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Supreme Court denies Linnas' petition

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Supreme Court on Tuesday, January 27, denied Karl Linnas' petition for a rehearing, thus clearing the way for his deportation to the Soviet Union, where Mr. Linnas faces the death penalty. The court did not disclose the vote breakdown.

Death was the sentence handed down in 1962 by a Soviet court after Mr. Linnas was tried in absentia and found guilty of Nazi war crimes. The verdict was announced in the Soviet press even before the trial had begun.

Final approval for deportation to the USSR, however, still has to be given by Attorney General Edwin Meese, said Rasa Razgaitis, national coordinator of Americans for Due Process (ADP). She added that President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz or Mr.

Meese could stop the deportation.

Ms. Razgaitis also told The Weekly that ADP is currently lobbying members of Congress and showing an ADP-produced videotape on the Linnas case in an effort to block his deportation. Various East European groups are supporting the effort by phoning the White House and asking that Mr. Linnas, an Estonian, not be sent to face a certain death.

Among the groups opposing Mr. Linnas' deportation to the Soviet Union is Amnesty International, a worldwide human-rights organization that has spoken up on the Linnas case because of its opposition to the death penalty.

The Supreme Court first turned down Mr. Linnas' appeal on December 1, 1986, by a vote of 6 to 3 (one vote

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Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance leader, Pastor Wladimir Borowsky, dies

DUNWOODY, Ga. — The Rev. Wladimir Borowsky, executive secretary of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America, died here on January 25. He was 80 years old.

He was also a pastor in the Ukrainian Evangelical-Reformed Church

and served as editor-in-chief of Evangelical Morning (Evanhelsky Ranok), the periodical published by the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America, as well as its English-language supplement, The Ukrainian Christian Herald.

He was born on January 18, 1907, in Zinkiv, western Ukraine. He completed theological studies in 1931 in Viensburg, western Poland. In 1932 he was ordained a pastor of the Ukrainian Evangelical-Reformed Church in western Ukraine.

He was persecuted by Polish authorities in western Ukraine for his involvement in Plast, a Ukrainian youth organization, as well as other Ukrainian organizations.

His pastoral work was interrupted by the Soviet invasion of western Ukraine, and he and his family fled the country.

After World War II he resumed his

(Continued on page 12)

Alvin Kapusta, Soviet specialist, dead at 57

WASHINGTON — Alvin Kapusta, the U.S. State Department's first special assistant for Soviet nationalities, who retired in 1985 after 30 years of service for the U.S. government, died here on January 25. He was 57.

Mr. Kapusta organized the Soviet Nationalities Division in the Office for Analysis of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Kapusta was born January 13, 1930, in Max, N.D., to a family of eastern Ukrainian emigrants who had fled tsarist Russia to escape persecution for their Baptist beliefs. In North Dakota he completed his undergraduate education in secondary education and taught school there for two years. After returning from service in the Korean War, Mr. Kapusta completed his graduate studies at the University of California at Berkeley where he received a master's degree in Slavic languages and literatures.

Prior to his entry on duty at the State Department, he had served two years with the U.S. Army, including an assignment with the 302nd Military Intelligence Company, a prisoner-of-war interrogation unit.

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Buchanan honored in Chicago as Man of the Year

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — Patrick J. Buchanan, special assistant to the president and White House director of communications, received the Man of the Year Award from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Illinois Division, during the annual Ukrainian Independence Day dinner. The event took place in Rosemont, a suburb of Chicago, on January 25.

Chicago attorney Julian Kulas acted as master of ceremonies. He commented, in introducing Mr. Buchanan, that the communications director was an expert on the history of Russian Communism and shared the aspirations of Ukrainians and other enslaved nations.

Presenting the award was Dr. Myroslaw Charkewycz, state president of the UCCA. He expressed appreciation for Mr. Buchanan's public stands against questionable agreements with the Soviet Union and for supporting the president. Mr. Buchanan was given the award for his courage in bringing up issues of controversy and concern to all Americans, and Ukrainian Americans in particular.

Mr. Buchanan, in accepting the award, shared his personal views on the use of Soviet evidence in American courts, specifically in the John Demjanjuk case. Mr. Demjanjuk is now awaiting trial in Israel on war crimes charges.

Stating that Mr. Demjanjuk is innocent, Mr. Buchanan said, "He is a tragic victim of American gullibility and of Soviet malice." He reviewed the evidence against the man, repeating some of his previous arguments: he contends that many of the eyewitness accounts have been contradictory; the Soviet-supplied I.D. card is in question; camp transfer lists from Trawniki to Tre-



Patrick Buchanan

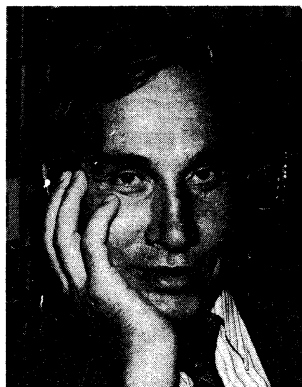
blinka, the death camp were Mr. Demjanjuk was supposed to have been, do not have his name on them; some witnesses say that a camp guard named Ivan died in 1943; and the Polish government has not allowed the defense attorney to interview witnesses.

Expressing his own opinion on the matter, and not that of the U.S. government or the Reagan administration, he urged Ukrainians not to abandon Mr. Demjanjuk and his family. He appealed to the mass media to keep an open mind about the case, and not to assume the man to be guilty.

Referring to other sensational cases of suspected war criminals such as those of Polish-born Chicagoan Frank Walus; Ivan Stebelsky a Ukrainian-

(Continued on page 9)

Koryagin describes prison conditions in smuggled notes



Anatoly Koryagin

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Notes apparently written by imprisoned Soviet psychiatrist Anatoly Koryagin detailing the harsh conditions of his incarceration were reportedly smuggled out of the Soviet Union and reached the West late last year, reported The New York Times.

The notes, which were reportedly written by the 48-year-old dissident from Kharkiv, Ukraine, who is well-known for his opposition to the use of psychiatry for political purposes, described how he has been in solitary confinement for three years, on a hunger strike for two years and confined to a punishment cell for half a year, the Times wrote.

Mr. Koryagin was arrested on February 2, 1981, for his work as consultant

to the Working Commission on the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. He was sentenced to seven years in a strict-regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and was sent to the Perm prison system in the Urals. In January 1986 his sentence was extended by two years for "resisting representatives of authority who are designated to preserve public order."

The notes containing the description of his imprisonment were received through the Bukovsky Foundation based in Amsterdam and were translated into English by Freedom House in New York, the Times reported.

"I am waging my struggle for the rights of political prisoners, for their human dignity, for their lives and

(Continued on page 2)

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Ukrainian writers continue push for status of native language

by Roman Solchanyk

Picking up where they left off last June at their congress, Ukrainian writers are continuing to push for an improvement in the over-all status of the native language in Ukraine. The venue this time was a plenum of the board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union convened in Kiev on November 18, 1986, to discuss the problem of "literature and acceleration."

The meeting opened with Yuriy Mushketyk, the newly elected first secretary of the board, urging his colleagues not to gloss over longstanding sore points:

"We will also talk about negative phenomena in our life: about complicated ecological problems, about the egoization of certain circles of society, this [idea of] 'everything for fun,' that is, about a problem as perpetual as the world, 'spirit and matter,' because the latter is at times beginning to weigh heavily on the spirit, and this is being passed on to our children and grandchildren; we will talk about losing the feeling of being at home..."

It is interesting to note that this concept of being a stranger in one's own land had already been aired at the writers' congress in Moscow by two non-Russian delegates, a Kalmyk and a Tatar. One of its most visible dimensions is linguistic, which is reflected in the perception by representatives of the non-Russian nations that their languages are being overshadowed by Russian and ultimately fated to gradual relegation to second- or third-rate status.

In its extreme form, such fears are fueled by the attitudes of Russian minorities resident in the republics towards the non-Russian languages, which in some cases assume chauvinistic forms. Thus, only recently articles have appeared in the Byelorussian and Estonian press complaining that public use of the native language can elicit charges of "nationalism."

This problem is by no means a novel one, having been broached in the samizdat literature already in the late 1950s. Thus, Ivan Dzyuba in his classic "Internationalism or Russification?" recalled how a Ukrainian poetry reading in a factory was interrupted by the head of the party committee shouting: "Translate that into human language, we don't understand Banderist language."

And, in his essay "I Accuse," written in the Dubrovlag camp in 1975, the late Vasyly Stus related how investigators

confronted him with the "testimony" of one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who confidently asserted: "I knew right away that Stus is a nationalist because he always spoke Ukrainian."

The difference now is that the current campaign for glasnost has made it possible for such "negative phenomena" to be discussed on the pages of the Soviet press.

Similarly, it comes as no surprise that the intelligentsia, and particularly the writers and poets, has consistently played the leading role in defending the native language. In Ukraine, for example, the periodic writers' congresses have often served as the platform from which the literati have urged that more attention be devoted to the care and preservation of the Ukrainian language. But now such speeches have become rather sharper in tone and considerably more demanding with regard to content.

A case in point is the address delivered by the prose writer Volodymyr Drozd at the writers' meeting in Kiev, which matter-of-factly calls for state intervention in support of the Ukrainian language:

"It is impossible to answer the question why our works are not read very much without turning to the problem of the native language in Ukraine. Much was said about this at our last writers' congress, and B. Oliynyk had wise words about this at the all-Union writers' forum. We need to pay attention to them. But appeals to respect the Ukrainian language alone are not enough. What is needed here are state decisions. The Ukrainian language must become fundamentally indispensable in everyday life, in the theater, in scholarship, and in institutions of higher learning, and then there will be no need for appeals, and even the Philistine will draw the appropriate conclusions."

In another passage, Mr. Drozd appears to be issuing a challenge, albeit muted, to the party and government to finally take action:

"There is something to think about here for those spheres to whom other levels of the population look up to in many areas and who, in the final analysis, are responsible to history for the preservation of the culture of the Ukrainian people. Otherwise our language will indeed become only a language used by writers."

The call for direct government intervention to expand the functional role

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300 Latvian youths demonstrate

ROCKVILLE, Md. — Approximately 300 Latvian youths marched down the main street of Riga, Latvia, at midnight, December 27, 1986, shouting, "Down with Soviet Russia! Freedom in a Free Latvia."

Western tourists, who witnessed the demonstration from their Intourist hotel windows, reported that a police car was overturned with passengers inside. It is believed that the youths were returning from a rock concert in the Old Town section of the city. The youths marched down Lenin Boulevard (known as Freedom Boulevard prior to

the Soviet occupation in 1940), passed the Latvian Monument of Liberty and headed northeast along the three-lined boulevard toward a Soviet-built statue of Lenin. The entire path of the march could be seen from the 27-story Hotel Latvija, which is located across the street from the Lenin statue.

Eyewitnesses report that the local police kept a low profile during the demonstration, although it is believed that at least four arrests were made. After reaching the Lenin statue the crowd dispersed into the city streets.

British minister visits Chernobyl

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has abandoned as unsafe the graphite-type nuclear power plant design identical to the one that exploded at Chernobyl in April, according to British Energy Minister Peter Walker.

United Press International reported that Mr. Walker, who recently completed an inspection tour of the Chernobyl area at the invitation of the Soviet government, said that in the future the Soviet Union will build and design only pressurized water reactors similar to those in the West.

Mr. Walker told a news conference at the British Embassy that once two graphite-type reactors already under construction at Chernobyl at the time of the accident are completed, the Soviet Union will build no more.

"They have already admitted to the International Atomic Energy Agency that there is a design flaw and they are modifying existing ones. After they finish building the two new ones they

will go the pressurized water route," Mr. Walker said. "We believe pressurized-water reactors are safer."

Mr. Walker is the first Western energy expert to visit Chernobyl since the Soviets announced the damaged unit had been fully entombed in concrete and no longer presents a danger to the environment.

"The Soviets are now totally confident that the fourth reactor is no longer emitting contamination. It was quite an engineering feat," he said.

He said senior Soviet atomic energy officials told him that safety crews and engineers were busy putting in "modifications" in 15 other graphite reactors to make them safer. The Soviet Union has about 52 nuclear power stations.

"They are introducing automatic shutdown systems in those reactors. That is the main modification," he said.

Six new nuclear power stations, all of the pressurized water type, would be placed on line by 1990, Mr. Walker said he was told by Soviet officials.

Koryagin describes...

(Continued from page 1)

health, and against the threat of punishment and provocations," the notes reportedly said. "I have been standing firm and will continue to do so. Let everyone know that, and I will bow to those who are fighting for me."

He wrote that on orders of the KGB internal security force, the head of his prison camp section, whom he identifies only as Khasanov, "referred to my international prizes as payment for anti-Soviet activity."

Western organizations have honored Mr. Koryagin by nominating him for a Nobel Peace Prize, and he has received other awards as well, the Times said.

"He told me, 'Refuse those prizes,' and I just laughed at him," he wrote.

Mr. Koryagin also quoted the camp chief as having said:

"You are going to drop dead here. You are not going to have any canteen privileges or visits with your family. You have caused so much harm to the Soviet government that it would have been better if you had shot 10 people."

Of his views on the world situation Mr. Koryagin wrote:

"I have three slogans: Peace and humanism are inseparable. There should be striving for peace in the name of humanism and not politics. Only a society with a human face and laws has the moral right to speak about peace for mankind."

"May those people who agree with these positions speak out in my place. At the same time, Soviet anti-humanism will be shown for what it is."

Lithuanian theater employee arrested

NEW YORK — Reliable sources in Soviet-occupied Lithuania report that Gediminas Jakubcionis, lighting engineer for the Young People's Theater in Vilnius, was arrested on December 8, 1986.

The Lithuanian Information Center reported that Mr. Jakubcionis was interrogated for a few days by KGB Col. Cesnavicius, a regular investigator of political, or dissident, cases. The exact charges brought against Mr. Jakubcionis were unknown. A KGB agent told a family friend that they were out to "destroy this den of vipers."

On December 9, the day after Mr. Jakubcionis' arrest, the home of another Young People's Theater employee,

surname Vinclova, was searched. About 80 books were confiscated during the search. Vinclova, a student, works as a free-lance technician with the theatrical company, which in recent years has received international acclaim for its innovative productions. During an East-West writers' meeting in Vilnius earlier last year, writer Arthur Miller called it "some of the best theater I've seen anywhere."

A few days before Mr. Jakubcionis' arrest, the Young People's Theater was visited by a delegation of U.S. directors, actors and producers under the auspices of the International Theater Exchange. The group included actress Colleen Dewhurst and La Mama director Ellen Stewart.

