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Demjanjuk fires O'Connor, then opts to reconsider

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — John Demjanjuk, in a June 30 letter, discharged his chief defense attorney, Mark O'Connor, noting "I am totally dissatisfied with your conduct of my defense, your conduct with my family and your conduct with defense funds."

The letter was hand-delivered to Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney for the last five years, on Friday, July 10.

In it Mr. Demjanjuk also stated: "I demand that all files and any documents related to my case residing in the State of Israel under your control or in your possession be turned over to Advocate Yoram Sheftel immediately." All files and documents in the United States were to be turned over to John Gill.

"I further demand explanations and accountings of all monies received and disbursed by you during the period of time that you represented me," the letter to Mr. O'Connor concluded.

Mr. Demjanjuk also sent a letter to the Israeli court hearing his case to notify that body of Mr. O'Connor's dismissal, effective immediately. This letter, also dated June 30, notified the court that John Broadley, a Washington attorney was added to the defense team "from this day forward." The court was asked for additional time

to enable the new defense team to prepare its presentation of the case, which was to begin July 27.

Mr. O'Connor, however, has contested his client's decision to fire him, claiming that Mr. Demjanjuk did not know what he was doing when he signed the letter of dismissal. Mr. O'Connor was quoted in the press as saying the former U.S. autoworker was "crestfallen, confused, a man who didn't know what day it was," when he spoke with him on Wednesday, July 8.

"Until the court discharges me, I have full responsibility for my client and his life," the attorney said.

Mr. O'Connor told a news conference in Jerusalem on July 12 that he had asked the trial judges to find out from Mr. Demjanjuk whether he realizes the implications of his decision. A special hearing was held Wednesday, July 15, to determine Mr. Demjanjuk's intentions.

During that hearing, according to the UNCHAIN (Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network) observer who is providing reports on the Demjanjuk trial to Svoboda and The Weekly, the matter was left undecided.

Presiding Judge Dov Levin advised
(Continued on page 3)

East European Canadians hail Criminal Code amendments

TORONTO — Reaction among Canadians of East European origin to the government's amendments to the Criminal Code to provide Canadian Courts with jurisdiction to prosecute war criminals in Canada has been uniformly positive, according to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

"It was our position from the very start" said John Gregorovich, chairman of the Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, "that all alleged war criminals found in Canada, regardless of their ethnic, religious, or racial backgrounds should be identified and prosecuted in Canadian courts to the full extent of Canadian criminal law."

"The Deschenes Commission recommended this route, the Minister of Justice agreed, and now we have the machinery for proceeding to commence. We are particularly pleased that government acted so quickly to resolve this matter and that only the federal Attorney General will have the responsibility for initiating any war crimes trials. This should minimize the likelihood of unfounded allegations and discord among Canada's ethnic communities."

The issue of what to do with alleged

war criminals if any were found in Canada had generated a heated debate between East European and Jewish communities. When the government opted for a "made in Canada" solution in its response to the recommendations of the Deschenes Commission, it became clear that the option of denaturalization, extradition, and deportation had been dropped. Now that Minister of Justice Ray Hnatyshyn, has tabled the proposed amendments that will allow the attorney general of Canada to begin proceeding, the controversy is expected to die down.

"We are very happy that the Canadian Government rejected the American approach that denies due process to accused individuals," said Al Pavecivius, a lawyer and the National President of the Lithuanian Canadian Community.

The United States' Office of Special Investigations, an agency in the Department of Justice that investigates persons accused of war crimes, has stripped away citizenship and deported defendants for breaking immigration laws.

"This amendment is a landmark in the annals of Canadian, and international, justice," concluded Mr. Pavecivius.

Dissident warns U.S. psychiatrists to beware of Soviet propaganda

NEW YORK — Alexander Podrabinek, a founding member of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes has appealed to the American Psychiatric Association, warning American psychiatrists not to be deceived by Soviet propaganda in its attempt to cover and disguise psychiatric abuse in the Soviet Union.

The appeal, released here by the Second World Press, an information network covering the USSR, was written in response to the recent invitation to American psychiatrists to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was extended by a top Soviet official, Alexander Yakovlev of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Communist Party's Center Committee, during his meeting with Charles Wick, director of the United States Information Agency, in Moscow on June 5.

Mr. Yakovlev stated that American psychiatrists will be given the chance to become acquainted with Soviet psychiatry first-hand and to convince themselves that it is not used as an instrument of repression of dissidents.

In his appeal Mr. Podrabinek, 34, a doctor's assistant who had spent three and a half years in Soviet prison camps and two years in internal exile for his attempts to inform world public opinion about Soviet psychiatric abuse, described the numerous difficulties which might be encountered by American psychiatrists if they attempt to make an independent assessment of the condition of individuals who had been pronounced insane and interned in Soviet psychiatric hospitals for their dissident opinions. Mr. Podrabinek authored the book "Punitive Medicine."

Mr. Podrabinek emphasized that the invitation is but one more propaganda ploy to facilitate the return of the All-Union Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists to the World Psychiatric Association.

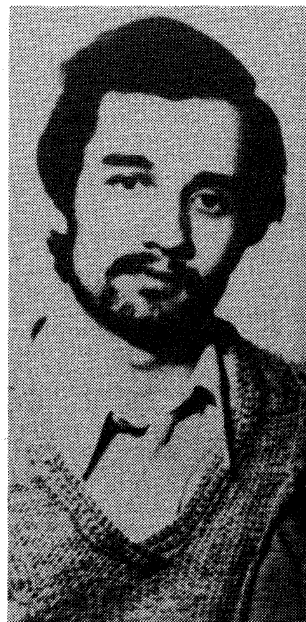
In 1983 the Soviets were forced to leave the World Psychiatric Association because of international pressure to stop psychiatric abuse for political purposes.

Over 100 individuals known by name are still being held in psychiatric institutions for political or religious dissent.

The full text of Mr. Podrabinek's letter follows.

Dear Colleagues:

Recently I have learned of the proposal which Alexander Yakovlev conveyed to you through Charles Wick to examine the inmates of Soviet psychiatric hospitals, who, as you believe, were interned without justification. As



Alexander Podrabinek

my friends in France have informed me, you have accepted this proposal. Further, as far as I have heard, you have put forth some conditions which would facilitate conducting a more objective examination: the participation of your interpreters and the presence of inmate's relatives. We can only welcome your desire to carry out the forthcoming work as best as possible. Let me express some of my thoughts on the subjects.

For the last 15 years I have quite carefully studied the problem of incarcerating individuals in psychiatric hospitals for political reasons. Individually, and with others, I undertook all possible steps and great efforts to uproot this barbarian practice, abhorrent to medical science. These circumstances give me hope that you will read this letter with the attention it deserves.

The problem of psychiatric abuse for political purposes has two sides. We most certainly protest against incarcerating healthy individuals in psychiatric hospitals for political reasons. This is the simplest and most understandable position for the entire world. However, here in the Soviet Union we consider it inhumane to intern those individuals about whose mental condition a conclusion cannot be made with certainty, or even those who are truly mentally ill, into psychiatric hospitals for political and not medical reasons. We consider the major and only correct criterion for forcibly interning these individuals to be their danger to society.

(Continued on page 14)

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Ukrainian ideological secretary comments on cultural policy

by Roman Solchanyk

The Ukrainian Party leadership, in the person of newly appointed ideological secretary Yuri N. Yelchenko, has finally responded to the ferment that has been brewing for more than a year among Ukrainian writers and other cultural figures in the republic. The venue was a meeting of the party members of the Kiev writers' organization that convened on June 11, the proceedings of which were reported in *Literaturna Ukraina* in an article titled "The Writer and Reconstruction."

In addition to the language question, Mr. Yelchenko addressed two other fundamental issues that have been consistently highlighted in the Ukrainian literary and cultural press under the new rules made operative by glasnost and perestroika: (1) the publication of previously suppressed historical and literary works, and (2) the status of historical and cultural monuments.

The Ukrainian ideological chief prefaced his remarks by noting that "the greatest resonance" thus far has been evoked by the publicistic articles of leading Kiev writers. The topics that have been broached — the economy, spiritual culture, ecology, international relations, and foreign affairs — are sharply put and hotly debated, and various proposals have been put forth. This is good, he said, and everything that is constructive and motivated by genuine concern for society's interests is and will be supported. On the other hand, said Mr. Yelchenko, one forms the impression that certain individuals feel that their work was completed after posing the issues, making critical statements, and suggesting proposals. Moreover, it is not always the case that these questions are "thoroughly worked out."

"Often, competent knowledge of affairs is undermined by emotions and artificial dramatization. There are cases of problems being raised that are practically being resolved. At times, passions are inflamed and even hostilities are inspired at a time when what is needed is the joining of forces and setting into motion of clear cooperation between all interested sides."

Certain individuals, argued Mr. Yelchenko, are exploiting the possibilities offered by "reconstruction" for petty, personal aims. There is a kind of competition going on to determine who can attain "dubious popularity" by saying the most annoying things about existing shortcomings. "This is not the way," maintained the Ukrainian ideological chief. "Taking liberties and superficiality can not be allowed in politics. In politics, they are dangerous."

With that kind of an introduction, the assembled writers, who presumably are endowed with an above average sense of imagination, could have been expected to be prepared for the worst. The worst was not to come. But what Mr. Yelchenko did have to say about the party's intentions with regard to cultural matters must have been disappointing to a fair number of those in the audience.

He noted that proposals are being put forward regarding the publication of Ukrainian historical chronicles, scholarly research on historical topics, and the works of writers "that for various reasons have not been reissued for a long time." Today, said Mr. Yelchenko,

the practice of administrative bans and volitional decisions is not accepted.

"But in the process of reviewing dated judgements and stereotypes, there must be clear adherence to Marxist-Leninist methodology, class principles and party-mindedness, and high professionalism."

Before publishing anything, he maintained, it is necessary to undertake an "objective analysis" of the works and an "unbiased explanation of the facts" with "a full measure of ideological responsibility." "And, therefore," he added, "we cannot possibly circumvent the personality of the [given] author."

As a case in point, Mr. Yelchenko singled out Volodymyr Vynnychenko, a prominent writer, one of the leaders of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Labor Party, and a major figure in the events of 1917-1920 in Ukraine. The question of publishing some of Vynnychenko's works has already been addressed on separate occasions by the director of the Institute of Party History in Kiev and by one of his deputies. In both cases, it was emphasized that Vynnychenko's political views were unacceptable and that, in any case, only certain of his literary works might be considered for publication. Mr. Yelchenko's position appears to be even more rigid. While conceding that as a young man Vynnychenko participated in the revolutionary movement, briefly held a post in one of the early Soviet Ukrainian governments, and was jailed by both the tsarist regime and the Nazis, the "negative" side of the balance sheet stands out rather prominently in Mr. Yelchenko's evaluation.

"But he also was a convinced ideologist and leader of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism. In the final analysis, Vynnychenko became an active figure in the counterrevolution, he voluntarily cut himself off from his people, and came out against the historic decision made by the people. This is the truth comrades."

Nor is Mr. Yelchenko much impressed by Vynnychenko's contribution to Ukrainian literature. True, in his earlier works he highlighted the reasons for social inequalities and injustices, criticized the autocratic system and bourgeois society as a whole, and demonstrated the rise of workers' class consciousness and the growth of social protest. At the same time, according to Mr. Yelchenko, the majority of Vynnychenko's novels, stories, and plays are permeated by individualistic and erotic themes, propagate the notion of class peace, and distort the nature of the revolutionary struggle in Ukraine. Besides, he said, everyone is familiar with what Lenin, Gorky, Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky and Lesia Ukrainka had to say about Vynnychenko's works and his activities.

"And that is why it is necessary, after all, to approach [the question] of publishing even some of V. Vynnychenko's so to speak non-contradictory works from political and party positions and in a thoughtful manner. Peremptoriness and, all the more so, shouting and screeching (kryklyvist), here and, in general, are not very helpful. Come on, let's thoroughly consider this question."

The same approach, maintained Mr. Yelchenko, should be taken with regard to Mykola Khvylioviy and other writers. Clearly, those who may have been

(Continued on page 15)

Ogorodnikov speaks on difficulties faced by newly released dissidents

MOSCOW — Soviet dissident Aleksander Ogorodnikov, recently freed under a Kremlin pardon, told reporters on 'July 11 that police had ordered him to leave Moscow despite the fact that there was no place in the Soviet Union where he could legally go, reported Reuters on 'July 12.

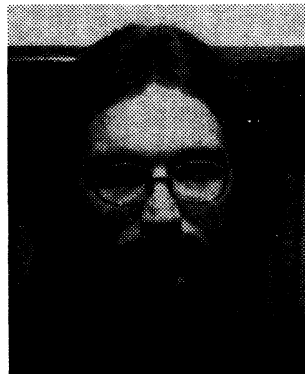
The 37-year-old religious activist, who served eight and a half years in prison and labor camp for organizing a Christian seminar, held a news conference on 'July 10 to draw attention to the plight of a number of newly released dissidents who, like him, cannot find homes or jobs because they do not have residence permits, said Reuters.

Mr. Ogorodnikov said that after the meeting, police came to the Moscow apartment where he is staying with friends and gave him an official warning to leave the city within three days.

After two more such warnings, he could be jailed for up to a year for breaking passport laws, Reuters said.

"But the problem is there is no corner of the Soviet Union where I can legally go," said Mr. Ogorodnikov, who is Russian Orthodox.

Upon his release, prison authorities ordered him to settle in the town of Bolshovo in the Moscow region, but when he tried to buy a house there, he was told he first needed a residence permit. Local officials refused to give him a residence permit because he did



Aleksander Ogorodnikov

not have a home in the town, he said. Without a residence permit, he is also unable to get employment and can be prosecuted as a social "parasite."

Mr. Ogorodnikov was first arrested in November 1978 and served one year in an ordinary-regimen labor camp for publishing a religious samizdat journal, *Obshchina* (Community), and for organizing the Christian seminar.

He was rearrested in camp in September 1979 and was sentenced under Article 70 of the RSFSR Criminal Code ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda") six years' strict regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile.

Chornobyl trial closes doors

MOSCOW — Foreign reporters have been barred from the Chornobyl nuclear accident trial and will not be readmitted until a verdict is reached, reported Reuters on July 9.

Although a group of Moscow-based Western correspondents was allowed to attend the beginning of the trial on July 7, Soviet Foreign Ministry officials said the decision to bar reporters was made because the trial site, the town of Chornobyl, 11 miles southeast of the stricken reactor, could not accommodate reporters throughout the trial, expected to last three weeks, wrote Reuters.

Until a verdict is reached in the trial of the six Chornobyl plant officials, charged with "blatant violations" of security regulations, the Soviet media will be the only direct source of news, said Reuters. The trial is being held in an improvised courtroom at Chorno-

byl's House of Culture, within the 18-mile evacuation zone where what has been called the world's worst nuclear accident occurred on April 26, 1986.

"There is logic in holding the trial here at the scene of the crime, as it were," Chornobyl information director Alexander Kovalenko told the few foreign reporters allowed to cover the start of the proceedings, reported Reuters.

