer, and Helen Shipka of Parma, Ohio, as secretary.

Current projects, such as the "Trend" collection, the Hopak video, a newsletter, pysanky and embroidery publication listing, and the fund drive were discussed, and there were favorable comments on the work completed.

Gene Manasterski of Pittsburgh and Elaine Woloshyn of Akron, Ohio, have assumed the responsibility for compiling a listing of Ukrainian cultural groups, such as dance, choral, dance bands and performers.

Although the foundation was organized by a group attending a reunion of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, it was the consensus that all people interested in the preservation of the Ukrainian heritage should be invited to join the organization and help in attaining the goals set forth.

Interested persons may write to: Gene Woloshyn, 2047 Wingate Road, Poland, Ohio 44514.

Donations for the video-taped Hopak, being prepared by the Miami Dancers under the direction of Taras Maksymowich, Walter Bacad and Bill Polewchak, will also be accepted.

The UHF has been approved by the IRS as a tax-exempt foundation.



Guests and directors of the Ukrainian National Home at the silver jubilee banquet: seated (from left) the Very Rev. Mykola Haleta, Mitred Archbishop Basil Makuch, Bishop Antony, the Very Rev. Bohdan Zelechivsky; standing (from left) Mrs. Petro Bulat, Mychailo Bojcun, Oksana Mykytyn, Edward Nishnic and Theodore Sendzik.

For the record: eyewitness testimony before Commission on Famine

Following are excerpts of testimony by eyewitnesses to the man-made famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine who appeared at the Glen Spey, N.Y., regional hearing of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine on October 26.

Julia Pastukhiv, Long Island, N.Y.:

I was an only child. Both of my parents worked. I remember that bread would be given out by ration cards. I remember waiting in long lines with my mother. That is how it was. I also remember that near our houses there were homeless people who would spend the night in benches and on the street. And, then on the following day, they would forbid us to go near them, because they were no longer alive. I heard everywhere that hordes and hordes of hungry people from the villages would come to town in an attempt to get food, for they were forbidden to do so. Time and again they would find emaciated children on the streets and the women who could would bring food to feed them. Of course, nobody at that time had a choice of what food they would give, and those children who would receive liquids would be the ones who survived while those who received dry crackers or dry food of any kind would be the first to die. Our parents would tell the children not to stray from home because terrible rumors circulated that children would be kidnapped and made into sausages.

At that time the incidents of theft increased. Even food which was hidden in barns and storage places was stolen. ...

Zinovy Turkalo, Orangeburg, N.Y.:

...For me, the recollection of this event is tied together with personal tragedy in my family. My father was arrested just about that time and he was a defendant in one of the show trials of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine.

We were living in Kiev at the time, and I was going to school and my first experience was thousands of homeless children who were flooding Kiev from the countryside, looking for food, stealing everything they could get. I lost many school lunches to these children on my way to school, but that was just the beginning. When we moved to the area of Kharkiv in 1931, I was playing in a school band, in a school orchestra, and that was the only music in the whole area. And, those party officials that were sent from Moscow, they were called five thousand, ten thousand, twenty-five thousand later on, many of them were killed by the peasants. They paid a terrible price for that, but many of them were killed. And, our school then was invited for the funeral every time. For us, it was a very happy event, because every time somebody was killed, they would take us to the village, give us some food and then we would play in the funeral. And, we were looking forward every time to the next funeral, because that meant food for us.

But, because of this, we were traveling this whole area around this village ... It was about 17 kilometers from Kharkiv. So, I witnessed this, at approximately 30 miles around in different villages and as the time progressed, we were witnessing the deterioration of these villages — the number of people, the way they looked, the way they behaved, and it got progressively worse every time. Every time, visiting the city of Kharkiv to get some food or whatever we would go to the market. There was a very big market in Kharkiv filled with people, hungry people from the villages, coming into the city looking for food. I will never forget hundreds of women laying in the streets, some of them dead, some of them unconscious with small children crawling over bodies. You know, this was an unforgettable experience. ...

Mr. B., Glen Spey, N.Y.:

In the spring of 1933, I was in Kiev. I was studying. I was a freshman. Of course, schools had to help with the agricultural work. ... We were told that there were problems in the harvest, and for that reason we had to go to the villages and help out. One working Saturday, one subbotnik, we were loaded in a car and driven out of the city. We arrived at a nameless village. There was not a soul to be seen. ... I asked the leader in charge why from this village, which was a very short distance from where we were, there was such a stench coming in our direction. These were some peasants gathering wild garlic to make dinner, he answered. Later on, I grew thirsty and they wouldn't give us water, so I, ignoring the advice of the leader, went towards the village. Not ignoring, but without permission. There I saw a truly horrible picture, just as [Vasily] Grossman describes. Everywhere bodies were sitting and lying and they were decomposing, and from them was emanating such a stench that I couldn't stand it. The name of the village Katerynivske, which I discovered later. ...

John Samilenko, Long Island, N.Y.:

It is now very difficult for me to speak about the great famine and the tragedy of Ukraine in 1922-23. Of course, there is no time to speak more widely about all the events that happened. ...

My task today is to give some information about what happened between 1929 and 1932. I lived in Pryluki in Ukraine. My parents descended from an old Kozak family. When the New Economic Policy was established, they (the Soviet government) introduced a new system of model farmers in order to stimulate private industry. My father was recognized as a model farmer. ...

And, finally in 1927 as a Ukrainian "kulak" he was disenfranchised. He was subjected to extraordinary measures. In other words, he was given many and very heavy quotas of grain which were established during this period. And, finally in 1929, my father was arrested. Before his arrest, my brother, Gregory, and I were expelled from school. My brother, Gregory had two months to go until graduation from agricultural school. I was studying in a teachers' school ... but was expelled and deprived of the right to study in any school of the Soviet Union.

And, finally I escaped to the Donbas, in order to work in industry and find some way to continue my education in the future. This time in December 1929, my whole family, my father's two brothers, and my mother and father were arrested. At night

time a hundred families were deported together to Ichniia Railroad Station, loaded into the cars and deported to the Lepsha concentration camp on the Solovetsky Islands.

Now here was my brother who had been deported. He was 30 years of age... But in 1931, as you know, if your parents were arrested and sent to concentration camp there were children who remained so-called "free." It was no way to live, "free." You had to live illegally. ... Now what happened in 1931. I found in the newspaper, Izvestia, a note on page 4 that direct relatives can take out of the concentration camps parents who are already disabled. So I decided to take a risk without many difficulties. I reached Lepsha on the White Sea. I was supposed to enter into this concentration camp. It was wired all around, guarded all around. I found many barracks ... finally I reached barrack No. 8. ... It was about eight o'clock, quiet. Finally, a voice: who is that? It was voice of my father. It was difficult to see, and I found he could stand and walk on his feet. He was filled up. Finally, when I picked up my stick matches and tried to find a candle to light the room, I found in this section of the barracks seven bodies on a bench, a wooden bench. Three of them were dead; four had already lost consciousness. ... The next day I was received by the commandant of this concentration camp... I explained that I would like to take out my father because he is dying, he is disabled. He said all right. I will give you a pass to Arkhangelsk. Only central headquarters ... can give you this final decision. So he gave me a permission pass to go to Arkhangelsk and in addition I received from a doctor who was also a prisoner medical confirmation that my father was disabled. ... Plesetskaya Station was five miles away. ... There was the station, you couldn't go inside. There were a thousand people; they stayed in line two, three days to get permission to go to this headquarters. ... Finally on the third day I received permission to go to this headquarters. ...

Now, first of all, I was called to the records office. Mr. Kuzmin asked me everything about my family ... and finally he prepared all the information for the chief. Finally, I received permission to go with this to him and ask him permission to take my father. Now he asked me one thing. He took a look at this, at the yellow record that was given by Mr. Kuzmin, and asked me, where is your mother? ... Where is your brother? [They had both escaped.] Now he said, oh, you have a special assignment, you are illegally taking prisoners from the concentration camp. ... He arrested me and sent me to a special cell for investigation. On the 11th day I was sent to a special concentration camp, North Dvina, where I was for 11 months — 11 months. During these 11 months, one friend from my place was also sent to this camp, and he said, your father died in Plesetskaya during 1932. About 1,800 died during one spring in 1932. I managed to escape in the 11th month. ...

When I came to this village (Krasnoyarsk) I found a dead village. No dogs, no cats, nothing — except maybe a few houses populated with people. I went to the school. The school was locked. Not one pupil came to school. I decided to take — I had a list — to go to the houses and ask what happened. Why is the school closed? I opened one door — another door wide. Nobody answered. I looked inside another door. Knocked on another door. I heard this human voice. Finally, I opened this door. I found in the darkness three children dead, lying on the floor, a husband dead, a woman still alive. And she told me, nobody come in here. I ask you only one thing: take my children and husband, and bury them, and kill me because I also am dying. Now I went to three more houses. I found the same thing. ...