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Top Soviet scientist describes effects of Chernobyl to Senate committee

WASHINGTON — A top Soviet scientist testified before the U.S. Senate's Labor and Human Resources Committee here on January 20 on Chernobyl and the Soviet nuclear power industry, reported the New York Times on January 21.

Dr. Yevgeny P. Velikhov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the physicist who headed the scientific team that supervised the rehabilitation effort on the damaged Chernobyl nuclear power station, told the Congressional committee about the clean-up effort needed to recover from the Chernobyl nuclear accident last April and said that the Soviet Union nevertheless planned to quintuple nuclear power production by the year 2000, the Times said.

The Times said it is considered unusual for a Soviet scientist of Dr.

Velikhov's stature to give testimony before a congressional committee.

Dr. Velikhov told members of the committee present, including Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who is its chairman, that tens of thousands of workers had decontaminated 60,000 buildings in 500 villages, built a concrete wall extending 50 feet underground around the power plant to block the movement of contaminated water, and carted off radioactive topsoil from an area of several square miles.

He added that much of the work had been carried out under plastic sheeting to keep contaminated dust from rising, the Times said.

Although Dr. Velikhov's testimony offered no startling new disclosures it filled in the record with details that block not been widely reported. He also expressed satisfaction with the clean-up so far. "We are quite happy with the results," he was quoted as having said.

Some 5,000 tons of sand was used to smother the stricken reactor, which was entombed in a shell of concrete and steel, reportedly providing enough shielding to allow resumed operation of two adjacent 1,000-megawatt reactors. One is currently running at 50 percent and the other at 90 percent power, Dr. Velikhov said.

Some 12,000 new houses and 200 new community facilities were built by the government, according to Dr. Velikhov, to accommodate many of the 135,000 people who were evacuated from a radius of 18 miles around the power plant.

The Soviet press has reported that the evacuated area includes the town of Prypiat, which housed the power station workers and their families and had a population of about 35,000. A new town, to be called Slavutych, is under construction farther east, on the left bank of the Dnieper River, the Times wrote.

Dr. Velikhov also said that although a small number of people have returned to villages on the periphery of the evacuated area, some 120,000 have reportedly settled elsewhere with their belongings and livestock. It is uncertain how many of them will be able to return if they want to, or when it may be safe to return, he said.

He noted that one of the most troublesome radioactive substances, cesium, can potentially last up to 30 years, although the clean-up may have reduced the danger. He said that contaminated material was removed to large burial sites.

The scientist repeated the official death toll from the accident at 31, and said that 237 people had developed

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Balts protest to Kennedy

ROCKVILLE, Md. — In separate letters to Sen. Edward Kennedy, both the Joint Baltic American National Committee (JBANC) and the Estonian American National Council, expressed concern that only the Soviet point of view is being heard regarding the Chernobyl disaster. Sen. Kennedy, head of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, conducted a hearing with Soviet academician and scientist Dr. Yevgeny Velikhov and Dr. Robert T. Gale, the physician sent to the USSR by industrialist Armand Hammer, as the sole witnesses on January 20. Both Baltic organizations recommended inclusion of spokesmen from other concerned groups who dispute the Soviet version of events, including the Soviet figure of only 31 deaths.

Areas in which the Baltic organizations feel the Soviets should be questioned more closely include: the long-term health effects on all exposed populations, the mandatory mass abortions carried out in the Baltic States, the death rate among the thousands of Ukrainians evacuated to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and the refusal of the Soviets to permit more humanitarian and medical aid to be sent by Western organizations and individuals to the victims.

The JBANC will soon be releasing its own report on the effects of the Chernobyl tragedy on the Baltic States.

USSR stops BBC jamming

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced January 22 that it would stop jamming broadcasts of Russian-language broadcasts by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), but stated that U.S. broadcasts of Radio Free Europe (RFE) will still be blocked, according to United Press International (UPI).

"I believe you yourselves have used the word glasnost, or openness," government spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said at a briefing. "The termination of jamming of the BBC broadcast is an affirmation of this policy," he ascertained.

Jamming of Russian-language broadcasts of the BBC ended Tuesday, January 20, for the first time in six years.

The BBC began its Russian-language broadcasts to the Soviet Union in 1946, but they have been jammed for 24 of those years.

"This relaxation means that our persevering 14 million-strong audience inside the Soviet Union can be joined by many more listeners, now that tuning into programs is less of a challenge," said John Tusa, managing director of BBC external broadcasting.

Jamming is prohibited under the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Accords signed by the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada and 32 other European states in 1975.

Jamming of the BBC Polish language service continues.

Marchenko recalled at Detroit service

DETROIT — Anatoly Marchenko, the human-rights activist who died in a Soviet prison in December, was honored in a memorial service at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Southfield, Mich., on January 18.

Ceremonies like the one here have been held for the deceased dissident around the United States and other non-Communist nations.

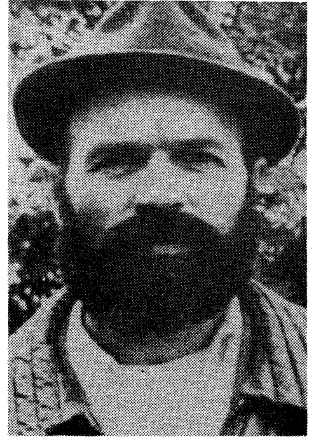
Mr. Marchenko, who spent 20 of his 48 years in and out of Soviet prisons and exile, documented post-Stalinist abuses in his book "My Testimony," which was smuggled out of the USSR in 1968.

"That book got him into a lot of trouble," Ihor Fedorowycz, a spokesman for the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council of Metropolitan Detroit told the Detroit News. The UACC sponsored the service.

Mr. Marchenko had reportedly been encouraged to emigrate to Israel shortly before his death at the age of 48. But he refused, as he did on two other occasions, stating that he was not Jewish and that his home was Ukraine, not Israel. His wife, Larisa Bogoraz, is Jewish.

At the time of his death, Mr. Marchenko was serving 10 years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile for a 1981 conviction on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Before his death, he had been fasting to protest human-rights violations.

Mr. Marchenko became one of the founding members of the Moscow



The late Anatoly Marchenko

Helsinki Group in May 1976. The purpose of the organization of dissidents was to document human-rights violations of the Helsinki Agreement which was signed in 1975 in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Fedorowycz, a former Rhodes scholar and a third-year student at the University of Michigan law school, stressed that "Dissidents like Andrei Sakharov, Yuri Orlov and Anatoly Shcharansky are well-known in the West. But...there are still others that we have to remember."

Day of Solidarity marked in Philly

PHILADELPHIA — Over 100 people participated in a commemoration of the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners on January 12 here at City Hall.

The program was opened by Ulana Mazurkevich, chairperson of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, which organized the ceremony. James M. Montgomery, acting secretary for human rights and humanitarian affairs at the State Department, was the guest speaker. He spoke of the plight of Ukrainian political prisoners and the deaths of Anatoly Marchenko, Yuriy Lytvyn, Vasyly Stus and Oleksiy Tykhy. He also read excerpts of Mr. Stus's poetry.

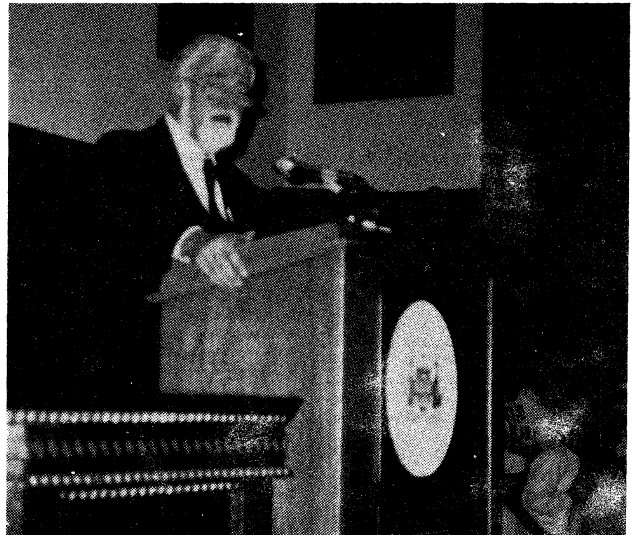
Several city officials were present at the ceremony, including Kenneth Arrington who read a resolution proclaim-

ing January 12 as Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners.

Councilman Thatcher Longstreth read a citation from the City Council, which called upon the people of Philadelphia and the West to support the struggle of the Ukrainian people. He also spoke about his commitment to Ukrainian causes and stressed the need for the world to know about the struggle and the suffering of the Ukrainian people.

Philadelphia Superior Court Judge James Cavanaugh tied the 200th anniversary of the American Constitution to the struggle for human rights in Ukraine in his comments.

The noontime ceremony ended with the St. Nicholas School Bandura Ensemble, under the directorship of Sister Bernard, singing Ukrainian folk songs.



James M. Montgomery of the State Department addresses Day of Solidarity program in Philadelphia.

Spolsky named Manitoba's first multicultural coordinator

by Chris Guly

WINNIPEG — The former executive director of the Ukrainian Community Development Committee's prairie region office, Myron Spolsky, has been appointed Manitoba's first multicultural coordinator.

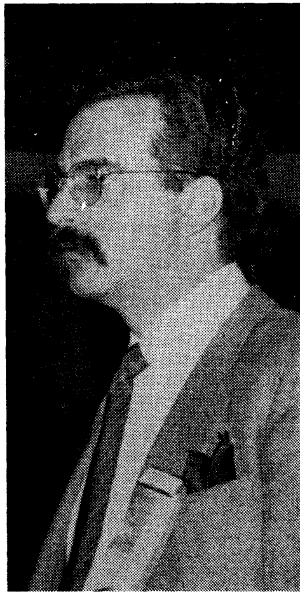
In his new role, Mr. Spolsky will act as an advisor and administrative resource to Judy Wasylcia-Leis, minister of culture, heritage and recreation, and as the secretary to the Ethnocultural Affairs Committee of Cabinet.

One of his first duties will be to evaluate existing government programs relating to multiculturalism. The provincial government is in the midst of developing what it says will be a comprehensive multicultural policy.

When contacted by telephone, Mr. Spolsky said that he would assume the new position on January 12 and would earn an annual salary somewhere between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

Prior to working for the Ukrainian Community Development Committee, Mr. Spolsky served as executive director of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Alberta Provincial Council in Edmonton. He will be succeeded in that position by the current editor of Ukrainian News, Marco Levycky.

Mr. Spolsky was also the founding president of the Manitoba Association



for the Promotion of Ancestral Languages. He was recently appointed a supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association.

St. Sophia Institute appoints Brit to D.C. research post

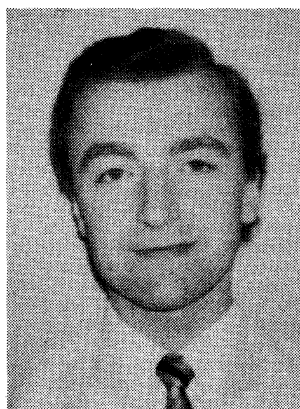
WASHINGTON — The St. Sophia Religious Research Institute has announced the appointment of the center's new administrative officer, Markian I. Bilynskyj.

Mr. Bilynskyj, a native of Nottingham, England, officially assumed his duties earlier this month. As a researcher, Mr. Bilynskyj's primary task will be to gather data concerning the status of religion in Ukraine and to interpret and analyze his findings. He will join the institute's staff in establishing an archive for general use and keeping the American public informed of religious persecution in the Soviet Union.

The institute is dedicated to the study of religion in the lives of the Ukrainian people both in Ukraine and in the diaspora. Mr. Bilynskyj will also serve as a liaison between the institute and other groups or organizations concerned with this matter.

"I hope that I can contribute to raising the American public's awareness of an important issue in contemporary Soviet society," he commented upon his arrival in Washington.

Mr. Bilynskyj completed his B.A. degree with honors at Manchester University, where he majored in American studies. He became interested in American foreign policy, "especially as



Markian I. Bilynskyj

it relates to the conflict with the Soviet Union," he explained. While working at the institute, Mr. Bilynskyj will continue his studies in international affairs at the American University.

St. Sophia's newest researcher has held numerous administrative positions in the past; these include a position in an international market research firm, Burke Research Services, and work for Suchasnist at the journal's London branch.

Federal workers donate \$11,500 to fund

PHILADELPHIA — In 1986, federal employees of Ukrainian descent at various agencies donated \$11,500 to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee through the efforts of the Combined Federal Campaign.

Ukrainians serving the federal government in various capacities throughout the country made their donations in the following cities: Washington — \$8,537; Cleveland — \$628; Philadelphia — \$605; Baltimore — \$422; Englewood

Cliffs, N.J. — \$150; Omaha, Neb. — \$135; Panama City, Fla. — \$123; Detroit — \$115; Tampa, Fla. — \$74; Chicago — \$26 and Monterey, Calif. — \$24.

The executive of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee stated that it extends its appreciation to all federal employees, especially in Washington, for their generous donations for a well-deserved cause.

Ellis Island artifacts requested for Museum of Immigration

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — In an effort to help restore the Ukrainian exhibit at the American Museum of Immigration, located in the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty, the New Jersey Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) is asking that all Ukrainian Americans whose family history includes arrival at Ellis Island contribute any possible artifacts.

"Our aim is to redesign and enhance the Ukrainian exhibit to make it reflect and properly represent the story of Ukrainian immigration to America," said Olga Trytyak, the council's head.

Because the Ukrainian section of the immigration museum had deteriorated through the years, the UNWLA contacted the curator of the museum, L. McGuire, to discuss what could be done to revitalize the exhibit.

"He has asked that we assemble items such as photographs, costumes, documents, and the like, that Ukrainian immigrants brought with them to America through Ellis Island," Mrs. Trytyak said.

The museum occupies a large part of the base of the statue's pedestal. The walls are covered with enlargements of photographs of immigrants who arrived at Ellis Island. Ethnic artwork, such as embroideries and ceramics, are also on display, as is an ongoing slide show. Nationalities represented at the museum include Czech, Slovak, Lithuanian, Polish, Rumanian, Russian and Ukrainian.

Anyone willing to donate items for the museum should contact: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, New Jersey Regional Council, c/o Mrs. Olga Trytyak, 25 Bowdoin St., Maplewood, N.J., 07040.

\$29,600 awarded to pluralism center

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — New Jersey's Department of Higher Education has awarded \$29,600 to the Multi-Ethnic Studies Program at Jersey City State College to help create a "Center for the Study of American Pluralism."

