

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LV

No. 32

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1987

25 cents

Reagan speaks on Captive Nations Week at Ukrainian shrine

by Michael Bociurkiw

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan took his campaign for U.S. support of the Nicaraguan Contras to the parish hall of the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine, where some 200 persons had gathered for a Captive Nations Week luncheon on July 24.

President Reagan received warm applause when he told the audience of ethnic Americans, most of them from nations now part of the Soviet bloc, "We are not about to stand by and see our friends in South America added to the list of Captive Nations."

He used the occasion to criticize the Congress for not supporting his policies in Central America, stating, "The threat is too close to home to ignore or to be deluded by wishful thinking. It's too close to home to tolerate an on-again-off-again vacillating congressional policy toward that region."

President Reagan called communism a "failed philosophy." He said, "It's a theory that only creates misery, deprivation and oppression wherever it's put into practice."

He called upon Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to release political prisoners in Soviet bloc countries: "... open up the gates, tear down the walls; let the political prisoners go."

However, he deleted several other direct references to the Soviet leader that appeared in a prepared text released in advance. The deletions also included several harsh comments on Soviet policies, more specifically on Soviet words versus Soviet deeds.

In one reference, the president called upon Mr. Gorbachev "to provide tangible deeds instead of melodious words." In another, he likened the new glasnost, or openness, policy to "the 20th century version of a Potemkin village."

(See box on page 3 for a comparison of the advance text and the speech as delivered by President Reagan.)

Taking note of the fact that he was speaking at a Ukrainian Catholic church, President Reagan said he was eager to see the day when Ukrainians in the Soviet Union who are members of the Catholic and Orthodox faiths "will again be free to gather and worship in churches like this in their own home."

He also noted the case of Petro Ruban, a prisoner in the notorious camp 36-1, who was imprisoned, for making a Bicentennial gift to the American people and later for criticizing the invasion of Afghanistan.

Referring to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the president challenged the Soviets to withdraw their troops and "let the people of Afghanistan solve

(Continued on page 3)

Chornovil seeks to revive Ukrainian Herald

NEW YORK — Former political prisoner Vyacheslav Chornovil, the Ukrainian journalist who chronicled the 1965-66 trials of intellectuals in Ukraine, has appealed to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to allow the formerly clandestine Ukrainian Herald to be published openly as a journal of Ukrainian history and culture, and as a forum for discussion of the Ukrainian national question.

News of this latest development in the area of glasnost was reported by the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, based on information from rights activists in Moscow.

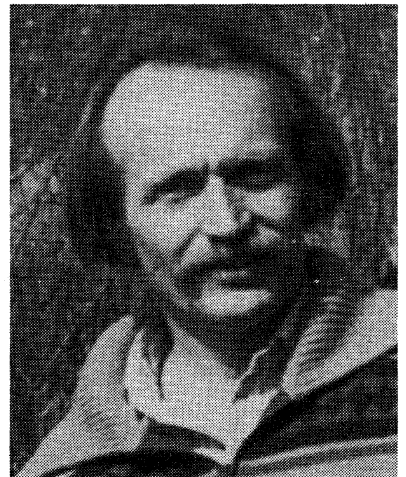
In an August 5 letter to the general secretary of the Communist Party, Mr. Chornovil, a veteran human-rights activist, cited the new policy of glasnost to argue that Ukraine should have its own instrument of glasnost, in the form of the revived Ukrainian Herald. Mr. Chornovil noted in the letter that he is the former, and only, editor of the Ukrainian Herald.

The Ukrainian Herald was an underground ("samvydav") journal published periodically in the early 1970s until severe repression by Soviet authorities caused it to cease publication.

In his letter to Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Chornovil cited the fact that a similar journal, called Glasnost, is now being published in Moscow by dissident circles.

The Ukrainian Herald, according to Mr. Chornovil, would be the voice of the Ukrainian national-democratic movement.

Mr. Chornovil, 49, served four sentences for his human and national-rights activity in Ukraine and is a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. He was released from his most recent term of imprisonment in 1985, and then returned to Lviv, where he is currently employed as a coal stoker.



Vyacheslav Chornovil

As noted by Nadia Svitlychna of the External Representation, Mr. Chornovil, was a proponent of policies that coincide with the current Soviet policy of glasnost.

UCC to open lobbying office

by Michael Bociurkiw

TORONTO — A national Ukrainian Canadian group says it will open a permanent office in Ottawa next October to represent its interests to the federal government.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee, which says it represents some 600,000 Ukrainians in Canada, has been talking about having a permanent office in the capital for years.

The idea gained momentum last year with the death of Sen. Paul Zuyk, whose office had handled many political issues for the UCC and other Ukrainian groups.

The Winnipeg-based group has established a memorial fund named after the senator to raise money for the office, which is expected to be located close to Parliament Hill.

The fund received more than \$2,000 in its first week, William Werbeniuk, the UCC's executive director, said in an interview from Winnipeg.

Andrew Hluchowecy, a Concordia University graduate and a member of the Information and Anti-Defamation Committee, has been selected as the office's first executive director.

Mr. Hluchowecy, whose term begins September 1, said in a telephone interview from Montreal that one of his first priorities will be to monitor the federal government's plans to introduce

(Continued on page 2)

Prosecution accuses Demjanjuk of lying

Expert says ID card signature is not Demjanjuk's

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly

JERUSALEM — The prosecution repeatedly accused John Demjanjuk of lying about his identity and stated that there is no doubt the former Cleveland autoworker was the brutal guard at the Treblinka death camp known as "Ivan the Terrible."

Mr. Demjanjuk spent most of this week under cross-examination, with prosecutors continually attempting to provoke him or trip him up.

As he concluded his cross-examination on Wednesday, August 5, Michael Shaked declared, "There is no way to avoid concluding that you are 'Ivan the Terrible' from Treblinka."

Mr. Demjanjuk replied forcefully, "That's a lie. No one in my life has ever known me as 'Ivan the Terrible.'"

"You know full well if I had been at Treblinka I would have been on the lists of war criminals there. But my name does not figure on any lists."

"Where's your information? You just want to try to trip me up because I gave confused answers. I am not an educated person. But I think later on you will see who I really am," the defendant stated.

Mr. Demjanjuk began his fifth day on the witness stand on Monday, August 3. Mr. Shaked again brought out discrepancies between Mr. Demjanjuk's earlier accounts of his past and his testimony the previous week.

The prosecutor attempted to establish that Mr. Demjanjuk had

driven a car before 1947 and that his situation was similar to that of Feodor Fedorenko (who was reportedly executed in the USSR recently), who was recruited by the Nazis at the Kholm (Chelm) POW camp as a driver and was later sent to Treblinka as a guard.

Mr. Demjanjuk, however, insisted that he did not learn to drive until 1947 when he began working for the U.S. Army in Europe. He said he passed a driving course in February 1947.

Mr. Shaked cited testimony by Otto Horn, an SS officer at Treblinka, who said "Ivan" drove a truck at the camp. Mr. Demjanjuk again asserted that he was never at Treblinka.

Under cross-examination Mr. Demjanjuk admitted that he had given false information when applying for entry into the United States, but he said he did so only to avoid forced repatriation to the Soviet Union where he would have faced death as a deserter from the Soviet Army.

It was only six years after he was admitted to the U.S. that he gave the authorities the correct information regarding his whereabouts in prisoner of war camps and the Vlasov Army, he said.

Mr. Demjanjuk was also asked why he had allowed his wife, Vera, to travel to the USSR in 1964 and 1966. He replied that his wife had no reason to fear traveling to the Soviet Union, since she had not served in the Soviet Army

(Continued on page 16)

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Ukrainian party leader maintains position on nationalities policy

by Roman Solchanyk

The opening of the Days of Literature and Art of the Uzbek SSR in Kiev provided Ukrainian Communist Party First Secretary Volodymyr Shcherbytsky with still another opportunity to demonstrate his unyielding stand on nationalities policy.

In spite of the fact that for more than a year now the Ukrainian cultural intelligentsia has been forcefully arguing the need for serious "restructuring" in such areas as language policy and the writing of Ukrainian history, Mr. Shcherbytsky appears either unwilling or unable to go beyond Brezhnev-era clichés about "internationalism" and "mutual enrichment of cultures."

The venue for the Ukrainian party leader's remarks was a meeting of the members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Politburo with participants in the Ukrainian-Uzbek festivities at the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Party on July 2.

Mr. Shcherbytsky opened the meeting with the observation that it was significant that the practice of holding such literature and art days was being revived at a time when preparations were under way for the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. He went on to say that at this "critical period of history" one feels with particular force the "great significance of our brotherhood" and the need for every republic to increase its contribution to "the development of the all-Union national economic complex."

After some platitudes about the longstanding "wonderful and warmest of ties" between Ukraine and Uzbekistan, Mr. Shcherbytsky went on to issue what can only be interpreted as a veiled warning against excessive preoccupation with nationality issues. According to Radianska Ukraina, the Ukrainian party chief "pointed out, specifically, that strong internationalist traditions are characteristic of the toilers of Ukraine, and any attempts whatsoever at speculating on national feelings have not and will not find any support in the masses. For us, as for any republic and for the country as a whole,

there is everthing that is required for the development of a culture that is Socialist in content and national in form and for the solution of any kind of question of internationality relations in the interests of all Soviet peoples."

And, as could have been expected on such an occasion, Mr. Shcherbytsky did not fail to remind the assembled dignitaries of "the tremendous influence of the great culture of the Russian people" on the "mutual enrichment of national cultures," including, of course, the Ukrainian and Uzbek.

Clearly, whatever the Ukrainian Communist Party leader may lack in terms of innovation on nationality issues is made up by his consistency. In the several speeches that he has made during the past two years where nationality-related themes have been raised, there has not been the slightest indication that he is prepared to entertain any serious revisions in accepted concepts and formulas.

It should be pointed out, however, that in this respect Mr. Shcherbytsky appears only to be following the lead of his Politburo colleagues in Moscow. Although glasnost has resulted in a great deal of interesting and controversial discussion on nationality issues among writers and other cultural figures, Mikhail Gorbachev and the remainder of the Kremlin leadership have yet to set perestroika in motion as far as the national question is concerned.

True, some aspects of the problem— for example, the desirability of members of the non-indigenous nations to learn the language of the republic in which they reside—have come into sharper focus. Also, in the aftermath of General Secretary Gorbachev's criticism of Soviet "theoretical thought" on the national question at the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, this issue has now been critically addressed in an important Moscow journal. Nonetheless, Soviet theory and policy on national relations has remained basically unchanged from the days of "stagnation."

Under the circumstances, one can hardly expect Mr. Shcherbytsky, or any other republic's party leader, to provide "bold new initiatives."

USSR says U.S. incites Crimean Tatars

MOSCOW — The Soviet government on July 30 accused U.S. diplomats of inciting demonstrations by Crimean Tatars calling for the return of their homeland.

In Washington, the State Department responded to the charge by stating that such accusations are "absurd," reported The New York Times.

Meanwhile, Soviet authorities moved to suppress the Tatars' public protests and, according to Crimean Tatar sources, police swept through Moscow, warning non-residents to leave and telling them that a demonstration planned for July 30 would not be permitted.

The New York Times reported that this signaled a hardening in the official attitude toward several hundred Crimean Tatars who have held several demonstrations in Moscow recently.

Wrote Philip Taubman of The Times: "The Crimean Tatars' activities here have presented the government with a

delicate test as it attempts to cope with rising nationalist sentiment among many minorities and seeks to set new boundaries for dissent under Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policy of openness."

The USSR's Foreign Ministry charged the U.S. Embassy with improper conduct, saying that a senior political officer had incited the Tatar protests. TASS reported that the diplomat had instigated "Soviet citizens to commit illegal actions."

Shaun M. Byrnes was identified as the diplomat on the evening television news, and he was shown in two photographs meeting with persons identified by Soviet authorities as Tatar protesters.

A senior U.S. diplomat, Mark Ramee, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry to receive the official protest. U.S. Embassy spokesman Jaroslav Verner denied the charges of improper diplomatic conduct.

Wallenberg turns 75 — if he's still alive

STOCKHOLM — Raoul Wallenberg turned 75 on August 3 — if he is still alive somewhere in the Soviet Union, as members of a Stockholm-based committee working on his behalf believe.

The USSR has insisted that the Swedish diplomat, who saved the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews during World War II by providing them with Swedish passports and citizenship papers, died in 1947.

However, there have been persistent reports from former inmates of Soviet prisons that Mr. Wallenberg is still alive and languishing in a Soviet prison along with a group of aging political prisoners, reported the Associated Press.

Among the reports is Ukrainian Catholic activist Yosyp Terelia's account of his encounter with Mr. Wallenberg in the Vladimir Prison in 1970.

In addition, a recent issue (No. 20) of the underground Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine cites unconfirmed information that the diplomat was being kept in cell No. 32 in Special Building No. 2 of the Vladimir Prison as of January 1985. This report is reproduced in the June issue of Glasnost, an independent magazine published by dissidents in Moscow — most of them former political prisoners — which seeks to test the limits of Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's highly touted policy of openness.

Mr. Wallenberg was arrested in 1945, at the close of World War II, when Soviet troops entered Budapest. He then vanished in the vast Soviet penal system.

The USSR denied until 1957 that it had taken Mr. Wallenberg prisoner. It has refused to explain the reason for his arrest.

Sonja Sonnenfeld, secretary of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee, told the AP the new policy of glasnost raises hopes that the Swedish diplomat could be freed. She said certain persons, whom she declined to identify, were exploring the possibility of involving him in an East-West prisoner exchange. "He has not been included in any negotiations so far," Ms. Sonnenfeld said, adding that negotiators "want to be absolutely sure that Raoul is where he is said to be. We need proof."

She then cited reports that reached Stockholm as late as last month that Mr. Wallenberg is "in a place where he can communicate with fellow prisoners, who... were all arrested during the Stalinist show trials in 1938."

Ms. Sonnenfeld also noted that Mr. Wallenberg is reported to be "mentally fit."

However, she declined to say where she believes the diplomat is incarcerated, citing fear of hindering the chances for his release.

A petition calling on Mr. Gorbachev to "honor the cause of justice and peace" by releasing Mr. Wallenberg was being circulated on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The petition began circulating in the Netherlands, and will be mailed to the Soviet Embassy in Sweden, Ms. Sonnenfeld stated.

Also, a plane was hired to circle Stockholm with a banner reading: "Don't Forget Raoul Wallenberg — 75 years old today."

Swedish authorities have made an exception to a rule against honoring living citizens, by naming a small square in downtown Stockholm after Mr. Wallenberg. A Swedish postage stamp bearing Mr. Wallenberg's picture is due out this month.

UCC to open...

(Continued from page 1)

legislation in the House of Commons that will make it easier to prosecute war criminals.

The government failed to get the legislation passed before Parliament recessed for the summer, and plans to try again in September.

The office will try to force the government to place the legislation before a House of Commons committee for study before reintroducing it in the House, Mr. Hluchowecy said.