Only Soviet citizens will be allowed entry into the closed zone where the trial is being held, Reuters said. The wasteland surrounding the damaged reactor is inhabited solely by decontamination workers, wrote the wire service.

The second day's proceedings were given low profile on Soviet television on the evening of July 8, Reuters wrote, and newspapers in Moscow and in Ukraine devoted only brief paragraphs to the trial.

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Soviet defector: "we realized the Afghan people were not on our side"

by Natalia A. Feduschak

NEW YORK — "They told us we would be sent to Afghanistan to help the Afghan people develop their country. When we arrived there, we understood we were there not to help the Afghan people. We realized the Afghan people themselves were not on our side. When we arrived in Kabul, we realized we were not welcome guests there. The operations I had to participate in were insane. Villages were bombed and I saw what happened to the people... After seeing and participating, I decided for moral reasons I couldn't participate any longer... What prompted me to defect was that, psychologically, I could not endure it."

Four years after defecting from his Soviet unit in Afghanistan and nine months after living in the West, Vladislav Naumov, 24, held his first major press conference in the United States on July 7 at Freedom House, a New York based human-rights organization.

Speaking through a translator, Ludmilla Thorne, director of Freedom House's Center of Appeals for Freedom, Mr. Naumov discussed his experiences in Afghanistan, the fate of Red Army defectors and his impressions of the possibility of a Soviet withdrawal of the some 120,000 troops that are currently fighting in that country.

Mr. Naumov stated that the majority of the Soviet troops feel the same about the war. The soldiers have become numb to the situation in Afghanistan because they have seen so much horror. He added there is not much difference between how Soviet officers see the war and how the soldiers see it. The only difference is that the officers in Afghanistan are "economically better off." Many soldiers see the war as "dirty and unjust" and many would like to make their way West, if they could, he stated.

To date, there are only 13 Soviet army defectors living in the West — five in the United States, five in Canada and three in Europe. But Ms. Thorne, who has been instrumental in getting these soldiers out, said that some 300 defectors are waiting to make their way West.

"I made four trips inside Afghanistan in the last four years, and during the course of the four trips, I interviewed 24 Red Army deserters, actually 23 who deserted voluntarily and one who was captured as a civilian who was driving a vending truck at the front line," Ms. Thorne stated.

"All of them wanted asylum in the West," Ms. Thorne added. "Out of the 24, 13 are still inside. Seven by now may

no longer be alive."

"In April and March of last year, I figured that there were about 85 (Soviet POWs) that I could locate by asking each group of (mudjahideen) but I know that deep inside the country there are pockets where other POWs are held — about several hundred," Mr. Thorne stated.

Mr. Naumov said that "It is my opinion that the more Western countries will take Soviet army deserters, the more will come over and the more it will be possible to end this war."

But the one problem, both Mr. Naumov and Ms. Thorne stated, has been that Western governments have not readily accepted Soviet defectors, for fear of straining relations with the Soviet Union. Ending the war in Afghanistan has not been a priority on the U.S. agenda, Ms. Thorne added.

"As citizens there is little we can do to get them (Soviet defectors) out personally," she stated. "But we can help in getting them come here by putting pressure on the government" to accept Soviet defectors as policy.

Mr. Naumov expressed skepticism that the war would end as a result of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's expressed desire to pull out troops from Afghanistan. "It is ludicrous to believe anything Gorbachev says. After Gorbachev came to power, (General Mohammad) Najibullah (former head of Khad, the Afghan secret police), came to power. He is urging the Afghan (communist) army to fight even more bitterly."

Mr. Naumov did concede, however, that better relations between the East and West could bring an end to the war. "It is conceivable, but never will the Soviet Union stop its influence in Afghanistan," he added.

After he defected, it took the mudjahideen some time to trust him. Mr. Naumov said. "When I first decided to defect, I had to make contacts. To show my goodwill, I gave them Soviet weapons and bullets." He was one of seven soldiers in his unit who wanted to defect, but was "alone to escape."

Mr. Naumov continued that he and the other soldiers had wanted to make their way to Pakistan, where they had been told by their superiors that 85 U.S. bases existed. This turned out to be untrue.

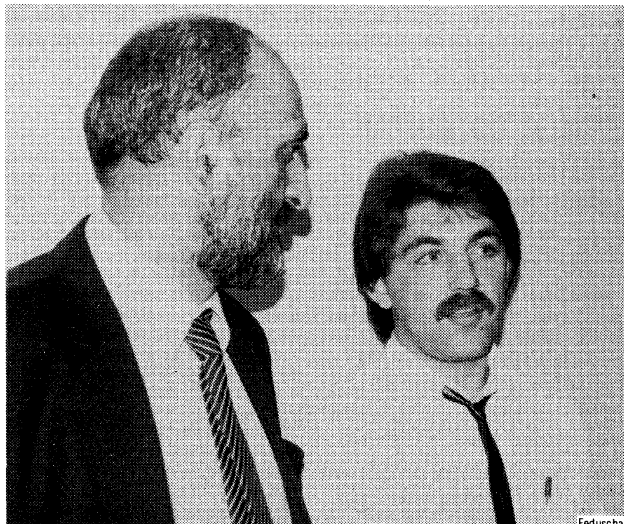
He was captured on his first try, but succeeded the second time. When he was with the mudjahideen, the leaders of his Soviet unit would drop leaflets over the mudjahideen bases, in an attempt to have them kill him and other Soviet defectors.

"The Soviet command would drop leaflets that stated, 'If you don't kill the prisoners, we will.' The Afghans didn't know what to do. The Soviets bombed four or five times a day. But then the Afghan command knew it could trust us," he said.

After gaining the trust of the mudjahideen, Mr. Naumov and the other defectors were given "heavy caliber machine guns" and the SAM-7 (surface-to-air missile) to use in combat. "We started to bring down Soviet planes," Mr. Naumov stated. Later, he and the other defectors taught the mudjahideen military tactics and how to use captured Soviet military weapons.

Mr. Naumov commented that initially, the mudjahideen had killed Soviet defectors, until they realized how useful they could be to them. Since then, they have encouraged the Soviet soldiers to defect.

Mr. Naumov commented that there were no reliable Afghan government troops because some 50 percent of those



Soviet defector Vladislav Naumov (right), with Habib Mayar, chairman of the Afghan Community in America.

Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Demjanjuk of the options available to him and the effect his decision might have on his defense. Mr. Demjanjuk indicated during the session that he was not sure what to do.

Mr. Demjanjuk consulted with his son 'ohn, son-in-law Edward Nishnic, and attorneys Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Sheftel, before deciding to ask for more time to make his decision. Judge Levin gave him until Monday, July 20, to make his final decision.

In accordance with Israeli law, as explained at the hearing by Judge Levin, a defendant has the right to change lawyers, but only with the approval of the court. In most cases, the judge agrees to the defendant's request. However, Israeli law also stipulates that changing lawyers does not mean the trial will be delayed.

As far as the addition of another defense lawyer is concerned, the additional lawyer, who is not an Israeli lawyer, must first be admitted to the Israeli bar, then must be approved by the Justice Ministry and the court. Therefore, it is possible that such a decision would not be made in time for the July 27 opening of defense arguments, Judge Levin explained.

Speaking with The Weekly via telephone from Cleveland, William Turchyn, an archivist who has been associated with the Demjanjuk case for seven years, said the defense will nonetheless be fully prepared by July 27. At that time Mr. Demjanjuk will speak on his whereabouts during World War II.

Mr. Turchyn disputed Mr. O'Connor's characterization of the defendant as "crestfallen and confused," stressing that Mr. Demjanjuk is in good spirits and wants to tell the world his side of the story. Mr. Turchyn said he heard a tape of a telephone conversation between Mr. Demjanjuk and his family that took place Sunday, July 12. This was the first time since his extradition to Israel in February 1986 that Mr. Demjanjuk was allowed to phone home.

Mr. Turchyn also told The Weekly that he believes "John Demjanjuk will win (his case) not on a technicality — but will be totally exonerated."

"The world will know once and for all that 'ohn Demjanjuk is not 'Ivan,'" he said. There is "not one shred of evidence anywhere" implicating Mr. Demjanjuk in war crimes, Mr. Turchyn emphasized,

pointing out that his search for evidence has taken him to 20 archival depositories around the world.

Mr. Turchyn added that all his research has shown that there are no Ukrainians on war crimes lists for the three death camps, Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec, though there are Volksdeutscher from Ukraine.

Mr. Turchyn also spoke briefly about the defense's case.

"I believe the specialists (documents examiners, memory experts, historians and other specialists) will determine the outcome of the case." In addition, he said, the defense has lined up three Treblinka survivors and has "enormous" archival support.

Mr. Turchyn would not say how many witnesses the defense currently has, however, the Israeli press is reporting that there are 35 persons who will testify for the defense.

Mr. Turchyn said he expects the trial to continue through October, and the judges' decision to be announced in 1988.

On the matter of the O'Connor dismissal, Mr. Turchyn said he would not comment on the family and financial matters involved, but he did say that under Mr. O'Connor's leadership, the archival aspects of the defense were in a "state of unpreparedness."

He explained that problems had arisen some time ago, causing dissension within the defense team. When that dissension became public, "something had to be done," he said. The first approach, tried in early June, was to make all three lawyers on the defense team equal. But, according to Mr. Turchyn, "Mark O'Connor didn't want to follow the rules of the game." Mr. Demjanjuk himself was dissatisfied with the chief defense attorney and then the family looked into the matter and supported him, he said.

"It was a painful and critical decision," Mr. Turchyn continued. "Mark O'Connor did not want to be part of the team, he became more important than the defendant."

In regard to the attorney named as the new member of the defense team, Mr. Turchyn said Mr. Broadley is affiliated with the Washington law firm handling the Demjanjuk Defense Fund's Freedom of Information suit against the Office of Special Investigations. Mr. Broadley's specialty is civil law, and he is very important to the domestic side of the case, Mr. Turchyn observed.

Congressmen appeal for Lithuanian clerics

NEW YORK — Sixty-six members of Congress have written to the chief prosecutor in the Soviet Union on behalf of two Lithuanian Roman Catholic priests imprisoned since 1983.

In a letter dated June 23, 41 Democrats and 25 Republicans called upon Procurator General A. M. Rekunkov to grant the Rev. Alfonsas Svarinskas and the Rev. Sigitas Tamkevicius full and unconditional amnesty, reported the Lithuanian Information Center.

The congressmen pointed out that the Rev. Svarinskas was sentenced to seven years of strict-regimen labor camp and three years in exile, while the Rev. Tamkevicius received a term of six years in strict-regimen labor camp and four

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued on page 16)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA seniors association holds annual conference at Soyuzivka

by G. Woloshyn

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — The Ukrainian National Association of Senior Citizens met at a conference at Soyuzivka from June 14 to 19.

The gathering started on Sunday, with Helen Chornamaz and M. Powch in charge of registration in the lobby of the Main House. The featured speaker at the welcome dinner was the association's president, Stephen Kuropas, who introduced the dignitaries in attendance. The balance of the evening was spent in renewing or making new acquaintances.

On Monday morning, the members attended a divine liturgy in memory of departed members and for the health of current members. The conference was opened by Mr. Kuropas, who chaired the election of conference chairperson Mrs. Russnak of Rochester, N.Y.; co-

chairman Dan Slobodian of Kerhonkson Ukrainian secretary, Sylvester Martiuk of Kerhonkson; and English secretary Mary Bobeczko of Cleveland.

The resolution committee was comprised of Dr. Baranowsky, Dr. Bukowsky and Mr. Bazarkow. Making up the nomination committee were Dr. Wolansky, John Laba and Mr. Olshansky. And, on the registration and verification committee were M. Powch, H. Chornamaz and Mr. Baranowska.

Monday afternoon was spent in reading and accepting last year's minutes, read by Mr. Martiuk and Mrs. Liteplo. The officers reported on their activities in the past year, with most of the discussion centering on the plans for senior housing at Soyuzivka. Another item of discussion was the lack of publicity in The Ukrainian Weekly as to the date of the current conference. It

(Continued on page 13)

The Insurance Corner

by H.P. Floyd
National Sales Director

The need for salespersons

Marketing professors tell us that salespersons will always be needed because buyers will never be completely educated to know all about things they need or want to buy. It is socially and economically wasteful for buyers to acquire all the knowledge necessary for purchasing complex products.

There are practical proofs of these theoretical concepts. The career of selling has made many of time's greatest contributions to human happiness and to the advancement of civilization.

Without its driving force, many of the world's greatest inventions would have died in the laboratory. Music, philosophy, art, would not now be the common possession of civilized humanity.

What of life insurance salespeople? Is their place in society any different in this regard from that of their colleagues who sell tangibles or consumer goods? No. They, too, are advance agents of civilization — ambassadors of progress.

In 1937, there were 368 life insurance companies in the United States. Today there are over 2,000. How is it possible that more than 1,600 new companies can compete successfully in this great market? The answer is the art of selling.

Anyone who knows me, knows that I live and breathe this concept. Now, through the planning and support of the Supreme Executive Committee, we stand ready to offer a full-time career opportunity with the Ukrainian National Association. Please refer to our new sales ad. And if you feel that you are that type of person, I would like to hear from you.

My next insurance corner will cover, what the insurance department has done to date and our plans for the near future. As always, please feel free to give me your views. I'm thankful for your letters of advice and support! Thank you!

Branch 217 bowlers win



For the second straight year, UNA Branch 217 of Rochester, sponsored by Branch Secretary Stefan Pryjmak, won the WIBC League Championship. The ladies bowl at a Ukrainian-owned B/C alley where previous UNA bowling tournaments were held. The winning team members were Beverly Daszczyszak, league secretary, Betty Williams, Marilyn Marchese, Jean Waiger and Suzanne Keitchum.

The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

"De nasha molod?"

"De nasha molod?" (Where is our youth?) How often do we hear this rhetorical question. Looking through the membership statistics, we find that there are young members in the UNA. Combining the age groups 14-18 and 19-25 there are close to 8,500 members.

It is important that this age group become active in UNA affairs, gain experience and eventually assume responsibility in running the UNA.

To appeal to the youngest age group we must have a youth program. Yes, we do have summer camps at Soyuzivka once a year, but this is not enough. They have to be reached in the area where they live the whole year round.

Do we organize another youth organization and call it the "Young UNA"? I think not, because there are many well-established youth organization in the Ukrainian community already.

In a typical large Ukrainian community in a large city there is probably Plast, SUM, ODUM, American (or Canadian) scouts, Catholic youth or-

ganizations, sports clubs, student organizations like SUSTA, TUSM and Zarevo, as well as others. There are also church-affiliated or parochial school-affiliated youth groups, including dancing groups and choirs. Let us not forget that many Ukrainian youngsters attend parochial schools and Ukrainian language classes after school and on Saturdays.