According to Dr. Thaddeus V. Gromada, coordinator of the Multi-Ethnic Studies Program, the proposed new center will provide a more efficient framework allowing the college's four existing programs (Euro-Ethnic, African Afro-American, Latin-American and Multi-Cultural Education) to combine their resources and better coordinate their courses and activities without losing their individual identities.

The center is also designed to promote cultural pluralism at Jersey City State College, especially by encouraging faculty members to integrate the themes of pluralism and ethnicity into their general studies humanities courses. A major goal of the center is to establish closer ties with ethnic communities in the state of New Jersey particularly with ethnic cultural, educational and academic organizations.

Dr. Gromada is anxious to develop a

partnership between Jersey City State College and the various ethnic educational organizations so that JCSC students can draw upon the rich human and material resources available for research and study. The community in turn, can, take advantage of the college's resources.

Ethnic cultural and educational institutions interested in becoming partners with the new emerging center are requested to write immediately to Dr. T.V. Gromada, coordinator of Multi-Ethnic Studies, Jersey City State College, Jersey City, N.J. 07305.

Ps & Bs to hold writing awards

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian-American Professionals and Businesspersons Association is holding its fourth annual Writing Awards for the best article and best letters to the editor that have appeared in English-language general interest publications.

The contest, chaired by Natalia Pawlenko, will offer one \$250 award to the writer of the best article of 1986, and three awards in the amounts of \$100, \$75 and \$50 in the letters to the editor category. The other two judges on the awards committee are Oksana Demchyshyn and Anastasia Prytycka.

Individuals interested in submitting clippings of articles and letters that have been published and have Ukrainian content must submit their entries to the awards committee by February 15, 1986.

Entries may be mailed to: Writing Awards, P.O. Box 1928, Murray Hill Station, New York, N.Y. 10156.

Saskatchewan UCC chairman elected

SASKATOON — Saskatoon lawyer John Rozdilsky was elected president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee Saskatchewan Provincial Council at a meeting of that group's representatives.

The meeting, held the last weekend of November 1986, at the Holiday Inn in Saskatoon, was attended by 49 delegates from across the province.

Mr. Rozdilsky, 29, is the chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Civil Liberties Commission (Saskatchewan Section) and served as UCC vice-president prior to assuming the presidency of the organization.

Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, past president of the UCC Saskatchewan Council, who recently assumed the office of national UCC president, will provide liaison with the UCC Saskatchewan Council through his position as vice-president of that council.

The UCC Saskatchewan Provincial Council is the umbrella organization of all non-Sovietophile Ukrainian groups in the province. There are more than 100,000 people of Ukrainian ethnic origin in Saskatchewan.

Citizens' club holds elections

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — The Ukrainian American Citizens Club here elected officers for 1987 at its monthly meeting in December.

William Hladio was elected president.

Also voted officers were: Samuel Cybak, vice-president; Frank Markvan, secretary; Michael Hrycyk, treasurer; Thomas Swerdi, English-language publicity director; and John Lewicki, Ukrainian-language publicity director.

For the record: eyewitness testimony before Commission on Famine

Following is testimony of eyewitnesses to the man-made famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine who appeared at the Warren, Mich., regional hearing of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine on November 24, 1986.

The Rev. Alexander Bykovets, Detroit:

As a boy of 8 or 9, I remember well the autumn of 1932 and the winter and spring of 1933 in the city of Poltava where my father was a parish priest of the Resurrection Cathedral of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

There was a grave shortage of food. There was no food in the state owned grocery stores, except for coffee made out of acorns from an oak tree. To survive the famine, our family was forced to depend on parishioners who were employed by the railroad, for it was possible for them to bring food from beyond the borders of Ukraine and to share it with us.

We were also acquainted with a very friendly woman, the wife of a Soviet official, who helped us with the food. She often placed some potatoes, both rotten and good, as well as beets and cabbage into a trash container so that I could collect it and bring it to my parents.

My mother would mix all of these ingredients together along with the acorn coffee and bake a sort of pancake using beeswax candles to grease the sauce pan. Once I heard someone shooting, and saw a wounded crow falling to the ground from the church steeple. Before anything else could get it, I pursued it, repeatedly striking it with snowballs until I had finally killed it. That evening, I had enjoyed crow dinner.

In the winter of 1933, my grandfather came to Poltava to get some food for his hungry family in the village. Somehow we managed to collect a few loaves of bread, some buckwheat and potatoes from our parishioners to give him, and he left for home, but at the railroad station, he was robbed and brought home nothing.

On the city streets, I saw many hungry peasants, men, women and children, begging for a piece of bread. Many of them perished from hunger and cold.

Groups of hungry people stood at the entrance to the Torgsin stores which were full of every kind of food, but one had to have gold, silver and foreign currency to purchase any of these foods. The very name of these special stores meant Business or Commerce with Foreigners which was abbreviated to Torgsin, the Russian abbreviation.

Of course, the so-called foreigners were part of the Muscovite regime in Ukraine which was using this famine not only to subdue the Ukrainian people, but also to rob them of all their valuable possessions, because hungry people were bringing to these special stores their wedding rings, earrings, gold and silver crosses and foreign currency, if they had any.

Since my aunt left Ukraine after the collapse of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1920 and then lived in France, my father used to correspond with her in French, and she was kind enough to put a five or 10 franc bill in every letter for us to use in buying food from the Torgsin. This contributed a great deal to our survival during the artificial famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine.

My grandparents were not so lucky. Both of them perished from hunger in the spring of 1933.

Dr. Valentyna Sawchuk, Hamtramck, Mich.:

I was born in Sahaidak, a railroad station in the Poltava region, in 1925. This station had a small population, about a hundred homes. We didn't have a church or school. The nearest church was five kilometers from us, and I walked three kilometers to the seven-year school in Dmytrivka.

Dmytrivka had a collective farm where the people from Sahaidak belonged. Sahaidak had a water tower, and because of its importance to the railroad, all trains stopped here. We had a village council to which all the surrounding villages belonged.

Along the railroad tracks, not far from the station, stood the grain storage bins. The grain was stored there and transported to the major cities. Sahaidak boasted of a fine marketplace which stood in front of the railroad station. Three days a week, business boomed here — Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.

My father, Mychailo Tehimivich Riznychenko, and my mother, Olena I. Riznychenko, were not natives of the village. Both my parents originated from the Kharkiv region. They came to the Poltava region in 1921 because of the famine in the Kharkiv region. My

parents owned no home or land. Selling needles, threads for embroidery, ribbons, babushkas and fabrics was their trade.

Private commerce was allowed during the NEP period. The merchants were required to have a license and pay taxes.

We lived in a rented home that belonged to a well-to-do farmer from Dmytrivka, Mr. Fedoriaka. During the collectivization, he was among the first ones to join the collective farm. In fact, all his buildings and his courtyard became the seat for the collective farm.

The house in Sahaidak, he gave to his oldest son Ivan. Ivan occupied half of this home, and we lived in the other half with a teacher, her young daughter and mother. A teacher's salary was very meager, so it was difficult for her to make ends meet. My parents helped her, and in return, during the famine, she rationed her school-funded bread with us.

Early in 1932, my father's business was heavily taxed. He had to liquidate everything in order to pay the huge tax. In one month, he again received the same amount of taxes. He immediately paid a visit to the council to clarify what he thought must be an error.

He soon grimly discovered there was no mistake, and if he didn't pay the tax, then he must join the collective farm or he will be stripped of his voting privileges.

He refused to join and lost his rights to vote. Having friends in Kiev who could help him, my father learned a new trade, photography. However, he was not allowed to work as a photographer, because you were not allowed to work privately. You had to work for an organization. So the famine of 1932-33 found my parents without jobs and voting rights.

One day a group of people came to look for grain. They knew we could not have any, because we were not farmers. However, they hastily searched the room and found nothing. My mother had wisely hidden 90 kilos of flour that was luckily undiscovered in one of the many empty trunks used for commerce that were piled against the wall.

For food supplied, my mother traded everything we owned from the business — materials, fabrics, babushkas, ribbons, etc. When that ran out, she traded all her heirloom jewelry in Torgsin in Poltava. 70 silver rubles, my gift from grandma, she traded for potatoes.

She was afraid to trade openly with gold money, because of the risk of being tortured and persecuted for it. However, our landlord, Mr. Fedoriaka, took our gold money and trade a goat for us. This goat helped us to survive.

Everyday, we had less and less to eat. I would ask, "Mom, how come you give Dad the largest piece of bread, for me smaller, and you take the smallest," and she would answer, "I'm not hungry."

In spite of the fact that my dad had no job and voting privileges, they appointed him a deputy carrier. Every morning, he had to report to the village council and deliver messages to assigned people.

One morning he abruptly came home, took my mom along, and they locked me in the house. I saw how upset they were, and sat anxiously on the window sill awaiting their return. I saw many people running towards the railroad station from the village of Pivni.

They ran past my window through our courtyard, most of them being women. In a few hours, some of them were running back, dragging sacks of grain behind them. They were too weak to carry them.

My father later told me that a large number of people from surrounding villages came to the grain bins and in a fury looted the bursting bins. The guards could not contain them. However, additional troops were brought in from Poltava. People were trampled by horses, beaten, and many wounded. The grain was taken from them, and the mass was pushed to the marketplace.

In self defense, the people were bundled together. They were forcibly separated, beaten, arrested and taken to Poltava prison. Some were lucky and escaped with some grain, but on the whole, most were left with nothing.

The following day, by someone's command, they passed out a few pounds of peas per person, the irony being the grain bins bursting with wheat and other grain. In fact, wheat and grain were burning from spontaneous combustion, for if grain is not rotated and aired, it will burn.

This event was recorded in Pidhaynyi's book and also in Dr. Conquest's book, and I am a living witness to this event.

Motria S.:

My name is Motria S. I was born in 1918 in the village of Pisky Radkivski near Kharkiv. I can't tell you the precise date when collectivization, dekulakization, or the famine began in our village. My parents had six children, and you could say they were poor, although they were considered to be middle peasants. But, when they refused to join the collective farm, they were renamed kulak sympathizers. That was the beginning of everything.

They took away our oxen and horse and eventually our cow, put father in prison and threw us out permitting us to take only the clothes on our backs, but nothing of the food.

Mother, at first, took us to her sister's house which had a kitchen and one bedroom. My mother's sister had eight children, and when mother realized there was no room, she went to the village soviet (council) to beg for a place for us to live until we were exiled to Siberia or until we had died of cold and hunger, for it was winter.

They gave us an old dilapidated hut in which to live. My elder brother went away to escape hunger. My aunt took me to live with her in the village of Vysoka Ivanivka, which was near the town of Slavianske.

She was employed at tending the vegetable gardens, and although I was still small, they hired me to do the same. There I got a bowl of soup twice a day and 200 grams of bread. Knowing that my mother and the smaller children were cold and hungry, I ate the soup, but kept the hard, dry bread for them.

Although my legs began to swell from hunger, I decided to return to our village with the dried bread. I finally worked up the courage to take the train the 40 kilometers back to our village. There were a lot of people on the train. Some were swollen.

The children were very thin and looked as if they were close to death. After I got out of the train, I had to walk seven kilometers through the forest where I saw many bodies of dead people who had been unable to reach the railroad station.

Others were sitting along the road, lacking the strength to go farther. Some were people from our village. When I reached the village, I saw wagons loaded with bodies which were piled high like logs. I went to see my mother and my little sister who was a year and a half.

She was sitting down and kept asking for bread, but mother told me not to give her any, because she would die if she ate anything in her famished state. She died anyway. Mother's sister and her husband died also, and their children were taken to orphanages. The neighbors also died, and their children were taken by living friends and relatives.

I left my native village forever after a very short visit. During the winter, I was given the job of helping with the feeding of the pigs. I slept where the food for the pigs was prepared, and eventually learned to cull some of the grain used to feed the pigs which I used to bake flat cakes.

One day, as we were baking the cakes, an activist walked by and caught a whiff of the smell. As he entered the room, we threw the flat cakes behind the cauldron, but he crawled after them and retrieved them. The following day, the people were called together to witness how we were reprimanded for eating the pigs' food. Both I and the girl who was helping me bake the flat cakes were fired from our jobs.

I was given the job of feeding horses while she was fined 200 rubles. I thought that feeding those horses would spell the end of me. I survived until spring, but fell ill with malaria. I was able to get a ride to the polyclinic in town, but the seven kilometers back home, I walked on my own two feet, stopping many times from frequent shaking fits.

I saw many hungry people in town. Those who had good went to the store which was called a Torgsin where they could buy flour, sugar, bread, bacon and so forth. But, I didn't have any gold. I didn't even know what it looked like. But, thank God, one happy day I met Halyna who worked as a servant for a Jewish family. She asked me if I wanted a job like hers.

After leaving the polyclinic, I went with her to the home of two doctors who had a six-month-old child. They were kind to me, and I was happy to have survived everything.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Imminent deportation

The Supreme Court's decision to hear the Kungys case — where the issue is the materiality of misrepresentations, such as date and place of birth, made by thousands of DPs when entering this country and/or applying for citizenship — must be hailed. The outcome of this case may affect thousands of naturalized Americans, and not just those prosecuted by the OSI on suspicion of Nazi complicity.

However, the Supreme Court's decision not to hear the Linnas case — where the paramount issue is the reliability of Soviet evidence — is a troubling development. There had been great hope among East European and other Americans who are concerned about some U.S. government agencies' methods, that since the highest court's initial vote on whether to hear the Linnas case was just one vote short of that needed to grant review, the Supreme Court would act favorably upon Karl Linnas' petition for a rehearing.

On Tuesday, January 27, we learned that the Supreme Court had once again declined to hear the case; the court's vote was not revealed.

Had the court agreed to hear both the Kungys and Linnas cases, the companion issues that are most crucial in cases prosecuted by the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations would have been scrutinized. In the process, the entire methodology of the OSI and the basis of its cases would have come to light. Surely, then, it would have become evident that due process is being denied to a class of defendants in cases considered civil proceedings that should more properly, because of the severity of punishment, be in the realm of criminal law.

Ramsey Clark, the well-known liberal lawyer and former U.S. attorney general who is now defending Mr. Linnas, in his petition asking the Supreme Court for a rehearing, pointed out that "important instances of unreliability ... impugn the integrity of the government's case against Karl Linnas and the justice of the result being advocated in this case by the United States and the Soviet Union — the deportation of Karl Linnas to his decreed death in the Soviet Union." In 1962 Mr. Linnas had been tried in absentia by a Soviet court and sentenced to death. The verdict was announced in the Soviet press before the proceedings had even begun.

