

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LV

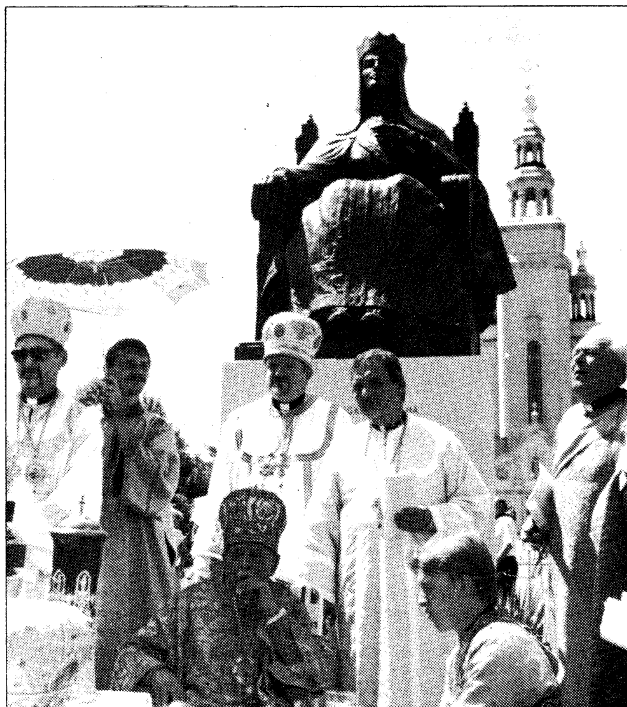
No. 34

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1987

25 cents

Thousands attend unveiling of monument to St. Olha at Orthodox Church Center



The newly dedicated monument to St. Olha at the Ukrainian Orthodox Center. Seated in the center in front of the monument is Metropolitan Mstyslav.

Defense witness withdraws testimony; trial recesses

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly

JERUSALEM — The trial of John Demjanjuk was unexpectedly recessed here on Wednesday, August 19 — not August 25 as had been planned — after a defense witness withdrew her earlier testimony in which she criticized the methods of a prosecution expert who had testified the Trawniki ID is genuine.

Anita Pritchard, a doctoral student in psychology at the University of Pacific in Stockton, Calif., had said on Monday, August 17, that German expert Reinhardt Altmann had used lighting and shading techniques to make it appear as if the photo on the Trawniki identification card resembled two photos of the defendant.

Ms. Pritchard is an expert in physiognomy, a field that links personality traits to facial or bodily features. She showed the court reconstructions of Mr. Altmann's photo montages in an

(Continued on page 16)

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Between 6,000 and 10,000 people, according to police estimates, flocked to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church's headquarters here on Sunday, August 16, to witness the dedication and blessing of a monument to St. Olha, princess of Kievan Rus', forerunner of modern-day Ukraine.

The unveiling marked the opening of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church's Holy Millennium Jubilee Year.

Metropolitan Mstyslav, leader of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. and diaspora, presided over the day's events. He was assisted by Archbishop Constantine of Chicago, Bishop Antony of New York and Bishop John of Edmonton, as well as numerous clergy, including the Very Rev. Mychajlo Borysenko, head of the Church's Consistory, and the Very Rev. Bohdan Zelechiwsky, the Consistory's secretary.

The ceremonies that day — consisting of a morning liturgy celebrated inside the Memorial Ukrainian Orthodox Church of St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle, an outdoor moleben celebrated on the steps of the church, the dedication and blessing ceremonies at the foot of the monument sculpted by Peter Kapshuchenko of Philadelphia,

(Continued on page 8)

Ukraine's Catholic clergy, laity appeal to pope, Gorbachev to legalize Church

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Two secretly consecrated bishops, clergy, members of monastic orders and laypersons in Ukraine have appealed to Pope John Paul II and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to legalize the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which has existed in Ukraine clandestinely since it was outlawed in 1946.

In the appeal dated August 4, the clergy and faithful ask the pope to use "all the means possible to legitimately legalize the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union." The Church has often been called the "Church of the Catacombs."

Citing the "more favorable circumstances" arising as a result of the restructuring of Soviet society as well as the upcoming Millennium of Chris-

tianity in Kievan Rus', the letter states, "we regard it no longer beneficial to remain in the underground."

Western wire services reported that the Church activists expressed hope that General Secretary Gorbachev would legalize the Ukrainian Catholic Church as a gesture on the occasion of the Millennium.

A copy of the letter was delivered to the Kremlin by Ukrainian Catholic activist Yosyp Terelia, leader of the Initiative Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church, who has spent nearly 20 years in Soviet labor camps and prisons. He was released from a labor camp in February.

Cardinal and Archbishop-Major Myroslav Lubachivsky, the leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, re-

(Continued on page 16)

ABA refuses to rescind agreement with Soviets as pressure mounts

by Marta Farion Wyslowsky

SAN FRANCISCO — The annual convention of the American Bar Association (ABA) took place here on August 12 through 19 with various groups, including human-rights activists and ethnic communities, protesting the ABA's agreement of cooperation with the Association of Soviet Lawyers and demanding that it be rescinded.

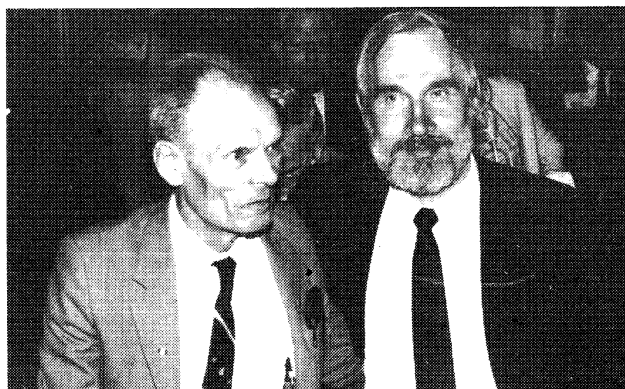
A resolution of the Independent Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations calling for abrogation of the agreement failed to get the approval of either the General Assembly or the House of Delegates of the ABA.

The Task Force had tried to have a similar resolution passed at the ABA's 1986 convention.

