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Oleksander Shevchenko among prisoners confirmed released

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Although the process of releasing political prisoners in the Soviet Union has slowed down greatly, the releases of several incarcerated dissidents have recently been confirmed, according to several Western human-rights watch groups.

USSR News Brief reported in its May 15 issue that Ukrainian dissident Oleksander Shevchenko was freed from internal exile in April, one year before his term was due to expire.

The 47-year-old Kiev resident was serving an eight-year sentence for collecting materials for the Ukrainian samvydav journal, Ukrainian Herald (Ukrainskiy Vistnyk), as well as oral



Oleksander Shevchenko

statements on human- and national-rights violations in Ukraine.

He was arrested on March 31, 1980, and sentenced to five years' strict-regimen labor camp and three years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," under Article 61 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code. He was tried along with Vitaliy Shevchenko (no relation) and Stepan Khmara, who also worked on the journal and were released earlier this year.

Sofia Belyak, a religious dissident from Ukraine, was also reportedly released in April or May.

Ms. Belyak was arrested on September 19, 1983, in the town of Zhytomyr, Ukraine, on charges of being a member of an unofficial Christian ecumenical group and of taking part in the production of the group's samvydav journal, The Calling (Przyiv), according to Keston News Service.

She was tried under Articles 187-3 and 209 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code for "organization of or active

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UNA Supreme Assembly convenes annual meeting

Approves \$115,250 in scholarships to 237 students

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The week-long annual meeting of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly, the fraternal organization's highest decision-making body between quadrennial conventions, was convened here at the Soyuzivka resort on Monday morning, June 8.

Coincidentally, the annual session is being held during Fraternal Week as proclaimed by the National Fraternal Congress of America.

Before the business sessions began, Supreme Assembly members — supreme executives, supreme auditors and supreme advisors — gathered at the Taras Shevchenko monument to pay tribute to Ukraine's greatest poet who gave voice to his people's national aspirations. This year marks the 30th anniversary of the unveiling of the monument, executed by the world-renowned sculptor Alexander Archipenko.

UNA Supreme President John O. Flis opened the brief commemorative program by quoting a 1957 report on the unveiling that had been written by Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Anthony Dragan. Some 10,000 Ukrainians had witnessed the unveiling, traveling to the resort from all corners of North America.

The keynote address during the Supreme Assembly's ceremony in tribute to Shevchenko was delivered by Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, an honorary member of the Supreme Assembly and



UNA Supreme Assembly members at Soyuzivka.

president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Shevchenko's "The Plundered Grave" was recited by Supreme Advisor Tekla Moroz, and a bouquet of peonies was placed at the foot of the statue by Mr. Flis and Supreme Vice-President Gloria Paschen.

The Supreme Assembly members then took their seats in the Veselka auditorium where their business sessions are being held.

Participating in the Supreme Assembly meeting are: Supreme President John O. Flis, Supreme Vice-President Myron B. Kuropas, Supreme Director for Canada John Hewryk, Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk;

Supreme Auditors Nestor Olesnycky, Anatole Doroshenko, Stefan Hawrysz and Leonid Fil; and Supreme Advisors William Pastuszek, Andrew Jula, Taras Maksymowich, Roman Tatarsky, Tekla Moroz, Taras Szmagala, Walter Kwas, Eugene Iwanciw, Walter Hawrylak, Helen Olek-Scott, Andrew Keybida, Wasył Didiuk and Alex Chudolij.

Also in attendance are honorary members of the Supreme Assembly Stephen Kuropas, Jaroslaw Padoch, Genevieve Zerebniak, Anne Chopez, Walter Zapanariuk, Mary Dushnyck, Bohdan Hnatiuk and Anna Haras, as well as Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Zenon Snylyk.

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Family visits resolutions gain sponsors

by Tamara Horodysky

BERKELEY, Calif. — Visits between relatives living in the United States and the Soviet Union are the subject of identical resolutions currently under consideration by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The resolutions point out that Americans who want to see their parents, children, brothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, uncles, and other relatives are usually forced to take a tour to designated Intourist cities and their relatives are rarely allowed to travel to the U.S.

The resolutions state that "it is the sense of the Congress" that "promotion of unrestricted family visits ... is an essential part of American policy toward the Soviet Union," and "the president, secretary of state, and the administration should raise the issue of family visitation at all appropriate opportunities in discussion with the leadership of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union."

House Concurrent Resolution 68 was introduced by Rep. Christopher Smith

(R-N.J.) on March 5, and Senate Concurrent Resolution 29 was introduced by Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), Paul Simon (D-Ill.), Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.), Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) and Pete Wilson (R-Calif.) on March 11, 1987.

As of May 22, the House version has 91 co-sponsors, while the Senate version has 32 co-sponsors. Both Rep. Smith and Sen. DeConcini have urged all citizens to ask their representatives and senators to join them as co-sponsors.

In his introductory speech, Rep. Smith outlined the difficulties faced by Americans who have relatives in the Soviet Union today and expressed optimism that in light of the policy of glasnost, or openness, the Soviet Union would relax its policies regarding visits.

Sen. DeConcini focused on the integrity of family as a subject of vital importance for the survival and welfare of society and civilization. He stated "The fate of nations is intimately linked

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Ukrainian Catholics in Poland eager to see pontiff

WARSAW — "When Pope John Paul II returns on his third papal visit to his native land this month, no group will be more eager to see him than Poland's 300,000 Ukrainian Catholics, whose church has affirmed papal dominion for nearly 400 years, often with piety, risk and sacrifice."

A news story that appeared in The New York Times on June 5, written by correspondent Michael T. Kaufman, described the feelings of many Ukrainian Catholics in Poland and the issues surrounding the Ukrainian Catholic Church in that country, as the Pope was about to travel to Poland last week.

"But the pope will not — and some say he cannot — accept an invitation to visit the chapels of the Ukrainian Catholics, members of one of 22 ethnic churches that accept the

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Restructuring of Ukrainian history noted in News from Ukraine

by Roman Solchanyk

The recent issue of the weekly News from Ukraine, which is published for Ukrainians abroad, provides perhaps the first concrete indication that the rewriting of Soviet history currently under way in Moscow and Leningrad has finally had an impact in Kiev.

The newspaper carries an interview with Ivan Kuras, deputy director of the Institute of Party History of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, in which the historian describes the "new approach" that is being taken in the preparation of an encyclopedic volume titled "The October Revolution and the Civil War in the Ukraine."

Mr. Kuras, who heads the group of authors preparing the book, admitted that in the past "there has been some slackening in our studies." Referring specifically to the 1917-1920 period, he acknowledged that its treatment in Soviet historiography "is stereotyped, simplified, incomplete and, at times, even biased."

"Publications on history should be populated with people with all their merits, controversies and shortcomings. It often happens, however, that, speaking about our own people, we portray a person like a saint. On the other hand, we are trying to present our ideological adversaries in a grotesque and caricature way," he stated.

Asked by the newspaper's reporter whether such "drawbacks" and "mistakes" will be corrected in the forthcoming publication, Mr. Kuras answered that readers would have to judge for themselves. He noted, however, that this was the first attempt by Ukrainian historians to undertake such a project. Although arguing that he "cannot say that previous studies of this topic were insufficient," Mr. Kuras nonetheless suggested that "restructuring" would be evident in the new publication:

"Today, however, proceeding from the positions of the restructuring and renovating of our society, we must honestly admit that those works were imperfect; they gave a superficial and, sometimes, even vague idea of the time. I don't know to what extent we have managed to improve this knowledge. But judge for yourself: 900 out of the collection's 3,000 articles are published for the first time. We tried to reflect the lives and activities of a possibly larger number of participants in the revolutionary struggle and the civil war."

Mr. Kuras noted that in the past "persons from the camp opposing the revolution" were not studied seriously, and that this "gave a primitive picture of the dramatism of the revolutionary struggle in Ukraine." As a case in point, he singled out Volodymyr Vynnychenko, a prominent writer, one of the leaders of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Labor Party, and a major figure in several of the non-Bolshevik Ukrainian governments in 1917-1920.

Significantly, at the recent plenum of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union, Borys Oliynyk argued that some of Vynnychenko's literary works, particularly those written prior to 1917, were "to a significant degree progressive" and should now be made available to the reading public. He also noted that such an attempt had already been made in the 1960s. Mr. Oliynyk was no doubt referring to Oles Honchar's speech at

the Fifth Congress of the Ukrainian Writers' Union in 1966 which, however, did not lead to a revision of the decidedly negative official treatment of Vynnychenko both as a writer and as a political figure.

In 1970, which marked the 90th anniversary of his birth, several articles about Vynnychenko appeared in the Kiev press which made it clear that not even a partial rehabilitation was being contemplated. Literaturna Ukraina, for example, concluded its article titled "In the Judgement of History" by instructing readers that, "giving an over-all evaluation of Vynnychenko, we must steadfastly remember that he was and remained to the end of his life a Ukrainian bourgeois nationalist figure, a confirmed enemy of Soviet power, and as a writer, on the whole, maintained anti-popular positions."

The second edition of the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia, which began to appear in 1977, continues this uncompromising line, characterizing Vynnychenko as "one of the ideologists of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism" and "one of the leaders of the counter-revolutionary Central Rada." The majority of his novels, stories, and plays, it states, are "permeated by motifs of individualism and erotica, [and] they propagated class peace and portrayed the revolutionary struggle in Ukraine in a distorted way."

Mr. Kuras, however, is far from clear concerning the extent to which the official view of Vynnychenko will now be revised, saying only that "this was a typical petty-bourgeois politician, an extremely inconsistent and ideologically unstable one. However, people should know about this, at least to better understand the sources of his world outlook as a writer, and the reasons for his ideas which Lenin termed with the Ukrainian word 'nise-nitnytsia' (nonsense). Yet, one should not approach Vynnychenko's literary works in a one-sided way as well."

His cautious approach is typical of the so-called "restructuring process" in Ukraine, which continues to be only a pale reflection of current developments at the center. This is particularly true with regard to cultural matters, including historiography, behind which lurks the omnipresent national question.

The issue of "blank spots" in Ukrainian history appears to have been raised at a recent literary conference in Kiev titled "The Year 1986. Results. Problems. Perspectives." Literaturna Ukraina provided an overview of the topics that were discussed and, after citing General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's remarks at a meeting with propaganda functionaries in February regarding the need for truthfulness in historical writing, noted: "Really, what kind of history is it when, as of today, we do not even have the most popular works of such prominent figures of the Communist Party of the Ukraine as M. O. Skrypnyk, V. Ya. Chubar, S. V. Kosior, P. P. Postyshev, V. P. Zatonyskyi not to mention their creative biographies?"

Also, the current issue of the literary monthly Vitchyzna has published a play by Volodymyr Kanivets titled "The Best Peace," which is a Ukrainian version of Mikhail Shatrov's play of the same name but without Stalin, Trotsky

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New issue of Chronicle appears

FRAMINGHAM, Mass — The latest issue of the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, apparently compiled by recently freed religious activist Yosyp Terelia, has reached the West. Its authenticity was confirmed in mid-May by several Western human-rights watch groups, including Keston College here.

The 83-page samvydav document, which is reportedly being translated into English by the St. Sophia Religious Association, appeared several months after the February release from labor camp of its imprisoned editor, the 43-year-old Mr. Terelia, an activist in the underground Ukrainian Catholic or Uniate Church, banned in the Soviet Union since 1946.

Mr. Terelia, who was serving a 12-year-term for editing the Chronicle and heading the Initiative Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church, was freed under one of two official decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet pardoning some political prisoners incarcerated for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Before this latest issue, datelined the western Ukrainian cities of Uzhhorod/Lviv 1987, and labeled issue No. 16, only nine issues and one special issue of an unknown number of circulated Chronicles had reached the West since Mr. Terelia and fellow Uniate activists published the first copies in early 1984.

Most of the newest issue's 83 pages

are devoted to the biography of the Rev. Mykhailo Havryliv, a 38-year-old Orthodox priest from Ukraine who has joined the underground Uniate Church, which reportedly claims some 4 million members mostly in western Ukraine.

According to the Chronicle, the Rev. Havryliv studied at the Russian Orthodox seminary in Leningrad, where Keston College reports that most of those studying are Ukrainians. In the autobiography, the Rev. Havryliv claims to have been close to Metropolitan Nikodim. Later, the priest writes, however, of what he sees as the falseness of official Roman Catholic and Russian Orthodox "ecumenical" relations.

The new issue begins with an update on the situations of several dissidents, cases of further religious persecution and is signed by Mr. Terelia as leader of the Central Committee of Ukrainian Catholics. He continues with a description of his own experiences in Perm labor camp No. 37 since his arrest in February 1985, as well as the experiences of other Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian political and religious prisoners, including those in the notorious Perm camp No. 36-1.

This update is followed by the biography of Vasyi Barats and his wife, Halyna Kochan, a Pentecostal couple originally from western Ukraine, who were released from labor camp this

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Latvian Helsinki monitors "drafted"

ROCKVILLE, Md. — The World Federation of Free Latvians (WFFL) has learned that three leaders of the Latvian human-rights group Helsinki 86' have been ordered to report for active duty in the Soviet Army Reserve.

Martins Bariss was told to report on June 11 — three days prior to his planned participation in an anti-Soviet demonstration in Riga.

Raimonds Bitenieks and Linards Grantins, who also were informed that they had been "drafted," indicated they will try to meet with Boris Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party, to protest the order. Mr. Grantins is exempted from the draft for health reasons.

Two weeks ago Helsinki 86 leaders invited the Latvian people to join them on Sunday, June 14, in Riga, the Latvian capital, in a public demonstration of sympathy for the Latvian victims of "genocidal Sovietization." The demonstration is scheduled for 3:00 p.m. (Riga time), at the Latvian Monument of Freedom in the center of the city.

The Helsinki 86 founders have informed WFFL representatives in Western Europe that organization of the June 14 demonstration has been delegated to other individuals. They indicated that the demonstration will definitely take place, with or without them.

It is believed that most people in Latvia know of the proposed June 14 demonstration since reports of the Helsinki 86 announcement were broadcast to Latvia by the Voice of America after the Soviets stopped jamming VOA broadcasts. Similar reports have been broadcast by the Baltic services of Radio Free Europe.

A Lithuanian human-rights group also plans to attend the June 14 event in Riga. On June 14, 1941, Soviet occupation forces deported over 50,000 Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians to Siberia. By 1950 over 600,000 Balts — one-tenth of the combined populations of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia — were deported to Soviet concentration camps.

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P.O. Box 346
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Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Assistant Editors: Natalia A. Feduschak
Christyna N. Lapychak
Canadian Correspondent: Michael B. Bociurkiv
Midwest Correspondent: Marianna Liss

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Supreme Court decisions lauded by national ethnic affairs center

WASHINGTON — In two landmark decisions the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled recently that Federal Civil Rights statutes protect not only recognized racial minorities but other identifiable ethnic groups as well. Under this decision any member of an ethnic group — whether Italian, Polish, Ukrainian or German — could recover damages if discriminatory practices based upon an individual's ethnicity or ancestry could be proven, noted the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs.