Mr. Clark further noted the unreliability of Soviet-provided interpreters, inaccuracies in Soviet-prepared transcripts of depositions, prejudicial language used by the presiding Soviet procurator, the prosecution bias inherent in Soviet ground rules for depositions held under the aegis of Soviet personnel and inconsistencies in testimony of Soviet-supplied witnesses.

Mr. Clark argued: "The issue of the reliability of Soviet-source evidence is not one that will go away. A grim parade of cases of men who OSI would deport to their death in the Soviet Union on the strength of Soviet-source evidence is making its way to this court." And he stressed that "an inescapable responsibility is devolving upon this court and the American judicial system."

We find it hard to comprehend how the Supreme Court could refuse to hear this case and, thus, would pave the way for sending a man sentenced in absentia to a certain death in the USSR. The average American citizen would no doubt be shocked to hear these facts about the Linnas case.

It is now up to the Reagan administration to act to prevent a grave miscarriage of justice. The issue here is that Karl Linnas has been found guilty in the U.S. of nothing more than lying about his past; he has not been tried for war crimes. Deporting him to the USSR, where his case has already been decided in a kangaroo court, where his future is a foregone conclusion, flies in the face of all that America stands for.

We appeal to the Reagan administration to uphold American principles of justice. Stop deportations to the USSR.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS

It is *The Ukrainian Weekly's* policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

For the record

Unpublished letter to Washington Post

Dear Editor:

I am sending you my answer to the letter of Michael Baker on the John Demjanjuk case (published in the Washington Post, October 2, 1986.) I am a Jew and emigrated from Ukraine. I am asking you to publish my answer, so people will know that not all Jews support OSI policy. In fact, many Jews question the integrity of the office, and as you can see from the press the population of Israel is ambivalent on the subject.

Thank you for your attention.

Being of "a wrong nationality" I have personally experienced the effect of old prejudice, so I did not want to stress the question of nationality. In this case, however, I believe that we should identify ourselves as Jews and Ukrainians and unite against the Soviets. The Soviets are using the differences between us to divide us, so they can continue to oppress us. We should work toward uniting all oppressed nations against them. Only together we can win.

Fanya Vasilevsky
Potomac, Md.

Unpublished letter to The Washington Post

Mr. Baker, I have read your letter in The Washington Post of October 2, 1986, where you advise Mr. Buchanan to remember the victims of Nazi atrocities before assuming that "everything from Russia is a lie." Well, Mr. Baker, I can tell you that everything that comes from Russia (Soviet Union) officially is a lie. The Soviets lie all the time and about everything.

They lie about Russian history and the history of the nations they enslaved.

They lie about the history of their party. Their history books are rewritten every few years and the population is ordered to forget what was written before and to memorize the version of history as it is approved by the current Politburo.

They lie to the world about the state of affairs in their society and to their own people about the state of affairs in the rest of the world. Why

do you think, Mr. Baker, they do not allow their citizens to socialize with Westerners? Because they lie and do not want people to know they are lying.

Even the name Russia as it applies to the Soviet Union is a lie. The Soviet Union is comprised of 150 nationalities and 15 national republics. Now they are working on adding a 16th national republic, i.e., Afghanistan, lying that it is the Afghans who want it.

If you do not believe me, ask the Poles if the Soviets told the truth about Katyn, or ask the Ukrainians if the Soviets told the truth about the Ukrainian hunger. Or you can ask the Afghans if the Soviets are telling the truth about their crimes in Afghanistan. As for the Soviets' sincerity in the desire to find the real persecutors of the Jews, I can say only that they, yes, the Soviets, should be on trial. They persecuted and continue to persecute Soviet Jews, forbidding them to study Jewish history and language and forcing them to assimilate. To the rest of the world Mr. Gorbachev, the master liar, lies that there is no Jewish problem in the Soviet Union.

The Soviets do not know the meaning of the "truth." They are afraid of it and do not know how to be honest. Yes, Mr. Baker, everything that comes from the Soviet Union officially is a lie. I know it, I was born there and I was forced to listen to their lies most of my life. Now, in the West a decade later, I am still uncovering layer upon layer of lies they put in my head.

In your letter, Mr. Baker, you ask Mr. Buchanan to remember those who passed through Treblinka, Auschwitz, Babı Yar and a host of nameless places, where people suffered... before assuming that everything from Russia is a lie. In this case I would advise you, Mr. Baker, to remember that the Soviets not only lie to the Soviet people about the Nazi Holocaust but continue to lie to the world about their own Treblinka, Auschwitz and Babı Yar where people suffer now! I also want to remind you that 60 million exterminated by the Soviets (among who were more than 7 million Ukrainians

(Continued on page 13)

ACTION ITEM

Newsweek continues to exhibit irresponsible journalism through its careless use of terminology, alternately using the terms "Russia" and the "Soviet Union" and erroneously portraying Ukraine's relation to both.

This was most recently demonstrated on November 10, 1986, in the cover story "The Way We Were" that dealt with man in the Ice Age. A photo caption stated the following: "A condo on the Russian plains: Archeologists digging in the Ukraine unearthed huts of intricately stacked mammoth bones, as shown in the museum reconstruction."

In response to a letter criticizing this inaccurate writing, Newsweek responded: "... we were using the term 'Russian' in its broadest sense to mean 'Soviet' or 'that which belongs to the nation as a whole'"; "... like the rest of the American press, we use 'Soviet' and 'Russian' interchangeably, alternating the terms in a story to avoid repetition."

Ukrainians should write letters criticizing Newsweek for its continued failure to acknowledge Ukraine's national separateness from Russia. And, since "money talks," letter-writers who are subscribers to Newsweek should cancel their subscriptions as a tangible form of protest.

It is vital that Ukrainians concertedly address any specific instances of misinformation regarding Ukraine. Letters should be addressed to: Richard M. Smith, Editor-in-Chief, Newsweek, 444 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022-6999.

— Submitted by Marta Shramenko, Passaic, N.J.

HAVE A BEEF? Concisely state your case and suggested community response and send these to The Ukrainian Weekly, Action Items, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Epstein's response to responses

Dear Editor:

Contrary to charges set out in some of the responses to my letter which you so graciously published, I wish to state unequivocally that I am not privy to Simon Wiesenthal, quite the opposite, for I have continued to criticize him for many of his utterances which I have found to be insensitive, and in particular his incessant and unsubstantiated charges against the Halychyna (Galicia) Division.

Furthermore, I am on record for firmly opposing the exposing the irresponsible, sensational and destructive shenanigans of the Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles and its Canadian spokesman, Sol Littman. My advice to the Jewish community has consistently been to disassociate itself from these scandal-mongers.

My letter to The Ukrainian Weekly was prompted by the same concern, for Jewish-Ukrainian relations are fragile enough without having extremists from each group contributing more venom.

There is nothing in my letter to indicate that I presume John Demjanjuk to be guilty. What I did stress, however, was the fact that many of my Ukrainian friends were totally ignoring those factors which appear to compromise his innocence (i.e. the SS tattoo under his arm).

One of my respondents, a James McDonald, stated in his letter published November 11, 1986, that I should be aware that KZ guards did not have SS tattoos. I respectfully submit that Mr. McDonald is in error; the forthcoming trial will confirm that it was SS practice to enroll willing Soviet prisoners of war as auxiliary guards for the concentration camps, at which time each recruit was sworn in, tattooed, given a personal number and identity card.

That does not mean that Mr. Demjanjuk was admitted to the SS to man concentration camps, for he may very well have been recruited for military purposes. I don't know which to be the case, and I am sure that no one else knows, except those people who were with him during the period in question.

I have pondered with difficulty why so many Ukrainians have rallied to the defense of each and every one of their countrymen who has been charged with war crimes. Even though Ukrainians do not deny the existence of the Holocaust, and acknowledge that some Ukrainians actively participated in the program to kill Jews, each time a specific individual has been charged, the Ukrainian community has rallied to his defense, even in those instances where the accused has admitted to criminal acts.

The letter of Wilma Zarycky, in your issue of November 30, 1986, has given me the insight into what has hitherto puzzled me. Her declaration that she will stand by every Ukrainian no matter what, reflects an attitude that oftentimes prevails in a ghetto-type community that feels itself to be under siege, and that spontaneously identifies with one of its members who is being subjected to a very unpleasant process. Would those of this inclination rally to the defense of Volodymyr Shcherbysky or of Vitaly Fedorchuk? Of course not! Would they rally to the defense of those Ukrainians who serve as sadistic officials and guards at Soviet prisons? Of course not!

By coming to the defense of those Ukrainians who have been accused of compromising themselves by inhumanely serving the Nazi cause, the

impression has been unwittingly conveyed that the bad guys are not these tragic individuals but their prosecutors. The American and Canadian judicial systems are honorable institutions, and though they may have some flaws, they are independent enough and sensible enough not to be duped by the KGB. Just because the Soviets carry out much disinformation and forgery, why would they have to forge documents, if valid documents already exist (captured Nazi documents).

The near hysteria over the Demjanjuk case that has been whipped up in the Ukrainian community, will not rebound well to the Ukrainian cause. As Roman Kupchinsky stated in your issue of November 30, 1986, the trial of Mr. Demjanjuk is the trial of an individual, who is being defended by an attorney of his choice, who will have every opportunity to proffer evidence that he was not at Treblinka and not a concentration camp guard. All he has to do is offer evidence that he was somewhere else.

Those people who have swaddled the issue with the banner of Ukrainian patriotism, are doing a grave disservice to the Ukrainian nation because they are unwittingly projecting a negative image.

Alexander Epstein
Toronto

Zarycky answers Bilyk, Powstenko

Dear Editor:

After reading Messrs. Bilyk's and Powstenko's January 25 response to my column on the Millennium (Weekly, January 4), I must correct an egregious misreading of my piece. I never said, suggested or implied that, in the authors' words, the people of "... Russia are direct descendants of Kievan Rus' and have rights, too."

Throughout my piece, I made a clear distinction between Kievan Rus' and Muscovy (the Suzdal Principality based in Novhorod as separate entities. As to the Byelorussians, they were indeed part of Kievan Rus'. Nowhere did I equate Kievan Rus' with "Russia" or, as the authors charge, say that Kievan Rus' is "a place from which Russians evolved."

The authors should keep in mind the primary rules of serious criticism: do not put words in somebody's mouth, and careless reading makes for careless thinking.

What I did say was: "Do we really want to suggest that the Russian Orthodox Church and others have no right to celebrate the Millennium of an event that led to the spread of Christianity throughout Muscovy and other regions of what was to become the Russian Empire and subsequently the Soviet Union?" I still feel it's a relevant question.

I made four basic points in my article: 1) that Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholics avoid a turf war over the Millennium; 2) that Kievan Rus', as separate from Muscovy, was indeed the precursor of subsequent Ukrainian states; 3) that Ukrainians should avoid laying exclusive claim to a milestone shared by others; and 4) that the Russians have absolutely no right to claim the holiday as exclusively their own, and that such claims should be vociferously refuted at every turn. I stand by these points and I fail to see that they are the least bit controversial.

Messrs. Bilyk and Powstenko are quite correct in their assertion that I offered no positive public relations

angles. That wasn't the point of the article. The point was to caution Ukrainians to be careful, objective and honest, a proposition the authors consider "rot."

I continue to contend that if we start playing fast and loose with the facts about the Millennium in order to "sell our story," if we dismiss calls for accuracy and honesty as "rot," then we risk providing more ammunition to our enemies seeking to discredit us.

George Zarycky
New York

What is Pritsak's view?

Dear Editor:

A query from a reader: What does Dr. Omejian Pritsak of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute have to say about the issues surrounding the Millennium as reflected in the opinions and letters to the editor recently published in The Weekly?

Wouldn't it be appropriate for Prof. Pritsak, an expert on this historical era, to elucidate the problem for the Ukrainian public?

Ivan Hryhorowycz
New York

Census Bureau's ancestry question

Dear Editor:

This is in reference to a story in The Ukrainian Weekly (January 18) "Census ancestry question discussed."

In the book "Ukrainians Abroad" (1971, Volodymyr Kubijovyc, Toronto Press), published for the Ukrainian National Association, an estimate is given (p. 13) that 1.25 to 1.5 million Ukrainians are living in the United States. Yet in the 1980 census, the U.S. Census Bureau certified that there are about 700,000 Ukrainians living in the U.S.

The disparity of these two figures is astonishing. However, one should remember that Dr. Kubijovyc's figures are based on church membership, fraternal membership and other such data, while the U.S. Census Bureau's figure is an estimate based on a small percentage of "long-form" questionnaires which contained the ancestry question. The more widely distributed "short-forms" didn't include this question.

One must remember that our ethnic group is concentrated in specific geographic areas in the United States — a fact which may deceive statistical rules used by the Census Bureau.

In order to achieve a more accurate "head count" of our ethnic group in the United States, I suggest that we petition our Congressional representatives in Washington to ask for a wider distribution of the long-form questionnaires in 1990, and halt plans for eliminating the ancestry question.

George A. Miziuk
Trenton, N.J.

Celebrate day of independence

Dear Editor:

The year 1987 marks the 69th anniversary of the proclamation of the Ukrainian Republic in 1918, which all Ukrainian Canadian organizations

under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee will observe in major Canadian centers as the Year of Ukrainian Independence.

In Kiev, in March 1917, the Central Council (Rada) took upon itself the leadership of the Ukrainian National Revolution, including within its constituency all Ukrainian political parties and community organizations.

The Central Council received the support of the three all-Ukrainian Military Conferences and throughout 1917 moved toward the establishment of a parliamentary government; on January 22, 1918, the Fourth Universal of the Central Council proclaimed that: "From this day on, the Ukrainian National Republic shall be an independent, free and sovereign state of the Ukrainian nation." Immediately following, on February 9, 1918, a peace treaty was signed at Brest with representatives of the Central governments, and diplomatic relations were initiated with governments of the Entente.

On November 1, 1918, the Ukrainian National Council in Lviv proclaimed the independence of western Ukraine. On January 22, 1919, the two governments proclaimed their unification in an independent and sovereign Ukraine.

The will of the Ukrainian nation was respected by all governments, except that of Russia, which, in November 1917, was taken over by the Bolsheviks under V.I. Lenin. In December 1917, the Red Army moved to challenge Ukraine. Thousands of volunteers stood to the defense of the Ukrainian capital: On January 30, 1918, near Kruty, the Ukrainian Student Militia Corps was defeated and destroyed. After four years of intense struggle, on November 21, 1921, near Bazar, 359 men were massacred in the final battle of their second winter campaign.