The ABA established formal ties with the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL) in 1985 through a formal Declaration of Cooperation with the ASL. This agreement initiated a considerable debate and controversy, which culminated in the establishment of the Independent Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations, Inc., co-chaired by Patience T. Huntwork, Orest A. Jejna and William J. Wolf. The Task Force represents a coalition of many groups, among them Ukrainians, Jews, Lithuanians, Afghans, Estonians, Latvians and non-ethnics.

The agreement established formal ties between the ABA and the ASL, initiating a series of exchange visits and seminars. It is based on the presumption that both organizations are dedi-

(Continued on page 3)



Danylo Shumuk (left) and Dr. Anatoly Koryagin were among the former Soviet political prisoners speaking out against the ABA's agreement of cooperation with Soviet lawyers.

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Ivan Dzyuba speaks on internationalism and the language question in Ukraine

by Roman Solchanyk

The current issue of *Visti Ukrainy*, a weekly published for Ukrainians abroad carries an article by the well-known literary critic and former dissident Ivan Dzyuba on the language question. According to the newspaper, the article is "from the newspaper *Vechirny Kyiv* — i.e., it is either an adaptation or an abridged version of the original, which appeared in a daily that does not circulate outside of Kiev Oblast and is normally unavailable in the West. The date of publication in *Vechirny Kyiv* is not provided.

These circumstances, along with the persona of the author, obviously set the article apart from the dozens that have appeared in the Ukrainian press on various aspects of the language question during the past year. Moreover, Mr. Dzyuba, who is the author of the classic *Samvydav* essay "Internationalism or Russification?" appears until now not to have participated directly in the campaign launched by Ukrainian writers and other cultural figures in defense of the Ukrainian language.

Mr. Dzyuba's article is in the nature of an appeal to Ukrainians to cultivate a

Kiev is a case in point. Whereas in the capitals of the other republics the native language plays a very visible if not always a predominant role, argues Mr. Dzyuba, in Kiev one rarely hears Ukrainian spoken. The problem is not that Ukrainians in the city do not know their own language. Rather, it seems that a great many people seem to think that speaking Ukrainian is somehow "not the thing to do" ("ne pryiniati").

"Clearly, this is not the whole answer. There is a visible tendency of narrowing the sphere of utilization of the Ukrainian language, it began to disappear not only from various sectors of public life, but also from city signs, graphic agitation, announcements, in the transport system and the like. This is a complicated problem and there are many reasons for it. One of them (one, but by no means the only reason!), which I will discuss, is the insufficient linguistic-national upbringing and linguistic-national culture of many people. Above all, among Ukrainians themselves. We all know very well that some consider the Ukrainian language 'non-prestigious' and 'without a future.'"

As a result, some parents refuse to send their children to Ukrainian-lan-

Ivan Dzyuba (urging that non-Ukrainians living in Ukraine learn the Ukrainian language): "Formulating a need to learn the language of the people amongst whom one lives is an important element of the atmosphere of socialist internationalism."

higher level of "linguistic-national culture" — i.e., to demonstrate greater respect for their native language and, by extension, their Ukrainian identity. The Soviet Union is a multinational and multilingual country, says Mr. Dzyuba, which imposes the responsibility of "a high culture of inter-nationality communication."

"And this begins with respect for each people which, in turn, is impossible without a conscious position with regard to one's native language," he writes.

It is precisely the readiness on the part of many Ukrainians to abandon their native language that disturbs the Ukrainian writer. The language situation in

guage schools because they feel that this will make acceptance at universities more difficult. There are also very few Ukrainian-language kindergartens in Kiev.

A concrete example of this lack of a conscious attitude towards one's own language can be witnessed in any bookstore in Kiev:

"A child asks for a nicely illustrated book and the father or mother gruffly responds [in Russian]: 'That's in Ukrainian.' And sometimes the salesperson, in answer to your question if such or such a book is available, answers [in Russian]: 'Yes, but it is in Ukrainian.'"

Another is the infamous Ukrainian-Russian jargon, the so-called "surzhyk," which, according to Mr. Dzyuba, "today, unfortunately, is broadening the sphere within which it is used, inflicting damage on the Ukrainian as well as the Russian languages."

The surzhyk is not the spoken language of the people in the sense that it is less refined than the literary language. Rather, it is a concoction of broken Ukrainian and broken Russian spoken by people who want to rid themselves of their native language as quickly as possible. The result is that they speak neither Ukrainian nor Russian properly.

What can be done, asks Mr. Dzyuba rhetorically, to "fundamentally change the situation and make the Ukrainian language a necessity in public life." Only serious and thoroughly thought-out measures — and, specifically, measures aimed at improving the teaching of Ukrainian in the schools — supported by the efforts of society as a whole can raise the prestige of the

Glasnost published in English

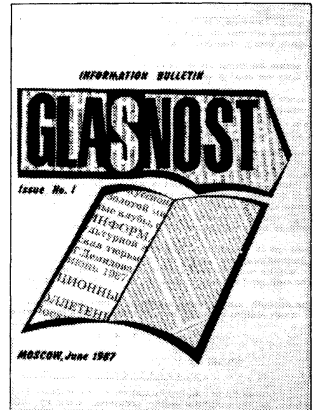
NEW YORK — The Center for Democracy, a New York-based human rights organization, has published an English edition of the first issue of the magazine *Glasnost*. This first independent magazine published in the Soviet Union after years of silence is put out by dissidents in Moscow, mainly former political prisoners, who only recently served long sentences for expressing their independent opinions.

Glasnost is a continuation in the tradition of such independent publications as the *Chronicle of Current Events*, *Documents of the Moscow Helsinki Group*, and the *Bulletin of the Working Group on the Abuse of Psychiatry*, noted the Center for Democracy.

Glasnost is an independent publication for independent people to express their independent opinions. The goal of this publication, clearly expressed by its editor, Sergei Grigoryants, is not merely to dispute the official Soviet press, but primarily to complement it.

Among the items contained in the first issue of *Glasnost* are summaries of the press, including the clandestine *Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine* (Nos. 18-21).