According to legal experts, these decisions signal a new era of equal protection for persons allegedly discriminated against on the basis of ethnicity and ancestry. City and State Human Rights Commissions and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Offices (EEOC) will undoubtedly review their procedures in light of the two cases — St. Francis College v. Al-Khazraji and Shaare Tefile Congregation v. Cobb.

In unanimous decisions, 9-0, the Supreme Court affirmed "(W)e have little trouble in concluding that Congress intended to protect from discrimination 'identifiable classes' of persons who are subjected to intentional discrimination solely because of their ancestry or ethnic characteristics. Such discrimination is racial discrimination that Congress intended...to forbid,

whether or not it would be classified as racial in terms of modern scientific theory."

Scholars and ethnic-community representatives also net coincidentally in Washington to give expert testimony before the House Subcommittee on Census and Population. With the recently released Supreme Court decisions in hand, Dr. John A. Kromkowski, president of The National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, petitioned Congress to refocus its attention upon the enumeration of ethnic Americans in the 1990 Census.

Mr. Kromkowski presented findings on the importance of Census data social indicators such as housing, labor status, education and others for accurate profiles of all ethnic-Americans. He also noted that these Census data will be vital for new legal efforts in support of due process and equal protection for all racial and ethnic groups.

Mr. Kromkowski's Congressional testimony argued for the tabulation and publication of this information on ethnic populations given the fresh context for legal recourse created by the recent Supreme Court decisions. Other scholars and ethnic representatives at the hearing joined Dr. Kromkowski to stress the necessity of this Census data for legal compliance as well as federal and state human services programs.

Holocaust newsletter criticizes Ben-Meir

JERUSALEM — The associate editor of the Internet on the Holocaust and Genocide newsletter has commented on the letter written by Israeli Deputy Speaker of the Knesset Dov Ben-Meir to the organization Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) in which he states that Ukrainians should kneel everyday of the week "in asking for forgiveness for what your people has done to ours."

Mr. Ben-Meir's letter was written in response to a letter penned by AHRU to all members of the Knesset voicing their

concern that pre-trial publicity in the John Demjanjuk case would prevent the defendant from getting a fair trial in Israel. Mr. Demjanjuk, a retired auto-worker from Cleveland, is currently standing trial in Israel for Nazi war crimes. He is accused of being the sadistic Treblinka camp guard "Ivan the Terrible."

In his letter, Mr. Ben-Meir further stated: "...since the days of Bogdan Chelmenitzky [sic], the Jewish people has a long score to settle with the Ukrainian people...During more than four decades, not a single word was heard from your organization in favor of the human rights of Ukrainians of the Jewish faith who were shot, burned, gassed by your fellow countrymen."

In the March issue of the newsletter of the Institute of the International Conference on the Holocaust and Genocide, associate editor Elly Dlin commented on Mr. Ben-Meir's letter by stating that although some of AHRU's statements may have been "grossly exaggerated, totally unfounded and even insulting to the Israeli judicial system and society...surely Dov Ben-Meir's deep outrage could have been expressed in a manner befitting the dignity of his position while recognizing that he is speaking in the name of the State of Israel.

"The fact that a government official in a position of high responsibility engages in stereotypic thinking and charges each and every Ukrainian alive today with collective responsibility for terrible pogroms which occurred almost 340 years ago is a concern for all people concerned with understanding, intervention and prevention of genocide."

Ms. Dlin also commented on the Demjanjuk family ad that used to run in the Ukrainian daily Svoboda (and The Ukrainian Weekly) where the family asked for financial assistance in order to meet defense costs. In the ad the trident, the Ukrainian national emblem, was shown, and in the upper right-hand

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Public member of U.S. delegation comments on Vienna Conference

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — The United States delegation to the ongoing Vienna Conference on security and cooperation in Europe, continues to systematically bring up the plight of Ukrainian political prisoners and repression in Soviet-dominated Ukraine.

After completing its first two phases — phase I reviewed implementation of the 1975 Helsinki Accords and phase II was devoted to the introduction of proposals by the 35 participating states — the Vienna Conference is now in its third and final phase, the negotiating stage during which the proposals made during phase II are considered.

Observers say that these negotiations will be a laborious process given the fact that there are 141 proposals to be considered and

adopted by consensus. And, although the target date for adjourning the Vienna Conference is July 31, few believe the conference is likely to conclude by then. Instead the conference may recess for August and then resume in September.

Having returned recently from this latest round of talks in Vienna, Julian Kulas, a public member of the U.S. delegation and a Ukrainian American attorney from Chicago, provided The Weekly with his assessment of this third phase of the Vienna Conference.

He pointed out that several significant speeches had been delivered by U.S. delegates at the conference, and noted that several private discussions were held by members of the American delegation with Soviet and Polish representatives.

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Ambassador Sam Wise (center), deputy chief of the U.S. delegation to the Vienna Conference reviewing implementation of the Helsinki Accords, with Julian Kulas (left), a public member of the U.S. delegation, and Orest Deychakiwsky, a staffer of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

From the Vienna Conference

U.S. comments on glasnost

Following are excerpts of statements made by the U.S. delegation at the Vienna Conference reviewing compliance with the Helsinki Accords.

• May 5 plenary speech by Ambassador Warren Zimmermann, delegation chief, concerning glasnost in the context of Soviet human-rights performance.

...over 100 Soviet political prisoners have been released. The American human rights organization Helsinki Watch has been able to document 131 releases since the first Supreme Soviet decree was signed at the beginning of February. Yet this figure does not compare favorably to the 280 prisoners who Foreign Ministry spokesman Gerasimov said on February 10 were either released or under review. By contrast, the Polish government released nearly all its 200 political prisoners in two days last September. And the number of those released pales beside the 550 who are specifically known to remain in prison, or the estimate of 1,000 still jailed made by ex-prisoners, or the many more who are undocumented, uncounted and nameless. Whatever the real number of prisoners of conscience, those released form only a small percentage of it. All of these

prisoners are incarcerated for offenses which would not cost them an hour's freedom in the vast majority of the countries represented here. That is a measure of how far the Soviet Union still has to go.

Moreover, as new data become available, so too do disturbing trends become apparent. Prisoner releases have not been unconditional. Prisoners have been required to sign statements regarding their future conduct. At least 12 have been returned to labor camps for refusing to sign. In addition, in the largest category of political prisoners — the 242 believers who have been imprisoned for seeking to exercise their religious rights — there have been no releases at all. And of the 119 who are being held in psychiatric institutions, only a handful have been freed. Twelve Helsinki monitors have been released by Supreme Soviet decree, but 26 remain in prison or labor camp. And in the dreaded Perm labor camp No. 36-1 where 20 prisoners of conscience, including eight Helsinki monitors, are being subjected to conditions as severe as anywhere in the Soviet Union — there have been no known releases. Six of those eight are members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring

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Connecticut governor signs bill on "Ukrainian American Day"



Attending the signing of the "Ukrainian American Day" bill are (from left) John Seleman, Michael Mowchan, State Sen. Joseph Harper, Gov. William O'Neill, the Rev. Lev Lubynsky, Dr. Michael Snihurowycz and Wasyl Gina.

HARTFORD, Conn. — Gov. William A. O'Neill signed into law a bill declaring January 22 of each year "Ukrainian American Day" in the state.

The bill provides that on Ukrainian American Day, Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, their culture and the contributions they have made to this country are to be honored, and suitable exercises are to be held in the State Capitol and elsewhere as designated by the governor.

Michael S. Mowchan of Newington, Conn., the originator of the idea for Ukrainian American Day, led a group of Ukrainian Americans to the governor's office for the signing of the bill.

The group consisted of Wasyl Gina and Dr. Michael Snihurowycz of New Haven, John Seleman of East Hartford

and the Rev. Lev Lubynsky of St. Josaphat's Church in New Britain.

Messrs. Mowchan and Seleman, and Orest T. Dubno, executive director of the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority, had appeared at the Capitol at a public hearing on the bill a few weeks previous to the signing.

"I have some great friends in the Ukrainian American community, and it gives me great pleasure to have signed this legislation," said Gov. O'Neill.

Gov. O'Neill and State Sen. Joseph H. Harper the chief sponsor of the bill, Harper were presented gold crosses inscribed with the dates 988 and 1988, referring to the Millennium of Ukraine's Christianity. Mr. Mowchan made the presentation on behalf of the congregation of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church of New Britain.

Toronto chair hosts visiting scholars

TORONTO — During the 1986-87 academic year, the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto began a visiting foreign scholars program. The program is designed to make possible research visits of up to six months for scholars in Ukrainian studies who work in countries outside of North America and the Ukrainian SSR.

The visitors are research associates of the chair and make use of the increasingly rich library and scholarly resources in Ukrainian studies at the University of Toronto.

The visiting foreign scholars program was initiated during the 1986-87 academic year with Ukrainians from China and Yugoslavia. Dr. Shen Yun, a professor at Heilongjiang University in Harbin, China, began her stay in Canada at McMaster University at the invitation of Prof. Peter J. Potichnyj, and since February 1987 she has been at the Chair of Ukrainian Studies in Toronto. Dr. Shen Yun's primary concern is to make available for Chinese scholars basic materials for the study of Ukraine.

Dr. Shen Yun has translated into Chinese the recently published "Ukraine: A Historical Atlas" by Prof. Paul R. Magosci, and she is now working on an annotated bibliography in Ukrainian studies based on Prof. Magosci's history of Ukraine. The publication of these and other works in Chinese will go far in placing Ukrainian studies in the international setting they deserve, a release from the Chair of Ukrainian Studies noted.

The other visiting scholar at the chair was Dr. Lubomir Medjesi from the University of Novi Sad in Yugoslavia.

A native of the Vojvodina region and an activist in the scholarly and cultural life of the Ruthenian-Ukrainian minority living there, Dr. Medjesi is preparing for publication his doctoral dissertation on the nationality question among his people during the interwar years.

Both Dr. Medjesi and Dr. Yun participated in the Toronto Seminar in Ukrainian Studies where they delivered papers on Ukrainian-related topics.

The visiting foreign scholars program at the University of Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies has evoked interest among Ukrainians in countries such as Australia, Germany, Poland and Sweden.

Philadelphia to hold double celebration

PHILADELPHIA — The Ukrainian American Committee "We the People" is planning programs over the next several months to commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. It is asking for donations to help finance the programs.

Some of the programs will be organized by other Ukrainian organizations. The Ukrainian community of Metropolitan Philadelphia is in charge of the "Echoes of Ukraine" Ukrainian Festival to be held July 24 in Robin Hood Del-East; the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center of Manor Junior College is planning another Ukrainian festival for October 4; and the Philadelphia Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center is preparing for a seminar, "The Constitutions of the USA and USSR — Com-

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Philadelphians support Harvard Project

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

PHILADELPHIA — A \$100-a-plate fund-raising banquet for the Harvard Project was held at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center on Saturday, April 4. More than 200 guests gathered to show their support for the project which will commemorate the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity and serve as a permanent memorial for Ukrainian literature, religious tradition and history.

Dr. Stefania Bereznycky, chair of the Philadelphia chapter of the Harvard Project, extended warm greetings to the guests assembled and commended them on their generous interest in helping to meet the project's financial goals.

During her brief opening remarks, Dr. Bereznycky impressed upon those in attendance the potential power of the Harvard Project to safeguard Ukraine's legacy from piracy and disinformation.

She then introduced the master of ceremonies, Dr. Albert Kipa of Muhlenberg College. Prof. Kipa seconded Dr. Bereznycky's assessment of the importance of the Harvard project and reminded the guests that the responsibility of preserving Ukraine's treasures

lies in the hands of those Ukrainians who are fortunate enough to reside in the Western democracies. Dr. Kipa concluded his opening remarks by reading a letter from Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk.

The metropolitan's endorsement of the Harvard Project can be summed up in the following excerpt from the letter: "In my opinion this project is one of the most serious undertakings of the Ukrainian immigration in the diaspora to ensure an enduring celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. It deserves the generous support of all Ukrainians. May the Almighty bless all its benefactors and reward them hundredfold with His heavenly blessings."

The opening remarks and greetings were followed by musical selections played by pianist Larissa Krupa and flutist James Schlefer, members of the Nova Chamber Ensemble. The artists performed three duets from the works of Bohuslav Martinu, Lysenko and Claude Bolling, and Miss Krupa gave a solo rendition of Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody" No. 2.

After the musical performance, Dr. Kipa introduced the Most Rev. Dr. Ivan Bilanych who led the assembled guests in prayer. The Rev. Bilanych, who is pastor of Christ the King parish, enjoined God's help in restoring to Ukrainians those early cultural treasures which have been taken from us.

At their tables, guests found and filled in forms pledging donations to the Harvard project. During supper, Dr. Kipa announced the names of contributors to the project.

A \$25,000 check from the Self-Reliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union was presented by Ilarion Mazepa. A \$25,000 contribution from Mr. and Mrs. John Hynansky, was designated for the publication of the Hustyn Chronicle, currently being translated by Prof. George A. Perleky of La Salle University. A \$20,000 pledge from the Philadelphia chapter of the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America, a group which had previously donated \$5,000, was announced by the society's president, Dr. Roman Cyhan.

During the banquet, many other

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New York group seeks contributions

NEW YORK — The New York Metropolitan Committee Commemorating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine has informed the public about its plans to commemorate the Christianization of Ukraine, and appealed for community support of its endeavors.

The organization's appeal stated:

"The Metropolitan Committee of New York has already prepared a large-scale plan for this commemoration which is independent of all local mini community plans. Our commemoration must be on a grand scale and on a high cultural level so that it can demonstrate to non-Ukrainians our rich cultural heritage.

"The execution of such plans is a costly affair which nevertheless should not deter us from its realization. We believe that the Ukrainian community will generously support us financially in our efforts.

All donations to help the committee realize its goals should be sent to: Self-Reliance (N.Y.) Federal Credit Union, 108 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003. Checks should be made payable to: Self-Reliance Association, Acct. No. 13090, noting that monies are for the New York Metropolitan Committee.

Plishka to headline Millennium concerts

PARMA, Ohio — A gala recital featuring Metropolitan Opera star Paul Plishka; an exhibit of new and rare icons; a national media tour and a special four-page insert on the Millennium in USA Today are among the projects the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Josaphat in Parma has planned to celebrate the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity in 1988.

The recital, scheduled for Pittsburgh and Cleveland for the weekend of October 14, 1988, will also feature other international stars of Ukrainian descent. These participants and the dates, locations and times of the event will be announced in the coming months.

"Our plans are being formulated to accomplish two goals: to garner as much media coverage as possible for the Millennium and the Ukrainian people, culture and cause, and to firmly establish that this is indeed the celebration of the Ukrainian Millennium of Christianity," said Bishop Robert Moskal.

"This is an excellent opportunity for Ukrainians to tell our story and expose the American public to our culture. I hope that all Ukrainians will take pride in what we will accomplish in the coming year."

Recognized as one of the world's premiere operatic basses, Mr. Plishka has been a leading artist at the Metropolitan Opera since 1967. On March 21 of this year, Mr. Plishka was inducted into the Hall of Fame for Great American Opera at a celebration at the Academy of Vocal Arts in Philadelphia.