How do we tie UNA activities to these youth groups? The first suggestion, I think, would be to see how many members in a given youth organization are actually UNA members. We might be surprised to see one-third to one-half of them are UNA members of either one branch or are UNA members, but they belong to two or more different branches. Of course, it could be that very few of them are UNA members.

If the first example is the case, then I think that particular branch should become a sponsor or benefactor organization of the youth group. The

(Continued on page 13)

Branch 116 participates in festival



The Ukrainian stand at the Trenton Heritage Days Festival.

by George Miziuk

TRENTON, N.J. — UNA Branch 116 participated, along with three other local Ukrainian organizations, in the ninth annual Trenton Heritage Days Festival on Saturday and Sunday, June 6-7, at Mill Hill Park.

This was the first year that the local UNA participated in this festival, first held in 1979 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of Trenton.

This year, the Ukrainian community was also represented by St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Ukrainian-American Youth Association (SUM-A), and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 19. UNA Branch 116 participated in the festival on the initiative of George A. Miziuk, branch treasurer.

With the assistance of the fraternal activities coordinator of the UNA, Branch 116 was able to have the film "Helm of Destiny" available for viewing during the festival. Using a VCR-TV link, this film was continuously repeated during the day.

A portable display, various leaflets

and complimentary copies of The Ukrainian Weekly were also supplied by the UNA Home Office.

Over 3,000 surplus buttons commemorating the Great Famine of 1932-33 were also distributed by UNA Branch 116 during the festival. The buttons were supplied courtesy of Ulana M. Diachuk, UNA supreme treasurer.

Ukrainian food, including varenyky and holubtsi, was prepared by the sisterhood of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church, while UNWLA Branch 19 sold home-made baked goods. SUM-A sold "Kozak delights" and had Ukrainian embroidery, ceramics, pysanky and other folk crafts for sale.

On Sunday, the Cheremosh Ukrainian Hutsul Dance Ensemble from Philadelphia performed on the Mill Hill stage before a large audience. Cheremosh has participated in numerous Trenton Heritage Days Festivals. Its performances have been arranged since 1979 by the Trenton branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA).

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Greetings, resolutions, recommendations of UNA Supreme Assembly

Following are the greetings, resolutions and recommendations approved at the annual meeting of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly.

Greetings

The Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, gathered at its annual meeting at Soyuzivka during the week of June 8 to 12, 1987:

1. Once again sends its fraternal greetings to the Ukrainian nation under Soviet domination, which, while continuing its heroic struggle for nation self-determination, experienced a new immeasurable blow from the world's worst nuclear disaster that occurred in the heart of Ukraine. While deeply sympathizing with our brothers who suffered as a result of the explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, the UNA Supreme Assembly calls on its members to continue and to intensify their active participation in all efforts aimed at helping the Ukrainian nation in its ancestral land.

2. Greets the hierarchs of our Churches and the leaders of our Church organizations, greets our worldwide umbrella organization and our national central representations, greets the leaders and members of our national and local charitable, scholarly, youth, womens', business and all other institutions, and calls on all its members to become actively involved in all actions conducted for the good of our community and our nation.

3. The UNA Supreme Assembly, in accordance with the appeal of our Church hierarchs, the leaders of our religious organizations and the national committees on the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, calls on its membership to actively participate in the preparation and staging of dignified commemorations of events in 1988.

Resolutions

The Organizing Committee of the UNA reviewed a series of proposals which should serve to buttress the activity of the organizing department and the UNA as a whole, therefore it recommends that the Supreme Assembly adopt the following resolutions:

1. To make all efforts, with the aid of secretaries in the U.S. and Canada, to enroll 2,000 new members; another 2,000 new members should be organized during this same period by professional organizers.

2. To engage the chairpersons of active districts to work as district organizers, which should help branches meet their quotas.

3. To hold organizing meetings during the fall in all districts in the U.S. and Canada in conjunction with courses for secretaries and organizers.

4. To continue UNA "clubs" for successful organizers: Fiftiers Club — 50 to 99 members; Champions Club — 25 to 49 members; Builders Club — 10 to 24 members; Devotees Club — five to nine members.

5. To continue UNA advertising on American and Canadian radio programs.

6. To use UNA films in propagating the UNA's good name.

7. To continue regularly publishing "Trybuna" of the UNA.

8. To continue presenting monetary awards to graduates of Ukrainian studies schools in the U.S. and Canada.

9. To do everything possible to promptly pay the secretaries' quarterly rewards for collecting dues, with the aid of the new computerized system.

10. To conduct a campaign to organize new branches in new areas where Ukrainians now live.

11. The Executive Committee should hasten to prepare a proposal on district committees as an amendment to the by-laws, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 31st Convention.

12. To begin collecting materials for a commemorative history of the UNA on its 100th anniversary.

13. In conjunction with the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, we call on all branch and district officers in the U.S. and Canada to actively cooperate with local committees.

14. The Organizing Committee approves the Executive Committee's actions aimed at furthering the UNA's growth through professional organizers, but the Executive Committee should prepare a plan of action in advance, especially as concerns cooperation with branch secretaries.

15. To specify how many new members and what classes of insurance professional organizers must sell.

16. To increase by half a percent the secretaries' reward for collecting membership dues and conducting other UNA business.

— Organizing Committee

Recommendations

The Women's Committee of the UNA Supreme Assembly recommends to the Supreme Executives the following:

1. That they encourage all members of the UNA to take an active part in planning and staging appropriate events to commemorate the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

2. They continually remind women to protect their children, grandchildren and loved ones, by insuring them in the UNA and taking advantage of the services associated with it such as reading material, scholarships and children's camps at Soyuzivka.

3. They remind branches to organize, and take part in commemorative services for the victims of Chernobyl on the anniversary date of the event and to invite media coverage at all such events.

4. They encourage branches to re-institute fraternal activities and increase the care and concern for orphans, widows and indigents.

5. Continue the sponsorship of needy children age 7-11 for summer camps at Soyuzivka.

— Women's Affairs Committee

Recommendations

The Supreme Assembly of the UNA recommends to the Supreme Executive Committee:

1. 1988 marks The Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine — a momentous occasion in the history of the Ukrainian people. The Supreme Assembly urges all UNA members, particularly youth and young professionals, to actively participate in national and local celebrations of the Millennium.

2. To continue moral and financial support of youth, students and young professional organizations, including academic, cultural, sport and fraternal activities, as well as the utilization of Soyuzivka, The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda for the above purposes.

3. The fraternal activities coordinator of the UNA should contact Ukrainian youth-oriented organizations with significant membership between 25 and 45 years of age, obtain their mailing lists, and encourage their participation in UNA-sponsored events of direct interest to this age group. In particular, the fraternal activities coordinator, in conjunction with this committee, should plan several social weekends at Soyuzivka designed to encourage active participation and membership in the UNA.

4. To initiate a program utilizing 1980 U.S. Census data, to identify the characteristics (including socioeconomic status and geographic distribution) of Ukrainian Americans between the ages of 25 and 45.

5. To formulate a program of full four-year scholarships for students studying journalism or business administration with the requirement that the recipient work for the UNA for two years after graduation.

6. To inform the participants of UNA-sponsored cultural camps and sporting events as to the scope of UNA benefits and activities by having a UNA representative formally educate them.

— Youth Affairs Committee

Resolutions

1. The committee is disturbed by the statement of experts concerning the construction of a UNA seniors colony.

2. The committee asks that the original plan be re-examined and that new experts be consulted, because a second opinion should be sought in such an important matter.

3. The committee believes that the previous decisions of the Executive Committee to put this project on hold for two years are a mistake.

4. The committee asserts that one year has passed since that decision, and that the project should not be delayed for another year. Therefore, the Executive Committee should seek a satisfactory resolution to this matter without further delay.

5. The committee believes that even the \$1 million cost for preparing the construction site should not be an obstacle to the project.

— Seniors' Affairs Committee

Resolution

In accordance with the amendment to the by-laws, Art. III, p. 32, par. 5, which was redefined by the 31st Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, the Canadian Affairs Committee of the UNA herewith moves:

a) That the Canadian Representation of the UNA be composed of all Canadian members of the Supreme Assembly.

b) That a set of rules and regulations governing its existence be created forthwith, which by-laws shall be consistent with laws of non-profit corporation of the State of New Jersey, the Constitution and By-laws of the UNA and the dictates of our UNA Convention. Their rules and regulations shall be ratified by the Supreme Executive Committee in consultation with an attorney and the Canadian members.

c) The by-laws shall consider and encompass the resolutions and recommendations of all past conventions dealing with Canada and shall specifically address the issues of:

1) an office;

2) a budget;

3) a Canadian account;

4) signatures thereon, of whom two or three must be two of the Supreme Executives of the UNA at the Home Office;

5) the policies, which must be those set forth by the convention, the UNA Constitution, the Supreme Assembly, and the Supreme Executive Committee, consistent with the non-profit laws of the State of New Jersey.

— Canadian Affairs Committee

Resolution

Be it resolved that the resolution of the special meeting of the UNA Supreme Assembly of October 4, 1986, be amended as follows:

1. — unchanged.

(Continued on page 12)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Captive Nations Week

Twenty-eight years ago, a joint resolution of the 86th Congress approved on July 17, 1959, authorized and requested the president of the United States to designate the third week of July as Captive Nations Week. The resolution was signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower and thus became public law 86-90. Each year since then U.S. presidents have dutifully issued Captive Nations Week proclamations.

Captive Nations Week today remains a symbolic reminder to the American public — indeed, to the world public — that some nations still are captive, that their enslavement by communism continues. The week also serves as a demonstration that the United States of America, which places so high a value on liberty and personal freedoms, sympathizes with oppressed peoples everywhere. Today, the list of Captive Nations encompasses more than 30 nations in the USSR, Eastern and Central Europe, Asia, Africa and the Caribbean.

It is important to point out, however, that Captive Nations Week is more than just a symbol. This annual observance can be a useful educational tool. It is not enough for us to merely recall and lament the plight of Ukraine and other captive nations at gatherings "for ethnics only."

Far too many of our fellow Americans take their liberties for granted. Far too many think that the United States and the Soviet Union are superpowers that are more similar than dissimilar. And today, in the era of glasnost, when one continually hears terms such as perestroika and, yes, even democratization, this tendency has become all the more dangerous. The truth is that the U.S. and USSR still are different (no matter what the new PR campaign says) — fundamentally different in the way they treat the people living within their respective borders.

The oppression of communism is well-known to the captive nations. One of our goals during this third week in July should be to inform the public about the fate of the captive nations, make it known how they lost their freedom and by whose hand. In short, we must teach the public this lesson about oppression, lest the public become complacent and in this way become potential victims of communism.

Captive Nations Week is not a holdover from the Cold War as some would have us believe. Its message is as vital today as it was in 1959: communism is a cancer; it exists in our midst. Perhaps nothing brought this message home more clearly than the recent powerful image of President Ronald Reagan speaking at the Berlin Wall — a tangible attestation that our world remains divided, that there is a free world and a captive world.

As long as there are captive nations, the message of Captive Nations Week and the story of human suffering it seeks to reveal must be heeded.

From the Vienna Conference

U.S. speaks on human contacts

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

• May 14 statement by Lynne A. Davidson before subsidiary body on humanitarian concerns.

... Human contacts are the starting point for all other means of humanitarian cooperation. Without human contacts and freedom of movement, how can normal cultural and educational exchanges occur or the freer flow of information of all kinds take place? Culture, education and the communication of information are essentially vehicles for people-to-people contact between East and West. Without the freer movement of people and unhampered communication, the flow of ideas and information, and ultimately understanding, is impeded and distorted. Human society derives spiritual, aesthetic and intellectual nourishment through a free exchange of people, ideas and information, that is to say human interaction, human contacts. ...

• June 3 statement on information delivered by William Hill.

... The United States has also been

criticized for placing restrictions on the travel of Soviet journalists in the United States. Let's make clear who did what to whom. In 1941 the Soviet Union placed restrictions on the internal travel of foreigners in the Soviet Union. Since it was then wartime, we found the move understandable, although perhaps unnecessary. We waited for a considerable period after the end of the war to see when these restrictions on the travel of our diplomats, journalists, and businessmen would be lifted. In 1954, when it became apparent that these restrictions were not going to be abolished, the United States instituted a reciprocal system of travel controls for Soviet diplomats, journalists, and business representatives permanently resident in the United States. We told the Soviet government at that time that we were prepared to abolish these controls whenever they were willing to accord us equal treatment in the USSR. We have renewed this offer numerous times since then. The Soviet Union has yet to reply, and the travel controls in the USSR continue to be applied as in the past. ...

I don't want to get into a long
(Continued on page 10)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



You've come a long way, Vitaliy!

There he was, on American television, Vitaliy Korotych, a Ukrainian poet, pushing Gorbachev's glasnost.

He was being interviewed by Dan Rather on "Seven Days in May," a CBS special examining life in the USSR under Gorbachev. Mr. Korotych told Mr. Rather how he had recently moved from Kiev to Moscow (his boys still missed Ukraine, he admitted) to become editor of *Ogonyok*, an illustrated weekly with a circulation of 1.5 million.

One purpose of his magazine, Mr. Korotych tells Mr. Rather, is to expose inefficiency, corruption, greed, sloth, all of the human failings that have plagued his country. "We have investigative reporters who ferret out our shortcomings."

"That's pretty risky business, isn't it?" asks Mr. Rather.

"Yes it is," replies Mr. Korotych. "If you fail here, Dan, you can go back to the United States and it will soon be forgotten. If I fail here, it will be a personal catastrophe."

A few days later I discussed the CBS special with Michael Warder, executive vice-president of the Rockford Institute, a conservative think-tank.

"Korotych was the only guy that was credible," Mr. Warder told me. The rest of those Soviets were pushing the latest Moscow line. They were too obvious."

Mr. Korotych is definitely credible. He may be a dyed-in-the-red Marxist, a Communist to the core of his Leninist bones, but he is credible. He is also a survivor.

I remember Mr. Korotych from the 1960's in Chicago when he was pushing Khrushchev's peaceful co-existence. He read his poems to a packed ODUM Hall on Division Street and he was very, very credible. His poetry spoke directly to our hearts and his flawless Ukrainian left us all in awe. He had us all right where he wanted us when he read his poem dedicated to Taras Shevchenko:

I am a poet.
I am Shevchenko.
There is a song in my heart.
An unfinished song that
will find its way into other hearts
And become a hymn
That will stand in poetic rows
And never die
Or ever be complete.

It was a long poem that satisfied our hunger for a piece of living Ukraine, a land we thought had died under Stalin. Mr. Korotych gave us hope.

Mr. Korotych went on and on, his poetry dancing on our dendrites. In the inevitable discussion that followed, I remember thinking, "Oh God, Korotych, don't say something stupid and spoil the spell." He didn't. He was coy, clever, but Communist to the core.

Mr. Korotych was in Toronto in 1965. Oksana Vynnytska thrilled to his poetry and met with him three times. She recorded her impressions in *Smoloskyp* (May June 1965).

"Friend," someone asked Mr. Korotych after one of his poetry readings. "You are against Christ's teaching that we should love others as we love ourselves."