Wasył Samilenko, Long Island, N.Y.:

You have heard my brother; he has given much accurate and truthful information, but I would like to narrate a few episodes concerning myself. It was the end of 1929, the fall. I was 13. It was in the evening when the NKVD came in a wagon to my home. Inside my house was my mother and my whole family. The senior NKVD officer took out papers and read before my entire family this order. Take only that which you can wear and take something to eat. You are under arrest. And, they took us all outside and placed us in the wagon. They took us to the railroad station far away called Ichniia. We rode the entire night. At the station there were cattle cars used for loading cattle and other types of domestic animals. They opened the doors and shut us all in. They didn't tell us — they shut the doors — didn't tell us where they were going. There was no air, except from tiny vents on the roof of the cars. We rode for a little over a week. Nobody was permitted to go out. Nobody could relieve themselves outdoors. Everything, all the refuse, was discharged through the windows.

On our way to Arkhangelsk, we stopped at a station called Lepsha, and this is where we were told to disembark. When the people who were in the cattle car came out, they told them to separate into two groups. The men on one side, the women and the children on the other side, and they were told that our fathers were leaving to do work — to do forest labor — and that they would return in a week or shortly. The children and mothers were led along a snowy path. They were beaten to make them hurry along, and they were taken to a place where some barracks were standing and also some were under construction. In the barracks there was only one stove for all the people who had arrived by the cattle cars. It was impossible to get any more heat. There were beds. People were strewn all over the place. Some lay on top of the stove. Some were scattered all over the place. There was no food. They didn't give us any food. We were forced to subsist on the food which the women had brought with them to finish that off, and they gave us some liquid food, some soup and some sardines once in a while. A week passed and people began to fall sick. And because the barracks were not heated, children began to die. A week passed or more — our fathers did not return. When we questioned what had happened to them, we were denied answers.

After some time, some of our relatives arrived with false documents indicating that my mother was not a prisoner, but in fact had come to visit a relative who was in prison in that place. With those false documents, she was able to escape. There were no false documents for me and I was forced to travel the entire way in a large bag my mother made. All throughout the train ride, I was forced to lie under the seat where my mother was sitting. She fed me scraps until we got out of the danger zone in about three or four days. Thank you. This is one of the episodes from my life.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Afghanistan and Canada

The five Red Army soldiers who were spirited out of Afghanistan in a rescue mission orchestrated by the Canadian government say they are happy to be free men. At the same time, however, the young defectors remind Western governments about their colleagues — believed to be in the hundreds — who also have crossed over to the side of the Afghan rebels and are eagerly waiting to come to the West.

To be sure, the tremendous hoopla stirred up by the long-awaited arrival of the five easily distracts us from the fate of other Red Army defectors who have bravely laid down their arms because they refuse to fight a war that is a lie.

There are some 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan — ostensibly there at the request of the Afghanistan Communist government to defend the country from a nationwide Islamic resistance.

But as the five defectors pointed out in Toronto last week, the so-called "enemy" consists primarily of poor peasants, women and children — the victims of brutal atrocities carried out by Red Army units in Afghanistan.

It is instructive to point out that, although Ottawa said it rescued the five men for "humanitarian reasons," the Mulroney government decided two weeks ago to abandon sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union in response to that country's invasion of Afghanistan in December of 1979.

The ill-conceived decision to lift sanctions flies in the face of any humanitarian objectives that the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney might have.

The absurdity of the government's decision is magnified when we hear of the efforts by a coalition of Toronto rights groups — including the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society — to bring several wounded Afghan children to Canada for reconstructive surgery. Several haunting photographs have reached the West which show these children with parts of their bodies blown off by butterfly bombs scattered over the countryside by Soviet helicopters.

The stomach-turning atrocities committed by the Red Army in Afghanistan are no secret to Canada. The Canadian representative to the United Nations recently described the Soviet torture of Afghan women "in ways which make the blood run cold."

Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark — in a sheepish move which now appears to be a carbon-copy of the Reagan administration's "quiet diplomacy" approach to foreign policy — told Canadians he withdrew the sanctions because they "did not have the effect that we sought."

So much for Canada's moral outrage over the Soviets' brutal occupation of Afghanistan. The dropping of sanctions is a poor way for Ottawa to express its humanitarian concerns — especially since the U.N. General Assembly was told by Canada that the Soviet Union is exhibiting a "sickness equivalent to depravity" in its war in Afghanistan.

Mr. Clark's foreign policy decisions on Afghanistan do nothing more than expose the government to ridicule.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society deserves a pat on the back for its exemplary efforts to help the five defectors settle in Canada. The Toronto-based group clearly demonstrated its humanitarian objectives by volunteering to aid all of the defectors, not just those of Ukrainian origin.

Globe and Mail reporter Victor Malarek — who recently garnered an award for the national newspaper for his stories on the plight of immigrants — has also earned for himself the respect of many Canadians for his persistent attempts to publicize the plight of the group of defectors.

For the past two years, Mr. Malarek has doggedly pursued tight-lipped External Affairs officials for an explanation as to why the government refused to bend immigration regulations to rescue the Red Army deserters from resistance fighters in Afghanistan.

If it wasn't for the Globe and Mail's commitment to this three-year odyssey, the five men might very well still be sitting in Afghanistan wondering whether to give up hope of freedom.

As Mr. Mykytiuk put it: "I don't believe for a minute that the senior bureaucrats in External Affairs ever wanted those soldiers to come to Canada, because Ottawa is more concerned about its diplomatic and economic relations with the Soviet Union than with human-rights issues."

NEWS AND VIEWS

The establishment needs you

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

In my last column I discussed how vital the "infrastructure" of the Ukrainian American community is to its well-being. That infrastructure is now in danger due to neglect. What took four generations to evolve may disintegrate in just one.

The problems facing the institutions which make-up the infrastructure are many, including failure to change with the times, to provide true leadership, and to meet some of the emerging needs and interests of the Ukrainian American community. The major problem, however, is the lack of people — particularly young people. This lack is evident in both the leadership and the membership of the institutions.

On the one hand, the younger generation, specifically the professionals, have contributed to the community in new and needed ways. The rise or rejuvenation of professional organizations has filled a gap that has existed for far too long. It was also the younger generation which led the community in the initiation of political activism on behalf of causes ranging from Myroslav Medvid to dissidents to the Office of Special Investigations (OSI).

On the other hand, the very institutions which provided this politically aware and knowledgeable generation of Ukrainian Americans have fallen on hard times, often due to lack of members and workers. In virtually every city, Ukrainian language schools and youth organizations go begging for teachers and troop leaders. In many cities, these institutions are finding a decline in enrollment even where there is an abundance of children. It is just that parents are not enrolling their children.

The problem is that the institutions that have maintained the community over preceding generations will not be able to continue that role, and no substitutes are on the horizon. The community as we know it will gradually and then rapidly decline. It is always more difficult to build institutions than to destroy them.

While some people may not feel quite the concern over the loss of these institutions that I do, they fail to see the benefits which they receive in all their community activities. For example, when mainly young professionals reacted quickly to the Medvid incident last year, they were able to rally the community and solicit financial support for activities only because institutions were in place. Without the networks provided by the churches and other organizations, and without the newspapers in the community, their actions would have been limited and isolated.

Perhaps among the institutions we take most for granted are our newspapers, particularly Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. What is forgotten is that they are published by the Ukrainian National Association (UNA). The UNA is able to publish the newspapers and subsidize them, as a community service, to the tune of over a half million dollars a year because of its financial resources built up over a 92-year period. Yet, many in our community who rely

on those newspapers and who petition the UNA for funding of causes and projects are not even UNA members. It is not difficult to perceive that if UNA membership continues to decline, if our young professionals meet their insurance needs elsewhere, then in the future the UNA will not have the resources to fund the newspapers, much less community projects.

The situation of the UNA is not unique. All the fraternal and some credit unions are facing the same problem. The churches, schools, cultural organizations and many societies are all confronted with declining membership and interest in their work. Yet, the buildings they own are routinely used for meetings by non-members, their mailing lists are copied for other uses, their network is utilized for a variety of purposes, etc. What will happen when the networks, the names, the buildings are all gone?

The fact is that fewer young professionals are actively involved in the community than preceding generations. Those that are involved often devote their time and effort to other important tasks. Few young professionals spend any time in what is often referred to as the "establishment" organizations, be they the UNA, the schools, etc. Many of these professionals simply do not have the time because they are pursuing their careers. However, if they expect the community to survive, they must find time as did our parents and grandparents.

Financial support for the institutions is vital, but so is the dedication of time and effort. There is no substitute for a teacher teaching Ukrainian to children; it cannot be bought. There is no substitute for attending some meetings. The professional organizations have a vital role to play in the community but they will not replace the fraternal, the schools, the cultural organizations.

