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## Aussie government report recommends OSI-type unit

by Dr. Michael Lawriwsky

MELBOURNE, Austral. — A report to the Australian government has recommended the establishment of "a very small unit in The Director of Public Prosecutions' Office on the lines of the U.S. O.S.I." The Report of the Review of Material relating to the Entry of Suspected War Criminals into Australia (the Menzies Report) was tabled in Federal Parliament on December 5.

Whether such a unit should be established, and if so how it should operate, are issues which have largely been left up to a decision of government policy, probably early in 1987.

Two alternative approaches have been suggested by Mr. Menzies, who has also supplied the government with a confidential list of 70 suspects. At this stage there is no confirmation that any Ukrainians appear on the list, although there are indications that Balts and Croats feature prominently.

The preferred option — and the one likely to arouse most hostility from Eastern European groups, is for the investigative unit to consider requests for extradition from foreign countries if they can establish a prima facie case against a defendant.

In tabling the document Sen. Gareth Evans noted that the "governments' inclination is not to pursue the option of specially negotiated new extradition arrangements in the case of countries with markedly different judicial systems" and that this issue would be "particularly sensitive."

On the question of possible use of Soviet or other communist-supplied evidence, the report recommends that the investigative unit, if established, advise the government on its acceptability.

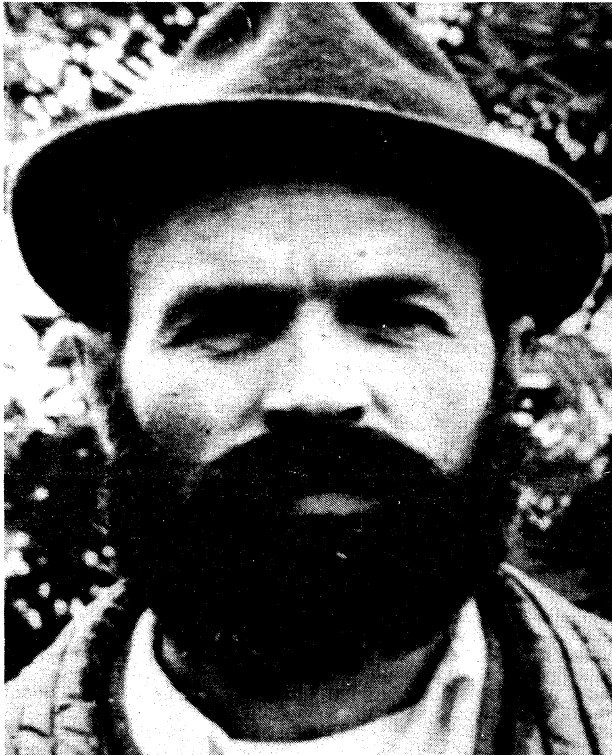
According to the Report, "the USSR met the (Deschenes) Commission's requirements as to how this evidence should be taken." However, it concludes that "ultimately, Australian courts would make up their own mind on the issue having regard to, but not necessarily following United States decisions." In any case, the Report notes that "Australian proceedings are more likely to be strictly criminal involving jury trials."

Mr. Neal Sher, the Director of the OSI, visited Mr. Menzies in Australia recently. The Report includes an appendix in which Mr. Sher attempts to deflect criticism of OSI procedures appearing in articles in the Sydney Morning Herald and the Melbourne Age by Dr. Lev Havryliv and Dr. Michael Lawriwsky on behalf of the Australian Federation of Ukrainian

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## Marchenko, 48, dead of heart failure

by Bohdan Faryma



Helsinki monitor Anatoly Marchenko spent 20 years in Soviet prisons.

NEW YORK — Anatoly Marchenko, a Soviet dissident who spent almost all his adult life in prison and labor camps because of his opposition to the Soviet system, died behind bars, his wife and friends learned December 9, according to different reports. He was 48 years old.

Mr. Marchenko's wife, Larisa Bogoraz, received a telegram in Moscow December 9 from Chistopol prison saying Mr. Marchenko had died in the hospital at the prison, 600 miles east of Moscow in the Tatar republic. The telegram gave no date or cause of death.

Upon her arrival at Chistopol on December 10, however, Ms. Bogoraz was reportedly told by prison authorities that her husband had died of heart failure.

Mr. Bogoraz said reportedly that the last letter she received from Mr. Marchenko was dated November 28, asking that she send a food parcel. She said the request indicated that he had abandoned a hunger strike he began on August 4.

On November 21, Soviet authorities reportedly told Ms. Bogoraz that the family could emigrate to Israel, but it was not clear whether Mr. Marchenko, who was not Jewish, wanted to leave. He had refused such an offer earlier.

Ms. Bogoraz said recently that security police indicated he was not willing to go to Israel, but she had asked to talk to him before he made a final decision.

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## Soviet authors protest Protsenko incarceration

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — Soviet authors who are well-known in their country have described as an "anachronism" the imprisonment of a Christian activist in Ukraine for his thoughts and convictions and have requested his release.

Pavel Protsenko, 31, a librarian from Kiev, was recently tried and sentenced to three years in a labor camp for writing a manuscript detailing the persecution of members of the Russian Orthodox Church and for distributing religious literature published abroad, according to the Second World Press (SWP).

The SWP is an international network that monitors human rights abuses in the Soviet Union.

Three Soviet authors — Bulat Okudzhava, Fazil Iskander and Alexandr Kondratyev — sent a letter recently to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party saying that "one should not be judged for one's thoughts and convictions" and calling Mr. Protsenko's trial an "anachronism."

Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the poet and high-ranking member of the official

Soviet Writers Union, wrote a letter to the attorney general of Ukraine saying the librarian's trial is "undesirable" and has "only provided additional ammunition to the enemies of socialism."

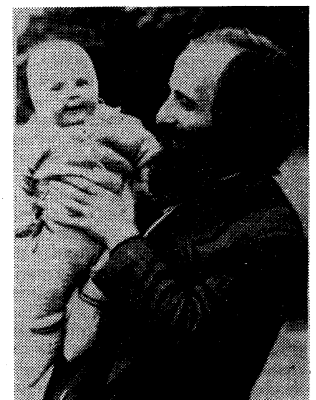
Mr. Yevtushenko added that it might evoke "an unwanted stir" in the West in light of a process of regeneration and democratization the Soviet Union is experienced now.

As an example, the poet mentioned the recent release from a KGB prison of poet Irina Ratushynska.

On June 4 a search was carried out at the home of a nun, Sister Serafima, where Mr. Protsenko was arrested. In a two-day period, 17 searches were conducted in Kiev in connection with the case, according to USSR News Brief, a bulletin edited in Germany that also monitors Soviet human rights abuses.

Bibles, church calendars and manuscripts of a religious nature were confiscated during the searches, the bulletin reports.

They also found copies of an appeal calling for the reopening of the Kiev Perchersky monastery for the 1,000th anniversary in 1988, of the Christianiza-



Pavel Protsenko and his daughter, Xenia.

tion of Kievan Rus', a medieval principality that was the first Slavic state on present-day Soviet territory.

During the investigation, witnesses questioned by the KGB alleged that Mr. Protsenko was head of a certain "Christian Union of the Ukraine."

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Soviet religious persecution: obstacle to improved Vatican/Kremlin relations

First of two parts.

by Bohdan Nahaylo

As the anniversary of the Millennium of the Christianization of Kievan Rus' approaches, there is growing interest in the state of relations between Moscow and the Vatican — and especially in the possibility of a papal visit to the Soviet Union during the jubilee year of 1988.

Although there are indications that the pope may well be formally invited to the celebrations organized by the Russian Orthodox Church, this does not mean that the differences between the Holy See and the Kremlin, and for that matter, the Moscow Patriarchate, are such that they can be easily glossed over. Are there then any signs of improvement in relations between the Vatican and the Kremlin, and what are the chances for a papal visit to Moscow?

### Background

Moscow has never found it easy to deal with the Vatican, the very embodiment of so much that the atheistic Soviet state is opposed to. Then, just as it seemed that, as a result of the Ostpolitik pursued by Pope Paul VI, a *modus vivendi* between the two was in the making, the situation was unexpectedly complicated by the election in 1978 of the first Slavic pope — a Pole, who has not only taken up the defense of Catholic believers in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, but has also sharpened the Church's criticism of Marxism and materialism.

Although the Soviet media have over the years depicted Pope John Paul II as a staunch anti-Communist and in effect a reactionary as far as social doctrine is concerned, the Kremlin has not lost sight of the fact that he is the head, as one Soviet journal put it, of "a broad confessional organization influencing hundreds of millions of people."

Consequently, despite its distaste for the present pope, Moscow has not wanted to write off relations with the Holy See and has preferred to maintain a "dialogue" of sorts with the Vatican.

John Paul II, for his part, has not shunned Soviet representatives and, in January 1979 and again in February 1985, he received Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. In the first half of this year, he attended a performance in the Vatican by a Soviet choir and, on a separate occasion, gave a private audience to a group of Soviet journalists.

Moreover, after it was announced at the end of 1985 that Mikhail Gorbachev had accepted an invitation from the Italian government to visit Italy, the pope made it clear that he was prepared to receive the Soviet leader if the latter wanted to meet with him.

A date for Gorbachev's trip to Italy has still not been arranged but the Italian government has indicated that it is hoping that it will take place during the first three months of next year.

### Visit to the USSR

For Moscow, Soviet representatives meeting with the pope in the Vatican has been one thing, but the idea of John Paul II going to the Soviet Union has been quite a different proposition. The present pope has already galvanized the

Catholic communities in the USSR's western borderlands and a visit by him to the Soviet Union would in all probability further inspire his co-religionists.

John Paul II has made no secret of his wish to travel to the Soviet Union. In August 1984 he acknowledged that the Soviet authorities had not allowed him to visit Lithuania for the celebrations of the 500th anniversary of the nation's patron saint, St. Casimir, adding that he hopes to be able to go to Lithuania one day all the same. In June of this year, the Vatican's chief spokesman, Joaquin Navarro, confirmed that the pope would still like to visit the Soviet Union.

Interestingly enough, when, in the spring of 1984, it became clear that Moscow would not permit John Paul II to travel to Lithuania, Roman Catholic Church sources in Poland said that negotiations on the visit had broken down because of the deteriorating health of Yuri Andropov. They also indicated that the Vatican would pursue the matter with the Chernenko leadership.

But in January 1985, when Chernenko himself was ailing, the editor of Pravda, Viktor Afanaseev, ruled out the possibility of a papal visit in the near future. He told an Italian journal that because the "Vatican right" was preventing the Holy See from playing a "dynamically positive" role in international relations, "it is entirely unrealistic to talk about establishing mutual diplomatic relations and quite impossible to consider a visit by John Paul II to the Soviet Union."

He went on to hint, however, that the Kremlin might modify its stance if the Vatican were to come out in support of some of Moscow's positions on arms control and disarmament. It was "difficult" for an atheist government "to give advice to popes," he explained, but every "real, not rhetorical, step towards peace, however small, would be welcomed" by the Kremlin.

### Pope's peace initiatives

Recently, there have been a number of developments which have left Moscow with little choice but to take a more positive view, publicly at any rate, of the Vatican's efforts in the cause of peace and disarmament. The Kremlin, and for that matter the Moscow Patriarchate, which is particularly active in promoting the Soviet government's line in these matters, could hardly ignore the pope's initiative of inviting representatives of the world's major religions to gather in Assisi last month to observe a day of prayer for peace. The call was heeded by 150 representatives from 12 religious groups, and the Russian Orthodox Church sent Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Halych to attend. All the same, there appears to have been minimal coverage of the event by the Soviet media.

What is likely to be of more significance for the Kremlin though is the long-delayed publication on October 31 of a report by the Pontifical Academy of Sciences which comes out against the idea of a space-based missile defense system as envisaged in Washington's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). On the same day, TASS stressed that the document had been prepared by scientists representing 13 countries and that they had concluded that "in the interest

(Continued on page 12)

## Estonian scientists warn planned Soviet projects will harm environment



First of two parts.

by Bohdan Faryma

**NEW YORK** — A group of Estonian scientists, in a recent open letter to a human-rights organization in Sweden, warns that Soviet plans to build an international oil harbor and a phosphorous mine in Estonia will cause grave damage to the environment.

According to the letter, the environment is already "in a serious state" and a new oil harbor will mean "a new, powerful source of pollution."

Ants Kipper, chairman of the Stockholm-based Relief Center for Estonian Prisoners of Conscience in the USSR, quoted the scientists' letter as saying the Soviets plan to build the harbor in Muuga, where a grain harbor already exists.

Muuga is a port northeast of Tallinn, the capital of Soviet-occupied Estonia.

The scientists called it "unrealistic" to expect the Estonian government to cancel the project, considering its importance to Moscow.

They also said the local authorities in Estonia have little chance of persuading the central government in Moscow to withdraw its plan.