A proposed multiculturalism act will be studied carefully by the office, he said.

Members of Parliament, Mr. Hluchowecy said, will be briefed as soon as possible on the Ukrainian Millennium and human-rights violations in the USSR.

UCC officials said the office will be officially opened during the group's annual conference in Ottawa in October.

Mr. Werbeniuk said the office will have an annual budget of almost \$90,000. A secretary will also be hired.

THE Ukrainian Weekly FOUNDED 1933	
An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302	
Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302. (ISSN — 0273-9348)	
Yearly subscription rate: \$8; for UNA members — \$5. Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.	
The Weekly and Svoboda: (201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036	UNA: (201)451-2200
Postmaster, send address changes to: The Ukrainian Weekly P.O. Box 346 Jersey City, N.J. 07303	Editor: Roma Hadzewycz Assistant Editors: Natalia A. Feduschak Chrystyna N. Lypchak Canadian Correspondent: Michael B. Bociurkiw Midwest Correspondent: Marianna Liss
The Ukrainian Weekly, August 9, 1987, No. 32, Vol. LV. Copyright 1987 by The Ukrainian Weekly	

Reagan speaks...

(Continued from page 1)
their own problems."

The president was introduced to the audience by Ambassador Lev Dobriansky, author of the Captive Nations Week Resolution (Public Law 86-90).

Undersecretary of State Ed Derwinski, a former Republican congressman from Illinois, and Rep. Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.) were introduced as two individuals who had generated "bipartisan backing" for the Captive Nations.

The invocation and benediction were given by Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States.

Members of the Holy Family parish dressed in Ukrainian embroidered shirts and blouses served the lunch.

Entertainment featured the Cleveland-based Kashtan Ukrainian dance ensemble, directed by Markian Komichak and David Wozniak; the Cambodian Creative Arts Dancers and musician Anu Esop, who performed on the kannel, an Estonian instrument.

In his Captive Nations Week Proclamation, signed July 17, President Reagan noted: "Today, a struggle that began in Ukraine 70 years ago is taking place throughout the Soviet empire. In the last year alone, people have risen up to demand basic human rights in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldavia, and among the Crimean Tatars. And across the globe, in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia and Nicaragua, courageous freedom fighters battle tyranny."

Reprinted below, side by side, are excerpts of two versions of President Ronald Reagan's address on Captive Nations Week. On the left is the original version, as released before delivery. On the right is the president's speech as delivered with several deletions. Both texts were released by the White House.

Mr. Gorbachev, at home and throughout the Soviet bloc, open up the gates, tear down the walls, let the political prisoners go. **Mr. Gorbachev**, we can have a peaceful world; we can spend less on weapons; we can have more cooperation, **but it is up to you and your regime to provide tangible deeds instead of melodious words.** And make no mistake, the improvement of freedom and human rights is essential to progress between East and West.

Petro Ruban, for example, is a prisoner in "special-regimen labor camp No. 36-1," one of the most notorious Soviet gulags. In 1976, he fashioned a wooden replica of the Statue of Liberty and for that was taken away. Later, he was arrested again for criticizing the invasion of Afghanistan. **Mr. Gorbachev**, free Petro and the others in the gulag, respect people's fundamental human rights, **and we will know that glasnost is not just the 20th century version of a Potemkin Village.**

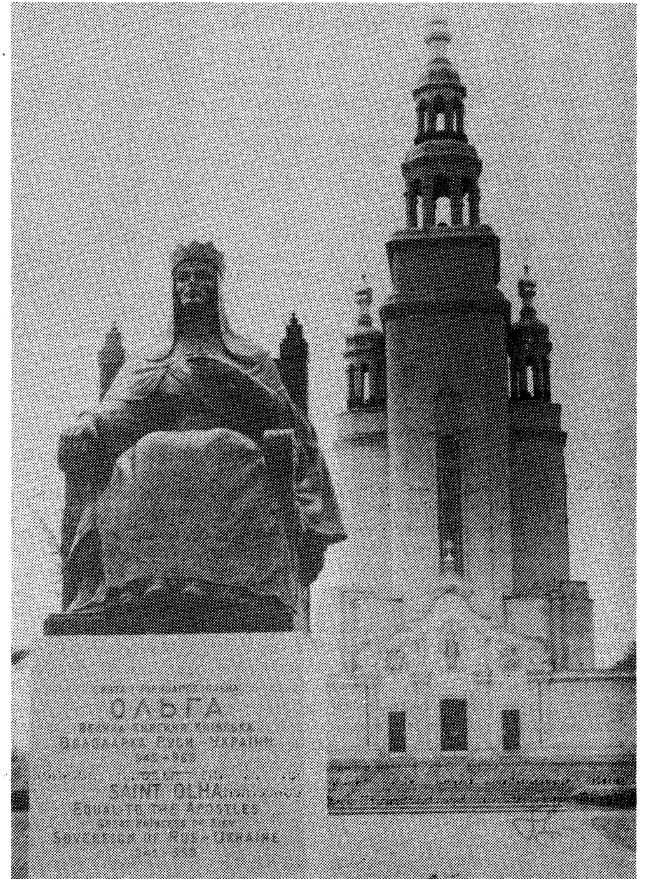
The free people of the West are also looking closely at what the Soviet Union is doing in the Third World and in regional conflicts. In Afghanistan and Angola, brutal puppet regimes are being propped up by Soviet and Cuban troops. For some time now, we've heard words about the movement toward peace, especially in Afghanistan. If Moscow wants reconciliation, why do Soviet aircraft still bomb villages in Afghanistan? **Mr. Gorbachev**, ground your helicopter gunships, take your troops home, and let the people of Afghanistan solve their own problems.

At home and throughout the Soviet bloc, open up the gates, tear down the walls, let the political prisoners go. We can have a peaceful world. We can spend less on weapons. We can have more cooperation. And make no mistake — the improvement of freedom and human rights is essential to progress between East and West.

Petro Ruban, for example, is a prisoner in "special-regimen labor camp No. 36-1," one of the most notorious of the Soviet gulags. In 1976, he fashioned a wooden replica of the Statue of Liberty and for that was taken away. Later, he was arrested again for criticizing the invasion of Afghanistan. Well, free Petro and the others in the gulag and respect people's fundamental human rights.

The free people of the West are also looking closely at what the Soviet Union is doing in the Third World and in regional conflicts. In Afghanistan and Angola, brutal puppet regimes are being propped up by Soviet and Cuban troops. For some time now, we've heard words about the movement toward peace, especially in Afghanistan. But if Moscow wants reconciliation, why do Soviet aircraft still bomb villages in Afghanistan? Ground your helicopter gunships, take your troops home, and let the people of Afghanistan solve their own problems.

Dedication of monument to St. Olha to open Millennium jubilee year



Monument to St. Olha, ruler of Kievan Rus'.

by Stefania S. Dutkevitch

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Representatives of parishes of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Delaware gathered here at the national headquarters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. to finalize plans for the official opening of the Holy Millennium Jubilee Year of the Church's Millennium celebration. The highlight of the opening on August 16 will be the dedication of a monument to St. Olha.

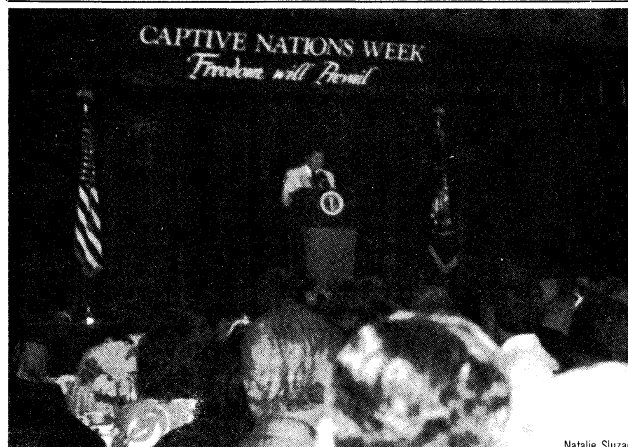
The Rt. Rev. Borysenko, president of the Church's National Consistory, welcomed the assembled representa-

tives and reviewed steps already taken by the Church. Valentyna Kuzmich, president of the United Sisterhoods of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, was introduced and asked to address the sessions.

The highlight of the day's session was the presence of Metropolitan Mstyslav, archbishop of Philadelphia and primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. and the Church in Diaspora.

Metropolitan Mstyslav reported in depth on his archpastoral mission to the churches in England and his meetings with Church representatives from Ukrainian communities in Belgium, Germany, France and England.

(Continued on page 11)



President Ronald Reagan speaks at the Captive Nations Week luncheon at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine in Washington.

Nationwide effort adds sponsors for family visits resolutions

by Tamara Horodysky

BERKELEY, Calif. — Intensive lobbying efforts by members of Ukrainian, Baltic and other community groups have resulted in the addition of many new sponsors for House Concurrent Resolution 68 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 29. The resolutions make unrestricted family visits between relatives an essential part of U.S. foreign policy and ask the president, secretary of state and the administration to "raise the issue at all appropriate opportunities" in discussions with the Soviet Union.

The resolutions are based on Basket III of the agreement signed in Helsinki by the U.S., Soviet Union and 33 other participating countries in which they agreed to "promote further develop-

ment of contacts on the basis of family ties..." and "will favorably consider applications for travel... on a regular basis if desired, in order to visit members of their families." August marks the 12th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Accords.

The resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives by Christopher Smith (R-N.J.), a member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, also known as the Helsinki Commission, and in the Senate by Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), co-chairman of the Helsinki Commission and member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

On June 23-25, a delegation of seven Ukrainians headed by Bozhena QJshaniwsky, president of Americans for

(Continued on page 12)

The U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine: a year of progress

Special report to The Weekly from U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine

In a little over a year, the Commission on the Ukraine Famine (CUF), brainchild of the late president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), Ihor Olshaniwsky, is well on its way to fulfilling its two-year legislative mandate. Established as a temporary institution of the U.S. government, the CUF has successfully accomplished its first-year objectives and is moving toward the achievement of goals established for the second year.

Getting started

Thanks to the tireless efforts of AHRU members and their supporters throughout America who mobilized the Ukrainian American community at the grass roots and lobbied members of Congress for almost two years, the legislation enabling the creation of the CUF was passed in 1984. The problems surrounding the appropriation of funds for a multi-year project and the drawn-out process of appointing CUF members and staff — a common occurrence with new governmental entities — delayed the initiation of CUF activity until April 22, 1986, when the organizational meeting of the commission was held.

Ablly chaired by Rep. Daniel Mica of Florida, CUF includes four members of the House of Representatives, two members of the Senate, three representatives of the Reagan administration, and six public members who represent the entire spectrum of the diverse Ukrainian American community.

The staff director, Dr. James E. Mace, who supervises the commission's day-to-day functioning, is well-known to the community for his years of dedicated work in researching and publicizing the famine as a member of the Ukrainian Famine Project, carried out under the auspices of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and jointly sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Studies Fund. This was the project which produced among its many publications Robert Conquest's monumental "The Harvest of Sorrow."

Reviewing the two-fold purpose for which it was created — "to expand the world's knowledge of the famine and provide the American public with a better understanding of the Soviet system by revealing the Soviet role in the Ukrainian famine" — the CUF has focused its main effort during its first year on gathering information, acting as a basic resource for state and local education officials in the development of curriculum materials on the famine, and bringing the issue of the famine to the attention of both the public and the scholarly community through publications and oral presentations.

Public hearings

A total of nine public hearings have been held, and 57 eyewitnesses to the famine have testified before the commission in Washington, Glen Spey, N.Y., Chicago, Warren, Mich., San Francisco, Phoenix, Ariz., and Philadelphia. Much of the testimony at these hearings has been made available to the community through serialized publication in *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

Hearings are the most visible and crucial aspect of CUF work. They serve to help make the Ukrainian



Rep. James Florio, who was the first to sponsor the Ukrainian Famine Commission Bill; Sen. Bill Bradley, its prime sponsor in the Senate; and Rep. Dan Mica, chairman of the commission.

genocide more widely known, because the testimony of local eyewitnesses to this great crime against humanity seldom fails to interest local media, which is always looking for gripping human interest stories. Reporters are often shocked not only to discover that this tragedy had actually taken place, but that those who survived it reside in their own cities and towns.

Second, public hearings provide the only opportunity for those CUF members who help make this nation's public policy — members of Congress and representatives of President Ronald Reagan — to personally meet famine survivors. The hearings allow them to interact with the victims of Soviet policies who now bear witness for the millions of Ukrainians who perished. Public hearings, thus, bring out the human tragedy and horror of Stalin's man-made famine. It is one thing to read documents and staff reports, quite another to listen to such tremendous human suffering recounted by those who personally witnessed it.

CUF member Sen. Dennis DeConcini, in his opening statement at the San Francisco hearing, commended the witnesses for their courage, saying, "they must face the pain of remembering traumas most of us can scarcely imagine. They have accepted the responsibility of exposing Soviet lies with truth."

Staff research

The Commission on the Ukraine Famine has a professional staff consisting of only three people: Dr. James E. Mace, Dr. Olga Samilenko-Tsvetkov and Walter Pechenuk, who recently replaced Sue Ellen Webber. In addition to its role in organizing the public hearings — handling the logistics of travel and site, locating the witnesses, interviewing them and translating their statements — the CUF staff has also become an important center of scholarly research on the famine. In fact, the staff spends every moment it can spare on basic research in order to meet that portion of its mandate which calls upon the commission to report its findings to Congress. This report will represent a major contribution to historical scholarship.

The issue of historicity — establishing the historical fact that the famine actually took place, what caused it, and where the responsibility for it resides — must be a top priority. "The bottom line," says Dr. Mace, "is

that the Soviet Union's official policies caused a famine artificially by seizing the food from those who had produced it; that this was done despite full knowledge of the human suffering it would cause; that millions perished as a result; and that it was used as a means of neutralizing the Ukrainians as a self-assertive national force within the Soviet Union. The evidence is found in the Soviet press, especially the Soviet Ukrainian press, and to a lesser extent in Soviet historical writing. If we do not research this material thoroughly, all our other efforts will have been for naught."

The CUF plans to build upon Dr. Conquest's work and further demonstrate both the historicity and enormity of the famine by gathering important new evidence. Having researched the Ukrainian-language sources for this work as a member of the Famine Project at Harvard, Dr. Mace is uniquely qualified to judge the precise extent of current knowledge and what remains to be learned.

"The bitter truth," according to Dr. Mace, "is that there was so much material on the famine that Robert Conquest and I had to leave much of it almost untouched. This was especially the case with the Soviet Ukrainian press of the early 1930s. We were under the gun in terms of time. We had to produce quickly, and many things that ideally ought to have been thoroughly researched were almost ignored. Now that we have been able to examine the Soviet Ukrainian press of 1932-33, it becomes clear that the Soviet Ukrainian authorities warned Moscow of the catastrophe before it was created, protested and asked for help as the famine progressed, and then was condemned by Moscow for their 'softness' at the beginning of 1933.