The excuse most often heard is that the older generation simply would not allow the younger generation to play a role in these organizations. While it may have been true in the past, that is less and less the case. Throughout our community on both the national and local levels, those young professionals who are willing to work in these institutions are finding a place. Even if it were true that the older generation is resisting change, is it not worth fighting for the right to determine the course of the community in which we and our children will live?

At a time when many of the institutions which comprise our infrastructure need to be modernized and brought into the 21st century, they are experiencing declining membership and support from the very generation they served. It is time for the young generation of professionals to take a greater interest and get involved in the so-called establishment organizations. We are no longer naive students who can afford to rebel. We are the establishment and should take our rightful place.

Sometimes the old sayings are appropriate, and in this case it is so. "If not us, then who? If not now, then when?" Time is running out quickly.

Urgent appeal

Dear Friends:

"Whoever goes to the Lord for safety, whoever remains under the protection of the Almighty, can say to Him, 'You are my defender and protector. You are my God; in You I trust.'" (Psalm 91, 1-2.)

Please continue sending your cards and letters to: John Demjanjuk, c/o Ayalon Prison, Ramla, Israel.

— Mrs. Vera Demjanjuk and family.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Response No. 6
to Epstein

Dear Editor:

Having read Alex Epstein's letter (November 16) and the responses to it (November 23) I would like to add another voice to this discussion. Mr. Epstein has made a very sane and sober appeal to the Ukrainian community and, in my opinion, it should be considered very seriously. There is no reason for Ukrainians to cloak John Demjanjuk with Ukrainian nationalist symbols or to make him a "cause celebre" for the entire Ukrainian community in the West.

Mr. Demjanjuk is innocent until proven guilty, as one of your letter writers correctly points out, but he is certainly not to be made into a symbol of Ukrainian innocence during World War II.

Worse, the current campaign around Mr. Demjanjuk implies that the entire Ukrainian nation is on trial in Israel today. This is seen in the advertisements run every week in *The Weekly* by his family. Such advertisements give a totally false picture of the relationship between the Ukrainian question and Mr. Demjanjuk. First of all, the Ukrainian nation is not on trial in Israel. To say this implies that we carry a collective guilt for the possible wrongdoings of one individual. And what if Mr. Demjanjuk is indeed found to be guilty. Are we all then responsible for his crimes? To imply such a preposterous notion is the height of folly and a tremendous disservice to the Ukrainian question as a whole.

There are indeed many murky areas surrounding the case of Mr. Demjanjuk, the question of the authenticity of the Soviet-supplied ID card, the testimony of witnesses who claim that "Ivan the Terrible" was killed in a camp uprising, the methods of the OSI, the tattoo which he has (something a normal POW would not have) and of course, the linkage made between him and Ukrainians as such in the media.

For years Ukrainians have claimed, properly, that the media is too quick to link Mr. Demjanjuk to an entire nation. But now, it is the Ukrainians who want to link themselves to him. This is absurd.

The Demjanjuk family has the right to collect money in his defense. Individual members of the community have a right to donate money to his defense. But this is the defense of an individual not of an entire nation.

The Ukrainian nation suffered great losses during the German occupation of Ukraine. Over 7 million Ukrainians lost their lives fighting the Germans, millions more were wounded and displaced. The Ukrainian nationalist underground did indeed fight the German invaders — the facts of this struggle are evident for all to see. It would be more reasonable to listen to Mr. Epstein and not associate Mr. Demjanjuk's case with something it is not — the honor of the Ukrainian nation.

Roman Kupchinsky
South Orange, N.J.

Response No. 7
to Epstein

Dear Editor:

In his letter (November 16), Alexander Epstein insists that the Ukrainian community refrain from coming to the defense of John Demjanjuk, who in his opinion is a liability to the prestige of the Ukrainian people. This liability is

based on the mere fact that he has been accused of being a Nazi war criminal. Mr. Epstein, I fervently hope that you read this letter and take to heart what I write.

Are you aware that Mr. Demjanjuk has gone through 10 years of pure hell, via the unholy alliance of Soviet imperialism-American dupe (also known as the Office of Special Investigations)? Do you know that this man has been bankrupted, stripped of his citizenship, had his family name forever smeared, been deported, separated from his family, and finally isolated in a prison cell in a hostile country? Are you asking the Ukrainian community to disassociate itself from him because in your estimation he just might be guilty of being "Ivan the Terrible"?

Tell me Mr. Epstein, what kind of friends do you seek? The ones that pat you on the back when everyone speaks well of you, or the ones that will stand by you when the world has turned against you? Should the Ukrainian community do what is morally right, or act out of fear that people like you will think poorly of us?

Over 40 years have passed since the crimes of World War II were perpetrated. There is a time to punish and bind one's sins, and a time to forgive and loose one's sins. After four decades, it is time to do the latter. This is not an admission that I believe Mr. Demjanjuk is guilty. On the contrary, my conviction of his innocence is firm. Nevertheless, my conviction does not dictate what happened in 1943. What is important is that we realize that the supposedly righteous efforts to extract the last ounce of justice have become a parody of themselves.

Do Nazi hunters want justice? Then clean up the prostitution, drug-dealing, bribery, child abuse, murder, robbery, backbiting and lust for world power of a perverse generation. You write in anguish over the sins that you cannot correct and lift not one finger to remedy those at your doorstep.

The brutal fact of the matter is that John Demjanjuk's guilt or innocence is immaterial. If he were guilty, his conviction would not bring people back to life. It is vitally important to realize that this man was railroaded out of the United States by a judicial system which defecated on every principal of justice that America stands for. People have died in wars so that principles such as "innocent until proven guilty" would prevail in America. Mr. Epstein, are you asking us to desecrate the blood of these people? After all the abuses that your people have heaped upon my people, where do you find the unmitigated gall to lecture us about justice, Mr. Epstein?

I, for one, am proud to have financially and morally supported the defense of John Demjanjuk. I say this not to boast before the Ukrainian community, but to let you know that there is a noble segment, worthy of dignity and integrity among my people.

Is not wisdom justified by her children? To paraphrase: Fedorenko was deported. I didn't know Fedorenko, so when they took him I said nothing. Demjanjuk was deported. I didn't know Demjanjuk, so that when they took him I said nothing. Then they came after me...and no one was left to defend me.

Shall we Ukrainians not learn from history? My people, wake up.

There is a segment in the Ukrainian community, Mr. Epstein, that is saying to you, "Damn it, we're mad as hell, and we're not going to take it anymore." It would be wise for you to remember your

Scriptures, Mr. Epstein: "The sins of the forefathers are visited on their children."

George Mychkovsky
Westerville, Ohio

Needed: reaction
to Loftus

Dear Editor:

Recently, lawyer and author John Loftus ("The Belarus Secret") appeared at the Jewish Community Center in West Bloomfield, Mich., to speak about his experiences and discoveries while he was with the Office of Special Investigations (OSI).

Included in his comments — made to a primarily Jewish audience — were all-too-familiar derogatory allegations directed toward Ukrainians and their alleged collaboration with the Nazis during World War II. (Although in fairness to Mr. Loftus it should be noted that he properly emphasized that the percentage of "collaborators" in the general population was minute indeed.)

Among the lecturer's volunteered allegations were the claims that the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) was a "Nazi organization"; that John Demjanjuk — soon to be tried in Israel as an alleged war criminal — was taking orders during the war from Mykola Lebed, a leader of the OUN; and that the World Anti-Communist League (WACL) is a "new Nazi" organization, funded entirely by the CIA, whose purpose is the training of terrorists. In a private discussion after his address, Mr. Loftus even alleged that Stefan Bandera, another OUN leader, was at all times a Nazi collaborator who had not "really" been arrested and imprisoned by the Germans but was merely being held in comfortable confinement during which he continually begged the Nazis

to let him and his organization work for them.

When pressed for details to support his incredible claims, the speaker acknowledged having insufficient familiarity with the subject matter but insisted that he had seen and studied materials and documents justifying his allegations, and indicated an unreserved willingness to provide these materials to interested individuals. Again, in fairness to Mr. Loftus, he did readily acknowledge (but only in the private post-lecture discussion) that Ukrainians, and other East European and Baltic nations, were in a tragic, impossible dilemma during the war, which they viewed as a possible escape from the horrors of Communist tyranny.

Interested readers of *The Ukrainian Weekly* should follow Mr. Loftus's speaking schedule, attend his lectures, listen to his comments and respond when necessary, requiring him to substantiate his very damaging comments about alleged collaboration with the Nazis by leaders and members of the Ukrainian nationalist movement.

Indeed, it is somewhat surprising that the many Ukrainian and other ethnic organizations in the United States which claim spiritual if not direct kinship to the nationalist, patriotic organizations which Mr. Loftus so simply labels as "Nazi organizations" have done so little to contradict or challenge his allegations in the general forum of public opinion (as opposed to reacting only in the "ethnic press.")