Mare Taagepera, lecturer in chemistry at the University of California, told The Ukrainian Weekly that Estonian delegates to the Supreme Soviet have presented proposals to solve pollution problems in their homeland since 1970, but with no tangible results.

The highly centralized Soviet government is not responsive to local initiative, she added.

The scientists said they did not expect the local officials to put pressure on Moscow, even though none of them approve of the plans.

On the contrary, they said, "it is feared that [Estonian Community Party (ECP) leader Karl] Vaino is trying hard to justify the confidence rendered to him by Moscow."

They were referring to the surprisingly few major changes in the leadership of the ECP during the party's congress last January.

In addition, the scientists said, Moscow does not seem to pay much attention to pollution problems, since everything is geared toward "the intensive development of the economy."

The letter says a recent study by the Institute for Economics at the Estonian Academy of Science has revealed that

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## Zimmermann meets with Ukrainian reps in Vienna

by Natalia Pawlenko

VIENNA — Representatives of Ukrainian organizations met with Warren Zimmermann, U.S. Ambassador to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in a private session on November 12 and outlined for him the community's issues of concern.

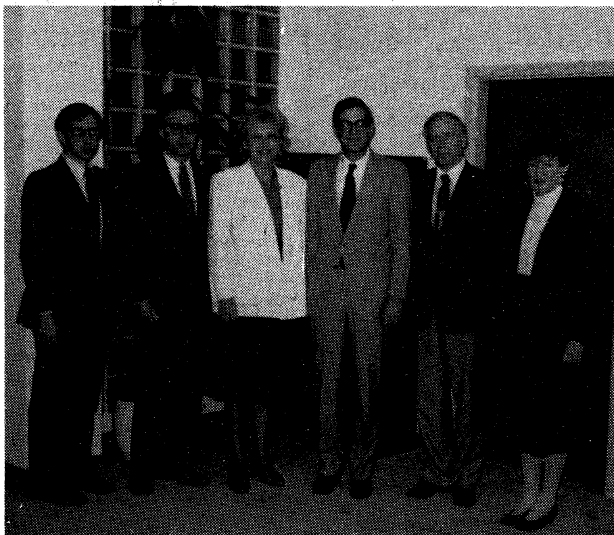
Those present at the meeting were Christina Isajiw (Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians), Julian Kulas (U.S. public member to the CSCE), Natalia Pawlenko (Ukrainian American Coordinating Council-UACC), Andrew Sorokowski (Smoloscyp) and Alexander Neprel (ODUM).

Several proposals were submitted to Ambassador Zimmermann amid a discussion of the humanitarian and environmental concerns surrounding the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. These included unrestricted communication between people living in Ukraine and the West, unrestricted aid to Chernobyl victims and their families from the West. The right of victims to travel freely to the West to seek treatment as well as a broader exchange of experts, both medical and technical, were also discussed.

A proposal that the Soviet Union establish an international research center in Ukraine was submitted to the ambassador with the explanation that the long-term effects of the accident must be monitored and publicized.

This proposal met with a great deal of interest on the part of the U.S. delegation to the CSCE, as well as delegations from other signatory countries.

In a meeting with the Soviet Foreign Ministry this past September, Ambassador Zimmermann reportedly discussed Chernobyl and warned his Soviet counterparts that the American delegation would be raising questions



Ukrainian reps. with Ambassador Warren Zimmermann in Vienna: (left to right) Alex Neprel, Andrew Sorokowski, Christina Isajiw, Ambassador Zimmermann, Julian Kulas and Natalia Pawlenko.

pertaining to environmental concerns during the Vienna meeting.

Ambassador Zimmermann said that the representatives of the United States would like to "...deal with the problem [Chernobyl] in a way that alleviates suffering and future suffering for those people who are already affected and prevents this sort of thing from happening again."

Issues surrounding the question of religious freedom in Ukraine were also discussed at length with many questions from the ambassador.

Overall Soviet religious policy, re-establishing the autocracy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the plight of individual believers were the topics reviewed.

A resume regarding the Soviet special regime camp Perm VS-389/36-1 was presented to Ambassador Zimmermann. It contained a request that an inspection of conditions in the camp be conducted by international health organizations.

Camp 36-1 has been described as a "death camp" and since 1984, four Ukrainian political prisoners — three of them Ukrainian Helsinki monitors — perished there.

In discussing the approach of the U.S. delegation to the review of the implementation of the Helsinki accords, Ambassador Zimmermann stated that "we hope to get the Soviets to realize that in this [human rights], as in other areas, they have to pay more attention to the importance of their own citizens."

## Joe Clark labels snub of Ukrainians a misunderstanding

by Michael B. Bociurkiv

OTTAWA — A visit of a Toronto Ukrainian girls choir to Buenos Aires has caused a major flap between the federal government and Toronto Ukrainian community leaders.

The controversy began when Canadian embassy officials in the Argentinian capital turned down an invitation to attend a concert featuring the Ukrainian Vesnivka girls' choir earlier this year.

The Canadian government's unexplained absence angered tour organizer Michael Wawryshyn, who wrote a stern letter to Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark asking for an explanation.

In a letter of reply dated October 23, Mr. Clark said his officials did not attend the concert because the choir had displayed the flag of the "wartime republic of the Ukraine" and sang the "republic's anthem."

The letter went on to say that Canadian foreign policy towards Ukraine might be misinterpreted by an official Canadian presence at the concert.

In a letter to Liberal Member of Parliament John Nunziata, Mr. Clark again cited the flag and the anthem as reasons for the absence of Canadian officials at the concert.

"I am sure you will agree that in this particular case it was quite appropriate that the embassy in Buenos Aires did not officially endorse or attend this concert," Mr. Clark wrote.

But following a heated meeting of Ukrainian community leaders in Toronto last month, Mr. Clark, who is a former Conservative prime minister of Canada, was quoted as saying that he had been misinformed.

No one attended the concert to represent Canada, Mr. Clark said, because the embassy's first secretary was called away on business at short notice and other staff members were unavailable.

Toronto Member of Parliament Andrew Witer brought up the incident during the daily question period in the House of Commons on December 4.

The Ukrainian politician asked Mr. Clark whether he is prepared to issue a "public apology" to the Ukrainian community and "clarify Canada's official policy towards the independence of Ukraine" and other nations under totalitarian rule.

"The House (of Commons) will be astonished to learn that I signed a letter that had an error in it," Mr. Clark replied, referring to the explanation he had sent to Mr. Wawryshyn.

Added Mr. Clark: "I would trust that now the matter has been aired publicly in the House (and) any concerns that might have been alive in the Ukrainian community will be set to rest."

A government source, who asked not to be identified by name or agency, told The Weekly that a senior external affairs official "probably didn't know what he was doing" when the letter was written to Mr. Wawryshyn blaming the government's absence on the Ukrainian flag and national anthem.

Ukrainian Canadian Committee President Dmytro Cipywnyk has written a letter to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney requesting the official Canadian government position on the "issue of Ukrainian independence and the Ukrainian people's right to national self-determination."

## Statute of limitations prevents alleged war criminals from being tried in Sweden

STOCKHOLM — The dozen suspected Nazi war criminals said to be living in Sweden cannot be tried or deported even if they are located, a Justice Ministry spokesman recently said, but Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson stated on November 19 that his government will look into allegations that such individuals are in the country.

Johan Munck, the ministry spokesman, said that under Swedish law even the most severe crimes which could be prosecuted or lead to deportation have a 25-year statute of limitations, according to the Los Angeles Times.

"Under existing Swedish law, they cannot be prosecuted and they cannot be deported to any other state," he said. "The only thing that could happen is that they could lodge a civil lawsuit for slander if their names were published in a newspaper." But, Mr. Munck added the government will "definitely look into the allegations."

When asked if Sweden could change the statute limitation, the Prime Minister commented, "I am not a lawyer. I do not want to make judicial comments."

The discussion revolving around alleged Nazi war criminals living in Sweden is the result of a list of 12 names provided to the government by the Los

Angles-based Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies, which was given to the Swedish Embassy in Washington on November 18. Most of those named were from Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia and are now living in Sweden under their original names.

According to Rabbis Marvin Hier and Abraham Cooper of the center, the names were picked from a 12-million-name data bank on post-World War II emigration. They refused to disclose how they got the information, or the names of the people on the list, the Times reported.

Rabbi Hier stated the list is based on information received at the center in the past several weeks. Other governments have received lists of individuals suspected of war crimes as well: 40 names of suspects were provided to Australia, 26 to Canada, 17 to Britain, three to Venezuela and one to Brazil.

The Associated Press, however, reported center documents show that the 12 names came mainly from Soviet publications.

"The evidence upon which the accusations are based is extremely questionable," Gunnar Rode of the Stockholm-based Central Latvian Council was quoted as saying. "I think that the Soviet KGB had a hand in the authorship of the documents."

## Group sues Coast Guard for \$10 million

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A conservative group plans to file a \$10 million lawsuit against the Coast Guard charging that it illegally prevented one of its boats from blocking the passage of a Soviet vessel leaving New Orleans into international waters with would-be defector Myroslav Medvid on board last year.

The Conservative Action Foundation (CAF) plans to file the lawsuit "probably some time around the first of the year (1987)," said the group's spokesman, Jeff Pandin. "We still have a lot of documents to go through."

Mr. Medvid jumped twice from his Soviet freighter in October 1985, and subsequently told U.S. authorities he was seeking asylum, but was forcibly returned to the ship after each incident.

"The CAF vessel tried to buy time for Medvid in Louisiana as Sen. Jesse Helms, (R-N.C.), sought a congressional mandate on Capitol Hill assuring Medvid of his right to remain in the United States," reported the New York City Tribune.

"The actual legal charge they're (CAF lawyers) going for is vehicular assault, which involved trying to ram our boat with their (Coast Guard) boat," Mr.

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## Ukrainian Orthodox sisterhoods commemorate 25th anniversary

by Valia Limonczenko

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The 10th conference of the United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods (UUOS) of the U.S.A., which this year is observing its 25th anniversary, took place October 3-5 at the seat of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States of America.

Metropolitan Mstyslav opened the conference with introductory remarks by outlining guiding principles of the conference, some of which were later incorporated into the resolutions.

Among the wishes received from bishops, priests, sisterhoods, parish councils, and other Ukrainian organizations, the conference received a congratulatory telegram from the President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan with the traditional Ukrainian greeting: "Shchasty Vam Bozhe!" Gov. Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey also sent his congratulations and best wishes.

The conference, organized around the theme of the Millennium of the baptism of Ukraine in 988, appropriately presented a panel discussion on "What the Millennium Means to Us." The panelists, the spiritual advisor of UUOS, the Rev. Wasyl Iwashchuk, Raisa Zelinsky and Natalia Pawlenko, summarized various periods in the religious history of the Ukrainian nation, and proposed possible projects for the celebration of the Millennium.

The delegates reported on the work of the sisterhoods: their financial contributions to maintaining the church buildings, fund raising, charitable work in assisting their priests with the needy, as well as their assistance to needy

overseas, their contributions to the educational, cultural, and religious organizational life mainly in the parishes but also in the Ukrainian American community in general.

The completion of the English version of the encyclopedia work for youth "Ukraine," which is soon to be published, was announced.

The delegates voted on a number of resolutions directly connected with the upcoming Millennium. Other resolutions reflected the delegates' concerns about strengthening organizational and spiritual life in their parishes. The next issue of the UUOS organ, the quarterly *Vira or Faith* will carry the resolutions.

Supporting the proposal of the honorary UUOS member and member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Nina Strokata Karavanska, the conference sent an appeal to President Reagan on behalf of Lev Lukianenko.

In her presentation Mrs. Karavanska asked the delegates to fight on behalf of the Ukrainian activist, member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, who is serving his second sentence through 1992. While in the labor camp, Mr. Lukianenko disavowed his Marxist adherence and declared himself to be a member of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, which was abolished in the 1930s.

The conference closed with a liturgy celebrated by Metropolitan Mstyslav and the taking of the oath of office by the newly elected officers of the United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods.

The working sessions closed the evening before with a banquet presided over by the re-elected president of the UUOS, Valeria Wasnyk, with the Metropolitan in attendance.

## D.C. Ukrainians try to correct entry on Archipenko

WASHINGTON — Twelve persons representing six Ukrainian organizations and three churches here wrote a letter to the editors of Merriam-Webster Inc., asking them to correct the national origin and name pronunciation of artist Alexander Archipenko in future bibliographical names sections of the dictionaries.

Merriam-Webster identifies the artist as a "Russian sculptor and painter in America."

"Currently in Washington there is a major exhibition at the National Gallery of Art to commemorate the works of the Cubist sculptor, Alexander Archipenko on the centennial of his birth," the letter stated. "It seems a fitting time, therefore, to honor his memory by carrying out his personal wishes: that he be remembered as a Ukrainian artist and that his name be pronounced Ar-chi'-pen-ko."