"When Stalin took virtually direct control of Ukraine in 1933 by appointing Pavel Postyshev as second secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, the new leadership did everything in its power to increase the seizures of food from an already starving population, and for this reason, we can prove that Stalin was personally responsible for the worst horrors of the starvation in the later winter and spring of 1933."

The CUF staff has virtually completed its reports to the commission members on the relevant Soviet historical writing, the portrayal of the famine in Soviet historical fiction, and the evidence from the Soviet press. Beyond this, part of the mandate is to analyze the world reaction to the man-made famine. In order to accomplish this goal, the CUF has been thoroughly researching the American and world press as well as archival documents from the foreign ministries of various countries. A summer employee, Ihor Bemko, has been assigned to the National Archives in order to research State Department materials on the famine, and thanks to cooperation from various agencies, organizations and individuals, the commission has received hundreds of documents from Italian and French archives. Thus far the attempt to locate relevant German archives, important because of Germany's extensive contacts in Ukraine during the famine, have been unsuccessful.

Three important questions must be answered: 1) What did Western governments know about the famine? 2) When did they know it? 3) How did they respond?

Oral history project

One aspect of CUF research deserves special (Continued on page 5)



During hearings on the bill, testimony for the bill was provided, among others, by (from left) Ihor Olshaniwsky, the initiator of the project; David Roth of the American Jewish Committee; and John Kromkowski of the National Center for Urban/Ethnic Affairs. The State Department's Robie M. H. Palmer (photo on right) argued against creation of the commission.

The U.S. Commission...

(Continued from page 4)

treatment: the collection, transcription and preparation for publication of oral histories. Ms. Webber, an honors graduate of Harvard University who has since left the commission, was hired especially to collect oral histories. She conducted 99 taped interviews with witnesses. CUF also had the 56 oral history tapes collected under Dr. Mace's direction by Leonid Heretz, as part of a 1984 pilot project funded by the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey. These tapes were originally purchased from that organization by the Ukrainian Studies Fund in order to enable Dr. Mace to continue his research and were then placed on extended loan to the commission immediately after its establishment. In addition Mr. Heretz conducted 10 interviews under contract to the CUF. Finally, 12 oral histories were collected and given to the commission by various volunteers.

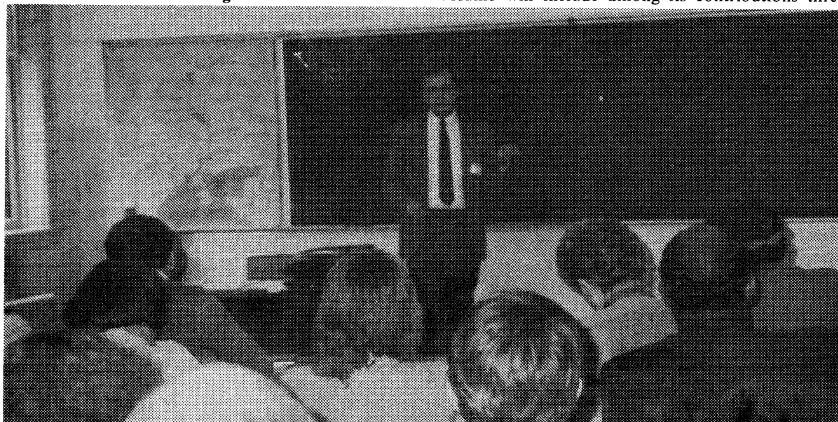
All 177 oral histories had to be painstakingly transcribed by individuals working under contract and are now being prepared for publication in the original language with brief English summaries. This will constitute an important body of primary source material which no serious scholar of the period will be able to ignore.

Some individual eyewitnesses believe that their testimonies are unimportant because "everybody else saw the same things that I did." In fact, nothing could be further from the truth. Each individual statement is uniquely important, and each confirms or corrects every other testimony. The real significance in such testimony lies in its cumulative nature. It is only when the oral histories are compiled that they will collectively represent an impressive collection of primary source material which will long influence Western perceptions of the Soviet Union's history. The Harvard University Refugee Interview Project, carried out in the early 1950s, still exerts a tremendous influence on scholarship and upon academic perceptions of the Soviet Union. The CUF oral history project cannot fail to do likewise.

Oral interviews always respect the wishes of the witness. Two principles are inviolate: 1) No pressure is ever exerted upon anyone to serve as an eyewitness. CUF staff understand that many people have concerns which make them hesitant to testify, and whatever those reasons might be, they are to be honored without



Commission staffers Dr. Olga Samilenko-Tsvetkov and Dr. James Mace with a witness at the Chicago hearings.



Dr. James Mace lectured at the teacher's institute on the forced famine held in Chicago. On right is the cover of curriculum materials prepared by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas and published by the Ukrainian National Association.



The commission's public members were sworn in on April 23, 1986. From left are: Dr. Oleh Weres, Anastasia Volker, Daniel Marchishin, Ulana Mazurkevich, Dr. Myron B. Kuropas and Bohdan Fedorak.

further inquiry by any CUF member or staff. 2) No record is made of the names of persons who testify under a guarantee of anonymity, and the oral historian is instructed to withhold the person's name or identity even from other CUF personnel. Of course, the testimony of those who give their names for the record has greater credibility, and the CUF has been particularly fortunate in that fully one-third of those interviewed have agreed to allow their names to be recorded. However, the need for anonymity has been widely recognized and accepted in the field of Soviet studies for over 35 years. Those who speak anonymously supplement the record provided by those who do give their names, while the latter serve to confirm the former. Thus the compilation of nearly 200 statements from eyewitnesses to Stalin's crimes helps build an impressive body of evidence which would otherwise be lost.

Publications and presentations

Still another area of CUF activity, directed at fulfilling its mandate to make the Ukrainian famine more widely known, has been in the area of publications and presentations. The CUF interim report of hearings and meetings held in 1986 is now being printed by the Government Printing Office and will be available in September from the commission.

In the daily press, the most widely circulated statement on the Ukrainian famine appeared as an op-ed by Dr. Mace in the Los Angeles Times on August 14, 1986, and was reprinted by various newspapers in the United States and by the International Herald Tribune in Europe. CUF public members Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, Ulana Mazurkevich and Anastasia Volker have also written articles and letters to the editor in various American cities.

Two scholarly papers were also contributed by Dr. Mace to the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies book, "Famine in Ukraine, 1932-1933," edited by Roman Serbyn and Bohdan Krawchenko. He co-authored with Oksana Procyk and Leonid Heretz the catalogue "Famine in the Soviet Ukraine, 1932-1933: A Memorial Exhibition," published by Harvard College Library. He has also been asked to edit a volume of the papers presented at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign conference on Ukraine in the 1920s and 1930s, which took place in June. This volume will include among its contributions three

papers by CUF staff, including a survey of the Ukrainian famine in Soviet historical fiction by CUF staffer Dr. Samilenko-Tsvetkov.

While still at Harvard, Dr. Mace made a number of scholarly presentations on the Ukrainian famine throughout the United States and Canada, as well as in Great Britain, Australia and Israel. He has continued to do so after the commission's creation with lectures and faculty seminars at Princeton, as well as at the universities of Houston, Illinois, Rochester and Kansas. He has also been invited to take part in a November conference on the recognition and denial of genocide in the 20th century, to be held at the Institute for the Study of Genocide, John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York. These papers are slated for publication either as a separate volume or in Holocaust and Genocide Studies, a widely respected international scholarly journal.

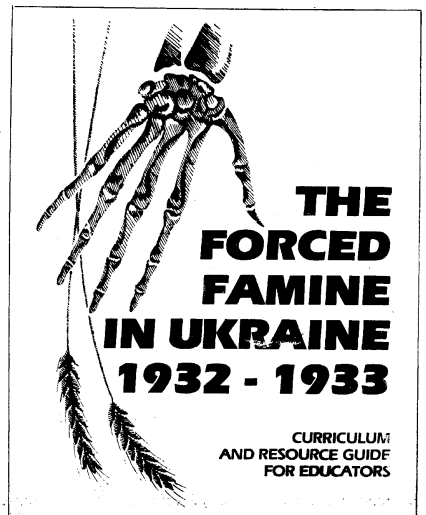
Curriculum development

Curriculum development has occupied a central place in all CUF efforts throughout its existence. The famine is not an issue of concern only to the Ukrainian community; it must become part of every educated individual's store of knowledge. The commission acts as a resource to any and all states, districts and individual teachers who express interest in introducing such materials.

This is especially important now in connection with efforts in a number of states to include materials in the curriculum which are designed to sensitize students to issues concerning the Jewish Holocaust and genocide. Dr. Mace participated in the first effort of this nature, which took place in New York and led to the creation of the third volume of the New York state human-rights curriculum guide, "Case Studies: Persecution and Genocide," which is now being used throughout the state. The CUF has also assisted the California State Board of Education in its efforts to create a similar guide for teachers.

The commission's major achievement in this sphere was the compilation by the commission of its own model curriculum guide, written by CUF public member Dr. Kuropas and published for the

(Continued on page 12)



THE Ukrainian Weekly

Lobbying in Canada

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee has finally decided to end years of inaction and open a lobbying office in Ottawa.

The office will radically change the way Ukrainian interests are handled in the nation's capital.

Until now, there has been little Ukrainian community presence in the Canadian capital. Ukrainian issues were either not brought to the attention of decision-makers or hastily presented by well-meaning, but often ill-prepared volunteers.

The new office is expected to be equipped with the resources to communicate quickly with news organizations, government officials and other groups.

It will also eliminate the need for several different Ukrainian groups to send delegations to Ottawa.

With a federal election on the horizon, the UCC representatives in Ottawa will be in a better position to place Ukrainian interests on the political agenda of the three political parties.

One of the most important roles of the office will be to send community representatives to hearings held by committees of the House of Commons and the Senate.

Having an envoy at these meetings will give the UCC an opportunity to comment on proposed legislation affecting the Ukrainian community.

The office is also expected to bring welcome relief to Ukrainian MPs, who have done much to advance Ukrainian interests on Parliament Hill.

The absence of a Ukrainian community presence on Parliament Hill became especially apparent when the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry release its report on war criminals in Canada. A press conference held in a Parliament Hill television studio had no official Ukrainian spokesmen.

Hopefully, the UCC envoys will be given sufficient resources to get the group's messages across to the media and politicians without having to worry about penny-pinching.

The opening of the office, to be sure, is a timely occurrence. The government is gearing up to prosecute suspected war criminals, and it will be incumbent upon the UCC to make sure Canada respects civil liberties in its pursuit of suspects.

With the Ukrainian Millennium on the horizon, the UCC will have someone to brief MPs and the national media on the significance of the 1,000th anniversary.

We hope that the UCC Ottawa office will be prepared to handle the diverse interests of several Ukrainian groups. What the Ukrainian Canadians need most is a sophisticated vehicle to present one unified voice in Ottawa.

NEWS AND VIEWS

What's SUSTA all about?

by Taras Szmagala Jr.

The grounds of the University of Virginia are not exactly swarming with students of Ukrainian descent. In fact, in my three years at U. Va., I have known only six or seven such students. So it is no surprise that SUSTA, the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America, is not well-known there.

However, what is surprising is that SUSTA is not very well known even among Ukrainian Americans. Indeed, recent inactivity has hurt the reputation we once had as an active participant in the activities of the Ukrainian community.

But now, we are back. And we are becoming the active participant we once were. It is important, therefore, that the community be aware of what we are doing, and, more importantly, what SUSTA is all about.

SUSTA is fundamentally an umbrella organization, encompassing student groups across America. Our objective is basic: to unite these diverse groups in an organization wherein we can share our ideas and experiences, and voice our opinions in a more effective, coordinated way. Simply put, SUSTA's purpose is to maximize the ability of the Ukrainian American student to contribute to the Ukrainian community.

The question then follows: How are we trying to accomplish this objective? The last SUSTA congress in May outlined the answers to that question. The resolutions we passed outlined an ambitious agenda for our organization this next school year, and with a unified effort, we will complete that agenda.

Clear and away, the number one priority for our organization is participating in the celebration of the Millennium. This event is a rare opportunity for us Ukrainians to publicize our culture — and our plight — to the entire world. And Ukrainian youth must use the opportunity.

Now, we are not going to form another Millennium committee. What we are going to do is help those committees already in existence. Financially, we are no help. But there are plenty of students who can put in a few hours a week doing anything from stuffing envelopes to planning events — on the local or national level.

The trick is to match those organizations needing student help with those willing to help. That's where SUSTA comes in. In the next few months, U.S. Millennium groups will be hearing from SUSTA, and will be told whom to contact if they need student volunteers. SUSTA, in turn, will do our best to match volunteers with the groups.

We will be doing a few other things, as well. On the human-rights scene, we have borrowed a page from our sister group in Canada, SUSK. In the past, they have chosen a "political prisoner of the year," and directed letter-writing campaigns to free him or her. This year, we have done the same, adopting Mykola Horbal as our "prisoner of the year." All members will be encouraged to write letters pressing for his release. (More details about Mr. Horbal and

Taras Szmagala Jr. is the newly elected president of SUSTA.

this campaign will be forthcoming on the pages of this publication and the SUSTA newsletter.)

But we are not just politically oriented. We are planning an active social year for SUSTA, too. At the last board meeting, the possibility of a national Ukrainian student athletic tournament was raised. Such an event would provide an excellent opportunity to bring students together from all over the country.

And then there is our newsletter. The SUSTA newsletter serves as a written source of information about the Ukrainian community to many college students. It is a unifying force — the publication enables Ukrainian clubs to share stories, event ideas and experiences with many other similar clubs. Maybe more importantly, though, the newsletter enables friendships made, say, in Plast or SUM-A, to continue even when those friends are away at different colleges.

One final point is worth mentioning about SUSTA — and it is the most important point — membership. Recently, it has been suggested that our organization is "controlled" by members of another Ukrainian organization, TUSM. Upon examination of SUSTA's executive board and over-all membership, it is evident this just isn't the case.

Yes, TUSM's delegates (representing 10 members each, like every other group) tended to vote together. But what is so bad about that? They should be commended for expressing their views in such an organized and coherent manner. That certainly isn't grounds for TUSM's exclusion from SUSTA. Indeed, it should be an incentive for other groups to organize in a similar manner.

TUSM did not claim the majority of delegates at the last congress, and they do not claim the majority of the members of the executive board. Thus, it is clear that the fate of candidates and resolutions at the congress were by no means predominantly in the hands of TUSM.

SUSTA should be proud of the diversity of its membership. In its ranks are members whose parents would not talk to each other when they were in college due to differing political beliefs. Not only do we talk, we socialize and establish close friendships.

Sure, we debate; but the debate is centered around individual issues, not party politics. Debate is good — in fact, it is vital. And it is transcending traditional Ukrainian politics. (I, whose grandfathers were both leaders in ODU, the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, and I who cannot even speak Ukrainian, would not be in a position to write this if that were not the case!)

