

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Soviets halt 7-year jamming of VOA broadcasts

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union, after seven years, has stopped jamming Voice of America (VOA) broadcasts in Russian, Ukrainian and seven other languages to its citizens, according to U.S. government officials.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Jaroslav Verner said that over the Memorial Day weekend, nine language services to the Soviet Union were being heard clearly for the first time since 1980, when heavy jamming coincided with the rise of Solidarity in Poland.

Various newspapers have reported that the U.S. government welcomes the move, but stated that the jamming equipment that was used against VOA has been redirected to other Western radio broadcasts to the USSR and Eastern Europe, including those of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

At a news conference held in Washington, U.S. Information Agency director Charles Wick confirmed that jamming of VOA had stopped, and stated: "We welcome this Soviet decision ending an illegal activity in violation of international agreements to which the USSR is a signatory."

"We hope that the Soviet decision on VOA signals is a sincere initiative to open up their closed society and to end restrictions on the free flow of information. It is a positive step forward, but it is only a beginning."

The Associated Press reported that Mr. Wick said the United States had no official comment about the decision to stop jamming, but he added that jamming is "inconsistent with the spirit of glasnost," the new Soviet policy of openness.

Oksana Dragan, director of the Ukrainian branch in the USSR Division at VOA, said that the service is "very happy" with the Soviet decision to stop jamming, but noted that the move was not wholly unexpected.

"There have been some intimations that something might happen," she said in a telephonic interview with The Ukrainian Weekly. "It's a move in increasing the credibility of the present (Soviet) leadership among its citizens and the West."

The USSR had stopped jamming of the British Broadcasting Corp. on January 22.

VOA broadcasts contain a mix of news, entertainment and educational programs. It is estimated that some 30 million to 40 million people tune into it at least once a week, despite the jamming.

Ms. Dragan stated that the move to stop jamming will not change the format of programs broadcast to Soviet Ukraine, as the service has done the best job it can in producing and airing shows

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Shumuk welcomed to Canada

by Marco Levytsky
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

CALGARY — Looking gaunt and haggard, Ukrainian human-rights activist Danylo Shumuk flashed a row of steel-capped teeth, mementos of prison dental work, as he walked through the international arrivals gate and into the waiting arms of his nephew, Ivan Shumuk, at Calgary International Airport, on Saturday, May 23.

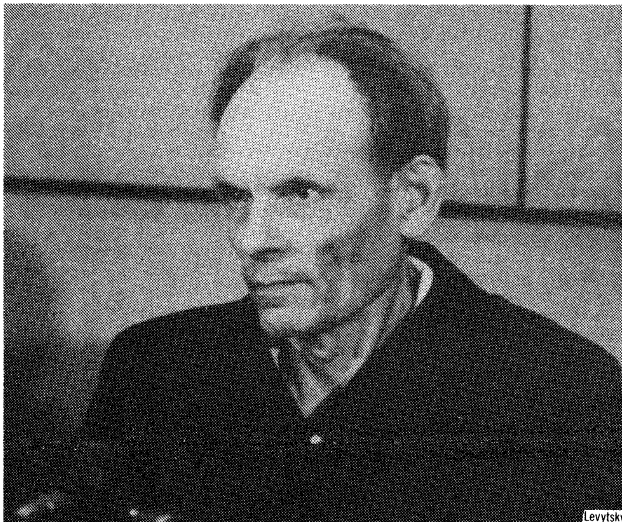
As the two men embraced, a 100-person strong contingent of that city's Ukrainian community broke into spontaneous applause.

Thus Danylo Shumuk, a 40-year veteran of the Soviet gulag, named the world's senior prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International, savored the first moments in his new homeland — Canada.

After the official greetings were read, a visibly moved Danylo Shumuk was presented with flowers as the Surma Choir of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary broke into a rendition of "Mnohaya Lita."

University of Alberta Prof. Andriy Horniatkevych stepped forward to present Mr. Shumuk with a copy of his own memoirs, "Life Sentence," published in English by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton.

Mr. Shumuk was welcomed by Vin-



Levytsky

Danylo Shumuk at press conference in Calgary.

cent Dantzer, member of Parliament for the Okanagan constituency which includes his new home of Vernon, B.C.; by Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians; Lorna Watson, president of the Calgary chapter of Amnesty International; and Sonia Skibo, president of the Ukrai-

nian Canadian Committee, Calgary Branch.

Reading a letter from External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, who led the diplomatic campaign for Mr. Shumuk's emigration, Mr. Dantzer declared that the dissident represented the spirit of

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National Geographic recounts trek through Ukraine

by Chrystyna Lapychak

NEW YORK — "I've had a feeling for a long time that when I was with Ukrainians I was among friends," stated Mike Edwards as he spoke before some 250 Ukrainian Americans at the Ukrainian Institute of America three weeks ago.

This is perhaps why the senior writer for National Geographic, the renowned monthly non-profit journal with a membership of some 10.5 million, was so delighted when he was assigned in April 1986 to write a feature story on Ukraine. His assignment, he emphasized at the institute gathering, came before the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl had attracted worldwide attention to the country.

Six months later, in October, Mr. Edwards, along with staff photographer Steve Raymer and interpreter Tania Mychajlyshyn D'Avignon, was on his way to the Ukrainian SSR, a land that inspires nostalgia among many Americans who trace their roots there.

What Mr. Edwards found, however, was a land vastly different from what he labels in his article as "the timeless Ukraine that emigres see in their hearts."



The land of sweeping steppes and hard-riding Cossacks now burgeons with vast grainfields and industrial cities, a prime component in the Soviet Union's economic machine.

UKRAINE

By MIKE EDWARDS
Photographs by STEVE RAYMER

Why do you boast, you men of dramatic literature? That you can walk in a park, even better than our soldiers do? ...
A BURNING SMOKEY VOICE came down at me in a park in Kiev ...
I was not deep dark frown, "Tata, you who were with volcanic anger of Russian ..."
So, he met my loss.
Bene a wall, you cried out against the ...
I think you must applaud a system that ...
I do, yes. I think you would flourish at the ...
But some citizens—about a thousand—
wrote in the ...

Opening pages of National Geographic feature on Ukraine.

"The land of sweeping steppes and hard-riding Cossacks now burgeons with vast grainfields and industrial cities, a prime component in the Soviet Union's economic machine," reads the article's subtitle.

The feature, titled, "Ukraine," spans 36 pages covered with color photographs and historical maps in the May 1987 issue.

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Statistical glasnost on Ukrainian language

by Roman Solchanyk

For the first time in over a decade, the Soviet press has provided detailed statistical information on the proportion of schoolchildren in Ukraine that are taught in the Ukrainian and Russian languages.

The information comes in a short report in a recent issue of *Literaturna Ukraina* announcing the establishment within the Ukrainian Writers' Union of a Commission for Ties Between the Ukrainian Writers' Union and Educational Institutions headed by Dmytro Pavlychko. The need for a working group of this sort was raised by Ivan Drach at a meeting of the Presidium of the Board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union last December. At another session of the Presidium, in February of this year, it was resolved to form the permanent commission, which would be charged with monitoring the problems of language and literature study in the republic's schools and institutions of higher learning.

According to the newspaper, the first session of the commission was attended by Mykhailo Fomenko, the republic's minister of education, and A. I. Tymchyk, the head of the Public Education Board of the Kiev City Executive Committee. Mr. Fomenko told the meeting that currently there are 15,000 schools in Ukraine with Ukrainian as the language of instruction. This represents 75.5 percent of the total number. In addition, 2.5 percent of schools are bilingual, that is, with parallel classes in Ukrainian and Russian. A further "several hundred" schools conduct classes in Hungarian, Polish and Moldavian.

Much more important is the proportion of pupils that attend these schools. Thus, according to Mr. Fomenko, 50.5 percent of pupils in the republic are taught in Ukrainian, and 48.7 percent in

Russian. More or less the same proportion, he said, exists in the preschool institutions. "Without a doubt," said Mr. Fomenko, "in the microregions of Ukrainian schools, upbringing in the kindergartens and preschool institutions should also be conducted in the Ukrainian language." The implication is that this is not the case at the present, which would conform with the long-standing campaign to introduce Russian into the lowest levels of the educational system.

Mr. Fomenko's statistics indicate that during the last 15 years the percentage of pupils receiving their education in Ukrainian has decreased by about 10 percent. It might also be noted that until now the only available data of this kind for Ukraine was for the school year 1967-68, which appeared in a monograph published in Moscow in 1976.

Mr. Tymchyk provided comparable data for schools in Kiev. Of the total of 301,000 schoolchildren in Kiev's schools almost 70,000 are taught in Ukrainian. This amounts to about 23 percent. This figure is astounding in view of the fact that, in 1979, 68.7 percent of the city's population claimed Ukrainian nationality and 52.8 percent claimed Ukrainian as their native language. Of the total of 274 schools in the Ukrainian capital, 34 are Ukrainian and 88 bilingual Ukrainian-Russian. The remaining 152 schools are presumably all Russian.

Mr. Tymchyk added that in comparison to last year the number of pupils taught in Ukrainian increased by 2,500. He also said that about 13,000 pupils, or 4.2 percent, who attend schools with Russian as the language of instruction do not study Ukrainian language and literature.

The participants in the session also discussed the teaching of Ukrainian in the republic's institutions of higher learning, and "raising the over-all

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Catholics in Lithuania proclaim days of prayer

NEW YORK — In defiance of Soviet authorities, Catholics in Lithuania have declared May 23-31 as days of prayer for imprisoned priests and other prisoners of conscience, and have appealed to believers in the West to join them in a display of Christian solidarity, reported the Lithuanian Information Center.

According to the center, at least 36 Lithuanian prisoners are known to be serving terms of imprisonment or exile for defending human rights under Soviet and international law. Three of them — the Revs. Jonas-Kastytis Matulionis, Alfonsas Svarinskas and Sigitas Tamkevicius — are Catholic priests. Western estimates of the number of political prisoners in the Soviet Union vary from 400 to several thousand.

Two of the imprisoned priests, the Revs. Tamkevicius and Svarinskas, have been returned to labor camp, after refusing to sign confessions of guilt. The Rev. Tamkevicius, a Lithuanian priest, had been brought to Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, from Perm labor camp twice, but by latest accounts, was returned to Camp 385-3-5, in Mordovia.

The Rev. Svarinskas was reportedly returned to his original place of imprisonment in the Perm region. Last month, Soviet ex-prisoners said in a Moscow press conference that at least 10 prisoners of conscience, who had been taken from camps to urban holding cells, have been sent back to the

camps after refusing to sign documents asking for pardons, thus admitting guilt.

In a letter dated May 1, the Rev. Tamkevicius wrote of his newfound "mission" in labor camp, report friends close to the prisoner-priest, who describe him as a devout and optimistic man, capable of making the best of a bad situation.

Ten former Lithuanian prisoners of conscience recently issued an appeal to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev requesting the release of the three imprisoned priests and other prisoners of conscience. Among the signatories: Nijole Sadunaite (who served six years for typing the samizdat *Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania*), Meclislovas Jurevicius (three years for organizing a religious procession), and Julius Sasnauskas (six and a half years for underground publishing activity), Jadvyga Bieliauskiene (four of a seven-year sentence for religious instruction), Antanas Terleckas (six of an eight-year sentence for underground publishing activity), Vytautas Skuodis (seven of a 12-year sentence for underground publishing activity) and Dr. Algirdas Statkevicius (seven years in psychiatric hospital for membership in the Lithuanian Helsinki Group).

The bishops and apostolic administrators of Lithuania appealed for the release of the three imprisoned priests last March 11.

Latvian Helsinki Group calls for anti-Soviet demonstration in Riga

ROCKVILLE, Md. — Human-rights activists in Soviet-occupied Latvia have called for an unprecedented public demonstration of sympathy for the Latvian victims of "genocidal Sovietization" at 3 p.m. on Sunday, June 14, in the capital, Riga.

The invitation to "honor the victims with a minute of silence and the placement of flowers" at the Latvian Monument of Freedom was made by Helsinki 86, a recently formed Latvian Helsinki Monitoring Group. Forty-six years ago, on the night of June 14, 1941, over 15,000 Latvians were deported to Siberia by Soviet occupation forces. In later years the Soviets deported an additional 290,000 Latvians.

The Freedom Monument in downtown Riga, built during Latvia's independence, is a symbol of Latvian nationalism. Previous attempts to hold such demonstrations at the monument have been suppressed and participants have been arrested. This is the first time such a demonstration has been publicized in advance.

"We view this as an open challenge to (Mikhail) Gorbachev's policy of 'glasnost,'" said Olgerts Pavlovskis, president of the Rockville-based World Federation of Free Latvians. "It is clearly a bold and courageous move on the part of Helsinki 86. It appears that they are counting on interest in the West to ensure that the demonstration, or its suppression, are widely publicized. We urge Western correspondents based in Moscow to attend and report on this event, if at all possible."

Two of the group's leaders, Linards Grantins and Raimonds Bitenieks were arrested on August 21, 1986, following the formation of Helsinki 86 in the Latvian city of Liepaja. Although slated to stand trial for "dissemination of slanderous material about the Soviet social and state system" on January 19, they were released on January 22. According to Mr. Grantins, Soviet authorities told him his release was due to "a change in circumstances."

The announcement comes in the wake of two recent street demonstrations at the same site by Latvian youths. On December 27, 1986, 300 Latvian youths ran past the monument shouting "Down with Soviet Russia! Freedom in a free Latvia!"

On April 19, 500 demonstrators surrounded a Soviet militia vehicle forcing them to release two youths. The group then marched through the city streets, signing patriotic songs and

shouting nationalist slogans. Both events were witnessed by Western tourists.

Further confirmation comes from the Soviet Latvian newspaper "Literaturna un Maksla" (Literature and Art). On May 1, it reported that 2,000 youths "bearing knives and clubs" took part in the April 19 demonstration and later engaged in fights with Russian youths.

A translation of the text of the June (Continued on page 12)

Helsinki 86 announcement

The following is a translation from Latvian of a statement released by the Latvian Helsinki Monitoring Group Helsinki 86. The translation was provided by the World Federation of Free Latvians.

On the night of June 14-15, 1941, the first mass deportations of Latvians took place, from which very few ever returned.

Men were separated from women and children. People were transported in cattle cars under dreadful conditions. Children and the elderly were the first to depart from this world, ending up in graves alongside the tracks in a foreign land.

This act of genocide was undertaken under the direction of the Communist Party. Still, to this day, the party has not seen it as necessary to apologize, not to mention provide compensation for moral and material losses. All that is heard are some kind of nebulous phrases about some kind of cult.

We, the group Helsinki 86, have decided to honor the victims of Latvia's genocidal Sovietization, on June 14 at 3 p.m., by placing flowers at the Monument of Freedom in Riga.

We invite all other Latvians who are not indifferent to our people's fate, to honor the innocent victims with a minute of silence and the placement of flowers at the Monument of Freedom in Riga on the 14th of June.

[signed]

Linards Grantins
Helsinki 86

Rolands Silaraups
Raimonds Bitenieks
Guntis Atersons
Martins Bariss

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Brother and sister to be reunited after a 53-year separation

by Natalia A. Feduschak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A decades-long separation will come to an end soon when 85-year-old Maria Sokil Rudnytsky will be reunited with her 79-year-old brother from Soviet Ukraine, who has been allowed to visit his sister in her home in Toms River, N.J.

"I'm so excited," said Mrs. Rudnytsky, who has not seen her brother, Wolodymyr Sokil, since she left the Soviet Union 53 years ago. "I've been inviting him for 40 years, and every time the answer has been strange. They've told him it was 'nechelosobrazno' — not necessary for him to visit me." Mr. Sokil will arrive in the United States sometime in the next two weeks and will visit his family in the U.S. for three months.

Mrs. Rudnytsky received news of her brother's visit from Rep. James J. Howard, (D-N.J.) who had discussed her case with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and other top Soviet officials

when he traveled to the USSR in April as a part of a 19-member Congressional delegation. In a meeting with the Soviet leader and other Politburo members regarding human rights and emigration policies, Rep. Howard tried to impress on the officials that the new Soviet policy of glasnost or openness would be more credible if the authorities eased up on emigration and travel rules.