Persons wishing to communicate with Mr. Loftus, to offer constructive comments or criticism, or to provide him with materials giving "the other side of the story" should do so by writing to him at: 372 Spring St., Rockland, Mass. 02370.

Michael J. Berezowsky
Clarkston, Mich.

From the Vienna Conference

U.S. speaks on national minorities

Following is an excerpt from a November 14 statement by Warren Zimmermann, chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Vienna review conference on the Helsinki Accords.

I have been describing people who have suffered for their defense of ideals: human rights, freedom of speech and of conscience, peace. Others, with more specific objectives, fare no better, for example, those who speak out for the rights of their own national minority and those who fight for freedom to practice their religion:

- All the Crimean Tatars, a nation of almost a quarter of a million people, were sent in sealed cattle cars to exile in Siberia in 1944 — an act which killed nearly half of them. They are still refused permission to live or work in their native Crimea. Mustafa Dzhemilev has given half his life — six labor camp terms since 1966 — demanding the right for his people to return to their homeland. He should finish his sixth term in two weeks' time, but he has now been indicted for insubordination, which could lengthen his term arbitrarily for at least another two years.

- Four Ukrainian rights activists, Oleksiy Tykhy, Yuriy Lytvyn, Vasyly Stus and Valeriy Marchenko, have died in the camps since the Madrid follow-up meeting ended. Lev Lukianenko, Mykola Horbal, Ivan Kan-

dyba and Mykhailo Horyn are still alive, but all are ill and all are serving long sentences for their political activity.

- Lithuanian Helsinki monitor Vytautas Skuodys, an American citizen and also a member of the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers, is in a labor camp — as is Georgian monitor Tengiz Gudava, sentenced this past June to a seven-year term (plus three years' internal exile).

- Estonian human rights activist Mart Niklus is reported to be dangerously ill with untreated radiculitis in a Soviet prison.

- On September 15, 1983 — just nine days after the conclusion of the Madrid meeting — Latvian human and national rights advocate Gunars Astra was arrested, charged and later sentenced for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for allegedly harboring such "anti-Soviet literature" as George Orwell's "1984" and a book about the history of Latvia.

At the moment, about 400 religious believers are known to be imprisoned in the Soviet Union. They include about 150 Baptists, as well as Catholics, Seventh Day Adventists, Russian Orthodox, Muslims, Ukrainian Uniates, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Hare Krishnas, Pastor Viktor Walter, a Pentecostalist, is in a labor camp for leading his community's attempts to emigrate.

Palance honored by UIA at Plaza gala as Ukrainian of Year

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK — Jack Palance, headliner of screen, stage and television, best known for his vigorous and villainous roles, was anything but a scoundrel on November 16.

Named Ukrainian of the Year by the Ukrainian Institute of America, Mr. Palance was a model of decorum as he sat through a lengthy award luncheon at the Plaza Hotel and then spent the evening mingling with guests at the Ukrainian Institute.

He was pleasant and relaxed. He listened calmly, at times with head bent sideways, concentrating on the words of luncheon speakers and congratulatory messages. He smiled broadly as he watched film clips of his appearances at Ukrainian conventions and gatherings. He accepted his award with a brief speech. He talked in his quiet, purring voice with a reporter who inquired about his parents' birthplace and his future plans. At the institute, he shook hands with guests, signed autographs, chatted and laughed.

It was Jack Palance's day, and Jack Palance appeared to be enjoying all of it.

Greeted by general chairwoman Irene Kurowycyk in the Plaza's grand ballroom before an assemblage of over 400 guests, Mr. Palance (the name was Palahniuk before he streamlined it for the theater) was lauded by master of ceremonies Joseph Lesawyer. Mr. Lesawyer, the treasurer of the institute's board of directors, presented a detailed biography of the actor's background and achievements.

UIA president Walter Nazařewicz, in his welcome to Mr. Palance and the luncheon guests, noted that past recipients of the award were Metropolitan Opera star Paul Plishka and UIA founder William Dzus, who was given the award posthumously.

Mr. Palance received the institute's third annual Ukrainian of the Year award in tribute to his "unique career as a student, super athlete, star of stage, screen and television, loving parent and compassionate humanitarian."

Citing the actor's "talented determination, staunch Ukrainian Kozak courage, and inquisitive sensitive mind," the tribute closed with the words, "Ukrainians the world over salute you. Mnohaya Lita."

The award was handed to Mr. Palance by the institute's vice-president, Walter Baranetsky, who read the citation as UIA secretary Maria Honcz-



Walter Baranetsky presents Ukrainian of the Year award to Jack Palance.

renko assisted in holding up the large framed commendation.

A letter containing "warmest greetings" from President Ronald Reagan was read by Bohdan Futey, chairman of the United States Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

By the time the luncheon was over, Mr. Palance had also accumulated a trove of gifts to take home to his Pennsylvania farm: a ceramic figure of a bandurist, presented by Mrs. Kurowycyk from the institute as "Taras — our version of the Oscar award," a small bandura and several tapes of bandura music from Nick Czorny of the New York School of Bandura; a photograph of the Ukraine Dancers of Astoria in performance at Rockefeller Center's Bicentennial celebration, and a yearbook from the Immaculate Conception High School in Detroit, presented by Slava Rubel as a remembrance of Mr. Palance's visit there.

Extending thanks for "this marvelous occasion," Mr. Palance said that he meets "Ukes" wherever he travels, from a New Zealand tobaccoist named Romaniuk to his old friend Myron Lepkaluk of New York. He reminisced about his family, mentioning that his father, called Big John, although "he was not an enormous man," played the lead in every local Ukrainian play, and that "my son Cody is just beginning to act — I think he's a far better actor than I am."

He said he could not understand why Ukrainians and other Slavic groups remained in the background. "Why don't we have more Ukrainians in the

entertainment world?" he asked.

In a more serious vein, Mr. Palance criticized two mini-series aired on television early this year, "Peter Ustinov's Russia" and NBC-TV's "Peter the Great." He called the "Peter the Great" series "ridiculous" and chided the producers for their mishandling of facts about the Battle of Poltava and Hetman Mazepa.

Reflecting on President Reagan's message to him, Mr. Palance said: "A note of recognition from Ronald Reagan to all 50 million Ukrainians, not just Jack Palance, that would be marvelous."

"Taras Shevchenko wrote about freedom. Freedom should be the primary concern of everyone in the world," he concluded to longstanding applause.

Before the award presentation, the crowd was treated to entertainment by the Ukrainian singer Alex and a showing of film clips from Mr. Palance's appearances at several Ukrainian events. Prepared by film producer Yaroslav Kulynych and narrated by Dr. George Soltys, the show included a 10-minute clip from the movie "Shane," the 1953 Paramount production which brought the actor an Oscar nomination (Continued on page 12)

Jack Palance: a brief profile

The son of John Palahniuk, who came from the village of Ivane Zolote in southwestern Ukraine, and Anna Palahniuk, who was born in the Lviv region, Jack Palance is well known to Ukrainians from his appearances at Ukrainian festivals and conventions in the United States and Canada. His voice is familiar to Ukrainian audiences in the UNA-commissioned film "Helm of Destiny."

Determining early in life to escape the rigors and dangers of his father's coal-mining life, he was an honor student, excelled in athletics, played the trumpet in high school and appeared in school plays. Sought by numerous colleges, he chose the University of North Carolina, where he starred as a fullback.

He became a B24 bomber pilot in the U.S. Air Corps, but a plane crash which resulted in serious injuries cut short his military career. He decided to return to school under the GI Bill and studied acting and journalism at Stanford University.

Mr. Palance made his professional debut on Broadway in "The Big Two." His major break came when he was made understudy to Marlon Brando in the New York company of "A Streetcar Named Desire," directed by Elia Kazan, who brought him to Hollywood in 1950 for his first movie role in "Panic in the Streets." The actor later won a Newcomer of the Year award for his Broadway performance in "Darkness at Noon."

He earned Academy Award best supporting actor nominations for his performances in two feature films, "Sudden Fear" in 1952 and "Shane" in 1953. Among his numerous other films are "Arrowhead," "Sign of the Pagan," "Halls of Montezuma," "The Silver Chalice," "Kiss of Fire," "Barabbas," "The Big Knife," "The Professionals," "Chato's Land," "The Horsemen" and "Oklahoma Crude."

In television, Mr. Palance created the Emmy-winning role of the has-been prizefighter in the 1956 Playhouse 90 production of "Requiem for a Heavyweight." The six-foot-three-

inch tall actor starred in the title roles of "Dracula" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and as Jabberwock in "Alice Through the Looking Glass." In the 1960's he starred in his own series, "The Greatest Show on Earth" and "Bronk," and most recently as host-narrator of the popular ABC-TV series "Ripley's Believe It or Not."