"On the contrary," Mr. Korotych

replied. "I'm all for that. I'm only aware of the motivation to do good for others because one wants guaranteed passage to heaven. That's hypocrisy."

"Surely, friend," began another voice from the audience. "You must be aware that there are those Ukrainian immigrants over here who oppose all contacts with Ukrainians from the Soviet Union."

Mr. Korotych was aware. "Those people can be divided into two categories, he replied. "Those who did something so awful in their native land that their conscience does not permit contacts, and those who are so caught up with the materialistic pleasures of this society that they have no interest in Ukraine."

"Ah but there is a third category of person who refuses contact with Soviet Ukrainians," the voice from the audience continued. "Those people who either lived through, or know the horror, terror, and oppression of the Soviet Muscovites, and want to avoid people who remind them of that system."

Mr. Korotych was silent.

According to Borys Levytkyj ("Politics and Society in Soviet Ukraine, 1953-1980") Vitaliy Korotych was once a member of the famed "Shestydesiatnyky" (the Sixties Group), that marvelously rebellious collection of writers who emerged during Khrushchev's brief ideological thaw and, shunning the stultifying stagnation of Stalinism, wrote a new chapter in Ukraine's literary history. Mr. Korotych had the temerity to speak out against the Russian literary establishment when the Ukrainian language was being abused and to defend from "excessive criticism" those writers Moscow believed had gone "too far" in their Ukrainianism. According to Osyp Zinkewych of *Smoloskyp*, Mr. Korotych also defended Ukraine's good name while on a visit to Texas. Taking umbrage with charges of "Ukrainian anti-Semitism," Mr. Korotych asked: "Why is anti-Semitism always exclusively Ukrainian?" He later addressed this myth in his book "Kubatura." But Mr. Korotych is no Ukrainian nationalist. He authored a book in which he denounced "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism."

Mr. Korotych is a survivor. Trained as a physician, he gave up medicine to write and today, at age 51, has published some 40 books in 15 languages. A former editor of the Ukrainian magazine *Ranok*, he was reportedly hand-picked by Gorbachev to edit *Ogonyok*, a magazine showcasing glasnost.

Mr. Korotych's views appeared in the June 21 issue of *Parade*, an American weekly with a circulation of 24 million. After praising Gorbachev for his "courage," he wrote: "We must hold hands in the darkness. If fewer people die in Afghanistan and Nicaragua, in Angola and El Salvador, then life will improve for all of us. We need to foster healthy feelings of humanity within ourselves."

Right, I want to foster those feelings between us and I want to reach out, but a few song birds are not enough. I want to see green grass, flowers, and feel the warmth of the sun before I can believe spring has come to Ukraine.

In the meantime, I'm happy for you, Vitaliy. You've come a long way.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Coalition responds to Rosenbaum

Dear Editor,

In response to Eli Rosenbaum's lengthy letter published June 28, for sake of brevity I will not respond to his vociferous remarks directed at Dr. Kuropas and the Ukrainian leadership. Rather I will concentrate on his diatribes and slanderous attacks made against the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security (CCJS). To do justice to the real issues, I will not lower the standards of our criticisms and debate with the Justice Department's Office of Investigations (OSI), its formal relationship with the Soviets and KGB, and the flawed Holtzman Amendment by climbing down into the gutter. It is quite obvious that Mr. Rosenbaum's agenda is sabotage: to so inflame the emotions of ethnics and Jews that productive relations and problem-solving cannot take place.

Characterizations of CCJS public positions and criticisms as "reprehensible machinations," his threat that "anyone who decides to work with the outfit (CCJS) is on notice that they will be duly discredited" goes beyond the limits of civil behavior and democratic disagreement. Mr. Rosenbaum, how will the 93 American organizations and groups endorsing CCJS be discredited? Obviously, when all else fails... when intelligent arguments run out, forget the issues... attack the credibility and character of your opponents!

For the record, the behavior and demeanor of Baltic and Ukrainian Americans with regard to the heated OSI/KGB issue has been above reproach. Threats against groups have come from OSI apologists, not ethnics. Mr. Rosenbaum does not mention (does he sanction?) the murder of Tschermi Soobzokov and the attempted pipe bomb attack on Elmars Sprogis during the summer of 1985. Both were prosecuted by the OSI and vindicated by the federal courts under the rules of the Holtzman Amendment. The perpetrators of this domestic terrorism have never been apprehended. I am convinced that there is a causal relationship between the escalating campaign of hatred and defamation leveled at the ethnic communities and the violence that follows. Furthermore, such threats and intimidations will awaken an even larger segment of the American population, concerned that zealots and radicals may have usurped power beyond the legal limits of constitutional jurisprudence.

In this nation we have a constitutionally protected right to criticize this government and its institutions — regardless of the issues or groups involved. There is no orthodoxy of truth or power. Mr. Rosenbaum's final comments that "the best disclosures about the pernicious efforts being directed against the Justice Department are yet to come" require a public response. These attacks against the Coalition have occurred before. In a nationally televised debate between Mari-Ann Rikken and Eli Rosenbaum on CNN's "Crossfire" last March 9, Mr. Rosenbaum falsely accused CCJS of being "an Odessa... an organization that insidiously works to protect Nazi war criminals." Mr. Rosenbaum was put on notice for slander and a retraction was demanded. We challenge Mr. Rosenbaum to make these slanderous allegations specific and public immediately.

It should also be duly noted that Mr. Rosenbaum's World Jewish Congress

issued a report on March 29, 1985, asserting that 36 mainstream ethnic-American organizations (predominantly Baltic and Ukrainian) are "participating in a campaign against U.S. Nazi prosecution program... a campaign fraught with ill-concealed anti-Semitism."

It is by no coincidence that attacks against the Coalition and other rights activist groups are increasing because of growing criticism and suspicions held against the Justice Department and its handling of suspected Nazis. Furthermore, a growing litany of allegations of abuses and irregularities are surfacing in an increasingly suspicious press: KGB-coached witnesses, Soviet pressure and interests, obstruction of justice, obstruction of FOIA, and OSI leaks. The tragic and suspicious death of Karl Linnas forcibly deported to the Soviet Union without a U.S. criminal trial will hopefully serve as a catalyst to engage the Congress to immediately enact legislation that would permit criminal trials of accused war criminals in the United States. Criminal proceedings would provide the highest standards of evidence including jury trial, absolute right to cross-examination, witnesses brought to the U.S., and the establishment of a verdict — innocent or guilty.

Contrary to the assertions of Mr. Rosenbaum that "legislation to authorize war crimes trials would be patently unconstitutional and hence invalid," war crimes statutes have been constitutionally upheld by the Supreme Court. The Constitution expressly grants Congress the power to punish violations of the law of nations. Legal precedents include the U.S. Piracy Act, a recent hijacking statute and the doctrine of "universality principle" related to crimes against humanity.

Mr. Rosenbaum in no way represents the mainstream Jewish consensus in this nation. Let us concentrate our efforts at finding the proper forum and dialogue among responsible Jewish groups. It is in our collective best interest to resolve the serious issues of war crimes prosecutions. Both our communities seek the same end: justice. The present legislation is unacceptable. Deportation to the USSR is demeaning to the Holocaust and the victims of Soviet atrocities. Ratification of Soviet justice is an insult to the countless thousands of religious and human-rights activists languishing in Soviet gulags. There is no better solution than the immediate imposition of criminal war crimes proceedings here in the U.S.

Tony Mazeika

President

Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security Mission Viejo, Calif.

Community lacks well-defined issues

Dear Editor:

The farcical tirade which Eli M. Rosenbaum of the World Jewish Congress attempts to peddle as a letter to the editor (June 28) is more reflective of the Institute for Historical Review than of a serious undertaking to set the record straight.

When Mr. Rosenbaum suggests that our community-at-large is looking at Americans or Canadians of Ukrainian heritage with grave suspicions because "the UCC is actually going to run advertisements urging people with information about Soviet war criminals

to come forward," or tags as "wildly anti-Semitic pronouncements" observations that in the 16th and 17th centuries "The Jews liked to exploit the subjugated masses," and "held the keys to Ukrainian churches..." then his act is nothing less than a feeble attempt to bully these groups into abandoning their right to free speech through what appears to be a well orchestrated process of terrorism by intimidation.

Having spent some time following our media I can assure Mr. Rosenbaum that there is no evidence to substantiate his claim of "grave suspicion" directed toward Americans of Ukrainian descent because of their commitment to expose the Soviet crimes, as there are no indications to suggest that the Jewish community is being scrutinized with "grave suspicion" because of its sole concentration of Nazi crimes and never with Soviet or other acts of "crimes against humanity" where Jews are not the victims.

If there is any indication of emerging anti-Ukrainianism then most likely they are the result of such endeavors as Rosenbaum's postulates. It is, however, a proven fact that histrionic attacks on individuals or groups are often counterproductive, as they tend to stimulate a backlash of support and sympathy. Mr. Rosenbaum should acquaint himself with Gabe Pressman's June 28 interview with Cardinal O'Connor, in order to obtain some insight as to the by-products of overindulgent attacks, in this case, on the holy father.

As to the "wildly anti-Semitic promulgations" then the following vignettes from Jewish sources should suffice to illuminate Mr. Rosenbaum's sincerity to "deal openly and honestly with the history."

"The Jews of Poland were caught between the nobleman and the peasants, for some Jews were the agents who collected the taxes and the rent. The Cossacks hated the Jewish agents even more than they hated the Poles. They never saw the nobleman, who were usually in Cracow, enjoying the life of the capital, or were busy hunting and banqueting. But the Jews were always among them, doing the work of the nobleman. The Jewish agents had even been given the keys to the Greek Orthodox [sic] churches, so that when the Cossacks wanted to use their own churches, they had to ask the Jewish agents for the keys, and hand over a tax." — Deborah Pessin "The Jewish People," published by the United Synagogue Commission on Jewish Education.

"The peasants of the Ukraine were of the Greek Orthodox [sic] faith. Polish rule over the Ukraine was oppressive — Ukrainian Byzantine culture was contemptible in the eyes of Polish Catholics. The peasants were exploited economically and taxed mercilessly by the Polish nobility. Jews collected the taxes. They moved into wilderness of the Ukraine, settled in its villages, and served as middlemen for Polish nobles. There were occasional cossack uprisings. Rabbis warned of the danger of tax farming in the Ukraine.

"In 1648 a cossack chief, or hetman, named Bogdan Chmielnicki [sic] led a mass uprising against the Poles. His possessions were confiscated by a Polish noble, possibly at the instigation of a Jew. Several thousand cossacks ravaged the countryside, burning towns and villages, slaughtering Poles and Jews. For the Ukrainians it was a war of liberation. For the Poles it was a rebellion. For the Jews it was the calamitous end to a world they had

helped pioneered and exploit under the authority of Polish nobles and kings." — Rabbi Chaim Potok "Wanderings," a Borzoi Book published by Alfred E. Knopf, Inc.

Alas, even impartial historical accounts tend to be significantly less charitable in detailing this sordid period of oppression and exploitation — ironically referred by the Jewish historians as the "Golden Era" of Jews in Eastern Europe.

It is imperative, however, to realize that Mr. Rosenbaum's type of tidbits are designed to be promulgated beyond the confines of the Ukrainian or Jewish community. It is, therefore, far less important what he writes to The Ukrainian Weekly or whom he chooses to anoint as the accepted "goy" of the Ukrainian American community, as it is far less important how many responses The Ukrainian Weekly will publish on this subject. What is really important is the ability of this community to effectively communicate its issues and concerns to the community-at-large. The recently reprinted (June 14) commentary by V. Makohon, M. Shmigel and R. Tratch as it appeared in the Rochester Democrat of Chronicle is an excellent model to emulate.

But the real problems facing the Ukrainian American community are not with silly labels of self-serving accusations as they are with its marginal leadership and the asinine preoccupations with the Demjanjucs and Linnaes.

If anything, this community should concentrate its efforts on constitutional protections of due process by jury trial and a judicial recourse for false accusations and not with half-witted contentions of automatic and absolute innocence solely because some of the evidence is of Soviet origin. What a field day a good PR firm could have with Mr. Rosenbaum's statement that: "I share the view of constitutional law experts I have queried who believe that legislation to authorize such trials in the U.S. would be patently unconstitutional and hence invalid."

It is the lack of well-defined issues and established priorities, addressing far more important topics than this subject matter, that makes this community, despite its immense capabilities and resources, a second-rate player in a world-class game. And unless this community wakes up and starts taking the responsibility for its own existence seriously, it will be destined to remain so for quite some time.

"What queer people you are! said mother to the Ukrainian one day. 'All are your comrades — the Armenians and the Jews and the Austrians. You speak about all as of your friends; you grieve for all, and you rejoice for all!' " — Maxim Gorky "Mother"

Z. Onufryk
Flanders, N.J.

Debate points to tragic situation

Dear Editor:

The exchange of letters (and insults) between Myron Kuropas and Eli Rosenbaum only serve to strengthen my belief that both the Jewish and Ukrainian communities in the West are racing headlong into a tragic and needless confrontation.

Let me begin by being critical of some of my countrymen and the positions they have taken in this debate and

(Continued on page 8)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Debate points...

(Continued from page 7)

then I would like to be critical of the stance some Jews have taken.

The trial of John Demjanjuk has been the single greatest catalyst in shaping the Ukrainian-Jewish non-dialogue in this decade. It is indeed unfortunate that an overdue dialogue began as a non-event. But, be that as it may, the reaction of part of the Ukrainian community to this trial is nothing less than astonishing. For anybody to claim today that "the entire Ukrainian nation is on trial" in Jerusalem is not only ludicrous, but is the height of folly. It is voluntary admission of collective guilt for the crimes of certain individuals. In the case of Mr. Demjanjuk, presumed innocent until proven guilty, to claim that all Ukrainians are on trial along with him is ridiculous. I hold this view despite the efforts of some Jews to place all Ukrainians on trial as anti-Semites, Nazi criminals, etc.

The trial has created among a sector of the community a defensive reaction bordering on xenophobia. Take for example a brochure published in Australia and distributed by a branch of the official Ukrainian Center organization in Australia titled "Is One Holocaust Worth More Than Another." This brochure is filled with vile racist articles mixed with a legitimate defense of Ukrainians as a nation. How can a Central Ukrainian organization allow itself to endorse such articles as "Life In Marxist, Racist Israel"?

How can any Ukrainian allow him or herself to be conned into giving money for the defense of an accused war criminal on the basis that a trident was placed in an advertisement asking for funds. And while Mr. Demjanjuk deserves the best defense possible (which he certainly is not getting) it is outrageous to play on the legitimate patriotic feelings of people in order to fund an inept defense? But the most distasteful aspect of this affair is the linkage established between a symbol of the Ukrainian nation, the trident, and the defense of a person being tried for war crimes. If Mr. Demjanjuk were to be tried for a political crime, for trying to promote Ukrainian independence, then it might be conceivable to use a trident in his defense.