Countless thousands of Ukrainian patriots perished in defense of independent Ukraine during the years 1918-1921. In 1933, over 7 million Ukrainians died during the famine. Millions more were lost in forced labor camps and in the campaigns of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army during and following World War II. The Ukrainian nation has not been misled by the naming of Soviet Ukraine as a founding member of the United Nations, nor has the policy of Russification destroyed its will: to this very day, Ukraine stands in battle for its full independence and sovereignty.

The struggle for Ukrainian independence and sovereignty is led by the entire Ukrainian nation with the support of Ukrainians settled in countries of the Western world. These Ukrainians recognize that the independence of Ukraine will best secure their cultural identity. Ukrainian Canadians living in this wonderful democratic country are fully aware of the responsibilities toward the Ukrainian nation: these objectives can be achieved through unified actions in Canada by marking January 22 as the 69th anniversary date of Ukrainian independence.

P.J. Manastyrsky
President

Winnipeg Provincial Council
Ukrainian Canadian Committee

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

MUSIC REVIEW: Winnipeg's annual Ukrainian koliady concert

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Traditions don't have to be ancient. After all, they have to start sometime. There's one tradition in Winnipeg without which Ukrainian Christmas just wouldn't be the same. The annual Koliady (Christmas carol) Concert takes place in the week following the new Christmas, before the old. Approximately four or five Ukrainian choirs of the city gather in one of the Ukrainian churches to present an evening of koliady. The churches change, some of the choirs change, but the spirit, the magic of that annual concert don't.

I went to my first koliady concert eight years ago. It was one of the first, if not the first, organized. It was held at the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Pokrova) on Boyd Avenue. The church isn't that large, and there weren't that many people. It was cozy — just right. Only two choirs performed: the church choir, directed by George Hnatiuk, and the O. Koshetz Memorial Choir, directed by Walter Klymkiv.

Before each group of koliady, the choir director spoke about the background of the koliady, its age, the music and the arranger. I learned quite a few new items about our ritual and church music. The evening was so intimate, so very personal, between each person and the choirs.

My father had died that November, so my Christmas that year was very sad. At the end of the concert, when the audience was invited to stand and join in "Boh Predvichny" with the combined choirs, I could barely sing. The beauty of the a capella harmony of the singing and of the koliady, along with my personal grief, left me standing there with mouth moving, but no sound coming out, only the tears pouring down my face. But I felt much better. My father would have loved that evening.

The event has grown tremendously since the beginning, and it's both good and bad. It's good, because more choirs participate, and more people attend. But it has lost some of its intimacy and has become more of a production. One year — mercifully, only one — the organizers forgot their purpose. They bored, even aggravated the audience with too many speeches and glaring television lights. Most years, it is a total pleasure.

One very obvious example of the event's success is the attendance. The concert begins at 7:30 p.m. Already at 6:15 there were people in the pews (I was

one of them), and the church (St. Nicholas, this year) was full by 6:45. Most of us are not used to applauding in church, but the parish priest reassured us, in his welcoming remarks, that it was all right to do so — and the choirs certainly deserved our praise.

For the past few years, Marijka Jaszczyk has been the MC, with fine literary Ukrainian and English, a light informative text, and a warmth and inner and outer beauty that make the audience feel very welcome.

Five choirs participated this year. A new one, the Ukrainian Bilingual Choir of John Gunn Junior High School, was accompanied by an ensemble of violin, flute, guitar and bandura. They were directed by Larissa Prodan, who is also the director of the Zoloti Struny Bandurist Ensemble. This year, the bandurist ensemble did not sing, but only prayed. Usually, we do not hear musical instruments in church, but the bandura felt just right. The Ilarion Choir, composed of students and directed by William Solomon, sang very well. The soloists, Tom Dudych, Halia Krawchuk and Michelle Kowalchuk, were impressive with their clear, fine voices.

The Hoosli Male Choir, under the artistic direction of Tom Sobkow, and conducted by Michael Zakaluzny and William Solomon, is such a pleasure to hear. There are not that many singers (just under 20) but the sound is so rich and powerful that it sounds like many more. They've come a long way. When Hoosli was first formed, they sounded more like barber-shop, quite foreign for Ukrainian music. Now, their harmony is just fine. Even a non-Ukrainian carol, "The Little Drummer Boy," sounded Ukrainian because of its arranged harmony. I could listen to a whole evening of their singing.

Another choir I could listen to for hours is the O. Koshetz Memorial Choir, directed by Mr. Klymkiv. Numbers change, people change, but the sound, the harmony remains. I can tell the Koshetz Choir sound, especially in the blend of the women's voices — without knowing which choir is singing. In the Koliady Concerts I look forward to the "new" old koliady Mr. Klymkiv digs up in his musical archives. One year, I enjoyed "Narodyvysia Nam Spasytel, Alyluya." This year, it was "Hoy, Ty Pane Hospodariu" (Hey, Master of This House), an ancient, pre-Christian koliady written down by the writer Yuriy Fedkovych, and arranged by A. Kushnirenko. You could tell by the choristers' expressions as they sang

that they were enjoying it. The koliady should be sung twice, because it is so short that before the listener settles into it, it is over.

In contrast, this year there was one koliady that did not fit, and by the choristers' expressions I could tell that they were not enjoying it, either. This was a new arrangement of "Spy, Isuse, Spy" (Sleep, Jesus, Sleep). Musically, I cannot judge it, because I am not qualified. But I caught myself frowning as I concentrated on finding the melody. It no longer sounded like a Ukrainian koliady. The melody and harmony got lost deep in the arrangement.

I have a few suggestions for future koliady concerts. I would like to hear a whole section of our ancient pre-Christian koliady, which are actually more numerous than the Christian ones. Explanatory historical notes could be included in the program to avoid more speeches. These should be kept to an absolute minimum. Our koliady are such a treasure that we should share them with the community at large. Specific invitations should be

sent to all parishes and congregations of the city and suburbs. More publicity, including media interviews, should precede the event. Even though the church is packed now, this should not deter the organizers. We have two beautiful cathedrals and a large Sobor.

I cannot understand why only one concert, quite a while ago, took place in the Cathedral of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha. It is very large, and is such a fine example of our church art. It has the iconography, the gold ikonostasis, and the stained glass windows by Leo Mol — what a visual feast — to enjoy along with the singing. Maybe next year? It is important for the concerts to be held in one of our churches, and not in a non-Ukrainian church, even if it is larger.

It is a pleasure to see many generations of one family singing in the choirs, also seeing choir members singing in two or even three of the choirs. It is especially gratifying to see the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches cooperating in this event. All in all, the annual Koliady Concert is a beautiful, moving, soul-nourishing evening.

Princeton social benefits museum's building fund

by Larissa Onyshkevych

PRINCETON, N.J. — Over 200 people attended a benefit dinner-dance for The Ukrainian Museum here at the Hyatt Regency. Held on December 14, 1986, only five days away from the traditional Ukrainian celebration of St. Nicholas, it reflected some of his spirit for supporting needy causes.

The Ukrainian Museum Building Fund received over \$30,000 from donations of its supporters who came to this event primarily from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware and Connecticut.

The dinner was hosted by Dr. Karl and Sofia Zaininger. This was the Zainingers' third such undertaking for The Ukrainian Museum. In 1981 and 1983 they held receptions at their home in Princeton. Dr. Zaininger has recently been appointed president of Siemens Corporate Research and Support Center, Inc.

Mrs. Zaininger and her husband are great supporters of The Ukrainian Museum, its mission and plans. Both of them, together with their daughter, Lydia, also contributed their time and effort in order to make this dinner most successful.

Maria Shust, director of the museum, Dr. Bohdan Cymbalista, president of the board of trustees, Daria Bajko, and Lydia Hajduczok from the museum's staff, as well as members of the Fund-Raising Committee, Olha Stawnychy, Tatiana Tershakovych and Oksana Trytjak, were in charge of organizing the event.

For the special program that was provided during the dinner, Marta Kichorowska Kebalo was master of ceremonies. During the evening a special raffle was held; the prizes were a large oil painting by Dmytro Potoroka and a rare book, which the Zainingers contributed. Olia Chodoba, vocalist of the Chervona Kalyna Orchestra, which provided charming music for dancing, also played the bandura and sang several Christmas carols. This contributed to the pleasant ambience of the evening, as many guests joined in singing.

The closeness to St. Nicholas eve also reminded those present about the needs of the museum, and many people responded generously with donations.

Dr. Cymbalista spoke briefly about the museum's achievements during its 10 years of existence; the museum has now purchased a site on Sixth Street between Second and Third avenues in New York City, with plans for building a structure which could house and appropriately display many types of collections.

The Ukrainian Museum in New York began with a small collection of 800 items, which the Ukrainian National Women's League of America purchased for the Ukrainian exhibit at the 1933 World's Fair. In the last 10 years the ethnographic (folk art) collection has grown by at least four times. There is also an art collection (with over 500 oils, watercolors and prints), which has not been exhibited yet because of lack of space. A new historical collection has also been started with photo archives and a numismatic section holding Ukrainian currency.

The Ukrainian Museum is one of the very few Ukrainian institutions representing all the Ukrainians in this country. It has achieved great popularity among the New York public and tourists, and is often mentioned most favorably in the city's newspapers and guidebooks. The museum has over 5,500 visitors a year, of whom over 60 percent are non-Ukrainians.

It also publishes special detailed catalogues and holds various workshops during the year; the museum has had several traveling exhibits to other cities. Thus, it serves an ambassadorial as well as artistic and educational functions. The museum has about 1,500 members from all around the country, and their support for The Ukrainian Museum reflects the importance of such a representative establishment on a national level.

The Ukrainian Museum, located at 203 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003, is open Wednesday through Sunday, 1 through 5 p.m.

Editor's note

The conclusion of Christine Demkowsky's three-part series on the Ukrainian community in Hartford will appear next week.

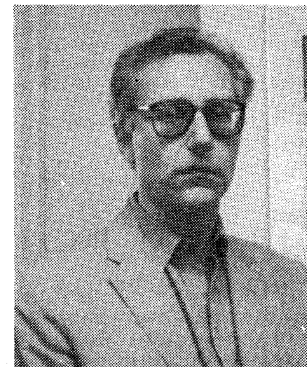
Ukrainian Church's persecution noted

KESTON, England — The Swedish journal Exaudi recently featured an article on the persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the USSR. Originally published in the Church of England Newspaper as "The Church They Say Doesn't Exist," the article recounts the history of the Church and mentions the 1985 trials of Ukrainian Catholic activists Vasyl Kobryn and Yosyp Terelia.

It was published in Swedish translation in the third issue of Exaudi for 1986. The journal is edited by Jan Lehre, a Swedish journalist in Goteberg. Keston College's Ukrainian researcher, Andrew Sorokowski, wrote the article.

Meanwhile, a summary of the work of the Initiative Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church has been published by the Society for Ukrainian Scholarship in Munich. Prepared by Mr. Sorokowski, the article appears in the fourth issue of

the society's Yearbook. The yearbook is published in German and partly in English, and is sent to libraries, institutes and other organizations in approximately 30 countries.



Andrew Sorokowski

Businessperson Roxanne Decyk: a woman of two worlds

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — Roxanne Decyk, a Ukrainian American, is a promising young executive in business. She is the senior vice-president for corporate relations at Navistar International, the reorganized International Harvester Corp. As a senior administrative officer, she is in charge of advertising, public relations, human resources and government affairs.

Recently highlighted as one of the new corporate stars by Business Week, Ms. Decyk holds an important position in a critical period of Navistar's long history. Several years ago, International Harvester, which played a substantial role in farm equipment manufacturing, sent shock waves throughout the U.S. when it announced reorganization plans.

Ms. Decyk joined the company shortly before these changes in the capacity of corporate secretary, and compared the experience of reorganization to earning an M.B.A. five times over. With a series of jobs at the corporation, each slightly broader in scope and responsibility, she moved up quickly within the organization. She noted that she enjoys challenges and works very hard to accomplish corporate goals.

Receiving a B.A. in communications and marketing from the University of Illinois, and getting a law degree from Marquette University, she had started several consulting businesses in marketing and in government relations over the course of her early career. But in giving advice to companies, she felt cut off from the implementation of her ideas. That is why she accepted a position with International Harvester. She wanted to make decisions that would positively affect the lives of people, and finds that she can do this most effectively in a corporate setting.

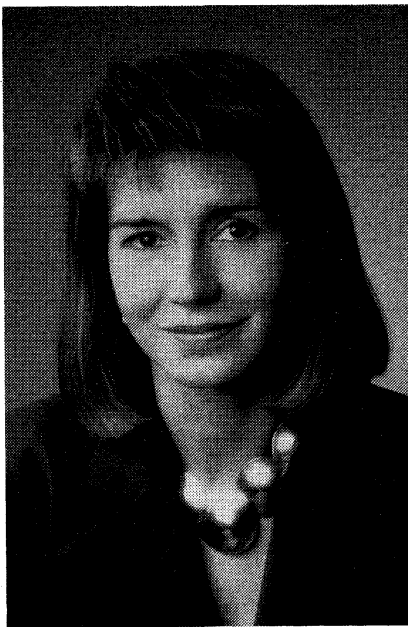
Being part of a large American corporation does not mean that Ms. Decyk feels less tied to the Ukrainian culture. Her heritage is very important to her.

Sense of identity

Her sense of identity with the Ukrainian community is due in large part to her parents. The family kept the customs and tried to teach the language, though language skills outside the context of a language community were difficult to keep going. Christmas, Easter and other occasions were celebrated in the traditional way. Trips into the Chicago Ukrainian community from their hometown, Waukegan, Ill., were frequent.

Still, it was sometimes hard to be different. "My father was the only one with an accent," it seemed to her as a youngster. At school it was not always a plus to be Ukrainian.

Going away to college was a very positive experience



Roxanne Decyk of Navistar International

in her sense of identity, Ms. Decyk revealed. As an undergraduate she met, for the first time, other people who were different culturally from her Waukegan neighbors. She began to see the richness of her own heritage and value the advantages of growing up biculturally. Besides coming into contact with various people, she also joined the University of Illinois Ukrainian Club, which had a group of young people dedicated to preserving Ukrainian culture and interests.

Meeting new people in college and joining the Ukrainian Club gave her a good feeling about her heritage. The college experience was to be a deciding one, affirming the importance of the culture in her life though, later, career and marriage took her far from home.