A good friend of actor Mike Mazurki, Mr. Palance often speaks of other Ukrainians he has met in the acting profession — Nick Adams (Adamchuk) of Nanticoke, Pa., George Montgomery, and Natalie Wood, the child of a Russian mother and a Ukrainian father named Horodenko.

Love of his heritage has led to a deep interest in Hetman Ivan Mazepa and the hope of doing a film focused on that historic figure.

Mr. Palance was scheduled to go to Ukraine last April to "do a special on Ukraine," but the Chernobyl nuclear accident caused cancellation of that plan.

Like his father, who was a long-time branch secretary of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Mr. Palance believes in community service. He has given assistance to Ukrainian victims of the Wilkes-Barre and Johnstown floods in Pennsylvania and has permitted Plast youngsters to camp on his ranch for several summers.

The actor has three children, Holly, an actress and TV producer's wife who is expecting her first child early next year; Brooke, married to Michael Wilding, the son of Elizabeth Taylor and Michael Wilding Sr.; and Cody, a pop music writer now embarking on an acting career.

An avid outdoorsman, Mr. Palance divides his time between a working ranch in California and a Pennsylvania farm. He enjoys writing free verse and painting, keeps an assortment of classic automobiles and has a fine collection of Spanish antiques and paintings by Impressionists.

— Helen Smindak



Jack Palance is greeted by Ukrainian girls at the Plaza Hotel.

Proposed St. George project encounters neighborhood opposition

by Christine Demkowych and Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — It is a neighborhood of contrasts where old, kerchiefed women rush to 7 a.m. ~~times~~ passing leather-clad, orange-haired punk rockers weary from a night at the Pyramid after-hours club.

It is New York's East Village, which through the decades has been home to bohemians, hippies, new wave denizens and, now, yuppies. At first glance, St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, the gold-domed Byzantine-styled structure with its elaborate mosaic facade, seems out of place in this ever-changing area with its trendy boutiques and yet-to-be discovered art galleries. However, it is the stabilizing force forming the backbone of an ethnic community that has been thriving in this neighborhood since 1905.

Today the neighborhood is once again in the midst of urban development. Members of St. George's Church are keeping up with the progressive '80s, proposing a 16-story, \$12 million co-op complex on East Seventh Street beside their house of worship. This 96-unit project will serve both as a community center and magnetic force for bringing back one-time residents of the area, who are also members of the church. Moreover, it will provide additional housing for the Lower East Side.

Parishioners agree the project will serve as a catalyst for improving and rejuvenating the ethnic spirit of the neighborhood. Others, however, disagree. Opponents of the complex view its development as problematic, stressing violations of zoning law health and safety standards. Despite the controversy, designers and supporters of the building contend the points of dispute have already been resolved through the careful architectural planning of the high-rise.

The community is now in the process of appealing the Lower East Side community board's rejection of their plan at a September 23 hearing.

On September 15, the church had won approval for its project from the zoning committee of the community board. The board serves as an advisory council, and its decisions have no legal force.

The full community board denied the parish's request, claiming the project offers no redeeming social value for the community at large, that St. George's residence application procedure is discriminatory, and that the effort serves as a precedent and, therefore, will lure other luxury apartment developers to the neighborhood thus, altering the ethnic composition of the community.

In addition, the board maintained that the co-op apartments in the building (ranging from \$100,000 to \$250,000) will not serve those in the low- to middle-income brackets, but only those in the mid to high end of the earnings spectrum. Also, they contention that the building overextends health and safety standards, currently protected by section 72-21 of the residential zoning law.

Despite the board's rejection of St. George's proposal, project spokesmen say they're anticipating a positive ruling from the Board of Standards and Appeals. They contend their adversaries are either oblivious or unaware of a number of significant issues concerning the project.

The Rev. Patrick Paschak OSBM, pastor of St. George's Church, defends the parish position by stressing that, contrary to popular belief, the proposed building is not a profit-making venture. Furthermore, he says that the asking price for the co-op apartments conforms to current rates for condominiums presently on the market in this and in other Manhattan neighborhoods.

Community representatives are anxiously awaiting an environmental review decision from the Department of City Planning and the Department of Environmental Protection regarding their efforts to gain approval on six variances in the current zoning law. Once a judgement is made, a date for a hearing before the Board of Standards and Appeals will be set.

If the community receives consent to build, construction is tentatively scheduled for a summer 1987 start. If the board denies the proposal, members of St. George's Church will once again have to appeal the decision, this time to the Board of Estimate, which is comprised of the mayor of New York City, all the borough presidents, the city comptroller and the city council president. Should they fail in their efforts, the case will be resolved in court.

"We've outlived everybody in this neighborhood," adds the Rev. Paschak. "Our people have invested in this community. They attend church here, and they send their children to school here. Through their hard work they have earned enough money to live here."

Agreeing with the Rev. Paschak, attorney Askold Lozynskij, an owner of several buildings in the area, says, "It's true the neighborhood has witnessed dramatic changes. The Lower East Side has gone through a period in which the hippies and drug addicts pervaded the area. There was crime in the streets and living conditions were sub-standard. But numerous residents, who are also members of the church, survived the bad times. In fact, they are the ones who held it together. In many ways the changes are advantageous because they're causing those who fled to the suburbs in the '60s to return to their roots."

Mr. Lozynskij points out that the East Village has traditionally been referred to as "Little Ukraine" due to the concentration of cultural and other institutions in the neighborhood, which include the Ukrainian

September's defeat should not hinder the final outcome of the multi-tiered approval process required by various city boards, committees and agencies. "I wouldn't have taken the job if I didn't think we had a good chance of winning," he says, explaining that the variances in question are not considered major when compared to other issues the Board of Standards and Appeals has dealt with in the past. "We're dealing with size and space requirements. These issues are not as severe as use variances, which normally deal with commercial versus residential zoning," he adds.

The proposed building is 16 stories high, with a total floor area of 89,000 square feet. It will be comprised of 96 co-op apartments, equalling 74,000 square feet, and both living and office space for the parish's clergy located on the first four floors of the complex.



St. George's hopes to bring new housing and community center to East Seventh Street.

National Home, The Ukrainian Museum, Ukrainian schools, Ukrainian credit unions, Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, the Ukrainian Liberation Front and numerous others.

Condemning the purpose and guidelines associated with the project, Councilwoman Mary Friedlander says the fact that the co-op apartments will only be available to Ukrainian Americans "is in total violation of the laws of this city. Any building should be open to all applicants."

Jaroslav Kyrowyckij, member of both St. George's Church and the community board, agrees. He points out, however, that "Ukrainians are not the only members of the church. Furthermore, any parishioner, whether white, black, Hispanic, or any race can apply for housing in the proposed complex."

"The Ukrainian school on Sixth Street currently has enrolled several Hispanic children in this year's academic program," he acknowledges, noting that these students' families will be eligible for consideration as residents of the complex.

According to the project's architect, Philip Augusta,

encompassing 15,000 square feet. The clergy area will contain a chapel, two meeting rooms, office space and caretaker quarters on the first floor; a dining room, kitchen, lounge and research library on the second; approximately six bedrooms on the third; and living quarters for the parish nuns on the fourth.

The remaining 12 stories will each have two one-bedroom and three two-bedroom flats per floor as well as three efficiencies on every level. This translates into a total of 24 one-bedroom and 36 two-bedroom apartments and 36 efficiencies. The community center, including 12 parking spaces, will be located in the basement area.

Twenty subsidized, low-income apartments will be located on the same block directly across from the co-op complex in two brownstones (33 and 27 E. Seventh St.), which are currently owned and used by the parish for office and living space. When the buildings are converted into apartments there will be a total of 10 available housing units in each building.

Opponents of the project, more specifically the

(Continued on page 11)

Plast girls' platoon celebrates jubilee, ceases activity

by Motria Milanych

NEW YORK — Girl explorers' Platoon 30 of the New York branch of Plast celebrated its 30th jubilee in the renovated grand hall of the Ukrainian National Home on November 1.

A reception started off the festivities, giving the former members of Platoon 30 an opportunity to renew old friendships and mingle with guests.

The official ceremony commenced at 7:30 p.m. with a brief welcome speech by Motria Milanych, the liaison officer of Platoon 30. She introduced Lida Prokop Artymyshyn, a member of Zhuravli, one of the former units of Platoon 30, as the mistress of ceremonies.

A joint invocation prayer was sung by all present, following the parading of all units — beginning with the first unit established in 1955, Vyvirky, and ending with Lastivky — and the platoon's flags before the portrait of the platoon patron, Sofia Halechko.

A program called "Reminiscence of the Past 30 Years," presented highlights of the platoon's activities. All the platoon and unit leaders were recognized and honored with flowers. Among these was Daria Boyduyk, the first liaison officer of Platoon 30, who had the longest tenure in that post.