The magazine is divided into two main sections; editorial, and information and discussion. The topics covered in the information and discussion section include: Discussion Clubs, Seminars and Lectures; The Press;



Cover of the English-language version of the first issue of *Glasnost*, an independent journal published in Moscow.

Chronicle of Cultural Life; *Chistopol Prison*; and *In Memory of Georgi Demidov*.

The Center for Democracy, whose major goal has been to support independent opinion in the Soviet Union, immediately decided to support this initiative and to deliver *Glasnost* to the English reader as soon as possible.

For information contact: Center for Democracy 358 W. 30th St., Suite I-A, New York, N.Y. 10001; (212) 967-2027.

Congressmen appeal for Lithuanian bishop

NEW YORK — More than 100 members of the U.S. House of Representatives have written to the top Soviet official in charge of religious affairs to urge his intervention in the case of Bishop Julijonas Steponavicius, who has been kept in internal exile since January 1961, reported the Lithuanian Information Center.

Addressing their letter, dated July 20, to Konstantin Kharchev, chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs, the 102 congressmen charged that Bishop Steponavicius was exiled from Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, to the northern Lithuanian town of Zagare "for refusing to acquiesce in the government's interference in Church affairs."

According to the congressmen, Bishop Steponavicius has never been put on trial for any crime. He continues to live in exile and to be the object of government criticism for participating in funerals and other public religious

ceremonies, despite the fact that Roman Catholics in Lithuania, both lay believers and clergy, have petitioned the government for an end to his isolation.

At the time of Bishop Steponavicius' exile, he was serving as apostolic administrator of the Diocese of Panevezys and the Archdiocese of Vilnius. The 75-year old bishop is widely rumored to be the secret cardinal (in pectore) appointed by Pope John Paul II in 1979. It is believed that the pope bestowed the cardinal's hat on Bishop Steponavicius covertly to prevent harsher reprisals against him by Soviet authorities.

The congressional letter requested that Mr. Kharchev "take all appropriate measures necessary" so that Bishop Steponavicius' period of exile is brought to a close and he is allowed to return to Vilnius to resume his duties as apostolic administrator.

The congressmen noted that prompt

(Continued on page 12)



Ivan Dzyuba

(Continued on page 14)

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

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The Ukrainian Weekly, August 23, 1987, No. 34, Vol. LV.
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ABA refuses...

(Continued from page 1)

cated to the rule of law. Such a presumption is erroneous a priori, Task Force members argue.

The agreement provides for both associations to "foster legal initiatives for peace and human rights through law," "improve the delivery of legal services" and "assure the highest standards of ethical conduct." In fact, even since the new policy of glasnost was announced, the ASL has violated the stipulations of the agreement repeatedly. According to the Task Force, the ASL is an elite organization of Soviet operatives, a KGB-controlled propaganda group that is responsible for sending countless political prisoners to labor camps and psychiatric hospitals.

To equate American lawyers and American law to Soviet lawyers and Soviet law lends legitimacy to the Soviet legal system, which is based on political expediency and not on the rule of law. The members of the ASL are the same people that charge, try, prosecute and sentence political prisoners, thus the group has always served the Soviet government as an organ of repression, the Task Force has stressed.

Although a resolution to abrogate the ABA-ASL agreement failed to get the majority vote in both the General Assembly and the House of Delegates, the opposition did succeed in exerting pressure on the leadership of the ABA and on the press. Picketing was organized by various ethnic groups, including Ukrainians.

The largest and most effective group of picketers was the Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry. Under the coordinating efforts of David Waxberg and John Rosenberg, the group brought attention to the plight of countless political

prisoners and refuseniks still held by the Soviets and not allowed to emigrate to the West.

The group issued statements to the press and raised the cases of Jewish, Ukrainian and Lithuanian prisoners of conscience. Speakers at the ABA meetings included highly qualified individuals with a background in the area of human rights. The individuals spoke effectively and they debated issues as well as individual violations.

Speakers in favor of the resolution to abrogate the ABA-ASL agreement included Ms. Huntwork and Mr. Jejna, co-chairpersons of the Task Force, Rep. Duncan Hunter (R-Calif.); attorneys Joseph Jedakin and Ephraim Marglim of San Francisco; Donna Arzt, legal director of the Soviet Jewry Legal Advocacy Center; Elly Milder on behalf of Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa); Myroslav Smorodsky from the Ukrainian American Bar Association; Fran Bernstein from the International Association of Jewish Jurists and Lawyers; and three former Soviet dissidents, psychiatrist Dr. Anatoly Koryagin, physicist Zakhar Zunshein and veteran political prisoner Danylo Shumuk.

A press conference was held on August 9 at the Fairmont Hotel, the convention headquarters. It was attended mostly by representatives of the Bay Area press. Ms. Huntwork introduced the issue and three former political prisoners who traveled to San Francisco to testify about Soviet abuses. Dr. Koryagin, who was released in February and is living in Switzerland, was sentenced by the Soviet legal system first to the Perm camps and then to the infamous Chistopol Prison. He was arrested for refusing to collaborate with the Soviets' psychiatric abuse and torture of religious and political dissidents.

(Continued on page 12)

Terelia reasserts desire to emigrate

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. — Since May the Canadian government has been aware of the willingness of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to sponsor the immigration to Canada of Ukrainian Catholic lay activist Yosyp Terelia and his family.

Mr. Terelia who had spent over 18 years in Soviet prisons was prematurely released in February as a result of Western pressure. Since his release various Canadian organizations

have made known their desire to bring Mr. Terelia to Canada. In April, Mr. Terelia informed the Canadian Embassy in Moscow of his desire to immigrate. Although Employment and Immigration has been aware of this matter since May, little has been done to expedite Mr. Terelia's immigration to Canada, noted the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

(Continued on page 15)

UNA execs approve new insurance plans

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association's new insurance plans and new certificates were the principal topic of discussion at the most recent meeting of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee held here at the Home Office on August 10.

Also discussed were the new system of organizing rewards for enrollment of new members.

The meeting, conducted by Supreme President John O. Flis, was attended by Supreme Vice-President Myron B. Kuropas, Supreme Director for Canada John Hewryk, Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk.

At the beginning of the meeting, all executive officers delivered their individual reports.