Bridge to other groups

Growing up in a Ukrainian household also gave her a bridge to the concerns of other groups and cultures.

She began to understand the importance of biculturalism during a leadership conference, "Leadership Greater Chicago," held for young business leaders.

A black woman at the conference was especially resentful of Ms. Decyk, thinking that she was wealthy and privileged. When Ms. Decyk talked about her life as a young child with grandparents and relatives living in the Ukrainian ghetto of the 1950s, the other woman realized that her own family had lived only a few blocks away. The Ukrainian experience became a touchstone. It produced communication and dialogue, and challenged stereotypes.

One of the speakers at the conference, David Roth of the American Jewish Committee who is an ethnic liaison, referred to that experience as cultural diplomacy working for the good of the ethnic community within the context of the larger community's concerns. Ms. Decyk feels that she is a representative of her community in business and society.

She also represents the corporate world to Ukrainians. She encourages young people to seek work in corporations, saying that with corporate backing much can be done for a particular community whether it is through the corporate giving policies or by job development. A corporation also has contacts within the political sphere just by virtue of its economic influence on American life.

She acknowledged that having Ukrainian young people in corporations would be advantageous for the community, because as she puts it, "Money makes things happen." She went on to say that most individuals working by themselves do not have the resources to make a difference.

Grades and involvement the key

For aspiring business students she advised two things: get good grades and be active in extracurricular activities. Corporations consider both equally important. They want well-rounded, bright people who are going to work hard and are not afraid of taking risks.

People skills are qualities needed to be successful in business; it takes the ability to work with other people to achieve goals, she observed.

Ukrainians have traits that the business community could use, as well. They are free thinkers, she believes, and business always needs someone with a different point of view: "Disasters are made when someone sets a course and no one challenges it," she explained.

Roxanne Decyk is a woman of two worlds. Cherishing her culture and understanding the corporate milieu, she sees opportunities for both in the meeting of the two.

Buchanan...

(Continued from page 1)

American from Denver, and Tschermi Soobzokov, a Circassian who lived in New Jersey and later was killed — Mr. Buchanan noted that there can be mistakes, since all of these men were found innocent.

He went on to say, "Great atrocities ought not to be unpunished; there should be no statute of limitations on Treblinka and Auschwitz. But what the decent and patriotic Americans of

Eastern European communities in the United States ask of the American government, it seems to me, is not unreasonable. We are Americans, they say, and we believe in American justice for American citizens — not Soviet justice, which is a contradiction in terms."

He said he finds it ironic that a government which has a habit of forging documents and fabricating evidence against those it considers politically dangerous, which served as a model for Hitler's atrocities and helped the Nazis divide up Europe, should now be

supplying evidence against accused collaborators of the Nazi regime.

In addition, Mr. Buchanan reminded the audience that the Soviet Union is the last great totalitarian state surviving the World War II era, which today threatens world peace. "The indispensable condition of true and lasting peace on this planet is that one day this giant prison house of nations, this penitentiary of peoples, be pried open," he said, referring to the Soviet Union.

Correspondingly, he wished for a free Ukraine, commenting: "Today, we celebrate the lost independence of Ukraine, we memorialize it; tomorrow it must again become reality."

On the other hand he maintained that the United States was never an enemy of the Russian people, which he called a captive nation, as well. The Communist Party warred against its own people he claimed, by destroying their freedom and taking their lands.

Calling for freedom for all the people behind the Iron Curtain, he ended his address.

In commemoration of the 69th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence, President Ronald Reagan sent greetings to the gathering. The letter mentioned the incarceration of Yosyp Terelia, Vasyly Kobryn and Lev Lukianenko, as well as the internal exile of Yuriy Shukhevych as "tragic examples of the lengthy imprisonment and harsh treatment accorded Ukrainians who espouse

freedom and national self-determination.

President Reagan expressed his hope that Ukraine might one day again become free and independent, and he ended the letter with a Ukrainian phrase, "Shchasty Vam Bozhe" (May God help you).

Several other people from the Ukrainian community in Chicago were recognized for their contributions to community life. Hanna Cherin was cited for her creative work in literature and poetry. Alex Zabrocky and Myron Hrynewycz were honored for their selfless work in many areas of community activism.

Entertaining the guests were Juliana Osinchuk, concert pianist, and Stefan Shkafarowsky, Chicago Lyric Opera soloist. They performed various Ukrainian compositions and works inspired by Ukrainian melodies.

Many guests were present at the head table, including Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Innocent Lotocky, eparch of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Diocese; Archbishop Constantine of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.; Dr. Tzu Dan Wu, vice-consul of the Republic of China (Taiwan); Penny Pullen, state representative of the 55th District in Illinois and minority whip; Myron Kulas, state representative of the 10th District in Illinois; and Walter Dudyk, state senator, 7th District of Illinois.



White House Communications Director Patrick Buchanan (second from right) receives Man of the Year Award from Dr. Myroslaw Charkewycz (at microphone). Looking on (from left) are: Archbishop Constantine, Julian Kulas and Bishop Innocent Lotocky.

BOOK NOTES

On Ukrainians' Hawaiian ordeal

Hawaiian Ordeal: Ukrainian Contract Workers, 1897-1910 by Michael Ewanchuk. Winnipeg: Michael Ewanchuk Publisher, 1986. 180 pp. \$12.95.

"Hawaiian Ordeal: Ukrainian Contract Workers 1897-1910" discusses a little-known chapter in Ukrainian history: during the spring of 1897, 34 families left their western Ukrainian villages hoping to settle in Canada. But in Bremen, West Germany, they were persuaded by an agent for a shipping company to go to Hawaii as contract workers instead to work on sugar cane plantations. "Hawaiian Ordeal" is their story.

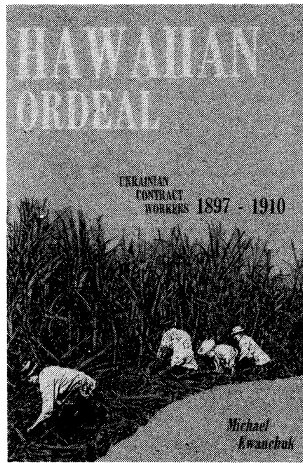
Author Michael Ewanchuk paints an interesting portrait of what happened to the hundreds of Ukrainians, as well as Chinese, Japanese, Poles, Russians and Portuguese who eventually left their homelands and, with the promise of free land, ended up as virtual forced laborers for sugar cane plantation owners.

Although Ukrainians had settled in Brazil in the late 1800s, Mr. Ewanchuk ascertains, the conditions were so bad they that anyone thinking of emigrating there was discouraged from doing so. Go someplace else, they were told.

Mr. Ewanchuk writes:

"By the spring of 1897, large groups of settlers from various Ukrainian villages were leaving for Canada where they were to become known as Sifton's settlers. They were traveling unsupported, paying their own travel expenses and thus were free to settle in any area of western Canada open for homesteading and become independent farmers. The steamship companies were alert to the business significance of the immigrant travel and anxious to provide the required transportation across the ocean for the new settlers. The agents, however, monitored the movement of the groups from the time they began to leave their Ukrainian villages, then met them as they arrived in the port cities and tried to influence them where to go."

The group of 34 from western Ukraine was met by an F. Missler, an agent for the North-German Steamship Company Line. He suggested to them that they try another country, which in comparison to Canada was a "New Jerusalem." This country was unknown to the immigrants. Mr. Missler persuaded them to go to the Hawaiian islands, "telling them that their work was less onerous, the wages were much better and the climate mild and less subject to extremes.



"And the immigrants believed him and signed the contracts presented to them, not realizing that by doing so they were indenturing themselves to work in the Hawaiian sugar plantations for a period of three years and thus placing themselves totally under the control of the sugar cane planters."

Mr. Missler, it is mentioned, was the same man who persuaded many Ukrainians to go to Argentina and work there. The Ukrainian-language newspaper "Svoboda" feared that the Ukrainians going to Hawaii would meet the same conditions those in Argentina did.

What the immigrants encountered was horrendous living conditions, long working hours and low wages. Relying on personal remembrances, letters to relatives and other documents, Mr. Ewanchuk paints life as it was on sugar plantations in Hawaii and how, finally, Svoboda editor the Rev. I.I. Ardan and others persuaded the American government to cancel the workers' contracts provide for the subsequent resettlement of these workers to San Francisco and Canada.

The book is available from the Svoboda Bookstore or from: Hawaiian Ordeal, Michael Ewanchuk, Publisher, 828 Borebank St., Winnipeg, Canada, R3N 1G4. It sells for \$12.95, soft cover, and \$16.95, hard cover. Add \$2 for mailing charges to the U.S.

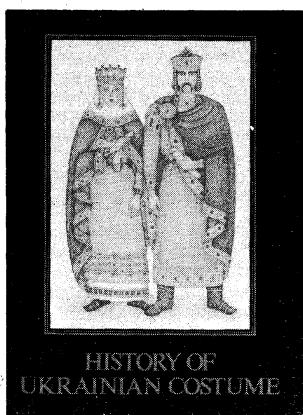
History of Ukrainian costume

History of Ukrainian Costume: From the Scythian Period to the Late 17th Century by Yuri Tkach. Melbourne: Bayda Books, 1986. 61 pp. \$19.95.

"History of Ukrainian Costume: From the Scythian Period to the Late 17th Century" gives a "brief and systemized look at the history of costumes in Ukraine from the times of the Scythians up to the end of the 17th century... The book deals with the costumes worn during three distinct periods in Ukrainian history: the Scythian period, the times of Ancient Rus' and the Cossack."

So begins the foreword of this beautifully illustrated 61-page book by Yuri Tkach and illustrated by Christina Senkiw, Olya Kohut, M. Hrokh and B. Tulin. The purpose of the book is to recreate a picture of the historical development of Ukrainian costume.

"From the earliest times clothing has always been the object of artistic creativity, and in fact one of the most attractive items of decorative applied, art,"



writes Mr. Tkach. "It reflects the historical, economic, social, ethical and of course the esthetic moments of human life.

"One of the things having greatest influence on the character of the costume is of course technology: production techniques, especially in the textile and chemical areas, and also modes of transport. It is quite understandable that the textile product plays a key role in the process of costume formation. The level of textile technology and its individual features precludes the character of materials, their diversity, their circulation, length of use and so on. Technology's swift progress hastens the replacement of one material by another and gives birth to ever new methods of construction of various elements of the costume," he continues.

Throughout the book, Mr. Tkach shows how this, along with lifestyle, social and ethical norms, esthetic tastes canons of beauty, geography and fashion, affected the development of costume in Ukraine.

The first part of the book deals with the Scythians: "In the 7th century B.C. the Scythians appeared from Asia. They were apparently Iranians and settled the steppes between the Danube and the Don rivers... Maintaining close ties with Ancient Greece through the Greek colonies established along the north shore of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, the Scythians were influenced to some degree by Antique culture. In the

costume, however, this was manifested only in the jewelry worn, the weaponry, and in a few individual details, and made almost no impact on its original elements.

"The costume of the Scythian man consisted of a shirt, an unfastenable coat and pants, which were made of leather, felt or coarse, stiff woolen fabric. The shirt, with its long narrow sleeves, like the coat with its long sleeves, very much resembled Ancient Iranian forms."

"The lesser known women's costumes usually had a longer shirt and coat. The women did not wear pants. The unfastened coat was often worn draped over the shoulders, sleeves hanging freely. Over their long loose hair the women wore a high conical hat with a triangular ornament at the front, on the forehead, and over this they sometimes even draped a veil."

The other sections are much more detailed and Mr. Tkach discusses the dress of different social-economic classes and the dress of various regions in Ukraine as well.

The book contains individual close up drawings as well as 16 pages of color plates.

"History of Ukrainian Costume" is published by Bayda Books of Melbourne, Australia, and can be purchased for \$19.95 from Bayda Books, 30 Fairway Road, Doncaster, 3108, Australia.

Antonenko-Davydovych's "Duel"

Duel by Borys Antonenko-Davydovych. Translated by Yuri Tkach. Melbourne: Lastivka Press, 1986. 136 pp.

"Kost Horobenko examined his party ticket, and this time the few familiar and ordinary words seemed much too expressive and significant:

"Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik).

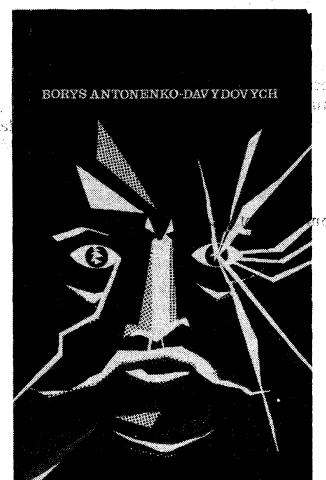
"Kost thought limply: what nonsense — to print the word 'Russian' in Ukrainian... And yet: actually it wasn't this which had caught his eye and indomitably prompted him to pull the pink book from his pocket and to stare at the first page.

"The whole essence, its whole inviolable strength which had concentrated his attention over the past few months, was to be found, it seemed, in that quite superfluous word tacked onto the end, hiding inside parentheses, but which in reality was neither superfluous nor ordinary — (Bolshevik)...

"Bolshevik! This was by no means the same thing as 'Communist.' 'Communist' was a new term, and Kost had become accustomed to it at once, even associating with it. But not with the word 'Bolshevik', that selfsame Bolshevik who, according to a recent terminology had 'borne Communism from the north of Russia to Ukraine' on the tips of bayonets — no."

So opens Borys Antonenko-Davydovych's acclaimed novel, "Duel." First published in 1927 in the Kiev magazine *Life and Revolution*, the book describes the life and activities of a party organization during the period of militant Communism.

"The action takes place in a small provincial town, reminiscent of Okhtyrka, where the author worked in 1920-1921," writes Dmytro Chub in the book's introduction. "At the time young Borys was a member of the Ukrainian Communist Party, later liquidated in 1924 on orders from the Comintern. Thus the author was well acquainted with party politics, the circumstances



prevailing in the city and the countryside. "Duel" is interesting in that it has no fictional characters, some even retain their real names."

"The novel's central hero is Kost Horobenko, a former Ukrainian nationalist who now plays an active role in Party life. He had crossed over to the Soviet side, accepted their platform, but his actions, his judgements of people and his thoughts reflect a sustained inconsistency, a constant struggle with his own conscience. He is forever tormented by doubts. The villages had been the base of Ukrainianism, but now he has to venture there with others to collect taxes, arrest and execute people for the slightest resistance. Most of his fellow party members are newly arrived Russians of Russified Ukrainians. Though he heads the local Education Department, he must perform many other odious Party duties, often armed."