A congratulatory letter from Natchalniy (chief) Plastun Yuriy Starosolsky, and messages from other well wishers, among them the oldest Plast member and his wife, Mychajlo and Luba Pezansky, were then read.

Greetings were also extended by Marusia Reszityk, the president of the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM-A), New York City branch and Yuriy Sawicki, president of the New York Branch 20 of Plast.



Members and leaders of Platoon 30 present at the jubilee.

The last four members of Platoon 30, Motria Mishko, Kalyna Cholhan, Roma Jacuszko and Renia Piasecka of the Lastivky unit shared with all their long-awaited moments as they were officially transferred to the "starshe plastunstvo" (older members of Plast).

The ceremonies ended with the national commander of girl explorers, Chrystyna Kowcz, announcing the cessation of activities of Platoon 30. An occasional tear reflected the happy past and the challenge for the future: to attract new members to Plast, and to document the history of Platoon 30.

The festivities continued with a dance to the tunes of the Chervona Kalyna band.



New York Plast branch president Jurij Sawicki addresses participants of the 30th Platoon's 30th anniversary celebration.

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Rebuilt NYC Ukrainian National Home officially reopens on December 14

NEW YORK — The newly rebuilt Ukrainian National Home will be open on December 14 to the general public for the first time since a fire virtually destroyed the building two years ago. On that day a gala reopening banquet will be held.

Under the guidance of architect Augustine Sumyk and contractor-engineer Victor Czartorysky, the top floors of the building have been rebuilt and office space has been leased. Work on the fifth floor has not yet been completed. The front of the building has been redone as well.

Also built are the large banquet hall and the "Lys Mykita" bar and restaurant. Another restaurant, under the management of a husband-and-wife-team Joseph and Bozhena Kalata, has been open since the middle of May.

\$1 million renovations

Renovations to date have cost nearly \$1 million.

The banquet hall, which can easily seat 500 people, hosted its first event in two years on November 1 when the now defunct Girls' Plast Platoon 30 of New York celebrated its 30-year anniversary.

The directors of the National Home, as well as members of the newly elected board of directors have stated that additional smaller offices and studios will also be rented out.

Among those offices already occupied are the law offices of Zenon

Professional offices

Masny on the second floor. The medical office has been rented to Drs. Arthur Hryhorovych and Roman Alyskeyevch. Also housed in the building is the advertising agency Art and Side Inc. of Oleh Babsky and Valentyna Maslov.

Soon the Lidia Kryshelnytska Drama Studio, and the offices of the Ukrainian-American Coordinating Council,

Brotherhood of Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army and the Brody-lyev Brotherhood will open. Negotiations are also under way with prima ballerina Roma Pryma-

Bohachevsky to house her ballet school in the National Home.

Two professional offices are still available on the third floor and once the fifth floor is completed there will be

additional office space. The completion of the top floor will cost \$150,000 to \$200,000, according to treasurer Iwan Wynnyk.

To raise the additional funds, the board of directors has turned to the Ukrainian community for help. It is comprised of Roman Danyluk, chairman, Mr. Wynnyk, Andrew Lastoweky, vice-chairman; Vasyli Sosiak, secretary; Eugene Stakhiv, former chairman; Mykola Chomanczuk, Wlodomyr Saliak and Bohdan Harhay, members.

Founded in 1954

The Ukrainian National Home has served the community since 1954 when the Committee for the Building of the Ukrainian National Home was organized and former Svoboda editor Ivan Kedryn urged the community to buy a national home. The home has been active under a variety of directors, such as notables as Myron Lepkaliuk, who was the home's first director, Walter Baranetsky, Emil Huzar, Michael Lysohir, George Wolynetz, Emil Sumyk, John Kohut, Michael Saldan and Mr. Stakhiv.

Opening banquet

The directors have stated it's now time to pay tribute to the home. Thus, they are hosting an opening banquet on December 14 at which Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn., will bless the home, with the assistance of priests from the Catholic and Orthodox Churches.

Mr. Stakhiv will be the banquet's master of ceremonies, and during the artistic program, renowned singer Marta Kokolska-Musijtschuk will perform. Tickets for the banquet are \$50; proceeds will go towards the building fund.



The new facade of the Ukrainian National Home in New York City.

Proposed St. George...

(Continued from page 9)

Sixth and Seventh Streets Block Association, question the factors cited by St. George's that building a structure complying with current zoning laws is "not economically feasible." The association alleges that the parish's request for variances is based solely on the developer's expectation of building the first four floors of the co-op free of cost as clear profit. Another point of contention deals with the belief that any granting of variances for high-rise development would displace the low- to middle-income population and poor of the Lower East Side.

Once again, project supporters stress that a profit will not be procured from the building. In fact, surplus capital gains will be utilized subsidizing the 20 units of seniors' housing, at approximately \$350 per month

Valentyna Piorkowska, member of the community board and neighborhood resident, sees no reason St. George's should not be allowed to construct a co-op complex. "It's their parish and their land," she asserts, adding, "The building will not displace anyone as so many people have been led to believe. Rather, the project will create an additional 116 apartments for the neighborhood: 96 of these flats will be situated within the complex and 20 will be located across the street. Few people are aware that the 20 apartments will be designated for the use of low-income residents."

The block association's case against the co-op is buttressed also by the notion that the complex will introduce luxury housing to this traditionally residential area. Association spokesmen refer to the proposed building as a gate opener to an onslaught of speculators and developers of lavish high-rise apartment houses.

Mr. Augusta, however, disagrees that the building will set an unwelcome precedent. "This would only occur if a number of developers were allowed to

construct buildings in the area that did not comply with the zoning law. This will not happen because every developer would have to adequately satisfy five hardship and practical difficulty findings in the zoning law in order to be granted permission to circumvent existing regulations."

He adds that few developers would be able to prove the uniqueness finding, considered one of the most difficult to verify, due to the fact that there are few unique lots in the neighborhood. "If everyone could prove uniqueness, then that would be contrary to the definition of uniqueness, therefore creating a precedent."

For the community to receive permission to be exempted from the zoning law in order to build the proposed complex on its property, findings of hardship and practical difficulties must be satisfied with irrefutable evidence. They include: uniqueness, financial hardship, effect on the area, and whether the project requires a minimum variance and whether the appeal for variances is a self-created hardship on behalf of the lot owners.

Mr. Augusta stresses that the community has presented adequate evidence to support zoning law issues dealing with the lot as well as the project in question. In the case of uniqueness, he says the configuration of the lot is unusual in that the church and the school both abut the property and that any attempt to build within current zoning laws would create hardship and practical difficulty.

Convincing evidence has also been presented to support the financial hardship finding. While the proposed residential tower, encompassing 89,000 square feet, is well within the requirements of the floor area ratio permitted, yard requirement constraints (allowing only a total of 27,000 square feet for the entire floor area) cause a hindrance for the developers, thus requiring the granting of a variance. Building by the rules would reduce the proposed number of eight apartments on every floor to four, while the core area (elevators, stairs and halls) would have to remain the same. Additionally, current guidelines would not only

raise the price per apartment (\$300 per square foot versus the proposed \$265 per square foot), but would also not meet the number of applicants who have thus far signed up to live in the building.

Thirdly, except for the sky exposure plain variance, none of the adjoining buildings would be adversely affected by the co-op complex due to the fact that most of the surrounding property is owned by the church community.

The argument against the finding of self-created hardship on behalf of the lot owners is equally convincing. According to Mr. Augusta, all the buildings on the lot (comprised not only of the lot in question but also the church, school and convent) were built in accordance with the law. The uniqueness of the lot is not self-created because the adjoining buildings comply with zoning regulations.

The fifth finding, whether this is a minimum variance, has been satisfied with the response that any reduction or elimination of some of the requested variances would raise the cost of the units, consequently placing the marketability of the apartments above the affordability standard set for middle-class incomes.

Contrary to opposing views, the St. George co-op complex will benefit the neighborhood by creating additional housing, providing an indispensable and currently non-existent community center and a hub of activity for an area that is struggling to maintain its original ethnic identity.

"We've come to a crossroads with our community," says Dr. Walter Baran, a physician who has lived and practiced medicine in this area for more than 50 years. "We're at the point where we want to mature as a community with a complex that includes a community center and provides housing for the parishioners. Our businesses are here, our organizations are here. Why shouldn't we live here as well?"

Now the decision rests in the hands of the Board of Standards and Appeals. Their judgement will determine whether this ethnic community can move into the 21st century.

Women's Club visits Ottawa



On October 9-13 the Women's Club of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Maplewood, N.J., sponsored a five-day trip to Thousand Islands, Ottawa (Canada's capital), and Lake Placid, N.Y. Following the divine liturgy on Sunday, October 12, the group gathered for pictures at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ottawa. Clergy pictured are the Rev. Roman Bozyk of Ottawa and the Rev. John Nakonachny of Maplewood.