Accompanying Mr. Plishka for the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Millennium celebration recitals is pianist Thomas Hrynkiw. Well-known to both American and Ukrainian audiences, Mr. Hrynkiw has won the Gold Medal in the Geneva Competition and serves as artistic advisor to the Newport Music Festival.

An exhibit of icons, both old and new, will be displayed in conjunction with the recital. Details on other performers appearing at the recital and other projects planned by the Ukrainian Catholic diocese of St. Josaphat in Parma for the Celebration of the Millennium will be announced in the coming months.

Commentary: stereotyping and collective guilt dismay Ukrainians

Below is a commentary reprinted with permission from the *Democrat and Chronicle of Rochester, N.Y.*, May 24 issue. The article was written by three local Ukrainian community activists in response to a letter about anti-Semitism in Ukraine written by Steven Hess, a Holocaust survivor and instructor of Holocaust studies at St. John Fisher College. In his letter, published May 7, Mr. Hess noted, among other things, that "Ukrainian anti-Semitism was both virulent and of long standing." Mr. Hess's letter also mentioned several incidents of Ukrainians killing Jews and concluded that "on balance, the role of much of the Ukrainian population and certainly the Ukrainian militia under the SS during the Holocaust is clear." Mr. Hess wrote his letter in reaction to a letter written by Olena Lylak who objected to the portrayal of Ukrainians in the TV docu-drama "Escape from Sobibor."

by Valentina Makohon, Marta Shmigel and Roman Tratch

The resolve of the Jewish people to keep the memory of the Holocaust victims alive so that such a genocide will never again occur is commendable.

However, precautions must be taken that this noble goal be pursued in a responsible manner so that the sufferings of other people, who also were earmarked for extermination (the Gypsies, homosexuals and mentally deficient) or designated as slave labor to be worked to death (all the Slavs), in no way be diminished or forgotten.

The 20th century has been marred by a number of genocides, starting with the Armenian massacre, the man-made famine in Ukraine, the Jewish Holocaust, and, most recently, the killing of Cambodia. The call "Never again!" should be not just for the Jewish people, but for all of humanity!

The goal of preventing future genocides can only be achieved by identifying and studying the roots of prejudice and persecution, and by promoting the respect of human dignity and the sanctity of human life.

If we are to seriously pursue this goal, we must do everything possible to do away with stereotyping groups of people, so as not to set them up to become "scapegoats" and bearers of "collective guilt."

Ukrainians in the United States and Canada are deeply concerned about becoming the current "scapegoats." They are constantly being portrayed as "virulent anti-Semites," "pogromists," "children-

Valentina Makohon is a member of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, Rochester Chapter. Marta Shmigel is a member of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Rochester Branch No. 46. Roman Tratch is an associate professor of psychology at St. John Fisher College.

killers," "murderers," "Nazi collaborators" and "Nazi war criminals."

It is especially alarming when this is done on the pages of our newspaper by an instructor of courses on the Holocaust. It is outright dangerous when a Holocaust survivor promotes irresponsible "scholarship" by providing a detailed account of Jewish victims on Ukrainian soil, while deliberately disregarding the fact that more than 7.5 million Ukrainians perished during World War II, and that the first victims of Nazi executions at Babi Yar were Ukrainians.

Also, since the Israeli War Crime records indicate that 11,000 Ukrainians, out of a population of 40 million, collaborated with the Nazis, in no way can this be interpreted as "on balance much of the Ukrainian population," as was done by Steven Hess in his letter of May 7.

Hess also failed to note that according to Yad Vashem historians, 17,000 Jews were saved in Ukraine. In the ancient Ukrainian city of Lviv, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and his brother Clement saved 400 Jews. Among them was Rabbi Dr. David Kahana, member of the Yad Vashem Holocaust Commission. Yet to this day, the brothers Sheptytsky have been denied the honor of the "Righteous Gentile."

It must be also noted that the Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal was saved by a Ukrainian policeman. There is also documentation that many Jews were saved by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) by providing them with falsified identification papers. Many of these Jews fought with the UPA against both the Nazis and the Soviets, while some served as physicians.

At the present time over 800,000 Jews live in Ukraine; this by far is the largest concentration of Jews among all European countries. There is a close cooperation between Ukrainian and Jewish dissidents, the most vocal champions of human rights.

The Jewish people would be indignant (and justifiably so) if Ukrainians identified them collectively with Leon Trotsky as the builder of the Bolshevik-Communist totalitarian state.

They would be outraged if Ukrainians identified all Jews with the crimes of Lazar Kaganovich and the Jewish cadres of the GPU (the forerunner of the KGB), who helped Stalin in the implementation of the famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933, which resulted in the starvation of more than 7 million Ukrainians, the majority of whom were children, women and the elderly.

They would not appreciate being identified with the deeds of Geinrikh Yagoda, one of the notorious heads of the GPU. Neither would they want to be identified with Frenkel, Firin, Berman, Kogan and Kappaport, who organized the "gulag" system of concentration camps, which unfortunately is in operation to this day.

Millions of human beings perished in these camps, among them generations of Ukraine's finest intellects.

The role of the guards in Nazi concentration camps like Treblinka and Sobibor is difficult to compare to the authority of the Jewish organizers of the Soviet Gulag. These guards were selected from the ranks of Soviet prisoners of war. They "volunteered," just like the Jewish kapos, in order to escape death from starvation, which after all was the fate of millions of Soviet POWs.

It must also be noted that these guards were of various nationalities and usually the volksdeutsche (those of German descent), who spoke the German language, were chosen to be the leaders.

Ukrainians do not hold the Jewish people collectively responsible for the deeds of the Jews who were in the service of the Soviet state because they fully understand that the tenets of the Soviet regime are equally anti-Jewish as they are anti-Ukrainian. It should be common knowledge that such was also the case of the doctrines of the Nazi Third Reich.

We hope that the Jewish people will understand and respect the indignation of the Ukrainian people at being collectively identified and held responsible for the deeds of those Ukrainians who collaborated with the Nazis.

This is the least that the Jewish people, along with all humanity, could do for the Ukrainian people, since after all, to this date there were no Nuremberg Trials for the criminals who perpetrated crimes against the Ukrainian people. Nor has anyone made an effort to publish a list of their names.

The vagaries of history did not provide the freedom for the Ukrainian and Jewish people to develop their relations in a normal way on Ukrainian soil. For centuries Ukraine was under oppressive colonial domination of either Poland or Russia, whose feudal systems cast the Ukrainians into serfdom and forced the Jews into the role of leaseholders, tax collectors, and agents of the oppressors.

But here in the U.S. and Canada we have a unique opportunity to renew the spirit of cooperation which was born during the brief period of Ukraine's independence (1917-1920), when the Central Rada (Ukrainian Parliament) granted the Jewish people full national autonomy.

At that time a Jewish ministry of government was established, and the Jews were provided with full representation in the Central Rada. The Yiddish language became one of the official languages and was used on all official proclamations and currency.

For two nations sharing a common history of oppression, persecution, and genocide, it would be far worthier to promote mutual empathy and respect, and to concentrate on building bridges of understanding instead of keeping scores or settling accounts of past wrongdoings.

The case of Karl Linnas: the perspective of the Office of Special Investigations

The following excerpts from a speech was given by Neal Sher before a Jewish women's luncheon at the Greater Washington Metropolitan Jewish Community Center in Rockville, Md. on April 29, over a week after Karl Linnas was deported to the Soviet Union. Mr. Linnas was accused by OSI of being a commandant of a concentration camp in Tartu, Estonia.

Mr. Sher is the director of the Office of Special Investigations, Department of Justice Nazi-hunting unit, which was set up in 1979 to find ex-Nazis living in the U.S., to denaturalize them of their citizenship and then to deport them.

This speech was transcribed word for word in its entirety by a Weekly correspondent. Mr. Sher's views, comments and language were left in their original form. We publish these excerpts in an effort to educate the public about the OSI's position and public statements by its spokespersons.

Part I of two parts

My office has been a little busy the last couple of weeks. After a struggle that I'm sure you read about in the newspapers, after eight years in the courts, and after findings by the courts of historical significance, which could not

be any stronger, and after political battles which you all must have read about and seen on TV, led by Mr. Patrick Buchanan, who was trying as hard as he could using whatever political might he has, was trying to derail the efforts of OSI. That's what he was trying to do.

Despite that, last Monday, the 20th of April, at 8:03 p.m., after 17 United States tribunals reviewed the facts, reviewed the evidence, and found that Karl Linnas had been the chief of a concentration camp in Tartu, Estonia, and responsible for mass murder, committing crimes which in the words of the court defied any, defied comprehension by any civilized or decent society. And after Justice Rehnquist of the Supreme Court, two minutes before had denied a final last ditch effort, the wheels of a Czechoslovakian Airline 601 left the ground at JFK Airport in New York. Karl Linnas was finally deported from the United States. He arrived in Prague sometime thereafter, and he was turned over to Soviet authorities. He is now in his native Estonia where he will be dealt with by the Soviet authorities — a very important act on the part of the United States government, in fulfilling and enforcing the laws of the United States.

I can't tell you that it was not a struggle, the public will never know what fights we were up against by people who claim that OSI are dupes of the KGB. Who call members of my staff and myself traitors. Of Lyndon LaRouche activists who've actually called for more serious steps which I won't talk about. It's also been a struggle to get the word out in the media, as to what Karl Linnas did and as to what our courts said and found about Karl Linnas. ...

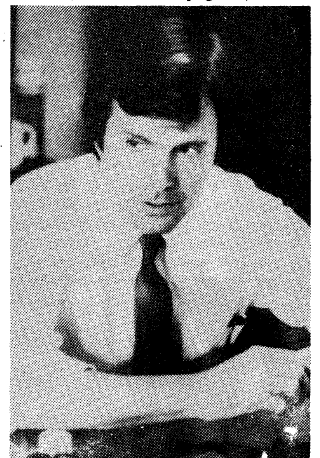
As far as I'm concerned, anybody who knows this case, especially the federal judiciary, they knew what was going on. Because in the case of Karl Linnas, from day one, since November 1979, when we filed that complaint against him, the defense focused on the fact that he was tried in absentia by the Soviet courts in the early 1960s. And, the fact that the evidence came from the Soviet Union, and therefore, by virtue of that fact alone, it was untrustworthy. That was the defense argument.

It was argued in virtually every pleading, every pleading that was submitted in nearly eight years of litigation. If there was any way, any matter, shape or form in which defense counsel could somehow tie in the Soviet Union, it was done.

So our courts knew, from the very

incapacity that the issues were in this case. Judge Mishler, of the United States District Court of the Eastern District of New York, listened to all of those arguments. He found, by a standard of burden of proof, of clear, convincing and unequivocal evidence

(Continued on page 12)



OSI Director Neal Sher

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The Medvid report

"It is with a heavy heart that I welcome the investigative staff today. Reviewing the Executive Summary of their investigation, we find that not only did confusion and incompetence reign during the tragic time when Myroslav Medvid sought asylum, but our own administration officials violated INS regulations when they did not respond appropriately to the subpoena by Sen. Helms.

"The Executive Summary states that, 'White House, National Security Council, Department of State and Department of Justice officials deviated from constitutionally and congressionally mandated procedures. This failure to follow prescribed procedures constitutes violation of law.'"

With these words, Congressman Don Ritter (D-Pa.) made clear his disappointment on May 14 about the handling of the Myroslav Medvid case. Mr. Medvid was the Soviet seaman who jumped from his freighter, the Marshal Koniev, into the freezing Mississippi River on October 24, 1985, near the port of New Orleans, La., in search of political asylum. Twice he was dragged back kicking and screaming to the ship by U.S. and Soviet authorities. His case dominated international news until he was sent back to the USSR, purportedly of his own free will.

It soon became evident, however, that the U.S. government bungled the affair; an investigative body was set up under the auspices of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to determine if Mr. Medvid really had been seeking political asylum, to review U.S. asylum procedures and to determine what, if any, U.S. laws were broken during the incident.

On May 14, that report was made public and the findings of the investigative body have outraged many people on Capitol Hill and in the Ukrainian community. Why? Primarily because the White House, National Security Council, Department of State and Department of Justice officials broke the law and these same agencies and officials made no effort to enforce a subpoena issued by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) which would have prevented Mr. Medvid from leaving the United States until he could be questioned by Congress. And, to top that off, the decision to return Mr. Medvid to Soviet control on October 29, 1985, was "reportedly approved by the president."

All this, and no one will be prosecuted. Again, why? Because the authorities were involved in "technical" violations of cited U.S. laws and regulations, they do not constitute specific, willful violations of criminal statutes. Rather, we find a more "institutionalized" evolution of operational procedures which are not authorized by current law and regulation."

The findings of the investigative body have now been presented in the report, and recommendations for changes in U.S. asylum procedures have been made. Now what? It seems that no further action will be taken on this report. The government has done its duty, so to speak. It investigated the incident. But the question has to be asked, is the government going to take seriously the recommendations of the team, or will this report end up on some dusty shelf, only to be taken down again when another Soviet, or citizen of some other country, decides to seek asylum in the U.S. and is returned to his native land. Will it be only then that U.S. officials will regret that no action had been taken to amend asylum policies? The government must act now, and make changes that will assure that there will be no other cases like Myroslav Medvid's.

There is one statement in the report, however, that we must take issue with, and it is related to why U.S. officials returned Mr. Medvid to the Soviets. The report stated that "Geneva Summit concerns are alleged to have motivated U.S. officials to hasten Medvid's custody to avoid upsetting the summit environment. There is no evidence to support this allegation. Not a single witness nor piece of evidence indicated anything more than speculation about U.S. appeasement of the Soviets." The report further states, that, in fact, the summit "may have had a positive influence on the thoroughness of U.S. efforts to resolve the matter."

Let's make something clear. In the first place, the Medvid issue was not resolved in an efficient, or judicious manner. That has been proven. And secondly there is no other reason other than the summit that the White House and State Department officials would have been involved in robbing Mr. Medvid of his rights as a person seeking political asylum in this country.

If the summit wasn't a factor in getting this case resolved why is it that the State Department, which has no jurisdiction over asylum matters, began to intrude operationally in the Medvid case, and ended up "virtually in charge of the operation." By law, asylum requests and defections must be handled by the Justice Department and its agencies, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the U.S. Border Patrol. At best, the most the State Department could have done was to negotiate with the Soviet Embassy or advise the INS.

We think, however, that the Reagan administration was afraid if Mr. Medvid wasn't sent back, the Soviets would have called off the summit. This, we contend, is doubtful. If the summit had been cancelled, it would have shown that neither country had been committed to it in the first place.

So, the upshot of the report is that laws were broken — and by some of the nation's highest authorities. But come to think of it, abiding by the law hasn't mattered much to this administration, has it.