"The fact that Archipenko was Ukrainian was verified by the guest curator at the National Gallery, Dr. Katherine Janszky Michaelsen, an art historian whose doctoral dissertation at Columbia was on Archipenko. The opening wall text introducing the show at the National Gallery states that the artist was born, lived and studied in the Ukrainian city of Kiev. After leaving Kiev, he spent two years in Russia only before moving on to Europe."

The letter also stated that art historian Dr. Oksana Bezruchko Ross, who studied with the artist, said Mr. Archipenko wished to be remembered as a Ukrainian.

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## St. Basil Fund approaches goal

STAMFORD, Conn. — The year 1986, beset with dire predictions for the nation's economy and confused by the new tax legislation recently signed into law by President Ronald Reagan, has not slowed down the drive for funds for the St. Basil College Seminary Endowment Fund.

As of November 30, the collected amount reached the sum of \$1,312,000. The total of \$1,308,883. is on deposit in Ukrainian credit unions and savings banks and a local Stamford bank at interest rates ranging from 7 to 12 percent.

With the ultimate goal of \$1.5 million clearly in sight, Bishop Basil Losten, president of St. Basil College Seminary, together with the National Fund-Raising Committee, is pressing vigorously to complete the campaign in 1987. Committee members and national chairman, Joseph Lesawyer, are working with local parishes and their pastors to speed up the final effort to raise the last \$200,000 needed to reach the goal.

Potential contributors are urged to take advantage of the new tax law reforms by making their donations prior to December 31 instead of waiting until 1987. This is particularly important if gifts of stocks, bonds or real estate which have appreciated substantially are contemplated. Such donations are fully tax-deductible on the basis of present market value regardless of the original cost. After December 31, appreciation will be taxable. For additional information regarding this matter, please contact the Bishop's Chancery, 161 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, Conn. 06902; (203) 324-7698.

## Cenko Prize offered

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is accepting submissions for the seventh award of the Cenko Prize in Ukrainian Bibliography. The \$1,000 annual prize established by Mykola and Volodymyra Cenko of Philadelphia will be given for the best bibliographical work on a topic of Ukrainian studies.

Entries — in English or in Ukrainian — must be submitted in four copies by March 1, 1987. Manuscripts must be in their final pre-publication form, with names and addresses of authors. Published works and late submissions will not be considered.

Examples of solicited entries are: descriptive bibliographical essays or annotated bibliographies of a subject or author; index of a Ukrainian periodical; or more general works which discuss the impact of the printed book on Ukrainian culture.

The Cenko Prize Committee (Marta Tarnawsky, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Osyp Danko, Yale University, and Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library, members) will judge the entries according to the following criteria: importance and originality of the topic, the work's methodology and completeness, the work's contribution to existing bibliographical scholarship.

The committee retains the right to award the prize individually or jointly or to withhold the prize until the next academic year. The winner or winners will be announced at Harvard University no later than June 1987.

Entries should be sent by registered mail to: Cenko Prize in Ukrainian Bibliography, Harvard University, Ukrainian Research Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

## Kapusta lectures on USSR as multinational state

WASHINGTON — Alvin Kapusta, director of public relations of The Washington Group (TWG), an Association of Ukrainian American Professionals, recently gave two lectures on the topic "The Soviet Union as a Multi-National Empire: Problems of Managing Nationalities and Religions."

Mr. Kapusta was the first special assistant for Soviet nationalities at the Department of State until his retirement last July.

The first lecture was presented at the annual national defense meeting of the Janet Montgomery Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) in Rockville, Md., on Saturday, October 18. He pointed out that America's founding fathers in 1787 allowed for the establishment of a national defense to safeguard the new nation. Since then the U.S. has maintained this defense but has frequently become involved in wars (such as Korea and Vietnam) where the general public was woefully ignorant of those countries and their peoples.

Given the fact that the Soviet Union is currently the United States primary adversary, it behooves all Americans to know more about the large number of "submerged nations" and subject nationalities in the Soviet Union who could be allies in any future confrontation with Communist USSR, Mr. Kapusta pointed out.

Mr. Kapusta's wife, the former Carolyn McEvers, is a member of the Janet Montgomery Chapter and traces her roots back to French Huguenot and Dutch ancestors who came to this country in the 1650s and whose family participated in the Revolutionary War and most of the American wars since then.

The second lecture was given at a meeting on the campus of the University of Pittsburgh on Friday evening, October 24, and was sponsored by the university's Ukrainian Club. Katerina Dawbenko, Ukrainian language lecturer at University of Pittsburgh, arranged for the appearance and introduced the speaker.

Mr. Kapusta also spoke on "Job Opportunities in the U.S. government and what students in Soviet and Soviet nationality studies must do to prepare themselves for such jobs." He pointed out that most jobs now require security clearances and use of drugs is an automatic disqualification. He also pointed out that knowledge of Russian is very important since it is the governmental and political lingua franca in the USSR.

However, knowledge of Russian and one of the nationality languages is advantageous since the U.S. government is slowly beginning to accept the need to have specialists trained in Soviet nationality languages in order to be able to deal with the non-Russian nations of the USSR.

The scheduled establishment of a U.S. Consulate in Kiev should provide graduating students with job openings in the future which have not existed in the past and a knowledge of Ukrainian will be very important, he said.

Since his retirement in July 1985, Mr. Kapusta has been pursuing his second master's degree, this time in library science. His goal is to obtain a position as a Slavic specialist or bibliographer in a major library and help to bring Ukraine and the other Soviet nationalities back on the political and academic map.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

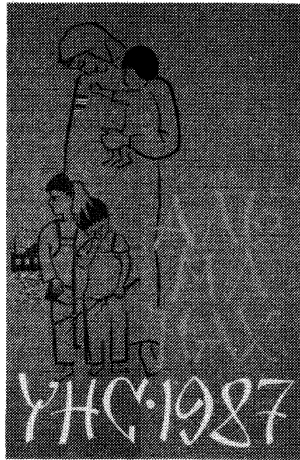
## UNA Almanac rolls off presses

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Svoboda Press has published the Almanac of the Ukrainian National Association for 1987. Copies of the book are now being sent to Weekly subscribers.

Edited by Zenon Snylyk, the almanac featured articles in Ukrainian and English by various contributors to Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, which are divided into four sections: In Ukraine-Chornobyl, In the United States-The Constituion; Past and Recent Ukrainian History; Poems, Short Stories and Brief Sketches; and Recollections.

Short stories, features, essays, memoirs and historical essays by such renowned journalists and authors such as Ivan Kedryn, Lubov Kolensky, Adrian Karatnycky, Olha Kuzmowycz, Ludmyla Wolansky, Eugenia Boyko-Dimer, Lew Jackewych, Jaroslaw Kurdydyk, Stephen Kuropas and many others are also featured. Unlike last year's issue, the 1987 almanac contains more poetry by Sviatoslav Karavansky, Hanna Cherin, Yar Slavutych, Mykola Rudenko and Ivan Svitlychny.

This year's almanac cover was designed by artist Bohdan Tytla and features a woman and her children. It is



symbolic of the Chornobyl nuclear accident.

Some 20,000 copies have been published. Cost of the almanac is \$8 for non-subscribers. It can be ordered from Svoboda Press, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

## UNA district committees meet

### Chicago

CHICAGO — The Chicago UNA District's fall organizing meeting took place on Saturday, September 20, at St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church hall.

UNA Supreme Assembly members from the Chicago district participated in the meeting. They are: Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, supreme vice-president; Gloria Paschen, supreme vice-presidentess; Anatole Doroshenko, supreme auditor; and Helen Olek-Scott, supreme advisor.

Also present was Stefan Hawrysz, UNA national fraternal organizer.

John Gawaluch, the district chairman, opened and chaired the meeting; the minutes were recorded by Mykola Chemers.

After a report on the Chicago community's activity regarding the appearances of the Zhuravli Ukrainian Chorus from Poland, attention turned to organizing matters.

Mr. Hawrysz told the UNA'ers present about the modern classes of insurance available from the UNA and about the Chicago District's organizing achievements.

Other Supreme Assembly members also addressed the meeting, with Dr. Kuropas focusing special attention on the upcoming educators' institute on the man-made famine of 1932-33.

In attendance at the meeting were 28 UNA'ers representing 14 local branches.

### Lehigh Valley

EASTON, Pa. — The Lehigh Valley UNA District Committee held its fall organizing meeting on Sunday, September 28, at the Ukrainian Citizens Club here.

Anna Haras, an honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, who is also the district's chairperson, opened the meeting by greeting the UNA's national fraternal organizer, Stefan Hawrysz, and all others present.

After Mrs. Haras delivered her report on the district's activity, Mr. Hawrysz addressed the gathering, focusing his remarks on the benefits of UNA membership and on the importance of increasing UNA membership.

A highlight of the meeting was the celebration of the 95th birthday of Michael Kolodrub, the district's honorary chairman and a longtime UNA activist. All present rose to sing "Mnohaya Lita." Mr. Hawrysz added a few words about Mr. Kolodrub's commendable work for the good of the UNA which began way back in 1916 when he joined UNA Branch 137.

Others also expressed best wishes to the UNA pioneer.

Following the meeting, a reception was held during which all present expressed congratulations to Mrs. Haras on her recent election as honorary member of the UNA Supreme

Assembly, and all wished a speedy recovery to Anna Mucha, the wife of the district secretary.

### Shamokin

HOMETOWN, Pa. — The annual organizing meeting of the Shamokin UNA District was held on Sunday, October 5, at a local restaurant.

Tymko Butrey, district chairman, called the meeting to order and chaired the proceedings. Helen Slovick recorded the minutes.

Mr. Butrey delivered a report on the district's organizing accomplishments and he cited those UNA'ers who had contributed most to its success thus far.

Next to speak was the UNA's national fraternal organizer, Stefan Hawrysz, who reported on organizing matters as seen from the Home Office and pointed out the benefits of UNA membership.

Mr. Hawrysz also had the honor of presenting the two-volume Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia to Joseph Sydor, longtime secretary of UNA Branch 90 (which later united with Branch 242). Mr. Hawrysz spoke briefly about Mr. Sydor's more than 50 years of service.

Visibly moved by the presentation and the accolades, Mr. Sydor thanked the entire UNA Supreme Executive Committee for the gift. All present then sang "Mnohaya Lita" for the devoted UNA'er.

### New York

NEW YORK — The UNA's New York District Committee held its annual fall organizing meeting here at the Ukrainian Sports Club on Thursday, October 16.

Thirty-eight branch secretaries and other branch and district officers participated. The UNA Supreme Executive Committee was represented by the supreme president, John O. Flis.

In addition, Mary Dushnyck, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, and Henry Floyd, the UNA's recently hired national sales director, were in attendance.

The meeting was called to order and chaired by Mykola Chomanczuk, the district chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, Olena Hentisz.

The main address was delivered by Mr. Flis, who spoke primarily about the fall membership drive, pointing out that 10 of the district's branches had not yet organized a single member during 1986.

Mr. Flis spoke also about the UNA's financial status and about its financial support of Dr. Robert Conquest's newly released book, "The Harvest of Sorrow."

Finally, Mr. Flis introduced Mr. Floyd to the UNA'ers present, and Mr. Floyd spoke about his plans for increasing UNA membership and hiring a sales force.

## 1987 UNA calendars available

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1987 Січень - January 1987

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The Ukrainian National Association's Organizing Department announced that the 1987 wall calendars — both Julian and Gregorian — have already been printed and have been mailed to all UNA branch secretaries throughout the United States and Canada who had ordered them. Those secretaries who did not do so may still order the calendars by writing to the UNA Home Office at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302. The photograph on the calendars features the Halych villa for UNA seniors at Soyuzivka.

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# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## How to alienate Ukrainians

The Ukrainian Canadians that jumped on the Conservative bandwagon during the hoopla of the 1984 federal general election must be wondering what happened to all those Tory campaign promises that were touted as good for the Ukrainian cause.

Instead of getting a government that promised to deliver an effective foreign policy and greater sensitivity to ethnocultural concerns, Ukrainians and other Tory supporters have inherited a party that is bankrupt of creative ideas and unresponsive to the needs of some of the country's largest interest groups.

The latest example of the Conservative's insensitivity to Ukrainian concerns occurred last week when an insulting letter written by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark was made public in the House of Commons.

Mr. Clark's letter made it abundantly clear to everyone the extent of the commitment the Tories have towards Ukrainian concerns. It said that Canadian embassy officials invited to a concert by Ukrainian-Canadian performers were not present at the performance because the "wartime flag of the Republic of Ukraine" was on display, and the Ukrainian national anthem was sung.

Since when does the yellow and blue Ukrainian flag create problems for the Canadian government? As the president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee correctly pointed out: Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Mr. Clark have both attended Ukrainian community functions where the Ukrainian flag was proudly displayed alongside the Canadian flag.

It was Opposition Leader Brian Mulroney who in 1983 attended the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and gave a rousing speech about the Ukrainian famine and persecution of Ukrainian dissidents.

Several other recent Progressive Conservative policies have raised the ire of Ukrainian groups in Canada.