The Soviets said they would look into the matter and get back to the congressman within a month. On May 13, Evgeny G. Kutovoy, minister-counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Washington met with Rep. Howard in his Capitol Hill office to tell him that he had "pleasant instructions from Moscow."

"This is wonderful news for Mrs. Rudnytsky and her brother who will be able to see each other for the first time in 53 years," Rep. Howard said. "Because of Mrs. Rudnytsky's age and frail

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N.J. governor recognizes Millennium



Gov. Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey signs a proclamation recognizing the Millennium of the Christianization of Ukraine and the 600th anniversary of Lithuania's Christianity.

NEWARK, N.J. — The 1,000th anniversary of the Christianization of Ukraine and the 600th anniversary of the Christianization of Lithuania were noted on Friday, May 15, by Gov. Thomas H. Kean during proclamation-signing ceremonies in his Newark office attended by representatives of the two Eastern European communities.

The governor also signed a proclamation declaring Poppy Day in honor of the fund-raising campaign of the Veteran of Foreign Wars, as reported by correspondent Monica Maske of The Star-Ledger in the May 16 issue.

The paper headlined the article "Jersey honors Ukraine, Lithuania" and featured a large photo of Gov. Kean, together with New Jersey Ethnic

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National Geographic...

(Continued from page 1)

The appearance of such a comprehensive article on the country and its people prompted the evening at the UIA, which was deliberately planned by UIA administrator Marta Kolomayets, to coincide with the May 8 opening of an exhibit of photographs by recent travelers to Ukraine.

Before departing for his two-month voyage with Mr. Raymer and Ms. D'Avignon, who is from the Ukrainian studies program at Harvard University, Mr. Edwards researched the history and culture of the Ukrainian nation.

"I'm just a beat-up old newspaperman," Mr. Edwards told the institute crowd. "I didn't know anything about Ukraine."

"What I learned about Ukraine I found from scholars in the United States, from books that had been published in the United States and have been published in Canada," including persons at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Ukrainian Studies Chair at the University of Toronto.

Following a slide presentation by Ms. D'Avignon, featuring her own photographs from the trip, Mr. Edwards described his general impressions, shared several anecdotes and discussed some of the topics he covered in his feature story.

"We met a lot of very interesting people in Ukraine," said the veteran reporter. "We never had as much contact as we wanted, though."

The journalist said that the traveling trio was accompanied nearly everywhere by an entourage of Intourist guides, local guides and Communist Party representatives, as well as an ever-present representative of their official host, the Novosti press agency.

Their two-month trek included, of course, a visit to the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, as well as the eastern Ukrainian cities of Kharkiv and Poltava, and surrounding areas.

In his story, Mr. Edwards likens Kiev to San Francisco, "brighter and gentler" than, say, Moscow or New York. "It feels good to walk in Kiev," he writes, describing streets lined with the legendary chestnut trees and with stately pre-war buildings off the Khreshchatyk, the city's main stem.

They toured schools and collective farms near Kharkiv and Poltava.



Mike Edwards and Tania D'Avignon speak at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

They attended a Baptist service in Odessa and met a Tatar while in the Crimea.

The trio experienced the western Ukrainian city of Lviv, "the fount of Ukrainian emotion," as labelled by the reporter.

East of Lviv, Mr. Edwards and his crew were shown around the legendary monastery at Pochayiv, a sight rarely seen by Western eyes.

"During our two months in Ukraine," Mr. Edwards writes, "photographer Steve Raymer and I were offered access to areas where Intourist rarely takes anyone."

Before the institute crowd, Mr. Edwards described his general observations and impressions of the contemporary Ukraine he visited in October and November 1986, particularly in regard to the Ukrainian language issue in the face of Russification, and the issues of religious freedom and political dissent.

"My general feeling is the Ukrainian language is mostly strong in western Ukraine, strong in rural areas," he said.

"In cities it's a second language," however, he said, following Russian.

"There are people who care passionately about the Ukrainian language," added Mr. Edwards, referring to several individuals he met during his trip, including some popular Ukrainian writers and poets.

Mr. Edwards describes a slothful Russian Orthodox church, a dying Jewish faith and a struggling underground Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) Church in Ukraine. He also finds a rapidly growing Baptist faith.

In Odessa, he writes, "I went to a Baptist service and found the church packed with young adults." He said, "The Ukrainian Baptist faith claims 250,000 and is believed to be growing."

In regard to political or national dissent, particularly the kind that emerged from the brief post-Stalin cultural thaw in the early 1960s, Mr. Edwards told the UIA gathering:

"I don't think any of that is possible today," even with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's new policy of "glasnost" or openness.

"There's no underground newspaper that I know anything of. There's no underground organization that I know anything of," he said, after having met with a former "Sixtier" or "Shestydesiatnyk" during his voyage.

He quoted the old "Sixtier" as saying:

"The dissidents are like animals in a zoo."

"He meant that literally," Mr. Edwards explained, they are "imprisoned or so closely watched that there was nothing they could do at all."

But, Mr. Edwards writes in his article, "the Soviet Union has seemed to loosen, slightly, its clamp on dissidents and artists."

"Writers are speaking out more these days," he writes. "At a writers' congress last year Mr. (Oles) Honchar passionately declared that 'our beautiful language...has asserted for itself a right to live.'"

The National Geographic reporter met with the Ukrainian writer in Kiev during his visit.

"In Ukraine," writes Mr. Edwards, "a theater director banished in the 1960s was welcomed back. A jailed poet was released, then several religious leaders and human-rights advocates. It was announced that Mr. Honchar's book 'Sobor' (The Cathedral), which criticizes the destruction of cultural monuments, will reappear after a long lapse."

"For Ukrainians this is heady stuff. Priests and poets have been, and are, important figures for them. The recent events are signs that another thaw may, just may, be at hand."

But questions remain, Mr. Edwards concludes, as to how far this "thaw" may lead and whether it will last.

Kiev Consulate status discussed at UIA event

by Chrystyna Kapychak

NEW YORK — "How many times have you asked whether the Kiev Consulate will ever be?" asked William H. Courtney during his introductory remarks at the Ukrainian Institute's recent evening with Mike Edwards.

The Kiev consul general-designate opened the May 8 event, organized by UIA administrator Marta Kolomayets, with updated information on the status of the 15-year-old negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on establishing consulates in the Ukrainian capital and New York.

In negotiations Mr. Courtney described as "complicated," and sometimes "frustrating," he said "important progress...long in coming, has now been made."

The issue of establishing in Kiev a U.S. Consulate that is both secure and viable "has occupied center stage in the negotiations," said Mr. Courtney.

Since February 1973, when the first proposal for a consulate exchange was made, the United States and the Soviets have been hammering out the logistics. In 1977, after the Soviets had agreed to allow the American site to be Kiev rather than Odessa, as initially proposed, advance parties were placed in Kiev and

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Hartford SUM-A marks 35th anniversary Buffalo hosts UNCHAIN evening

by Irene Bobriwnyk

HARTFORD, Conn. — The Ukrainian American Youth Association's (SUM-A) Hartford branch celebrated its 35th anniversary here on Saturday, April 25, with a banquet and dance.

The celebration, attended by over 200 people, began at 7 p.m. with opening remarks by Myron Kolinsky, president of the Hartford SUM-A branch. In his remarks, Mr. Kolinsky reiterated the role of SUM in educating Ukrainian youth and encouraging them to participate in Ukrainian community life.

He also recalled those members of the Hartford branch who passed away since the 30th anniversary. A mass was recited earlier in the day at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church for all deceased members of the branch. After these remarks, Daria Zelez, toastmistress, raised a toast for the continued prosperity of SUM-A in Hartford.

Following the invocation by Msgr. Stephen Chomko, Ms. Zelez bid everyone an enjoyable dinner. After dinner, greetings were read from 11 organizations and two individuals.

The organizations included St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New Britain, Veterans of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), New York City SUM-A, Jersey City SUM-A, Rochester SUM-A, Ridna Shkola, Ukrainian National Home of Hartford, Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branches 93 and 106, Ukrainian Selfreliance Hartford Federal Credit Union, Ukrainian National Association Branch 277, Ukrainian National Aid Association Branch 37 and Providence Branch 205.

The following representatives greeted

the participants: Msgr. Chomko, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Borys Krupa, president of the local UCCA branch, Peter Shahay, president of the local branch of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine (ODFFU), Sophia Radio, president of the local branch of the Women's Association of the ODFFU, George Oprysko from the local branch, Orest Szcudluk from the Boston branch of SUM-A and the executive board of the UNAA and Teodor Bodnar from the Astoria branch of SUM-A.

After the greetings, Mr. Askold Lozynskij, president of the national executive board of SUM-A delivered the keynote address about the purpose of SUM from its beginnings in 1924, noting in particular its liquidation by the Soviet government in 1929, its re-establishment in West Germany in 1946 and its activities into the 1980s.

Mr. Lozynskij received a standing ovation for his analysis of the spirit of this youth association.

After the address, Trio Promin from New York City, consisting of Oksana Charuk, Bohdana Wolanskyj and Sonia Szereg, performed six songs with a recitation dedicated to Kiev and the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity given by Martha Kolinsky during the trio's recess. A citation for longstanding work for SUM-A was presented to Myron Zelez, former president of the Hartford branch by Mr. Lozynskij on behalf of the national executive board of SUM-A. The Rev. Peter Reppen delivered the benediction following the ending of the program.

A dance was then held to the tunes of the Charivni Ochi band from Stamford.

BUFFALO, N.Y. — A large audience attended an informative public meeting here at the Ukrainian Civic Center on Sunday, April 5.

Zenon Bodnarskyj, chairman of the local Chapter of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, opened the meeting. The Rev. Bohdan Sencio led the assembly in prayer in memory of Ihor Olshaniwskyj, founder and past president of AHRU, and John Oryniak, AHRU treasurer.

Mr. Bodnarskyj introduced the present president of AHRU, Bozhena Olshaniwskyj and the director of UNCHAIN, Anisa Sawickyj.

Mr. Bodnarskyj briefly recalled the many outstanding qualities of the late Ihor Olshaniwskyj and signaled his "courage" as his greatest asset. He went on to say that Mrs. Olshaniwskyj proved herself no less capable. Her dynamic response to the scandalous attack of the deputy speaker of the Israeli Knesset was received with much gratification by the community.

Ms. Sawickyj in her speech explained that UNCHAIN is an organization distinct from AHRU. It was Mr. Olshaniwskyj's idea to create this Ukrai-

nian National Center: History and Information Network, and it is now time to put it to work, she said. In the last few years, we have noticed an intensified vilification of Ukrainians in the free world, especially in the U.S. and Canada, for this reason, we need a professional organization to counter this ongoing defamation, she stressed. This research center will closely monitor newspapers, books, radio programs, TV etc., and will respond to disinformation both quickly and factually. Mrs. Sawickyj declared that funds are needed to support such a center. It is hoped that 10,000 people will deposit \$1,000 each and donate the interest to UNCHAIN. This would provide sufficient funding to pay for professionally staffed offices in Washington and New York, and a computer network throughout the nation.

The Self-Reliance Credit Union of Jersey City, N.J., has agreed to handle the fund. Deposits to the credit union, account No. 4018 (UNCHAIN Fund), may be withdrawn wholly or partially at any time. Smaller donations are gratefully accepted.

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Chicago NBC affiliate links Contra supporters, ABN, Nazis

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — The NBC affiliate, WMAQ-TV (Channel 5), aired a two-part report on the local news program on May 10 and 12, stating that its investigative team had found ties between an organization that is part of a private network helping the Nicaraguan Contras, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and former Nazis.

The first report highlighted Dr. Alexander Ronnet of Chicago and suggested that he had been active with the Legion of Archangel Michael in Rumania during World War II. According to unspecified counterintelligence reports cited by the broadcast, the legion was identified with the Iron Guard in Rumania — "a xenophobic organization," according to Ephraim Zuroff of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Israel. Though denying membership during the war, Dr. Ronnet is now local president of the legion's chapter, which is a member of the ABN network.

In the second segment, another Chicagoan, John Koziak, was connected by WMAQ with the Byelorussian government in an undisclosed leadership capacity in its Parliament under Nazi rule during the 1940s. The report quoted a letter sent to Hitler by the Byelorussian Parliament and displayed in Mr. Koziak's book about Byelorussian history. The letter expressed hope in the ultimate victory over communism by Hitler and his allies.

Interspersed throughout the second part of the expose were comments by John Loftus, a former investigator for the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, who said:

"Backing the ABN is like hiring the Klu Klux Klan to be a consultant for school desegregation, ..." and "There are a lot of good people in the world that are anti-Communists. We don't have to resort to the dregs of humanity."

The local president of the ABN, Dr. Myroslaw Charkewycz, and others are considering legal action against WMAQ reporter Peter Karl.

Asked for his opinion on the program, Dr. Myron Kuropas said that the report only paraphrased Scott and Jon L. Anderson's book, "Inside the League," which he had reviewed recently for The Ukrainian Weekly. He said the news program was part of an ever-increasing and expected campaign against Eastern Europeans in this country to discredit them as witnesses to Communist atrocities in the first half of the century.

Famine Commission slates Philly hearing

PHILADELPHIA — The U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine will hold a regional hearing in Philadelphia on Friday, June 5, at 10:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Reps. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) and Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.) will be present along with other members of the commission.

The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia is to help in hosting the hearing, which will take place at the Old Federal Court Building at Ninth Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets. The public is welcome.

Kiev Consulate...

(Continued from page 3)

New York, said the consul general-designate.

"Upgrading them (the advance parties) to full consulate status, however, awaited the renovation of our office and residential complex in Kiev, located just behind the Cathedral of St. Sophia," he said.

Renovation delays and inequities between the parties in the Soviets' favor dragged the process over several years until the negotiations were completely cut off after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979.

"Not until the Geneva Summit of November 1985 did U.S.-Soviet relations regain enough momentum to allow President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev to renew the commitment to consulates," said Mr. Courtney.

"In February 1986 the two sides opened formal talks to implement the summit decision," he told the institute crowd. "They agreed on a target date of May 1986 for putting new advance parties in place. Unfortunately, the Soviets also proposed a number of constraints which would have impeded the effective operation of our consulate in Kiev."

"For our part," said Mr. Courtney, "we offered proposals that would put the U.S. Consulate in Kiev on a reciprocal and equal footing with the Soviet Consulate in New York:

- "The Soviets own a complex (now vacant) in New York; we wanted equivalent occupancy rights in Kiev.

- "The Soviets would have the right to renovate their consulate complex with Soviet or locally purchased materials and labor; we comparable rights in Kiev.

- "The Soviet Consulate staff would be allowed to enter and exit the U.S. at New York; we sought the right to enter and leave the USSR at Kiev by air.

- "The Soviet Consulate would have a telex capable of domestic and international connections; we wanted equivalent access in Kiev."

"After delaying for a year," said Mr. Courtney, "the Soviets have now accepted most of our proposals in

these areas."

Although much progress has been made, he said, "we still do not have all the rights we need in Kiev, and certainly not conditions comparable to those the Soviets expect to enjoy in New York."

Mr. Courtney also attributed the delays in the establishment of a Kiev Consulate to the Chernobyl nuclear disaster of April 1986, which, he said, "raised new uncertainty about when Kiev might be safe for American personnel who would staff the consulate."

He said that after traveling to Kiev with a trio of American scientists last October, they assessed the radiation levels as safe and the U.S. lifted its travel advisory to Kiev in January.

Mr. Courtney discussed some of the "new hurdles" that have appeared lately, including budget constraints and Soviet intelligence penetrations of the Moscow Embassy.

The consul general-designate told the gathering that he hoped what he called the substantial advantages for the United States in having a consulate in Kiev would outweigh other concerns. He said that hope lay in the fact that the Reagan administration has attached a high priority to strengthening relations with the USSR, which could "alleviate budget constraints."

"And the small scale and differing roles of the Kiev consulate and the Moscow Embassy will mitigate some security difficulties."

"Decisions will be made in the next few months that will influence the fate of the consulate exchange," said Mr. Courtney. "It is important for those who value the establishment of an American Consulate in Kiev to bear this in mind."