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A VIEW FROM CANADA

To take for one's own

by Oryisia Paszczak Tracz

The Gordian knot of dilemmas surrounding the Baby M case and surrogate motherhood in general will be with us for a long time. In listening to interviews with surrogate mothers who did give their babies to childless families, I noted that they all said that they wanted the barren mother to have the pleasure of having and loving a baby. The surrogate mothers had other children of their own. Their very generous action and the motives behind it reminded me of an obscure yet accepted custom in Ukraine.

I know very little about this and have found no information in the books I've searched. A prominent writer and ethnographer had not heard about this custom directly, but had no doubts or qualms about its existence. In speaking to people from different regions of Ukraine, I found that this was, if not common, then known and accepted by the rural population. In Winnipeg, in fact, there is an individual who himself experienced this custom.

If a woman had many children, and her sister, or first cousin on her mother's side, could not have any — the sister or cousin could ask if she could have the next baby for her own. Now hold on! This does not sound as awful as it first appears. In a traditional rural setting, where ancient customs still ruled, a family was more than just parents and children. The extended family included many generations, and many branches.

A child knew that it could turn, not only to his or her own mother and father, but to aunts, uncles and godparents. Up to 10 godparents (kumy) could be chosen for each child. So a child was never without family. It is remarkable, that the custom stayed matrilineal, with the mother's sister and cousin (on her mother's side) — a remnant of the ancient matriarchal system.

In the 1920s, the man in Winnipeg

who was the central figure in this custom, was given by his family to his mother's brother and his wife. They were young, and could not have children. The man's mother was older, and this was her seventh or eighth child. As an infant, he was not just transferred from one home to another. There was a ceremony, and a feast approaching that of a wedding, but not quite, with a band, food, dancing and rides. He remembers knowing who his real parents were, and who his actual day-to-day parents were. Both were considered parents. He visited between them, and the rest of his large, wealthy family.

When I asked what was the name of such a custom, and what was such a child called, no one knew. This was not an adopted child, a "prybranyi" son or "prybrana" daughter, because you adopted only children who were not related ("chuzhi") not children of your own family ("ridni").

This child, of a sister or cousin, was taken as one's own — ridne (note: the core is rid — clan) in a different sense. I doubt if this meant that adopted children were not treated as one's own, but there must have been some difference in the designation. Also, I could not find out how and if a woman could refuse such a request from her sister.

That's it: "braly za svoho" — took their own. Nothing unusual, or out of the ordinary was noted by the people with whom I spoke about this. This custom is very remotely connected to surrogate motherhood, but it does give a hint of understanding to the women who willingly bear children for someone else, even unrelated to them, not always just for the money, but for the sake of the childless couple. Then there are those who enjoy being pregnant (they exist, honest), but couldn't handle another baby themselves.

If anyone out there knows more about this fairly obscure custom, I would like to hear from you.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Marking Baltic Freedom Day

Dear Editor:

June 14, 1987, will mark the anniversary of a night of terror, the first of several mass deportations in the Baltic countries, during which the Soviets rounded up and deported huge numbers of innocent Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian men, women and children to the gulags, where many of them perished. Survivors of this Baltic tragedy still weep — the image of those trains of horror, surrounded by armed Soviet guards, is burned into their memories. They are still haunted by the crying children begging for water while crammed into cattle cars which were left to bake in the hot summer sun before beginning the long, slow journey to Siberia.

June 14, 1987, will also be a day for America to send a message of courage, hope and solidarity to the people of Soviet-occupied Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania — a message that one day the infamous Hitler-Stalin Pact will finally be abrogated and that the terms of the Yalta Agreement — mandating free elections in occupied countries — will

finally be kept. For a number of years, at the request of Congress, the president of the United States has issued a statement recognizing June 14 as Baltic Freedom Day and expressing U.S. disapproval of the continued reusal of the USSR, in clear violation of international law, to recognize the sovereignty of the Baltic republics. In addition, the president is asked to submit the issue of self-determination for these three former parliamentary democracies and members of the League of Nations to the United Nations.

That the hope for Baltic freedom and self-determination continues to live in the hearts and minds of even Balts who were born after the Soviet invasion of their homelands in 1940 is clearly shown by the emergence of a new generation of human- and national-rights activists and by recent student demonstrations. It has been reported that the Latvian Helsinki 86 group, in an apparent test of glasnost, has announced a demonstration to coincide with Baltic Freedom Day commemorations in the free world on June 14.

Mari-Ann Rikken

vice-president
Estonian-American National Council

NEWS AND VIEWS

Will glasnost affect Glasnost?

by Ivan Kovalev

The Washington Post reported on May 22 that Sergei Grigoryants, a 46-year-old Moscow literary critic, intends to publish a new, independent journal of information and ideas called Glasnost.

Mr. Grigoryants was convicted in 1975 on charges involving samizdat and unofficial art, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Released in 1980, he was arrested again in February 1983, charged with editing Bulletin V, and sentenced to a total of 10 years' imprisonment and internal exile. (I was the first editor of Bulletin V; Vladimir Tolts and Alexei Smirnov assisted me.) Mr. Grigoryants joined the anonymous editorial board after my arrest in August 1981. He was released from Chistopol Prison in February 1987 and is living in Moscow.

When it first appeared, Bulletin V was strictly limited to information about human-rights violations, but rather soon, its subject matter was expanded, and Mr. Grigoryants played a major role in this.

Glasnost, the publication now in its planning stage, is also likely to cover a broad range of topics. Mr. Grigoryants told me in a recent telephone conversation that the journal's guiding principle will be to select materials not published elsewhere. Approximately half of the journal will be devoted to information on human rights, with special emphasis on political prisoners. The rest will consist of think pieces on ecological, sociological, religious, cultural and other issues.

The editors plan to publish Glasnost three times a month and a bimonthly supplement as well. They hope to increase the feedback which Soviet leaders receive from society, and also to supply media in the West and people in the Soviet Union with more complete and objective information on current events. The editorial board will include

Ivan Kovalev, 33, recently arrived in the United States. He was an active participant in the human-rights movement in the USSR and a member of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. Mr. Kovalev was allowed to emigrate in April and plans to live in New York with his wife, Tatiana Osipova.

representatives of the various human-rights groups and social movements that exist in the USSR. They will act as spokesmen for their fellows as well as in their individual capacities.

Glasnost's maiden issue should appear in early June. The third issue will contain the text of an interview which Dr. Andrei Sakharov gave to the Literary Gazette in January. The interview has never been published.

The editors are seeking official permission for Glasnost (Mr. Grigoryants intends to meet in this regard with Yegor Yakovlev from the Central Committee), but the journal will appear with or without such permission. Mr. Grigoryants is now under surveillance. It is not easy to predict the authorities' reaction to his proposal for a civilized dialogue, but hopefully they will not resort to force as they have in the past.

The West's reaction may prove crucial. Contact with the editors is important. The breakfast given on May 16 at the French Embassy by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and attended by Mr. Grigoryants, Lev Timofeyev and a dozen other former political prisoners and refuseniks establishes an excellent precedent. Hopefully, stories about Glasnost will appear in the Western press, and its information and articles will be translated and reprinted. Western subscriptions could be another important form of support.

Glasnost has its problems, of course. Earlier ventures of this sort have led to prosecutions — Mr. Grigoryants was himself charged with editing Bulletin V. Official acknowledgement that independent publications are lawful is still lacking. Just two months ago a KGB agent told me that political prisoners who have been released will be rearrested in due time if they resume their former activities.

The publication of Glasnost will probe General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of glasnost. The West can use Glasnost as a test case to determine whether Mr. Gorbachev intends to bring about real and substantial change, to permit a more open society. Official permission to publish such a journal and the absence of reprisals against its editors and contributors would serve as evidence that Soviet society has taken a long step on the road to democracy.

**Human Rights Awareness Day:
excerpts from congressmen's remarks**

Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.) received a human rights award on May 27 from the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia at a reception held in Washington, and co-sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine. The reception was part of Ukrainian Human Rights Awareness Day, which focused on the plight of Ukrainian political prisoners in the Soviet Union and violations of human and national rights in Ukraine. Below are excerpts from Congressman Fascell's acceptance speech, as well as excerpts from remarks made by Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.), co-chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), current chairman of the Helsinki Commission and Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.), a member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

Rep. Dante Fascell:

Thank you very much for this very nice award. It says so much. I am grateful to accept it on behalf of all the members of Congress, who have been such strong supporters of the efforts in the fight for human rights and particularly my colleagues on the Helsinki Commission and the staff.

When we started out we weren't sure what we had, but we knew that it was important and every day that the Helsinki Commission and all of the related groups in Congress dealt with the problem of the suffering of other people in other lands, we knew that it was important and vital to speak out.

I must tell you that none of this would be possible without the absolute, unflagging, dedicated unremitting efforts by people like Ulana Mazurkevich and all her friends and all of you in the Human Rights Committee, who ... for so many years, for so long, and I guess it must have seemed to you for so many years you seemed to be alone ... Nevertheless you have kept up the struggle, you have kept the light alive and people who depended on you never lost hope. Now those of us that are in public service have had the privilege and honor of joining you in this struggle...

While glasnost may be a nice word and prisoners have been released here and there, the truth of the matter is all you have to do is to take a quick look ... and realize the genocide in Ukraine is still the major effort, that people are dying and suffering that vital principles are being distorted and that the struggle goes on because of man's inhumanity to man.

Therefore, for those of us that have had the privilege of working with you, we say thank you because it is you, human rights groups and others who have kept this flame alive so that people all over the world would not lose hope ...

We are honored therefore to join you tonight in this commemoration of what has happened in Ukraine.

Rep. Don Ritter:

I, too, believe that glasnost is just a word, unless it is carried out by deeds. Now, the deeds are not yet evident but there are some. We all know that Danylo Shumuk of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring

Group arrived in Canada last week and we say praise the Lord that Mr. Shumuk is with us in freedom ...

I want to make another announcement which I know will be interesting to you. It is reported today by our government that Mykola Rudenko has been released. Although that is not yet truly verified this has come from a "reliable source." As we know Mykola Rudenko was in his 10th year of a 12-year sentence.

There are currently 20 political prisoners in the special-regimen section of Perm camp 36. Out of those, 10 are Ukrainian and one is a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group. I would like to list their names just in case anyone here has forgotten them, and for my friends and colleagues in the Congress who have not heard their names. These are names of brave men who have risked everything to the idea of freedom, for the idea of Ukraine, for the idea of a history and culture for Ukraine that is not spelled R-U-S-S-I-A. These prisoners are: Lev Lukianenko, Ivan Kandyba, Mykola Horbal, Vasyly Vasilenko, Vitaly Kalynychenko, Mart Niklus, Ivan Sokulsky, Mychailo Horyn, Semen Skalych, Petro Ruban and Vasyly P...

You know in the past four years, four leading Ukrainian Human Rights Activists have perished in Soviet labor camps where they received extremely harsh treatment, where they did not receive appropriate medical care and they died. This is not an accident. Oles Tykhy, Valery Marchenko, Vasyly Stus and Yury Lytyvyn were murdered. They were murdered by a very sophisticated, media conscious KGB which will... not ... shoot them before the world but (will) treat them horribly, let them get terribly ill and then not treat their illnesses.

These men, by and large, were young men and they were strong men. They were poets, teachers, writers and journalists. It is interesting how the great enemy of the Soviet Empire, the greatest enemy of the Soviet empire is a poet, is a writer, is a journalist. We need to remember these four as glasnost is the word of the day. We need to remember the 20 political prisoners in the special-regimen camp of Perm Camp 36, and especially those 10 Ukrainians.

Let us set a goal and that is the goal of our Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine working together with Dante Fascell's Foreign Affairs Committee and with our Helsinki Commission to apply glasnost to those 10 remaining Ukrainian political prisoners, those members of the Helsinki Monitoring Group. Let's see if we can have them out in the next year.

Rep. Steny Hoyer:

...I had the opportunity of being on a visit to the Soviet Union. We went to (Kiev) and we spent some five days in Moscow and we met ... members of the Politburo... The message I want to bring back to you and the message that I brought back to the delegation... was, as we met... we talked about glasnost, we talked about perestroika, we talked about what was going on in the Soviet

(Continued on page 12)

TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

Metropolitan visits Newark parish on its 80th anniversary

by Andrew Keybida

NEWARK, N.J. — The Ukrainian community of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church warmly greeted Archbishop Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk at a pontifical divine liturgy and reception on Sunday, May 17, on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the parish, the Millennium of the baptism of Ukraine and the 950th anniversary of the consecration of the Ukrainian people to the Mother of God by the ruler of Ukraine, Yaroslav the Wise, in 1037.

Before the 9:30 a.m. service, the archbishop was led in procession by members of the church organizations, the Apostleship of Prayer, Ladies' Sodality, the Rosary Altar Society, schoolchildren dressed in Ukrainian attire, altar boys, Sisters of St. Basil, Ukrainian war veterans, members of the Plast and SUM-A youth organizations, and priests.

While the church bells chimed joyously, the procession approached the church entrance, where a large blue and gold banner proclaimed (in Ukrainian) "Welcome Archbishop Metropolitan." The hierarchy was greeted by parish trustees, Damian Korduba and Sir Andrew Keybida, Knight of the Order of St. Gregory, who expressed their respect, happiness and fealty, and welcomed him with the traditional bread and salt on a tray covered with Ukrainian embroidery.

The Very Rev. Michael Kuchmiak, CSsR, pastor, presented Metropolitan Sulyk with "keys" to the church and stated: "May the Lord bless you, Your Grace, with health, strength, courage and wisdom for many years. May the Mother of God, the Queen of Ukraine, keep you in her motherly protection. This is our earnest and heartfelt prayer from our priests and parishioners. Welcome and grant us your blessing."

School children Roma Chudio and Daria Yurchuk extended greetings in Ukrainian and presented the archbishop with bouquets of roses. Sister Principal Maria and a select group of school children individually presented roses to the hierarchy. Archbishop Sulyk was deeply touched by the greetings and expressed his joy, his happiness and his love for the warm reception.

The archbishop then concelebrated a pontifical liturgy with the Very Rev. Kuchmiak, and the Rev. Yaroslav Dybka CSsR. The Rev. Michael Wivchar CSsR served as master of ceremonies during the service, which was attended by the faithful who filled the church to capacity.

The Very Rev. Kuchmiak welcomed the metropolitan on this momentous occasion with filial love and boundless joy, and asked for his blessings so that all may continue their love for Jesus Christ and the most holy Mother of God.

In his homily, Archbishop-Metropolitan Sulyk thanked the parishioners for their warm reception. He gave his blessings to the school children who participated in the ceremony and blessed them for their faith in the Lord Jesus. He spoke about the long and relatively peaceful reign of Yaroslav the Wise who guaranteed not only the growth but the blossoming of the seeds of Christianity.

The metropolitan said that this year we observe the 950th anniversary of the consecration of the Ukrainian people to the most holy Mother of God by the ruler of Ukraine, Yaroslav the Wise, in 1037. "We honor and praise you, Mother of the Church, truly more honorable than the Cherubim and beyond



Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk enters St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in a procession. Before him is Andrew Keybida; in the foreground are the Very Rev. Michael Kuchmiak (left) and the Rev. Yaroslav Dybka.



Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, the Very Rev. Michael Kuchmiak and the Rev. Yaroslav Dybka celebrate the pontifical divine liturgy.

compare more glorious than the Seraphim. We recall and proclaim the countless times, you, o Mother of Divine Grace, have interceded with your Son, our Lord and God and Savior Jesus Christ, for the national, ecclesial and personal needs of the Ukrainian people. We offer you our prayers, our love and devotion."

At the conclusion of the divine liturgy, the metropolitan gave his blessings to the parishioners, while the faithful intoned "Khrystos Voskres" for many intentions.

The hierarchy was then escorted to the church hall, where a reception was held for the assembled.

At 3 p.m., St. John's students, under the direction of Sister Principal Maria, presented a concert honoring the Mother of God in the school gymnasium. Before a capacity crowd, recitations were rendered by many of the school children of various grades, and

the school choir, under the direction of Anna Goot, sang many songs honoring the Mother of God, with piano accompaniment by Taissa Bohdanskyy.

At 5 p.m., a moleben and benediction were celebrated with the Very Rev. Kuchmiak, the Rev. Wivchar, the Rev. David Cloney, the Rev. Myroslav

Dzurman, the Rev. Roman Mirchuk and the Rev. Joseph Panasiuk.

A reception was held in the church hall following the moleben. Refreshments were prepared and served by members of the Apostleship of Prayer, Ladies' Sodality and Altar Rosary Society.

Richmond Ukrainians plan festival

RICHMOND, Va. — Planning for the 17th International Festival is underway as the Richmond ethnic community prepares for what has been dubbed "Richmond's Delicious Weekend." The Boys Club, in conjunction with the Marriott Convention Centre will host over 20 ethnic groups during a three-day celebration of food, music and dance.

At the close of last September's festival Ukrainians were chosen as the upcoming honored group. The judges made their decision based on the cultural displays and quality of entertain-

ment. As the honored group, Ukrainians will present this year's Ms. International Lucy Halunko. Ms. Halunko is an audiovisual education specialist at Virginia Commonwealth University.

Ukrainian Chairperson Dorcey Winant has arranged for the Lyman Ukrainian Dancers of Baltimore to perform in addition to Richmond resident bandurist Georgine Muc.

The festival will take place September 11, 12 and 13 at the Richmond Convention Centre. Persons interested in taking part should contact Dorcey Winant, (804) 358-2919.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Nature and music: a spellbinding combination in Hunter

by Oles Kuzyszyn

Nature and music: the combination can be spellbinding, as anyone who has attended a concert at Tanglewood, for example, can attest to. Since the ancient Greeks, Boethius and Pythagoras, the properties of music have been known to find their essence in the forces of nature.

It is not surprising, therefore, that nature is one of the single, most frequently recurring themes in music through the ages: Vivaldi's "Four Seasons," Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," Chopin's "Nocturnes," Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps," etc. Perhaps the experience of absorbing music in its most basic and essential setting is that very factor, which enables the listener to transcend his everyday routine, and appreciate it more fully.

If so, The Music and Art Center of Greene County Inc., would serve as a fine example of the ideal vehicle for such an experience. Born in the summer of 1983, MAC, under the able leadership of Dr. Ihor Sonevtsky, music director, has continually developed and expanded in scope and ambition, and is presently entering its fifth summer season.

Maintaining high artistic standards is a key consideration of Dr. Sonevtsky when preparing the summer concert series. In this regard, MAC is rapidly becoming the leading arts organization of its kind in the county, as is evident from the rave reviews in the local press. The center is supported by the Greene County Council on the Arts, the New York State Council on the Arts, the National Endowment for the Arts, IBM, Self-Reliance Federal Credit Unions, and a host of private donors.

The music of Ukrainian composers, which is the core of the repertoire programmed by MAC, is thus presented in an atmosphere of artistic excellence, performed by leading Ukrainian artists. Ukrainian composers included in past programs include: V. Barvinsky, K. Dankevych, M. Fomenko, P. Hlushkov, A. Hnatyshyn, S. Hulak-Artemovsky, V. Kossenko, H.

Kytasty, B. Liatoshynsky, S. Liudkevych, M. Lysenko, Z. Lysko, N. Nyzhankivsky, L. Revutsky, D. Sichynsky, M. Skoryk, I. Sonevtsky, Y. Stepovyj, and K. Stetsenko.

Leading Ukrainian performers, such as Nataalka Chudy-Husiak (mezzo-soprano), Nestor Cybriwsky (cellist), Andriy Dobriansky (bass-baritone), Mykola Fabryka (baritone), Thomas Hrynkiw (pianist), Ed Evanko (tenor), Marta Kokolska-Musijchuk (soprano), Juliana Osinchuk (pianist), Paul Plishka (bass-baritone), Ihor Sonevtsky (composer), and Halyna Strilec (violinist), have participated in the concerts.

It is most encouraging that approximately 30 percent of the concert series' audience consists of non-Ukrainians, as this provides a more diversified forum for the works of the many Ukrainian composers programmed by MAC.

With this in mind, Mr. Sonevtsky takes special care in the selection of both repertoire and performers, so as to present these works to non-Ukrainian audiences in the best possible light — a consideration which other Ukrainian concert promoters would do well to emulate. His efforts have yielded extremely fruitful results, as local reviewers have responded to the works of Barvinsky, Kossenko, Liudkevych and others with great enthusiasm and appreciation.

And lest one discount these reactions as being "provincial" in character, it should be noted that every worthwhile endeavor begins with a seed of inspiration. In the seemingly fertile environment of Hunter, N.Y., and with the support of the many Ukrainians who spend their summers there, Dr. Sonevtsky's seed is destined to grow and prosper.

This summer's series will include six concerts, taking place in July and August. As always, the concerts will be given at the Grazhda, an architectural masterpiece and local landmark with excellent acoustics, perfectly suited for these concerts, featuring mainly chamber music.

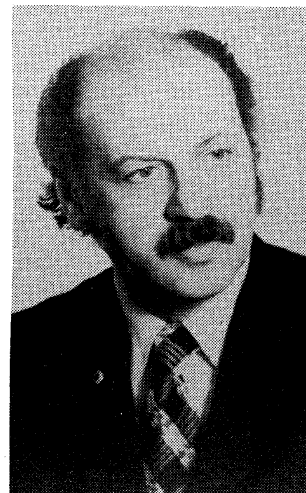
Participating artists will include:

Chrystyna R. Lypecka (mezzo-soprano), Olenka Heimur (soprano) with Jurij Cybriwsky (pianist), the Struna piano quintet, the Contrasts trio, Marko Sabat (violinist) with Mr. Hrynkiw (pianist), and Stefan Szkafarowsky (bass-baritone), a finalist of the Metropolitan Opera auditions.

In addition to the classical concert series, MAC will hold four workshops in Ukrainian folk arts: Easter egg-making, embroidery, bead-making, and ceramics. These two-week workshops will take place between July 13 and August 20, and will be open to all who are interested.

Thanks to The Music and Art Center of Greene County Inc., the hills of Hunter, N.Y., will once again be alive with the sound of music this summer. MAC extends its invitation to all visitors of this picturesque mountain area.

For subscription and membership information write to: The Music and Art Center of Greene County Inc., P.O. Box 20, Jewett, N.Y. 12444.



Dr. Ihor Sonevtsky

Chicago concert benefits Millennium



Chicago's Surma Man's Chorus, under the direction of Roman Andrushko, and the SUM-A dance ensemble, Ukraina, choreographed by artistic director Evgeny Litvinov, gave an energetic and widely appreciated concert of Ukrainian melodies and folk dances on May 16, rounding out a weekend filled with Ukrainian concerts in the city. All proceeds from the concert went to the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine commemorative committee, Illinois chapter. Photos above show some of the choristers and dancers.

Ukrainian Orthodox choirs perform at annual Great Lent Concert

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Ukrainians from as far away as Ohio and from throughout the Mid-Atlantic area converged on the Ukrainian Cultural Center here on Sunday, April 5, for the seventh annual Great Lent Concert sponsored by the New York - New Jersey Region of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A.

The program opened with the choral offering of "The Lord's Prayer" composed by M. Leontoych, sung by the hosting Dnipro Choir of Ss. Peter and Paul Church of Wilmington, Del., under the direction of Serhiy Kowalchuk.

Stefania S. Dutkevitch, president of the New York - New Jersey Region UOL, extended greetings to the capacity audience of prelates, clergy and the faithful, and invited Metropolitan Mstyslav, archbishop of Philadelphia and head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Diaspora, for his greetings to the assembled choirs and guests.

Metropolitan Mstyslav welcomed the opportunity to speak on the Church's plans for the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and congratulated the league on its devotion to the Mother Church

as exemplified by the annual concert program.

Also attending as honored guests were Metropolitan Iziaslav, primate of the Byelorussian Orthodox Church; Bishop Antony of New York; the Very Rev. Paul Hrynshyn of Wilmington, national league spiritual advisor; the Rev. John Nakonachny of Parma, Ohio, national league spiritual advisor; Emil Skocypek of Hammond, Ind., national president of the Ukrainian Orthodox League; and Valentyna Kuzmich of New York, national president of the United Sisterhood of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Clergy and their pani-matkas from the tri-state area parishes completed the list of dignitaries.

The Dnipro Choir of Ss. Peter and Paul Church of Wilmington, opened its presentation with Rimsky-Korsakov's "Praise the Lord from the Heavens."

Sophie Beryk-Schultz next directed the Women's Ensemble of Holy Trinity Church of Trenton, N.J., in Vedel's "Repentance."

St. Andrew's Memorial Church Choir of South Bound Brook included among its selections "Psalma" arranged

(Continued on page 10)

The Dauphin festival: a unique experience

by Orysia Paszezek Tracz

For those of you who have not yet decided what to do with your summer, how about a trip up to the center of the continent, to Manitoba? It's north of North Dakota. One American wise guy commented, "I didn't know there was anything north of North Dakota." There is — a lot of it. If you need a particular goal, not just a drive-through, I suggest you plan on visiting the festival in Dauphin, then stay a while and take in Folklorama in Winnipeg.

Officially known as Canada's National Ukrainian Festival, the Dauphin, (forget your high-school French, here it's pronounced Daw [as in jaw] -fin) festival takes place during the long weekend of July 30-August 2 this year.

The first Monday of August is a civic holiday in Manitoba, i.e., a long weekend. That's all it's called; it doesn't commemorate anything or anyone. Most people could not tell you why it's a day off, except that the summer is so short we need all the days off possible. I was told that many years ago the Icelanders who were early pioneers in Manitoba left the city to visit their original settlements on Lake Winnipeg on the first Monday in August. Non-Icelanders must have followed in droves, and that's how the civic holiday came to be. In Manitoba you don't take a "vacation," you go on or take your "holidays."

Back to Dauphin. It lies in the Parklands region of Manitoba, just north of Riding Mountain National Park. For those living in southern Manitoba, it's a delightful change, because you get to drive up and down and around, instead of just straight, straight ahead. From Winnipeg, it's a good four-hour drive. Unless you plan to camp out (and there are many campgrounds for tents and campers), be sure to have reservations at one of the hotels, motels or homes in town.

Last year I had the pleasure of participating in the festival. It was fun. But, as usual, Mother Nature decided not to cooperate. While Saturday was beautiful, the rest of the weekend wasn't. Friday I would call a sky-show — there was everything from sunshine to thunder, lightning and downpour. In the gorgeous Dauphin valley, the big sky country takes over. At one moment, as I looked up, I could see every type of weather (except snow) in some portion of the sky stretching in all directions. And to see the sky here you don't just look up, you look around. Absolutely beautiful, but it created havoc at the festival. It was better than at the international known Winnipeg Folk Festival at Bird's Hill Provincial Park where it rained for two and a half days straight.

At Dauphin, there was one full day of rain, two half-days, and a few hour stretches of sunshine. But in-between, the deluge. When the setting is outdoors, and the stage and amphitheatre are under that big sky, and when you have to walk between the parking lot and the grounds, and between exhibition buildings and food stands, it sure puts a damper on things. When it comes to weather, there's always next year. If it would only rain just at night.

This was my first visit to the new

festival site — Selo Ukraina — right on the slope of Riding Mountain. I still haven't decided whether I like the location better than the old setting in the middle of town. The population of Dauphin hasn't decided either. The downtown merchants don't benefit as much, because almost everything takes place 10 kilometers away (we're on metric here). The location is great, with everything together, not scattered around town. The amphitheatre has the stage at the bottom of the slope, with seating cut into the hill. I'm told the acoustics are perfect.

I was one of the judges last year, and had a different view of the activities. Once before, in the early 1970s, I was a judge, but only of the pysanka contest. This time, I was pysanky, traditional baking, embroidery, the parade floats and — the decorated store-front windows. It's fun, but a big responsibility.

In the baking, embroidery, and pysanky contests, the entrants were identified to us by number only. There were many categories, both for the entrants and their entries. I was very impressed with the quantity and quality of the traditional baking entries. The babky, kolachi and korovayi were beautiful, and most were tasty. These beautifully braided and decorated breads had to taste good, as well as look good. Last year there were few entries for the embroidery contest, but the one first-place winner created a traditional wedding rushnyk where it was hard to tell the front from the back! Sometimes I feel inadequate judging others' work, because while I know what good work is, my own would not always measure up. There could have been more pysanka entries. After we allocated the pysanka prizes, we found that one person had won in four separate categories.

I enjoyed the folk arts exhibits — a bit of everything for everybody. I am glad about some changes — for example, there is the varenyky guessing contest, instead of the varenyky eating contest, which was so offensive. With the plants potted and growing, the traditional flower and herb display, was an interesting and educational new addition, as was the one with genuine Ukrainian currency from the 1900s on (I bought an actual karbovanets — a piece of history).

There could have been more — and less: more traditional pottery and ceramics, and less of the decalated supposedly embroidered stuff. A book exhibit and sale should have been there. There are so many books in English on Ukrainian topics, and so many people who could be reached at such a festival.

The food was delicious, and varied. The foot-long hot dog at the Halytska Kuchnia may not have been traditional but, boy, was it good! The festival parade on Saturday morning was the biggest ever, with over 50 floats. The weather cooperated — it was a perfect day. The radio commentators reviewing the parade mentioned that they had never seen so many people watching, at times five and six deep. The parade ended on such a nice touch. It turned off Main Street and ended only after passing the hospital and the nursing home. Of course, the patients and residents were brought outside into the sunshine.

As we rode through the streets of Dauphin, I couldn't get over the lushness of the gardens. The people there have green thumbs up to their elbows! The extremely fertile soil doesn't hurt, either. The flowers in the front and the vegetables in back of each house were amazing. As an amateur gardener with much to learn I was most impressed.

Dauphin is so pretty that I would like to spend a week or two here, before or after the festival.

There is a good feeling about the place and the people. In spite of all the differences, there is that special bond that unites us. That bond can be felt in Dauphin, and at the Kiev Pavilion at Folklorama. I especially feel that bond when I meet someone whose ancestors four or five generations ago settled the prairies, and here my parents and I arrived only in 1949. What I find remarkable is that the descendants of those pioneers often speak the same dialect of Ukrainian as did their ancestors 100 years ago. It's like a time machine.