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Painting displayed at Hall of Fame

LEVITTOWN, N.Y. — A mural of Babe Ruth and 18 baseball hall-of-famers who played in the 1920s and 1940s was on exhibit at Copperstown Hall of Fame Museum this past summer.

The 5-foot-by-3-foot mural, "Golden Era of Baseball," is painted by Steve Slobojun-Towner, who played professional baseball and dreamed of a career in the majors. The dream was cut short by a knee injury in football at the University of Pennsylvania.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania with a bachelor of fine arts and a master's in art education from Queens College, Mr. Towner spent 30 years as an illustrator and art director in the advertising field in New York.

He was a member of the art faculty at the State University of New York in Farmingdale, Long Island, for 20 years, teaching figure drawing, advertising and design. He has studied privately with Harvey Dunn, Steve Rettegi, John Rogers, Feodor Zakharov and Ed Whitney.

The "Golden Era of Baseball" took over three months to complete.



Steve Slobojun-Towner with his mural "Golden Era of Baseball."

Markiw to exhibit in Cleveland

CLEVELAND — Theresa Markiw, rising young New Jersey artist in the impressionistic-realistic style, will be exhibiting in Cleveland for the first time at Fine Arts Consolidated Inc., 5244 State Road.

Ms. Markiw's life, from the early age of 7 when she began her training at the Philadelphia Museum of Art school, has been dedicated to art. More than a decade of study at the prestigious Barn Studio of Art, under the direction of famous marsh painter Patricia V. Witt, followed by a degree in fine arts from Concordia University in Montreal, has given her a thorough foundation in all aspects of the arts, with a strong command of technique and a sharply honed understanding of style and content.

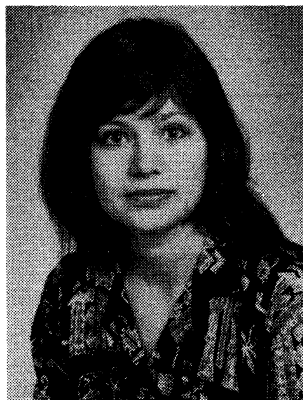
The artist's Ukrainian ethnic background has helped to diversify her understanding of art, as well as give her a very European outlook. This has been enhanced by extensive travel abroad. "I feel that the more exposure an artist has to differing cultures, along with first-hand study of the great masters, the more profound his understanding of his own art and his place in the collective stream of art history."

Ms. Markiw said she firmly believes in the idea that painting should have content as well as style. "Much art today is an empty display of technical virtuosity, which, after the initial recognition of skill, has nothing to say."

Her paintings, primarily watercolors and oils, lean toward elemental still-lives of fruits, flowers, vegetables and other everyday objects, as well as landscapes; all invite and challenge the observer to reach for a more comprehensive understanding of the world around him.

Ms. Markiw has exhibited in many major cities including Philadelphia, New York, Washington and Montreal.

Her work may be seen in Cleveland from Saturday, January 31, until Thursday, February 26. Gallery hours are Monday through Friday, 2-8 p.m., and Saturday, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.



Theresa Markiw

Want to reprint an article from The Weekly?

If you would like to reprint an article from The Weekly in another publication, you may obtain permission, in most cases, by contacting the editor at:

The Ukrainian Weekly
30 Montgomery St.
Jersey City, N.J. 07302
(201) 434-0237

Orlowsky's flowers displayed at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Tamara Orlowsky could not have chosen a more appropriate title for her recent exhibition of paintings at Harvard University's Boylston Hall (December 7 - 18, 1986). "Flowers Through My Life" consists of 35 paintings, both watercolor and oil, and all of flowers.

Why flowers? Mrs. Orlowsky explains, "Flowers mark all of life's important events. Flowers are brought to the hospital when babies are born, they are part of weddings, and part of funerals. Flowers are given as tokens of love. And besides, I grew up in a village full of flowers, fields of daisies, violets... they are a part of me."

Though Mrs. Orlowsky stresses that she is a latecomer to painting and a self-taught artist, her work receives high praise from Seymour Simmons, in-

structor of drawing at Radcliffe and of painting at the De Cordova Museum School in Cambridge, and co-author of "Drawing: The Creative Process."

According to Mr. Simmons: "They way Mrs. Orlowsky integrates the flowers into the background fascinates me. It is unclear where the background stops and the foreground starts so you have a sense of the flowers emerging, coming in and out of space. She completely trusts her intuition and the result is a symbolic, mystical feel."

Mrs. Orlowsky responds, "I do paint by feeling. I can't imagine any other way."

This is Mrs. Orlowsky's seventh solo exhibition. She has been in 10 group shows as well. Mrs. Orlowsky has been a volunteer for the Ukrainian Studies Fund of Harvard University for the past six years.

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Deadlines for submitting advertisements:

Svoboda: two days prior to desired publication date.
The Ukrainian Weekly: noon of the Monday before the date of the Weekly issue in question.

Advertisements will be accepted over the telephone only in emergencies.

Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 1)

pastoral work among the displaced persons.

The Borowsky family arrived in Detroit in 1947, and here Pastor Borowsky once again took up his religious work. In 1955 he was appointed executive secretary of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America, a post he held until his death.

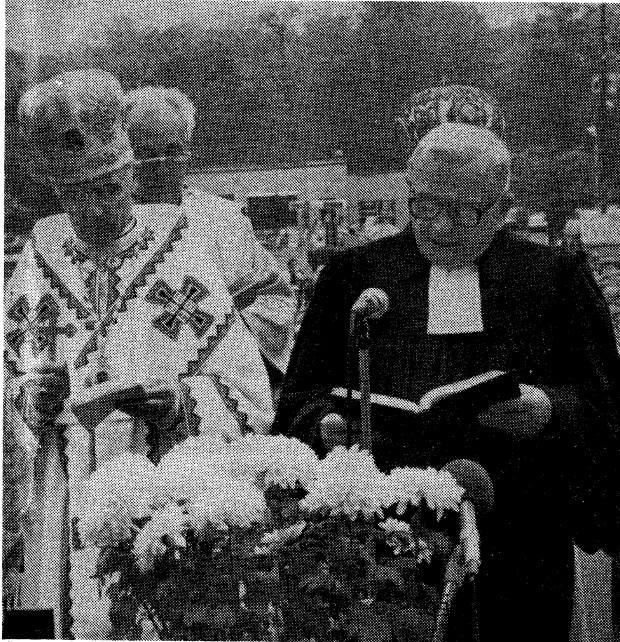
Pastor Borowsky also was the Al-

liance's representative to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and its former representative to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

He was the author of many articles on religious and other topics that have appeared in the Ukrainian press.

Surviving are the pastor's wife, Alexandra; sons, Leo and Victor; and daughter, Daria Alexander.

Funeral services were held January 27 at the Patterson Funeral Home in Dunwoody, Ga.



The Rev. Wladimir Borowsky (right) with Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk at the memorial service for victims of the Great Famine held in 1983 at the Ukrainian Orthodox Center in South Bound Brook, N.J.

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Alvin Kapusta...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Kapusta joined the U.S. Foreign Service in the fall of 1956 and was assigned to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg from 1959 to 1964. His next overseas tour was to Rangoon, Burma, where he served as second secretary in the political section of the U.S. Embassy from 1968 to 1970.

Following a year's study of Afghan Dari, he was assigned as first secretary in the political section of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, from 1971 to 1974. During his tour there, official duties included travel to India, Pakistan and Iran.

From 1974, Mr. Kapusta served at the State Department in Washington on East European and Soviet Affairs and held a variety of management, supervisory and public affairs assignments, which necessitated both travel abroad and throughout the United States.

In April 1982, Mr. Kapusta organized the Soviet Nationalities Division in the Office for Analysis of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and served as its first special assistant for Soviet nationalities. The duties of this new division included the study, analysis and reporting on nationality matters in the Soviet Union. This division emphasized the multinational aspects of the USSR by reporting on its 30 nations and over 100 other nationality and ethnic groups.

In order to provide the State Department and other U.S. government policy makers with the results of the division's research, Mr. Kapusta devised a new quarterly, Soviet Nationalities Survey and supervised the editing of this new journal from its inception. The Survey provided a concise and timely review of the trends and developments in Soviet nationality policy both in Moscow and in the different republics.

Mr. Kapusta knew Ukrainian, Russian, French, German and Afghan Dari.



Alvin Kapusta

Beginning in the fall of 1985, Mr. Kapusta began studying toward a master's degree in library science at the University of Maryland with emphasis on Slavic bibliography and archive management. His goal was to prepare a handbook on Soviet nationality archives, repositories and private collections, and locate institutional repositories for those materials which need preservation.

He also lectured on Soviet nationality matters and on job opportunities in the U.S. government.

Mr. Kapusta was an active member of The Washington Group, a Ukrainian American professionals' group. Recently he was elected TWG's public relations director.

The funeral was held Friday, January 30, at Pumphrey's Funeral Home in Bethesda, Md.

Surviving are Mr. Kapusta's wife, Carolyn; sons, Victor and Paul; sisters Nettie Holmen and Kathy Martz; brothers, George and Peter, and several nieces and nephews.

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UNA Branch Meetings

ANNUAL MEETING

Youngstown, Ohio. UNA St. John the Baptist Society Branch 230, Youngstown, Ohio will hold their Annual Meeting. It will be held on Sunday, February 8, 1987 at 3 p.m. at Ukrainian Hall, 914 Franklin Ave., Youngstown, Ohio. The president requests all members to try to be present as important matters are to be discussed. Refreshments will be provided. — Annabelle Borovitsky.

MONTHLY MEETING

Rochester, N.Y. Monthly Meeting of Zaporozka Sich Society Branch 367 will be held on Sunday, February 8, 1987 at 1:30 p.m. in the Cafeteria at St. Josaphat School. Monthly Meeting, 2. Oath of new officers, 3. Reading of all deceased members names, 4. Installation party. — Wm Popovych, Secy.

The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association
of New York and New Jersey

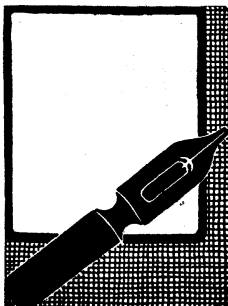
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- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
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| Best letters to the editor | \$100 1st prize |
| | \$75 2nd prize |
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All entries must have appeared in an English-language, general interest publication.

Submit all entries by Feb. 15, 1987.



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PO Box 1929
Murray Hill Station
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Newark parish participates in festival

NEWARK, N.J. — The New Jersey Historical Society based here invited St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Newark, N.J., and other organizations, to participate in an Ethnic Holiday Festival at its headquarters,

on Sunday, November 23, 1986, to celebrate the winter holidays observed by many of the ethnic groups of New Jersey.

Among the features was a Christmas tree, decorated by the children of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School; a display case conveying the spirit and symbolism of a Ukrainian Christmas celebration, as well as the singing of Ukrainian and English Christmas carols by the school children, who appeared in Ukrainian attire.

Among the participants were Sister Maria, principal; Mrs. Paul Goot, director of the choir; the Very Rev. Michael Kuchmiak, CSSR, pastor; the Rev. Michael Wivchar, CSSR, assistant; and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Keybida, coordinators.

The festival and exhibition are part of the society's new program to invite the local community to become involved in its activities and to present the history of New Jersey in terms of its culture.

Admission to the New Jersey Historical Society, 230 Broadway, is free. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday, and noon to 4 p.m. on Sunday.

Unpublished...

(Continued from page 6)

did not have their day in court, and their executors are still awaiting their own Nuremberg). Moreover, the killers themselves supply "so-called evidence."

Demjanjuk is now in Israel and I pray that the Israeli court gives him a fair hearing. It is vitally important for Israel and indeed for the world not to forget Holocaust history. However, it is equally important for Israel and the United States to preserve their integrity and not to ally themselves with those who continue at the present time to do to the Jews and to other nations what the Nazis did during World War II.

Ukrainian writers...

(Continued from page 2)

and status of the native language represents an unmistakable "escalation" of the discussion about the language question in the non-Russian republics. What Mr. Drozd is suggesting is nothing less than a return to the Ukrainianization policies of the 1920s.

Similar demands have been put forth in Byelorussia, and the language question continues to have high visibility in Latvia and Estonia. Moreover, it is important to note that such a widely read and influential newspaper as Literaturnaya Gazeta has not shied away from discussing issues impinging on national languages and cultures on its pages. Thus far, however, the one and only "sphere" that is in a position to change the existing situation, namely, the party, has remained conspicuously silent.



Evelyn Keybida at a display case conveying the spirit and symbolism of a traditional Ukrainian Christmas. The display is at the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark, N.J.