Thus, Mr. Courtney asked the audience to commence a letter-writing campaign to members of the U.S. Congress and the administration urging them to continue pursuing the establishment of the Kiev consulate.

"The establishment of the Kiev Consulate can be an important landmark for Ukraine and for Ukrainians. Moreover, the consulate exchange can serve the common goal of building a more stable relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union," he concluded.

The Demjanjuk trial in Jerusalem: a look at another aspect

by Marta Skorupsky

CONCLUSION

In the meantime, the trial at which Ukrainians in general have been placed in the dock alongside Mr. Demjanjuk continues. And all explanations and considerations notwithstanding, it is difficult to view the absence of a defender of Ukrainians at the judicial proceedings in Jerusalem as anything other than a disregard by the Ukrainian emigre leadership of the responsibility to the community that it assumed the obligation to represent before the world and, even more so, as a disregard of its responsibility to future generations of Ukrainians, both in the West and in the Soviet Ukraine.

I am fully aware of the "dramatic" nature of the above statement, but I make it not for stylistic effect, but because I am profoundly convinced that it is this aspect of the Demjanjuk trial that will have much more lasting consequences for how Ukrainian history of the war years will be interpreted in the future, as well as for Ukrainian-Jewish relations, than the case of the defendant himself regardless of the verdict the court hands down. Because, whether we like it or not, the trial of Mr. Demjanjuk in Jerusalem is simultaneously a trial of Ukrainians as alleged collaborators of the Nazis, portrayed as exceeding even the Nazis in barbarity towards the Jews or, at best, as by no means inferior to them in this respect.

There has been considerable coverage in the Western press of the fact that there exists testimony that "Ivan the Terrible" was killed during the uprising in Treblinka on August 2, 1943, of discrepancies in the testimony of Holocaust survivors, of the question of authenticity and admissibility of the Soviet identification card alleging that Mr. Demjanjuk had been training at the Trawniki SS base, of the publication in "Molod Ukraina" on April 30, 1986, of the same identification card (namely, one of the key proofs of his guilt in the Israeli court), but featuring a different photograph located in a different place on the document*, and of various other aspects of this case that cast serious doubt on the identification of Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible." (See, for example, the articles by Patrick Buchanan in *The Washington Post* on September 28, 1986, *The Cleveland Plain Dealer* on January 4, 1987, and *The New York Times* on March 31, 1987; and by Robert Gillette in *The Los Angeles Times* on January 18, 1987 and February 15, 1987, as well as in some West European newspapers as reported by Svoboda). Meanwhile, the fact that Ukrainians have been collectively accused of genocide at the Jerusalem trial has so far received no mention in any but Ukrainian newspapers, and very likely never will, except should the need arise to cite this uncorroborated claim as a "proven fact."

But then, as the British say, the day after it appears, a newspaper is good only for wrapping fish. The court record, on the other hand, remains a historical document forever. And as long as the Ukrainian community fails to assure its own legal defense at the trial where it is being tried in absentia, it is in this document that those responsible for the actual killing of Jews in Nazi extermination camps on the territory of Poland (and, therefore, why not elsewhere?) will forever stand labelled as "Ukrainians."

It is this aspect of the legal proceedings in Jerusalem that I find of critical importance. And so, when people ask me if I think the trial fair, does Mr. Demjanjuk have a chance of being found innocent, I find it difficult to answer. What conclusions can one draw about the fairness of a tribunal which is trying an entire nation without even assuring it a full and adequate defense? Can one speak of justice in circumstances in which the prosecution asserts as fact that there were separate Ukrainian auxiliary units of the SS (as opposed to individual Ukrainians, who served in such auxiliary units) and the court does not demand any proof to corroborate this claim?

And as far as the trial of Mr. Demjanjuk alone is concerned, I have already mentioned above that I must rely on my expectation that the tribunal will reject all the political considerations that surround these proceedings and in reaching its finding be guided solely by the unassailable credibility of the evidence of one side or the other. For, though unfortunate, it is a fact that the political considerations surrounding this

trial are anything but negligible.

After all, a verdict of innocence for Mr. Demjanjuk cannot help but undermine the public's trust in the methods used by the OSI and the American courts to determine the facts in this case, and both are continuing to investigate the cases of suspected war criminals. Even more important, perhaps, is that finding Mr. Demjanjuk innocent must cast doubt on the credibility of the testimony of Holocaust survivors, who, as the court itself had admitted, have agreed to repeat their stories not only in order to help determine whether or not Demjanjuk is "Ivan the Terrible" and ensure that justice be done, but also in order to inform the new generation of Israelis about the horrors of the Holocaust and its vast scale. These two extra-judicial considerations alone suggest just how difficult it might prove for the Israeli judges to abide by the traditional notion that justice must indeed be blind.

POSTSCRIPT: Just when I had completed writing this article, I learned about the return from Israel of a group of Ukrainian observers, who had gone to the trial as representatives of the Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Even before informing the Ukrainian community of their impressions of the proceedings, a member of this delegation, Dr. Yuri Boshyk, a historian who is closely associated with the Ukrainian Canadian project to produce a film on Ukrainians in World War II, gave an interview on March 24, on the Canadian public affairs radio newshour, "As It Happens," which is broadcast internationally and is carried by 43 public radio stations in the United States.

In the interview Dr. Boshyk informed his listeners that his group had traveled to Israel on a fact-finding tour and a tour of good will, and stated that despite the critical remarks of some people regarding "what they called the spectacle-like atmosphere of the trial," this had nothing to do with the trial as such, because in the opinion of the group that visited Israel from the Ukrainian Canadian community, "as well as from people inside Israel, both from the left and right and from various shades of opinion in between," it appeared "that the judges are trying to be very fair and that the entire judiciary system is above reproach."

Responding to the interviewer's observation that "many Ukrainian Canadians and Ukrainian Americans or Ukrainians over here in North America don't share that opinion; they seem to feel that maybe there's an injustice taking place," Dr. Boshyk said:

"That is one of the reasons why we decided to go over, both on a fact-finding tour and also on a tour of good will, to find out for ourselves, because, although no kind of injustice or insult is intended, it seems that the media has somewhat focused on the sensational aspect — I'm talking about the media in the West, not in Israel, but in the West, it seems that the sensational aspects get more coverage and, as well, I think, that the indiscriminate use of the word 'Ukrainian' in describing Mr. Demjanjuk has led some people to believe that the Ukrainian nation is on trial, rather than a specific individual. That's why I think that this is a very emotional type of reaction and we wanted to find out for ourselves exactly what the situation was, and we found that most mainstream Ukrainian opinion in Canada seems to be the one which we in fact share now, and that is that it is an individual on trial and not a nation, and certainly many Israelis, and most Israelis that we talked to, see this case as an individual and not a nation on trial."

Question: "Many Ukrainian Canadians have been contributing to a defense fund for Mr. Demjanjuk. Do you think they should?"

Dr. Boshyk: "Well, I think that if they're going to contribute to a defense fund for an individual who they feel is innocent, then I think they're perfectly justified to do so. But if they feel that there's a nation on trial, I think that they're seriously misguided."

Question: "Let's talk a bit about the defense. Can you give us some impressions of the defense led by the American lawyer Mark O'Connor?"

Dr. Boshyk: "Well I think in this case it is such a short time in which to judge...but perhaps Mr. O'Connor is oddly miscast as a defense counsel. It seems that he has a lack of historical preparation, either by design, or, perhaps, by lack of attention to detail. He tends to misunderstand the nature of the Israeli courts, he seems to be trying to ingratiate himself a little too much to the trial, and he in fact does not make pointed questions in his cross-examination and these tend to wander, especially as the translation

has to take place as well. Other criticism had been voiced as well by people and that is that the ideological commitment that Mr. O'Connor and the defense has to larger issues. I think the fact that Mr. O'Connor's assistant, or at least alleged assistant, is closely associated with *Spotlight* magazine, the organ of the Liberty Lobby, which has very extreme views on many issues, but certainly anti-Semitic ones — the fact that a lot of these people who are associated with Mr. O'Connor — we really have to question the credibility of the defense's motives here as well. I again would stress that for those interested in viewing this as a nation on trial, I think they should reconsider and make a more sober judgment when it comes to their donations."

Question: "How successful do you think you're going to be in getting that message across that it is not a nation on trial?"

Dr. Boshyk: "I think that the most important thing that one can do here is to try and sensitize the media in the West to try and not label Mr. Demjanjuk as a Ukrainian."

Question: "Besides dealing with media, how will you try to get that message directly to Jews and Ukrainians in Canada?"

Dr. Boshyk: "Well, we would very much like to meet with various community groups and to speak at synagogues and talk to Jewish leaders about our impressions. Because the trip was, after all, a good-will trip to try and help and feed understanding between Jews and Ukrainians in Canada and to try and look beyond the trial and to try to heal the wounds with the Deschenes Commission, of course. But more importantly, to build bridges and to continue the contact, and to continue working on issues that are obviously of concern to both communities."

I have quoted almost the entire interview given by an official Ukrainian observer at the Demjanjuk trial. When I asked Dr. Boshyk later, how in light of the documents of the trial as cited above he could have concluded that the Jerusalem court is trying only Mr. Demjanjuk and not accusing Ukrainians as a group of war crimes, he explained to me that members of the prosecution team in the Demjanjuk case had assured the group of Ukrainian observers that they had no intention of accusing the Ukrainians as a nation and were using the term "Ukrainians" solely as a form of shorthand for the purpose of establishing Dr. Demjanjuk's identity as "Ivan the Terrible."

That there were Ukrainians among the camp guards is a historical fact, added Dr. Boshyk. But were all the guards Ukrainian? No, but the use of the designation "Ukrainian," said Dr. Boshyk, is merely a convenient means of attempting to establish the defendant's identity. He added that the fact that there was no intention to prosecute Ukrainians as a group had also been relayed indirectly to the observers' group by Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. What's more, Dr. Boshyk assured me, most Israelis do not see what's happening at the trial as an indictment of Ukrainians, except for those who already believe that Ukrainians were collaborators. Most Israelis don't know anything about Ukrainians and "couldn't care less."

One could write at length about Dr. Boshyk's interview and his conclusions. But it seems to me that the excerpts from the court record that I cited at the beginning of this article are sufficiently eloquent on this subject to obviate the need for a discussion about whether Ukrainians are being tried at the Demjanjuk trial or not. What I find astonishing is that, as far as I know, no one in Israel has yet brought such serious allegations against the defense team as the ones lodged by Dr. Boshyk. I find equally astonishing that the conclusions of an official Ukrainian observer at the Jerusalem proceedings coincide so neatly with the attitude of those who unperturbedly and with impunity accuse Ukrainians of the most heinous crimes, secure in the knowledge that no state stands behind them to defend the national interest.

But then what can one expect when, instead of sending lawyers empowered to defend Ukrainians at the Jerusalem trial against unjust and defamatory

(Continued on page 12)

*When I asked how the prosecution explains the publication by a Soviet newspaper of a second version of Demjanjuk's purported identification card from Trawniki, the official spokesman of the Israeli Ministry of Justice told me that this was merely another example of the manner in which the Ukrainian community defends Mr. Demjanjuk because he is a Ukrainian. "What do you mean? Wasn't it the Soviets who supplied the original Trawniki document which Israel regards as indisputable evidence of Demjanjuk's guilt?" I asked. "Yes, but this is a Ukrainian newspaper," was his reply.

Marta Skorupsky, a New York-based free-lance journalist, editor and translator, covered the first two weeks of the John Demjanjuk trial as the official correspondent of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Danylo Shumuk: unyielding rights champion

For 15 years, the Shumuks of British Columbia had conducted an international campaign with the help of Amnesty International to secure the freedom of their relative, Danylo Shumuk of Ukraine, and to obtain permission for him to emigrate to Canada.

On May 23, their struggle bore fruit as the veteran Soviet political prisoner stepped off a plane in Calgary, walked through the international arrivals gate and was embraced by his nephew, Ivan Shumuk of Vernon, and grandnephew, Yaroslav Shumuk of Victoria, while a contingent of local Ukrainians applauded the long-awaited family reunion.

Thus, Danylo Shumuk, the senior prisoner of conscience, having served 40 years in prisons, labor camps and internal exile, was welcomed in Canada, whose political system he had long esteemed. "I cannot help but admire the political systems of the United States, England and Canada, for they are based on humanism and democracy, and the cornerstone of their policies is human rights," he had written in one of his open letters.

Now 72, Mr. Shumuk began his "career" as a political prisoner early in life: at the age of 18 he was arrested several times and served a term of five years and four months in a Polish prison for underground Communist activity. He remained an ardent Communist — even after the Soviets invaded his native Volhynia, even after his brother Antin was arrested, even after he himself was sent to a work camp — until he understood the evil of the Soviet system and what it had done to his nation.

During World War II when the Germans attacked the Soviet Union, the Soviet work camps became penal battalions that were sent to the front lines. He was captured by the Germans and sent to a prisoner of war camp near Poltava, from which he escaped in September of 1941. He wrote of his trek back to western Ukraine:

"Passing village after village as I made my way by foot westward, through the oblasts of Poltava, Kiev and Zhytomyr, I learned from the villagers about the unbelievable horrors they had suffered between 1933 and 1937. The ruins of the villages whose inhabitants had died during the artificially imposed famine and the terrible stories which I heard from the survivors of this tragedy now fully opened my eyes and cleared my mind of the opium of Communist ideology. At this point, losing my faith in communism meant that my life lost its meaning, for that which had once been so precious to me turned out to be an abomination."

In early 1943 Mr. Shumuk joined the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and became a political instructor in officer training school. Even though he saw that the UPA's struggle for an independent Ukraine was doomed, he felt it was his sacred duty to fight until the end. In 1945 he was captured by the Soviet secret police and was sentenced by a military tribunal to be shot as a traitor.

This was the beginning of his life as a Soviet political prisoner. The death sentence was later commuted to 25 years. He was amnestied in 1956, but was rearrested a year later on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." After serving 10 years, he was freed in 1967 and enjoyed freedom until 1972, when he was again arrested for "anti-Soviet agitprop" and sentenced to 10 years' labor camp and five years' exile.

In 1973 he renounced his Soviet citizenship and announced that he wanted to join his family in Canada. While in a labor camp in Mordovia, in 1979 he joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Many feared that this courageous act had sealed his fate: Danylo Shumuk was sure to die a Soviet political prisoner.

In response to a Canadian government request that the ailing and aging political prisoner be freed, Soviet leaders stated that Mr. Shumuk was a war criminal and did not deserve clemency. The veteran political prisoner's defenders cited one of Mr. Shumuk's open letters: "It is hardly appropriate for you, the leaders of the USSR, to speak of war crimes or other such crimes, for during the period 1933-1937, the Soviet regime destroyed more people than died at the hands of the fascists during the entire second world war."

Now, in Canada, Mr. Shumuk stressed, "Freedom is more dear to me than anything else. I have left my homeland, which I love, because Canada is a free country." He stated unequivocally that he will continue his work, which he once described as "inform[ing] the public about what drove me to follow the path I have taken, the path of a search and struggle for the truth." He will especially fight for the release of other political prisoners. "It is my duty — I will do everything I can," he stated in Calgary.

Danylo Shumuk, unyielding champion of truth and justice, will now be able to experience "the essence of life" — which is how he described freedom. We wish him "Mnohaya Lita" in the freedom of Canada and success in his continued crusade for human rights.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS

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A VIEW FROM CANADA

Recalling Orwell's writings on Ukraine

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Most of us know George Orwell as the author of "Animal Farm" and "1984." During World War II he was also a BBC Radio war correspondent, covering the war in Europe, Asia and Africa. In 1985, Pantheon Books, a Division of Random House, published the texts of his war commentaries, as they were broadcast from the front. W. J. West, the editor, in most cases was able to reconstruct what had been censored originally. From the editor's introduction, we learn that British wartime censorship was intended for more than just the safety of the troops.

Because of all the myths about Ukrainian collaboration with the Nazi Third Reich appearing in North American media in the past few years, I found Orwell's contemporary observations historically important. With the permission of the publisher, I quote from the sections in which Ukraine is mentioned.