Last month, for instance, Mr. Clark, while apparently planning a secret mission to spirit five Soviet defectors out of Afghanistan for "humanitarian" reasons, announced Canada was dropping economic sanctions against the Soviet Union that were imposed after the Red Army invaded Afghanistan.

The external affairs department also announced this year that the Tory campaign promise of setting up a consulate in Kiev is not possible because of economic restraints. Yet the prime minister managed to dredge up \$41 million recently to relocate to his district a federal penitentiary that was already under construction in another part of Quebec.

"It is unlikely that funds could be found" for the establishment of a Canadian consulate in Ukraine, Mr. Clark said in a response to a letter from Toronto Member of Parliament Andrew Witer.

Another area where the Conservatives have fumbled badly was in the handling of the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals — the federal probe that cost upwards of \$3 million to find out how many war criminals entered Canada, how they got into the country, and what can be done to bring them to justice.

The Liberal government of Pierre Trudeau recognized the harm that could be done to Canada's social fabric by such a far-reaching inquiry. Instead of wasting taxpayers' money on another royal commission report, Mr. Trudeau left the job of ferreting the handful of war criminals in Canada to the already existing investigative unit of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

"We'll have to smarten up," said the candid Tory Member of Parliament Alex Kindy, referring to the Conservative's repeated communications breakdowns with the Canadian public.

He's right. A lot of fine-tuning of government policy will have to take place between now and the next general election in order to salvage the foundering honeymoon between Ottawa's Conservatives and erst-while Ukrainian community supporters.

## Want to reprint an article from The Weekly?

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## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## Christmas Past

One of the joys of growing up Ukrainian in America during the 1940's was having two Christmases. I was the envy of all of my American friends.

Like many Ukrainian American families of the period, we celebrated "American" Christmas on December 25 and "Ukrainian" Christmas on January 7. My American school mates never understood why Ukrainians were so lucky.

Although I'm fairly certain my parents really didn't plan it that way, the differences between my two "Christmases" were quite dramatic.

My sister Vera and I received our Christmas gifts on December 25. My parents did that, I suppose, so that their children wouldn't feel too different from their American friends. I remember my American Christmases as a time of great fun with friends over on Christmas Day to show and share toys, and the singing of "Jinga Bells" over and over again. It was the only American carol my dad would ever attempt and even at that he never did get past the "Jinga Bells" part.

The "American" Christmas I remember best is one we celebrated on our Michigan farm in 1943 or 1944. My grandma lived on that farm and as soon as my Chicago public school was out for the Christmas holiday that year, my parents put me on a Greyhound bus so that I could help my grandma with some of the chores. I'll never forget those few days I spent alone with that saint of a woman. Like most grandmas, she adored her grandson and pretty much let him do as he pleased. She treated me like a grown-up and I tried to live up to her expectations.

By the time my parents and Vera arrived at the farm, there were 12 inches of snow on the ground and the whole setting was like a Currier and Ives winter scene. The next morning we all went into the woods to cut down a pine tree, and Vera and I spent the rest of the day making colored paper chains and other ornaments to decorate it. Our grandmother and mother spent the day baking — babkas, cookies, and various breads — all in an old fashioned, woodburning oven. The house was filled with all kinds of mouth-watering aromas.

We went to bed early on Christmas eve to give Santa Claus a chance to do his thing. Vera and I were up at the crack of dawn to eat the country-style breakfast our grandma made and to open our gifts. Later we listened to Christmas carols on the radio, sang "Jinga Bells" with our dad, and played in the snow with grandma's faithful companion, "Fedyoo," a brown and white mongrel with an enormous heart, small mind, and no discipline. No dog could zip through snow banks like Fedyoo. All we had to do is walk up to him, look him in the eye, shout "Fedyoo," and he was off, racing through the snow, delirious with excitement.

Our "Ukrainian" Christmases were quite different. They began on Christmas eve with Sviat Vechir, the traditional twelve course meatless and dairyless feast that featured exotic dishes we only ate once a year. The meal would never begin until the first star appeared in the evening sky. I was given the responsibility of watching for that star and there was many a Christmas eve when I thought it would never appear.

I remember by childhood "Ukrainian" Christmases as a time of great solemnity and spiritual reverence. Before we sat down to eat, we would pray and then my father would come around to each of us and, honeyed bread in hand, share his hopes and dreams for us in the coming year. At the end of the meal my sister and I would get a little gift in honor of the three wise men and then we would sing all of those beautiful Ukrainian carols that are such an integral part of our religious heritage. Divine liturgy at Chicago's St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, that magnificent tribute to Ukrainian spirituality, was always awe-inspiring on Christmas Day. The majesty of the celebrants in their priestly vestments, the harmony of the choir, and the various bells and smells left me with an indelible impression of the glory of Christ's coming.

The "Ukrainian" Christmas I remember most fondly is one our family celebrated in 1948 at my grandfather's house. My parents had sold their farm in 1947 and my grandmother went back to live with my grandfather after a separation of many years. Our family was finally reconciled and the joy that abided within us that Christmas eve seemed boundless. My grandmother was radiant as I announced the first evening star and she served the traditional Ukrainian Sviat Vechir in her own house.

Today, our family no longer celebrates two Christmases. Our parish observes Christmas on December 25 and we have our traditional Ukrainian Sviat Vechir on December 24. We observe the Ukrainian traditions on "American" Christmas Eve sing a chorus of "Jinga Bells" for my dad, and then lapse into Ukrainian carols for the remainder of the evening. These days we go to St. Nicholas for the midnight service when Bishop Innocent is the celebrant. The event is as awe-inspiring now as it was fifty years ago.

Our family has been blessed with many wonderful Ukrainian American Christmases during the past twenty-five years. For a time we had an extended family with mothers becoming grandmothers, and grandmothers becoming great-grandmothers. As in the past, the Christmases that stand out in my memory are those when our entire family was together in loving relationship.

My wife Lesia and I have our own set of special Christmases we remember with special fondness. The Christmas of 1965, when our first son was a month old, stands out in our memories because of the tremendous pride we felt in being parents for the first time. The Christmas of 1981 is also memorable because it was so relaxing. We spent the holiday in Danville, Illinois, with Lesia's cousin Arka Severin, her husband Paul, their three lovely children, and Lesia's aunt, Tatiana Butovich. Everybody prepared Sviat Vechir, everyone shared in the joy of the children opening their presents, and nobody felt hassled by the hustle and bustle sometimes associated with the season.

If I have any regrets about Christmas past it is that my two sons never experienced the joy of two Christmases. They never had their American peers envy them for being Ukrainian in the same way I did. Those were moments to be savored then, and remembered now.

## For the record: eyewitness testimony before Commission on Famine

Following are excerpts of testimony by eyewitnesses to the man-made famine in 1932-33 in Ukraine who appeared at the Chicago regional hearing of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine on November 7.

### Anna Pylypiuk, Chicago:

In 1932 when I was not yet 12 years old I witnessed the weary faces of people tortured not only by hunger but also by terror, many of which were buried alive. Those who survived remained emotionally crippled for life. It's very hard to endure constant humiliation, to feel constantly persecuted, particularly in one's own native land and one's own home. Let this memoir of my stolen childhood help you retain the memory of those who are no longer with us.

My apathy for school grew. Every daymen on horses would come to our house to notify us about meetings at the collective farm of the village soviet [council]. My father frequently came back very late from these meetings. A lamp was lit beneath the icons in our house, and we little ones, along with grandfather and grandmother stood on our knees and prayed. We were eventually told to take down our icons and replace them with a sickle and hammer and a portrait of Stalin. People came to our house to check to see if we had done what had been ordered.

One dark autumn night in 1929 as I was celebrating my eighth birthday a Black Raven (vehicle used to remove prisoners) drove up to our house and took our father away. We cried so much that our lips became dry and our bodies froze. The next day we went to see him to give him some food parcels, but there was a large crowd of people all around the prison, which convinced us that grief had been visited on everyone. Soon our father was taken to a prison in Kiev called Lukianivka. There again, crowds of women and children milled in the streets for weeks on end in order to see their fathers and husbands for the last time.

At that time hooligans gathered along the docks and robbed the women who had come to visit the prisoners. The hooligans lay down completely naked on the straw, raised their legs in the air and shouted "we are fulfilling the five-year-plan."

Father was taken to Murmansk on a 10-year sentence to level forests in the name of socialism, grandfather gave his entire field to the collective farm, because there was no one left to work it. With time the orchard next to our house was cut down.

In 1930 the schoolchildren were getting ready to celebrate the first of May: the "International" could be heard over the loudspeakers, as well as could be: "Moscow, my most beloved country, vanquished by no one." On the way to school I dropped by to pick up my girl friend, Tonia, and go with her to the parade, but when I arrived at her house I was astounded to discover that they had been evicted from a brand new house. Tonia's father had built the house with his very own hands. He was tall and well-built. The neighbors all loved him. Ivan's family was thrown out because their house was going to be occupied by some sort of exemplary activist. Soon the Black Raven took Tonia's father away to Siberia. All of his farming equipment turned rusty, and his yard was covered with weeds. The mother and children were placed in a cattle-shed. I was late for the parade. The sun caused the blood to rush to my nose, but I endured it. I endured it because I did not want to be an enemy of the people.

Every blessed day a brigade consisting of several sturdy men headed by a Chekist came to our house. He had medals on his chest and was called Comrade Fisher. He ordered his men to pierce all the walls, ceilings and floor with long ramrods. He frightened his helpers by saying that they would be arrested if they didn't find any grain. Comrade Fisher began to play up to my stepmother and to provoke her with various jokes. We, little ones cried. My stepmother grabbed one of father's joiner instruments and threw it into the front part of the stove. The instrument rebounded and nearly struck him in the head. After this incident my stepmother was repeatedly called before the court. She was forced to sell almost all of her shawls and sheepskin coats in order to bribe the investigator, a Comrade Sedlovych or Sedlovsky (I don't recall which) who defended her. One time my stepmother was once again called to court where she was accused of propounding religion because she had a shawl embroidered in a pattern resembling crosses. They said it was a provocation of the Antichrist because she had bought the shawl at the marketplace from one Mendel. My stepmother told them they should punish him for selling such a scarf, not her.

Spring of 1932 arrived. There was no one to plant the garden at home. My stepmother and we children were able to get by on money [we earned]; we plowed gardens for our neighbors, but later our horse was stolen and they had to do the planting without a horse. The neighbors said they had seen our horse at the home of one of the activists.

In the summer of 1932 I went to the butter factory in an attempt to make some money to buy bread. At that time peasants took milk away from their own children in the name of building socialism.

Butter made at the factory was exported to Moscow and Leningrad. Cheese was made from the milk, dried to the hardness of a rock and used by the aviation industry to make some sort of buttons. In the evening only those who had met their milk quota were able to buy one liter of buttermilk for 2 kopecks. I was hungry and bought some of that cheese, but it was hot. I nearly choked because the inspector came and fired me from the job. I recall a little ditty we used to sing "the sickle and hammer hang on the wall, and nothing to eat for us all."

The memories of year 1933-34 are particularly vivid in my mind. Every morning at 3:00 I took the cow to pasture. I walked barefoot along the cold wet grass. Part of the milk I took to the butter factory and the remainder sold in order to buy bread. Later I went to a field to gather frozen potatoes to make potato pancakes and all sorts of pigweed for soup, and looked after my younger brothers because my stepmother was forced to work at the collective farm. She was also forced to help gather bodies from the streets and the house. The bodies had to be gathered quickly. Once I found some millet chaff. Not knowing any better I greedily ate them, and immediately experienced severe stomach cramps. My stomach swelled and bloody diarrhea set in. My brother was frightened that I would die and helped me to get to the doctor. Then an old nurse yelled at me in Russian to stop my diarrhea with my hand. Calling me by the derogatory name "khokhliushka," she chased me out the door. My brother ran to get another nurse who spoke Ukrainian and immediately eased my suffering with medication. When we returned home our stepmother was already there. She noticed the blood on the floor and immediately thought that someone had attacked us and eaten us, for rumors of such things were widespread at the time. There was a mad woman who killed her children one by one and fed

them to the others. And so our stepmother left my brother with grandmother and took me with her because she was afraid for me.

Bodies lay along the fences near where we lived. Women piled them into wagons and drove them to the cemeteries. Those who refused to join a collective farm were forced to dig holes for the bodies. Once an old woman approached me and quietly asked for water to quench her thirst. I ran and got her some water in a bottle. An activist took note of this and pushed me into the hole that was being dug. My stepmother had to promise him a bottle of liquor in order to get him to allow me to be pulled out of the hole. After that time my stepmother never again took me with her. I was so frightened by what had happened that I stopped talking for several days. I saw dead bodies in my dreams and screamed in terror. I ran a fever but did not tell my grandfather about what had happened.