Many people have told me that I was wrong in characterizing the trial in Jerusalem as being "fair." That I was "used by the Jews" (in some circles there has been talk that I was sent to Israel by "Jewish money"). Some of these charges are hilarious, others deserve comment.

Let us imagine that I had characterized the trial as being "unfair" or that I refused to comment on the fairness issue. In that case I would only be a party to those preconceived notions held by some of my countrymen that preclude fairness in Jerusalem.

Many people in the community have stated prior to the trial's beginning that it could never be a fair trial; that the reputation of the OSI would suffer if Mr. Demjanjuk were to be found innocent and that the Jews need a scapegoat which in this case happens to be Mr. Demjanjuk. Fair enough — the Jews need a scapegoat. This has absolutely nothing in common with the fairness of the trial itself. From my vantage point, and I might be wrong, I did not see anything in the proceedings which would warrant a charge that it is being conducted unfairly.

That the trial itself is brimming with theatrics is another issue. It is distasteful

— from the Hollywood characterization of Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible," a Darth Vader monster which has nothing in common with any of the evidence presented; to the veracity of some of the eyewitnesses who after 40 years recognize Mr. Demjanjuk by his eyes, which, after all, they never looked into at Treblinka for fear that the guard would recognize them and beat them on the face — thus insuring certain liquidation in the gas chambers. Even more distasteful are the unwarranted and blatantly false stories appearing in the press about "large-scale" Ukrainian collaboration with the Nazis.

The Ukrainian community has to distinguish between fairness of the legal proceedings and the hysteria outside the court. It is the hysteria which we have to combat and we will not be able to do so by irresponsibly claiming that the trial is "unfair." History will judge the fairness of the trial in due time. We have no option at this time and place but to see the evident fairness. The mere fact that the trial is so open to everyone precludes any breaches of the legal proceedings.

Another very dangerous, in my view, development is the fact that the Ukrainian community has not repudiated the "support" it receives from such groups as the newspaper The Thunderbolt, a far right anti-Semitic group intent upon recruiting East Europeans into its network. In a recent issue (No. 318) articles appeared on how Jewish Bolsheviks persecuted Ukrainians; about the death of Petliura and so on. It is clear that the lunatic fringe is out to win over the hearts and minds of some Ukrainians. We, as a community, have to take a clear position on this and warn the community that again we are being used by people who share neither our views nor our goals.

Above all, the Ukrainian community in the West has to come to grips with Ukrainian history as it was — not the sanitized version being taught in Ukrainian schools which are churning our youngsters totally incapable of debating their Jewish peers.

Were there Ukrainian criminal collaborators with the Nazis during World War II? The answer, unfortunately, is yes, there were. Were there many of them? Fortunately no. Were there mitigating circumstances. Yes and no. Are we, as a nation collectively responsible for their deeds? Should we equate war criminals with the nationalist underground, the OUN and UPA? These are the questions we have to face up to. In the final analysis, as our Marxist enemies would say, we do not come out poorly. As a matter of fact, Ukrainians, who suffered the greatest losses fighting facism, should be proud of their record in the anti-Nazi struggle. And it is not important if those who fought the Nazis were in the UPA or the Red Army — they were all fighting to protect their land. Those in the Red Army were not fighting for socialism or for Stalin — this is a myth the Soviets would have the world believe, as they would have us believe that the UPA and the OUN were Nazi collaborators.

Jewish perceptions of Ukraine and Ukrainians, as well as the role of some Jews in Ukrainian history is also something which I wish to comment upon.

In his response to Mr. Kuropas, Mr. Rosenbaum claims, in my view erroneously, that the Jewish press is more moderate in its treatment of Ukrainians than The Ukrainian Weekly. Take for example the article by Prof. Howard L. Adelson "The Ukrainian Nationalist Follies" in the Jewish Press May 8 to 14.

It is difficult to find anything comparable to this type of muckraking in The Ukrainian Weekly. Writing about the conference which took place in Washington in February to commemorate the non-Jewish victims of the Holocaust, Prof. Adelson's article bristles with hatred for Ukrainian nationalism merely because some Ukrainians, former members of the OUN, had the gall to tell the conference that they were imprisoned and that their comrades were shot by the Gestapo merely because they were nationalists. Prof. Adelson even goes so far as to question if the Germans victimized the Ukrainians at all! One can imagine the outcry Jews would raise, if The Weekly were to question the existence of the Holocaust.

Jewish myths about Ukraine and Ukrainian anti-Semitism did not appear out of the clear blue sky. Let's take a case study, that of Simon Wiesenthal, the "father" of the different little Wiesenthal Centers around the world, the most vocal proponents of "Nazi hunting."

Using materials obtained through the Freedom of Information Act it has become crystal clear that Mr. Wiesenthal has deliberately distorted his biography in order to slander Ukrainians. For example: In his biography, "The Murderers Among Us" published in 1967 by McGraw Hill, Mr. Wiesenthal describes (through his editor Joseph Wechsberg) how he was arrested by "an auxiliary Ukrainian policeman who spoke Yiddish... and took them to Brididki Prison (in Lviv). In the prison, Mr. Wiesenthal describes the scene:

"About 40 Jewish lawyers, doctors, teachers and engineers stood in the courtyard. In the center of the courtyard was a large table covered with vodka bottles, sausage, zakusky, guns, and ammunition.

"The Jews were ordered to form a long row, face the wall, and cross their arms behind their necks. Next to each man stood an empty wooden crate. A Ukrainian began to shoot. He began at the left end of the long row and shot each man in the neck. After a couple of shots he would step back to the table and have a swig of vodka and some zakusky, while another man handed him another gun. The Ukrainians threw each body into a wooden crate and took the crate away. The shots and the shouts of the dying men were getting closer to Wiesenthal. He remembers that he stood looking at the gray wall without really seeing it. Suddenly he heard the sound of church bells, and a Ukrainian voice shouted 'Enough! Evening mass!'"

This terrible scene depicting Ukrainians as barbarians, shooting Jews while nibbling on sausages and drinking themselves into a stupor is worthy of a Hollywood (or Chrysler Showcase) production. Fortunately for Ukrainians, the Freedom of Information Act exists and research has unearthed an interview done with Mr. Wiesenthal in 1948 in Nuremberg during the investigation of war crimes in Lemberg (Lviv). The interrogation of Mr. Wiesenthal was done by one Curt Ponger (who eventually became a friend of Wiesenthal and was later arrested and sentenced by the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps for being a Soviet agent). During this interrogation Mr. Wiesenthal tells a totally different story about the circumstances of his arrest. In the interrogation Mr. Wiesenthal says that he was arrested by "two Germans and a Ukrainian" and was taken to the local railway yards where he was put to

work. There is no mention of Brididki prison, no vodka or sausages, no shootings.

This is how myths are made. Mr. Wiesenthal's biography is to be made into a TV mini-series this year and I believe that the sponsors will (like in the case of "Escape from Sobibor") claim that everything shown is "historically accurate." I hope that people like Mr. Rosenbaum and the WJC realize what evil and hatred is being peddled by Simon Wiesenthal and his centers.

If the Jewish community is constantly being fed such distortions about Ukrainians, then it should be clear to everyone that Ukrainians are being badgered into a defense of themselves. That this defense is being mis-handled is a different question — but Ukrainians cannot be blamed for responding in kind to the canards of Wiesenthal and his friends.

Often the Jewish community does not have the courage to face up to its history, to the black deeds of individual Jews. Just as the Ukrainians are being lectured by Jews to face the past (with which I agree) the Jews must do likewise. And it is not an anti-Semitic "canard" to remind American Jews that Jews in Western Ukraine and Poland welcomed the Red Army with open arms in 1939, joined the Communist apparatus in these regions en masse and in this way were seen as the oppressors of the local population.

And, unfortunately, it is true that a large segment of the Stalinist NKVD in 1932-33 in Ukraine was comprised of Jews. Just as the SB (security police) in post-war Poland was comprised of mainly Jews who slaughtered tens of thousands of anti-Nazi Armija Krajowa soldiers in the basements of the SB.

And how should the Ukrainian community react to such statements as: "It doesn't matter who the defendant is and what the defendant is charged with... These ethnic communities defend each and every one of these Nazi war criminals." This pearl of logic comes from no other than Justin J. Finger, director of the Civil Rights Division of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. If a spokesperson of the Jewish community presumes guilt for each and every person charged with war crimes and slanders those who want to see justice done (and even those ethnics deserve some measure of justice) then something is very basically wrong with the thinking of the Jewish leadership in this country.

It is a wonder that any Ukrainian group wants to have a dialogue with Jews in the U.S. — just as few Jewish groups want to talk with Ukrainians. The bitterness on both sides is so evident, so ingrained that it will take decades for the rift to close even a bit. This is the tragedy of the debate between Myron Kuropas and Eli Rosenbaum. Each is pandering to the demands of his respective community to exhibit "toughness." They might even believe in what they are saying to each other but are failing to see the destruction they are creating.

I believe it is time to call for a moratorium on name calling by both communities and set up an emergency community relations board composed of clergy (numerous on both sides), business leaders (few on our side, numerous on theirs), professionals (too many on each side) and survivors of both the Holocaust and the Famine — too few from each side...

Roman Kupchinsky
New York

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sage advice
on Millennium

Dear Editor:

From time to time readers of The Weekly have written letters to the editor asking what is being done to publicize the Millennium and wondering how community efforts should be coordinated.

A letter our office received from Bohdan Hodiak, religion writer of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, is so full of practical advice, that could be applied to every Ukrainian community in the country, that I have requested and obtained his permission to reprint it here:

Publicizing 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine is a big job that really requires a full-time person and coordination among all Ukrainian groups in North America.

Some suggestions:

For most of our media contacts a general approach won't work. The best way is to deal with Ukrainians in various cities who will then deal personally with the media. This could be done through the Churches. An articulate priest or nun could be appointed in each city to contact reporters personally.

Most religion reporters won't care very much that Ukrainians are having a 1,000-year anniversary in 1988, but if the priest or nun calls them and says "My people here in xxx city will be celebrating their 1,000th anniversary... I'd like you to come over and tell you about some of the activities," the reporters will perk up. This gives them a local angle. They can write about the general through people and activities in their city. You can get a lot of history in this way. (Even the national media such as the TV networks and the news magazines like to illustrate the forest with representative trees.)

For an initial contact I would prepare a press kit with several stories from different angles. Some of the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund's booklets could be summarized with an offer at the end for the complete booklet.

It would be a good idea to prepare a booklet specifically for the Ukrainian contacts with the media. If the contacts have a better idea what reporters want, what their mind-set is, how they operate, the contacts can be more effective.

The local contact can then take the press kit to the newspapers and TV stations. Persecution of Christians in Ukraine, current status of Christians there, contemporary Christian martyrs in Ukraine, should all be covered. A Dallas or Houston contact would make sure to talk about Ukrainian Baptists. In Philadelphia or Pittsburgh you talk about the Catholics.

Wherever possible press contacts should be done before a local event: a rally, a memorial, a lecture. This gives reporters a news peg. Also, TV needs a minute of action. Their reporters hate "talking heads." Ukrainian girls in costume laying wreaths, a procession with icons, pickets, etc., are good visuals. Protests, demonstrations, will also make news.

The press kit should also have a lot of phone numbers which reporters can reach days, nights and weekends. These should be experts who can answer historical questions, and who can lead reporters to people with first-hand

experience of religious persecution. I'm sure there are a few in North America willing to speak.

Essentially the media needs background, perspective, contacts, and someone to explain why this is relevant to Americans.

But we must not forget that our goal is not to get in the papers or on TV but to reach Soviet leaders and Ukrainian Christians, to give them some support, and to enhance our pride in those Ukrainian Christians who carried the torch.

Luckily, there is time left.

Mr. Hodiak's ideas should be helpful to community activists interested in presenting the Millennium to the non-Ukrainian public.

Marta Baziuk
Harvard University
Ukrainian Studies Fund
Cambridge, Mass.

Terminology
and Rus'

Dear Editor:

There has been much debate over semantics and the Millennium. Let us not lose the war while preparing the battle plans!

It is true we may crusade to change errors, after all "Peking" can suddenly become "Beijing", "Kiev" can be "Kaev." But let us not be accused of rewriting history. To ignore our ancestral name "Rus'" for the contemporary usage "Ukraine" is chauvinistic. St. Vladimir can no more be simply referred to as king of Ukraine, than Charlemagne can be called merely king of France. To change "Vladimir," the way it appeared on the coinage of the day, to the contemporary "Volodymyr" is like changing "William the Conqueror" to "Bill the Conqueror." We scoff at those who substitute definitions for terms, like substituting universal for catholic in the creed, or true believers for orthodox in the liturgy. What will be said of those who change names, like those who change "Rus'" to "Russia"?

Perhaps changing the spelling to "Ruce" and "Vladymyr" will do the trick without jeopardizing our credibility.

As far as "christening, baptism, conversion or introduction," are we denying our ancient lineage, or are we ignorant of our history? Were there not active Christian sees in the 10th century, and earlier, in present-day Ukraine? Did not the mission of Ss. Cyril and Methodius, equal to the apostles, take seed among our people?

What may be more relevant to our Ukrainian American diaspora than all the Millennium publications, is a glossary of terms, names and translations. Is it "the Ukraine" "Ukraine" or "Ukraina"? Is it "cossack" or "kozak"? Or is it "pysanky" or "pysankas"? Let it be not the American media or outside forces accept, but what the Ukrainian American diaspora determines. But please, let both English language rules and a historic perspective be our guide, not chauvinism.

In plain words, let us not be accused of doing what we accuse others of doing.

Michael J. Jula
Carnegie, Pa.

React to pope's
rosary of peace

Dear Editor:

On June 6, Pope John Paul II went on world television and led the world in a Rosary for Peace. However, with this prayer there were scriptural readings in several languages, one of which was Russian. This language was chosen, according to Archbishop John Foley, "in recognition of the special devotion to the Mother of God in the Soviet Union, which in June 1988 celebrates the Millennium of the introduction of Christianity in the nation (Catholic Standard, June 4).

When calls were placed to the Apostolic Nunciature of the Holy See in Washington, calling attention to the fact that Ukrainian or even Old Slavonic would have been the better choice, there was agreement. The spokesman agreed that perhaps Old Slavonic would have been a better choice due to the fact that it was the liturgical language of Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Russians for many centuries.

In response to this frustrating situation private citizens sent telegrams to Pope John II asking him to refrain from using the Russian language in the scriptural reading, but instead use the Old Slavonic.

On Saturday, June 6, the scriptural readings occurred as scheduled with the Russian language in place as scheduled. However, Archbishop Foley in a "voice-over" commented that Russian was used in commemoration of the Millennium in Russia and Ukraine.

Perhaps it would be wise for all Ukrainians who are concerned that Russian should not become the official Vatican vehicle of the upcoming Millennium, to write to the pope and call his attention to the fact that this an undesirable approach.

If the perception remains that we Ukrainians do not find it objectionable, then why should the Vatican?

Larissa Fontana
Potomac, Md.