Supreme treasurer's report

The first to speak was Mrs. Diachuk who spoke about the income and disbursements of the UNA during the first six months of 1987. The treasurer noted that income totalled \$6,519,205, a sum greater than last year's (during the same six-month period) by \$1,616,961.

Membership dues amounted to \$1,513,839, investments yielded \$4,029,805, while bonds paid \$1,915,556. Interest on mortgage loans was \$233,707, and the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. paid \$1,810,000 in interest on the UNA's loan. Dividends on stocks amounted to \$28,683.

Expenses during the same six-month period totalled \$4,278,218, growing by \$277,445 as compared with the same period in 1986. Mrs. Diachuk cautioned against comparing the disbursements made in 1987 and 1986 because she noted that this year's dividend to members was paid in June, that is, during the six-month period under review, while the 1986 dividend had been paid out in July. She also pointed out that last year's expenses were inordinately high due to the costs of the UNA convention. When comparing expenses during the first half year of 1986 and 1987, if one discounts the dividends and the convention expenses, one would see that the expenses for 1987 were actually less than those for 1986 by the sum of \$195,917, Mrs. Diachuk said.

Cash surrenders totalled \$215,449, death benefits were \$456,230 and matured endowment certificates paid \$522,684.

The treasurer noted a marked increase in the cost of insurance, which amounted to \$31,732, as well as in the payments of rewards to organizers and professional salesmen, which totalled \$51,753.

The UNA's subsidy to its publications amounted to \$166,924, which is less than last year's by \$79,456.

Soyuzivka required financial assistance to the tune of \$105,000, a sum much smaller than the previous year's

total of \$270,000. In general, expenses of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly were equal to those of the previous year, while Soyuzivka's expenses were less by \$203,214.

UNA assets reached \$59,494,778 as they grew during the first half of this year by \$2,240,987.

The Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. (UNURC) had income of \$1,831,376 during the first seven months of 1987. Rents alone brought in \$1,752,299 and grew by \$41,723 from last year. Rental of parking spaces brought in another \$48,680. Interest from bank accounts amounted to \$27,431.

Expenses of the UNURC totalled \$2,911,870, while a year earlier they were \$1,238,721. However, when one takes into account the interest paid, these expenses grew by only \$16,284.

Mrs. Diachuk concluded her report by addressing the issue of how difficult it is to find new employees to work at the UNA Home Office, as well as the importance of hiring an expert to review the UNA's investments portfolio.

Report of supreme secretary

During the past seven months of 1987, branch secretaries and organizers enrolled 761 new members into the UNA, with 295 into the juvenile and 387 into the adult departments, while 79 were admitted under ADD certificates, reported Mr. Sochan. The average number of new members monthly was 108.7.

The six-month statistics showed the expected losses in membership, which included 471 through deaths, 435 through cash surrenders, 431 through matured endowments, while 556 members completed payments on their P-20 or P-65 certificates. The average loss in membership was 218 per month.

As of June 30, total UNA membership stood at 75,166, of which number 49,892 were active members. In over-all membership, the UNA sustained a loss of 975 members, of which 153 were from the juvenile department, 682 from the adult department and 140 members with ADD certificates.

During the reported months, the computerization of the Recording Department continued, said the supreme secretary, adding that training in the new system of the department's insurance service personnel also progressed.

Much time was spent in the preparation of new certificates and in the new classes of insurance, including the printing of the certificates and the additional riders.

Jointly with the UNA's actuary, the introductory pages with explanations of the new rate book were finalized, and together with tables of premiums and withdrawal equities were sent to a printing company specializing in printing of insurance certificates.

(Continued on page 13)



Patience Huntwork of the Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations speaks at a press conference. To her right is Dr. Anatoly Koryagin.



Members of the Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry picket the ABA convention.

AHRU branch lobbies Cuomo

ALBANY, N.Y. — From press reports, the Capital District Branch of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) has learned that New York Gov. Mario Cuomo will travel to the USSR in September. The governor's office has not released the exact date of the trip.

Members of the AHRU Branch, based in Troy, N.Y., are planning to urge Gov. Cuomo to express to Soviet authorities the American people's concern about the fate of Ukrainian political prisoners, especially members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, some of them serving terms in the notorious Perm Camp No. 36-1 in the Soviet gulag.

Amnesty International has labeled this a "death camp" because of its especially severe regimen and the high mortality rates of its inmates.

AHRU members in the Capital District Branch have already begun to write letters to Gov. Cuomo and the local press. The executive board of the branch is making attempts to meet with the governor to present him with infor-

mation about Ukrainian political prisoners and to make a specific request for his help on their behalf.

The AHRU branch asks all Ukrainian organizations and individuals, not only those in New York State, to write, send telegrams, and call the governor's office: The Honorable Mario M. Cuomo, Executive Chambers, State Capitol, Albany, N.Y. 12224; (518) 474-8390.

AHRU suggests that letters should be short and to the point, and should request that the governor, in his talks with Soviet authorities, ask for the release of all members of the Ukrainian and other Helsinki groups, especially those individuals who are incarcerated in Perm Camp 36-1.

Also, to maximize the volume of mail to the governor's office, the branch is planning to print postcards addressed to Gov. Cuomo. Quantities of these may be obtained from the branch by writing to: AHRU — Capital District Branch, R.D. 5, P.O. Box 6, Troy, N.Y. 12180.

In Rochester, Ukrainians and Jews believe neighbors help each other

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — "There are neighbors, and then there are neighbors," wrote Michael Zeigler, local news columnist for the (Rochester, N.Y.) Democrat and Chronicle recently, "Put Temple Beth David and St. Mary's Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the latter category."

Last November, a fire destroyed the \$1.1 million church hall behind St. Mary's, Mr. Zeigler commented.

"The congregation was crestfallen. "Since the hall was completed in 1974, it had hosted wedding receptions, community meetings and church study groups. Parishioners even worshipped

in the building until their Byzantine-style church was finished in 1982," Mr. Zeigler continued.

"Their sorrow was compounded because church-sponsored bingo games in the hall paid 90 percent of the mortgage on the church. Without that income, the church wouldn't be able to make ends meet."