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Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for November

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP RECORD

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF OCTOBER 31st, 1986	18,820	50,731	6,849	76,400
GAINS IN				
New members.....	47	57	13	117
Reinstated.....	18	72	5	95
Transferred in.....	18	29	8	55
Change class in.....	3	2	—	5
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	1	—	1
TOTALS GAINS:	86	161	26	273
LOSSES IN				
Suspended.....	10	11	12	33
Transferred out.....	18	30	9	57
Change of class out.....	3	2	—	5
Transferred to adults.....	2	—	—	2
Died.....	2	73	2	77
Cash surrender.....	34	55	—	89
Endowment matured.....	46	35	—	81
Fully paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	1	9	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	156	288	32	476
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN				
Paid up.....	81	41	—	122
Extended insurance.....	6	7	—	13
TOTAL GAINS:	87	48	—	135
LOSSES IN				
Died.....	22	1	—	23
Cash surrender.....	32	12	—	44
Reinstated.....	4	0	—	4
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	63	18	—	81
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1986	18,774	50,634	6,843	76,251

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR NOVEMBER 1986

Dues From Members.....	\$211,105.21
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	97,448.68
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$333,343.21
Certificate Loans.....	3,583.45
Mortgage Loans.....	39,149.48
Banks.....	2,298.43
Stocks.....	20.00
Real Estate.....	33,687.62
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation.....	100,000.00
Total.....	\$512,082.19
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$13,731.41
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan.....	492.12
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,391.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	1,176.52
Investment Exp. Ret'd.....	450.00
Scholarship Ret'd.....	500.00
Travel Expense General Ret'd.....	89.83
Total.....	\$17,830.88
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Emergency Fund.....	5.00
Transfer To Orphans Fund.....	500.00
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations.....	1,105.00
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	469.81
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$3,079.81
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$452,973.99
Mortgages Repaid.....	16,052.80
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	751.40
Total.....	\$469,778.19
Income For November, 1986.....	\$1,311,324.96

DISBURSEMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 1986

Paid To Or For Members	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$32,622.45
Endowments Matured.....	67,450.00
Death Benefits.....	73,350.00
Interest On Death Benefits.....	65.34
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	4,709.63
Dues From Members Returned.....	1,555.00
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	2,650.00
Scholarships.....	800.00
Total.....	\$183,202.42
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate.....	\$45,560.35
Svoboda Operation.....	100,208.11
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	88,038.29
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$3,313.32
Medical Inspections.....	187.45
Reward To Special Organizers.....	5,998.92
Lodge Supplies Purchased.....	127.00
Field Conferences.....	1,487.11
Total.....	\$11,113.80
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$10,697.90
Salary Of Office Employee.....	33,058.20
Employee Benefit Plan.....	19,299.89
Taxes-Federal, State and City On Employee Wages.....	19,835.39
Tax-Canadian Withholding And Pension Plan On Employee Wages.....	738.32
Total.....	\$83,629.70
General Expenses:	
Bank Charges For Custodian Account.....	40.42
Books and Periodicals.....	146.95
General Office Maintenance.....	1,066.74
Insurance Department Fees.....	105.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	125.00
Postage.....	1,360.80
Printing And Stationery.....	1,242.45
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	614.30
Telephone, Telegraph.....	766.77
Traveling Expenses-General.....	3,492.51
Total.....	\$8,960.94
Miscellaneous:	
Loss On Bonds.....	55.68
Youth Sports Activities.....	67.59
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements.....	2,920.37
Fraternal Activities.....	500.00
Donations.....	1,500.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	712.00
Professional Fees.....	2,749.60
Total.....	\$8,455.64
Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$436,924.72
Mortgages.....	231,000.00
Certificate Loans.....	11,913.45
Real Estate.....	3,293.52
Total.....	\$683,131.69
Disbursements For November 1986.....	\$1,212,300.94

BALANCE

ASSETS	Liabilities
Cash.....	\$55,511,243.96
Bonds.....	1,506,679.71
Mortgage Loans.....	(85,669.78)
Certificate Loans.....	351,246.31
Real Estate.....	(120,139.45)
Printing Plant & E.D.P.	88,976.47
Equipment.....	
356,954.47	
Stocks.....	
1,153,230.39	
Loan To D.H. — U.N.A.	
104,551.04	
Housing Corp.....	
8,000,000.00	
Total.....	\$57,252,337.22
Total.....	\$57,252,337.22

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

Supreme Court...

(Continued from page 1)

short of what is required to grant review). Two days later, however, Justice Thurgood Marshall granted a 25-day stay of deportation in order to enable Mr. Linnas' lawyer, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, to file a petition for rehearing before the highest court.

Mr. Linnas is accused of concealing his background as commandant of a Nazi death camp in Tartu, Estonia.

In his second petition to the Supreme Court, (a copy of which was provided to The Weekly by ADP), Mr. Clark argued:

"The unreliability of Soviet-source evidence is the heart of this petition for rehearing. The petition will demonstrate three important instances of unreliability that very recently came to light that impugn the integrity of the government's case against Karl Linnas and the justice of the result being advocated in this case by the United States and the Soviet Union — the deportation of Karl Linnas to his decreed death in the Soviet Union."

He also stated:

"The issue of the reliability of Soviet-source evidence is not one that will go away. A grim parade of cases of men who OSI [Office of Special Investiga-

tions] would deport on the strength of Soviet-source evidence is making its way to this court.

"Whether review is granted or not, whether the issue is squarely faced and resolved judicially, or avoided, an inescapable responsibility is devolving upon this court and the American judicial system."

Upon hearing of the Supreme Court's denial of the petition for rehearing, Lawrence Schilling, Mr. Clark's co-counsel stated: "We still want to make every effort to prevent his (Mr. Linnas) being sent to the Soviet Union. He's under a death sentence and we think it would be a tragedy if, on the basis of what was essentially a civil deportation proceeding, he was sent to his death."

Reacting to the Supreme Court decision, Kalman Sultanik of the World Jewish Congress said, "At long last, justice has been done." OSI Director Neal Sher stated: "What is clear is that there is no longer any judicial remedy available" to Mr. Linnas.

Meanwhile, Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) placed a phone call to the attorney general, and Illinois Sens. Alan Dixon (D) and Paul Simon (R) sent a telegram to Mr. Meese, urging him to stop the deportation.

The Illinois senators' telegram stated: "We have been contacted by Amnesty International, Baltic interest groups, as well as many Illinois constituents asking that the case of Karl Linnas be reviewed. The decision to deport Mr. Linnas was based on Soviet evidence. Because Mr. Linnas has been already tried and sentenced to death in the Soviet Union, we request postponement of his deportation while a Justice Department review takes place. In light of the fate that awaits Mr. Linnas, we must be certain of the facts on which this case is

based, particularly the evidence pertaining to the question of criminality."

The World Jewish Congress made public a letter from Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr. (N.Y.), ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, urging that the deportation be carried out.

Mari-Ann Rikken of the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security commented on the Supreme Court decision in the Linnas case, saying "This shows we can indeed bend the Constitution in this country according to political power."

"It's up to the administration, now. Whether they have any courage is to be

seen," she said. "A strict interpretation of the Constitution would have demanded that he [Mr. Linnas] not be deported to the USSR — we don't even have an extradition treaty with the USSR."

Asked by The Weekly for her opinion on how the U.S. could deport a man sentenced in absentia to death, Ms. Rikken observed: "There hasn't been enough of a hue and cry among the general American public. We're not lobbying Congress, writing letters to the editor. We're not doing the things required to move [this issue] into the arena of public knowledge."

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For more information please call the UIA at (212) 288-8660

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Top Soviet...

(Continued from page 3)

radiation sickness, although most of these are now out of the hospital and back at work. He predicted a "quite small" increase in cancer deaths in future years as a result of radioactive emissions, the Times said.

Dr. Robert T. Gale, a physician from the University of California at Los Angeles who performed bone marrow transplants in Moscow on some of the victims, also testified before the congressional committee on the health effects of the Chernobyl disaster, the Times reported.

Dr. Gale cited estimates that radiation from the accident might cause thousands of cancer deaths around the world in future decades, but he said the estimates could be high. He put the costs imposed by the disaster at \$4 billion to \$8 billion, the Times reported.

Dr. Velikhov echoed Soviet statements in attributing the accident mainly to human error and cited errors made by operators during a test, leading to a disaster that reactor designers had considered "unthinkable."

He also said that the government has imposed new operating procedures and technical changes in order to prevent a recurrence. He added, however, that his country would continue to pursue nuclear power and increase nuclear power production five times by the year 2000, when it could produce about 20 percent of the Soviet Union's electricity, doubling the present share.

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

February 3

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will offer a Ukrainian language course this spring. "Elementary Ukrainian II," continuation of Elementary Ukrainian I, which was taught during fall 1986, stresses grammar and composition. The course will meet Tuesday evenings, 5:30 to 8:30 p.m., February 3 through May. Classes will be held at the institute, 2 E. 79th St.

It is taught by Prof. Zirka Derlycia and is accredited by Hunter College, if one is a registered student there. This course may be audited by students who register through the Ukrainian Institute of America. Registration and tuition fee is \$90. For more information, call the UIA at (212) 288-8660, or stop by the institute on Tuesday evenings.

February 6

NEW YORK: The Young Professionals of the Ukrainian Institute of America will sponsor an eclectic film series titled "First Fridays."

The first program highlights documentaries by award-winning director Slavko Nowytski. He will screen four short films, including "Reflections of the Past," about the first Ukrainian immigration to Canada; "Immortal Image," which examines the sculpture of Leo Mol; "Northwest Passage," about the 18th century fur traders; and "Last of the Jacks," focusing on logging days in turn-of-the-century Minnesota. Mr. Nowytski will discuss his work after the showing. A reception will follow. Suggested donation: \$5. The institute is located at 2 E. 79th St.

February 7

CARTERET, N.J.: The Sisterhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral is sponsoring a Valentine polka party from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. with music by the Chet Kayser Band at the St. Demetrius Community Center, 691 Roosevelt Ave. exit 12 off the New Jersey Turnpike. Admission at the door is \$5. Refreshments will be available, featuring an ethnic kitchen, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

February 8

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America hosts the opening of the traveling exhibit "The Lost Architecture of Kiev," on loan from New York's Ukrainian Museum. The photographic exhibit documents the destruction of Kiev's landmarks in the 1930s, mostly churches and monasteries, which formed a part of the city's architectural heritage. The afternoon program includes opening remarks by several authorities on the subject and a reception. Suggested donation: \$10. The UIA is located at

2 E. 79th St.

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, will sponsor a commemorative event, "Women Heroes of Ukraine" at 3 p.m. For further information call (215) 663-1166, 663-0707 or 663-9820.

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The UCCA Branch of Morris County will sponsor its annual Ukrainian Independence Day celebration at 4 p.m. at St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 7 Jefferson Road and Route 10. The speakers will be Dr. Iwan Holowynskyj, professor at Rutgers University (in Ukrainian) and Wasyl Fedorenko (in English). The Haidamaky bandurist ensemble from SUM-A in Passaic under the directorship of Wasyl Waskiw will perform. A reception will follow.

HARTFORD, Conn.: Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) will hold an informational and organizational meeting at 12:30 p.m. in the lower church hall of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 125 Wethersfield Ave. Those interested in fighting for human rights in Ukraine and the diaspora should attend. An exhibit of documents, artifacts, and embroidery made by Ukrainian political prisoners while incarcerated will also be available for viewing at that time. Guest speakers include: Bozhena Olshaniwsky, national president of AHRU; Roma Hayda, president, Connecticut chapter of AHRU and Nadia Svitlychna. For information contact Julie Nesteruk (203) 525-5825 or Donna Kapij (203) 563-9896.

February 12

TOMS RIVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Club of Ocean County, will feature Dr. Ronald J. Libardi as guest speaker at its meeting at 7:30 p.m. at the Dover Township Municipal Building in Toms River. Dr. Libardi's subject will be stress.

February 13

NEW YORK: Dr. Oksana Bezruchko Ross will lecture on "Archipenko and his Role in 20th Century Art" at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Dr. Ross, an artist, art historian and pianist, was Archipenko's student in the 1950s and based her Ph.D. dissertation on his work. Her presentation, in the English language, includes a slide show and musical accompaniment. A reception will follow. Suggested donation: \$8.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

February 14

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, will sponsor a student dance/social at 8 p.m. For more information call (215) 663-1166, 663-0707, 663-9820.

February 18

TRENTON, N.J.: Central Trenton Inc., will hold its first organizational

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.

meeting for the Trenton Heritage Days Festival, at 6:30 p.m. in the Masonic Temple on Barrack Street in Trenton. Those organizations interested in helping Trenton's Ukrainian community to take part in the festival should call (609) 393-8998 and attend the meeting.

ONGOING:

CHICAGO: "The Element of Land," an exhibition of prints by members of the Manitoba Printmakers' Association will run through February 27 at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave.

Museum offers courses in crafts

NEW YORK — From mid-February through April, The Ukrainian Museum offers courses in popular Ukrainian crafts. The courses are geared for adults as well as children.

• Woodcarving: February 14 - April 25, Saturdays, 1 - 4 p.m.

The craft of Ukrainian decorative, low-relief woodcarving will be taught to both beginners and advanced participants. Using tools specifically produced by the museum, the students will learn the intricate geometric motifs that are used to decorate both functional and decorative wooden objects by woodcarvers in Ukraine. The course is open to adults and children from 12 years of age.

Fee: adults, \$55; senior citizens and students over 16, \$50; children 12-16, free; members, 15 percent discount.

• Embroidery: February 14 - April 4,

Saturdays, 1 - 3:30 p.m.

Embroiderers may learn and expand their skills during this eight-session course. They may start from the basic cross stitch or advance to little known stitches and intricate cut-work techniques while exploring the history and evolution of the styles, techniques, colors, threads and fabrics used traditionally in various regions of Ukraine. Open to adults and children over 10 years of age.

Fee: adults, \$45; senior citizens and students over 16, \$40; children 10-16 free; members, 15 percent discount.

All materials are covered in the registration fee. Finished objects may be taken home. For registration and information please call: (212) 228-0110. Programs are funded, in part, by the New York State Council on the Arts.

Free dental exams at Manor

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — In observation of National Dental Health Month, the Manor Junior College Dental Health Center, located at Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue in Jenkintown, will provide free general dentistry exams and consultations to new patients during the month of February. The exams include four bitewing x-rays to new patients of all ages.

These services are being offered on selected dates during the month of February. Appointments may be made by calling the Dental Center at (215) 887-7617. The Dental Center is open Monday and Wednesday from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Tuesday from 2 to 9 p.m., and Thursday and Friday from 9 a.m. to 5

p.m.

General dentistry and orthodontic services are available at reasonable fees as a service to the community by the Manor Dental Health Center. The DHC provides students enrolled in the Expanded Functions Dental Assisting Program with training in four-handed dentistry procedures and expanded functions skills under the direct supervision of faculty dentists.

Manor Junior College founded by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great in 1947 is a two-year college offering associate degrees and certificates of study in the liberal arts and sciences, allied health and business fields.

Toronto Plast to mark 40th anniversary

TORONTO — The year 1987 marks the 40th anniversary of Plast Ukrainian Youth Association in Toronto. In honor of this event, the Toronto branch is organizing a reunion for all current and former members of Plast Toronto from 1947 to the present.

The reunion will take place the weekend of February 21-22. Planned activities include: a reunion banquet and dance on Saturday evening, and the official opening of the newly renovated Plast building on Sunday afternoon. On both Saturday and Sunday afternoons

there will be an open house, and members of the community will have a chance to drop in and visit the displays of photographs and exhibits depicting Plast activities over the past 40 years.

The Plast Toronto Branch has invited all former and current members of Toronto Plast, as well as all members of the community, to attend this reunion. For further information, write or call: Plast Reunion Committee, 2199 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M6S 1N2; (416) 769-9998.

WANTED

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

seeks

DIRECTOR of FRATERNAL ACTIVITIES

College graduate willing to learn about fraternalism. Must enjoy working with people. Knowledge of Ukrainian and English required. Willing to travel and work weekends occasionally. Send resume to:

JOHN O. FLIS, Supreme President
Ukrainian National Association
30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302
(201) 451-2200

WANTED

Insure and be sure