Youths should
write letters

Dear Editor:

In the Time magazine issue of April 20, an article titled "Problems of crime and punishment: Should the U.S. use Soviet evidence against accused war criminals?" was published on p. 60. The issue raised by the authors is very sensitive, very controversial, and very real to the Ukrainian community in the United States.

Only recently, Ukrainians in Canada were voicing vehement protestations and arguments to the Deschenes Commission against acceptance by the courts of Soviet-supplied "evidence." Since the article in Time magazine has opened the door to the readers, I have expected to see a number of letters from Ukrainian readers asserting the Ukrainian view of the issue. How disappointed I was when the only letter published was one from Alexei Perevoshchikov of the Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, which appeared in the May 25 issue of Time.

Why couldn't every Ukrainian student organization, Ukrainian student groups at various universities, senior Plast and SUM-A members, members of the Ukrainian American Bar Association, and others include in

their program an active surveillance, and timely and massive response to any similar, controversial articles, statements, publications, etc.

I feel that Ukrainian youths, born and educated in this country, are well equipped to handle such a task, and should be in the forefront of such activity.

E. Shypailo
Rutherford, N.J.

Use "Ruce,"
instead of "Rus'"

Dear Editor:

Whenever we use a phonetic form for "Pycs," we should use "Ruce" instead of "Rus," thereby selecting those English letters which are most favorable to our Ukrainian objectives. A good portion, of the American public, already mistakenly believes that "Rus" means "Russia," so it is definitely not in our interest to use that phonetic form of the word.

A year or two ago, I read an article in one of our Ukrainian newspapers, which stated that "Ruce" was more appropriate because that phonetic form appeared in ancient English books.

The phonetic form "Ruce," should be preferred by Ukrainian writers because it doesn't resemble the word "Russia," and, therefore, cannot be confused with it.

Now is the time for us Ukrainians to set our history straight. We should use the Ukrainian forms of words, even if previous writers mistakenly used the Russianized forms. After all, longevity is no reason to perpetuate error.

Otherwise if we continue using the Russianized forms of our Ukrainian words, it will be tantamount to playing the entire game on our half of the field (which is a sure way to lose).

Michael E. Pinkasewicz
Camillus, N.Y.

A thank-you
for assistance

Dear Editor:

Branch 32, Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Irvington, N.J., would like to commend Lydia Bokalo of Maplewood, N.J., for her assistance in translating over 100 notes and letters received from Ukrainians in Poland, Ukraine and Brazil.

Branch 32, an English-speaking branch of the UNWLA, has sent over 600 packages of clothing to needy orphans and widows in Ukrainian communities.

Without the valuable contribution of Lydia Bokalo, Branch 32 would be unable to comprehend the messages and greetings which were sent in response to our donations of clothing. Thank you, Lydia Bokalo.

Margaret E. Purdy
Irvington, N.J.

Correction

In Marijka Helbig's letter to the editor (July 12), a word was omitted from a sentence describing LM Travel. The sentence should have read: It was not licensed to wholesale tours in Ontario (a rule of which LM was totally ignorant).

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Art promoter/sculptor Yarema Harabatch announces Millennium project

by Andrew Fedynsky

CLEVELAND — Yarema Harabatch, owner and manager of Fine Arts Consolidated Inc., in Cleveland is eager to begin an ambitious project to commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Rus-Ukraine.

He will be issuing announcements to more than 200 artists in the Ukrainian community outside of Ukraine, urging them to devote their creative energies to a work dedicated to the Millennial theme. Mr. Harabatch intends to take the works on consignment on a continuing basis throughout 1988 and display them at his gallery. Eventually, he will put together a travelling exhibit of the best works to share the fruits of the creative efforts with other communities.

"The Millennium will be commemorated with concerts, programs, seminars, masses and other appropriate events. I want to ensure that there will be something of value that endures beyond 1988. I am confident that this Millennium project will demonstrate the imagination, creativity and dynamic restlessness of our artists, reflecting those same qualities in our community," Mr. Harabatch said.

Certainly, those are qualities already embodied in Yarema Harabatch. This spring a bas-relief bronze sculpture and Patriarch and Cardinal Josyf Slipyj was unveiled at St. Pokrova Church in Parma, Ohio.

The 38-year-old artist, Harabatch, worked from photographs and his own memories of Cardinal Slipyj to capture the complex, diverse essence of his subject. Mr. Harabatch, who studied at the Art Institute in Rome, had the opportunity to work with the Ukrainian patriarch and see him up close.

"Cardinal Slipyj was perceived as a fierce, combative, highly political figure, and indeed he was. He was fighting for the survival of his Church, his flock, his nation. But he was also a man of great piety and goodness," the sculptor observed.

"I tried to depict both sides of the man: the wily statesman-politician — the Patriarch with a capital P — as well as the lower case patriarch, the saintly father, leader and sage."

The Slipyj sculpture is not the first religious monument Mr. Harabatch has created. In 1977, he visited a missionary friend from Munich who was running an orphanage in the West African country of Togo. The priest prevailed upon Mr. Harabatch to build a monument to the patron of the orphanage, the African martyr St. Charities Lwanga. The project was not the easiest.

The artist had to wait for the packet boat to deliver materials and tools. He had to convince his helpers of the need to use scarce water to keep the clay wet during a critical phase of the construction and he had to devise ways to pour concrete without the elaborate scaffolding and tools a studio artist has. Mr. Harabatch's efforts were successful and a 16-foot statue of the African religious leader in chains now stands in front of the orphanage in Lama Kara, Togo.

A year later, Mr. Harabatch created a nine-foot sculpture of the Blessed Virgin that now stands in front of the Ukrainian Center in Mackwiller, near the French city of Strasbourg.



Yarema Harabatch's bas-relief of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj.

Mr. Harabatch was born in Munich, where he grew up, the son of Maria and the Rev. Yevhen Harabatch. The artist's travels throughout Europe and America brought him to Cleveland in 1979. On his first day in town, he participated in an all-night vigil and fast in sub-zero weather, dedicated to Ukrainian prisoners of conscience. Impressed with the energy and vitality he saw, Mr. Harabatch kept coming back to Cleveland and eventually married Zorianna Smal-Stocky and settled down, but did not stop his artwork.

He began experimenting with kinetic forms and shapes. Many of his works from the period, like the broken mirror that reflected flowing loops and circles of bent tubing, evoked to typical response of "You call that art?" Mr. Harabatch was not dismayed. For him the essence of art is exploration, experimentation.

"The artist that does not take risks, ceases to grow, no longer progresses," he said, pointing to those artists in the Ukrainian community and elsewhere who developed a successful approach and then repeated it over and over again, reaping commercial benefits from it, but also digging themselves into an ever deeper rut.

In 1982, Mr. Harabatch founded the art agency, Fine Arts Consolidated, and in 1984 opened a gallery. One of his first shows, which he took on tour to several cities, featured contemporary artists from Ukraine: V. Makarenko, V. Sazonov, A. Solomykha and V. Strelnikov. His clients include Paul Wunderlich of West Germany, Anatole Kolomayets of Chicago, Ernst Fuchs from Austria, Kateryna Krychevsky-

Rosandich of California, Tanya Osadca of Cleveland, Aka Pereyma of Troy, Ohio, and Ihor Kordiuk of Toronto.

Mr. Harabatch is firmly committed to art and culture, emphasizing that no artist creates in a vacuum. An artist creates within a specific environment, in a community, in the context of a given culture at a given time. The body of art that emanates from a given nation and culture reveals the state of its soul. An artist begins by observing what is around him, distilling at and eventually creating a "work of art."

The community that provided the material for the artist, is also the audience. It must provide the artist with encouragement, honest criticism — "You call that art?" — and a material base. That means buying and displaying the artist's creations. This constant interaction of artist and audience in the context of a creative environment, is the ferment from which comes change and growth for the artist, reflecting a similar process in the community, nation and culture.

Mr. Harabatch observes that too many people put art in last place. They fail to see the spiritual value of art, indeed its necessity for the burgeoning soul. Most people today, he lamented, value things for their material utility, neglecting the soul. It is not unusual for people with a \$25,000 imported car in the driveway to have a mirror from K-Mart or Zayre's decorating the walls of their house. This focus on material value and neglect of artistic values reveals a certain poverty of the spirit.

Great eras, he points out, periods of commercial prosperity and political energy, gave rise to great art. The basis for greatness in a culture is material, but what endures, what people centuries later come to see in galleries and museums, have no value other than spiritual, but as we all know, enduring art commands vast sums of money.

Just as an artist must take risks, however, in order to grow and progress, so too must a community by supporting a creative element, one that looks inside itself to fashion a body of art that reveals truth and celebrates beauty. Genuine art must be created for its own sake. A dynamic community will recognize the artist and his efforts and the intangible benefits it gains from the artist's presence and work in the community in the culture.

The Millennium will be an extraordinary event, Mr. Harabatch believes, and is eager to see many new works on that theme.

"Use any style, any medium; just be creative," he advises. "Try to consider something novel, something new; not just Volodymyr, Olha, the tryzub or sunflowers," he suggests, unless you are that special creative person that can depict those familiar subjects in a fresh, unexpected way.

"Above all, be honest," he says, "for that is the essence of art. The artist must follow the directions of his own heart and not worry about the commercial utility of the end result. Let the community take that responsibility."

Artists interested in participating in the Millennium Project should contact Mr. Harabatch at: Fine Arts Consolidated, P.O. Box 347179, 5244 State Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44134; (216) 351-4534.

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U.S. speaks...

(Continued from page 6)

recitation of cases, but a few examples are instructive. While visiting legally a Soviet city in Ukraine, an American reporter was talking openly with Soviet citizens, refuseniks from that city. She was pulled from her taxicab by a group of thugs, manhandled and dragged across one of the main squares of the town. Regrettable hooliganism, we might hear. Why is it such hooliganism appears especially when a reporter wishes to speak with dissidents or refuseniks?

If reporters are not physically intimidated, they may be expelled for the subjects they investigate and what they write about them. This happened several years ago to the correspondent for a major magazine

whose reporting was not to Soviet liking. Shortly after a visit to a provincial town, where he spoke with several local officials and newsmen, and then wrote about these conversations, the Western correspondent was accused of "improper activities" such as misrepresenting his identity and seeking confidential information. He was then expelled from the USSR, a stark warning to other Western correspondents on what could happen to them, too, if they showed too much initiative and independence.

And finally there is the case of Nick Daniloff. The cynical use of a patently falsified case against a legitimate journalist to seek a trade-off for a Soviet official clearly involved in illegal intelligence activities — this is the bottom line on working conditions for journalists. ...

Carpatho-Rusyn Center celebrates 10th anniversary

NEW YORK — At the outset of its 10th anniversary year, the officers and advisory board of the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center recently held their annual meeting in New York City. During its decade of existence, the non-profit cultural organization has fulfilled its ongoing goal to promote knowledge about Carpatho-Rusyns in the European homeland and the United States.

Held in New York's elegant Princeton Club, the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center's meeting heard reports from its president, Dr. Paul R. Magocsi (Ontario); the editor and the business manager of the Carpatho-Rusyn American quarterly, John Haluska (Minnesota) and Steve Mallick (Ohio); and from advisory board members Orestes Mihaly (New York) and Mary-Ann Gaschnig (Massachusetts).

Among the topics discussed were the expanded size of the Carpatho-Rusyn American; the center's representation at the Pittsburgh folk festival in May and the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies held in Boston in November 1986; and the need to encourage a campaign for the creation of a Chair of Carpathian Rus' Studies at an American university.

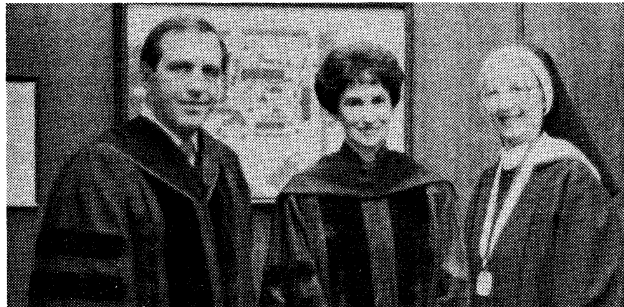
The center's newest publication was also unveiled, the beautiful full-color "Rusyn Easter Eggs from Eastern Slovakia" by Pavlo Markovyc. During its first nine years of existence, the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center has distributed in the United States and in

countries as far away as the Soviet Union, China, Japan and Australia over 14,000 publications.

During its meeting, the advisory board was hosted by fellow member Edward Kasinec to a special tour of the nearby New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue, where he is chief of the Slavonic Division. Among the materials viewed was the oldest Slavic printed book, a 15th century prayer book, and a selection of the library's rich holdings in Carpatho-Rusyn studies, including a complete microfilm set of all newspapers and journals published in the United States by Carpatho-Rusyn immigrants since the late 19th century.

The Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center annual meeting closed with a reception at the Algonquin Hotel where advisory board members met with local community leaders. Among the guests were Bishop Nicholas Smisko of the American Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Church; the Rev. Dr. Robert Slesinski of the Byzantine Catholic Diocese of Passaic; university professors Paul Best (Southern Connecticut State College), Thomas Bird (Queens College), and Richard Renoff (Nassau Community College); and journalists Roman Holiat from the Ukrainian daily Svoboda and Roman Polchanihoff from the Russian daily Novoye Russkoye Slovo. Bishop Michael J. Dudick of the Byzantine Catholic Diocese of Passaic was unable to attend, but sent greetings to the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center which he has supported since its founding.

111 students receive Manor diplomas



Dr. Zenia Chernyk, center, chairman of division of nephrology, Suburban General Hospital, Norristown, Pa., was the commencement speaker for the May 14 graduation at Manor Junior College. At left is William R. Sasso, Esq., chairman of the MJC board of trustees and at right is Sister Mary Cecilia, OSBM, president of MJC.

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Manor Junior College, graduated 111 students in commencement ceremonies on May 14.

The commencement speaker was Dr. Zenia O. Chernyk, chairman of division of nephrology at Suburban General Hospital in Norristown, Pa. Dr. Chernyk was the first female physician to visit China.

Sister Mary Cecilia, OSBM, president of MJC herself an alumna of MJC conferred degrees to graduating students in the liberal arts and science, business and allied health fields. Sister

Celine, OSBM, MJC academic dean, presented candidates for degrees.

Mary Stahl of Philadelphia, secretary of the MJC Student Senate, gave the commencement oration. Ann H. Rafferty, MJC board of trustees, was the master of ceremonies. William R. Sasso, chairman of the board of trustees, conferred awards to graduating students.

Manor, a private, Catholic, independent college founded in 1947 by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great, offers liberal arts and career-oriented programs of study.

Ukrainian group donates books

PITTSBURGH — Ukrainian Friends of Carnegie Library donated Prof. Chirovsky's: "An Introduction to Ukrainian History" to the library.

The present collection of the Ukrainian and English books, bought by Carnegie Library in the past 17 years with money donated by the Ukrainian

Friends and the library's matching funds includes about 350 titles.

This includes seven sets of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia, which is available in the Carnegie Library in Oakland and six of its branches.