My grandfather fell sick with malaria and I had to tend to his needs. One time I ran over to the sugar beet factory. Not far from the factory was a wide field. Piles of beets lay covered with straw and sand. I wanted to see if I could find something in the field for dinner. But a guard stood on an elevated platform and shot anyone who came near. Nearby lay the bloody bodies of people who had just been shot trying to get the beets. I returned home with empty hands. Behind the house was a huge cellar and I hid there. There I found a large bottle of cod-liver oil which my parents had once used to soften shoe leather. Drinking that cod-liver oil saved me from starving to death. I mixed the oil with salt and some weeds and ate it. On the street everyone fled from me because I smelled of fish.

One day grandfather Nikifor, the brother of my grandfather, came to visit us. He was all swollen and tired because he had walked a great distance. He told our grandfather that he didn't want anything from him. All he wanted was for us children to take him to the cemetery so that he could die there. On the way to the cemetery he fell because he couldn't stand on his swollen legs, and gave up his soul. Flies covered his entire face and legs. The side of the road was strewn with bodies. We ran home. Our stepmother buried him the following day with the help of friends. Father's cousin informed us that grandfather's cousin had also died.

The summer of 1933 I could no longer take the cow to pasture. My legs were swollen and covered with sores. I was unable to walk. My stepmother had to place me on the chamber pot because I could no longer get on by myself. She took the cow to the collective farm. She was able to bring home as much as she could, which was not much, because the milk had to be handed over to authorities. Meat, eggs — everything had to be handed over to the authorities. My stepmother cut firewood in the nearby forest and sold it to the authorities. This is how we survived till autumn.

I reached my 12th year, and continued to lie in bed. My eyes were covered with sores. Grandfather died in 1934 on Christmas Eve.

It was a severe winter. The ground was frozen. My mother turned to the collective farm and to the village soviet. She told them that insofar as they now controlled her private property, they had the means to bury him, because she certainly lacked the resources to bury him herself. When they refused, she turned to the neighbors and told them they could each cut down a tree from her property if they wanted; if only they would help with the burial. They agreed because they all needed the wood to burn. Now my stepmother was summoned to court because she had destroyed government property. She fought them every way she could. She said grandfather had owned his own property years before the Soviets came into property that wasn't theirs. If your house is cold I'll let you have one tree apiece to heat your homes.

### Anna Portnov, Chicago:

I was asked to write my reminiscences of the years 1932-33 in Ukraine. To make it brief, it was one long and most terrible nightmare. (All the American thrillers seem to me quite childish in comparison.) I was born in Kiev, but lived at that time with my grandparents 90 kilometers from the capital in a small town of Bila Tserka. ... I was in high school and was often sent to surrounding villages to help with collectivization, particularly to organize children in pioneer organizations and through them to influence the elders to enter a kolkhoz (collective farm). The population of the villages was extremely hostile to all of us — old and young. Why? Several years before I remember having come to one of the villages when I was quite a little pre-school child. My mother's aunts and grandmother used to live there. It was a remote village and though the revolution had already had its toll (as it was explained to me) but the people were still composed and even cheerful. ...

... When as a schoolgirl I came there again in the early 30s I could see grey swollen faces or hollow cheeks and dimmed eyes of women, men, children. It was famine in the rich lands of Ukraine. We also saw angry glares. We wanted to speak to the children but they were not allowed to contact us. There was one boy, Petrus by name, who followed us, though. He told us his parents had died from hunger. We shared with him the meager food we had, and he told us in whispers that the party people who came from the city had taken absolutely everything from the households. They ransacked all hiding places where some corn or wheat for the children was preserved and took all that, too. He confided that those who offered resistance were shot or sent to Siberia. We, kids, were shocked and told the adults we came with all we heard, asking too many questions. The questions remained unanswered, and we were ordered to keep quiet and the adults decided to take us home. I remember a pitch black night in the forest through which we made our retreat home in a cart harnessed by a horse. Every now and then we heard shots quite close. I still don't know whether they came from the new bosses or from the peasants.

In the town I remember a woman-peasant who used to sit on a porch all swollen, her face, her legs, her hands, wrapped in a big grey checkered shawl. I always

(Continued on page 13)

## Urgent appeal

Dear Friends:

The celebration of the birth of Our Lord, Jesus Christ, is to be shared by all. Please help us share this joy by writing to: John Demjanjuk, c/o Ayalon Prison, Ramla, Israel.

May Our Lord reward you for your kindness and love.

Mrs. Vera Demjanjuk and family...

# Roman Pyrih: nature and man working together to clean up environment

by Natalia A. Feduschak

*Fourth in an occasional series on successful Ukrainian businesspersons.*

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Perhaps the most important message Roman Pyrih wants to get across in this interview is that he is inviting Ukrainians from all over the United States and Canada to the Ukrainian festival to be held in Denver this summer. Although the dates have not been set yet, he urges you all to keep your summer calendar open. Come to Denver, he says, this festival will be unlike any this city, or many others, have seen.

Believe me, Roman Pyrih is a hard man to doubt. He is the type of individual who, once he sets his mind to it, can achieve anything he wants. I mean anything.

Example: Several years ago, Dr. Pyrih was heavily involved in the mining industry in Colorado. As a geochemical engineer, he worked with a company, Earth Sciences, Inc., to prevent contamination of soil which could have resulted from its mining operations. Then, in 1979 he decided to embark on a different path. He formed his own consulting firm, Roman Z. Pyrih and Associates, Inc., worked hard to develop contacts and to firmly establish himself in the industry. Then, the mining industry went bust.

There he was with a wife and family and no business. So, he did what any other ingenious individual does — he thought, why not take the skills and procedures he had learned in the mining industry and apply them to hazardous waste?

The idea, called technology transfer, has proven fruitful — this summer saw the birth of Geochemical Engineering Incorporated (GEI). If what Dr. Pyrih and his associates, Jim V. Rouse, Curtis O. Sealy and Frederick A. Peel, ascertain is true — that through simple, but unique geochemical technology, they can fix pollutants in geochemical traps below the surface — then these men may change the way this country views the problem of hazardous waste. It is quite possible that companies won't have to go broke cleaning up messes they made several years ago. With a little bit of help from GEI, they can let nature do the job for them.

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By now you're saying, ok, that sounds fine, but what the heck is geochemistry? The answer is both simple and complicated.

"Geochemistry is applying the principles of chemistry to geological processes in the earth," Dr. Pyrih, 40, explains. Take rainwater as an example. When rain falls to the earth, certain things happen. One of the things it does is dissolve rock into various minerals that leach into the ground water supply. Those minerals are then carried via the ground water as it makes its way to another body of water. If, however, there is too much of a certain mineral, say lead, the earth, through natural processes, is able to clean the ground water.

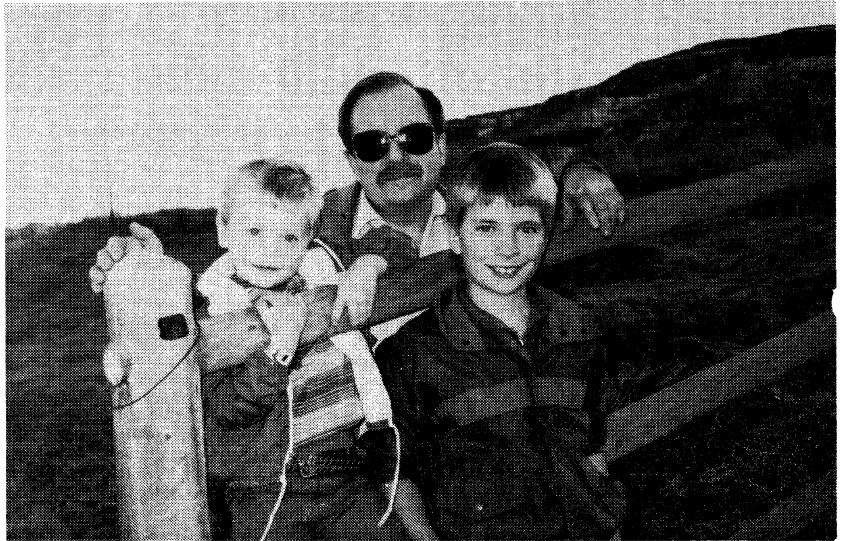
The same processes occur with contaminants created by man and dumped on the ground, Dr. Pyrih continues. The chemicals seep into the ground, and are carried away with the ground water. Later, those contaminants can be detected in a farmer's well. The problem with hazardous waste is that the earth can't clean those contaminants. This is where GEI comes in.

Dr. Pyrih divides hazardous waste into two categories — natural and man-made. Natural hazardous waste consists of those chemicals which can be found in the earth, such as copper, zinc, uranium. If a company has disposed of a certain element by dumping it on the ground, too much of it gets concentrated in one place, and creates a problem. It is in this area that geochemistry works the best.

Man-made materials, however, present a different problem. "They ignore nature and nature ignores them," Dr. Pyrih states. "You can't rely on the earth to clean (these chemicals) by itself. They don't follow the laws of nature. They're harder to treat, harder to clean up. They're more dangerous."

When GEI is approached by a company to clean up a site, the associates first determine what type of elements are present, natural or man-made. If the waste is natural, GEI follows a relatively simple process of intercepting the ground water, bringing it up to the surface, cleaning it with a chemical and then funneling it back into the ground with the chemical present. The chemical then disperses and helps clean the remaining water underneath the ground.

"We're nudging nature a little bit. The earth says:



Mr. Pyrih with his sons, Adrian, left, and Andrei, right.

under these conditions I'm not going to let this (element) go any farther away. That's why we're so excited. The answers we have are relatively simple. Earth processes clean up certain materials."

In the case of man-made materials, such as pesticides which have been dumped on the ground, the situation is more difficult to handle, however. GEI is in the research and development stage right now in figuring out how to deal with these hard-to-handle hazardous wastes. The company is working on several projects, one of which includes testing strains of bacteria that would be injected into the ground water and would eat away the man-made materials that have seeped into it.

Dr. Pyrih says the experience he got in the mining industry has helped him tremendously in the work he does now. He explains:

"When waste rock was disposed of from the mining operations, it had to be disposed of in an engineered facility. You couldn't just throw it away because it affected the environment." Dr. Pyrih's job was to test the surrounding environment to determine which site would be best for the disposal of the rocks. Rocks disposed of in a bad area could, through chemical reactions within the earth, cause damage. The best locations were where there was a lot of clay. He finds that to be true also in the field of hazardous waste.

"Clay has certain geochemical properties. If the properties are good, it can stop any contamination from going through the surface into the ground. Geochemistry is unraveling the chemical reactions that are likely to occur in the earth," Dr. Pyrih states.

After he found the best area where the rocks from the mines would be dumped, he would then work with the engineers, and they would create a clay lining so no possible contamination of the earth could occur.

Companies 30, 20, even 10 years ago did not care where they dumped their chemicals, Dr. Pyrih states. Today, such apathy has come back to haunt them. They are faced with a big problem because hazardous waste, if one follows traditional methods, is very expensive to clean up.

"If the ground is contaminated, the standard cleaning procedure is to haul the ground to a waste disposal site. But that costs about 50 cents a pound. The dollars are enormous if you have to dig up the contaminated soil and haul it." Dr. Pyrih calculates that such a venture could cost companies anywhere between \$100 million to \$500 million per site, a cost which would put most of them out of business.

"I call this the muscle approach. With geochemistry, you don't have to move away solid material. If the geochemistry is right, and the things we do are right, we can make it so that contaminants will be permanently stayed. We can do it at a cost of one percent, (of what it would normally cost) — \$1 to \$5 million." In the end, this benefits the taxpayer. If a company goes broke because it can't pay for the clean-up, the public will end up paying for it.

Currently, GEI is working with five companies throughout the United States, helping them clean up their hazardous waste sites. Once more companies see

what geochemical engineering can do, many more companies will take a look at this alternative before they commit themselves to costly clean-up projects, Dr. Pyrih ascertains.

The success of the GEI venture lies not so much in dollar signs — the company is not yet operating in the black — but in that it is a maverick in a developing technology. Dr. Pyrih ascertains, however, that within a year or two the company could be making between \$1 to \$2 million a year.

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For all his present and future success, however, Dr. Pyrih says he has learned to keep everything in perspective. Family, he stresses, is number one. "It is in the first place. Everything else is in place number two. There's a lot of pressure (with work). You don't know if you'll be successful six months from now. The important thing is to have priorities."

"A long time ago, I promised I'd spend one half-hour a day with my kids. That's really hard to do," he admits, but he tries to keep to that.

"Everything revolves around that. What's the sense of being successful financially if you lose your kids?"

Important also in the family life of Roman Pyrih is his Ukrainian heritage. It is this love of culture and the desire to instill the same caring in his children, more than anything else, which prompt him and his wife, Luba, to get into the car, travel 2,000 miles to the East Coast in order to take their son Andrei, now 12, to the Buffalo, N.Y., area Plast camp. The couple also has another son, Adrian, 4.