Enter Temple Beth David, St. Mary's next-door neighbor. The temple has also run its bingo games in its hall to help pay its mortgage. Three days after the fire, Mr. Zeigler explained, the temple came up with the following offer:

"Use our community hall for your bingo games until you can rebuild your hall. No strings attached."

"The people of St. Mary's were delighted."

"What they (Beth David) did said a lot," Nick Nechipurenko, who has run the St. Mary's bingo games since they

(Continued on page 13)

Albany group Millennium events

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.

ALBANY, N.Y. — As the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity in 1988 approaches, the Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine — Albany District has been finalizing its detailed plans for an extraordinary program of Ukrainian music, dance, art exhibits and religious observances.

On October 3 the Millennium Committee plans to hold a Ukrainian Day filled with numerous activities and topped off with a gala concert, all to be held at the Empire State Plaza Convention Center in Albany.

The Ukrainian Day activities will begin at 2 p.m. and will comprise performances by the local Millennium Choir and the Zorepad Ukrainian Dance Group, both from the Capital District area.

In addition to musical performances, the day's events will feature numerous Ukrainian cultural and art exhibits, including an exhibit by Zenon Zhyk on Ukrainian Church architecture in America and Canada.

Beginning at 6 p.m. a gala concert will feature the Dumka Choir of New York, under the direction of Semen Komirny, and the Syzokryli Dance Ensemble choreographed by Roma Pryma Bohachevsky.

(Continued on page 15)

East European Quarterly publishes papers on Russification in USSR

PHILADELPHIA — Because of the importance of the symposium titled "Languages of the Non-Russian Soviet Nationalities: A Gradual Reduction of Social Function," Prof. Stephen Fischer-Galati, editor of the influential East European Quarterly, has published all three papers which were read at the seventh World Congress of Applied Linguistics in Brussels (August 9, 1984), in a special issue of the East European Quarterly, (Vol. XXI, summer 1987, No. 2).

These papers, which dealt with "the process of Russianizing the national non-Russian languages of the USSR and their speakers," featured the following topics: the language situation in Soviet Karelia, which was treated in a report presented by Prof. Paul M. Austin of McGill University in Montreal, titled "Soviet Finnish: The End of a Dream"; the Russification of Soviet

Ukrainian, which was discussed in a study by Prof. George A. Perfecky of LaSalle University in Philadelphia, titled "The Status of the Ukrainian Language in the Ukrainian SSR"; and a general overview paper devoted to the Soviet regime's "erasing of national differences, especially language differences," delivered by Prof. Michael Bruchis of Tel-Aviv University in Israel, titled "The Language Policy of the Soviet Communist Party: Comments and Observations."

In this paper Prof. Bruchis traces the recent Soviet "campaign to Russianize the non-Russian peoples and displace their languages from the social functions performed by them." It must be noted that Prof. Bruchis was not only the organizer of the symposium but also the moving force behind the publication of these papers in the special issue of the East European Quarterly.

Obituary

Michael Luchuf, retired captain of NYPD, community activist

by Stephanie Pronchick

NEW YORK — Michael Luchuf, a retired police captain, died of arteriosclerosis on July 25 in Queens. He was 69 years old.

Mr. Luchuf was appointed to the New York City Police Department in 1941, and rose through the ranks to become captain in 1968, in an era when it was virtually unknown for an American of Ukrainian descent to achieve the position of captain in that city.

During Mr. Luchuf's 34-year career in the Police Department, he served in a number of strategic assignments and received two departmental citations for his accomplishments.

Police Capt. Daniel McCormick, commanding officer of a Queens precinct, remembered Mr. Luchuf as "one of the brightest, sagacious, police captains" he had worked under in his career.

In 1946, Mr. Luchuf became a member of St. George Post 401 of the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America in New York City, and held the positions of post commander in 1947, 1948, 1949; post treasurer in 1957; was re-elected post commander in 1963 and served through 1983.

He was also active on the county level as a delegate for the post. He wrote and published a Post Newsletter, which was creative and informative, and carried caustic and humorous reportage of his observations on the Ukrainian American scene.

In 1975, Mr. Luchuf retired from the Police Department on heart disability. Undaunted by his physical condition and feisty in nature, with little tolerance for incompetence and those individuals unresponsive to constructive change within the community, he continued to perform an active role in Ukrainian American organizational life.

He was a supportive and conscientious working member on the Committee to Commemorate the Bicentennial of the American Revolution and Centennial of Ukrainian Immigration to America in 1976.

For many years he functioned as a one-man social service intermediary, volunteering language and procedural interpretation to Ukrainians in varied city, state and federal agency matters in which he was uniquely well-informed.

He provided law enforcement assis-

tance for Ukrainian parades and festivals, and he served as usher at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City.

Mr. Luchuf was staunchly patriotic; his loyalty to America was indisputable. He was a member of American Legion Post 1059, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. Luchuf was a veteran of World War II and a graduate of the U.S. Army Intelligence School. Fluent in four languages, he attended Harvard University's Foreign Area and Language Study Program, and served with the U.S. Office of Military Government in Germany.

Mr. Luchuf earned his undergraduate and post-graduate degrees from Bernard M. Baruch College of the City of New York.

He was a member of Branch 5 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Funeral services were held at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City, with the Rev. Leo Goldade OSBM, Catholic War Veterans Post 401 chaplain, as the main celebrant, and the participation of members of Post 401 as well as Post 1619 of Long Island City.

New York City Police Department members served as an honor guard and as pallbearers.

Burial, with military honors, was at Calverton Military Cemetery in Calverton, N.Y.



Michael Luchuf

ADP postcards protest deportations

NEW YORK — Americans for Due Process (ADP) has printed new postcards arguing for U.S. criminal trials for suspected Nazi war criminals. The cards bear a message taken from the U.S. Bill of Rights: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." This passage is superimposed upon a reproduction of the Bill of Rights.

The postcards are pre-addressed to Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. The cards ask Mr. Rodino to initiate or support legislation that would provide for criminal jury trials for accused Nazi war criminals.

The text states that the existing two-step civil process is totally inadequate. It notes that deportations to the USSR for political show trials are an outrage against the U.S. Constitution.