To step into that time machine, be sure to see the Ukrainian wedding, a special production of the traditions and the songs of the vesillia. I can't speak about last year's grandstand concert, because through circumstances beyond my control, I didn't get to see it. But from past years, I remember that it's good, and long, a real marathon, and you really get your money's worth.

The festival began in 1966. That year I was working at Soyuzivka. In the evenings, I could get the CBC (Canadian Broadcasting Corp.) on my radio. Very clearly I remember the evening I heard an interview with an organizer of a Ukrainian festival taking place somewhere out west. The man spoke about the dancing, singing, and the food. That was the first festival! And 21 years later, I was there. And this year, I'll be back again.

Ukrainian Orthodox...

(Continued from page 9)

by H. Kytasty with soloists Zina Staroschak, Lilia Pavlovsky and Mykhail Newmerzkyk directed by Taras Pavlovsky, who was the director of the combined choir at the previous two Lenten concerts.

The capacity audience next heard Holy Ascension Church Choir of Maplewood, N.J., directed by Leonid Charzenko in four selections with Raissa Didow as soloist. The Holy Ascension Lysenko Choir of Clifton, N.J., returned after a year's absence directed by Stephany Sikoryak with solo performances by Maria Oleschuk, Stephany Sikoryak and Stefan Tatarenko.

Just before the program's intermission, a children's choir directed by Christine Kurman of Philadelphia offered its first performance. It is hoped that the seed was planted for a larger children's choir for future concert programs.

During the intermission, honored guests were hosted by the Sisterhood of St. Andrew's Memorial Church headed by Mrs. O. Belimenko.

The Bortniansky Choir of Holy Trinity Church of Irvington, N.J., directed by Dmytro Olijnyk included among its selections "Exapostelariion of Great Friday" with soloists the Rev. Archdeacon Wolodymyr Polischuk, Rafael Wenke, V. Yanyuik, M. Chaldenko, C. Ladanaj and P. Kolynsky.

Mykola Haleta, director of St. George's Church Choir of Yardville, N.J., directed his choir in three selections including "All of Creation Rejoices in You" by the Rev. P. Turchaninov.

The Cathedral Choir of St. Demetrius Cathedral of Carteret, N.J., directed by Donald Zazworsky offered three selections, all beautifully rendered in English, translated from the original Ukrainian lyrics. The Stetsenko Choir of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church of



Cover of promotional pamphlet for Dauphin's Ukrainian festival.

For information contact: Canada's National Ukrainian Festival Inc., 119 Main St. S., Dauphin, Man. R7N 1K4; (204) 638-5645.

Clifton, N.J., included in its repertoire "The Crucifixion Hymn" with choir director Svitlana Tonkoschkur also singing the solo.

The final individual choir presentation was by St. Vladimir's Cathedral Choir of Parma, Ohio, under the direction of Oleh Mahlay. This marked the first time this noted choir participated in the Great Lent Concert. The members' travel was subsidized by their parish and its affiliated organizations.

The combined choral portion of the program brought together the members of all 10 choirs on stage for six selections sung by over 200 voices of the finest Ukrainian Orthodox Church choirs in the world. The moving selections were directed by Rafael Wenke, noted musician, and included "Tropar for St. Volodymyr's Day," Bortniansky's "It is Truly Praiseworthy" and Lysenko's "Prayer for Ukraine," to name but three of the selections.

At the conclusion of the program, Mr. Wenke was presented with a bouquet by Ms. Dutkevitch, concert chairperson, to the thunderous applause of all in attendance.

Metropolitan Mstyslav was presented with a bouquet marking his 89th birthday, while the combined choir and all in attendance serenaded him with "God Grant Them Many Years" by Bortniansky. The hierarchy once again forcefully addressed the audience, praising the league for its endeavors and stressing the upcoming celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. He extended an invitation for the concert's combined choir to perform in August of 1987 at the dedication and blessing of the Statue of St. Olha, marking the beginning of the "Holy Millennium Jubilee Year" celebrated by the faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Proceeds from this program will be shared by the Kuzbyt-Sawchuk Scholarship Fund for Ukrainian American university students, the All Saints Camp Fund and the Ukrainian Cultural Center of South Bound Brook, N.J.

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UNA Supreme...

(Continued from page 1)

The first session of the annual meeting was begun with a prayer recited by Mr. Didiuk. Mr. Flis then delivered opening remarks, in which he noted "We, as directors of this, the oldest and largest Ukrainian organization anywhere, are gathered here at Soyuzivka in order to review that which we have caused to be done during the past year, and to map our path for the coming year; and to plan the continuance of this association's journey into the future, in the service of our fraternal members and their interests."

He noted some of the new developments within the UNA, including the hiring of a professional insurance sales force as well as a new fraternal activities coordinator, and the three new types of UNA policies that will soon be included in the UNA portfolio. He also mentioned the upcoming Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and called for a moment of silence in memory of prominent UNA'ers who had died recently, among them Anthony Dragan, Sen. Paul Zyzyk and Michael Piznak.

Mr. Flis added to the list of deceased UNA'ers the name of New York attorney George Wolynetz, who had passed away most recently. That afternoon, Mr. Flis left for New York so that he could attend memorial services for his long-time colleague and friend.

The day's sessions were devoted to addenda to the published reports of UNA Supreme Assembly members and to the election of the following committees:

Financial committee: Mrs. Diachuk, Messrs. Hnatiuk, Szmagala, Hewryk, and Fil, Mrs. Zerebniak, and Messrs. Pastuszek, Hawrysz, Iwanciw, Kwas and Doroshenko;

Sports Committee: Mr. Jula, Mmes. Olek-Scott and Paschen, Messrs. Doroshenko and Olesnycky, Mmes. Dushnyck and Moroz, and Mr. Fil;

Resolutions Committee: Messrs. Snylyk, Hewryk, Didiuk and Fil;

Education/Research Committee: Messrs. Kuropas, Szmagala, Hnatiuk, Maksymowich, Pastuszek, Iwanciw, Keybida, Chudolij and Fil, and Mrs. Moroz;

Fraternal Activities Committee: Messrs. Iwanciw, Hawrysz and Kuropas;

Scholarship Committee: Messrs. Flis and Kuropas, Mrs. Paschen, Messrs. Hewryk and Sochan, Mrs. Diachuk, Messrs. Pastuszek, Szmagala and Snylyk;

Women's Affairs Committee: Mmes. Haras, Olek-Scott, Moroz, Diachuk, Paschen, Dushnyck, Chopek and Zerebniak;

Youth Affairs Committee: Messrs. Szmagala, Doroshenko, Iwanciw, Olesnycky, Myron Spolsky, Maksymowich and Chudolij;

Cultural Committee: Messrs. Flis, Kuropas and Sochan, Mrs. Diachuk, Messrs. Snylyk, Padoch and Hnatiuk;

Press and Publications Committee: Messrs. Flis, Didiuk, Snylyk, Padoch and Kuropas;

Canadian Affairs Committee: Messrs. Flis, Kuropas and Sochan, Mrs. Diachuk, Messrs. Hewryk, Olesnycky and Didiuk, Mrs. Moroz, Messrs. Fil and Spolsky;

Seniors' Affairs Committee: Messrs. S. Kuropas and Padoch, Mmes. Zerebniak and Chopek, Mr. Zaparaniuk, Mrs. Dushnyck, Mr. Hnatiuk and Mrs. Haras.

A special committee was also created in view of the 1988 Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. Its members are: Mmes. Paschen and Diachuk, Messrs. Hnatiuk, Doroshenko and Kwas, Mrs. Haras, Messrs. Keybida, Sochan, Hewryk and Didiuk.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session, Mrs. Paschen, who chaired the session in the absence of Mr. Flis, asked honorary members of the Supreme Assembly to address the meeting.

Also, Mr. Hewryk was honored on the occasion of his 70th birthday with the singing of "Mnohaya Lita."

The morning session on Tuesday was given over to discussions of the reports presented by Supreme Assembly members, after which the chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mr. Olesnycky, moved that all the reports be accepted. The motion was approved.

Then, Mr. Flis reported on the establishment of the UNA's professional insurance sales force which came about as a result of a decision made at the 30th UNA Convention in 1982. Mr. Flis reported in detail on how the sales force works with the fraternal organizing department of the UNA, and he spoke about the members of the sales force: Henry Floyd, Nicholas Boyko, Michael Stecyka, Steven Bohacz and Ronald Lowry.

That afternoon, Messrs. Floyd, Boyko and Stecyka were present at the session and each had the opportunity to address the Supreme Assembly. A report was also given by the UNA's fraternal activities coordinator, Andre Worobec.

Assembly members then posed questions to the sales force members and the fraternal activities coordinator.

Later that afternoon, the work of the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee was reviewed. A report on its activity was given by Mr. Flis and a financial report was delivered by Mrs. Diachuk. The members of this committee are the UNA executives, the chairman of the Auditing Committee, as well as Messrs. Iwanciw and Szmagala. The other members of the committee also gave brief reports.

As a result of this review of the committee's work, it was decided that its activity should be continued for another year and that by the end of this year the committee should establish a UNA office in Washington and hire an executive director, as well as engage a historian to prepare a scholarly work on Ukraine and Ukrainians during the

World War II period.

At the conclusion of Tuesday's sessions, Supreme Advisor Pastuszek presented Mr. Flis with the applications of 20 new UNA members.

On Wednesday, reports were delivered on the operations of Soyuzivka, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. First to speak was Supreme Advisor Kwas, who as former manager of the resort is now a consultant. Mr. Kwas noted the improvements now being completed at the resort, as well as the need for computerization of the reservations system. Dorko Senchyshyn, co-manager, along with Volodymyr Hajdar, of the resort, also addressed the gathering, noting that the management was striving to make the resort a better one and to introduce innovations for the benefit of its guests.

Mr. Snylyk spoke of Svoboda's plans for the future, including the 1988 UNA Almanac, a large portion of which will be dedicated to the Millennium, the preparation of a bilingual history of the UNA, as well as the ongoing Svoboda index project. He also gave an overview

of the John Demjanjuk case now being tried in Israel.

Roma Hadzewycz, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly was called upon to speak about the work of that newspaper. She noted the increase in circulation, shortage of news space and need for a promotional campaign to popularize the newspaper.

Mr. Snylyk and Mrs. Hadzewycz each had prepared detailed written reports about their work.

Following the lunch break, the Supreme Assembly heard from Dr. Omeljan Pritsak of Harvard University who spoke about the importance of the Harvard Project on the Millennium. Dr. Stepan Woroch also spoke about the work of the national committee working on behalf of the Harvard Project.

On Thursday morning, June 11, the Supreme Assembly approved scholarship grants totalling \$115,250 to 237 students pursuing undergraduate on graduate studies throughout the United States and Canada.

The Supreme Assembly meeting was to continue through Friday, June 12.

Family visits...

(Continued from page 1)

to the vitality and stability of the family."

The resolutions state that the Soviet Union, as signatory to the Helsinki Accords, agreed to the right of relatives to visit each other ... "on a regular basis if desired ..." and that "... cases of urgent necessity — such as serious illness or death — will be given priority treatment."

The resolutions point out that millions of United States citizens including members of national and ethnic groups such as Armenians, Byelorussians, Estonians, Germans, Jews, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, have relatives in the Soviet Union and that present Soviet policies make it virtually impossible for them to exchange visits in their homes.

According to the resolutions, last year less than 1,000 Americans were given private visas to stay with relatives in their homes and only 1,500 Soviet citizens were allowed to visit relatives in the United States. Because of this policy, many Americans are forced to take package tours in order to see their families.

Under present policies, those with relatives in the Soviet Union have to visit the Soviet Union as tourists, settling for a few hours or days with family members — if their relatives live in or near one of the 80 or so cities that are open to Western tourists or are healthy enough to travel there. Americans need special permission to travel beyond the city limits of their tour city, and Soviet citizens need prior permission to provide foreigners with "housing, transportation, or other [unspecified] services." Intourist hotels are often off-limits to Soviet citizens.

These concurrent resolutions would put family visits on the agenda along with emigration, religious persecution, treatment of political dissent and other

important issues.

The resolutions have the support of Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, who writes: "There is no more bitter punishment for members of a family than the prevention of its members from meeting with one another..."

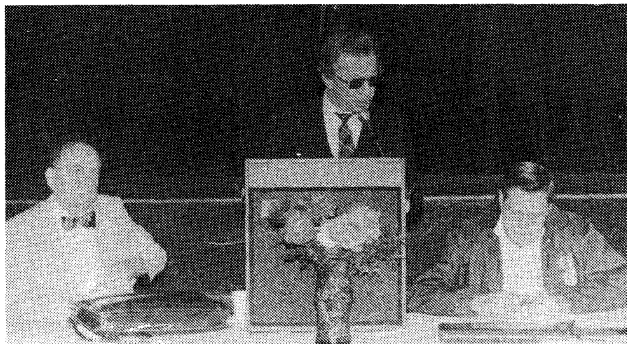
Dr. Larissa Fontana of the Ukrainian American Community Network, headquartered in Bethesda, Md., stated: "Many of us have friends and relatives in the Soviet Union who have been directly affected by the Chernobyl disaster... There will come a time when it would be most desirable to bring some of them for medical treatment. Such a resolution... will go a long way in reducing the anguish for the victims and for those who wish to help."

Bishop Innocent Lotocky of Chicago noted that "Family visitation is not a political issue. It is a profoundly human issue — to have a right to have contact with one's family and to have these rights secured without harassment and intimidation ... Such reciprocity and such humanitarian action demonstrate values and ideals that bind all men and women in the family of mankind."

Sen. DeConcini is co-chairman of the Helsinki Commission, co-chair of the Democratic Council on Ethnic Americans, and a member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. Rep. Smith is a member of the Helsinki Commission and the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Americans may write to their senators at the U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510 and their members of Congress at the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

The resolutions were initiated by VISA (Visits International for Soviets and Americans), a Berkeley, California human-rights organization founded by two Ukrainian Americans. For more information contact: VISA, P.O. Box 2361, Berkeley, Calif. 94702; (415) 540-VISA.



Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Zenon Snylyk delivers his report.

1987 tennis season at Soyuzivka

USCAK East (Juniors A and B).....	July 3-5
Doubles.....	August 8-9
USCAK Nationals.....	September 5-7
UNA Invitational.....	September 19-20
Plast.....	September 26-27
KLK.....	October 10-11

The case...

(Continued from page 5)

which left the issue not in doubt. That standard has been held to be identical to the standard employed in a criminal case.

Indeed, Judge Mishler had served critical points of his decision in 1981. He said that he found by beyond a reasonable doubt that Karl Linnas was engaged in these terrible activities. That decision was affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The Supreme Court, shortly thereafter, refused to hear an appeal. Then, he was ordered deported by an Immigration judge who made the same findings, after independently reviewing the facts and the evidence and the documents. Then the Board of Immigration Appeals, an independent body which sits out in Bailey's Crossroads, Va., also affirmed in very strong terms. Then it went back again to the Immigration judge specifically on the issue that was raised by the defense, by Mr. Linnas, through his lawyer. His lawyer, I have to say, is by far in a way the most experienced in OSI cases, and in fact the most successful. They haven't had many successes, but those which they secured, this lawyer's secured. He's experienced in litigating against us.