So we are back. And we are on the right track. Our history — 35 years of it — is illustrious. In the past we initiated the drive for endowed chairs of Ukrainian studies and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Numerous current UNA leaders were once SUSTA leaders. And I expect SUSTA to again take the lead in providing the Ukrainian community with new ideas, new projects and new leadership. Watch for us!

TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

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

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

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

Want to reprint an article from The Weekly?

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Don't support either party

Dear Editor:

The Washington Times (July 15) reported on a significant drop in contributions to the Republican National Committee, "primarily from donors of small gifts, who regularly contribute \$25 or more," resulting in "extensive" lay-offs.

According to reports we have been receiving from our nearly 100 endorsing organizations, many of these former contributors have stopped supporting the RNC because of the continuing unchecked activities of the Department of Justice Office of Special Investigations, culminating in the recent deportation/forced repatriation of Karl Linnaas to the USSR, the most anti-Semitic and bloody regime in the world.

As the Estonian American National Council stated in a letter sent to the president on January 31, as American citizens, we cannot support elected officials who would permit such an atrocity to take place.

Legitimate concerns — both moral and legal — about the operations of the OSI are being raised by human and civil-rights organizations and activists, various columnists and editors of major U.S. newspapers, and other key spokesmen — all of which have been greeted to date with blatant indifference on the part of the Reagan administration.

When we met with the attorney general on March 5, Mr. Meese made various assurances, including a promise that press allegations of OSI abuses would be investigated. These allegations, apparently based on leaks from the OSI itself, have appeared in reputable newspapers across the country and have included outright collusion with the Soviets, suppression of exculpatory evidence, denial of normal due process and similar abuses. To date, we have received no further response from anyone in the Justice Department regarding any of these charges.

This type of behavior on the part of government officials provides more than ample reason for the growing criticism of the OSI and especially of the inability or unwillingness of the Reagan administration to control its operations. The American taxpayer is left with an uncontroversial impression of the OSI as a bureaucracy operating under carte blanche, without oversight or control from either the administration or Congress.

Until there is oversight and reform of OSI or until legislation authorizing war crimes trials in United States criminal courts is proposed, there will not be a resurgence of support for either the Republican or Democratic party. Our people may be slow to anger, but they know when they've been sold down the river.

Mari-Ann Rikken
Vice-President
Coalition for Constitutional
Justice and Security
Arlington, Va.

"Ukrainian only" rule alienates

Dear Editor:

In the recent past, Ukrainians have been subjected to vociferous and systematic defamation and distortion of their history, culture and people. Ac-

tions, like those undertaken by the Delaware Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee against CBS and the Chrysler Corp., the prime sponsor of the television docu-drama "Escape from Sobibor," are commendable and should be fully supported by the Ukrainian community at large. Our community cannot allow such blatant prejudice, insensitivity and misrepresentations to go unchallenged.

It is, therefore, quite surprising that in the recent exchange of views between two groups of travel agencies (The Ukrainian Weekly, July 5 and 12), it took Pierre Houle, a French Canadian and owner of LM Travel, to realize that there were quite furious objections among Ukrainians in Canada and the United States to any collaboration with American Express, the prime sponsor of the television mini-series "Peter Ustinov's Russia."

Has the Ukrainian community (or perhaps, the travel agencies in New York) already forgotten the ridiculous and insulting comments made by Mr. Ustinov, when he stated that the "Ukrainian language is little more than Russian impregnated with Polish words"? Or his systematic reference to Kiev as the "first capital of the Russian state"? Furthermore, in "Peter Ustinov's Russia" no mention was ever made of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky or of Hetman Ivan Mazepa during the Battle of Poltava, nor of the heroic struggle for Ukrainian independence or the devastating famine of 1932-33. Even when the episode focused on Babyn Yar, Mr. Ustinov failed to mention that Ukrainians also had been buried in this ravine along with an entire Ukrainian soccer team.

It is my contention that, as Bohdan Bodnaruk wrote in the July 5 edition of The Weekly, we, as a Ukrainian community, must "put economic pressure on the sponsors of anti-Ukrainian campaigns." As we are presently applying pressure on CBS and the Chrysler Corp. for their biased "Escape from Sobibor," we must also continue to voice our displeasure with Mr. Ustinov and American Express for their undisguised contempt for Ukrainian history, language and culture.

Andrew Hluchowczyk
Montreal

We must voice our displeasure

Dear Editor:

Dr. Myron Kuropas wrote in the language of wisdom in his June article titled "Po yakomu": The language sanction." The proponents of speaking exclusively Ukrainian may eloquently rebut, but their words won't fill our committees, churches or bank accounts.

The "Ukrainian only" rule repels and silences many who would be committed members. Yet if we are to thrive, the talents and voices of all Ukrainians are needed, i.e.: first-, second- and third-generation Americans; Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant practitioners; as well as English- and Ukrainian-language speakers.

Indeed, we must unite with respect and equality to enhance our national and international political, financial and cultural influence.

Let us do this quickly and wholeheartedly before too many and too much is lost forever.

Desia Kowalysko
Shaker Heights, Ohio

Praise for LM Travel

Dear Editor:

Having just recently received my July 5 copy of The Ukrainian Weekly, I hope this letter about the Millennium Tours article will be published.

A Ukrainian Canadian, residing in Montreal, Canada, I have had the good fortune to be a client of the French-Canadian travel agency LM, and was taken aback at the attitude of the American agents expressed in your article.

Long before the U.S. agents got on the Millennium bandwagon, I was already informed of the attractive and reasonably priced Millennium tours offered by LM in Canada. As a customer I can easily vouch for Pierre Houle, his family and his associate, Ivanka Paska, in terms of providing first-rate service not only concerning Millennium tours, but other travel packages.

In addition, Mr. Houle, a French Canadian, has paid meticulous attention to details such as conducting correspondence with Ukrainian clients in the Ukrainian language.

For the narrow-minded element suggesting that Millennium 1988 should be reserved for "Ukrainian" agencies, one can remind them that LM is proving successful in its "multicultural" venture. (A footnote to LM's ethnic diversity is the fact that Miss Paska speaks seven languages fluently).

LM, it seems to me, has nothing to apologize for in having initiated a first-rate travel project before its competitors, who, judging by your article, are suffering from a severe attack of sour grapes.

Mrs. L. Zuzak
Montreal

Disappointed in Hewka article

Dear Editor:

I was disappointed after reading Leda Hewka's analysis of the SUSTA Congress. Her remarks and viewpoints sound more like the sour grapes of a deposed officer rather than constructive criticism intended to build and bolster the Federation of Ukrainian Student Clubs of America.

It is quite natural for individuals of similar interests to ban together to present manifestations of solidarity and mutual interest, especially in an organizational setting. If such expressions form in the way of two differing viewpoints, then it is also quite natural for the proponents of certain views to begin jockeying for influence and favors from uncommitted bystanders, in this case delegates. That is the nature of the democratic system, one used in the parliamentary procedures of the SUSTA Congress.

It's also proscribed by ethics and moral standards that the minority of any voting contest remain in loyal opposition espousing constructive criticism and viewpoints, all for the good of the organization or cause rather than to its detriment.

It's unfortunate that in her tenure as SUSTA vice-president, Ms. Hewka has not learned that leadership qualities such as tolerance and a respect for plurality of views are the essential elements in making SUSTA and other

Ukrainian American organizations last and prosper. As an outgoing board member, Ms. Hewka's views certainly do carry some weight, but for the most part, such post-Congress analysis and bickering should be shunned and not promoted, as this type of criticism is disparaging for a new executive board.

Most conventions and congresses bring out many views and not all members are always satisfied with the outcome. However, SUSTA members must be mature enough to put these differences aside and support the new executive board in fulfilling its mandate and agenda.

Myron W. Wasyluk
Washington

Reaction to SUSTA analysis

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to Leda Hewka's article, "An analysis: another side of the SUSTA congress." As I am mentioned by name in the article and was personally actively involved in SUSTA affairs at this year's congress, I would certainly hope The Weekly would, for objectivity's sake, print my letter.

I must state that I was very surprised that Ms. Hewka, a key figure in the successful reorganization of SUSTA, would approach TUSM so negatively. If I was to respond on behalf of TUSM in some official capacity to every one of Ms. Hewka's points/complaints, it would probably result in a rather lengthy, largely unnecessary text. I hope, however, to be able to address, as a Ukrainian American student, some of the more important SUSTA and non-SUSTA issues.

The general theme of the article would appear to be Ms. Hewka's dissatisfaction with TUSM as an organization and even greater frustration with TUSM's presence in SUSTA. It is true that some statutory/structural changes might be desirable to further enhance the equality of all member organizations. The Ukrainian Students Organization of Mykola Michnowsky (TUSM), however, does not determine its legitimacy or illegitimacy on the basis of frustrated bystanders' opinions. TUSM was and will continue to be an integral part of Ukrainian American student life. No one person can change that. It is a thriving, dynamic organization committed to its ideals. It exists because its members want it to exist.

In the article there is mention that TUSM is controlled by a "higher authority." Indeed, we do subscribe to a higher authority. We all do; the Ukrainian nation is all of the authority that TUSM or any other organization, or individual for that matter, needs. Concerning SUSTA, Ms. Hewka is intent on fabricating an opposing "side" or "bloc." In this regard she is both successful and a miserable failure. She is right when she mentions that a "bloc" was active at the congress. I am proud to say that at this year's congress, despite continuing "assimilation of Ukrainians into American society," the majority of the Ukrainian American students at the congress still felt proud of their Ukrainian heritage, still felt proud of their commonness, sensitive to the desires and needs of the Ukrainian soul. I hope that we never lose that feeling. Here is Ms. Hewka's "bloc," a bloc of Ukrainian spirit, something we all share:

(Continued on page 14)

Plishka, Szkafarowsky perform in D.C. in "Boris Godunov"

by Natalie Sluzar

WASHINGTON — Washingtonians were treated to a rare privilege at the Kennedy Center Concert Hall on July 6: not only did they have the opportunity to hear a powerful great work of art, Mussorgsky's opera "Boris Godunov," performed in its entirety, but they also heard the tantalizing voices of Ukrainian basses Paul Plishka and Stefan Szkafarowsky.

Added to this unique event was a powerhouse of some of the greatest opera stars from Western and Eastern Europe, the National Symphony Orchestra directed by Mstislav Rostropovich, the Choral Arts and Oratorio Society of Washington and future stars from the Chevy Chase Elementary School Chorus.

The concert, given only once, was in fact a dress rehearsal for the recording of "Boris" for ERATO Records, a major Italian recording company, eventually to be used as the soundtrack for the movie version of "Boris."

Washington Post reviewer Joseph McLellan called the performance "... (an) epic preliminary to a major event in the history of the National Symphony Orchestra."

McLellan continued: "The cast of "Boris" was enormous, and the evening brought a few surprises as well as some expected excellence from the usually fine performers such as Paul Plishka (Pimen)..."

Mr. Plishka, internationally recognized as one of the world's finest basses, has been a leading artist with the Metropolitan Opera Company since

1967, performing such operas as "Aida," "Otello," "Romeo and Juliette," and "Don Carlo." He has also performed with the Rotterdam Philharmonic, the Atlanta Symphony, the San Francisco Opera Company, the Boston Symphony, as well as in Strasbourg, Paris and Rome.

Pimen, a major role in "Boris Godunov" is an aged monk writing the last pages of his chronicles, grieves that a murderer, Boris, has been crowned tsar of Russia. In the Fourth Act, Pimen tells of a miracle: his sight, lost in childhood was restored at the tomb of the murdered tsarevich. Pimen's pronouncement intensifies Boris' guilt and eventually leads to his death.

A relative newcomer to the operatic scene, New Yorker Stefan Szkafarowsky energetically and convincingly performed as the police officer at the inn. This marked his debut with the National Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Szkafarowsky has performed with the Cincinnati Opera's Young American Artists Program, the Lyric Opera of Chicago's Opera Center. He also performed at the Spoleto Festival and Carnegie Hall.

In 1983, Mr. Szkafarowsky was a regional finalist in the Metropolitan Opera National Competition.

Also worthy of mention is Ukrainian-born tenor, and recent principal tenor of the Minsk Opera, Vyacheslav Polozov. He is a graduate of the Kiev Conservatory and won the first prize of the Madama Butterfly Competition in Tokyo. He is presently at the Metropolitan, performing in such operas as Macbeth and La Boheme.



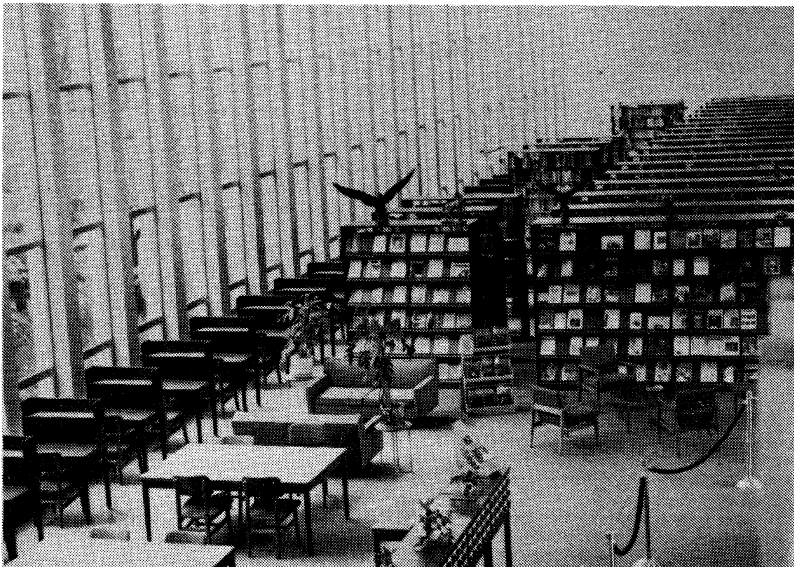
Natalie Sluzar

Ukrainian basses Paul Plishka and Stefan Szkafarowsky.



Stefan Szkafarowsky with Mstislav Rostropovich of the National Symphony Orchestra.

Basilian Sisters, Manor Junior College mark triple anniversaries



The Basileid Library of Manor Junior College.

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — This year, 1987, is a special year for the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great and Manor Junior College as three significant anniversaries are noted.

•Founded in 1947 by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great, Manor Junior College, (MJC) celebrates 40 years of academic excellence this year. Originally named St. Macrina College, Manor was founded by Mother M. Josaphat Theodorowych, superior of the Basilian Sisters, as an opportunity for young women of Ukrainian ancestry to pursue higher education and to provide a learning center for Sisters of the Basilian religious order.

The college opened its doors to 11 students in fall 1947 and classes were held in an old farmhouse used

as the Novitiate for the OSBM located on the grounds of the Basilian Motherhouse.