"People will ask us, 'Geez, you came here for a Buffalo camp?' And we answer, 'You don't know how lucky you are.' People back East don't know how lucky they are. If you live in a place like Denver, you really appreciate (Ukrainian functions). We don't have many Ukrainians. It's important to us. And it's important for him (Andrei) to see Ukrainians. Yes, it's a hell of a long distance to go."

For many years the attitude of many Ukrainians in Denver, he emphasized, was, "to say, the hell with it and assimilate." Today, however, that attitude is changing. While for a period there was no Ukrainian school because of a lack of interest, there are now 30 students enrolled in school, which is held Saturdays. "Some parents drive their kids 70 miles, all the way from Fort Collins," a city north of Denver, he states. "It takes a certain dedication on the parents' part."

Dr. Pyrih himself is involved in Plast, an organization he has belonged to since 1959. (In fact, he met his wife, the former Luba Lukasevych, at the Bobrivka camp in Connecticut in 1967. They were married two years later. "A lot of good marriages were made at Bobrivka, good marriages," he says.) He is active in the Ukrainian American Club, and is one of the members of the St. Patrick's Day Parade committee which plans Denver's annual parade, the second largest in the nation; the Ukrainian group will sponsor a float in the parade. Mr. Pyrih is a member of the church council as well.

(Continued on page 15)



## Chervona Kalyna: professional musicians with a "crescendo" future

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — When the three principal members of the Chervona Kalyna musical orchestra came to The Weekly's offices here in October for this interview they wanted to make one thing perfectly clear.

Rumors of the band's untimely demise have been greatly exaggerated, according to the musicians, and their purpose here was to dispell such gossip with the announcement of a new album in the works, as well as a performance schedule booked months in advance.

The three performers, Oleh Kaniuka, Oleh Sochan and Olha Chodoba, are members of a Ukrainian American band whose history stretches back some 11-12 years to when it was originated by the Kuzyszyn (Oles and Bohdan) and the Dekajlo (Rostyk and Orest) brothers, and has since developed into its present form.

"The band's undergone a lot of changes," particularly in it's membership, said Mr. Kaniuka, a 23-year-old Union, N.J. resident who has played bass guitar with Chervona Kalyna for some seven years.

It is these very personnel changes that have often caused rumors of Chervona Kalyna's break-up to circulate within the Ukrainian community in the New York/Philadelphia metropolitan area, which serves as the group's market and home, according to the 28-year-old Mr. Sochan of Princeton, N.J., who has performed on the keyboard synthesizer with the group for about 10 years.

"We don't understand it," said Mr. Kaniuka, a junior in the jazz performance program at Rutgers University's Mason Gross School of the Arts. "We play every weekend, yet we always run into people that say stuff like, 'Oh I thought you guys broke up.'"

And the group did indeed play practically every weekend this fall, some weekends they played both days, according to Mr. Sochan, a computer scientist by profession who of all the group's seven current members has been with Chervona Kalyna the longest and has witnessed the most changes and the subsequent rumors.

"Every time someone leaves people think we're breaking up," said Mr. Sochan. "When Oksana Tromsa (the group's original female lead vocalist) left, people thought we were breaking up. When Rostyk (Dekajlo) left, people thought we were breaking up. And when I got married, people thought we were breaking up," he said. "Yet we've always been able to replace the members who left."

Just a year-and-a-half ago the group acquired a new lead female vocalist and its youngest member, at age 21, Ms. Chodoba of Woodhaven, N.Y., a senior at Queens College.

The other members of the band are: Tom Hrubek, their drummer for most Ukrainian and many non-Ukrainian "gigs," Andrew Demos, an alternate drummer, Joseph Ruddick, a sax player, and Dave Grego, a bass player. Messrs. Ruddick and Grego perform only when saxophone or another bass are specifically requested by a client.

The group has, in fact, been experiencing an extraordinary demand on their time and talents, evident by constant appearances at various Ukrainian community and non-Ukrainian functions, weddings, dances, parties, benefits and the like.

Being so much in demand, the members have seen fit to expand their repertoire to a wide variety of musical styles. They've continued to work on improving and perfecting their perfor-



Four members of Chervona Kalyna: (left to right) Oleh Kaniuka, Olha Chodoba, Oleh Sochan, Tom Hrubek.

mances of traditional Ukrainian music, adding new numbers and new interpretations of older tunes. They've also expanded their jazz and top 40 rock repertoire and are now capable of performing an entire evening of either style.

In fact, the Chervona Kalyna orchestra is known as Episode in non-Ukrainian circles, a name the group

***"You won't see any of us, in fact, ever drinking or anything on stage, before or after (a performance). People always associate musicians and music with things like that."***

gave itself for booking purposes as a strictly performing band for non-Ukrainian gigs. Episode does its booking both directly and through an agent, the Rick Richards Agency in Springfield, N.J.

Chervona Kalyna does its own booking, a job done mostly by Mr. Kaniuka, who serves as the group's unofficial business manager.

"Each member has his or her own set of functions to perform," said Mr. Sochan. "It's my job to decide which microphone gets plugged in where."

"I also call the tunes on stage," as well as take care of the business aspect, said Mr. Kaniuka.

"It's Tom's (Hrubek) or Andy's (Demos) job to set up the drums," added Mr. Kaniuka.

Perhaps what makes Chervona Kalyna so successful an orchestra is that they consider themselves professionals and display behavior appropriate to their professionalism. They don't fool around when it comes to performing.

"We think it's our responsibility to give our best," said Mr. Sochan.

"I make it a point to hire only professionals," said Mr. Kaniuka. "Every single person (in the band) had either played for most of his life professionally or has gone to school for music or both," he said. He is, himself, pursuing a bachelor's degree in jazz performance and had taken lessons with numerous jazz pros well-known in their field.

Mr. Sochan has taken music lessons all his life and performed for several years while attending Princeton Univer-

sity with the school's Madrigal Singers.

Ms. Chodoba is minoring in music at Queens College and performs with the Promin vocal ensemble, the Echo of the Steppes bandura ensemble and teaches bandura to youngsters in Hempstead, L.I., in affiliation with the New York School of Bandura.

Their other bassist, Dave Grego, 30, is a Julliard graduate.

responsibility to give them the best you can, that you have to offer," added Mr. Sochan.

"It's really a professional field, I mean, I feel I'm as much a professional person as somebody who's an attorney," Mr. Kaniuka stressed. "Our behavior has to reflect that."

"Musicians nowadays, their heads are in a completely different place. In the 60's and 70's it was all 'Let's party and have a good time.' Now, it's like when we're not out doing a gig, we say 'Let's sit in the practice room and get our technique up,'" Mr. Kaniuka concluded.

"It's because the field is so competitive," concluded Mr. Sochan.

So now the members of Chervona Kalyna are planning a new album, the group's second, of all traditional Ukrainian music. A new album, which they hope to release by early 1988, would prove that their band is going strong.

"Having a current album would be like the last word," declared Mr. Sochan.

## Yevshan Corp. releases album by Canadian ensemble "Lileya"

MONTREAL — The Yevshan Corp. recently released a new album titled "Lileya" by a new vocal ensemble from Toronto. The ensemble is comprised of Alexandra Kozak, Liliana Holowata and Beata Wujcik, all originally from Poland. Since childhood, all three members attended well-known academies in Poland and sang in some of the most popular ensembles and choirs there. They are recent immigrants.

The album's repertoire consists of traditional Ukrainian folk songs, from Bukovina, Lemkivshchyna and the Carpathian region. Some songs, such as "Many, Many Years," "On the High Mountain Valley" and "I Will Give a Juniper" are the young artists' original songs.

Several well known personalities were involved in the production of the album — Yourko Kulycky on the synthesizers and drum programming; Marko Bednarczyk on the acoustic



guitar, and Christina Melnyk on the cello. The album was produced by Bohdan Tymyc.

The album is currently available in local record stores, or it may be ordered from Yevshan Records, Box 125 Station, St. Michel, Montreal, Que. H2A 3L9. The price is \$10 (postage included).

## Plast youths compete at 25th Orlykiada at Soyuzivka

by Natalia Voronka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Many Plast members representing various Plast branches gathered here for the 25th jubilee Orlykiada on November 8-9. This year's theme, which the youngsters studied and prepared for weeks in advance, was "Christianity in Ukraine before 988."

The Orlykiada has been organized by the Orlykivtsi unit for 25 years. To commemorate this special 25th Orlykiada, the opening ceremonies began with the lighting of an eternal flame. This was done by the four grandchildren of the late Andronik Kopystiansky, one of the principal organizers of the Orlykiada.

Orlykiada, which is named in honor of Hryhor Orlyk, son of Hetman Pylip Orlyk, is a two-day competition. Twelve participants from each Plast platoon compete in their knowledge of Ukrainian history, geography and culture. In addition, they are graded on their skits, and exhibitions related to the theme.

This year's commander-in-chief was Mark Lysniak; the "bunchuznyi" was Bohdan Kurchak; and Tanya Oberyshyn was the secretary. The head judge of the competition was Bohdan Kopystiansky and the hetmanych/hetmanivna contest was directed by Hilary Zarycky.

Following the lighting of the eternal flame and the opening ceremonies, the question panel began. This first part of the competition tested the participant's knowledge of this year's theme. The second phase of the competition, the performance of skits, followed.

Meanwhile, the seven candidates for the title of "hetmanych" and "hetmanivna" gathered in the Poltava villa for a panel discussion on various Ukrainian topics. Last year's hetmanych, Nestor Voronka, and hetmanivna, Darka



A girls' platoon is prepared to answer questions on stage during the knowledge segment of the competition.

Kowcz, also participated in this discussion.

In the evening, everyone dined together and then met at the Veselka Pavilion for a dance until midnight.

On Sunday morning, all attended divine liturgy which was celebrated by the Rev. J. Shust. Immediately following breakfast the competition resumed with the hetmanych/hetmanivna contest.

This phase of the contest consisted of three questions which the contestants must answer on stage. Two questions relate to Ukrainian history and culture, while the third question is about the life

of Hryhor Orlyk.

While the judges made their final decisions, everyone had lunch.

The hetmanych of this 25th Orlykiada was Markian Petrina of Platoon 13 of Detroit, while the runner-up was Taras Oryshkevych of Cleveland.

The hetmanivna was Dora Chomiak of Platoon 50 of Washington; Lada Hapij of Newark was the runner-up.

In over-all scoring, the girls' winners were: first place, Platoon 10 of Detroit; second place, Platoon 16 of New Haven; third place, Platoon 20 of Newark.

In the boys' competition, the winners

were: first place, Platoon 9 of New York; second place, Platoon 13 of Detroit; third place, Platoon 17 of Cleveland.

First prizes were also awarded for knowledge, Girls' Platoon 2 of New York; performances, Girls' Platoon 10 of Detroit; and exhibits, Boys' Platoon 13 of Detroit.

The 25th Orlykiada ended with a prayer and the singing of the Plast hymn. Next year's Orlykiada will be a continuation of this year's with the theme being "Christianity in Ukraine from the year 988 to Immigration."

## Aussie government...

(Continued from page 1)

Organizations (AFUO).

The second option, which is not favored by Mr. Menzies "unless very serious war criminals cannot otherwise be brought to justice," is for the government to amend the War Crimes Act "so as to permit a civil court to deal with a war crime." This would require an expanded unit, which would still be charged with assembling evidence from overseas.

Reactions to the report in the mainstream press have been decidedly negative so far.

The December 8 editorial of The Australian urged the government not to extradite people so that they "might be tried in countries where their crimes allegedly took place."

"Many Nazi war crimes took place in the countries of Eastern Europe, which are now under Soviet domination. These countries do not have credible, independent legal systems," The Australian continued.

Conservative syndicated columnist B.A. Santamaria, writing in The Australian on December 9 concluded that "the Australian Government, having unwisely permitted matters to reach the present point, should put up or shut up."

Among his suggestions to the government were the following:

- "Let an Australian tribunal hear the charges. Nobody should be deported to face the tender mercies of any foreign government.

- "Let all evidence obtained from the Soviet or any other communist government be totally disregarded."

But former OSI attorney John Loftus, and his Australian partner Mark Aarons apparently haven't accepted a key finding of the report — that there was no government conspiracy to allow or assist the entry of known or suspected war criminals into Australia. In an obvious reference to Messrs. Loftus and Aarons, The Australian editorialized that this important finding "should help to lay to rest a recent batch of conspiracy theories."

It has, in so far as the quality press is ignoring Mr. Loftus' renewed claims that he has been ordered by the CIA not to disclose incriminating evidence on the conspiracy. However, on ABC radio Mr. Loftus claimed that the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) is riddled with communist agents while the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), is alleged to be a CIA front organization.

It is also worth noting that in response to a critique appearing in the Spring 1986 issue of the Australian Ukrainian Review, Mr. Loftus wrote that his "secret document" source, allegedly written by an Obersturmbannführer Friedrich Buchardt, shows that "the OUN in Australia was in secret contact with high-level Nazi party leaders prior to 1933 through a man named Konowalez."