"This neutral visitor describes seeing farms in the Ukraine being worked by German gang labor, including boys as young as 14. The intention the Germans previously had of setting up puppet regimes in the occupied parts of Russia appears to have been abandoned. It would be impossible for them to set up any quisling administration that could gain the obedience of the population and they are consequently obliged to rely on direct military rule." (p. 158)

"In general the present situation has considerable parallels with the situation in 1918. At that time the Germans had overrun most of the territories they have overrun now, and though it is true that they had not got possession of France or Norway, and had not got Italy on their side, on the other hand they could draw on the vast resources of the Turkish Empire with territories stretching right down to the borders of Egypt. But then as now it was impossible for them to make the conquered territories into a paying concern, and for precisely the same reasons, that the behavior of the invaders roused such hatred that it was impossible to make the conquered population work. In the Ukraine, the peasants either left the land uncultivated or hid their grain, and the attempt to set up a quisling [administration] was a miserable failure." (p. 159)

"In Ukraine, the Germans are making great efforts to organize the

captured territories and exploit them in order to feed their home population. In the German press and on the radio, it has been explained in the frankest way that the Germans intend to plunder these territories for their own advantage, without regard to the interests of the inhabitants, and that they intend to break up the collective farms which the Russian [i.e., Ukrainian] peasants had built for themselves, and hand the land over to individual German owners. It is clear, however, that this process is not proceeding so smoothly as the Germans would like to pretend... During the last war, it will be remembered, the Germans also had possession of the Ukraine, and tried then, as now, to plunder it for their own benefit, but in fact they got very little out of it. It looks very much as though the same story were going to be repeated this time." (p. 177)

"...They had to have food, which meant that they had to have the fertile lands of the Ukraine... The Ukraine was an absolute necessity for the German war machine... If they give up the Ukraine, they have not the food resources to carry on the war indefinitely. If they hold on to it they are defending an immensely long frontier, inevitably tying up a bigger army than they can afford to use." (p. 216)

For those interested in this book, I also draw attention to the introduction, where W. J. West uncovers the very chilling "Arguments to counter the ideological fear of Bolshevism," by the Ministry of Information. The editor says "Russia and Britain's ally, of course, at this time, but the report shows in detail how thoroughly steeped in Communist Party propaganda some of the officials in the Ministry were." (p. 20)

I guess we have to forgive George Orwell his confusion in terminology when it comes to "Ukraine" and "Russia." But his observations in wartime certainly refute the alleged wholesale "collaboration" in Ukraine. The more reputable non-Ukrainian sources we find and quote to the general public, especially the media, the more we can chip away at the defamatory anti-Ukrainian monolith.

The book is: "Orwell: The War Commentaries." Edited with an introduction by W. J. West. New York, Pantheon Book, A Division of Random House, Inc., 1985.

ACTION ITEM

It is always our obligation to remind our lawmakers of the plight of Ukrainians in Ukraine, who are subjugated by Soviet Russian domination. Now, however, is the time for all Ukrainian Americans to write to the president, vice-president and secretary of state, and to write or telephone their senators and congressmen on behalf of Ukrainian dissidents.

Write on behalf of those prisoners held in the USSR, who have apparently been forgotten. These are the Ukrainian prisoners of conscience, the Ukrainian dissidents.

Refer to the recent release of political prisoners by the Soviets, and express your disappointment and regret that only a few Ukrainians were represented in that group. Remind them that over 50 percent of the prisoners of conscience in the USSR are Ukrainian.

Ask them to remember our brothers and sisters, who are still incarcerated in the USSR. Until they are freed, we cannot rest.

— submitted by Ukrainian Heritage Council

Andrew Fylypovych
Executive Board Chairman
Helena Kozak
Executive Coordinator

For the record: eyewitness testimony before the Famine Commission

Following are excerpts of testimony by eyewitnesses to the man-made famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine who appeared at the Phoenix, Ariz., regional hearing of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine on February 13.

William I. Krewsun, San Diego, Calif.:

I was born in small hamlet of Sai, Lypova-Dolyna district, Poltava region in 1922. I was about 10, 10 and a half years old when this catastrophe happened.

...I remember very, very clearly that foreign people mostly speaking Russian, of course, came to our hamlet, and in the early fall of 1932 they went from room to room and removed all edible food including of course, poultry and all domestic animals, all grain, all flour, even bread that was still in the oven, absolutely everything was taken away.

...In the early spring of 1933, my grandmother, Evdokia, died of starvation, and in April 1933, my grandfather died of starvation. We survived on tree limbs. It is hard to believe, but some of those tree limbs are very tasty, and grasses. ...

Nadia Harmash, San Diego, Calif.:

At the end of 1931 and throughout the year 1932, I resided in the city of Dnipropetrovske. When I got married and my husband worked in the Verkhodni-provske region, I also had to take a steamboat to his place of residence along the river, especially in the summer.

...Since I went to the market frequently, I witnessed the following events. It was early in the morning, and people were coming to the marketplace. Off to one side of the market plaza, there were three open bed trucks on to which three men were throwing some kind of large objects.

When I came close, I saw that these were dead bodies, already frozen, for it was winter, and many of the hands and feet stuck out in opposite directions. There were more bodies near the walls of the market buildings. Some of them lay motionless; others moved a little.

The local people saw this, looked aside and quietly went away. I saw a similar sight somewhat later, several weeks after this. Also, along the streets of the city, I often saw similar trucks filled with uncovered bodies driving away somewhere.

Later in the spring, I had to be at a similar open market in the town. I witness how a mother left her children at this market. There was a little boy who looked about 6, and a little girl who seemed younger, about 4. They looked dried out, black and thin with very big eyes. They were crying and looking at their mother.

Their mother spoke rapidly and kept repeating, "Don't cry, it will be better for you. They'll take you to the orphanage and give you bread, and at home, you will die soon. If I stay alive, I will find you."

Saying this very quickly, she ran off and disappeared into the crowd. The children started to cry and scream. People went past them. Some stopped, and some said, she did well leaving them. Maybe they will be taken to the orphanage, and maybe they will even survive. ...

Soon after my baby was born, someone came to the door one day. It was a man of peasant stock, and he looked like the other starving peasants.

With him was a girl who seemed to be about ten. He said, I know you just had a baby. This is Haia. She would be a good nurse for you. You must take her, because I will leave her here anyway. I have other children at home, and she will die if she stays there, and he went away.

It soon turned out that Haia really was a wonderful nurse, and that she was actually only three years younger than I was. ...

Max Harmash, San Diego, Calif.:

At the time of the great famine, our permanent place of residence was the city of Dnipropetrovske. ...

At that time in 1932, my wife was pregnant, and our first baby was born in 1933. Working on a state farm along the river near the regional center, I received some food rations such as a two and a half pound bread and one half quart milk, and occasionally soup consisting of soybean and water, cooked for the workers in the state farm kitchen which they opened for only two hours each day.

I saw the starving population for the first time in the winter of 1932-33. These were mainly groups of emaciated people moving from agricultural areas in

the direction of big cities in search of food.

They looked starved and wore rags. Once a day, the cook in our village prepared soybean soup and salt which was piled in bowls on the table. These people, starving but without the right to get any food, grabbed the salt from the tables and ate it. For many of them, this meal was the last.

Some of them died not very far from the kitchen, and some left red spots of bloody diarrhea around the building. The rest continued to move further. ...

A bit later in the spring, the regional government mobilized me, directing me to the village to organize and supervise the seeding and planting campaign in the collective farm, about 25 to 30 kilometers from the state farm.

I received a two-wheeled carriage, some hay for the horse, and two pounds of bread for myself. The head of the village soviet assigned me to stay overnight at the house of a collective farm member and left me at the door.

Inside the half dark house, I saw a very thin man in rags. He did not answer my greeting and sat motionless. I heard groans from atop the hearth and asked what it was. Dying, the man said.

I looked at the top of the hearth and saw a grotesque half-naked swollen body. Rags laid around it, and the stench was atrocious. I broke off a piece of bread for the man, and ran back to the village soviet office.

The watchman was heating the soup, and I shared the rest of my bread with him. He told me there were no feeding or planting supplies in the collective. Only a few members of the farm had meat or reserves of food left. About half of the village population had died of starvation, and all poultry, cats and dogs had been eaten by transients and the local population. ...

Tamara Burda, Phoenix, Ariz.:

At the time of the famine I was 3 years old, and I remember crying from hunger. My sister would rock me to sleep and say that I would soon be asleep and not feel the pangs of hunger. This sister died of starvation herself. Her name was Klava.

I also remember a large apple orchard surrounded by a fence, the Ivanitsky orchard near the town of Pomishna where we lived. We would go there and stand outside because they would not allow us to go in. Children were not allowed in the orchard, but in the morning, we would find apples outside our door.

Mykola Petrenko, Phoenix, Ariz.:

...My father was dekulakized and sent to Siberia, and my house and cow were also taken away. This was in 1930. In the 1920s, I had worked loading ballast; in the 1930s, I worked on the machine tractor station repairing machines. After my house was taken, I changed my name and my job.

The village where I lived was near Odessa. I lived in a small broken-down house and had a son, but he died. He was always asking me if he could eat the leaves. My oldest daughter also died. I dug the graves for both my children myself in a place where relatives of mine who died earlier of starvation were also buried. ...

Leonid Petrenko, Phoenix, Ariz.:

I was born in April 1928, and was five years old during the famine. I remember when our cow was taken from the cattle shed. In order to take the cow out, the shed had to be unlocked with the key. My sister and I hid the key, and the people who came to take the cow away were unable to do so.

I also remember a time when my mother picked up some kernels of grain from the ground and was sentenced to two weeks in jail by the village soviets.

I remember my oldest brother died of starvation. I also remember picking flowers and eating them. Some children fell ill from the plants they had eaten.

Ustyna Petrenko, Phoenix, Ariz.:

...During the famine I was in Donbas, where my father worked as a guard in a mine. He was given three hundred grams of bread a day. This was not enough to live on, so he left the family behind in the village when he left for the Donbas in 1931.

When my father died, I was in the Donbas working in a kitchen in the Number Nine Mine. There was a nearby garden where tomatoes and other vegetables were grown for sale in the mine. The miners were able to buy the vegetables with their salary, but those who worked in the garden received 600 grams of bread per day, which was not enough for them to eat.

I remember how these women would stand in line in the cafeteria with their small bowls and cry for more. I was given 400 grams of bread a day and sometimes a glass of groats. When the garden produce ripened, some of the girls would bring me some. During the potato harvest they did receive more food than otherwise, but at other times it was very bad. I did not bring home any of the garden vegetables, because stealing them was punished severely. Those who could get food hid it.

I saw plenty of hungry people on the street. They would come to the city to try to sell their clothes for food. People of all ages came to the cafeteria where I worked to beg for food. We gave them potato peels which they would take home to eat. I did not see any dead bodies in the mine because here a little bit of food was given out. I heard rumors of cannibalism, but did not know of any specific instances.

During the famine I did not receive any letters from my village. When I returned there, I saw the empty houses of those who had been exiled and those who had died of starvation. Many said they had survived by gleaned kernels of wheat from the fields, but this was dangerous because the authorities punished it severely. The villagers had also eaten the acacia flowers when they blossomed.

My cousin, who stayed in the village had three children, of which only the eldest survived the famine. He was taken in by his grandfather because both his parents had also starved to death. ...

Palashka Olefirenko, Phoenix, Ariz.:

My family lived in the village of Andriyivka, Oleksandrivsky district, Donetsk region. My father was one of Ukraine's hard-working villagers, but his work came to naught, because in 1931, the village Soviet ordered the villagers to hand over their grain. There were several campaigns of grain seizures.

My father was arrested during the final grain seizure campaign because he could not fulfill his quota. In jail, they made him hand over the last crumbs of bread remaining after the rest had been torn from the mouths of his children. But the Communist government was still not satisfied, and soon his entire family, including six little children, was thrown out of the house. They let us take neither food nor clothing, neither for the youngest children nor our grandfather who was over 80 years old.

We were taken 30 miles away to a small village near a railroad station where dekulakized people were gathered from eight nearby villages. We were kept there a long time. They fed us little, and no one bothered with us. Each had to get food any way he could. After a short while, my grandfather and two of my siblings died. The children who survived walked around swollen and weak. Then my father died, leaving my mother to look after his two small remaining children. By then, I already had two children of my own.

My family was not deported like so many, but were simply taken to a delapidated house. Sometimes at night, I would go visit my mother, little brother and sister, who were swollen and feeble from hunger. They waited for me with the hope that I would bring them something to eat, but I could not help them enough because my own children and I were starving too.

I was sent to the fields to work, and for this, was given a small bowl of soup. For the children, we cooked tree bark mixed with grass.

My husband discovered that he might be able to find work in the Donbas and went to the town of Alchebsk near Luhansk. Very soon thereafter, my husband's brother was arrested, because he was unable to hand over the quota of grain assigned him. After he was taken to prison, his wife also was left alone with four small children who were swollen from hunger.

A month later, the wife's brother was arrested, and exiled to Siberia, not for anything he himself had done, but because his four year old son had picked up some grain from the field, leaving four small children to fend for themselves. The eldest of them was only 8 years old.

Not long after that, my eldest little girl who was an 8-year-old died of starvation followed soon after by my six-month-old infant who starved because my milk had dried up. At the collective farm they gave us food which lacked essential nutrients.

One day, my little girl came up to me in the field. She was in tears, and I immediately guessed that my baby had died. When my daughter confirmed my fears, I begged the brigade leader to let me go home to bury my baby. The brigade leader, who was on a horse and

(Continued on page 12)

Immaculate Conception High School seniors stage play

by Volodymyr Baran

HAMTRAMCK, Mich. — At the closing of each school year, news and activities at Immaculate Conception High School here in the Detroit area stir feelings of admiration and gratitude: gratitude to the Basilian Fathers for their continuous resolve to sustain the school, and admiration and gratitude to the faculty, headed by Petro Stasiw, principal, for maintaining such high academic standards therein. Around 40 percent of each year's graduating class receives full four-year merit scholarships, as well as numerous additional scholarships and awards.

One event which merits special praise is the high school's annual Ukrainian drama presentation, staged this year on Saturday May 9, by the senior class and school chorus. Considering the diminishing size of the student body, it is amazing that every year there are enough talented young people to fill a complete cast which often incorporates singing roles.

There is no doubt that this is due primarily to the efforts, enthusiasm and hard work of three members of the faculty, the teachers of the Ukrainian courses at the school, namely, Vera Andrushkiw, Chrystyna Kozak and Myrosia Stefaniuk.

Each year, these three faculty members begin their search for an appropriate senior class play. This is no small task. First of all, the play's content must be appropriate for high school students. Secondly, the number of roles and character types must fit the particular class that will be staging the drama. After all, every member of the class wants "to be a star" even though the language and dramatic capabilities of the students vary considerably. This calls for a custom-made production.

In the available Ukrainian repertoire, there is a great lack of drama for adolescent performers. Unlike American schools, which have scores of specialized publications that offer wide choices in genre, subject matter, cast of characters, etc., at every grade level, in the Ukrainian language there is a real void in this respect.

Following much research, many long-distance calls and numerous dead ends, a selection was made by the process of elimination: a musical dramatization of the Ukrainian folk tale "In the Kingdom of Okh."

Immediately, it became obvious that the script would require many changes, additions and adaptations. Supplementary roles needed to be created, songs and scenes had to be redone, and



The wolves — with choreographer Luba Kytasty.

the play needed a totally different ending and conclusion. This problem was resolved by the creative and literary talents of Mrs. Stefaniuk.

The next task at hand involved musical arrangement. The original script had been written for full musical orchestration and vocal solos, duets, trios and ensembles, but it proved impossible to obtain the musical score from the composer. Larysa Stasiw-Hnatiuk, the school's music teacher and director of the chorus filled that order with assistance from her brother, Andrew Stasiw and Mrs. Stefaniuk.

Some lyrics were rewritten to fit familiar folk tunes, new arrangements were made and several novel compositions were included in the final version. Luba Kytasty was responsible for the remarkable transformation of snickering senior boys into growling dancing wolves.