Today, MJC includes Mother of Perpetual Help Hall Academic Building which houses classrooms, lecture halls, laboratories, an auditorium-gymnasium, student lounge, chapel and offices. The college also includes Josaphat Hall, a residence hall to provide dormitory facilities for students, a modern on-campus Dental Health Center and the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center.

The MJC Basileid Library-administration building was erected in 1969 and provides staff and faculty offices and a modern library which houses over 28,000 volumes. Enrollment at MJC now numbers over 400 full and part-time students and

MJC now offers 17 programs of study in the liberal arts and science, business and allied health fields.

•A little over 75 years ago on November 30, 1911, Mother Helen Langevich, together with Sisters Paphnutia Timochoko, Euphemia Kurylas and candidates Helen Iwasieczko and Olga Pidhorecka arrived in New York City from the Monastery of Jaworiv, Ukraine.

The newly arrived Sisters of St. Basil the Great opened their first convent in Philadelphia on December 2, 1911, and began their missionary work with Ukrainian immigrants and orphaned children in the United States.

In the 75 years the Sisters of St. Basil have served in the Philadelphia Province, their work has expanded and now includes teaching in the elementary, secondary and junior-college levels both in institutions owned by the province and other parochial schools.



Sister Cecilia, MJC president.

Chicago and Kiev: sister city program spawns controversy

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — The international sister city movement seeks to bring about world harmony through trade and cultural exchanges between towns of diverse countries. Ironically, the effort to make Chicago and Kiev into sister cities has become controversial. Both the Jewish and Ukrainian communities have been highly critical of the program, which is sponsored by the Chicago Center for U.S./USSR Relations and Exchanges, aimed at bringing the two municipalities together.

Officials in Kiev, on the other hand, have been eager to court Chicago. One Kievian bureaucrat admitted that Chicago would be a feather in their cap. News from Ukraine, the weekly newspaper published specifically for consumption abroad goes even further. It stated, "With a lot of gaps to bridge in Soviet-American relations, the launching of sister-city ties between Kiev and Chicago looks like a promising step to build up trust between the two countries."

All, however, are not so eager. The Jewish community of Chicago feels that the sister-city program should be related to human-rights issues, specifically emigration of Soviet Jews, before the two countries can work on trust. It views the present release of Jews as tokenism. Peggy Norton, director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of the Jewish United Fund of Metropolitan Chicago, explained Jewish concerns:

"We are perfectly willing for glasnost to unfold and hope it means positive change," Mrs. Norton noted. "But we are not ready to jump into the situation until there is progress in the area of human rights."

Furthermore, the Jewish community feels that such an arrangement between Chicago and Kiev would give tacit approval to the Soviet Union's system: the wrong signal would be sent to the USSR at the time that scores of Jews are seeking permission to emigrate.

Officially, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Illinois Chapter, expressed similar concerns, but there is a debate going on within the community concerning the possible merits of a Chicago-Kiev relationship.

The Ukrainian community finds the isolation of Ukrainians in the USSR from the rest of the world a very real crisis, compounding human-rights problems. Currently, the promised American Consulate in Kiev is not yet installed, there are no Western media offices there, and travel anywhere — much less to the West — is restricted. Even if it is an illusion, the prospect of more contacts with the West for ordinary Ukrainians in the Soviet Union is not easily ignored by the community.

The topic came up during a lecture in this city in May by Valentyn Moroz, a former Ukrainian political prisoner. He felt that to use the sister city program to Ukrainian advantage would take a very strong community. However, he stated: "If you have a cold, you shouldn't take up winter diving," implying that presently the community is weakened, and thus taking part in the program would not be a wise move.

Like Mr. Moroz, there are some who worry that the community will be manipulated by the Soviets or by the proponents of the sister city idea. This is not without justification. Erwin Salk, president of the Chicago Center, has implied that a letter was sent to Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev from the Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Innocent Lotocky of the Diocese of Chicago.

In fact, it was written to the Rev. Thomas Baima to be taken on the trip. Father Baima was a member of the center's delegation to Kiev, and was on the tour as a personal representative of Roman Catholic Cardinal Joseph Bernardin.

In the letter, written at the request of Father Baima, Bishop Lotocky expressed his appreciation to that priest for informing him of the exploratory meeting in Kiev: "It is my hope that ... some serious discussions of our concerns could be planned. The suggestion of holding a human-rights seminar is one possibility." Bishop Innocent stated in an attempt to be carefully neutral. The bishop observed that there are two opinions in the community — those who see advantages to an official relationship between Chicago and Kiev, and others who suspect that anything good for the Soviets cannot be good for Ukrainians.

He then ended the letter with a blessing for the journey, and though not officially supporting the delegation's tour, he expressed hope that as a result of the many efforts of congressmen, VISA, a non-profit organization, which promotes family visits between the Soviet Union and the United States and others, Ukrainians will have normal contact with relatives, including Soviet Ukrainians visiting Chicago.

The debate about the merits of the program is not limited to the Ukrainian community, apparently. Even the mayor of Chicago, Harold Washington, seems cautious. Though he sent a letter inviting the chief executive of Kiev, Valentyn Zgyrsky, to Chicago, the mayor never conferred official status on the

delegation. His own sister city committee stayed at home.

Mayor Washington's active support of U.S.-based Soviet human-rights groups may have made him careful about completely embracing the proposition.

Despite waiverings, doubts and unofficial standing, the Chicago Center for U.S./USSR Relations and Exchanges brought together a full contingent of Chicagoans representing a wide spectrum of city life to meet with Soviet municipal officials in Kiev at the end of April.

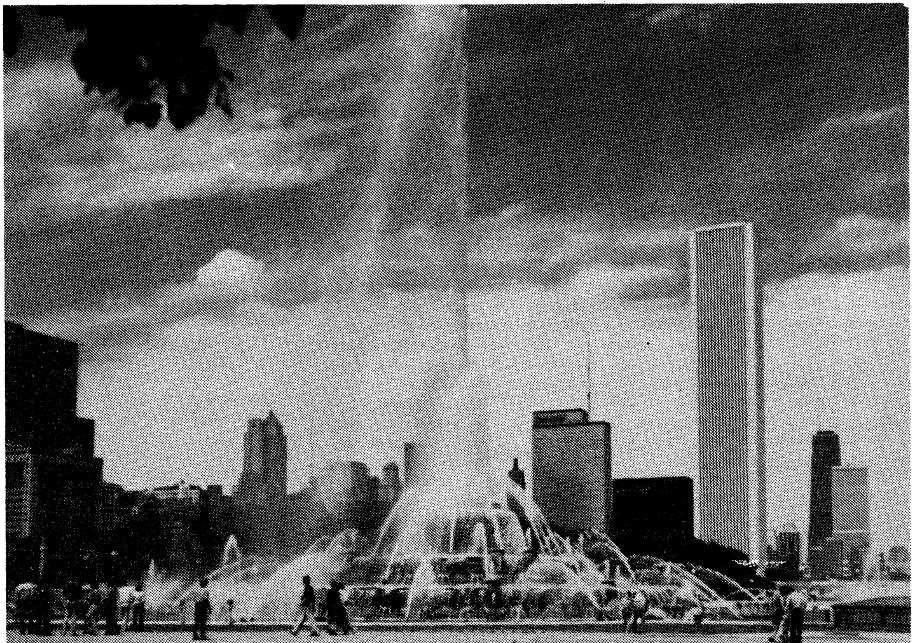
Leading the group was the

president of the Chicago Center, Mr. Salk. Since he is a mortgage banker, he represented business and trade concerns. He was accompanied by the center's official spokesman, Richard Cooper. Chicago Park District vice-presidents and commissioners Margaret Burroughs and Sylvia Herrera, as well as documentary filmmakers Robert and Pearl Estes from Chicago's cultural community met with Kievian artists. Mrs. Burroughs founded the DuSable Museum of Afro-American History and along with Ms. Herrera

(Continued on page 15)



Views of Kiev (above) and Chicago (below).



BOOK NOTES

Ukrainian edition of Polish opposition work

Byelorussians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians: Our Enemies or Brothers by Kazimierz Podlaski. Edited with introduction by Jaroslaw Pelenski. Translated from the Polish by Wiktor Poliszczuk. Munich: Vidnova Publishers, 1986, 157 pp. \$7.

A Ukrainian translation of the book, titled "Byelorussians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians: Our Enemies or Brothers" by a Polish author, who writes under the pen-name of Kazimierz Podlaski, has recently been published by the Vidnova Publishers. Mr. Podlaski's book is regarded to be one of the most influential works of the Polish opposition.

In it its author gives a thorough analysis of the relations between the Poles and their Eastern neighbors, particularly the Ukrainians, throughout modern history and in recent times.

Describing Polish-Byelorussian, Polish-Lithuanian and, especially, Polish-Ukrainian relations, he presents them in all their complexity, attempting to show legitimate concerns of both sides. He does not avoid difficult and tragic aspects and even dwells upon controversial and seemingly unresolvable problems.

Podlaski's book reflects the thinking of certain circles of the Polish opposition (particularly that of the progressive, democratic, Catholic orientation) about the relations of Poland with her Eastern neighbors, primarily Ukraine.

From the Ukrainian point of view, Mr. Podlaski's book represents a substantial contribution to the Polish-Ukrainian dialogue. Written in a vivid publicistic style, it will, no doubt, be of use to every Ukrainian, who is interested in Polish-Ukrainian relations.

History of Ukrainian Orthodox Church

Martyrology of the Ukrainian Churches, Volume I: The Ukrainian Orthodox Church: Documents, Materials, Christian Samydyav from Ukraine, compiled and edited by Osypp Zinkewych and Olexander Voronyn. Baltimore-Toronto: V. Symonenko Smolokyp Publishers, 1987, 1207 pp. \$39.75.

This comprehensive Ukrainian-language publication examines, in detail, the history of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church from its rebirth in 1917 to its present-day persecution by the Soviet regime.

The study concentrates only on the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine and does not delve into the history of the emigre Church in the diaspora. It does however, include a brief section on the persecuted Church in Poland and Rumania 1918-1939.

The book is well-organized into 11 sections and includes various addenda. According to the foreword, the goal of this volume is to compile and publish source documents and materials, official acts, proclamations, appeals, articles, commentaries, sermons and memoirs which formulate the history of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church from 1917 through 1985.

The first section concentrates on the



The first Polish edition of Mr. Podlaski's book was published in 1983 by Slovo, a publishing enterprise of the Polish opposition. The second, revised edition appeared in 1984 under the auspices of Przedswit, another publishing enterprise of the Polish opposition. The third Polish edition came out in London, in 1985, published by an emigre publishing enterprise Puls, which attests to the enormous popularity of the book.

The cover design—a modified Ukrainian version of the original Polish edition "Przedswit"—is by Tania Krawciw.

The book is available for \$7 from: Dora Horbachevsky, 1148 Glenn St. Philadelphia, Pa., 19115; or from: Dmytro Fedyk, 22 Allanhurst Drive—Apt. 102, Islington, Ont. M9A 4J6.

period of Ukrainian statehood and the beginnings of the Soviet government; the problems of the Church's autocephaly under various Ukrainian governments between 1917 and 1920, and the formal proclamation of the formation of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church on May 5, 1920.

Section II deals with the sobors of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, which took place in 1921, 1927 and 1930. It includes such historic documents as memoirs by a participant of the 1921 congress and the appeals of Metropolitan Vasyl Lypkivsky to his faithful.

Section II includes the ideological basis of the UAOC and its organization. It comprises memoirs by Church activists during this period and articles which deal with the issue of the co-existence of Church and state which appeared in the journal Church and Life, an official publication of the UAOC.

In Section IV, the activities of the Church from 1921 to 1936 are highlighted, using official documents, appeals and minutes from meetings of the Church's Rada (Council).

Section V and VI deal with the persecution of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church under the Soviet regime and the

governments of Poland and Rumania.

Russian religious imperialism is discussed in Section VII of this detailed study. This section provides documents which concentrate on five time periods: the era of Ukrainian statehood; the period between the two world wars (the UAOC in Poland); during the occupation of western Ukraine by the Soviets in 1939-1941; during World War II in 1941-1944 and under the Moscow Patriarchate in the 1970s.

Section VIII goes into detail concerning the position of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church during the war (1939-1944) and includes a series of articles about the German repression of the faithful in Ukraine.

The persecution of the Church and its faithful in the period 1960 to 1984 is chronicled using samydyav material and includes the repression of monks in the Pochayiv Monastery. Part of section IX also includes a case study of the Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, a prominent religious dissident.

Section X covers efforts in defense of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and it includes various memoranda and appeals.

Section XI concentrates on the status of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church from 1913 to the present day, as well as the fate of numerous hierarchs and clergy. A sub-division of this section,

titled "Martyrs for the Faith," includes a list and biographies of martyred Church leaders. This section concludes with a chronological outline of the history of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the other Orthodox Churches in Ukraine which existed under various regimes. This sub-section spans over 70 pages.

The addenda include an extensive bibliography, 35 pages long, with a listing of both Ukrainian and English-language books on the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The illustrations in this publication are also numerous; they include photos of all the hierarchs, the dates they served the Church and their fate.

"Martyrology of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church," which includes introductory remarks by Metropolitan Mstyslav of the UAOC in the U.S.A., is the first volume of a four-volume series on the Ukrainian Churches. Volume II, released in 1985 is a study of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Volumes III and IV will concentrate on the Protestant faithful in Ukraine, and destroyed churches and monasteries, respectively. They are scheduled to be released in the next two years. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Volume I is available from Smolokyp, P.O. Box 561, Ellicott City, Md. 21043, for \$39.75 (U.S.), \$49.50 (Canadian).

NEW RELEASE

Recording features bandurist Julian Kytasty

MONTREAL — Yevshan Records has released a new Ukrainian recording of bandura music featuring New York's Julian Kytasty.

Mr. Kytasty is a modern-day embodiment of an ancient tradition as a player of the bandura, the most popular Ukrainian folk instrument. Like the bandurists of the past who carried their songs from town to town, he has captivated audiences and inspired students from Buenos Aires to Roblin, Man.

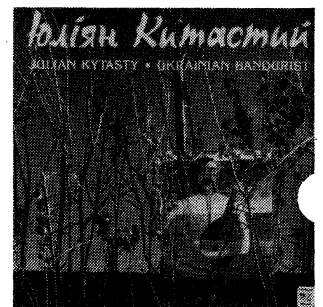
When not traveling, Mr. Kytasty makes his home in New York City, where he moved in 1980 to direct the New York School of Bandura. Later he was a founding member of the Echo of the Steppes Bandura Ensemble and taught the first accredited university-level bandura course outside Ukraine at Rutgers University in Newark, N.J.

This, his first solo recording, follows many years of work directing and arranging music for ensembles, two of which have recorded with Yevshan: the New York School of Bandura and Echo of the Steppes.

Selecting from a vast repertoire, Mr. Kytasty has compiled material that will provide the listener with a broad range of music, from lively dance tunes which require speed and precision, to the elaborate and meditative improvisations. The expressive vocal numbers, that comprise about half the recording, display a complete dramatic range from the comic to the tragic.