This sounds impressive but neither Mr. Buchardt or Mr. Loftus has obviously failed to research the fact that no Ukrainian community existed in Australia prior to the arrival of the DPs in 1948.

Now that the matter of war criminals has once again returned to the realm of government policy choice the AFUO has stepped up its lobbying efforts, focusing on the undesirability of Soviet evidence.



Several participants of the 25th Orlykiada at Soyuzivka enjoy their free time.

## Marchenko, 48, ...

(Continued from page 1)

But the authorities never replied to her request, he said.

Ms. Bogoraz said she had also asked the KGB officer about her husband's condition, and he had replied that Mr. Marchenko felt "marvelous."

Family friends reportedly said Ms. Bogoraz, who has not seen her husband in three years, left Moscow on December 9 for Chistopol with their 12-year-old son, Pavel, in hope of bringing her husband's body back to Moscow for burial according to the rites of the Russian Orthodox Church.

"He was one of the most brilliant and talented persons in the Soviet dissident movement," said Yuri Yarim-Agayev, a member of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group since 1978 who now lives in the United States since his exile in 1980.

"The moral strength of the movement was based on him," he added.

Mr. Yarim-Agayev told The Ukrainian Weekly that when Mr. Marchenko joined Yuri Orlov, Anatoly Shecharansky, Ludmilla Alexeyeva, Elena Bonner, Alexandr Ginzburg, Petro Grigorenko and the other founding members of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group in May 1976, he was in internal exile in Siberia.

Mr. Yarim-Agayev said that this was a very brave show of solidarity, because he risked an instant extension of his term. He said that Mr. Marchenko was the only member of the Helsinki group that was serving a sentence, when he joined the movement.

Mr. Yarim-Agayev said that Mr. Marchenko's death indicates that there was not enough done in the West to get him released. Mr. Marchenko's case was well-known in the West, but what does that mean for all those dissidents about whom the West knows very little? he asked.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in a written statement, said the administration joins in the grief of Mr. Marchenko's family "but takes so-

lace from his example of human spirit that could not be broken."

Mr. Shultz told reporters abroad his Air Force jet on the flight from London to Belgium on December 10, that Mr. Marchenko's death is "part of the continuing tragedy of a failure on the part of the Soviet Union to live up to its commitments in the area of human rights."

Of the original Helsinki monitors, Mr. Marchenko is the sixth to die, following Oleksiy Tykhyy, Mykhailo Melnyk, Yuri Lytvyn, Vasyli Stus and Eduard Arutyunyan.

Mr. Marchenko declared a hunger strike on August 4 for the duration of the Vienna follow-up conference on the Helsinki Final Act, demanding that the Soviet Union live up to its obligations under the act and stop its abuse of prisoners, specifically beatings, cold-punishment cells, alternate-day feedings and the deprivation of visits.

An open letter to the delegates in Vienna was smuggled out of his prison and published in The New York Times on September 24, 1986.

Mr. Marchenko, born on January 23, 1938, in the small western Siberian town of Barabinsk, was first imprisoned on a non-political charge in 1958. Imprisoned five times in all, he spent 20 of his 48 years in jails or labor camps, becoming a political dissenter in the process.

His battle with Soviet authority began by accident. In 1958, a brawl broke out among groups of laborers on a drilling site where Mr. Marchenko was a foreman. Police arrested everybody on the scene and Mr. Marchenko was sent to a prison camp near Karaganda.

He escaped from the Karaganda camp and made his way 1,120 miles overland to the frontier town of Ashkhabad, in the south of the central Asian part of the Soviet Union. From there, he planned to flee across the border to Iran, but was captured 50 yards from a crossing point.

Charged with treason for trying to leave the country illegally, Marchenko was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. He used his experiences at camps and prisons as the basis for "My Testimony," a samizdat account that was published in the West after his release on November 2, 1966.

Mr. Marchenko had only eight years schooling, but his book was probably the single most graphic personal account of life in Soviet camps and prisons to come out of the country, including Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich."

Naming the guards, warders, camp commanders and KGB officers he had encountered, Mr. Marchenko recounted instances of brutality, malice and neglect he had seen or suffered and said the book contained no incident that was not doubly borne out.

He told of camp inmates driven to such despair they flung themselves on the perimeter wire so they would be machine-gunned to death, of starving convicts in Vladimir prison who used razors to cut flesh from their own bodies and ate it, of a man who tattooed on his ear the words, "A gift to the Communist Party Congress," then cut off the ear and flung it at a guard, of prisoners who swallowed nails, spoons and dominoes in attempts to be taken to the camp hospital.

Mr. Marchenko himself went deaf in the camps, charging neglect of an ear condition. At one stage he was so ill, he could not move. When he recovered without any medical assistance, a fellow convict who was a doctor said he had survived meningitis.

Mr. Marchenko said the only reason he stayed alive was his determination to tell the world upon his release of the conditions in which Soviet prisoners, both political and criminal, were kept in the mid-1960s.

Larisa Bogoraz, first the wife of dissident writer Yuli Daniel and later the wife of Mr. Marchenko, said that

after publication of the book, the KGB secret police began to bait Mr. Marchenko "like a hare, following on his heels for months on end."

On July 29, 1968, Mr. Marchenko was rearrested and sentenced to a year in a prison camp on what fellow dissidents said was a trumped-up charge of infringing internal passport regulations.

They said the publication of his book and Mr. Marchenko's open denunciation of Soviet policy toward Czechoslovakia were the real reasons.

Shortly before his scheduled release in July 1969, Mr. Marchenko was charged in a Perm prison in the Urals with defaming the political system. The evidence was provided by fellow prisoners.

He served another two years, until July 1971, and when he finally was freed, the conditions of his release stipulated he could not live closer than 60 miles from Moscow.

Mr. Marchenko married Ms. Bogoraz and they had a son, Pavel. Mostly, they lived in Tarusa, south of Moscow. Marchenko was fined for breaking the conditions of exile by traveling to Moscow, failing to report weekly to the police or being out of the house between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

In December 1974, he told Western newsmen he was trying to leave the Soviet Union and that officials had suggested he apply for an exit visa to Israel.

Mr. Marchenko, who was not a Jew, refused, saying he wanted to go to the United States since he enjoyed no political rights in the Soviet Union.

On March 31, 1975, a court imposed a new sentence of four years' internal exile on Mr. Marchenko for violating conditions of his parole. He was sent to eastern Siberia.

At the time of his death, he was in the sixth year of a 15-year term (10 years in prison and labor camp and 5 years internal exile) for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda (article 70 of the RSFSR criminal code).

## Group sues...

(Continued from page 3)

Pandin said. "Other charges will include interference with our First Amendment rights."

The Coast Guard boat of Commander J.P. Wysocki "made an attempt to ram us, but we managed to get out of the way," Mr. Pandin stated.

"It's an outrage," stated CAF president Lee Bellinger. "The Coast Guard ran roughshod over our constitutional rights, unlawfully restricted our freedom of speech, and even tried to sink our protest boat when the media wasn't looking."

Nick Sandifer, Coast Guard public affairs spokesman, stated that neither the Department of Transportation nor the Coast Guard were aware of the impending lawsuit.

CAF lawyers have spent a large part of the past year in trying to gain access to Coast Guard records of the alleged incident, Mr. Bellinger said. "Those documents reveal that no official orders were ever given to interfere with our activities."

## Joe Clark labels...

(Continued from page 3)

John Gregorovich, chairman of the Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee was quoted as saying that "increasing numbers of Canadians of East European origin are now re-evaluating their attitude toward the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada because of insensitive remarks such as this."

## Estonian scientists...

(Continued from page 2)

sewage from the planned phosphorous mine near the northeastern city of Toole would "by way of the subsoil water, damage even the district of Parnu," about 100 miles to the south.

According to the letter, sewage from oil-shale and existing phosphorous mines in eastern Estonia has already polluted subsoil water heavily.

The scientists said pollution in the region from the oil-shale basin starts east of the town of Rakvere and reaches an area considerably to its west.

Ms. Taagepera said northeastern Estonia is "starting to look like a

moonscape, with ash mountains and destroyed vegetation." The oil-shale production is yielding 10 million tons of ash yearly, 9 million of which is dumped, creating huge mountains of dust.

Referring to the existing phosphorous mine in Maardu, 10 miles east of Tallinn, Ms. Taagepera said that although phosphorite is "ineffective as fertilizer," the Estonians continue to produce it in order to meet production norms.

She said there is no mechanism in the Soviet system that would stop the production of an economically worthless product.

The scientists fear that further pollution of northeastern Estonia and Tallinn will affect the lake of Peipsi, which is the

main water reservoir of the metropolis.

They said the alarming degree of the pollution in Estonia is being kept secret by the local authorities.

"Information on environmental pollution has become even more rigorous despite the fact that we now have a period of 'tell the truth' to the people," they said.

This is not the first time that Estonian scientists have smuggled out letters detailing grave pollution problems in their homelands, according to Ms. Taagepera.

As early as 1977, 18 Estonian scientists sent a letter to the West describing the devastating exhaustion of natural resources and the pollution of water, air and soil in northern Estonia.



## CELEBRATE THE NEW YEAR at SOYUZIVKA

Wednesday, December 31, 1986

### NEW YEARS EVE

7- 8 — Cocktail

8-10 — Dinner

10- ? — DANCE

Music provided

by Alex & Dorko Orchestra

The New Year's — 1 day — room & meals ..... \$48.00

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New Year's Eve \$25.00 plus tax & tips

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE  
Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N.Y. ■ Tel.: (914) 626-5641



## For the record...

(Continued from page 7)

brought her something to eat (though hungry myself) and I will never forget the haunted look of her red eyes. I remember feeling a certain feeling of guilt because I had more than she had — she, a breadmaker.

I saw many swollen people, but that woman's image is carved in my memory as if telling me: never forgive and never forget the murderers who killed thousands upon thousands of innocent people. ...

**Valentin Kochno, Chicago:**

...My father was pastor in the village of Horodets. It's a large village, five kilometers from Uman, and already in 1931 the famine started in the area of Uman. I am a witness of what took place in that area, near the village of Horodets, and the region of Uman.

...Moscow sent two representatives, one a Russian and the other of a different nationality, and they started to organize the so-called Committee of non-wealthy peasants. Komnezamy were at the beginning, and when it appeared that the famine began, the number of Komnezamy was increased in the village. These Komnezamy were composed of the worst criminal elements of the local population. These were either the lazy loiterers or the criminals that did not want to do anything and only stole and were the best-known criminals of the entire village. So at first, there was a small number of them, but already from 1931 to the end, I remember that my father and mother said, that there were more than 10. One thing that I can underline, that at the beginning of the famine the leading class of the village was arrested and destroyed, for instance, the Ukrainian teachers, the church choir director, and all of the village intelligentsia. And there were big attacks on the church, the priest was arrested, and my father was arrested seven times. He was kept in cold water in the (basement) cellar so that he would denounce and leave — because he had great authority; and they wanted to get rid of him from the village of Horodets. But it is clear that my father was suffering, and I can testify that this was through covert activity.

In the evening they surrounded the entire village; first they robbed from the kurkuls, and they were removed. Then when only the "middle class" was left they started taking away their grain and foodstuffs. And later, what I can never forget as long as I live, when through the town drove two vehicles ("pidvody") each carrying eight to 12 men: They were sitting with their legs hung over the sides, with rifles, and they started from yard to yard to kill all dogs. After this, when they destroyed all the dogs, then they started gathering all foodstuffs. They started taking all grain, livestock and everything that was left. They went from house to house, and barn to barn. They even had special gadgets to check the yards to see if people buried any grain or other food products.

After this came the winter, and in my class there were approximately 30 students. The famine started. It was winter, people started dying — and the worst tragedy occurred in the spring. I witnessed that friends from my class (when it got warm, by the end of April and beginning of May) — when we came out on the street or pasture to play — I saw with my eyes, I witnessed, that they who were skinny in winter, swelled up now so that the water went through their bodies, so that it was hard to recognize anyone. Then their skin started ripping in their lower legs, so the water pressure burst the feet, just in the same place where Jesus Christ was nailed to the cross, and flowed out with blood, and within 30 minutes to 45 minutes, he fell down dead.

I would like to return to these criminals. When my father was brought into the village of Horodets, it was hard to find living quarters. One poor family took us into their house; which consisted of two rooms with a hallway. We lived in one room. That family had a son, he was known in the village as a thief. He did not work at all. He drank, he slept during the day and went out at night. There were such occurrences: when my father was in church and my mother was directing the choir, once when I came home from school I saw him coming out of our room, carrying food and other articles. First, he ran into his room. I bring this up to show what elements the bolshevik government used to carry out its programs. Further, I witnessed when the majority of the kurkuls were thrown out and removed to Siberia. They started going after the "middle class." I saw this Levko. There was a pasture near the church. I saw a procession of Komnezamy, and this Levko, with his pistol — unholstered — leading a man who had a cow's head tied to his neck. They gathered the whole village and said that this is kurkul: an enemy of the people, and other accusations. That he killed a cow from the collective, and thus they were serving the people.