The final outcome was an adaptation of O. Saciuk's "In the Kingdom of Okh" into a musical story about a mischievous and lazy lad, Ivasyk, who is entrapped for three years in the enchanted forest in which King Okh rules over human and forest creatures. There Ivasyk learns important lessons about friendship and courage, and matures

into a wise and diligent young man.

In watching the performance, it was often hard to believe that this was a high school production where the students are not all equally proficient in the Ukrainian language. On stage, their speech was fluent, their enunciation clear, and their acting superb, often approaching professional levels. It was a pleasure to observe their character interpretation and confidence, often

sprinkled with the kind of spontaneous dramatization that only the young can get away with.

Throughout the performance, one was conscious of the "behind the scenes" care, dedication and hard work of the play's directors — Mmes. Andrushkiw, Kozak and Stefaniuk — as well as of the valuable assistance of two young aspiring actors, Christine Hladysh and

(Continued on page 15)



Danko Mykolenko as Knight Dokh, and Oksana Andrushkiw, witch, plead for mercy as King Okh, Christine Kachan, looks on.



The production crew: (from left, beginning with front row) Andrew Stasiw, Myrosia Stefaniuk, Chrystyna Kozak, Larysa Stasiw-Hnatiuk, Luba Kytasty, Vera Andrushkiw, Dana Fedenko, Natalia Lonchyna and Damian Kozak.

20 teams compete in Plast's national volleyball championships

by Ihor Strutynsky

NEW YORK — The National Open Volleyball Championships of Plast were held at the Hunter College Sportsplex in New York City on Saturday, May 22, with 20 teams competing.

The tournament, open to all Ukrainian organizations, was organized and directed by Iko Danyluk and Ihor Strutynsky, graduates of the Chervona Kalyna Sports Camp, under the auspices of the National Plast Command of the United States.

Ihor Sochan, president of the National Plast Command of the United States, opened the 1987 tournament by welcoming the participants and wishing them the best of luck in their upcoming matches. The tournament officials were then introduced as follows: Bohdan Hajduczuk, head referee; Askold Chemych, Darka Leshchuk, Mr. Sochan, Tamara Mencinsky, Markian Iwaskiw, Liza Szonyi and John Leshchuk, referees.

Following a captains' meeting, where the rules and system of play were discussed, the teams began playing at approximately 9:35 a.m. The tournament was composed of four divisions — the men's, women's, boys' and girls' groups — and was played using a round-robin format.

The Girls Division was dominated, to say the least, by last year's champions, the SUM-A Passaic team. Coached by Irka Kuyyk and Roman Andrach, the SUM-A Passaic team swept through the preliminary round by winning all four of its games, giving up just 4 points while amassing a whopping 60 points against its opponents.

Having defeated the SUM-A Yonkers team 15-3 in the preliminaries, the SUM-A Passaic team approached the finals, against the same SUM-A Yonkers team, with a great deal of confidence. SUM-A Yonkers, a vastly improved team from last year, try as it did, simply could not overcome the strength of the SUM-A Passaic team, finally succumbing to the Passaic team 15-11 and 15-10.

Plast Newark, by defeating Plast New York 15-5 and 15-3, was awarded third place. Christine Kocz, of the SUM-A Passaic team, was chosen as the division's MVP.

The same northeastern New Jersey city also dominated the Boys' division. The Plast Passaic team, coached by

Nestor Paslawsky, a former All-American at Rutgers University, encountered little difficulty in its preliminary games.

Having defeated the Plast New York 3rd Unit team in the semifinals, 15-4, it eagerly awaited the results of the other semifinal game. Plast Newark, by winning its semifinal game, set up an all Garden State final.

Displaying sound fundamental volleyball skills, Plast Passaic, as in 1986, won the boys' division by a score of 15-11, 15-9. Andriy Gnoj, of Passaic Plast, was voted the division's MVP. SUM-A Yonkers captured third place.

The women's division, missing last year's champs, the Gumbies and comprised of only three teams, nevertheless, put on an admirable show. Led by Lusya Sos, the women's MVP, the Lys Mykytyn's triumphed over the SUM-A Yonkers team, 15-13, 15-8, to capture the women's championship. Third place was awarded to the Spartanky, a Plast sorority.

The men's division offered several well-played, exciting games. Winning every one of its six preliminary games, the Chornomortsi/Washington team advanced to the finals with relative ease.

Their opponent, the Khmeli, had a much more arduous time in reaching the finals. It all came down to the last preliminary game between SUM-A New York and the Khmeli. In order for the SUM-A New York team to advance to the finals it had to defeat the Khmeli by at least 9 points, while the Khmeli needed either a victory or a loss by no more than 2 points to advance to the finals. In an extremely entertaining game, the Khmeli prevailed 15-12.

Regrouping quickly, the SUM-A New York team defeated the Chervona Kalyna/Hrim team 15-7, 6-15 and 15-8 for third place. Everyone's attention was then focused on the men's final.

On paper, the Chornomortsi/Washington team was clearly superior. The Khmeli, on the other hand, had an invaluable, intangible asset on their

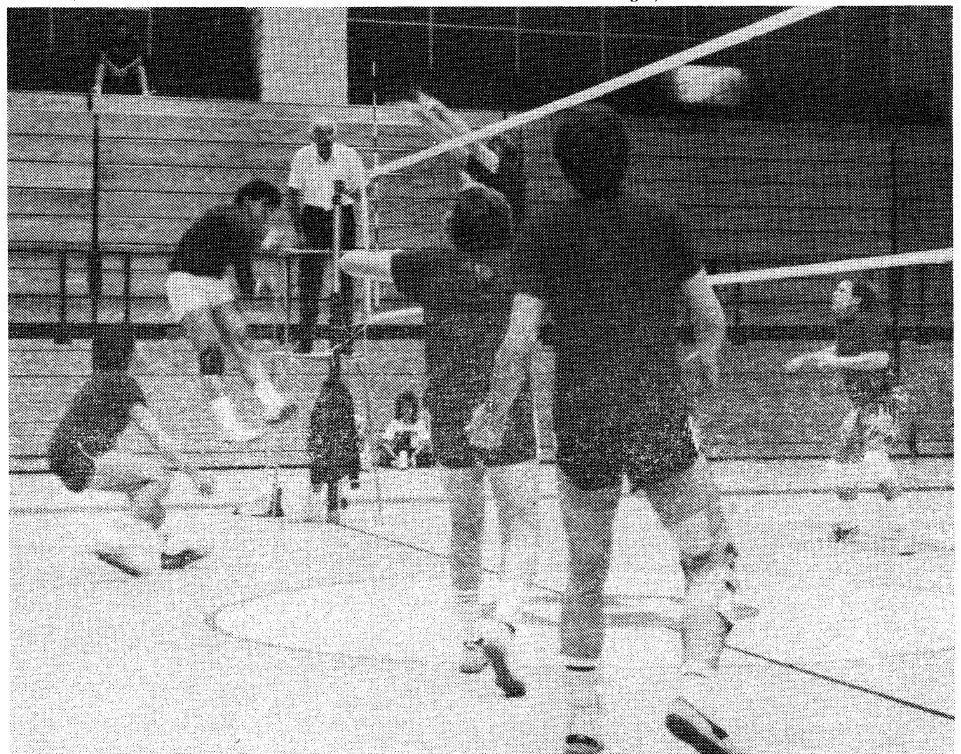
(Continued on page 13)



The Passaic girls and boys were champions in their respective divisions. Girls' MVP Christine Kocz is kneeling second from right, boys' MVP Andriy Gnoj is kneeling on the far right.



The men's champs, Khmeli with head referee Bohdan Hajduczuk (standing on right).



In the men's final between the Chornomortsi/Washington and Khmeli, George Temnycky of the Chornomortsi spikes.

FINAL STANDINGS OF PLAST'S 1987 NATIONAL OPEN VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men:

1. Khmeli
2. Chornomortsi/Washington
3. SUM-A New York
4. Chervona Kalyna/Hrim
5. SUM-A Hartford
6. Plast Cleveland
7. SUM-A Yonkers

Women:

1. Lys Mykytyn's
2. SUM-A Yonkers
3. Spartanky

Boys:

1. Plast Passaic
2. Plast Newark
3. SUM-A Yonkers
4. Plast New York 3rd Unit
5. Plast Washington
6. Plast New York 9th Unit

Girls:

1. SUM-A Passaic
2. SUM-A Yonkers
3. Plast Newark
4. Plast New York
5. Plast Washington

BOOK REVIEW

Book presents statistics on changes in Ukrainian Canadian community

Statistical Tables to "The Ukrainian Canadians: A History." by M. H. Marunchak. Winnipeg: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1986. 32 pp.

by Wolodymyr T. Zyla

These Statistical Tables not only enhance "The Ukrainian Canadians: A History" (1982) but also allow the reader to draw certain conclusions about the development of the Ukrainian community. The data are also crucial for researchers, community leaders and the public at large.

The book contains 21 tables in which virtually all facets of human life and endeavor are considered in numerical terms in order to show how the Ukrainian segment of the Canadian population compares with other ethnic groups, where it does well, and where it is lagging.

Before we attempt any discussion of the book, we would like to make clear how the term "ethnicity" has been defined in the Canadian Census of 1981. Contrary to the previous Census (1971), when ethnicity was determined by the national origin of the father (paternal nationality), the Census of 1981 defines it by the national origin of both parents (multinational).

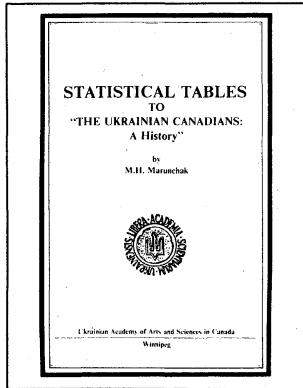
As a result of this procedure, we have at present two categories of Ukrainians in Canadian statistics: (1) Ukrainians of uni-origin, where both parents are Ukrainian and (2) Ukrainians of multinational (or multicultural) origin, where one parent is of Ukrainian origin and the other of non-Ukrainian origin, or mixed. Thus the Census of 1981 shows the Ukrainian population in Canada as 754,980 (529,615 of uni-origin and 225,365 of multinational origin).

At this point we would like to mention that the Census of 1971 registered 580,685 Ukrainians determined by paternal nationality. However, it is a generally acknowledged fact that Ukrainians of multinational extraction very often identify themselves with Ukrainian Canadians by sending their children to bilingual or trilingual classes, by participating in cultural activities, and by considering themselves members of Ukrainian churches.

Ukrainians live in all 10 provinces of Canada (in some 320 boroughs, cities, counties, county municipalities, districts, district municipalities, improvement districts, local government districts, municipal districts, rural municipalities, towns and villages). Ontario has the greatest Ukrainian population — 203,035 (uni-origin — 133,995, multinational origin — 69,040) — followed by Alberta (189,785), Manitoba (130,285), etc. We find Ukrainians in the Northwest Territories (1980) and in the Yukon (1,145).

Ukrainians live in 18 metropolitan areas of Canada. Edmonton has the greatest Ukrainian population, which amounts to 84,565 (12.99 percent of the total population), Toronto — 71,730 (2.41 percent), Winnipeg — 79,350 (13.71 percent). The best percentage ratio, as can be seen, is presented by Winnipeg, sometimes called the Ukrainian capital of Canada.

Table V, titled "Ukrainians speaking Ukrainian at home by provinces," presents a great concern. The figure of 144,760 shown in the Census of 1971 has dropped to 94,565 in 1981. (The drop amounts to 50,195 or 34.7 percent). Among the provinces, Ontario has the highest percentage of spoken Ukrainian at home because this province absorbed



the greatest number of Ukrainian immigrants after the World War II.

Table VI, titled "Ukrainian mother tongue by provinces," also presents a concern when we compare the statistics of 1971 (304,752) with the statistics of 1981 (292,260). There is a drop of 12,492 (or 4.2 percent). However, by introducing a figure for 1976 of 282,060 (non-census figure), we notice an increase (10,200 or 3.6 percent), which, as the author stresses, "can be attributed to public recognition of multiculturalism coupled with the decline of adverse discrimination." (Multiculturalism was proclaimed in Canada by Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau on October 8, 1971.) A similar trend is seen in other ethnic groups in even more tangible numbers (Chinese 68.9 percent, Jewish — 40.2 percent). But the main argument in the case of the Ukrainians is the fact that there has been no Ukrainian immigration to Canada since World War II.

Ukrainians occupy fifth place in the Canadian ethnic mosaic (see table VIII) after the British (11,071,400), French (7,138,200), Germans (1,720,300), and Italians (871,700).

Some assimilative tendencies can also be seen in religion. The most noticeable are in the Ukrainian Catholic Church. In 1971 there were 227,730 Ukrainian Catholics in Canada as compared to 190,585 in 1981 (a drop of 37,145 or 16.31 percent). The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church suffered losses, too, but the exact number is not known since, in the Census, this Church is grouped with other East European Churches. To be mentioned is that Ukrainians appear within 41 denominations in Canada. Moreover, members of other ethnic groups — Asian Arabs (540), British (7,495), Czech and Slovak (1,105), French (1,390), German (810), Hungarian (825), Polish (3,095) — belong to the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

As the author mentions, "Also noticeable [in Canada] is a weakening of family ties. Diverse statistics indicate that Ukrainians rank with Poles, third and fourth, after Hungarians and Jews. Of greater concern is ... [the] birthrate, which is lower than the Canadian average 2.1 percent, Ukrainian being 1.62 percent."

Education is also in a troublesome position, except for the programs which have consistent and adequate support from governmental funding. Here we find many school programs which are

stumbling because the federal and provincial governments overlook the cultural aspect of schooling and concentrate rather on racial aspects viewed politically. The only alternative here is that the Ukrainians, as the author says, "must cultivate their culture with efforts based upon their own financial resources, their own national idealism, with a national mission not only regarding their own survival but also regarding their kin in Europe, who have been suffering a great deal from oppression and Russification."

There is no doubt that, with the publication of this book, the statistical data concerning education will evermore alarm the Ukrainian community concerning linguistic problems and schools. After all, these are of a high priority for the community because "language is a vehicle in the transmission of culture to succeeding generations as well as an important factor of self-identification."

One finds great Ukrainian dynamism in the field of employment. Here the Ukrainians show the lowest unemploy-

ment with a rate of 4.3 percent versus average Canadian unemployment of 7.4 percent (Italians — 5.3 percent, French — 10.8 percent). Ukrainian industriousness is nothing new. It has been evident since pioneer days when Ukrainian established their settlements without government grants, social assistance or government guidance. Ukrainians are predominantly engaged (see table XIX, titled "Ukrainians by industry division: 15 years and over") in community, business and personal service industries (81,515), trade (51,080), manufacturing industries (45,665).

In the academic field, Ukrainians have made great progress, taking into consideration that in pioneer days there were no professionals among them. In 1981, at the time of the 90th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, the Ukrainians numbered 35,425 persons who had attended universities without obtaining degrees and 34,815 who had obtained degrees, among them 21,485 men and 13,330 women.

The last table, XXI, is titled "Cana-

(Continued on page 12)

U.S. Congress issues documents of Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group

Documents of the Helsinki Monitoring Groups in the USSR and Lithuania (1976-1986), Volume 3: Ukraine, by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe of the U.S. House of Representatives. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987, 321 pp.

Possibly the most complete volume of documents of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, this 321-page softcover book is particularly significant because it was issued by the U.S. Congress.

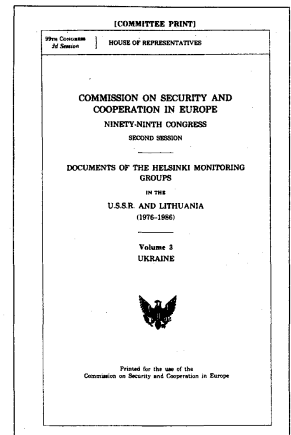
In their brief introductory letter in the first few pages of the book, Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, and Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), co-chairman, write:

"November 9, 1986, marked the 10th anniversary of the largest and, in terms of prison sentences, the most repressed of the Soviet Helsinki Groups — the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Founded by Ukrainian writer and World War II veteran Mykola Rudenko, the group produced extensive documentation on violations of the Helsinki Accords in Ukraine, such as persecution of individual dissent, suppression of the Ukrainian language and culture, and religious persecution.