Mr. Kytasty chooses from among his three banduras, which differ not only in construction and stringing pattern, but also in tonal quality, affecting the pacing and energy of each performance.

The bright sound of the Chernihiv bandura, for example, is ideal for extremely fast playing as in "Hetman's Dance," "Polechka," "Polianka" and "Tropak." The wide range and capacity for dynamic contrasts also make the Chernihivka a suitable accompanying



instrument for songs as different as the light-hearted "Kiev Market" and the dramatic "Oksana."

The Chernihiv bandura's predecessor, the Poltavka, is still made by craftsmen all over the world. The Stepoviy bandura used on this recording has a particularly rich sound in the middle register, best heard in "Kozak Suprun."

The Kobzarska bandura, with its muted tones and quirky modal tunings, is the oldest in conception, yet newest in execution because of the essential aspect of improvisation. The music is similarly ancient in origin and yet only as old as the instant of performance. In "The Passing of Truth," it becomes apparent that often, for the bandurist of the oral tradition, there is only a hazily line between arrangement and spontaneous performance.

Mr. Kytasty ends the record with this traditional Kobzar song, as he does his live performances, because of its timeless and universal message.

Record and cassettes are available from Yevshan Communications Inc., P.O. Box 125, Station St. Michel, Montreal, Que. H2A 3L9, at \$8.50 each (please add \$1.50 for postage and handling).

**A UNA insurance policy is
an investment in the Ukrainian community.**

Dedication...

(Continued from page 3)

His enthusiasm for the plans being made in Europe for the Millennium of Christianity of the Ukrainian nation fueled the assembled committee for even greater efforts being made here in America.

The opening of the Holy Millennium Bilee Year of Christianity in Kievan Rus' will take place on Sunday, August 16, in South Bound Brook, at the Ukrainian Orthodox Center. The day's activities will commence with a hierarchical divine liturgy in the Memorial Church of St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle, concelebrated by Metropolitan Mstyslav.

Following the divine liturgy, an outdoor moleben service will be held for the anticipated thousands in attendance on the grounds of the headquarters of the largest Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the free world.

To officially open the Holy Millennium Jubilee Year which starts on August 16 of this year and closes in the autumn of 1988, a statue of St. Olha, princess of Kievan Rus', will be unveiled and dedicated.

The eight-foot bronze sculpture depicts St. Olha enthroned as the ruler of Kievan Rus' and the first to accept Christianity. The sculpture rests on a five-foot granite base quarried from Barre, Vt., and was designed by the noted sculptor Peter Kapschutshenko Philadelphia.

Funds for the creation of this immense art work were raised from the faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church through the devoted efforts of the United Sisterhoods of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the personal patronage of Metropolitan Mstyslav.

Raisa Chejlyk, president of South Bound Brook Monuments of Warren, N.J., supervised the technical aspects of the monument's erection, noting that the total cost of the monument exceeds \$110,000.

A jubilee banquet will follow at the Ukrainian Cultural Center catered by the Marriott Hotel for some 600 expected guests. Stefania S. Dutkevitch of Edison, N.J., first vice-president of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A., has organized a concert program as part of the banquet festivities.

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS
For the current rate call...
1-800-US-BONDS

HUCULKA

Icon & Souvenir's Distribution
2860 Buhre Ave. #2R
Bronx, N.Y. 10461
Tel: (212) 931-1579 after 6 p.m.
Representative and wholesaler of embroidered blouses for adults and children

UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL '87

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
Labor Day Weekend
September 4 -
September 7, 1987



UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL '87
4968 Hawley Blvd.
San Diego, CA 92116
(619) 282-6384
(For Information Only)

THE CARPATHIAN SKI CLUB OF NEW YORK

under the auspices of the

UKRAINIAN SPORTS ASSOCIATION OF USA and CANADA (USCAK)
will hold

THE ANNUAL

TENNIS AND SWIMMING COMPETITION at SOYUZIVKA

September 4-7, 1987 (Labor Day Weekend)

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS of USCAK
and trophies of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SOYUZIVKA,
(INCLUDING THE B. RAK MEMORIAL TROPHY),
SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY and the sports-
manship Trophy of Mrs. MARY DUSHNYCK
and PRIZE MONEY

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK. — Singles matches are scheduled in the following division: Men, Women, Women (35 and over), Junior Vets (35-44), Senior Men (45- and 55), Junior (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age, divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:

Mr. Roman Rakoczy, Sr.
158 Manor Avenue, Cohoes, N.Y. 12047

Registrations should be received no later than August 27, 1987. No additional applications will be accepted before the competitions, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:

R. Rakoczy, Sr., Z. Snylyk, G. Sawchak, Dr. Z. Matkiwsky,
O. Kyzik, O. Popovych.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES:

FRIDAY, September 4, Soyuzivka, 1:00 p.m. Men's preliminary round.

SATURDAY, September 5, Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m. First round' junior girls (all age groups), junior vets, senior men, women and women 35 and over, New Paltz, 8:30 a.m. men's first round, Soyuzivka, 10:30 a.m. Juniors (all age groups), New Paltz, 10:30 a.m. men's consolation round, Soyuzivka, 3:30 p.m. Senior men 55 and over. Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director R. Rakoczy, Sr.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

Reservations should be made individually by the competitors by writing to:
Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate, Kerhonkson, N. Y. 12446; (914) 626-5641

SWIMMING COMPETITION

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1987 at 11 a.m.
for INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS,
UNA TROPHIES and RIBBONS

in the following events for boys and girls:

8-10 and 11-12 age groups

25 m. freestyle
50 m. freestyle
25 m. breaststroke
25 m. backstroke
25 m. butterfly
4 x 25 m. freestyle relay

13-14 age group

50 m. — freestyle
100 m. — freestyle
50 m. — breaststroke
50 m. — backstroke
50 m. — butterfly
100 m. individual medley
4 x 50 m. — freestyle relay

15 and over age group

50 m. — freestyle
100 m. — freestyle
50 m. — breaststroke
50 m. — backstroke
50 m. — butterfly
100 m. — individual medley
4 x 50 m. — medley relay

Swimmers can compete in 3 individual events and or relay.

Registration will be held at the poolside on Saturday, September 5, starting at 9:30 a.m. Registration fee is \$2.00 per person.

Swim meet committee: R. Slysh, O. Napora, M. Krysztabky, R. Kushnir, C. Kushnir, I. Shvsh, M. Bokalo, G. Tarasiuk.

Swimmers should be members of sport and youth organizations which belong to the Ukrainian Sports Association (USCAK).

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY

Please cut out and send in with reg. fee of \$15.00

- Name:
- Address:
- Phone:
- Date of birth:
- Event: age group:
- Sports club membership:

Check payable to: K.I.K. American Ukrainian Sports Club

U.S. Commission...

(Continued from page 5)

commission by the Ukrainian National Association entirely at UNA expense. Thanks also to the efforts of Dr. Kuropas, the CUF/UNA guide in November 1986 became the centerpiece of the nation's first teachers' workshop on the Ukrainian famine, sponsored by Northern Illinois University, the Illinois State Board of Education, Chicago Board of Education, the Chicago Catholic Archdiocesan School Board, and the American Jewish Committee. Dr. Kuropas was assisted by Dr. Mace in leading this daylong workshop for which the participating teachers were offered credit toward a master's degree in education.

The guide has been distributed by Dr. Kuropas, who held a similar workshop in Milwaukee; by Dr. Mace at a workshop in which he participated at the University of Rochester; by Dr. Samilenko-Tsvetkov at a Philadelphia Association of Teachers workshop on the Holocaust, the Armenian massacres, and the Ukrainian famine; and by Drs. Mace and Kuropas in the course of their meeting with state education officials in Arizona. CUF member and former Undersecretary of Education Gary E. Bauer has also been of great help in promoting the CUF/UNA guide.

Similar workshops are now being planned for Detroit, Hartford, Houston and San Francisco. Curriculum development and workshops will remain a high priority for the remainder of the commission's existence.

CUF report to Congress

In keeping with its mandate, the CUF is preparing a report to Congress, outlining the findings from its public hearings and research. The preparation of the initial draft is already ahead of schedule in the form of working papers which are being prepared by staff for initial submission to CUF members. This report will go far beyond what is now known about Stalin's use of food as a weapon against the Ukrainian countryside. It will show, primarily through documentation in the Soviet press, what Stalin's policies were, and it will demonstrate, primarily through the eyewitness testimony of those who witnessed the human cost of those policies. It will place the government of the United States on record for the first time as recognizing the man-made famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine as a crime against humanity, an act of genocide second only to Hitler's attempt to destroy the Jews during World War II. In short, the release of the famine's final report will be a major event in the history of the Ukrainian American community, a milestone in its long struggle to assure that history never forgets the Great Famine in Ukraine.

The decisive stage of the commission's work is just beginning. Much remains to be done. But at the half-way point in its mandated lifetime, the CUF has laid a firm basis for further progress toward its ultimate goal: to make certain that the world remembers the crime committed against humanity when Stalin waged war on Ukraine using food as his major weapon.

Nationwide...

(Continued from page 3)

Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), personally visited the offices of senators and members of Congress who were not sponsors of the family visits resolutions. The group included Walter Bodner (AHRU-Newark), Oksana Palijchuk (AHRU-Baltimore) and Dr. Larisa Fontana (Ukrainian American Community Network-Washington). At the same time, individuals and organizations throughout the country representing a spectrum of ethnic and human-rights groups, called and wrote senators and representatives re-

garding this humanitarian issue. The Joint Baltic American National Committee (Rockville, MD), Freedom of Communications (Jersey City, N.J.), Bishop Innocent Lotocky (Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Chigaco), Center for Democracy (New York), many branches of AHRU, the Colorado Committee of Concern for Soviet Jewry (Denver), and World Without War Council (Chicago), were among the many groups and individuals who supported the resolution.

As of July 15, the House version has 201 sponsors, including 116 Democrats and 85 Republicans, while the identical version in the Senate has 46 sponsors,

28 Democrats and 18 Republicans.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), a member of the Helsinki Commission, has noted that "20 million Americans trace their roots to Eastern Europe, 5 million of them to lands now part of the Soviet Union. ... Last year only 1,600 Soviet citizens were granted permission to visit relatives in the United States."

He summed up his reasons for becoming a sponsor of the Family Visits Resolution by saying "I have been contacted by many individuals who have waited years for an opportunity to visit their loved ones. Some have given up all hope of seeing their relatives again."

The governors of many states, including New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin, support the right of visits between relatives. Gov. Steve Copper of Alaska, stated: "Alaskans are especially sensitive to distances between loved ones as most of us have relatives who live elsewhere. We know first-hand

the importance of family visits."

Gov. Tom Kean of New Jersey said he believes "that human rights must always be at the top of the agenda" and that these resolutions send an important message to the Soviet Union: "that respect for human rights and basic freedom is a prerequisite for friendly relations with the United States."

The resolutions will come under discussion soon in two subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee — Human Rights, and Europe and the Middle East — and in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Rep. Smith noted that it is not too late for Americans to contact their legislators and urge them to co-sponsor H. Con. Res. 68 or S. Con. Res. 29 or to vote for the resolutions when they reach the floor.

Concerned individuals and organizations may reach their senators at U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510 and their members of Congress at the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

For more information about the resolutions please contact VISA, P.O. Box 2361, Berkeley, Calif. 94702; (415) 540-VISA.

UNA honors Bradley, Florio for sponsoring famine bill

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association honored the principal sponsors of the famine commission bill, Sen. Bill Bradley and Rep. James J. Florio, both Democrats from New Jersey, at special receptions held last week here at the UNA headquarters. The receptions were hosted and

sponsored by the UNA, which planned the events in conjunction with Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, the organization that initiated and spearheaded the drive for the famine bill.

AHRU presented humanitarian awards in recognition of "dedicated service and efforts to further the cause

of human rights and social justice" to both legislators during the receptions in their honor.

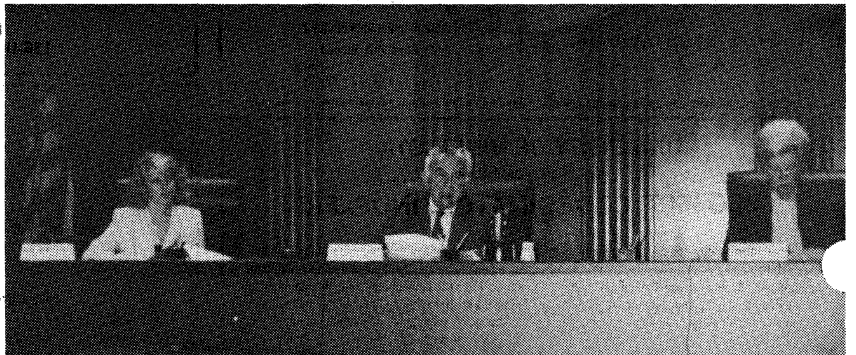
Reception for Bradley

Sen. Bradley, who took time out from (Continued on page 5)



During a reception in his honor at the headquarters of the Ukrainian National Association, Sen. Bill Bradley (second from left) receives a humanitarian award from Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. With him are (from left) Jersey City Mayor Gerald McCann, Ihor Olshaniwsky of AHRU, UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, and Ulana Diachuk, vice president of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine.

The Weekly's news story about receptions honoring Rep. James Florio and Sen. Bill Bradley, the principal sponsors of the Famine Commission Bill.



Commissioners Ulana Mazurkevich, Rep. Benjamin Gilman and Anastasia Volker at the Philadelphia hearings.

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund

Anthony Koltuniuk, Hoffman Estates, Ill.	\$25.00
Ayron Jacus, Piscataway, N.J.	\$ 5.00
Lubomyr Derzko, Ashland Ore.	\$ 5.00
Andrew Hluchowecy, Rosemont, Que.	\$ 5.00
Marko Tymciurak, Tucson, Ariz.	\$ 5.00
Dmitri Muszasty, Bethlehem, Pa.	\$ 5.00
Dr. Christina Kowalsky, Toronto, Ont.	\$ 5.00
Basil Marchuk, Hinsdale, Ill.	\$ 5.00
Andrew Zwarun, Roslyn Heights, N.Y.	\$ 3.40
Leon Hordynsky, Hamtramck, Mich.	\$ 1.00

Share The Weekly
with a friend

South Jersey festival features performers, crafts

GLASSBORO, N.J. — The N.J. Department of State, Office of Ethnic Affairs, and the N.J. Ethnic Advisory Council, in cooperation with Glassboro State College, sponsored the first Southern New Jersey Ethnic Festival on Saturday, May 16, at the Student Center Building. The festival was a multi-ethnic celebration featuring ethnic performers, crafts, food and educational and cultural display.

At 11 a.m. George M. Pappas, chairman of the N.J. Ethnic Advisory Council, opened the ceremonies with the "Pledge of Allegiance" and welcomed the many visitors and participants who had assembled in the large auditorium.