The nearby University of Pittsburgh Library has about 600 Ukrainian and English books about Ukraine.

San Diego Ukrainians meet to plan September festival

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — A meeting was recently held at the Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall of Our Lady of Perpetual Help by members of the House of Ukraine to discuss Ukrainian Festival '87, which will be held in San Diego, on Labor Day Weekend September 4-7.

Twelve members of the house were present and were provided an update by board members Ingrid Kytasty, Bill Loznycky, Iwan Jaworsky, and Alex Skop.

The board members have been diligently working on the festival program since November of last year. Ukrainian Festival '87 will begin with a warm welcome at sundown, on Friday, September 4, with a bonfire at La Jolla Shores, one of San Diego's finer beaches.

The next day's events at the University of California San Diego campus, will open with volleyball, tennis, golf, and chess tournaments for the various entrants. During the day, exhibit and refreshment booths will be available for festival participants. At night, at UCSD's Mandeville Center, Sopilka, the Ukrainian Canadian Dance En-

semble, will be performing after a special appearance of Ukrainian Canadian comedienne Luba Goyj.

On Sunday morning both the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches will be available for services. During the day, the House of Ukraine in Balboa Park will be open for browsing, followed by a short lawn program. A banquet will be held in the evening at Vacation Village, a vacationer's resort along Mission Bay.

On Monday, a picnic is scheduled as a farewell event at Mission Bay Park.

Presently, the board is considering the possibility of having a "Ukrainian Dance Workshop" to be held at U.C.S.D.'s Campus, one week prior to the festival. The participants will be instructed by members from Sopilka and will be asked to perform at the lawn program.

The board is also considering Ukrainian bands for performances. Any interested participants, bands, exhibitors and travel agents are urged to contact: Bill Loznycky, Vice-President, House of Ukraine, 4050-47 Porte La Paz, San Diego, Calif. 92122, (619) 452-9759.

TUSM members attend seminar

PHILMORE, N.Y. — Thirty-five members of the Ukrainian Student Association of Mykola Michnowsky gathered on June 6-7 at the SUM-A camp grounds in Philmore, on the outskirts of Buffalo for a seminar.

TUSM members from Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, and New York spent a weekend together discussing organizational problems and suggesting practical solutions. Participants at the seminar reaffirmed that TUSM's goal is an independent Ukraine.

TUSM members resolved to concentrate their energy on four major projects: lobbying on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners; celebrating the Millennium of Christianity as distinctly Ukrainian, not Russian; remembering Chornobyl — the latest Ukrainian

holocaust; and fighting back against the Office of Special Investigations and disinformation directed against Ukrainians.

Over all, the weekend was very productive. Wolodymyr Zacharkiw, president of the newly formed TUSM branch in Rochester, said that the seminar gave him ideas on how to attract new members into the organization.

Natalka Serediuk, president of the Buffalo branch and organizer of the weekend, praised the practical workshops on direct action and press releases.

Lida Mykytyn, executive president of TUSM, said she was pleased with the outcome of the seminar and said more like it would be planned in the future.

St. George Academy graduates 29

NEW YORK — Twenty-nine students graduated on Saturday, June 13, from St. George Academy.

After the 2 p.m. divine liturgy, the students marched into the auditorium where the graduation ceremonies were opened with prayer by the pastor, the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak, OSBM.

After the singing of the two national anthems, the valedictory was delivered by David Reniewich, and was followed by the main address, delivered by Bishop Basil Losten.

Twenty-nine diplomas were then awarded by the bishop, as were the following awards: \$1000 to David Reniewich from the Turansky Scholarship Fund; \$750 to Chrystyna Plisak from the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union "Self Reliance; \$500 to Mary Chamulak from Parents Committee; and \$150 to Anna Chamulak from the United American-Ukrainian Organizations of New York; \$100 to Anna Chamulak from Ukrainian National Women's League, Branch 83; also \$100 each to Bogdan Bardygula, Roma Bardygula, Luba Ilczko, Jaroslav Malynowsky, and John Naboka, from the Ukrainian National Association; \$100 to Joseph Court from the Ukrainian Sports Club; \$100 to Peter Lucyk from Arka; \$100 bond to Susan

Ignaciuk, Juan Valetanga, Dariusz Sczesniak, Roman Tyczkowsky, Jessica Bennett and Patricia Moloney from Dr. and Mrs. Walter Baron; 550 BOND Mary Chamulak for achievement in Ukrainian, honoring Dr. Luke Luciw.

In addition, each student received a copy of the book, "Lost Architecture of Kiev" from the Self-Reliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union.

After the salutatory address was delivered in Ukrainian by Chrystyna Plisak, the alma mater was sung by all. The students then marched out of the auditorium as the recessional was played by Olga Chomyn.

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Greetings, resolutions ...

(Continued from page 5)

2. — unchanged.
3. — unchanged.

4. (amend in toto) The Canadian Representation of the UNA shall notify the Supreme Executive Committee when it locates and identifies a property for purchase or rental deemed suitable for UNA purposes. The Supreme Executive Committee and William Pastuszek from the Supreme Assembly shall, as expeditiously as possible, review the proposed property and its suitability for UNA purposes consistent with the laws of the State of New Jersey and UNA Constitution and By-laws. If deemed suitable, the Supreme Executive Committee, in consultation with the Canadian Representation and William Pastuszek, is authorized to enter into a binding purchase agreement without further notice to the Supreme Assembly. It is authorized to do anything legal, reasonable and necessary to consummate such a transaction.

5. (amend in toto) At the Supreme Assembly meeting immediately following the contract or closing, it shall present a full report of the transaction to the Supreme Assembly.

6. — unchanged.

— Nestor Olesnycky

Resolutions

1. It is resolved to continue for one more year the work of the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee, to find accommodations for a UNA bureau in Washington, to hire a person to work for the committee and the bureau.

2. It is resolved, in accordance with an earlier recommendation of the Auditing Committee, to find a historian of a high caliber to author an English-language scholarly work about Ukraine and Ukrainians during the World War II period.

— Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee

Recommendations

A meeting of the Sports Committee concluded with the following recommendations:

1. That the new UNA's fraternal activities coordinator be advised to act as national sports director and work with local branches in sponsoring national competitive sports.

2. That an accurate list of expenditures be made available to the Sports Committee at the start of the annual meeting, enabling them to make an intelligent appraisal of the kinds of activities we sponsor and then formulate a more realistic budget.

3. That \$12,000 be budgeted for the year 1987-88.

4. That the district committees be encouraged to sponsor competitive sports between individual branches in such events as chess, bridge, ping-pong and backgammon.

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5. That all branches of the UNA work aggressively to support the second annual golf tournament, on July 10-11, at Cambridge, Pa.

— Sports Committee

Resolutions

1. That the Supreme Assembly implement the resolution of the last UNA convention calling for a statistical study of the age group 25-40 for the purpose of determining how best to develop and promote UNA insurance sales among its members.

2. That the UNA Heritage Defense Committee continue to use all of its resources to promote the adoption of the UNA-published famine curriculum by school systems throughout North America.

— Education/Research Committee

Resolution

The Soyuzivka Committee adopted the following resolutions:

1. To recommend the use of a computerized system at Soyuzivka.
2. To look into the possibility of building additional rooms and a dining room, to find a hotel expert to draw up a plan for the development of Soyuzivka.
3. To activate youths and encourage them to hold conferences and programs at Soyuzivka.
4. To increase advertisements for Soyuzivka among the UNA membership and the Ukrainian community.

— Soyuzivka Committee

Resolution

It is resolved that effective immediately The Ukrainian Weekly will be sent gratis to all members of Congress on a regular basis.

— Taras Szmagala

Resolution

The Supreme Assembly directs the Supreme Executive Committee to send gratis The Ukrainian Weekly to Ukrainian supporters in the government of Canada and the Canadian Parliament.

— John Hewryk

Recommendation

The Supreme Assembly recommends that the Supreme Executive Committee, through the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee, procure and mail within six weeks to all Members of Congress, governors and appropriate members of the press copies of the May 1987 issue of National Geographic with an appropriate cover letter. Sufficient copies of the journal should be procured and made available at cost to UNA members and advertised through Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

— Eugene Iwanciw

Resolution

It is moved that:

The annual meeting be shortened to a three-day period (not including the meeting of the Scholarship Committee) in May. That it begin at 9 a.m. on a Friday, that the opening prayer, remarks and greetings be limited to 20 minutes, and that the chairman proceed expeditiously with the program as follows.

a) The agenda shall have been mailed to each member of the Supreme Assembly two weeks prior to the beginning. Comments on the agenda should be made in writing prior to the meeting's beginning and if none are received the agenda stands as mailed.

b) The committees are the same as in prior years, except at the first assembly after the convention.

c) All reports of members must be submitted three weeks prior to the Supreme Assembly. Thereafter, the member forfeits his or her right to deliver a report. There shall be no oral addenda to the reports. Discussion on the reports and responses to questions are to be limited by the chairman so as to be short and succinct.

d) All other agenda items shall proceed as expeditiously as possible. The reports on the agenda items shall, if possible, be disseminated by the Supreme Executive Committee with the agenda. Comments and questions thereon shall be made as succinctly as possible. The presumption shall be that each special agenda item shall take no more than 1.5 hours unless good reasons exist for them to be longer.

e) As to committees — except for the Supreme Executive Committee, no member shall serve on more than three committees. They shall meet each evening of the assembly, or as otherwise ordained by the chairman.

f) The assembly shall end on a Sunday night, unless extended by vote to go into a Monday.

The advantages are:

1. economics of weekend travel,
2. shortening a forever expanding assembly format,
3. savings of vacation time for those employed,
4. may encompass Memorial Day,
5. will stimulate:

a) preparation of reports in advance and opportunity for assembly members to organize their thoughts,

b) opportunity for assembly members to review the agenda and reports prior to the meeting and to submit their comments,

c) discussion to be shorter due to limitation of time.

— Nestor Olesnycky

"De nasha..."

(Continued from page 4)

branch should seize the initiative and approach the youth organization's leadership and offer assistance — financial or other. It is UNA's policy to assist youth organizations.

In the second case, the district, instead of the branch, should coordinate the sponsorship of the given organization.

In the final case, either the branch or the district should approach the youth organization and offer to sponsor them, provide assistance, offer fraternal benefits and recruit new members. Assistance is available from the district's recruiters or salesman. Here is an opportunity to sign up the parents of the young members as well, organize a new branch, etc. (But that's material for another article.)

Remember, when you provide benefits, you please. When you please, you persuade.

This sort of procedure can be repeated with every youth organization. The UNA's sponsorship of youth organizations should become permanent. Remember, the UNA exists for the benefit of the Ukrainian community and is looking to further expand its support of Ukrainian youth. This area of fraternal activity offers a tremendous potential for growth.

What works in your branch? Have you overcome problems related to fraternal activity or lack of it? Please, let us know. We invite you to forward your comments to The Fraternal Corner and share your ideas and experiences with us. Contact: Andre J. Worobec, Fraternal Activities Coordinator, Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302; (201) 451-2200, ext. 56.

UNA seniors...

(Continued from page 4)

was learned, however, that the association had not submitted any advance information on the conference to The Weekly.

Tuesday morning was spent discussing many of the topics presented by the officers, such as, projects, donations to other organizations and plans for the future.

On Tuesday afternoon, the meeting started with Dr. Wolansky presenting the nominations for the year 1987-88. They were, as follows: president — Gene Woloshyn, Poland, Ohio; vice-president — Dan Slobodian, Kerhonkson; vice-president John Laba, Rhode Island; Ukrainian secretary — Sylvester Martiuk, Kerhonkson; and English secretary — Mary Bobeczko, Cleveland; publicity — Mr. Barahura; and controllers — Dr. Wolansky of Kerhonkson, Mr. Senezhak of New Jersey and Y. Olshansky of Chicago, Illinois.

Regional representatives are Mr. Kowka, Pennsylvania; Mr. Olshansky, Illinois; S. Chornamaz, New Jersey; Mrs. Liteplo, Metropolitan New York; Dr. Burkowsky, State of New York; N. Bobeczko, Ohio; and John Laba, New England.

The list of nominees was approved as read.

The evening was spent in viewing a film of Japan and singing by the group at a bonfire. The able voices of Dr. Wolansky and S. Chornamaz led the group in singing familiar songs of Ukraine.

On Wednesday, the members took off in two buses, one to Hunter and the other to a winery and bee exhibit. It was proposed that next year the trip should be to the main offices of the Ukrainian National Association in Jersey City, N.J.

On Thursday morning, Dr. Burkowsky gave a paper titled, "From Constantine the Great to Volodymyr the Great: Development and Expansion of Christianity in the First Millennium."

The afternoon was spent with John O. Flis, president of the Ukrainian National Association, who reported on legal technicalities and possible construction problems which have stalled the plans for further senior citizens' housing at Soyuzivka.

A spirited discussion took place between Mr. Flis and members of the conference, with no consensus as to the future of the project, known as Dmytro Halychyn Senior Housing at Soyuzivka.

Dr. S. Woroch of the Harvard Project on the Millennium was introduced to speak about the many projects being undertaken by the Harvard group, and he solicited financial help from those assembled to make the projects a reality.

On Thursday night, the seniors met at the Veselka for the traditional banquet, with Dr. Baranowsky acting as master of ceremonies. The group from Chicago, with Mrs. Mudrey as the narrator, made presentations to Mrs. Zayac as the "Sexiest Senior Citizen," Mrs. Russnak as the chairperson of the conference, Mr. Kuropas as past president and Mr. Woloshyn as president-elect. Each was presented with a wreath of green periwinkle amid the laughter of

the members. Both men said they are not accustomed to being seen with wreaths on their heads. The evening was spent in dancing to the music of Snihur.

On Friday morning, donations were approved by the assembled, as follows: The Ukrainian Museum in New York, \$300; the UNA Heritage Defense Fund, \$100; the Harvard Millennium Project, \$100; and the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, \$100.

The balance of the morning was spent in presenting the resolutions by Dr. Baranowsky. With some additions, they were approved. Mr. Woloshyn thanked all who contributed to the success of the 13th annual meeting and promised to make the 14th as enjoyable.

During the entire week, the guests were treated to an exhibit of paintings by Helen Trenkler of East Providence, R.I. Mr. J. Martynec had a commemorative calendar of the Millennium on exhibit, which featured paintings by the late Petro Andrusiw.

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Dissident warns...

(Continued from page 1)

Here the problem somewhat departs from the field of psychiatry towards law. If you learn of materials of court proceedings involving your future patients, in most cases you will be able to convince yourself that their alleged actions will have not presented any danger to society, if one understands it from the viewpoint of democracy and human rights. In this case we would be not interested so much in the mental condition of the individual, but rather in the fact that his/her forcible treatment is not justified. The cases when mentally ill individuals are interned in psychiatric hospitals for political reasons are very few, but they should not escape your attention.