"The Soviet government was determined to deny this group any public voice. Of the 38 members (we now know of 40) of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, all but one have been imprisoned at one time or another."

The contents of the volume, which is divided into seven parts, follow the brief history of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Observance of the Helsinki Accords from the official announcement of its formation and its first memorandum in December 1976 to the last memorandum of the fall of 1979. The book also contains a manifesto, the group's two information bulletins, numerous statements, appeals and open letters, details on the trials of several members and a final chapter on "new directions" in the Helsinki movement in Ukraine.

"Since May 1984, three members have died in camps. All three men had been ill and denied adequate



medical care. Oleksa Tykhy, Yuriy Lytvyn and Vasyl Stus died for their beliefs. Prior to his death, Stus had written 'Moscow has given the camp authorities complete power, and anyone harboring the illusion that our relations with the camp authorities are regulated by some sort of law is sadly mistaken.' His words were tragically prophetic. We are concerned that the same fate awaits others, including Lev Lukianenko, Mykola Horbal, Ivan Kandyba, Vasyl Ovsienko and Vitaliy Kalynychenko," wrote the congressmen in the introductory letter.

"It is vital that we remember the courageous members of the Ukrainian Monitoring Group and their eloquent call for compliance with the ideas of Helsinki.

"We hope that the documents contained in this volume will help to ensure that the Ukrainian Group and its message are not forgotten."

For information on obtaining copies of the volume contact Orest Deychakiwsky at the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, H2-237 U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Speaks on Russification

PHILADELPHIA — The Russification of the Ukrainian language was brought up in a paper delivered by Prof. George A. Perfecky of Philadelphia's LaSalle University at the Conference on Eastern Europe in the 19th and 20th Centuries held at New College, University of South Florida, in Sarasota on March 26-29.

The session on linguistics and literature, chaired by Prof. Laszlo Deme, was very well attended and evoked lively interest and a stimulating discussion. In his presentation Dr. Perfecky, who had previously spoken on this topic at the Seventh World Congress of Applied Linguistics in Brussels, Belgium, concentrated on measuring how far Russification of the Ukrainian language has progressed in the last three decades and sought to find out whether there have been any recent attempts to counteract it in Soviet Ukraine.

Over 100 scholars from various universities of the United States, Canada, Poland, Yugoslavia and Rumania attended this conference. Yet Prof. Perfecky's presentation was the only one which dealt with Ukraine or a Ukrainian-related topic, despite the fact that several papers centered on the human-rights movement in the USSR and on Soviet religious policies.

The keynote address on the contribution of Eastern Europe to political conservatism in the 20th century was given during the opening ceremonies by Prof. Stephen Fischer-Galati of the University of Colorado, who is the editor-in-chief of the East-European Quarterly.

Dr. Perfecky is a member of the department of foreign languages and literature at LaSalle. He is a member of UNA Branch 153.

Magocsi is guest

LONDON — Prof. Paul R. Magocsi, holder of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, was recently the guest of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at the University of London.

On March 18, Prof. Magocsi addressed over 40 British specialists in the history and cultures of Eastern Europe on the topic: "The Ukrainian National Revival: A New Analytical Framework."

In order to understand better the Ukrainian national revival in the 19th century and to place it in the larger comparative context of other contemporary national movements, the Toronto scholar has formulated a new methodological framework that can be used by future researchers of this important aspect of modern Ukrainian history.

In particular, Prof. Magocsi has adapted the classic three-phase framework for 19th century national revivals (which he calls the heritage-gathering, organizational and political phases) to the Ukrainian experience.

He has also devised the concepts of a hierarchy of multiple loyalties and mutually exclusive identities in order to illustrate the particularities of the Ukrainian nationalist intelligentsia.

Also while in London, Prof. Magocsi was the guest of the London branch of the St. Clement Ukrainian Catholic University, where on March 23 he spoke to an audience of nearly 100 Ukrainians in Great Britain about the activity of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies in Toronto.

Wins writing prize

WINNIPEG — Orysia Paszczak Tracz was awarded third prize in the Manitoba Authors' Association/Winnipeg

Notes on people

Free Press Non-Fiction Writing Contest on December 5, 1986.

Ms. Tracz of Winnipeg, formerly of Newark and Irvington, N.J., is a weekly commentator for CKJS Radio (Focal Point, Tuesdays at 2:30 p.m.), and has written and lectured extensively on Ukrainian customs and folk art.

She was the researcher for Slavko Nowytski's award-winning film "Py-sanka." Her articles appear frequently in The Ukrainian Weekly.

Named medical director

DETROIT — Dr. Orest Hawryluk has been named regional medical director for the Western Region of Conrail. The appointment was effective February 2.

Dr. Hawryluk's headquarters will be in Detroit.

Previously Dr. Hawryluk was chief of the Evaluation and Inquiries Branch of the Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, based in Washington.

He was interim consultant on disease control to the surgeon general in 1985. He holds the rank of colonel in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army.

Dr. Hawryluk is a member of Plast and its Chornomortsi fraternity, as well as UNA Branch 472.

Interviewed by paper

by Ihor Kozak

DETROIT — Referring to "folks who fill a niche in science" as Everyday Einsteins, Nancy Ross, the Detroit Free Press science writer, reported on her recent interview with Lydia Lazurenko, staff project engineer at the aerodynamics laboratory, General Motors Technical Center.

The interview appeared in the January 20 issue of the Detroit Free Press, extensively covering Ms. Lazurenko's Ukrainian origin, her educational background, title and responsibilities within the General Motors Corp., where she has worked since 1972. Headlined "The Wind Tunnel Is Her Turf" the article also provided an insight into technical aspects of wind-tunnel tests and the role of a highly skilled engineer in the automotive field.

According to the article, Mr. Lazurenko was determined to study engineering shortly after arriving in the U.S. in 1949, as a displaced person from Ukraine. She chose engineering over psychology and education and over some opposition from her father-mathematician because it was "something very solid, predictable and something I could really work with."

It was this drive which prompted her



Lydia B. Lazurenko

to enter Wayne University's School of Engineering, so that in her own words, she could "use the language of engineering and mathematics in explaining and understanding physical processes." In 1955 she received a bachelor's degree in aeronautical engineering and in 1972 a master's degree in mechanical engineering sciences.

Today, she is one of the five project engineers assigned to the aerodynamics laboratory at General Motors. She oversees the testing of scale models, prototypes and finished vehicles in the 987-foot-long windtunnel and in this capacity is responsible for the planning of the tests, setting of the monitoring instruments and interpreting the results. She works with designers, engineers and model-makers and making recommendations which could affect styling and engineering of future cars.

As a professional engineer Ms. Lazurenko has been active in various engineering societies and has served as president of the Detroit chapters of the Society of Women Engineers, and the Michigan Society of Professional Engineers. She is a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers and has served on national committees of this and other engineering groups.

In 1978 Ms. Lazurenko became the first woman to be appointed by the governor to serve on the Professional Engineers Board of Michigan; in 1982 she became only the second woman to attain the grade of Fellow of the Engineering Society of Detroit and in 1983 she was selected as the Professional Woman of the Year by the Michigan Association of the Professions.

She also is a member of the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and Ukrainian National Association Branch 94.

Opportunities for women in engineering have not been always as favorable, however. In college, Ms. Lazurenko was the only woman in her engineering classes and although this did not bother her, it bothered some of her instructors who were not ready to accept a woman in an all-male field. This is why, she now gets her biggest pleasure in helping younger women get a start in engineering.

Says Ms. Lazurenko, "when I see these young women, I get choked up, really physically choked up, I am so proud of them."

Prejudice toward women entrants into the professions and her shy disposition also kept Ms. Lazurenko from realizing her lifelong dream. While still in college and a student of aeronautical engineering, she joined the campus flying club, helped build a glider and even flew it once. Marriage and raising two children put off her flying career until a few months ago when encouraged by her pilot friend she was able to put in some solo hours towards pilot's qualification.

When she gets her wings Ms. Lazurenko plans on owning her own little airplane and possibly even building one with the plans she designed for her senior project at Wayne State University.

Accomplished sportsman

PARMA, Ohio — Steven and Elaine Oleksyk of Parma, Ohio, recently visited Ft. Carson, Colo., to see their son, Rick, promoted to first lieutenant, U.S. Army Air Defense Command.

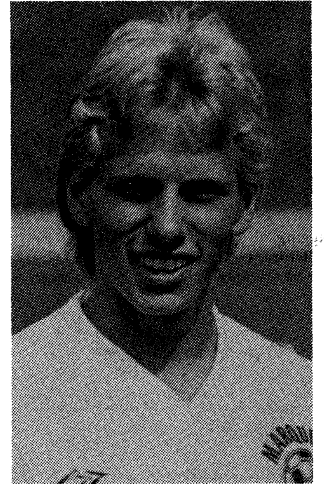
Rick Oleksyk graduated from West Point in 1985. As a member of the

United States Olympic Team Handball Team he lives at the Olympic Training Grounds in Colorado Springs. Prior to the Christmas Holidays he flew with the team to play in Holland, Amsterdam, Luxemburg, Vienna and Iceland.

In the summer of 1986 he played in Houston, and he will be returning to play in Spain and Italy very shortly.

After their visit, Mr. and Mrs. Oleksyk visited their son and daughter-in-law, Dr. Michael and Elizabeth Oleksyk in Pensacola, Fla., where Mike is an internist. All the Oleksyks are members of Branch 22 of Chicago.

High scorer



Bohdan Nedilsky

MILWAUKEE — The Marquette University soccer team is ranked fifth in the Great Lakes Region of Division I schools, with a record of 10-3-1 and high hopes for a first time bid to the NCAA tournament. The second highest scorer for the Warriors is a starting sophomore, Bohdan Nedilsky. Attending Marquette on a soccer scholarship, he trails the team captain by two points.

During the past summer, Mr. Nedilsky's U-19 club team, Miller Kickers, won the state championship and represented Wisconsin in the Regional Cup, winning third place. He meets some of his teammates as college opponents playing for such schools as Boston, Indiana, and Duke universities, as well as West Point.

Mr. Nedilsky remembers the training he received at Sitch soccer camps and hopes to some day play on the Ukrainian team at the Free Olympiad. For now, the soccer camp experiences help him in running his own camps during the summer.

Mr. Nedilsky is a member of UNA Branch 103 in Milwaukee.

Outstanding woman

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Natalie Julia Sobchak of Flushing, N.Y., was recently named to the Outstanding Young Women of America for 1986.

The program recognizes the achievements and abilities of women age 21 to 36.

Ms. Sobchak is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 5.

Notes on People is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person's UNA branch number. Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt, when space permits.

The Demjanjuk trial...

(Continued from page 5)

charges, the Ukrainian emigre community has so far managed only to send apologists of its own defamiation?

POST POSTSCRIPTUM: On May 3, 1987, The Ukrainian Weekly published a long article on questions of fairness and due process at the Demjanjuk trial by Bohdan S. Onyschuk, another member of the group of four Ukrainians who traveled to Israel to observe the judicial proceedings in Jerusalem. The points raised by Mr. Onyschuk also comprise the gist of a memorandum (see text reprinted in the same issue of The Weekly) sent by the Ukrainian American Bar Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Advocates Society to the prime minister, minister of justice and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Israel.

It is clear from the article and the memorandum, which seems to be based directly on it, that Mr. Onyschuk does not share Dr. Boshyk's conviction "that the judges are trying to be very fair and that the entire judiciary system is above reproach." But where Dr. Boshyk devoted much of his interview to assuring the Canadian and international radio audience that the Ukrainian nation is not being tried along with Mr. Demjanjuk, Mr. Onyschuk avoids the issue altogether.

Incomprehensibly (to me at least), Mr. Onyschuk's article and the lawyers' memorandum, both of which express great concern that "the proceedings should be carried out with scrupulous adherence to the democratic and jurisprudential principles of justice, fairness and due process that are so fundamental to Western judicial systems, particularly those of Israel, America

and Canada," nonetheless see no reason for concern that the terms "SS auxiliary personnel," "camp guards" and the like are used interchangeably with the term "Ukrainians" at the trial and make no mention whatsoever of such astonishing linguistic exercise within the context of the principles of Western jurisprudence. Are we then to believe that the notion of collective guilt, in the manner that it is attributed to Ukrainians as a group in a court of law of Israel, is one that scrupulously adheres to jurisprudential principles of justice, fairness and due process as manifested in Western judicial systems?

Mr. Onyschuk and the members of both Ukrainian lawyers' associations would perhaps be well advised to read the Deschenes Commission's Report of Inquiry on War Criminals, especially that part of it that refers to members of the Galicia Division, for an opinion on the concept of individual as opposed to group guilt ("The commission is only interested in individuals of whatever ethnic origins, who may be seriously suspected of war crimes.") They might also keep in mind that Justice Deschenes, a highly respected member of the Canadian judiciary, was dealing with a unit that was wholly comprised of Ukrainians and admittedly an SS formation, rather than, as is the case in the Israeli court, with a mixed bag of thugs generically labeled "Ukrainians."

Assuming that the Deschenes opinion is as at least as reflective of the jurisprudential principles fundamental to Western judicial systems as any of those principles so conscientiously described by Mr. Onyschuk and the memorandum, it is now up to him and both Ukrainian attorneys' groups to explain how it is that, in addition to all the other important and valid concerns in the Demjanjuk trial that they cite to Israeli political and judicial bodies, they have

managed to overlook the allegation that Ukrainians, acting as trained auxiliaries of the Nazis, were partners in the annihilation of the Jews. If not concerned about the fate of Ukrainians who are standing trial in Israel as a group, should they not at least be concerned about Mr. Demjanjuk's fate, over whose head, as the WCFU correctly pointed out in its statement, "this allegation is to hand as a prejudicial cloud [...] during the trial as though he is on trial in part for being a Ukrainian"?

If fairness and due process are at stake in Jerusalem in the opinion of the authors of the memorandum, surely the damning of the Ukrainian people as a whole merits some concern in the legal mind.

For the record...

(Continued from page 7)

had a loud angry voice refused. I didn't understand him and started to leave the field.

He called after me in that loud and angry voice saying that if I took one more step he would run me down and squash me like a frog. He even tried to do it, but the horse wouldn't answer to his reins.

I don't remember what he said, because my thoughts remained on my little baby daughter. I did manage to get home. I wrapped my baby in a white blanket, took her in my arms and went to the cemetery.

The coffin was very small, but I had difficulty digging the grave because I had no strength left. Several days later, the two youngest children of my brother-in-law died and were buried, without their mother and father being present. The graves were very shallow, because the diggers themselves were very weak from hunger.

The young sister and brother of the deceased children helped cover the coffin with earth thrown by their own little hands. ...

Brother and sister...

(Continued from page 3)

condition, it was important that we break through the traditional Soviet bureaucracy and get some information. I think our timing was good. I think the fact that the Soviets sent an official to my office to personally relay the information indicates a desire to really change their image."

"This is a joyous day for all concerned," Rep. Howard continued. "We are ready to help the expediting of Mr. Sokil's visit and make sure all goes smoothly."

Mrs. Rudnytsky said that she will show her brother New York and Niagara Falls, and then they will travel to Troy, Mich., where Mr. Sokil has a twin sister, Vera Bilonok. The family may also take a trip to Washington. Mrs. Rudnytsky said she is now waiting for a telegram from her brother, which he will send her from Moscow before he leaves for the United States, telling her when he will arrive.

"I'm very excited. I never thought it would turn out this way. I was so desperate. I even thought of writing to Nancy Reagan," Mrs. Rudnytsky stated.

Mrs. Rudnytsky had first contacted the office of New Jersey State Sen. John Russo (D-Ocean), who directed her to Rep. Howard's office. "I went to them a half-year ago and asked what they can do. They told me they would approach the Soviet Embassy. In the meantime, I got a nice letter from my doctor that said I can't go there (to the USSR). Rep. Howard asked for the letter, and the next day, his secretary called me and said they had some ideas. A group of congressmen was going to Moscow and they would take the matter to the highest officials."

Glasnost is the reason Mr. Sokil has been allowed to visit his sister, Mrs. Rudnytsky noted. "They (the Soviets), are a little more open, willing to talk. They listen more."