Jane Burgio, Secretary of State, stated that she was pleased to greet the members of the ethnic groups who were participating in the day's festival. She said she was very interested in the various ethnic displays of arts and culture that were on exhibit and looked forward to enjoying the dance per-

formances of the 19 ethnic groups who were scheduled to appear.

Twenty-two ethnic groups arranged festive tables displaying the many crafts and costumes of their nation. Ethnic foods and refreshments from six different nationalities were on sale outdoors.

Dr. Herman James, president of Glassboro State College, expressed his personal thanks to all the participants who took time out to present their heritage and culture. He expressed his pleasure that the State Department had chosen Glassboro College for the first ethnic festival.

Master of ceremonies Carl B.S. Pedersen, introduced the chairman of the festival, Chief Roy Crazy Horse; Juhan Simonson, director of the office of ethnic affairs and Andrew Keybida, member of the festival committee.

The Ukrainian Community Committee of South Jersey consisting of Alexander Kobasa, chairman, Dr. Ivan Kujdych, public relations, Paul Lisnyj,

operations, and Michael Romach, secretary, arranged to have Ukrainian groups from Williamstown, Cherry Hill and Vineland take part in the activities.

The Cheremosh Ukrainian Dance Troupe of Philadelphia, under the direction of Michael Luciw, performed at the festivities. Their superb, entertaining presentation received a tremendous ovation from the audience pleasing the hearts of the young performers. Dmytro Sorohaniuk is the choreographer and Helena Stefyak the instructor of the popular troupe.

The Ukrainian exhibit of arts and culture was staged by Evdokia Sorachnyk and the Fantasia firm of Philadelphia. The women from the three local areas prepared the Ukrainian foods and pastries. The committees were chaired by: Maria Romach, Helen Lepska, M. Kobasa, H. Stahniv, Irene Doroha, M. Svitenko and H. Fuyant.

Join
the
UNA

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF collectable T-shirt prints celebrating a Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity is now available! Printed blue on yellow, in sizes S, M, L, XL; 50% cotton — \$8.50 each, in Canadian dollars — 11.80 each.



Wholesale quantities and prices available.

Send check or money order to:

Zenko Kobasa
26 Chestnut St.
Salem, N.J. 08079

Allow 3-4 weeks for delivery.

PETER PIDDOUBNY
ATTORNEY AT LAW

(718) 658-2718

GENERAL PRACTICE
REAL ESTATE
WILLS
BUSINESS
LITIGATION

SERVING: LONG ISLAND
5 BOROUGHES OF N.Y.C.

150-26 86th Avenue
Jamaica, NY 11432

HURYN MEMORIALS

FOR THE FINEST IN CUSTOM MADE MEMORIALS INSTALLED IN ALL CEMETERIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA of New York including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, Pine Bush Cemetery in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery in Glen Spey, New York.

We offer personal service & guidance in your home. For a bilingual representatives call:

IWAN HURYN
P.O. Box 121
Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916
Tel.: (914) 427-2684

BOHDAN REKSHYNSKYJ
45 East 7th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003
Tel.: (212) 477-6523

LOSE WEIGHT WITHOUT DIETING! NEW IN AMERICA

Now you can lose weight the way millions all over the world already have; without any diets or exercise!

OUR

BAI LIN TEA

is 100% natural Chinese tea, prepared by a thousand year old Chinese method.

By simply drinking one cup after every meal you can lose up to 30 pounds in no time at all.

We guarantee it works. If you are not satisfied, simply return the unused portion and we will refund your money.

Order today! Send checks or Money Orders for \$12.00 to:

BH IMPORT MARKETING CO.
136-U Broadway, Woodcliff Lake, N.J. 07675

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

has an open position of

PROJECT COORDINATOR/INDEXER

The Immigration History Research Center, a research facility and special collection dedicated to the study of American immigrant and ethnic groups from Eastern, Central, and Southern Europe and the Near East, seeks a qualified individual to coordinate the Svo'boda Index Project. This project is a joint venture of the IHRC and the Ukrainian National Association to publish a retrospective index to the Ukrainian American newspaper Svo'boda.

DUTIES: Selecting terms from newspaper for index; supervising computer data entry of index terms; coordinating index publication production; proofreading and editing; preparing budget and status reports; assisting in project publicity efforts.

QUALIFICATIONS: **Required** — BA; fluency in written Ukrainian and English. **Highly desired** — professional indexing experience (related library cataloging experience may be considered).

Desired — Masters degree in History, Slavic Studies, or Library Science; knowledge of Ukrainian and/or Ukrainian American history; publication editing and production experience; word processing background; supervisory experience; self-motivation and problem solving ability.

SALARY: Negotiable: \$20,000 minimum.

APPOINTMENT TERM: One year, with possibility of renewal depending upon funding; available immediately.

TO APPLY: Send letter of application, resume, and names, addresses and phone numbers of three references by October 30, 1987 to:

JOEL WURL
SVOBODA Search Chair
Immigration History Research Center
826 Berry Street, St. Paul, MN 55114

The University of Minnesota is an equal opportunity educator and employer and specifically invites and encourages applications from women and minorities.

SOYUZIVKA

seeks to hire

WORKERS

Due to students returning back to school, we have several openings.

Please write or call:

SOYUZIVKA UNA ESTATE
Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446
(914) 626-5641

THE SVOBODA PRESS

has an

IMMEDIATE JOB OPENING

for a

PASTE-UP PERSON/DARKROOM TECHNICIAN

Willing to train. Knowledge of English required; knowledge of Ukrainian a plus. Salary commensurate with experience. Good benefits package, including major medical.

Contact: SVOBODA ADMINISTRATION
30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302
(201) 434-0237

Help Wanted

Help Wanted

THE HOME OFFICE
of the
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
has two immediate openings for

CLERICAL WORKERS IN ITS RECORDING DEPARTMENT

Applicants should have some knowledge of the Ukrainian and English languages.

Apply by calling (201) 451-2200, ext. 18;

or by sending resume to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
P.O. Box 17 A, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07303

There's no place like SOYUZIVKA

SPECIAL WEEK FOR FAMILIES

from August 22-29, 1987

Receive a 15% discount. Reserve your room immediately.

Please write or call:

SOYUZIVKA UNA ESTATE
Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446
(914) 626-5641

Reaction...

(Continued from page 7)

Ukrainians proud to be Ukrainians. It is sad that she finds herself on the outside looking in. This is precisely the reason that I was appalled at her statement during the congress that "Maybe all Ukrainians don't want independence." Obviously she forgets that one of the main reasons for the large number of Ukrainians in the diaspora, Ukrainian Americans included, is the continuing persecution of Ukrainians in their occupied homeland.

Although mentioning a "disturbing and disappointing result of the congress," Ms. Hewka seems to intentionally avoid mentioning the interesting scenario which ensued during the congressional voting on committee-proposed resolutions. After six resolutions, dealing with many important aspects of the Ukrainian American situation (increasing awareness of Ukraine and the upcoming Millennium in American society, fighting defamation of Ukrainians, adopting a symbolic Ukrainian political prisoner, and others) were unanimously or near-unanimously passed, when it came to the seventh resolution, one which a TUSM delegate proposed in committee, stating that "SUSTA will promote Ukrainian statehood through various activities directed towards attaining that goal," Ms. Hewka and several others began a

minor barrage of opposing comments. One obviously confused delegate from the Midwest even went so far as to say that the resolution was "political" (reader: please note the nature of the previous resolutions). I will repeat here Ms. Hewka's absurd comment that "Maybe all Ukrainians don't want independence." The resolution was non-binding, highly symbolic and universal in appeal based on its "various activities" segment.

The question is: Why the opposition? I only hope that the ridiculous comments that ensued were based on ignorant hatred for TUSM and not anti-Ukrainian sentiments. But were they? As Ukrainian Americans we are constantly trying to heal the wounds but hesitate in trying to solve the problem in its entirety. I ask Ms. Hewka: Would there have been a Chernobyl disaster, would Vasyl Stus and dozens of other Ukrainian prisoners have been recently murdered in Siberian camps, would Demjanjuk, Koziy and Kowalchuk have been stripped of their rights as American citizens, would we need to spend all of this time, tears and money on increasing Ukrainian awareness if there was a free Ukrainian state to defend the interests of Ukrainians around the world? Probably not.

It would be wonderful if we Ukrainians in the diaspora could lead our lives simply, comfortably, carefree, yes, even apolitically as far as Ukrainian

affairs are concerned. But there is a reality, a reality that nearly 50 million Ukrainians remain unable to promote their own interests, unable to live as Ukrainians. The reality is that just saying you are Ukrainian today is "political." This is nothing for "newcomers" to be "frightened" or "intimidated" by. To all Ukrainian American students, "newcomers" or not, I would suggest approaching all issues positively, tempered with a strong sense of realism. In case you do not understand or have no interest in a certain aspect of another individual's or organization's affairs, inactivity is not the answer. TUSM, for instance, has not left SUSTA if its interests were not always upheld. We all have been given a responsibility, given a challenge to make a difference. When the time comes and that responsibility is fulfilled, that challenge met, then and only then, can we be truly satisfied that millions of Ukrainians' lives are made that much easier. There is nothing wrong with that. These are the heroes that TUSM and others honor with the phrase "Heroyam Slava!" (Glory to the Heroes!). Heroes both dead and living; Ukrainian heroes, Ukrainian people. There should be nothing "intimidating" about that. Proud Ukrainians of all political and non-political persuasions have historically honored their heroes.

As Ukrainian American university students who have access to virtually all avenues of American society (education, press, future leadership, public contact) we, should we choose, can accomplish anything we want to accomplish. Everyone sets his/her own pace, "various activities" precisely.

I would like to take this opportunity to ask Ms. Hewka: Where is the TUSM "revolution" that you are alluding to in the article. Where is this "acquisition of power," this "power-hungry political extremist group"? If TUSM has really espoused these tendencies, what have they got to show for it? If Ms. Hewka examined the slates of candidates for SUSTA executive positions for the 1986 and 1987 congresses, I am sure that she will notice that very few of the candidates are TUSM members. This is quite obviously due to either of two phenomena: either TUSM is not interested in these positions, or the congress did not elect them. In light of the fact that both congresses' slates were almost "TUSM-free" to begin with, I believe the former conclusion is supported. Need I also remind her that both slates were elected unanimously or near-unanimously. Obviously, the democratic voting procedure at SUSTA does work.

A large portion of the article aims at greatly limiting an individual's rights. Apparently "emotion" is no longer allowable (or perhaps the author is underestimating the ability of SUSTA members to reason and decide issues logically). Caucusing, acceptable to all true democratic institutions, is also denounced. Perhaps Ms. Hewka targets

her "caucus" with several members of the Statutory Committee, including "unsolicited bystanders" from "north-of-the border," and that at this meeting the "TUSM issue" was discussed. (Interestingly, a member of the Statutory Committee who was a TUSM delegate was not invited). Although I may not agree with this type of "intrigue" -- "political power-play," their high assemble and discuss is not going to infringe upon.

The right to common opinion and thought is also repressed by Ms. Hewka. When finding something distasteful, she revives the typically Soviet schemes of "Bandierite ideology" (readers are referred to a recent article, "Cashing in on a 'disheartening situation,'" regarding CeSUS, in the Soviet-published News From Ukraine). What is probably extremely frustrating for Ms. Hewka and her so-called "substantial number of delegates at the congress" is the fact that although a specific organization can be removed from SUSTA, ideas and opinions cannot be controlled. Perhaps upon noticing a large number of individuals with shared interests and ideas not agreeable to her, she would seek to limit their participation or remove them from SUSTA altogether.

Concerning the Seton Hall University Ukrainian Student Club, I believe that the entire confrontation could have been avoided had the SUSTA congress staff properly and efficiently regist delegates. My "impassioned speech" contained the valid complaint that while my registration money was gladly accepted by SUSTA, I was not asked to fill out any registration form. Also, the Verifications Committee, which quite apparently began its work just prior to the voting segment of the congress, clearly should have reviewed membership lists much earlier in the weekend. I believe, Ms. Hewka, that SUSTA, as any professional students' organization, can survive constructive criticism.

Concerning another point, I believe that if Ms. Hewka refreshes her memory, she will recall that not all TUSM delegates were "wearing... dark business suits," just as delegates were not "wearing cut-offs and t-shirts (some with the Cyrillic characters 'CC' imprinted on them), and drinking beer during the sessions. I also think she will remember that not all TUSM delegates were "expressing points almost exclusively, and forcefully, in Ukrainian." I specifically spoke in English at the congress so that others could clearly understand me. Being a first-generation Ukrainian, and at the same time having a maternal American heritage reaching back nearly 300 years to pre-Revolutionary America, I would be the first to acknowledge the need to promote Ukrainian interests without necessarily alienating students of Ukrainian heritage by the use of a language they may not command or understand at all. However, Ukrainian Americans who do choose to use Ukrainian should not be labelled as "authoritative" or "intimidating."

In conclusion, concerned readers, whether they are Ukrainian American students or not, should realize that all students' viewpoints and interests have a place in SUSTA. The only "version" that SUSTA needs will be which is decided by SUSTA itself.

The newly reorganized SUSTA has accomplished a great deal and will certainly accomplish a great deal more if all continue to think logically, reasonably and democratically. Then, and only then, will a true federation of Ukrainian American students be served.

Petro Matiaszek
Paterson, N.J.

UKRAINE: A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Volume I and II

The First Volume: General Information, Physical Geography and Natural History, Population, Ethnography, Ukrainian Language, History of Ukraine, Ukrainian Culture, and Ukrainian Literature.

Price: \$75.00

The Second Volume: Law, The Ukrainian Church, Scholarship, Education and Schools, Libraries, Archives, and Museums, Book Printing, Publishing and the Press, The Arts, Music and Choreography, Theater and Cinema, National Economy, Health and Medical Services and Physical Culture, the Armed Forces, Ukrainians Abroad.

Price: \$85.00

You can obtain both volumes for only \$140.00

Including Postage.

ORDER NOW

Fill out the order blank below and mail it with your check or money order.

USE THIS COUPON!

To: UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

I hereby order **Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia**

- Volume I — \$75.00
- Volume II — \$85.00
- Volumes I & II — \$140.00

Enclosed is (a check, M.O.) for the amount \$ _____
Please send the book (s) to the following address:

Name _____

No. _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER

Serving 'Ukrainian singles' of all ages throughout the United States and Canada. For information send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:
Single Ukrainians
P.O. Box 24733, Phila., Pa. 19111

Planning a trip to BUENOS AIRES?

Rent a home away from home. A fully furnished, comfortable aptm., centrally located, awaits your arrival!
Reasonable rate.

Call (201) 762-8576 or 762-8542

Chicago and Kiev...

(Continued from page 9)

is keenly involved in bringing concerts, art and theater to the Chicago public.