In the spring of 1931, almost two-thirds of the villagers died from starvation. ... by the spring of 1932, we were all swollen — my brother, sister and father. My mother was in better shape through working in the garden. They decided to take their wedding rings and an ancestral 300-year-old watch; and my mother traveled to Moscow. She traded these for grain, margarine. If my mother had not returned, my brother would have died within a day or two — and thus we were saved from starvation.

Then they took my father to the Kiev, St. Sophia Sobor, by direction of Archbishop Constantine Malushkevych. So father left and we remained in the village of Horodets. We waited for the authorities to give us permission to travel. But father did not stay long. In Kharkiv in the Cathedral of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the pastor died. So Metropolitan Ivan Pavlovsky, who was the metropolitan of Kharkiv and the whole of Ukraine, ordained my father. And they were great friends. He saw that my father — as pastor of St. Sophia Sobor, a young man with three children — would not last very long there. It was that at St. Sophia a pastor could last six to eight months. It was a long time because the authorities arrested the priests and sent them to Siberia. So he was sent to Kharkiv in 1932. It was the same in Kharkiv. The famine had already started, and we witnessed how many corpses were brought in front of the church every morning. My father helped — every morning there were tens of corpses by the church; there was a part, and vehicles would come to pick up those people, and drove them outside the city. ...

Join the UNA

Insure and be sure

## NOTICE TO UNA Secretaries and Organizers

The 1986 Membership Campaign ends December 31, 1986 therefore we will accept applications of new members only to December 31, 1986.

We urge you to make every effort to fulfill your quota and mail in your applications early enough to reach the Home Office by December 31, 1986.

UNA HOME OFFICE



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Main Office

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A holiday celebration featuring traditional Christmas music  
and food of many nations

Friday, December 19, 1986, 6:30 p.m. — 9:00 p.m.

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R.S.V.P.

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Ten Dollars

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## WINTER DANCE of the Year!

Saturday, January 3, 1987, at 9 p.m.

Ramada Inn, Route 10, East Hanover, N.J.

Music by Montreal's Nove Pokolinya Band

Sponsored by the Orden Khrestonoštiv Plast Unit

# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for October

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
<b>TOTAL AS OF September 30, 1986</b>	<b>18,834</b>	<b>50,823</b>	<b>6,867</b>	<b>76,524</b>
<b>GAINS IN October 1986</b>				
New members	35	52	10	97
Reinstated	23	55	2	80
Transferred in	1	3	4	8
Change of class in	2	5		7
Transferred from Juv. Dept.				
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>LOSSES IN October 1986</b>				
Suspended	11	16	15	42
Transferred out	1	3	4	8
Change of class out	2	5		7
Transferred to adults				
Died		50		50
Cash surrender	26	61		87
Endowment matured	26	29		55
Fully paid-up	31	59		90
Reduced paid-up				
Extended insurance				
Cert. terminated		1	15	16
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>355</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>GAINS IN October 1986</b>				
Paid up	31	58		89
Extended insurance	8	8		16
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>LOSSES IN October 1986</b>				
Died		17		17
Cash surrender	11	17		28
Reinstated	1	10		11
Lapsed	5	5		10
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF October 31, 1986</b>	<b>18,820</b>	<b>50,731</b>	<b>6,849</b>	<b>76,400</b>

WALTER SOCHAN  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR OCTOBER 1986

Dues From Members	\$250,563.65
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	118,387.84
<b>Investment Income:</b>	
Bonds	\$398,335.08
Certificate Loans	2,827.94
Mortgage Loans	40,873.16
Banks	4,593.05
Stocks	5,473.08
Real Estate	39,908.19
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation	1,410,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,902,010.50</b>
<b>Refunds:</b>	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	\$17,047.38
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan	615.15
Taxes Held In Escrow	1,391.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	459.24
Insurance Dept. Fees Ret'd	200.00
Investment Expense Ret'd	300.00
Postage Ret'd	23.00
Scholarship Ret'd	509.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,545.21</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Donations To Fraternal Fund	\$70.78
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations	1,320.70
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured	205.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,596.73</b>
<b>Investments:</b>	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$472,509.49
Mortgages Repaid	172,375.95
Certificate Loans Repaid	14,485.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$659,371.23</b>
<b>Income For October 1986</b>	<b>\$2,952,475.16</b>

### DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER 1986

<b>Paid To Or For Members</b>	
Cash Surrenders	\$34,208.64
Endowment Matured	83,381.00
Death Benefits	59,346.51
Interest On Death Benefits	20.16
Payor Death Benefits	337.47
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	1,250.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$178,543.78</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>	
Real Estate	\$54,510.30
Svoboda Operation	115,957.58
Official Publication-Svoboda	80,000.00
<b>Organizing Expenses:</b>	
Advertising	\$843.32
Medical Inspections	148.05
Reward To Special Organizers	7,498.65
Reward To Branch Secretaries	96,661.36
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers	309.30
Field Conferences	2,406.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$107,867.14</b>
<b>Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:</b>	
Salary Of Executive Officers	\$10,697.90
Salary Of Office Employee	43,149.62
Employee Benefit Plan	13,120.97
Insurance-Workmens Compensation	54.00
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	23,512.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$90,535.15</b>
<b>General Expenses:</b>	
General Office Maintenance	1,493.52
Insurance Department Fees	2.42
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office	125.00
Postage	1,279.86
Printing And Stationery	7,338.51
Rental Of Equipment And Services	3,620.88
Telephone, Telegraph	2,892.05
Traveling Expenses-General	5,364.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,116.48</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Expenses Of Annual Session	6,738.95
Investment Expense-Mortgages	150.00
Loss On Bonds	92.07
Ukrainian Publications	2,211.58
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements	6,946.74
Donations	7,400.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds	44,125.11
Professional Fees	3,447.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$71,112.31</b>
<b>Investments:</b>	
Bonds	\$2,705,011.51
Mortgages	130,000.00
Stock	5,473.08
Certificate Loans	5,207.94
Real Estate	3,809.63
Printing Plant and Equipment	23,434.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,872,936.86</b>
<b>Disbursements For October 1986</b>	<b>\$3,593,579.60</b>

### BALANCE

ASSETS	Liabilities
Cash	Life Insurance
\$ - 494,046.61	\$55,200,083.63
Bonds	Accidental D.D.
40,502,893.61	1,500,584.14
Mortgage Loans	Fraternal
4,463,673.36	(87,431.05)
Certificate Loans	Orphans
751,172.40	346,130.73
Real Estate	Old Age Home
1,113,437.82	(108,266.72)
Printing Plant & E. D. P. Equipment	Emergency
356,954.47	88,858.97
Stocks	
1,153,230.39	
Loan To D.H.-U.N.A.	
Housing Corp.	
104,551.04	
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	
8,000,000.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>\$56,939,959.70</b>	<b>\$56,939,959.70</b>

ULANA DIACHUK  
Supreme Treasurer

## Roman Pyrih...

(Continued from page 8)

The Ukrainian community recently purchased, for approximately \$230,000 (which it raised by itself — no small undertaking), a parcel of land in Lakewood, a suburb of Denver. There the community will build a Catholic church and a cultural center. The church, he says, will be the nicest of all the Ukrainian churches in the United States:

"We went through a phase of apathy and disgust (in Denver). Now all of a sudden there's a future. It's contagious. My purpose is to have the nicest Ukrainian church in the United States and we're going to do it. My attitude has always been to set high goals. If you say you're going to have the best, you force yourself to

achieve that. You expose yourself to peer pressure. That's the feeling of so many people my age."

One thing that has become prevalent among the Ukrainians of the community in Denver, Dr. Pyrih exclaims, is that they are not afraid to integrate into the American community. Much of the money raised for the Ukrainian church has come from non-Ukrainians. "That's the way we're going to build the church, with American money."

Dr. Pyrih acknowledged that much of the enthusiasm has been generated by the community's new priest, the Rev. Stephen Chmilar, OSBM.

\*\*\*

If you look at the Rocky Mountains but once, you'll find one of the reasons Roman Pyrih moved to Denver

from New York, the city where he grew up. The second was to attend graduate school at the Colorado School of Mines, from which he got both his M.S. and Ph.D. Along with landscaping and working in the garden, ("That's my therapy") and volleyball, traveling with the kids is one of his favorite past times.

"I have a map of the United States with pins in it for every national monument I've visited. It has 59 pins in it. The kids are old enough to appreciate them now." And so the Pyrih family every so often packs up the car and sees some of this world's greatest wonders — the barren, haunting Canyonlands National Park, the fantastic, colorful Zion and Bryce canyons.

In some ways, it is appropriate Roman Pyrih visits these places — they very much reflect the man. On the surface, seemingly simple, but given more thought, looked at more thoroughly, so complex.

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## NOTICE

### To UNA Members and Branches

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home office of UNA must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches.

### No Later Than Noon of December 31, 1986

Money received later cannot be credited to 1986. Therefore we appeal to all members of the UNA to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 31, 1986.

Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report.

UNA Home Office

## WE ARE ACCEPTING CHRISTMAS GREETINGS IN THE WEEKLY



We invite our readers, organizations, businessmen, merchants and individuals to relay their Christmas greetings in The Ukrainian Weekly. What better way to make your traditional holiday greetings unique, distinctive and memorable?

RATE: for ads measuring 1 inch by 1 column — \$7.00  
all larger ads — \$5.00 per column/inch

Deadlines: **December 14, 1986** (for December 21 issue)  
**December 16, 1986** (for January 4 issue)

Send your special Christmas greeting, along with the appropriate fee, to:

### THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

30 Montgomery Street

Jersey City, N.J. 07302

## HOLIDAY SEASON at SOYUZIVKA

Веселих Свят

Wednesday, December 24, 1986



Merry Christmas

### HOLY SUPPER

including the traditional 12 courses  
of the Ukrainian Christmas meal.

During and after Supper — Caroling

Tuesday, January 6, 1987

### CHRISTMAS SUPPER

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT and CAROLS

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### СОЮЗІВКА

Різдвяне меню

1. Просфора
2. Борщ з вушками
3. Картопляники з грибовим сосом
4. Варений короп в галереті
5. Голубці з грибами
6. Вареники з картоплею
7. Вареники з капустою
8. Галушки зі сливами
9. Смажена риба з хрінним сосом
10. Яблучний пиріг
11. Компот з овочів
12. Кутя з медом і маком

Чай — Кава

### SOYUZIVKA

Christmas Dinner

1. Prosfora
2. Borsch with dumplings
3. Kartoplyanyky wih mushroom sauce
4. Boiled carp in gelatin
5. Holubtsi with mushrooms
6. Varenyky with potatoes
7. Varenyky with cabbage
8. Prune dumplings
9. Filet of sole with horseradish sauce
10. Apple strudel
11. Fruit compote
12. Kutya (whole wheat with honey and poppy-seeds)

Coffe — Tea

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**PREVIEW OF EVENTS**

**December 16**

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America will host a commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group at 7 p.m. in the institute's headquarters at 2 E. 79th St. The program will include a look back and ahead by members of the UHG's External Representation and an update on the current Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Vienna. Suggested donation is \$10. For information call the institute at (212) 288-8660.

**December 19**

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Young Ukrainian Professionals Group will host a "Party with St. Nick," from 9 p.m.-4 a.m. at the Columbia Yacht Club at 9202 North Delaware Ave. Please mention Lydia's name at the door to get in with a \$2 cover charge. For more information call Lida at (215) 276-3545 or Natalie at (215) ME5-4497.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America will host "Christmas Around the World III," a holiday celebration featuring traditional Christmas music and food of many

nations, from 6:30-9 p.m. at UIA headquarters, 2 E. 79th St. A contribution of \$10 is suggested. Please R.S.V.P. to (212) 288-8660.

**December 20**

**FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.:** Youth for Ukrainian Culture Inc., will participate in Fort Lauderdale's Winterfest boat parade. The group's entry on a 48-foot boat lent by William and Myra Klacko of Pompano Beach, Fla., is titled "A Traditional Ukrainian Christmas," complete with folk dancers, carollers, St. Nicholas, the Christmas Star and a Ukrainian nativity scene. The boat parade will be broadcast live at 6:30 p.m. on WSVN-TV Channel 7, the local NBC affiliate. For information call Sandy Racicot at (305) 940-0090 (work) or (305) 563-6262 (home).

**December 21**

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The choir at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church will perform a Christmas pageant with kolady and schedrivky in the church at 719 Sandford Ave., beginning at 1 p.m. Coffee and refreshments will be served by the Mothers' Club after 11 a.m. divine liturgy.

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

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

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**WANTED**

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- Bulk orders are accepted from shops as well as individuals & churches.
- Visa, Mastercard & American Express accepted

Open: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday — 10-6 o'clock. Thursday & Friday — 10-8:30 p.m.  
Saturday — 10-5:00 p.m.