In your work you will encounter mentally healthy individuals who either for a long time or very intensively before a meeting with you have been subjected to forcible injections of neuroleptics, possibly without simultaneously receiving special drugs for adjusting side effects. Unfortunately, it will be difficult for the mind of a Western person to comprehend that a normal, healthy and sane individual can be forcibly crammed with drugs which cause him/her to lose human qualities. It is much easier for a psychiatrist who believes in the presence of conscience in his Soviet colleagues to pronounce a person tormented by neuroleptics to be

insane than to assume that his colleagues are capable of such criminal violations of medical ethics.

Incidentally, these psychiatrists will be very nice to you and will try to make a good impression by their refined manners, professional erudition, and demonstrative kindness to their victims. It is possible that among those under examination there may be individuals who will agree to play into the hands of the authorities in exchange for a promise of prompt release. They will say that they were ill before, and now after treatment they feel better. Let this not mislead you. For some people the chance to secure freedom is too important to lose, even at such a price. Their relatives may hold a similar position.

The Soviet propaganda apparatus is quite sophisticated in the art of camouflage. They will try to show you everything in the light most favorable to the authorities. This happened repeatedly with Western psychiatrists who came to the USSR, for example, Prof. Harrer from Austria. The visits to the USSR of Prof. John Kenneth Wing of the Nobel Clinical Medical Institute, Dr. Gerome and Prof. Wortis from the U.S., Prof. E. Stremgsten from Denmark, Dr. T. Perris from Sweden and others were also used by Soviet authorities for dirty propaganda purposes. Correct evaluation of the true state of affairs requires a certain degree of perceptiveness and non-compliance

in defending dogmatical norms.

I think that it would be more useful for you to demand the opportunity to examine patients where they are imprisoned, where you will be able to become acquainted with the conditions of their internment and forcible treatment. This is true first and foremost for the special psychiatric hospitals of the USSR Ministry of Interior. I believe that in all cases of examination it would be worthwhile for you to demand access to court documents of the individuals interned in psychiatric hospitals, or at least court decisions concerning internment to psychiatric hospitals for forcible treatment. These decisions are always included in case histories of the prisoners in the places of their forcible treatment. Knowledge of these documents will help you to make your decision about the degree to which these individuals are dangerous to society. Psychiatric evaluations which had been conducted during pre-trial investigation would certainly be of considerable interest to you as well.

In the Royal College of Psychiatrists in England you can find psychiatric evaluations conducted in the USSR by Dr. Alexander Voloshanovich, Dr. Anatoly Koryagin and Dr. Gary Low-Beer, a member of this college. Some of these evaluations concern those individuals who are still incarcerated in Soviet psychiatric hospitals. Some of the relevant documents were published in Information Bulletins of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes (1977-1980), and I could show you some documents while you are in Moscow.

When conducting examination you should take into consideration that everything you and your patient will say will inevitably be recorded by listening devices. Your indiscretion will not cause you any troubles, but any word uttered by your patient may cause him/her excruciating torture by drugs and physical violence. The prisoners are well aware of this fact. After the door of the office where you will have conducted the examination is closed and you have left, the prisoner will be totally at the disposal of the hospital authorities who will certainly insure that no word and no moan from him will be heard outside.

I believe that it would be also useful for you to meet with former political prisoners who were incarcerated in psychiatric hospitals and are currently free and agree to be examined by you. I am ready to assist you in organizing these meetings.

In your work in the Soviet Union — if it happens — you will inevitably encounter a number of difficulties. They will include not only the language barrier, but also psychological difficulties of understanding a different social system, of the lack of knowledge of customs and morals, of the Soviet legal system and its peculiarities. It will be even more difficult for you to comprehend the way of thinking of the prisoners, for while being in the power of their tormentors they often cannot express directly and openly what they are thinking and what they would like to tell you. I believe that it is necessary for you not only have conscientious translators from Russian to English, but also a "translator" of the morals and specifics of the Soviet system who would be able to explain you that what seems to you not understandable. If there is no such a person, at best

something will be left incomprehensible for you, and at worst you will be completely misinformed. As I mentioned, there have been precedents.

Let me make some general remarks. In its concern for its prestige abroad, the Soviet Union probably will want to return to the World Psychiatric Association. The recent proposal to you about examination of inmates of psychiatric hospitals seems to me to be the first step towards this goal. This is an attempt to turn public opinion in their favor. In my opinion, the return of the Soviet Union, of the All-Union Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists, to the World Psychiatric Association should become possible only under the condition that the Soviet side will promise to observe the Resolution which was proposed by the American Psychiatric Association and adopted at the WPA Congress in Honolulu in 1977. The Soviet side should make assurances that they would not create obstacles to the activities of the Review Committee for the Investigation of the Abuse of Psychiatry, the establishing of which was stipulated by the resolution. I believe that activities of this Committee should precede the return of the USSR to the World Psychiatric Association.

I believe that the work that you are going to conduct in our country may have great consequences. If you conduct it thoroughly and without giving in to Soviet pressure, this will not only present Soviet psychiatric abuse for political purposes to the international medical community and the entire world, but also will assist in abolishing this abhorrent system. The situation of political prisoners in Soviet psychiatric hospitals and especially those who are under threat of psychiatric repression will much depend on your work. The health, life, and freedom of many individuals depend on it!

Respectfully yours,
Alexander Podrabinek

Congressmen ...

(Continued from page 3)

years of exile for performing their priestly duties and for speaking out in defense of religious rights.

The two priests are best known in the West for having founded the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights in Lithuania in 1978.

The signers of the letter alluded to the fact that the Revs. Svarinskas and Tamkevicius had been moved from labor camp to the Vilnius KGB prison, and then transferred back to labor camp. Though no official explanation was provided for the two-way transfer of the priests during the first several months of this year, it is believed that Soviet officials brought them to Vilnius, capital of Lithuania, to extract confessions of guilt and pledges to refrain from religious activism in the future. It is assumed that, failing to obtain these concessions from the priests, Soviet authorities dispatched them to the camps.

The congressmen noted in their letter to Mr. Rekunkov that, in appealing for the release of the two priests they were joining at least 120,000 people in Lithuania who had previously signed petitions on the priests' behalf.

Between 66 and 80 percent of Lithuania's inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

The appeal to Mr. Rekunkov was spearheaded by Rep. John Miller (R-Wash.) and Rep. Edward Feighan (D-Ohio), who are co-chairmen of the recently formed Lithuanian Catholic Religious Liberty Group in the House of Representatives.

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Ukrainian ideological...

(Continued from page 2)

expecting a wave of rehabilitations in Ukraine would be well advised not to hold their breath.

The other problem raised in Mr. Yelchenko's speech concerned historical and cultural monuments. The Ukrainian ideological secretary announced that the Social Sciences Section of the Academy of Sciences in Kiev had worked out a long-range plan for preparing and issuing Old Rus' chronicles (the Nestor Chronicle, the Kiev Chronicle, and the Galician-Volynian Chronicle), Old Rus' literary works from the 16th through the 18th centuries, and the most important monuments of East Slavic culture from the 11th through the 18th centuries.

In this connection, it must be noted that some of these projects have already been realized. Indeed, the chronicles have been available in the original for several decades, and the three that were specifically mentioned have even been translated into contemporary Ukrainian (in Vitychyna, Zhovten and Kyiv in 1980, 1982, and 1984, respectively). It is a bit difficult, therefore, to understand how these "new initiatives" are supposed to impress anyone.

Mr. Yelchenko also noted the criticism that has been voiced about the poor state of Ukrainian architectural

monuments, and admitted that this was the result of past mistakes that have now been censured by the party. He revealed that among 4,500 architectural monuments in the republic there are 700 whose condition is "unsatisfactory" and 400 more than he described as "damaged." According to Mr. Yelchenko, a long-range restoration program is now being developed and a governmental decision is being readied for the erection of Shevchenko monuments in Leningrad and Lviv.

Conspicuously absent in Mr. Yelchenko's speech was even the slightest hint of Stalin, the "excesses" of collectivization, the man-made famine in Ukraine, the execution of Ukrainian writers in the 1930s, and not a few other unpleasant things. Clearly, "cultural reconstruction" in Ukraine is not racing ahead at breakneck speed.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

July 23

BOSTON: The annual observance of Captive Nations Week will begin at 6 p.m. in Samuel Adams Park in back of Faneuil Hall. Aristids Lambers, president of the American Latvian Association, will be the principal speaker. The event is sponsored by the Captive Nations Committee of Massachusetts, the Boston chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian, Polish, Cuban and Afghan central organizations. For more information call Orest Szczudluk, (617) 325-0237 (evenings).

July 24

PHILADELPHIA: The Department of Recreation of the City of Philadelphia in conjunction with the Ukrainian Festival Committee of the Ukrainian community of metropolitan Philadelphia will sponsor a Ukrainian festival of music, song and dance titled, "Echoes of Ukraine," at 8 p.m. in Robin Hood Dell East in Fairmount Park, Ridge Avenue at 33rd and Dauphin streets. The festival is dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution and the Millennium of Christianity in Kievian Rus'. It will feature bass-baritone Andrii Dobriansky, soprano Larysa Magun-Huryn, the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, the Namysto women's singing ensemble and accompanist Sandra Lutters. Tickets are free and are available at Ukrainian parish offices and organizations, and at the Hanusey Music Co. at 224 W. Girard Ave., (215) 627-3093; the Fantasy Gift Shop at 5728 N. Fifth St. (215) 276-4719; Kosmos Store at 4944 N. Broad St., (215) 457-5664; the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center at 700 Cedar Road, (215) 663-1166; and the Orion Store at 4925 Old York Road, (215) 455-9586.

July 25

JEWETT CENTER, N.Y.: Soprano Olena Heimur and pianist George Cybriwsky will perform works by Brahms, Gounod, Liudkevych, Ly-senko, Puccini, Schubert and Sonevsky in concert 8 p.m. at the Grazhda here. The program is part of the 1987 summer concert series, sponsored by the Music and Art Center of Greene Country, Inc. and directed by Ihor Sonevsky. Tickets are \$4 for members and senior citizens, and \$5 for non-members.

LONG ISLAND, N.Y.: Club Suzy-Q presents its annual beach party, beginning at 10 a.m., at Robert Moses State Park (near Jones Beach) on Long Island's south shore. Look for the blue and yellow balloons on the beach at the west end of parking lot 2. For more information call Mike Drabyk, (718) 204-2655. Rain date is set for Saturday, August 1, at 10 a.m., same location.

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.

July 26

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.: St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Boston will hold a picnic on the church grounds, beginning with a divine liturgy celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Archmandrite Andriy Partykevych at 10 a.m. The church is located at 24 Orchardhill Road. For information call the church office, (617) 522-3323.

STRATFORD, Conn.: The annual picnic of UNA Branch 59 of the Bridgeport, Conn., area will take place at Booth Memorial Park at 134 N. Main St. (exit 33 from Route 1-95), beginning at noon. Traditional American and Ukrainian food will be served. For information call Taras Slevinsky, (203) 375-6995.

PRIMROSE, Pa.: The Shamokin Deanery churches will sponsor the 53rd annual Ukrainian Day at St. Nicholas Picnic grove from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. all proceeds will go toward the St. Joseph's and St. Basil's seminaries. A program will commence at 1 p.m., featuring the Annunciation Choir of Melrose Park, Pa., the Zaporozhe Dance Ensemble of Perth Amboy, N.J., and St. Michael's Dancers of Frackville, Pa. Archbishop Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church will celebrate a molieben at 3 p.m.

August 1

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian American Committee "We the People 200" will sponsor a Ukrainian fair, featuring Ukrainian folk dancing and cuisine in the International Village from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. For more information call the committee, (215) 455-3774.

August 3-9

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Odessa Ukrainian Dancers of Rhode Island will sponsor Ukrainian Heritage Week and Summer Cultural Workshop on the church grounds on Harris Avenue here. The week will feature myriad activities, the foremost of which will be a daily Ukrainian folk dance workshop under the direction of renowned dancer and ballet master Markian Komichak, artistic director of the Kashtan School of Ukrainian Folk Dance in Cleveland. Other activities will include classes in pysanky, embroidery, Ukrainian language, music, stunts and tumbling, Ukrainian cooking, and films and video. There will also be religious seminars conducted by the Rev. Myron Oryhon. The week's events will culminate on Sunday, August 9, with a Ukrainian picnic at 11:30 a.m. For more information call Pani Matka Linda Oryhon, (401) 762-3939.

Ukrainian folk art courses slated

JEWETT CENTER, N.Y. — Arts and crafts lovers of Greene County will have an opportunity this summer to learn the intricate stitches of Ukrainian embroidery or the technique of the world-famous Ukrainian Easter eggs — pysanka. The Music and Art Center of Greene Country is sponsoring three workshops on Ukrainian folk art: Easter egg making, July 27-August 6; embroidery, July 27-August 6; ceramic painting, August 10-August 20.

Workshops will be held daily, Monday through Thursday, from 10 a.m. to noon and will be taught by professional instructors. They are open to all interested ages 10 and up. The fee for each two-week workshop is \$15. They will be held in Jewett Center, N.Y. For inquiries and registration please call (518) 989-6479.

The Music and Art Center of Greene County is a non-profit organization supported in part by the N.Y. State Council on the Arts, Greene County Cultural Services Fund, the IBM Corp., and membership dues.

Soviet defector...

(Continued from page 3)

soldiers defect in combat. And, morally speaking, he said it is more difficult for the Soviet soldiers to fight than the mujahideen, although they are technically better off.

In the spring of 1983, Mr. Naumov was sent to Afghanistan as a part of a Soviet paratroop assault regiment. He served primarily in Jalalabad with a motorized rifle unit as a guard and tank mechanic. He also took part in Soviet combat operations in Afghanistan, including sweeping operations in Afghan villages, during which many villagers were indiscriminately killed.

After serving in Afghanistan for six months, Mr. Naumov tried to escape from his unit but was caught and put in the brig. A month later, he staged a dramatic escape and on October 1,

At Soyuzivka

July 25 — 26



Comedian Hryts Zozulia

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The evening concert at Soyuzivka this weekend will feature a performance of Hryts Zozulia, beginning at 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka pavilion.

A dance to the music of the Trembita orchestra of Toronto will follow at 10 p.m.

1983, he joined the mujahideen, with the hope that he could soon make his way to the West. The hope was realized in 1986.

During his three-year stay with the Afghan guerrillas, he and two other Soviet army deserters, who later joined him, took part in nearly 20 military operations with the mujahideen against Afghan and Soviet communist forces. The three men also acted as paramedics tending the mujahideen wounded.

The purpose of Mr. Naumov's trip to the United States was to meet with his literary agent in Washington. He is writing a book about his experiences. He is to also meet with American Congressmen and government representatives, urging them that more Red Army deserters be allowed to come to the U.S. Mr. Naumov now lives in Toronto.

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Saturday, August 1, 1987

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"Verkhovyna" Trio

Ulana Senchyshyn

10:00 p.m. — DANCE

"Tempo" — Orchestra

Saturday, August 8, 1987

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

"Zoria" — Dancing Ensemble

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