The cards are available to groups and individuals by contacting Americans for Due Process, P.O. Box 85, Woodhaven, N.Y. 11421. Contributions to cover the costs of printing and distribution are appreciated.

"Akcja Wisla": the forcible relocation of the Ukrainian population in Poland

by Peter J. Potichnyj

Part I

"The epochs divided by fences do not exist and the humanity which we are able to understand because it is close to us either by origin or by tradition, flows into the future burdened by its commandments and prescriptions. Realms, empires and little houses, all of them are turned into dust, but that which is human, continues to exist holding the future in its embrace. History is never fully gone, it is almost always present."¹

These words of Stanislaw Vincenz from his "Na Wysokiej Poloninie" seem to me a fitting beginning for my paper. Realms, empires, little houses indeed turn to dust, they disappear, but what remains is that which is human. And what can be more human or more enduring than the experience of suffering.

There is a tendency in historical writing to describe the "Akcja Wisla," the final dispersal of Ukrainians from their ancestral lands by the Polish government, as a unique, self-contained action by a government bent on pacifying the unruly eastern regions of Poland, and putting an end to the Ukrainian underground which was both anti-Communist and anti-Polish. This is a dangerous oversimplification of the very complex problems which absorb our attention at this conference. Many of these problems in addition to Polish-Ukrainian conflict, possess also the international dimension which cannot be entirely ignored.

In my treatment of this problem I will take the following approach.

Beginning with the international aspect of the problem, I will move on to the plans for the resurrected Polish state as it was expressed by the Polish nationalist leadership and the reaction to these plans by the Ukrainian underground. Then I shall glance at the repatriations of 1945-1946, and finally discuss "Operation Vistula" and its consequences.

Transfer of population treaties

Large population transfers were nothing new either for the Soviet regime or for Stalin personally. Millions of human beings were exiled or starved to death in the

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USSR in the 1930s. After the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact came into effect, a large number of former Polish citizens (POWs and deportees) were forcibly moved to the interior of the USSR from the territory of western Ukraine, western Byelorussia and Lithuania.²

Only a few months after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war in 1941, Stalin was talking about large population transfers as a solution for minorities' problems.³

From that time on the question of population transfers was continuously in the air.⁴

This question was intimately tied to the solution of the Polish problem, especially with regard to the issue of "compensation" for Poland for its loss of the eastern territories.⁵

The role played in this matter by the Western Allies, Great Britain and the United States, to put it mildly, was less than honorable. Their interests, as expressed by their leaders, were concerned with so-called strategic questions and paid very little attention to human rights, human needs or humans per se.⁶

During the months of November and December 1943, at the Conference in Teheran, the question of compensating Poland for its loss of territory in the East was discussed in very specific terms and, therefore, by that time the question of population transfers must have been taken for granted. On July 26, 1944, Molotov signed an agreement with the Lublin Liberation Committee by which, among other matters, the secession of the territories east of the Curzon line was recognized.⁷

In September 1944, the Byelorussian, Lithuanian, and Ukrainian republics concluded a separate agreement with the Lublin Committee concerning the mutual transfer of populations.

In line with this agreement:

1. All persons of Polish and Jewish nationality who were Polish citizens before September 17, 1939, and who lived on the territory of Byelorussia, Ukraine or Lithuania had the right to move to Poland.

2. All persons of Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Russian and Lithuanian nationality who lived on the territory of Poland could petition for Soviet citizenship and move to the USSR.

3. The migration was to be completely voluntary without any pressure or force.

4. Petitions for migration were to be made either in writing or orally with the special migration commis-

(Continued on page 10)

1. Stanislaw Vincenz, "Na Wysokiej Poloninie," book 3: "Barwinkowy Wianek," part I: "Wiatr nad Pokuciem," (Warsaw, 1983), p. 37.

2. According to various estimates there were approximately 1,500,000 Polish POWs and deportees in the interior of the USSR. Not all of them were ethnically Polish. Krystyna Kersten in her "Repatriacja Ludnosci Polskiej" po II Wojnie Swietowej: Studium Historyczne. Wroclaw, 1977, mentions these figures but her own estimate is that only some 1,200,000 were involved. See: p. 34ff.

3. The Soviet Union and Poland became allies when in the summer of 1941, the USSR became the ally of Great Britain and at the same time of the British protege, Poland. A Soviet-Polish treaty was signed on July 30, 1941, by Gen. Sikorski. In December 1941 in a meeting with Gen. Sikorski, Stalin talked about possible "slight alterations/chut-chut/" to the frontiers as laid down in the Treaty of Riga and a solution of minority problems by way of large-scale exchange of populations. See: Jan Ciechanowski, "Defeat in Victory," New York, 1947, p. 78; Polish Foreign Minister Edward Raczynski in his speech at the Inter-Allied Conference, in St. James Palace, on September 24, 1941, mentioned Polish-German population exchanges but did not refer to possible exchange of populations between Poland and the USSR. See: L.W. Holborn, ed., "War and Peace Aims of the United Nations," 2 volumes, Boston, 1943, 1948, Vol. 1, p. 462.

4. President Edvard Benes endeavored in 1942 to get the British consent and in 1943 to obtain American and Soviet consent to the transfer of German population from Czechoslovakia. See his "Memoirs," London, 1954, p. 210 ff.

5. Stalin first mentioned the issue of compensation to Eden in the middle of December 1941. See: W.S. Churchill, "The Second World War," London, 1951, Vol. 3, p. 558.

6. See W.S. Churchill, "The Second World War," Vol. 3, p. 558; Vol. 5, pp. 348, 351 ff.; W.S. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons on December 15, 1944, Hansard, Vol. 406, col. 1483 ff; "Foreign Relations of the United States, Diplomatic Papers, The Conferences of Malta and Yalta 1945," Washington, D.C., 1955, p. 232 ff.; F.D. Roosevelt's letter of November 17, 1944, to S. Mikolajczyk—See: S. Mikolajczyk, "Pattern of Soviet Domination," London, 1948, p. 116 ff; Jan Ciechanowski, "Defeat in Victory," New York, 1947, p. 341 ff; D.J. Dallin, "Russian and Postwar Europe," 5th Ed., New Haven, 1948, p. 169; W.W. Kulski, "The Last Opportunity for Russian-Polish Friendship," Foreign Affairs, Vol. 25, 1946 ce 47, p. 679; See: The answer of the Soviet government of January 11, 1944, in "Documents on American Foreign Relations," Boston, 1940-1947, Vol. 6, p. 649 ff.