Sondra Gair, a popular WBEZ-FM radio journalist, talked with members of the Soviet press, and Dr. Richard Farkas, a political science professor at DePaul University, arranged a visit by the rector of Kiev University, Prof. Viktor Skopenko, to Chicago. Rounding out the list of visitors to Kiev was assistant director of the Office of Human Relations and Ecumenism for the Chicago Roman Catholic Archdiocese, the Rev. Baima.

The delegation was able to put together several cultural exchanges and had preliminary talks regarding trade. According to News from Ukraine, Soviet law now permits certain research facilities to do business with foreign companies directly. The Chicagoans visited the Paton Electric Welding Research Institute, viewing a film and later presenting the Kiev leader with a fire-engine-red Weber grill. According to Mr. Salk, American companies like Weber are interested in doing business in Kiev.

Of interest to the Ukrainian community is the radio bridge set up by Ms. Gair to bring radio journalists from Kiev on a live call-in show every second Monday of the month. The first show was aired on June 8, the second will be presented on August 10.

Ms. Gair was impressed by the sense of identity and pride that the Soviet Ukrainians expressed about their culture, and the radio program so far has tried to bring that out.

Glasnost was the topic of the first program, and the discussion ranged from the definition of glasnost to human rights, the Great Famine in Ukraine, the Stalinist era, public pressure, and expectations for the future of the so-called new Soviet openness.

James Craycraft, professor of Russian and Soviet history at the University of Illinois, was one of the interviewers, and at the beginning of the broadcast pointed out the distinct nature of Ukrainians as a nation. He informed the listening audience that the Soviet Union is a composite of 15 major nationalities and many smaller nations.

Mr. Craycraft asked the Soviet journalists, Alexei Gubenko and Dmitri Markov from Radio Kiev, whether glasnost will bring freedom to Ukrainian Catholics and other religious groups. Mr. Markov said that there are more Ukrainian Catholics in Chicago than in Ukraine, citing the union of the Ukrainian Catholic Church with the Russian Orthodox Church in 1946 as the reason the question was moot.

Besides he said he considered the religious issue a matter of faith rather than a political question. The variety of religions and denominations in Ukraine demonstrated, he felt, that Soviet Ukrainians could practice their faith if the desire was there.

The Kiev journalist added, "Probably you know that ... leaders of that Church (Ukrainian Catholic) were involved in the Nazi activities in the Ukraine, unfortunately." Prof. Craycraft replied, "Well, I know that's true, but I'm a historian and I know that the story is a little more complicated than that..."

Listening to the first radio program, Chicago's Ukrainian community must have found it strange that while Mr. Salk was trying to engage Ukrainian leaders, shopkeepers and artists in the sister-city drive, the Soviet journalists interviewed threw a few darts at Ukrainian Catholics of Chicago.

Perhaps the Soviets are responding to Ukrainian demonstrations that were directed at a touring group of Soviet clergy in Chicago.

Though internal debate may wage on within the Ukrainian community, wholehearted cooperation with the sister city program may elude its backers. Because distrust between the Soviets and Ukrainians seems to be at an all-time high, Kievan authorities and the Chicago Center will have to do more than speak honorable words like "international trust," "nuclear peace," and "glasnost" to get Chicago Ukrainians to believe them.

For in Chicago, like the rest of the Ukrainian diaspora, the litmus test of Soviet sincerity is the situation in Ukraine and treatment of Ukrainians. Ukrainians still outnumber any other group among political prisoners in the USSR, with prominent dissidents incarcerated in the special-regimen labor camp No. 36-1 in Perm. And Ukrainians still have to deal with the effects of the world's worst nuclear disaster at the Chernobyl power station.

The sister city movement is one of many initiatives by private individuals and organizations to influence foreign policy through person-to-person contacts with the Soviet Union and other countries. Generally called "citizen diplomacy," the effort is gaining momentum in the United States. Ethnic groups who are interested in their countrymen getting a fair shake in any subsequent international arrangements or understandings, may be faced with the necessity of dealing creatively with such popular movements — as Baltic groups have recently done.

Nevertheless, if Chicago's ethnic communities, particularly Eastern European ones, remain adamant in their opposition because of very real human-rights concerns, the attempt to create a spirit of bonhomie between Chicago and Kiev may ring hollow.

Ukrainian National Association SEEKS TO HIRE PART TIME AND FULL TIME Experienced INSURANCE AGENTS or GENERAL AGENTS

— fluent in Ukrainian and English:

Toronto, Montreal, Edmonton, Winnipeg and other areas

Leads supplied — salary not draw — plus override — all benefits.
Write or telephone:

Mr. JOHN HEWRYK Supreme Director for Canada
327 Mc Adam Ave.
Winnipeg, 4. Man. Canada R2W 0B3
Tel.: (204) 582-8895

or:

Ukrainian National Association, Inc.
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. 07302
Tel.: (201) 451-2200

You're Invited

Soyuzivka's
1987 Season



Saturday, August 15, 1987

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT
Dancing Ensemble School
Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky

10:30 p.m. — DANCE

Orchestra — Khloptsi zi Lvova

Saturday, August 22, 1987

Dancing Ensemble "DUNAI",
St. Catharines, Canada
10:00 p.m. — DANCE
Orchestra — Hutsuly

There's no place like

SOYUZIVKA

SOYUZIVKA UNA ESTATE

Foordemoore Rd., Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446 ■ (914) 626-5641

UKRAINIAN HERITAGE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

and the

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

call upon you to

DONATE FUNDS

for their work and actions:

1. To promote the Ukrainian Story
2. To counter inaccuracies about Ukrainians
3. To protect the civil rights of Ukrainians

Please mail donations by check or money-order to:

UKRAINIAN HERITAGE DEFENSE FUND
c/o Ukrainian National Association
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

and include the following form, completed with the amount of donation, your name and address.

Amount of donation

Name

No. and Street

City

State

Zip code



THE PERFECT GIFT
**GOLD TRIDENT
JEWELRY**

from

EMBLEMS OF THE WORLD

P.O. Box 2224

Ventnor, N.J. 08406

Send for free brochure

Toll free 1-800-872-3600

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 9

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 74 Harris Ave., will hold its annual parish picnic beginning at 11:30 a.m. Highlights include a Ukrainian kitchen, refreshments, games and prizes, continuous music. The Odessa Ukrainian Dancers of Rhode Island will perform in the afternoon. Donation: \$1.50. For information call (401) 762-3939.

August 14

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: An ecumenical service with a candlelight procession will take place from the Johnson Gate of Harvard Yard to the Charles River in commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. At the river, a blessing of the waters will occur. The procession begins at 7:30 p.m. The event is organized by the Committee 1988 of Harvard Summer School. For more information contact Alex Sich, (617) 876-0328, or Marta Bazuk, (617) 495-7835.

August 15

JEWETT CENTER, N.Y.: Violinist Marc Sabat and pianist Thomas Hrynkiw will perform works by Beethoven, Kosenko and Wienawski at 8 p.m. at the Grazhda, Route 23 A. The program is part of the summer concert series offered by the Music and Art Center of Greene County Inc. The series director is Ihor Sonnevitsky. Tickets are \$5 per person; members and senior citizens, \$4.

August 16

COHOES, N.Y.: The United

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.

Branches of the Capital District UCCA will hold their annual Ukrainian Field Day Picnic at the Ukrainian American Citizen's Club Park on Meadow Street at 2-10 p.m. Ukrainian foods, children's games, adult games of chance, volleyball and dancing to a live band (beginning at 5 p.m.) will be featured. For more information contact Michael Sawkiw Jr., (518) 237-4700.

ONGOING

SASKATOON: An exhibit titled "A Millennium of Faith: 988-1988" will be on display through August 20 at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. The exhibit depicts the events encompassing the Christianization of Kievian Rus', the maintenance of that faith for 1,000 years and the development of the Church in a Canadian context. The exhibit is available for travel to other centers. For information call (306) 244-3800.

ADVANCE NOTICE

SAN DIEGO, Calif.: Ukrainian Festival '87, sponsored by the House of Ukraine, will take place Labor Day weekend, September 4-7, with an ambitious program featuring a bonfire, sports competition (golf, tennis, volleyball, chess, sailing) and several entertainment programs. Scheduled performers include the 40-member Sopilka Dance Ensemble from Alberta, Toronto comedienne Luba Goy and the Canadian band Zaporozhtsi. Tickets are \$60. For further information on the diverse program or accommodations contact: Ukrainian Festival '87, 4968 Hawley Blvd., San Diego, Calif. 92116; (619) 282-6384.

At Soyuzivka

Weekend of August 15-16

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Saturday evening concert this weekend will feature the talents of the Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky dance school. The program begins at 8:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Veselka pavilion.

Later, at 10:30 p.m., there will be a dance to the music of Khloptsi zi Lvova (Boys from Lviv).

FULL SERVICE SALON

Pleasant atmosphere, senior citizens special

Tues., Wed.

STAGE ONE

203 Parker Ave., Maplewood, N.J. 07040

Proprietor Cindy Quinta.

For appt. call (201) 763-5444

San Diego offers dance workshops

SAN DIEGO — Ukrainian dance workshops will be held Monday August 31, through Friday, September 4, at 10 a.m., in the Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 4014 Winona Ave., by the non-profit House of Ukraine.

Ken Kachmar, artistic director of the Sopilka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble from Vegreville, Alta., will conduct the five-day workshop.

As a former member of the Chermosh Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Edmonton, Mr. Kachmar is trained in Ukrainian folk dance, classical ballet and character dance. In the 11 years he has been teaching, his schools have grown to over 490 students in seven locations.

The prices for the dance workshops are \$100 for workshop only or \$190 for workshop and accommodations. For more information call (619) 461-5257.

Prosecution...

(Continued from page 1)

or the Vlasov units.

Mr. Demjanjuk also admitted under cross-examination that he had told undercover investigator Aryeh Kaplan that he believed persons forced to cooperate with the Nazis under threat of death should not be punished.

Presiding Judge Dov Levin asked the defendant whether a POW recruited to be a death camp guard should be punished. Mr. Demjanjuk responded, "I think if he could have refused, he should be punished. But, if he could not refuse, what should he be punished for?"

Present in the courtroom that day was Ukrainian Canadian attorney Paul Chumak, who is to join the defense team once he obtains the necessary Israeli government and bar association approvals.

Meanwhile, defense attorney Yoram Sheffel left for London, where archivist William Turchyn was conducting research for the defense.

Cross-examination continued on Tuesday, August 4, as Judge Levin accused the defendant of concealing the truth and evading the prosecution's questions.

According to the UNCHAIN (Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network) observer at the trial, a major reason for the judge's charge was the improper translation of Mr. Demjanjuk's remarks.

Judge Levin asked the defendant whether he was afraid that someone could check the false information he gave in Landshut, Germany, when he applied for displaced person status.

Mr. Demjanjuk answered that he gave false information only to save himself from forced repatriation to the USSR, as a result of which millions of people died. "How could I be afraid when the organization itself (the International Refugee Organization) told us how to fill out the applications?"

The interpreter, however, translated Mr. Demjanjuk's statement as: "How could I be afraid if all that I did, I did to hide from the Soviet Union?"

As a result, the presiding judge stated to the defendant that this is not an answer and that if the accused continues to reply in such a manner the judges will make the appropriate conclusions.

In reference to his testimony before the DP commission in 1949, Mr. Demjanjuk said that even IRO officials advised former Soviet citizens to conceal this fact because they could face forced repatriation and even death for treason. Millions of people lied about their citizenship, and the IRO advised them to do this, Mr. Demjanjuk stated.

Mr. Demjanjuk said the name Sobibor was entered on his application after it was chosen arbitrarily by a stranger in the U.N. office waiting room. "The map was a German map, and I couldn't read German. I asked someone to help and he helped me and gave me the name Sobibor," he explained. He then added that he was never at Sobibor or Treblinka.

On Wednesday, August 5, Mr. Demjanjuk concluded his testimony. He was challenged that day by Mr. Shaked: "The only thing you did was try to conceal what you did in the war. The reason for this wasn't repatriation. It was something else, wasn't it?"

"I don't agree with you. In my whole life I was never where you imply I was and this (suggestion) is not the truth," Mr. Demjanjuk answered.

Under re-direct questioning by chief defense attorney John Gill, Mr. Demjanjuk admitted that he sometimes said he was born in Koziatyn or Kiev,

instead of Dubovi Makharyntsi, because he thought it would be simpler for American authorities to spell.

He said he cited Sobibor or Sambir (he doesn't remember which) as his place of work on the suggestion of a bystander and that the IRO official had entered Sobibor. Mr. Demjanjuk said he later stuck to the Sobibor location for fear of complicating matters for his and his family's immigration to the U.S.

Judge Zvi Tal asked Mr. Demjanjuk whether he knows that someone crossed out in red ink a reference on his application to a scar on his lower back and instead wrote in that he had a small scar on his left arm.

Mr. Demjanjuk said he was not aware of this and that he had never hidden the fact that he had a scar on his back. He said he had even written about that scar to his mother in the Soviet Union.

The scar on the lower back is one of the pieces of evidence cited by the prosecution as indicating that Mr. Demjanjuk and the person to whom the Trawniki ID card was issued are one and the same person.

This was the first time there has been any indication that Mr. Demjanjuk's application to enter the U.S. had been altered.

On Thursday, August 6, the defense called its second witness, forensic expert Edna Robertson of Panama City, Fla. Ms. Robertson testified on the Trawniki ID card on the basis of her study of a series of color photos of the ID card and a copy she had examined earlier, as well as on lab examination of the card conducted in Israel on May 26-28. Ms. Robertson said she worked at the police lab of Amnon Bezaleli (a witness for the prosecution) for six to nine hours daily during that period of time.

Ms. Robertson presented a thick album of various photos of the ID card which she used to illustrate her testimony.

Ms. Robertson demonstrated that the ID card when folded together reveals that the left side is larger than the right, that is, the two portions do not fit together properly.

She also said that if this had been a document carried by the person to whom it was issued it would have signs of much greater wear. Therefore, she concluded that the document had been kept in a file.

She then went on to compare standard (undisputed) signatures of Ernst Teufel, Karl Streibel and John Demjanjuk with those on the ID card. She concluded that there are not enough indications that the Teufel and Streibel signatures are authentic, and she said she was absolutely certain that the signature alleged to be John Demjanjuk's is not his.

In further testimony, Ms. Robertson pointed to several indications of irregularities on the card. There are traces of glue under the Streibel signature and the stamp next to it. There are indications that another photo had been attached to the card. There are staples holes on the photo, but not on the card. There are remains of solvent under the photo.

Continuing, she noted there are indications that someone had used tweezers on the card around the photo, as well as near the two stamps on the photo. In addition, the two stamps that appear on top of the photo and the paper do not mesh, and the color of the stamps differs on the photo versus the paper. These stamps appear to be composed of two different halves, she concluded.

Ms. Robertson is to continue her testimony on Monday, August 10.

**THE UNA: MORE THAN
AN INSURANCE COMPANY**