The issue that was returned to the Immigration judge was whether the Soviet Union was an appropriate country of deportation. That was the issue. That was the issue, and every conceivable argument was made at that juncture, saying "He's going to be put to death, it's a violation of our constitutional rights, of our due process rights." "How could this United States government, this beacon of democracy deport somebody to the Soviet Union?" That's his argument. The courts rejected it. It said under our immigration laws, since the Soviet Union was the only country that would accept him, it was clearly appropriate.

Now I'm not a renegade outfit, I don't go around making foreign policy, I

don't even have authority to fight a case against an individual, that's controlled by an assistant attorney general. Facts which our opponents very easily neglect. And, he should also know that before the United States government and the Justice Department designated the Soviet Union, let me tell you what agencies in the United States government were consulted. We'll start with the State Department, we'll move to the NSC (National Security Council), and we're also talking about the White House. Those organizations knew that the Justice Department was going to designate as the country of deportation, the Soviet Union. That was several years ago. Then the State Department's chief legal officer submitted an affidavit that said they would not violate any U.S. foreign policy to deport this man to the Soviet Union.

Then, after the lower courts rejected his pleas and said, "We understand what you're saying, but the American law is clear. The arguments you're making do not apply to Nazi murderers. Congress has spoken clearly and unambiguously. And, it said, that while other deportees, people who come in from other countries and are deported for other reasons, other frauds, they can claim asylum or try to claim asylum. They can try to seek refuge in this country. They can claim that they will be persecuted if shipped abroad.

But in 1978, Congress unambiguously spoke. Congress said for those people who were being deported because of Nazi persecution, for those people you can't claim that you should be allowed to breathe the air in this country because you might be persecuted abroad. No! No, that doesn't apply to you anymore. That law has been held to be constitutional by every court that has reviewed it.

Then the case went to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. A decision written by Judge Frank Altimari, a decision which could not be any stronger, laid out the facts against Linnas. He laid out all the argu-

ments. And then he stated, talking about the final claim that Linnas made, the same claim that Pat Buchanan makes, the same claim that Linnas' supporters make, they said "How in the name of decency and compassion can you deport somebody to the Soviet Union?"

Now, I'm not naive and certainly the people sitting in this building with concerns that you have are not naive about the Soviet Union, but the Soviet Union is not on trial. Karl Linnas is on trial. Our immigration laws are on trial. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals, after listening to all the arguments and reviewing literally mounds of documents, this is what a federal Court of Appeals judge said. He said, "Words like decency and compassion ring hollow spoken from a man like Karl Linnas, who forced innocent Jewish women, men and children to stand by a ditch they had to dig and ordered them executed. That man making a plea for decency and compassion offends the decency of this court." And that was the final decision in this case.

Then Ramsey Clark, former attorney general, was asked to get into the case to try to find another country for Linnas, to try to lobby the U.S. Justice Department and anybody else he could. And believed me, Linnas and his supporters have been engaged and I'm sure will continue to engage in an all out attack against OSI. Make no mistake about it.

But you see what happened. I firmly believe, is that all injustice finally went out. Compared to due process that Karl Linnas had, 17 tribunals, three or four times I've lost track, that it appeared before the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Courts of Appeals, district judges, immigration judges, and finally he was reviewed by this administration, in the executive.

When that Czech flight 601 took off, and that door slammed on Karl Linnas, after 17 years, and I got that phone call from the head of immigration in New York, I knew justice had been done. I could not help but comparing the

manner in which Karl Linnas could illegally, improperly come to this home, this country, who had shown nothing but disrespect for our courts, and everything we stand for. I couldn't help but compare the manner in which this government and our courts treated Karl Linnas to the way he treated his victims. And, I for one, if I am thought to have any compassion in these cases, it's not going to be for Karl Linnas. It'll be for those who perished at his hands.

There are no Jews from Estonia during the war who survived. None. There are none. An entire community, which of course was not too big to begin with, but nevertheless was wiped off the face of the Earth.

Very, very significant. Not just bringing Linnas to justice, but the symbolism and the message that it sends. That the United States is not going to tolerate in its midsts Nazi murderers, regardless of the present day political circumstances.

There are people who want us to forget the crimes of Nazism, because they don't want attention diverted from Stalin's crimes. People come up to me and say, "Now Mr. Sher, don't you know that Hitler and Stalin were allies. What about the people who committed crimes during the period of that infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact when the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany split up territory in the West and undoubtedly crimes were committed at the hands of the Russians?" They say to me, "When are you going to go after those people?"

What a phony argument. Each and every time I say to them, "If you give me evidence against an individual in this country who committed those crimes, you've got my word, we will investigate." I've told that repeatedly and of course, to this day, while I get mail, tons and tons of mail, and nasty phone calls and editorials in emigre papers saying that we're on a witch hunt, not once have we gotten any allegation, any evidence that some of the criminals they want to prosecute are in the United States. When you ask them to put up or shut up, they come away with nothing.

Human Rights...

(Continued from page 7)

Union and ... what was going on in Ukraine.

...Increasingly, I became agitated, frustrated, and concerned ... We ought to be agitated and we ought to let the Soviets know that we are angry and agitated. That when it comes to cooperation and partnership that they talk about, when it comes to glasnost which they want us to believe is reality, that we have a litmus test is America and indeed in the western world ... That litmus test is whether or not we accord very basic human rights to individuals.

That's the difference, of course, between our two societies. We believe that the state exists to serve individuals not the other way around. We believe that the test that we should apply in order to accord

respect to another nation is not only how it treats us, but how it meets the litmus test and how it treats its own.

... The message that I tried to give our delegation was to make sure that yes we want to reach out, yes we want arms control, yes we want to de-escalate tensions in the world. ... But we want to make sure that in our desire to do that, in our desire to de-escalate tensions, that we do not forget hundreds of thousands and, yes, millions of people to whom the de-escalation of tensions will mean very little if it is not accompanied by the respect to which they are due as human beings and children of God and as legatees of the Helsinki Final Act.

You are the ones who keep the faith. You are the ones who not only remember to pronounce the names, you are the ones who will make sure

that each one of us can remember because their need is so great. You need to focus, you need to agitate, you need to make sure that we in the Helsinki Commission, we in the Congress of the United States, we indeed in the United States as citizens continue to make it very clear to all with whom we deal that human rights is our litmus test and if there is to be better relations it is that test which must be successfully met by our adversaries and perhaps our future partners. Congratulations for all that you do.

Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman:

...We had a special order on the floor ... this evening, on Human Rights Awareness for Ukrainian citizens and the violation of human rights in Ukraine, and a number of our colleagues joined in putting remarks in the record... Tomorrow's

record will carry a substantial number of those comments.

We know that the Soviet Union monitors all of those very closely and we know that these Congressional Records are distributed throughout the world, so we hope that this, too, will make another small step in the right direction of raising awareness of the many violations that exist — violations in the Helsinki Accord to which the Soviet Union is a signatory nation.

[Due to technical difficulties, a transcript of the remainder of Rep. Gilman's remarks is not available. Rep. Gilman spoke eloquently and at length about the forced famine in Ukraine of 1932-33, terming it "a great holocaust," on which public attention and focus must come to bear.]

— compiled by Olena S. Henderler



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Philadelphians...

(Continued from page 4)

pledges also were submitted to Dr. Kipa whose enthusiastic words of thanks to contributors were echoed by rousing applause from the guests.

One of the highlights of the evening was the keynote address delivered by Dr. Omeljan Pritsak, the head of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the moving force behind the Harvard Millennium Project.

Dr. Pritsak was visibly moved by the moral and financial support of Philadelphia's Ukrainians for the Harvard Project, and presented an informative outline of the project's goals and progress in the four-point agenda. He announced that of the 40 volumes of old Ukrainian literature being prepared for publication, 10 would appear in print within the coming year.

Brief statements were also made by Dr. Stepan Woroch, head of the central campaign committee for the Harvard project, Prof. Myroslav Labunka of La Salle University, and Stepan Czorpita who reminded guests to seek matching funds from corporations and employers, a reminder strengthened by an announcement that RCA was contributing \$1,000 to the Harvard Project to match the donation of Mr. Czorpita and his wife.

A closing prayer offered by the Bilanych signaled the end of the fundraising affair during which \$200,000 was raised for the Harvard Project.

Philadelphia to hold...

(Continued from page 4)

parisons and Conclusions," to be held at the historic Second Bank of the United States on November 14.

The Ukrainian American Committee plans to participate in All-American Constitution Day to be held on September 17, and to organize the Ukrainian fair at International Village on August 1, Ukrainian Day on October 3, Ukrainian art and folk art exhibits from October 15 to November 15; and will publish several brochures about Ukrainians in the United States.

The focal point of the Ukrainian programs will be the Ukrainian Day commemorating both the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution and the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine on October 3. The planned program for the day will include a procession, a short program at the Liberty Bell and a concert at the city pavillion. Details of the program will be announced soon.

The Executive Board of the Ukrainian American Committee "We the People 200" has appealed to the Ukrainian community for donations. Checks should be made payable to the Ukrainian American Committee, account No. 7521. Contributions should be sent to the United Ukrainian Relief Committee at 1321 W. Lindley Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., 19141; or checks may be deposited in account No. 7521 at Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association at 1319 W. Lindley Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., 19141 or 8100 Roosevelt Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa. All donations are tax-deductible.

Restructuring...

(Continued from page 2)

or Bukharin appearing as characters on stage.

In sum, thus far there has been little in Ukraine to compare with the determined effort on the part of Russian writers and historians to rewrite various aspects of Russian history. Their Ukrainian colleagues are aware of this difference and the reasons for it. Earlier this year the literary monthly Dnipro carried an interview with the poet and playwright Oleksandr Pidsukha, who focused precisely on this problem:

"Glasnost, self-criticism, good will, and comradeship should be the fundamental principles of our creative lives. But I think that we Ukrainian writers have thus far lacked courage and keenness of thought. The success of Rasputin, Aitmatov and Astafev, is not

accidental. Can it be said about these writers that they restructured themselves instantaneously, so to speak successfully illustrated recent developments. No, they foresaw them in their earlier works."

The individual courage of this or that writer or historian is one thing. The issue that Mr. Pidsukha did not address, however, concerns certain rather unpleasant aspects of the last 70 years of Soviet rule in Ukraine that have created the kind of intellectual atmosphere that discourages "courage and keenness of thought."

New issue...

(Continued from page 2)

spring. Two letters of gratitude for efforts for his release penned by Mr. Terelia to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President Francois Mitterand followed.

The next section, by far the lengthiest, was devoted to the Rev. Havryliv's autobiography, and was followed by the text of a formal complaint to the Supreme Court of the USSR by the father of seriously-ill political prisoner Mykhailo Horyn.

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Holocaust...

(Continued from page 3)

corner was the phrase "A nation is on trial in Israel."

She quoted the Ukrainian Anti-Label Fund News Digest that wrote in its September-December 1986 issue that the Ukrainian nation is not on trial. Ms. Dlin quoted the Digest:

"Mr. Demjanjuk might be innocent, but he might not. The court will decide. But to make him into a symbol of the Ukrainian national struggle, to adorn his defense with patriotic slogans and symbols is an outrage for every decent Ukrainian.

"And what if Mr. Demjanjuk is found guilty — does that mean that ALL

Ukrainians are guilty of war crimes? Do we bear a collective responsibility for the deeds of one person? To agree with the logic of the Demjanjuk family advertisement is to accept collective guilt."

Ms. Dlin end her commentary by stating:

"Closed-minded stereotypical thoughts from whatever sources in all peoples have always proven dangerous to human life and society."

The Internet on the Holocaust and Genocide is published for scholars, professionals, institutes, and governmental and international agencies by the Institute of the International Conference on the Holocaust and Genocide.

Public member...

(Continued from page 3)

For example, Mr. Kulas cited the May 5 statement at the opening plenary session of phase III of the Vienna Conference, in which the chairman of the U.S. delegation, Ambassador Warren Zimmermann remarked on the rate of Soviet progress in the field of human rights, and stated that the Ukrainian Helsinki Group members were "subjected to harsher conditions than any other Helsinki group," since more of them were sent to Perm labor camp 36-1 known worldwide as the "death camp," because of the demise there of several well-known political prisoners.

Ambassador Zimmerman further reviewed the treatment of political prisoners, the state of emigration, family reunification questions, radio jamming and religion in the U.S.S.R., concluding that though there had been some movement toward compliance with the Helsinki Accords, there was continued resistance to "the impulses toward greater openness which have marked Mr. Gorbachev's stewardship," and "an understandable tendency to exaggerate progress."

He suggested that there are nine areas in which the Soviet Union could improve to show human-rights progress: 1) declaration of amnesty for all political prisoners; 2) abolition of articles on "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and "anti-Soviet slander" in the Soviet criminal code; 3) expanded qualifications for emigration; 4) adherence to promises by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to restrict secrecy rules to limit emigration; 5) resolution of all divided family issues; 6) ending the use of psychiatric abuse of political prisoners; 7) opening communications for foreign media; 8) permitting unhindered travel for medical reasons; 9) broadening religious rights.

On the next day, May 6, Ambassador Samuel G. Wise, of the U.S. delegation continued the presentation in a subsidiary working body, saying that for groups such as Ukrainians emigration is almost totally impossible. And though citing more progress in visitation requests, he said there remained many unresolved appeals to visit sick or long-parted relatives.

One such case, Nina Hryhorash from western Ukraine has been denied four requests to visit her sister in the Chicago area, and a Lithuanian woman, Sofija Vietrimiene of Kaunas, has been refused permission to visit her 93-year-old bedridden mother at least 15 times.

After the initial conference sessions, Mr. Kulas met privately with a Soviet diplomat, Vladimir Alexandrovich Morozov, to discuss Ukrainian prisoners of conscience in Perm camp 36-1 and their need for medical attention. Mr. Morozov, a close associate of Georgy Arbatov, the director of the Institute of the United States and Canada, indicated that these cases were being reviewed. Asking for patience, he related that some time is needed for local officials in remote areas to start implementing the policy of glasnost.

Mr. Kulas, though emphasizing that there was no real commitment on the Soviet official's part, said he

found the meeting upbeat. But "it's not as if he (Mr. Morozov) will get back to me in two weeks," he said. The Soviet diplomat was visibly amazed at the bottleneck in granting visit permits, and Mr. Kulas said he found him professional and knowledgeable.

When meeting with the Polish delegation, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tadeusz Bieganski and Dr. Marek Grel of the Political Institute of Internal Affairs, Mr. Kulas said he asked for 1) more schools and publications in the Ukrainian language, which is now highly restricted; 2) a Ukrainian Catholic bishop assigned to Byzantine rite parishes; 3) permission for Ukrainian university students to register their student organizations with their respective schools. The Polish delegates indicated that there was a Ukrainian chair at a Warsaw university, whereas Mr. Kulas commented that if there is no place to teach or publish, such a chair has no real meaning.