Of Rep. Howard, she said "this is a very big thing. He said it's the first time in 20 years he did something special. He

was very proud to be able to do something."

Mr. Sokil is a retired dramatic actor and currently lives in the town of Kryvyi-Rih.

Mrs. Rudnytsky herself was a distinguished opera singer in Ukraine and the United States. She made her operatic debut in 1927 in "Faust" with the Kharkiv Opera. In 1929 she toured Germany and Italy, and in 1930, she was the lyrical prima donna of the Kiev Opera. In 1931 she performed in "Natalia Poltavka"; the next year she married composer Antin Rudnytsky and moved to Lviv, then a part of Poland. In subsequent years she performed in Warsaw, Vienna, Berlin, Prague and the Baltic republics. In 1937 she gave a concert tour in America and has lived here ever since.

In the 1940s, Mrs. Rudnytsky was a member of the quartet "Cosmopolitan Stars of the Opera" with which she performed throughout the United States. In 1958 she became a professor at the Philadelphia Conservatory and Musical Academy. She also operated a private music school with her late husband, who died 12 years ago, in Toms River, N.J.

Latvian...

(Continued from page 2)

14 demonstration announcement along with other documents signed by members of Helsinki 86, were smuggled out of Latvia and turned over to the World Federation of Free Latvians. The other documents include:

- A request that the people of Latvia be allowed to subscribe to the New York-based Latvian American newspaper "LAIKS." The request is made "in the spirit of cultural exchange," since Soviet Latvian newspapers are sent to the United States.

- A detailed description of the arrests, interrogations and incarcerations of the Helsinki 86 founders. Mr. Grantins, author of the document, points out that during the September 1986 Chautauqua Conference in Riga, two of the group's leaders were in prison while a third was under house arrest. "That is how the new freedom is manifested here," he writes.

Book presents...

(Continued from page 10)

dians by selected ethnic origins, by marital status." Here, out of 529,615 Ukrainians (uni-origin): 173,820 never married, 307,415 are married, 34,885 are widowed and 13,500 are divorced.

This study of selected numbers takes us right to the heart of Ukrainian problems and achievements in Canada. Ukrainians have showed great success in the field of political life as can be witnessed by the election of 116 parliamentarians (90 provincial members, 26

Soviets halt...

(Continued from page 1)

to the USSR. The only change that may occur is that the service might offer more literary readings because the words will now be clearly heard, she said.

The Soviets began jamming VOA broadcasts in August 1980 during a tense period in U.S.-Soviet relations after Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in December 1979.

Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr., chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting that oversees Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, issued a statement in Washington stating that the jamming of those stations continues.

He stated that engineers "established that at least two of the Soviet jammers previously aimed at VOA have been redirected against Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty frequencies.

"We welcome the fact that the USSR is no longer jamming the Voice of America. A more convincing demonstration of glasnost, however, would be a Soviet decision to cease all jamming.

"Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty has been the main target of Soviet jamming for decades," AP quoted him as saying. More than 70 percent of total Soviet jamming has been aimed at RFE/FL broadcasts.

Radio Free Europe spokesman Bill Mahoney stated in West Germany that engineers found that the Soviets were no longer jamming its broadcasts in Russian and the Baltic languages, Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian.

federal members). Five senators have also been appointed by the prime minister. Employment and academic achievements are truly admirable and show a healthy state of the Ukrainian community.

The linguistic problem, on the other hand, is thorny, although Ukrainians cannot be blamed entirely for it. The Ukrainian language and culture do not have a necessary public forum. They have not received sufficient attention in the public and private electronic media. And this is true not only of Ukrainians but of all other ethnic groups except the English and French. These problems must be considered nationally and the federal government must find a way of fulfilling its constitutional obligations guaranteed by the Charter of Human Rights and by the Canadian Constitution.

As the author stresses: "A step in this direction would be the creation of a ministry of ethnic Canadian cultures, which, with provincial counterparts, would serve the needs of ethnic communities in the field of schooling, language and culture."

It would be worthwhile to mention that Ukrainian culture (ballet, fine arts, choirs, orchestras) and church rituals attract other nationalities. For example, the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which has suffered some losses as already mentioned, has attracted 31,495 adherents of various national groups. Also the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church has gained some adherents from other ethnic groups.

The book is provided with a list of sources utilized by the author, among them Canadian Statistical Series — National Catalogues and six books and articles concerning Ukrainian settlement in Canada and in the U.S. Included also is an evaluative article concerning "The Ukrainian Canadians: A History" which is supplemented by the reviewed "Statistical Tables."

In the final analysis, it should be stressed that Dr. Marunchak's book is valuable for its perceptive statistical insight into Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

20 teams...

(Continued from page 9)

side: revenge. They were looking to avenge not only last year's loss in the finals to the Chornomortsi, but this year's embarrassing 15-2 preliminary round loss to them as well.

Playing an extremely exciting match, which gave the tournament's official photographer, Michael Chudyk, more action than he could possibly capture, the Khmeli upset the Chornomortsi/Washington team 9-15, 15-11 and 15-8. Mr. Paslawsky of the Khmeli was named the men's MVP.

Gary Wohlstetter, coach of the men's volleyball team at Hunter College, whose cooperation and patience made this year's tournament possible, lauded the final match. His team, runner-up in the 1987 Eastern Intercollegiate Volleyball Association Championship, he said, would have had to play a solid game in order to defeat either the Khmeli or the Chornomortsi/Washington team.

Appetites and thirsts built up after hours of volleyball and countless runs up and down the Hunter College stairway to get from one court to another, were partly satisfied by the tournament's Hospitality Room. Managed by Oleh Danyluk and Anna Pena, who constantly restocked the room with

soda, oranges and doughnuts, it served as an oasis for many players.

Plast's 1987 National Open Volleyball Championships were financially supported by the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, New York Plast, Ukrainian Orthodox Federal Credit Union of New York, Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian Sports Club of New York, Self-Reliance Federal Credit Unions of New York, Hartford, Jersey City, Chicago and Rochester, the Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association of Philadelphia, New York Plast-Priyat, Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Chervona Kalyna Sports Camp, the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of New York and the American Bakeries Company (Taystee Division).

Tournament officials gave special acknowledgement to the fine level of sportsmanship exhibited throughout the tournament by the men's teams from SUM-A New York and SUM-A Yonkers.

At 8 p.m. the closing ceremonies began. Tournery officials presented team trophies to the top three teams in each division, MVP trophies and individual medals to each member of the four winning teams. The tournament's commemorative T-shirts, designed by Fernin Pena, member of the Hunter College volleyball team, were also distributed.

N.J. governor...

(Continued from page 3)

Advisory Council member Andrew Keybida, representing Ukrainians, and Dr. Jack Stukas, representing Lithuanians, at the proclamation signing.

Also in the photo were the Very Rev. Michael Kuchmiak CSsR, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Newark and Prof. Ivan Z. Holowinsky, chairman of the N.J. State Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

Calling the three proclamations "interrelated," Gov. Kean told the gathering of VFW officers, Lithuanians and Ukrainians that in each case people of "extraordinary bravery" were being honored.

Poppy Day "reminds all Americans that liberty doesn't come easy, that many men and women fought very hard so we can stand here today," Gov. Kean said.

As for the Soviet-dominated peoples of Ukraine and Lithuania, the anniversaries demonstrate that neither religious faith nor culture can be eradicated by political oppression, he said.

"I think somehow the Russians felt in their stupidity that they could destroy a culture with weapons and maps," Gov. Kean said of Ukraine. "You don't destroy Christianity by burning down a church, you just show the kind of people you are."

Referring to Lithuania, Gov. Kean further criticized the Communist regime, charging Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev "says it is different, that policies will not be as oppressive as in the past.

"We will believe those policies are changed when we see different policies in Lithuania and Ukraine," Gov. Kean said, eliciting an outburst of applause.

The governor said the importance of the proclamations lies in the message being sent to "oppressed people," which is that "we are behind them."

The 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Ukraine, which will take place in 1988, marks the acceptance of the faith by Prince Volodymyr, later canonized a saint, who directed that all the inhabitants of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev

be baptized in the Dnieper River.

Mr. Keybida of Maplewood, N.J., praised Gov. Kean as the first governor to proclaim the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Ukraine.

The anniversary has generated controversy between the Soviet-controlled Russian Orthodox Church, which is claiming the anniversary as the beginning of the faith in all of Russia, and the Ukrainians, who argue that the faith started in Ukraine before the Russian state had come into being.

Mr. Keybida, in a prepared speech, denounced the "propaganda campaign" of the Russian Orthodox Church, which he charged is falsely claiming that the baptism in Kiev as the 1,000th anniversary of Russian Christianity.

"For the record," Mr. Keybida asserted, "Moscow was founded in the year 1236 as a duchy and Muscovy became the Russian Empire in 1713 under the Tsar Peter and Great."

The 600th anniversary of Christianity in Lithuania taking place this year dates to 1387, when King Jogaila accepted the faith, which started the Christianization of his nation.

Mr. Keybida concluded his remarks by saying, "We are proud of our Ukrainian nation which, having accepted Christianity, deeply rooted it in its soul, and embellished it with opulent contributions from its spiritual treasury, thus creating its unique Ukrainian character. Gov. Kean, today the Ukrainian community stands before you unified in the spirit of Jesus Christ. We are proud, honored and humbled that you have responded to our call to sign the document proclaiming 1988 as the year for celebrating the Millennium of the Christianization of Ukraine. We are grateful for your concern and sincere sensitivity toward Ukrainians everywhere and are happy to announce that you are the first governor in the United States to sign this significant document."

Prof. Holowinsky expressed his thanks to the governor for his special interest and participation.

Present at the ceremonies were 50 members of the Ukrainian community, representing 10 organizations, including the following clergy: the Very Rev. Kuchmiak, and the Revs. Michael Wiwchar, Joseph Panasiuk, J. Bohuslawsky and Roman Mirchuk.

Buffalo...

(Continued from page 4)

Mrs. Olshaniwsky also discussed the importance and need for UNCHAIN. She gave a report on the history of AHRU and mentioned that AHRU's greatest achievement was the establishment of the Famine Commission in the U.S. Congress. With reference to the defense of John Demjanjuk, she said AHRU raised almost \$250,000 which was passed on to his lawyer and the Demjanjuk family.

A very pleasant surprise during the evening was the appearance of Jim McDonald, a former officer of the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission immediately after World War II, who is presently an investigator for Mr. Dem-

janjuk's attorney, Mark O'Connor. Mr. McDonald had just returned from Israel and he gave an update on the trial.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the participants made substantial donations toward the work of UNCHAIN.

At the conclusion of the program, Mrs. Olshaniwsky congratulated the Buffalo area community for its strong financial support of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, and she hoped that UNCHAIN would also receive such support.

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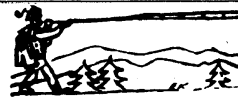
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Maria Olyneec — Camp Leader

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Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for March

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP RECORD

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF FEBRUARY 1987	18,772	50,275	6,750	75,797
GAINS IN MARCH 1987				
New members.....	47	70	13	130
Reinstated.....	32	74	7	113
Transferred in.....	15	39	1	55
Change class in.....	6	7	—	13
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	—	—	—
TOTALS GAINS:	100	191	21	312
LOSSES IN MARCH 1987				
Suspended.....	13	24	28	65
Transferred out.....	15	43	1	59
Change of class out.....	6	7	1	13
Transferred to adults.....	2	—	—	2
Died.....	—	66	—	66
Cash surrender.....	44	51	—	95
Endowment matured.....	34	39	—	73
Fully paid-up.....	30	81	—	111
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	2	13	15
TOTAL LOSSES:	144	313	42	499
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN MARCH 1987				
Paid-up.....	30	81	—	111
Extended insurance.....	8	18	—	26
TOTAL GAINS:	38	99	—	137
LOSSES IN MARCH 1987				
Died.....	—	26	—	26
Cash surrender.....	20	20	—	40
Reinstated.....	2	16	—	18
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	27	67	—	94
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF MARCH 31, 1987	18,739	50,185	6,729	75,653

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR MARCH 1987

Dues From Members.....	\$256,613.61
Income from "Svoboda" Operation.....	97,984.72
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$295,217.70
Certificate Loans.....	3,086.76
Mortgage Loans.....	39,204.67
Banks.....	1,976.08
Stocks.....	20.00
Real Estate.....	37,813.29
Total.....	\$377,318.50
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$11,266.82
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan.....	255.39
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,390.97
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	807.28
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	69,230.34
Bank Charge Ret'd.....	5.00
Cash Surrender Ret'd.....	1,293.46
Investment Expense Ret'd.....	275.00
Total.....	\$84,524.26
Miscellaneous:	
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations.....	\$1,538.00
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	105.74
Reinsurance Recovered.....	770.02
Total.....	\$2,413.76
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$327,091.46
Mortgages Repaid.....	88,734.22
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	7,278.33
Total.....	\$423,104.01
Income For March, 1987.....	\$1,241,958.86

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MARCH 1987

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$34,484.89

Endowments Matured.....	99,851.50
Death Benefits.....	96,800.00
Interest On Death Benefits.....	31.80
Payor Death Benefits.....	263.18
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	549.55
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	2,200.00
Trust Fund Disbursed.....	214.20
Total.....	\$204,395.12

Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate.....	\$51,274.21
Svoboda Operation.....	96,607.34
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	55,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$850.78
Medical Inspections.....	146.60
Reward To Special Organizers.....	6,866.06
Reward To Branch Presidents And Treasurers.....	1,845.00
Reward To Organizers.....	15,144.56
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	5,562.57
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee.....	375.00
Field Conferences.....	1,686.55
Total.....	\$32,477.12

Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$10,697.90
Salary Of Office Employee.....	28,422.14
Employee Benefit Plan.....	25,740.85
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	15,278.79
Tax-Canadian Withholding And Pension Plan On Employee Wages.....	312.53
Total.....	\$80,452.21

General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$26,904.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account.....	4,206.77
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	203.00
General Office Maintenance.....	3,040.86
Insurance Department Fees.....	15.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	84.80
Postage.....	2,059.08
Printing And Stationery.....	2,297.97
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	753.67
Telephone, Telegraph.....	3,210.67
Traveling Expenses-General.....	2,557.43
Total.....	\$45,333.25

Miscellaneous:	
Auditing Committee Expense.....	\$1,065.20
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	150.00
Youth Sports Activities.....	250.00
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements.....	1,099.00
Donations.....	850.00
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	17.56
Professional Fees.....	3,000.00
Total.....	\$6,431.76

Investments:	
Mortgages.....	\$109,949.32
Certificate Loans.....	6,106.76
Real Estate.....	5,522.50
Total.....	\$121,578.58
Disbursements For March, 1987.....	\$693,549.59

BALANCE

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash.....	\$1,976,230.70	Life Insurance.....	\$56,423,100.24
Bonds.....	41,426,716.40	Accidental D.D.....	1,547,540.42
Mortgage Loans.....	4,621,409.90	Fraternal.....	91,470.70
Certificate Loans.....	733,824.89	Orphans.....	356,338.69
Real Estate.....	1,135,926.36	Old Age Home.....	4,577.72
Printing Plant & E.D.P. Equipment.....	335,051.08	Emergency.....	89,628.66
Stocks.....	1,178,946.06		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A. Housing Corp.....	104,551.04		
Loan to U.N.U.R.C.....	7,000,000.00		
Total.....	\$58,512,656.43	Total.....	\$58,512,656.43

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

Immaculate...

(Continued from page 8)

Damian Kozak.

The stage sets which depicted King Okh's enchanted forest were beautifully designed and painted by Natalia Lonchyna and Dana Fedenko. With the generous help of Natalia Hryhorczuk, brilliant costumes, in stylized Ukrainian folk theme, added to the magic of the scenes.

The school chorus, also in full-costume, under the direction of Mrs. Stasiw-Hnatiuk, enhanced the drama with musical interludes. Musical accompaniment and special around effects were in the capable hands of Mr. Stasiw.