Palance...

(Continued from page 8)

as best supporting actor for his portrayal of the movie's black-clad gun-fighter.

Also shown were scenes from the Shevchenko monument unveiling in Washington in 1964, the Ukrainian National Association convention in Chicago in 1966, the 1966 Miss Soyuzivka contest, when Mr. Palance joined actor Mike Mazurki and Miss USA Michelle Metrinko at the judges' table (and also displayed some folkdance footwork), and the recent dedication in Los Angeles of a monument to the victims of the 1932-33 man-made famine in Ukraine.

Several members of the Palahniuk clan were present. They included Mr. Palance's sisters, Mary Wierson of New York and Ann Duspivna with her husband Bill of Hazleton, Pa.; and cousins, John T. Palahniuk and Jessie and Marsha Lawrence, as well as old friends Jim and Edwina Ustynoski of Hazleton. Mr. Palance's fiancée, Elaine Rogers, was seated next to him at the head table.

Others at the head table included John Flis, supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, and his wife, Mary; Dr. Walter A. Petryshyn, reception committee chairman, and wife Helen Petryshyn, who co-chaired the dinner committee with Alla Trochymchuk; Patricia Davis, daughter of Theodore Dzus, and her son, Alex; the Rev. and Mrs. John Nakonachny of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox

Church in Maplewood, N.J., and the Rev. Alexander Hewkaluk of St. Josaphat's Monastery in Glen Cove, N.Y.

Long-time friends and supporters of the Ukrainian Institute who were introduced to the luncheon audience by Mr. Lesawyer included Mrs. Theodore Dzus, Daniel Kane and Daniel Kuzyk.

In the early evening, guests made their way uptown to the stately landmark institute building at Fifth Avenue and 79th Street for an open house co-hosted by the institute and the UIA's Young Professionals. Mr. Palance and Miss Rogers were greeted at the door by Mr. Nazarewicz, Mrs. Kurowyckyj, a Young Professionals member and foursome of young ladies in Ukrainian folk dress who extended a traditional Ukrainian welcome with an offering of bread and salt. A bouquet of flowers was presented to Miss Rogers by the young women.

Mr. Palance and Miss Rogers moved among the guests throughout the evening as the hum of voices and laughter mingled with bandura melodies played by Natalia Dmytrijuk. Sipping champagne and Volodymyr the Great wine, a wine bottled by Mircssou vineyards and commissioned by the Ukrainian Catholic Church for the approaching Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, guests milled about in the ballroom and adjoining rooms under drifting clouds of blue and yellow balloons imprinted with the words "Jack Palance." Many also wandered into the library to watch the continuously running videotape of the Los Angeles famine monument dedication.

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Church to be...

(Continued from page 1)

not be forgotten with the passage of time.

The architecture of St. Andrew's, also a first in the Washington area, is of the Ukrainian Baroque style. The expected completion date is 1988, which will coincide with the celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Rus-Ukraine.

St. Andrew's Parish was established in 1950. Until 1984, services for the parish were held in a building on Washington's famous 16th Street, which formerly served as an embassy for a South American country. That building was sold to provide funds for a new church. The St. Andrew's complex includes an already completed rectory, the church and a church hall

for parish activities. The parish currently has 65 families and is served by the Very Rev. Hryhorij Podhurec.

While the parish has raised a substantial sum for the building fund and the Ukrainian National Association will be providing the mortgage for the project, additional funds are still needed. Parishioners point out the importance of having a representative Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the metropolitan area of the nation's capital, especially one built in the Ukrainian Baroque style and dedicated to the victims of Chornobyl.

Donations to the building fund of St. Andrew's will be welcomed by the parishioners. Contributions may be sent to: St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 15100 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20904.

Supreme Court...

(Continued from page 1)

special mailgram hotline, that is on Monday, December 1, from noon to midnight, 1,509 mailgrams were sent. The callers included members of the Baltic, Ukrainian, Russian, Byelorussian and German communities, she reported.

The hotline number has been extended until midnight of December 14.

The ADP has been joined in this campaign by the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security. Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and the Ukrainian American Justice Committee.

Mari-Ann Rikken of the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security stressed to The Weekly that now was the

time for concerned Americans to speak out about deportations to the Soviet Union. "If we don't, Mr. Linnas will be gone, and we will share the guilt. This man's death will be on our consciences," she said.

Ms. Rikken also pointed out, in a telephone interview with The Weekly, that it was significant that the three Supreme Court justices who voted for hearing Mr. Linnas' appeal included one conservative, one liberal and one middle-of-the-roader. There's something in the Linnas case for persons concerned with a variety of issues: civil rights, the death penalty and national security, she pointed out.

The three justices who voted to hear Mr. Linnas' appeal were William J. Brennan Jr., Harry A. Blackmun and Sandra Day O'Connor.

UCC demands...

(Continued from page 1)

dian Committee, Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, responded:

"This letter calls into question what the Canadian government's official position on the issue of independence for Ukraine is. We have long been told by various government officials that the government recognizes the legitimacy of the Ukrainian people's struggle for national self-determination."

"Mr. Clark, when he was prime minister, and indeed Prime Minister [Brian] Mulroney, have both attended various Ukrainian Canadian community functions where this very same flag was displayed, alongside the Canadian flag, and both national anthems were sung. It is curious why they now seem to feel that such observances are inappropriate."

"We call upon the government to clarify, once and for all, exactly what official Canadian policy towards Ukrainian independence, and that of the other enslaved nations and peoples of Eastern Europe, is."

John Gregorovich, chairman of the Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, added: "There are increasing numbers of Canadians of East European origin who

are now re-evaluating their attitudes about the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada because of insensitive remarks such as this. This government seems incapable of addressing their legitimate concerns about the nature of Soviet rule in Eastern Europe and certainly does not reflect their ideas about what Canadian foreign policy towards the USSR should be."

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee sent a letter to the prime minister asking him to discuss this matter with Mr. Clark and determine whether the response of the secretary of state for external affairs reflected official Canadian foreign policy towards Ukraine or was made in error.

UCC executives...

(Continued from page 4)

connection with the lack of an executive director. As a result, an administrative committee of five persons was chosen to assume responsibility and to deal with important issues until the appointment of an executive director.

UCC subcommittee chairpersons were also elected to begin organizing projects and dealing with various issues in the forthcoming year.

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Monthly reports for September

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF AUGUST, 31, 1986	18,860	50,943	6,890	76,693
GAINS IN SEPTEMBER 1986				
New members	45	49	12	106
Reinstated	23	67	4	94
Transferred in	2	11	—	13
Change class in	2	—	—	2
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	4	—	4
TOTALS GAINS:	72	131	16	219
LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER 1986				
Suspended	23	26	26	75
Transferred out	6	18	—	24
Change of class out	2	—	—	2
Transferred to adults	4	—	—	4
Died	1	68	—	69
Cash surrender	29	55	—	84
Endowment matured	16	35	—	51
Fully paid-up	21	58	—	79
Reduced paid-up	—	1	—	1
Extended insurance	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated	—	—	13	13
TOTAL LOSSES:	102	261	39	402
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN SEPTEMBER 1986				
Paid up	21	59	—	80
Extended insurance	7	11	—	18
TOTAL GAINS	28	70	—	98
LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER 1986				
Died	1	24	—	25
Cash surrender	18	28	—	46
Reinstated	—	3	—	3
Lapsed	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	24	60	—	84
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF SEPTEMBER 30-1986	18,834	50,823	6,867	76,524
WALTER SOCHAN Supreme Secretary				

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR SEPTEMBER 1986

Dues From Members	\$227,592.17
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	108,721.99
Investment Income:	
Bonds	307,121.65
Certificate Loans	2,961.62
Mortgage Loans	42,617.80
Banks	3,357.10
Stocks	2,696.25
Real Estate	57,931.26
Total	\$416,685.68
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	\$14,406.87
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan	492.12
Taxes Held In Escrow	1,391.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	1,653.87
Convention Expenses	354.64
Cash Surrenders	519.71
Workmens Compensation Ins. Premiums	1,529.45
Support — Donations	460.14
Total	\$20,807.80
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund	\$5.80
Transfer To Orphans Fund	500.00
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations	3,012.00
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured	7,773.62
Total	\$11,291.42
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$745,606.47
Mortgage Repaid	160,566.18
Certificate Loans Repaid	4,488.90
Total	\$910,661.55
Income For September 1986	\$1,695,760.61

DISBURSEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1986

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders	\$28,817.85
Endowments Matured	66,000.00
Death Benefits	57,291.00
Interest On Death Benefits	33.42
Payor Death Benefits	163.14
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	1,600.00
Trust Fund Disbursed	1,674.83
Scholarships	1,400.00
Total	\$156,980.24
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate	\$155.70
"Svoboda" Operation	112.20
Official Publication—Svoboda	95,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	\$1,880.30
Medical Inspections	164.90
Reward To Special Organizers	5,998.92
Reward To Organizers	160.00
Traveling Expenses — Special Organizers	772.69
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee	375.00
Field Conferences	285.00
Total	\$9,636.81
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers	\$10,697.90
Salary Of Office Employee	33,530.63
Employee Benefit Plan	12,408.37
Taxes — Federal, State & City Employee Wages	17,681.46
Taxes — Canadian Withholding and Pension Plan	—
On Employee Wages	1,328.98
Canadian Corporation Premium Tax	2,200.00
Total	\$77,847.34
General Expenses:	
Actuarial and Statistical Expenses	\$9,731.81
Bank Charge For Custodian Account	3,922.64
Books & Periodicals	751.90
Dues To Fraternal Congresses	75.00
General Office Maintenance	2,879.57
Insurance Department Fees	106.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office	125.00
Postage	1,520.09
Printing And Stationery	4,839.98
Rental Of Equipment And Services	1,649.92
Telephone, Telegraph	1,533.78
Traveling Expenses — General	2,481.68
Total	\$29,617.37
Miscellaneous:	
Auditing Committee Expense	\$2,273.90
Investment Expense — Mortgage	450.00
Loss On Bonds	76,478.28
Youth Sports Activities	1,008.20
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements	5,329.16
Donations	10,000.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds	5,762.34
Professional Fees	2,310.00
Total	\$103,611.88
Investments:	
Bonds	\$611,503.90
Mortgages	80,000.00
Stock	2,696.25
Certificate Loans	7,321.33
Real Estate	12,370.00
Loan To D.H. — UNA Housing Corp.	3,164.44
Total	\$717,055.92
Disbursements For September 1986	\$1,457,660.00
BALANCE	
ASSETS	
Cash	\$1,135,151.05
Bonds	38,270,391.59
Mortgage Loans	4,506,049.31
Certificate Loans	760,450.25
Real Estate	1,109,628.19
Printing Plant & E.D.P.	—
Equipment	333,519.77
Stocks	1,147,757.31
Loan To D.H. — U.N.A.	—
Housing Corp.	104,551.04
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	8,000,000.00
Total	\$55,367,498.51
LIABILITIES	
Life Insurance	\$53,614,371.06
Accidental D.D.	1,495,726.34
Fraternal	(85,765.17)
Orphans	345,336.28
Old Age Home	(93,664.61)
Emergency	91,494.61
Total	\$55,367,498.51

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

Soviet dissidents... Chicago mayor addresses ethnic fair

(Continued from page 2)

received a year's prison sentence. He was again imprisoned in 1970 for three years, and for one year in 1974.

Three days before his term ended in 1975, a new case was brought against him on charges of "slander against the state and the social order," resulting in a new two-and-one-half-year prison term.

To protest his renewed detention, Mr. Dzhemilev began a hunger strike for an undetermined period of time, ending it only after persistent appeals from his relatives and from physicist and fellow-dissident Andrei Sakharov.

Mr. Dzhemilev was released in 1977 and at that time asked for permission to emigrate — which was the pretext for his next arrest in 1979. Subsequently he was sentenced to four years in internal exile.

In 1983 he was arrested again and received a three-year term that ended November 30. Close to his scheduled release, the authorities reportedly began a new proceeding against him under a new article of the Criminal Code that allows a sentence to be extended by up to five years for disobedience in prison.




Mayor Harold Washington addressed a huge gathering at Chicago's International Folk Fair at Donnelly Hall. The fair is held every year to highlight the history, culture and contributions of the many ethnic and racial groups which make up Chicago's population. A total of 54 nations were represented in 1986 — the 27th year the fair has been held. Shown with the mayor are (from left): Sandra Somkiw (left) and Irene Macewicz, representing Ukraine.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

December 8-12

NEW CASTLE, Pa.: The Savannah United Methodist Church will present an exhibit titled, "Christmas Around the World," including an exhibit representing Ukraine, every day at 11 a.m.-4 p.m. and 6-8 p.m. at 94 Savannah Gardner Road. Admission will be \$1.50 for adults, and 75¢ for children age 12 and under.

December 11

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: Dr. David Marples, research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, will speak on "Soviet Nuclear Energy after Chernobyl" at 7:30 p.m. in Ticknor Lounge, Boylston Hall, Harvard University, as part of the Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute speakers series. Dr. Marples is in Boston in connection with the publication by MacMillan of London, and the simultaneous release by St. Martin's Press in New York, of his new book, "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR."

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 14

PRINCETON, N.J.: A dinner/dance benefit for The Ukrainian Museum Building Fund will be hosted by Dr. Karl and Sophia Zaininger at the Hyatt Regency ballroom here at 5-10 p.m. Tickets are \$65 per person for adults and \$30 for all under age 18. For more information call (212) 228-0110.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.: The Savannah United Methodist Church at 94 Savannah Gardner Road will hold an exhibit titled, "Christmas the World Over," featuring a Ukrainian exhibit, at 2-4 p.m. and 6-8 p.m. Admission will be \$1.50 for adults and 75¢ for children under 12.

December 18

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian American Bar Association of Michigan will hold its annual Christmas Party at 6-11 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road. Tickets will be \$10 per person and will include a buffet, open bar and entertainment. For tickets and information call Jaroslaw Dobrowskyj at (312) 962-6046.

Canadian PM...

(Continued from page 1)

named to the Senate. One of the most visible contenders was Bohdan Shulakewych, the director of an Edmonton seniors' home who is also president of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation.

Mr. Shulakewych could not be reached for comment. But Peter Savaryn, a former president of the Alberta Progressive Conservative Party who himself had been widely touted for the post, said he isn't surprised at the Ukrainian community's anger over the appointment of a non-Ukrainian to the Senate.

"The Ukrainian community had a valid claim," Dr. Savaryn said in a telephone interview from Edmonton. "We've always had a Ukrainian in the Senate."

The recently elected national president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee played down the community's disappointment over Mr. Mulroney's appointment.

"The appointment was the prime minister's prerogative," said Dr. Dmytro Cipywsky in a telephone interview from Ottawa. "I congratulate Ms. Spivak and wish her well."

The Saskatoon physician said he doesn't believe the Ukrainian community will benefit by protesting Mr. Mulroney's decision. He added that the community's chances of getting a Ukrainian named to the Senate was probably stymied by a list of six poten-

tial Ukrainian candidates sent to Ottawa by the UCC. Dr. Cipywsky admitted that the list made it appear to the prime minister's office that the community couldn't decide who was the most capable person for the job.

Pointing out that all of UCC candidates were males, Dr. Cipywsky called the UCC a "male-dominated" organization. "Had they suggested a female, she might have gotten in," he said.

A former Parliamentary staffer who asked not to be identified, told The Weekly that the Ukrainian community had demonstrated its lack of political savvy by exerting public pressure upon the prime minister for a Ukrainian appointee.

Said the source: "Canadian senators are appointed, not elected. You would think that Ukrainian-Canadians would have fully realized that election-style campaigning for a Senate seat is an embarrassment to the good image of the Ukrainian community in Canada."

"The damage that has been sustained by such ignorance is not irreparable, but it will take months, if not years, of hard work to undo."

Several sources interviewed identified Mr. Shulakewych as the most intensive and visible contender for the appointment. The Edmonton businessman distributed several copies of his curriculum vitae to newspapers and ethnocultural groups across Canada. Ukrainian students in Vancouver, for instance, were soliciting signatures for a petition endorsing Mr. Shulakewych's appointment; in the United States, a large appeal carried in the newspaper America asked Ukrainian Americans to send messages of support for Mr. Shulakewych to Ottawa.

Said Dr. Cipywsky about such tactics: "I think you can get much farther through quiet diplomacy."

It might not be long before the Ukrainian community has another shot at a Senate seat. According to well-informed sources on Parliament Hill, a vacancy is expected to appear in Alberta, and one of the most-mentioned names for the job is World Congress of Free Ukrainians President Peter Savaryn.

When asked whether he would be willing to fill an Alberta Senate vacancy, Dr. Savaryn responded without any hesitation: "Absolutely. It would be a great honor and I would work very hard."

Parish plans Mexico trip

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church of Jersey City is sponsoring a trip to Cancun, Mexico, for young adults, age 20 to 40.

The eight-day/seven-night trip is scheduled to leave Newark International Airport on February 22, 1987, and return March 1.

The \$521 price includes round-trip airfare, hotel accommodations, hotel transfers and all taxes. Deposits of \$100 are required by December 14.

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we also take this opportunity to thank Anthony and Vera Shumeyko for all they've done the past two years and look forward to a continued warm working relationship

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