On the subject of a Ukrainian bishop, the Polish representatives said that Church authorities needed to be consulted. The U.S. delegate pointed out that there was a minister of religious affairs and that a Ukrainian Catholic church near Peremyshl was given to the Orthodox Church though the majority of the Ukrainian population there is Ukrainian Catholic.

The Polish officials told Mr. Kulas that they knew of no restrictions against student organizations, as long as they are registered.

Mr. Kulas also requested that the Lemko population forcibly resettled into other areas of Poland be allowed to move back to ancestral areas and to establish their own schools to preserve their heritage.

Mr. Kulas stressed to The Weekly that now is the time to press harder on human-rights issues. He said that the Vienna Conference might continue longer than planned, and that there was still a little time to get input into the process and discussions before its close.

Particularly, he felt that the Ukrainian community could use more concrete data. "There is a great need for more specific cases (to be cited). ... because the Soviets and Poles will yield on various issues." He said he noticed that there was a need for more specific data — a weakness in Ukrainian presentations at this forum, while he commended the work of Jewish groups which are excellent in documenting cases.

The U.S. delegation, Mr. Kulas emphasized, had no problems in bringing such documented cases to the attention of the Soviets. He hoped that the Ukrainian community would collect and keep more data on individual cases of human-rights abuses and humanitarian concerns in Ukraine.

Mr. Kulas pointed out that Ukrainians, specifically Christina Isajiw from the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, who spent time lobbying the various delegations, and the expertise of Orest Deychakiwsky, staff member of the U.S. delegation and the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, were instrumental in keeping Ukrainian problems before the international conference.

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U.S. comments...

(Continued from page 3)

Group: the Ukrainian Group is thus being subjected to harsher conditions than any other Helsinki Group. Ten political prisoners have died in the Perm camp in the last three years, a measure of the danger for those being held there.

Let there be any question about the criminality of the prisoners of conscience condemned to the Perm camp, let me recall the story of one of them. Mart Niklus is a 52-year-old Estonian, by profession an ornithologist, who was sentenced to 10 years of special-regimen camp and five years of exile for circulating samizdat and listening to the Voice of America. His lawyer asked for dismissal of these and other charges on the grounds that Mr. Niklus's actions were fully consistent with the Soviet Constitution and the Helsinki Final Act. Andrei Sakharov, who has expressed to the representatives of several CSCE participants his fears for the fate of the perm prisoners, said of Mr. Niklus that one has only to meet him, "an ornithologist and a true scientist, an absolutely honest and sensitive person, to appreciate the full cruelty and injustice of his sentence."

We can be thankful that there have been no recent political arrests. But the continuing travail of Mart Niklus and of the hundred — perhaps thousands — like him reminds us that glasnost has so far had little over-all effect on most Soviet citizens who have been brave enough to speak out for their rights and those of others. ...

Performance is one test of a country's seriousness in meeting its obligations. Institutionalization of performance is another. Performance can be ephemeral when the incentives which produced it fade. Prisoners can be rearrested. Emigration rates can be driven down as well as up. Jamming can be re-imposed just

as fast as it can be lifted. Mechanisms to institutionalize performance would therefore increase trust. An illustrative list, by no means exhaustive, could include the following:

- Declaration of Amnesty for all political prisoners, as called for by Academician Sakharov and many others. It has been done without danger in other countries of Eastern Europe and would eliminate an entire class of Helsinki Violations in a single sweep.

- Abolition of the articles of the Criminal Code which are used for political arrests and trials, and assurance that other articles — such as drug possession — will not be substituted. The infamous articles 70 and 190 have not been used in Moscow, Leningrad or Kiev since late November. Why not abolish them altogether?

- High-level assurances that emigration will not be restricted to the former refuseniks and first-degree relatives who today appear to be the only beneficiaries of the rising rate. Emigration for all should be permitted to rise to and to remain at, significant levels.

- A secrecy rule for emigration which, if it must exist at all, should be reasonable and fair. Mr. Gorbachev told his U.S. Congressional visitors two weeks ago that he stood by his statement in Paris in 1985 that a five- to 10-year waiting period was sufficient, though he left a loophole for "exceptional cases."

- A commitment to resolve all, not just some, divided-family cases. As noted, the Soviet Union has recently taken steps to reunite some divided families, but new refusals continue, so that the number of unresolved cases at any moment remains high. The best solution is to resolve issues on the spot so that families are not separated in the first place.

- Abolition of the psychiatric

hospitals run by the Ministry of the Interior or at least their transfer to competent medical authorities. Even the criminally insane have a right not to be treated with drugs that are obsolete or dangerous. The fact that such drugs are used on perfectly sane political dissenters makes the existence of such hospitals an outrage.

- A high-level declaration or decree that glasnost extends to openness of communication, including each citizen's unhindered access to information from foreign media. An end to radio jamming and to the exclusion of the foreign press would be the logical accompaniment.


- Freedom of travel for medical reasons. Patient's right to seek medical treatment and second opinions wherever he chooses is well-established in the West. In fact, while serving in the American Embassy in Moscow, I helped to administer a program by which visiting American patients could avail themselves of the first-rate eye surgery available in Moscow.

- Legislation to ensure that, if religious activity must come under government regulation, at least all

believers must be given the broadest scope for free observance and perpetuation of their faiths.

- *May 6 statement delivered by Ambassador Samuel Wise, deputy chief of the U.S. delegation, before the subsidiary working body on cooperation in humanitarian and other fields.*

...Perhaps the most striking positive development has been in the numbers of Soviet Jews, Germans and Armenians permitted to leave the Soviet Union in the month of April — the highest monthly figure in some time. Jewish emigration for April totaled 717 — the highest for any month since July 1981. Indeed, so far this year, 1,431 Jews have emigrated, the largest number in any single year since 1982. We welcome this significant increase and hope that it continues. Nevertheless, we cannot fail to remember that Soviet emigration continues to be heavily restricted for Jews, Germans and Armenians, and virtually impossible for Russians, Ukrainians, Lithuanians and others who seek to emigrate. ...




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 Maria Olynech — Camp Leader

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 Maria Olynech — Camp Leader

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

June 18

HOPEWELL, N.J.: The Ukrainian women's choir Troyanda will perform at an International Evening being held at the Pennington Eastern Star Masonic Temple on East Broad Street, starting at 8 p.m. For information call Sophia Beryk-Schultz, (609) 448-9176.

June 20-21

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The annual meeting of the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods will take place at 1 p.m. in the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church. All member-organizations must be present and other church organizations (brotherhoods and sisterhoods) are welcome as observers. On June 21 the participants will attend the pontifical liturgy and the unveiling of the statue honoring the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj at Soyuzivka. For information call Vasyi Markus, (312) 478-3587, and for local accommodations call Stefan Orlovsky, (914) 255-1584.

June 21

NEWARK, N.J.: Pre-School Music ("Muzychno Doshkylia") under the direction of Marta Sawycky will present the fairy-tale "The Best Place in the World" at 2:30 p.m. in the gymnasium of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church on Sanford Avenue. Refreshments will be served after the performance. Proceeds to benefit orphanages in South America. For enrollment in the summer session and the 1987-88 school year please call (201) 276-3134.

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

Oleksander...

(Continued from page 1)

participation in group actions disrupting the public order" and "infringement upon the person and rights of citizens in the guise of performing religious rites," respectively. Ms. Belyak sentence was five years' imprisonment and five years' internal exile. She was reportedly performing forced labor in Dniprodzerzhinsk in the Dnipropetrovske region, according to Keston College.

Ulyana Germanyuk, a 56-year-old unregistered Baptist from the Kharkiv region in Ukraine, was also freed from prison at the end of March and apparently returned home very ill. She was serving a three year-term since July 1985 for her work with the Council of Prisoners' Relatives, a group helping the families of Christian prisoners.

Two Georgian political prisoners, Eduard Gudava and Merab Kostava, were reportedly released before completing their sentences on April 30 by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, reported the Keston News

June 26-28

PHILADELPHIA: The 1987 Ukrainian Youth for Christ celebration will take place this weekend at the Valley Forge Hilton Hotel for young adults between the ages of 18 and 35. Registration forms may be obtained from the Philadelphia Ukrainian Youth for Christ Planning Committee, P.O. Box 46381, Philadelphia, Pa. 19160-6381. Total registration fee is \$120, which includes a meal package. For hotel accommodations call the hotel, (215) 337-1200. For information on the celebration call (215) 922-2222.

June 27-28

SYRACUSE, N.Y.: St. Luke's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its eighth Ukrainian festival at 3290 Warners Road, beginning on Saturday at noon. At 3 p.m. Sunday concert will feature the Odessa dance ensemble and Kalyna choir. Admission is \$2 per person. Children are admitted free. For information call Leonid Jemetz, (315) 468-1981.

July 4-5

DICKINSON, N.D.: The North Dakota Ukrainian Festival will be held in Medora, the heart of the North Dakota badlands. The 1987 theme is "Christmas traditions of our people," and will be visible in the displays, the "yarmarok" (bazaar) and in the concerts. The three-week children's summer workshop will culminate in the festival. For more information write to the Ukrainian Cultural Institute, Dickinson State University, Box #6, Dickinson, N.D. 58601, or (701) 227-8221.

Service.

Mr. Kostava, who has been imprisoned since 1977, is known to have been very ill in labor camp, suffering from tuberculosis, and was transferred in December 1986 to the prison hospital in Tbilisi, Georgia. A founding member of the Georgian Helsinki Monitoring Group, Mr. Kostava, 48, was arrested in April 1977 for his human-rights activities and was sentenced over a year later to three years' strict-regimen labor camp and two years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," under Article 71 of the Georgian SSR Criminal Code.

Mr. Kostava was re-arrested in exile in November 1981 and sentenced to five more years' strict-regimen labor camp.

Mr. Gudava, who was serving a four-year sentence, was a member of the Phantom music group and of the Georgian Helsinki Monitoring Group, wrote Keston. He was arrested in November 1985 after protesting against the arrest of his brother Tengiz, who was himself freed early from a 10-year sentence on April 27.

At Soyuzivka

Father's Day weekend

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association will sponsor the annual "Father's Day Weekend" at the UNA's Catskill resort, Soyuzivka, on Saturday and Sunday, June 20-21.

A concert, featuring the Dumka Choir of New York, will be held at 8:30 p.m. on Saturday in the Veselka Pavilion, and will be followed by a dance to the music to the Bohdan Hirniak orchestra, with soloist Ihor Rakowsky.

Sunday's activities will commence

with a divine liturgy at 10 a.m. at the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church and a divine liturgy at 11 a.m. at the Ukrainian Orthodox chapel.

Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, will preside over a 2 p.m. unveiling of a bust of the late Patriarch and Cardinal Josyf Slipyj. An artistic program will follow at 3:30 p.m., featuring the Dunai Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble from St. Catharines, Ont., managed by Orest Samitz, soprano Laryssa Magun-Huryn and pianist Renay Landsman.

Ukrainian Catholics...

(Continued from page 1)

ecclesiastical authority of Rome, but follow Eastern liturgies and are referred to as Eastern Rite churches," the correspondent continued.

Mr. Kaufman reported that many Ukrainians feel forsaken, while others realize that how closely the pope embraces Ukrainians in Communist Poland is an extremely complex and sensitive political issue, with both foreign and domestic implications. The question has implications for any future Vatican contacts with the Soviet Union, the possibility of papal visits to Lithuania and Ukraine, the direction of Ukrainian nationalism and the role of ethnic minorities in Poland, according to the Times.

"At the heart of the matter lies the fact that the Ukrainian Catholics are persecuted in the Soviet Union but are tolerated here," Mr. Kaufman wrote, "although only as wards of the Polish Roman Catholic Church, without independent bishops and autonomous structures. The nucleus of the modern Ukrainian Catholic Church was formed at the Brest-Litovsk Union of 1596, by which the Ukrainian and White Russian Catholics were reconciled with Rome."

A young man who regularly attends services in Warsaw was quoted as saying, "We understand how sensitive our position is. No one wants to do anything provocative that might keep John Paul from ever going to Kiev or Lviv or Vilnius, but just the same it is very hard for people who have kept faith with the papacy since 1596 to accept the idea that the holy father will not pray with us here."

The young man was referring to reports that the pope, under certain circumstances, would accept an invitation to travel to the Soviet Union next year for the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and 600 years at Christianity in Lithuania.

The young man, who stated he had found out when he was 10 years old of his Ukrainian roots, told the correspondent that the pope would visit the Warsaw synagogue. He stated that it was a good idea, but this did not make easier to accept the pope's rejection of his own faithful.

Father Theodosius, a Ukrainian Catholic priest, stated that the pope had praised what he called the "historic mission" of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

And, although Father Theodosius said he was disappointed that Cardinal Jozef Glemp did not endorse a papal visit with Ukrainian Catholics, he said he was glad that the pope was to bestow more recognition on the Ukrainians than he had on his pre-

vious two visits. At a major outdoor mass he held in Warsaw, the pope was to have spoken some phrases in Ukrainian and a Ukrainian Catholic choir was also to have sung at the ceremony. (The Times in subsequent issues did not report if this had occurred or not.) Several hundred Ukrainian Catholics were also assigned special seats near the altar.

Mr. Kaufman continued in his report: "Some Western and East bloc diplomats here believe that in terms of international implications, the Ukrainian Catholics pose vexing problems. As a church that has an Orthodox-style ritual, married priests and an orientation toward Rome, it could be either a bridge toward religious ecumenism or a barrier to political reconciliation.

"In the Ukraine, from the outset, the Ukrainian Catholics accepted papal authority as a bulwark against Russian influence. In practice this meant a struggle against an Orthodox Church that was allied with Muscovite rulers. Since the last openly known Ukrainian Catholic bishops in the Ukraine were rounded up and sent to labor camps in 1945, the Church there has operated clandestinely, reportedly advancing a Ukrainian nationalism that is challenging to Soviet authority.

"In this context, the Polish authorities have allowed the Ukrainian Catholics to exist under the protective, at times even the stifling embrace of the Roman Catholic Church. In many Polish cities and towns they do not have their own churches but instead hold Ukrainian services in Roman Catholic churches."

The wooden churches that were built before the war, Mr. Kaufman reported, have been turned over to Orthodox congregations.

While traditional disagreements exist between Ukrainian Catholics and the Ukrainian Orthodox, both groups agree that by using the Ukrainian language and referring to Ukrainian culture, the pope may dispell what many believe to be a prejudice against Ukrainians among the Poles.

Mr. Kaufman concluded that Ukrainians now form the largest distinct minority group in Poland, because of the emigration of Germans and destruction of the Polish Jews by the Nazis.

"After the war, the Ukrainians were forcibly resettled from farm communities in the east to the formerly German lands in the west. At the time, Polish armed forces were fighting a hodge-podge of guerrilla bands, some of them Ukrainian, and included nationalists, anti-Communists, former Nazi collaborators, anti-Semites and brigands," Mr. Kaufman concluded.

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