7. For the text of this agreement see: "Documents on American Foreign Relations," Vol. 7, p. 855 ff.

Polish opposition group Wolnosc i Pokoj recalls "Akcja Wisla"

Forty years ago in April 1947, the Polish Communist government deported nearly 200,000 Ukrainians from southeastern Poland to former German territories in the northern and western regions of the country. This deportation can be compared in its brutality to the deportation of Crimean Tatars in the USSR in 1945. The Polish authorities have to this day argued that the deportation was "necessary," while maintaining a silence on the subject in the media.

Since then, and in particular during the last decade, Polish opposition circles have demanded better treatment of the Ukrainian minority in Poland (which numbers approximately 300,000 today). In an article in the opposition journal *Tu Teraz* a few years ago, the seasoned opposition commentator David Warszawski wrote that Poles should remember "Action Vistula" (known in Polish as "Akcja Wisla"): "because the crimes committed then were silently accepted by most members of society and because some victims are still alive and we owe them at least that."

In addition, another opposition publication, *Zamorzadnosc*, has argued that Poles remember that they had "caused the destiny of the Lemko homeland to go this way, and that part of the responsibility for that falls on you."

Below is a translation of the declaration on the 40th anniversary of "Action Vistula" by the well-known opposition peace group *Freedom and Peace (Wolnosc i Pokoj)*. This declaration was published in *KOS*, the biweekly journal of the Committee for Social Resistance, in its May 4 issue. After the declaration there is a commentary in support of it by *KOS*. The translation was provided by the London-based Ukrainian Press Agency.

The 40th anniversary of the beginning of "Akcja Wisla" falls on April 28, 1987. Carried out by units of Polish People's Army, it aimed at the complete resettlement of national minorities from the southeastern borderland of Poland that have inhabited this region from time immemorial... This action was realized by the UB (secret police) and the KBW (military police) in a particularly cruel way. Tens of thousands of people were forced to leave nearly all their belongings behind. Those beaten and robbed by the pacification units were driven to the railway stations and there they waited days and nights for transportation. They were then taken away in cattle trucks to completely unknown areas. Settled on the worst lands, they often lived through dramatic separation, not only from village communities but also from members of their families.

We, members of the Freedom and Peace movement, think that even the greatest atrocities committed by the guerrillas¹ cannot justify the use of collective responsibility towards civilians. The repressions that began with the resettlement continue today. In connection with this we demand that it be made possible for Ukrainians and Lemkos² to be given the right to return to the historical lands of their forefathers. We demand the return of their real estate (fields, forests, buildings, etc.) seized by the state. In cases where such property was seized by the Polish population, we demand compensation for their former owners.

We demand the immediate abolition of a secret ban on registration of people returning to the original place of their residence.

The fact that children in schools are punished for speaking between themselves in their mother tongue brings disgrace upon the good name of Poland. A minimum condition is the establishment of educational institutions for (national) minorities on the primary and higher levels. We demand the independence of cultural and educational institutions from the administrative and financial control of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Warsaw, April 28, 1987

Wroclaw: Leszek Budrewicz, To-

masz Wacko, Jerzy Zurko, Przemyslaw Jaworski, Grzegorz Francuz, Krystyna Osinska-Francuz, Marek Krukowski, Wieslaw Mielcarski, Anna and Radoslaw Gawlik, Krzysztof Smolnicki, Artur Olszewski.

Warsaw: Jacek Czaputowicz, Jaroslaw Dubiel, Wojciech Bafeltowski, Piotr Niemczyk, Jerzy Kolarzowski, Jacek Szymanderski.

Krakow: Beata Kowalska, Janusz Okrziesik, Maciej Klepach, Ewa Losinska, Malgorzata Slawomirska.

Gorzow Wielkopolski: Marek Rusakiewicz, Waldemar Rusakiewicz, Kazimierz Sokolowski, Adam Boryslawski, Jaroslaw Wojewodzki. Poznan: Jaroslaw Urbanski, Piotr Matczak.

Szczecin: Krzysztof Jurski, Elzbieta Jurska, Marek Adankiewicz, Dorota Gosiewska, Maciej Dymny, Maciej Romaniuk, Wojciech Tadajewski, Bartlomiej Sawicki.

Gdansk: Krzysztof Galinski, Andrzej Miskz, Wojciech Jankowski, Malgorzata Gorczewska, Klaudiusz Wesolek.

Translator's notes

1. The text here refers to the military activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, UPA.

2. Lemkos are a Ukrainian ethnographic group who live in both southern and northeastern Slovakia.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

"A cry for help"

"We bishops, priests, monastics and faithful of the Catholic Church in Ukraine...regard it no longer beneficial to remain in the underground." With this simple declaration, a "significant portion" of that repressed Church came out of clandestinity, at great risk to themselves and their families, and asked for the support of Pope John Paul II in their endeavors to gain legalization for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union.

The declaration signed by 36 bishops, clerics, monastics and laypersons affiliated with the Basilian monastic order, as well as by 174 unnamed faithful was described this week as "a cry for help" by Cardinal and Archbishop-Major Myroslav Lubachivsky, leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, who is based in Rome.

Cardinal Lubachivsky, though expressing some reservations about the motivations and wisdom of the act of coming out of the underground, stated that he believed the declaration is authentic. After passing this message of the clergy and believers in Ukraine on to the pontiff, Cardinal Lubachivsky said we must await the holy father's response.

But, in the meantime, we Ukrainians living in the free world should "write and speak loudly" ("treba pysaty i krychaty," in the words of Cardinal Lubachivsky) about the fate of this "Church of the Catacombs" and its adherents. That, said the prelate, is the only real way we can help them. We must tell their story to our governments, our information media, and other decision makers and opinion leaders. And we must seek their support in pressuring the Soviets to legalize the Catholic Church in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church has been persecuted by the Soviet authorities for decades. Already in 1939-1941, with their occupation of western Ukraine, the Soviets abolished Church institutions and confiscated Church property. Twenty-seven clergy were arrested and exiled; seven were executed.