The actors played their parts irreproachably. Christine Kachan as King Okh, in spite of serious illness, skillfully played the dual role of willful ruler and mischievous sorcerer. Andre Haidukewych gave a delightful interpretation of idle Ivasyk who ultimately matures into manhood. Olga Halaburda and Walter Tornopilsky's command of the Ukrainian language deserves special mention. The apparition of the foreboding "Zhuba," played by Lydia Cisaruk, was persuasively mysterious and threatening. Stefan Ciepły, in the role of "Bilyi Did" was majestic and sombre. Danko Mykolenko, the comic and cowardly Knight Dokh, was the faithful protector of King Okh.

In the midst of fog and thunder, the scene of the wolves was particularly exciting. Five wolves — Joseph Chupa, Michael Frishcosy, Roman Pawluch, Mark Pryjma and Victor Shrubowich — howled and danced to the beat of their snarling leader of the pack, drum-

mer Anthony Pietrzak and lupine "flutist" Michael Kowalczyk.

The three witches — Oksana Andrushkiw, Marta Kuropas and Juliette Fabera — were too attractive to instill any real fear but with their vigorous acting and singing were convincing in their roles. Together with their fellow forest maidens, the "Mavky", portrayed by Larysa Andrash, Pamela Kolinsky, Nadia Kryzhaniwskyj and Judy Stopczynski, they added fairy-tale atmosphere and charm to the bewitched surroundings. Christina Lewkowicz, Brian Lukasik and Michael Dorosz portrayed enchanted children, spell-bound as trees in Okh's kingdom.

For the fifth consecutive year, artist Jerome Kozak illustrated the program cover with caricatures of the cast of characters. The original drawing was raffled as a special prize at the conclusion of the performance. The High School Parents Club then hosted an elegant "afterglow" for the entire cast and audience.

The production was supported by generous sponsorship of the Self-reliance, Ukrainian Federal Credit Union the Ukrainian Cultural Center and the Future Ukrainian Credit Union.

"Okh's Kingdom" received very favorable comments and reviews. The success of the play was best reflected in the warm and lengthy applause of a satisfied and appreciative large audience.

Videocassettes of the performance are available for purchase at the high school. Interested parties may contact the school at (313) 366-7180 or write to: Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic School, 11680 McDougall, Detroit, Mich. 48212.

Cruise...

(Continued from page 16)

forced her dominant status in the Canadian music world by winning the 1986 Juno Award for "Female Vocalist of the Year," an award the star also won in 1985.

The fund-raiser cruise was developed and is hosted by the Young Professionals of the UIA and co-sponsored by The Washington Group. The two Ukrainian professional organizations also sponsored last year's highly successful benefit cruise to help fight defamation of Ukrainians in the U.S. This year's cruise will help restore the landmark Ukrainian Institute of America mansion on New York's Fifth Avenue, along the famous Museum Mile.

The Ukrainian Institute of America is a non-profit organization that acquaints the general public with the culture, history, art and music of Ukraine. The stately landmark building that houses the institute is one of the great treasures of the Ukrainian American community, and is in need of restoration.

On Saturday, June 20, Institute guests will be sailing on the Walter "M" Cruise Ship, a brand new, elegant 166-foot triple decker that is one of New York harbor's sleekest sailing vessels.

"For the second straight summer, our friends will have an unequalled opportunity to spend a romantic evening cruising under the stars, sailing past the glittering New York skyline, dancing to a Ukrainian band, and enjoying a fabulous buffet with old and new friends — all for the benefit of a worthwhile cause," explains George Martynuk, president of the Young Professionals of the UIA. "Last year we had over 250 people on the water, and this year we're expecting almost twice as many," he added.

Luba, who started her professional singing career by recording Ukrainian

songs, will entertain cruise-goers with a medley of her current and recent hits, including the title song "The Best Is Yet to Come," from the motion picture "Nine and 1/2 Weeks." Luba's second album, "Between The Earth & Sky," has achieved platinum status in Canada. Luba records for Capitol Records.

In addition to her two Juno Awards as best female vocalist, Luba also won two Rock Express Awards in 1986 — that of Best Female Vocalist and Composer of the Year, while her "How Many?" video won yet another Juno. Before her sweep of Canadian prizes in 1986, Luba won the CASBY Most Promising Female Vocalist of the Year for 1985.

Tickets for the cruise are \$100 per person, or \$150 per couple, and are available through the institute at 2 E. 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; (212) 288-8660.

Institute guests will board the Walter "M" Cruise Ship at 6:30 p.m. at Pier 11, at the South Street Seaport in lower Manhattan. The ship will sail at 7 p.m. and return to the pier at midnight. Nearby parking is available by reservation.

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Statistical glasnost...

(Continued from page 2)

humanitarian culture and spiritualness of the younger generation." In this connection, it was proposed that "a constitutional statute be adopted regarding the international responsibility of a Soviet person, a law about respecting the language of the republic on the territory of which one resides."

This obviously reflects concern in Ukrainian circles about the second-rate status of the native language in Ukraine. Similar fears have recently been voiced in Estonia.

Another subject of discussion was the draft Statute on Secondary General Education. According to the newspaper, the proposal was put forth to relegate compulsory computer literacy to a secondary position. Instead "precedence should be given to spiritual literacy, to the political and spiritual enlightenment of the citizen of the country of the Soviets, to mastering not only the culture of the fatherland but also of the republic on whose territory the schools are found."

The Ministry of Education, it was suggested, should be renamed the Ministry of Education and Upbringing.

Mr. Pavlychko summed up the proceedings, focusing on "the inertia of certain habits and everyday attitudes." Some parents, he maintained, provide bad examples to their children by failing to instill respect for the native language. What Mr. Pavlychko had in mind was the apparently widespread phenomenon of Ukrainians trying to speak Russian at all costs for the sake of "prestige." "By no means is the great language of Pushkin and Lenin enriched," said the writer, "by the urban jargon of those who, having torn themselves away from the 'unprestigious' native word, converse in pidgen Russian."

The establishment of a special permanent commission to oversee Ukrainian language and literature study in the republic's schools represents another step forward in the campaign to upgrade the status of the native language in Ukraine. The fact that officials of the Ministry of Education have seen fit to shed some public light on the language situation in the schools is also a positive development. But perhaps most important is the fact that these officials have now been brought into a dialogue that, hopefully, will produce some concrete results.

UFU announces...

(Continued from page 16)

Ukrainian folk instruments such as the bandura, tymbaly, sopilka and traditional percussion instruments. He is the music and choral director at St. Vladimir's College in Winnipeg and has taught throughout Canada. His accomplishments both as an instructor and performer have brought him to the attention of the Manitoba Arts Council. He will be in Europe this summer touring with the acclaimed Koshetz Choir of Winnipeg.

Ms. Kochan-Budyk, received her master's degree in psychology from the University of Manitoba in 1977, however she also pursued her musical studies and performed as a soloist with the Aleksander Koshetz Choir for many years. She also studied for five months with the Verioivka choir in Kiev, where she trained in traditional folk-singing techniques.

Thanks to grants from the Canadian Arts Council and other foundations, she released her first album "Czarivna" in 1982, on which she collaborated with the director of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra in arrangements and performance of Ukrainian ritual songs. Re-

cognizing her input in the preservation of Ukrainian folk music, the Canadian Arts Council invited her to teach in the public school system in a program encouraging young people to get involved in the arts. In addition, she taught last year at the Ukrainian folk music course in New York which was sponsored by the Society of Ukrainian Bandurists.

The program will include practical lessons on the bandura and other Ukrainian folk instruments; choral and individual vocal training sessions in Ukrainian folk singing; lectures on Ukrainian folk music, Ukrainian folk and ritual songs; and rehearsal sessions for the traditional end-of-course concert.

For further information, interested persons may write to Lydia Czorny, c/o UFU Foundation Inc., 203 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003. Please include your address and telephone number.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

June 5

IRVINGTON, N.J.: Branch 86 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America invites the public to an evening with National Geographic senior writer Mike Edwards, author of the 36-page feature on Ukraine in the journal's May 1987 issue. Mr. Edwards will discuss his trip to Ukraine, and Tania D'Avignon, who served as his interpreter, will hold a slide show of her own photographs from their journey. The program will begin at 7:30 p.m. in the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Prospect Ave.

NEW YORK: The Young Professionals First Friday Film Series will close its season with a screening of "Ukraine in Flames," Alexander Dovzhenko's compilation of film footage by 24 cameramen advancing along the Red Army line during World War II. A reception will follow. The event will begin at 7:30 p.m. in the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. A donation of \$5 is suggested. For information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

June 6

KENNEDY TOWNSHIP, Pa.: The Ukrainian Sports Club of Pittsburgh will sponsor its fourth annual picnic from 1 p.m. until dark at Fairhaven Park here. Food and refreshments will be served. Activities will include volleyball, softball and horseshoes. Admission will be \$5 for adults, \$3 for children under 16. For information call Myron, (412) 331-5459, or Greg, (412) 431-4277.

JAMISON, Pa.: The Ukrainian American Sport Center Tryzub of Philadelphia will hold its 11th annual Ukrainian American Golf Tournament, beginning at 11:45 a.m., at the Bucks County Country Club here. Tournament entry fee is \$40. A reception and award ceremony will follow at the Tryzub Clubhouse in Horsham, Pa. For registration or more information call Ihor Chyzowych (215) 886-8076, or George Baer, (215) 676-2088.

June 6-7

TRENTON, N.J.: The ninth annual Trenton Heritage Days Festival will be held in Mill Hill Park at North Broad and Front streets, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday. The festival is a multi-ethnic celebration which will include ethnic performers, food and cultural displays. Local Ukrainian groups participating include: St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A), Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 19 and Ukrainian Na-

tional Association Branch 116. Free parking will be provided courtesy of N.J. State Parking Authority lots.

June 7

IRVINGTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian Music Foundation will sponsor a concert featuring the Nova Chamber Ensemble in its first New Jersey performance at 5 p.m. in the hall of the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Prospect Ave. The program will include Wasyl Wytwycky's Suite for violin, cello and piano, as well as works by Haydn, Brahms and Antin Rudnytsky. For more information call (201) 539-4937 or (212) 260-3891. Donations of \$8 or \$5 are suggested.

UNION, N.J.: Branch 32 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will participate in Heritage Day, beginning at noon, in Friberger Park in back of the Union Municipal Building. The UNWLA branch will prepare a food stand and exhibit of Ukrainian art work.

WILLINGBORO, N.J.: The First Ukrainian Baptist Church of Trenton will participate in the Southern Baptist Convention's annual Fiesta Celebration, being held at Martin Luther King Jr. High School from 2 to 5 p.m. The parish's stand will feature Ukrainian food and cultural displays. For information call the Rev. Avidy Ch peczuk, (215) 945-8794.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Artists Association in the U.S.A. will host an opening reception for an exhibit of works by New York artists of Ukrainian descent, curated by Anya Farion, in its gallery at 136 Second Ave., fourth floor, at 1-8 p.m. The 13 artists featured will be: Oksana Cehelsky, Yarko Cigash, Stefan Diak, Anya Farion, Andrew Horodysky, Steve Kuzma, Larissa Lawrynenko, Olga Maryschuk, Ulana Salewycz-Hajdar, Christina Shmigel, Ilona Sochynsky, Oresta Szeparowycz and Hilary Zarycky. The exhibit will continue through June 14. Hours are Monday through Friday, 6-8 p.m., and Saturday and Sunday, 1-8 p.m. For more information call Ms. Farion, (212) 535-8206.

June 9

WINNIPEG: The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre at 184 Alexander Ave. E., will host an exhibit of drawings, graphics and final oils by artist Peter Andrusiw, which will be opened with a reception and slide show at 7 p.m. The exhibit will run through July 5. For more information call the center's gallery curator, Olya S. Marko, (204) 942-0218.

Shumuk welcomed...

(Continued from page 1)



Danylo Shumuk with his Canadian nephew, Ivan Shumuk.

the battle for human rights.

"Your struggle for the last half a century has become a symbol of the battle — be it in the Soviet Union, or elsewhere — for freedom of thought, freedom of expression and freedom of choice. You will find these freedoms in Canada," he stated.

"To us you also serve as evidence that ideals do exist, and, most important — that there are people who are willing to give up their lives for their ideals," said Mr. Savaryn.

At a press conference immediately following the reunion, Mr. Shumuk declared that freedom "is the essence of life."

"Freedom is more dear to me than anything else," he continued. "I have left my homeland, which I love, because Canada is a free country."

Mr. Shumuk dismissed the current Soviet policy of glasnost as a sham. All it means is that certain selected people are allowed to say things others would be imprisoned for.

He similarly dismissed a question about whether the current policy had anything to do with his emigration, noting that he had served his sentence in full before he was allowed to leave for Canada.

"They released me only because of the pressure from the Canadian government and the support of the European governments," Mr. Shumuk said.

The 72-year-old dissident made it clear he intends to continue his work. "Life Sentence," he declared, contains only one-third of what he intends to write and was hurried through under adverse circumstances.

He also stated that he intends to fight for the release of other dissidents. "It is my duty — I will do everything I can." In particular, noted Mr. Shumuk, he intends to fight for those who have refused to sign recantations.

Born December 28, 1914, in the village of Boremschyna in western Ukraine, Mr. Shumuk was first arrested by pre-war Polish authorities in 1934 for membership in the underground Communist Party of western Ukraine. He was sentenced to eight years in prison and served five before being amnestied.

In 1941 Mr. Shumuk was conscripted into the Soviet Red Army, but was captured by Nazi forces and survived two months in a prisoner of war camp before escaping.

Disillusioned with Soviet-style com-

munist upon learning of the man-made famine of 1932-33, Mr. Shumuk joined the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which fought both the Nazis and Soviets.

In 1945 Mr. Shumuk was captured by Soviet NKVD security forces, charged with treason and sentenced to death for his UPA activities. This was commuted to 20 years' hard labor in Siberia and Mr. Shumuk served over 11 years in the Norilsk and Dudinka concentration camps before being released under Khrushchev's amnesty policy in 1956.

Mr. Shumuk, however, refused to become a KGB informer and was again sentenced the following year, this time to 10 years' hard labor, which he served in full.

Upon discovery of his memoirs in 1972, Mr. Shumuk was once again charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and sentenced to another 10 years of hard labor plus five years of internal exile. He served this sentence in full by January of 1987 at which point he applied for an exit visa at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow.

Mr. Shumuk's grand nephew, Yaroslav, told The Ukrainian Weekly that the 15-year campaign to free the dissident was based on a long-range strategy developed with Amnesty International.

Among other things, he and his father would continuously write letters and lobby members of Parliament, said Yaroslav Shumuk.

Milestones in the campaign were reached in 1978 when a unanimous motion on behalf of Mr. Shumuk was passed in the House of Commons, in 1980 when Amnesty International released a film featuring Mr. Shumuk and Argentinian dissident Gustavo Westercamp and in 1985 when Mr. Clark publicly raised Mr. Shumuk's case with Soviet officials.

"The case was gradually increased in profile, and that was our long-range strategy. Yet, at the time, we were afraid that he might die before the Soviets let him out."

In a statement released at the press conference, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Alberta Provincial Council, stated that Mr. Shumuk's release "represents a victory for every person who enjoys freedom, or yearns for it."

"His release now casts a ray of hope to thousands of souls who remain in the gulag and elsewhere, reaffirming to them that their suffering is not forlorn and may soon be recognized like his," stated the Alberta UCC.

Cruise to benefit Ukrainian Institute

NEW YORK — Luba, Canada's hottest pop vocal star and lead singer of the band known as Luba, will highlight a five-hour, luxury New York harbor cruise on Saturday, June 20, benefitting the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Luba's appearance will mark her first performance in the United States of her top popular hits.

Luba, is Lubomyra Kowalchuk, a Ukrainian from Montreal, who rein-

(Continued on page 15)

UFU announces folk music course

NEW YORK — This summer, June 21-31, the Ukrainian Free University Foundation will be sponsoring its third annual accredited Ukrainian folk music course titled "Comparative Folklore: Ukrainian Folk Music and the Bandura" at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich. Instructors at the course will be Brian Cherewyk and Alexis Kochan-Budyk, both of Winnipeg.

Mr. Cherewyk is a specialist of

(Continued on page 15)