In 1945, after the end of World War II, the campaign against the Ukrainian Catholic Church resumed and turned into a reign of mass terror that culminated in the arrests and imprisonment of Metropolitan Josyf Slipyj and the rest of the Church's hierarchy. Only Metropolitan Slipyj survived the imprisonment and exile.

In 1946 the Soviet authorities staged a bogus synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church that proclaimed "reunion" with the Russian Orthodox Church.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church, thus, was forced into the underground. It has existed clandestinely from 1946 until now. As of August 4, a portion of that Church has declared that it will no longer exist in the underground.

It was time, these Church leaders and activists felt, in view of the current Soviet policies of glasnost and perestroika, as well as in view of next year's Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, to come out into the open. As one Canadian priest told *The Weekly*, "the people are becoming more courageous, they're tired of being in the underground." Thus, for some of the members of the "Church of the Catacombs," it was now or never — this was the time to proclaim their faith and their membership in the Catholic Church.

Cardinal Lubachivsky has noted that this act shows that not only does the Ukrainian Catholic Church exist in Ukraine, but that it flourishes.

He stated that he is "worried sick" about the fates of these courageous men and women — some of them modern-day martyrs for the Church who've already endured imprisonment and persecution for their beliefs.

Obviously the clergy and faithful in Ukraine have the courage to take this step. Now it is up to us to have a thousandth of that courage and singled-mindedness and to act here in the free world.

We must heed their "cry for help."

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS

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

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

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

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Support banduras for South America

Dear Editor:

This month, a group of 16 young bandurists from all over the United States is touring Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay. The tour is sponsored by the Society of Ukrainian Bandurists and is part of an educational-cultural campaign begun last August by New York School of Bandura under my direction. The 16 bandurists, ranging in age from 21 to 32 most of whom are members of the Echo of the Steppes Bandura Ensemble or the Taras Shevchenko Bandurist Chorus of Detroit, hail from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan and California.

In less than a year, thanks to the generosity of the Ukrainian community thus far, 65 banduras as well as tsymbaly, sopilkas and other musical equipment and notes were sent to the communities in South America where young people eager to learn about their Ukrainian folk music heritage have enthusiastically begun their studies.

In March of Julian Kytasty, one of the foremost bandura instructors today and director of the New York School of Bandura, went to South America for three months, giving two-week seminars about bandura and Ukrainian folk singing in each of the Ukrainian communities. However, there are many more interested in learning to play the bandura and further cultivating the art. Your continued support would be greatly appreciated by them.

This may seem an ambitious project for the Society of Ukrainian Bandurists to approach, however our past record speaks for itself:

- In 1982, within a few months of its

beginnings, SUB gathered 42 of the best bandurists of the United States, and under the direction of the late Hryhory Kytasty recorded an album, "Lita Molodyyi" (Years of Youth).

- In 1983, at the World Congress of Free Ukrainians in Toronto, in Maple Leaf Gardens, SUB put 141 bandurists from the U.S. and Canada on stage — probably the largest group of bandurists ever to perform together on one stage.

- In 1984, over 120 bandurists from the United States, Canada and Europe performed in a full-scale concert in New York at one of Broadway's greatest halls, Town Hall, to standing-room-only crowds. The same show was repeated, again to SRO crowds, in Philadelphia.

- In addition, SUB has sponsored and co-sponsored a number of courses throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe, as well as published collections of bandura music and their materials.

Your generous support of our efforts will ensure that the youth of Argentina and Brazil can experience that which we often take for granted: the best of the cultural riches of our community here in the United States. Help us help them learn and grow within their Ukrainian cultural heritage.

All donations are tax-deductible. Please send your contributions to: Self-Reliance (N.Y.) Federal Credit Union (Account No. 12855), 108 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; or Ukrainian Orthodox Federal Credit Union (Account No. 32220), P.O. Box 160, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10276-0160.

Nick Czorny
Jamaica, N.Y.

The Millennium travel controversy

Dear Editor:

We, the undersigned Ukrainian travel agents in the U.S.A. are very disturbed by the July 5 article written by Michael Bociurkiw and the follow-up letter by Mrs. Helbig. We find the contents so misleading that we feel your readers would benefit from hearing the "other side." The story is very simple and can be told in a few lines:

Ivanka Paska of LM Travel was the only one to have had the foresight to offer to the Bishops' Jubilee Committee a plan which would result in a greatly reduced price for the pilgrims and therefore greater participation in the Ukrainian Millennium celebrations.

Alitalia was selected as the one official carrier and the best possible fares were obtained as a result of bulk buying.

A low-cost package was prepared taking into account all the necessities, such as meals, transfers, Ukrainian-speaking escorts as well as European guides — and it was opened to all Ukrainian travel agents everywhere to sell to their clientele (U.S. Canada, Australia, South America and Europe).

The Jubilee Committee and all the bishops saw the advantages and practicality in the proposal since they approved it unanimously in July 1986.

Today all the Ukrainian travel agents are working together towards this goal and only three agencies around New York, who decided to buy their package from American Express, instead of the approved program, are outside the official network.

The package was approved by the Synod of Bishops in order to assure the Ukrainian pilgrims the best rates, the best uniform service and the best unified program. The presentation was professional.

The conditions would prove very attractive to our clientele. The publicity, brochures, etc. were always in both Ukrainian and English in respect of the public we are serving. The prices were guaranteed for 1988 (subject to currency fluctuation), still not guaranteed by anyone else, and less costly by a wide margin than anything else offered on the market. The approved package had from the beginning a wide selection of available hotels and religious institutions — satisfying all budgets (over 6,000 beds reserved in the most popular category, "tourist class.")

A wide choice is offered but it will not include the Russian Millennium Festival to be celebrated in Ukraine in the summer of 1988 in respect of the wishes of the Bishops' Jubilee Committee. The three New York agents insist, despite the disapproval of the bishops, in promoting this destination. The Russians no doubt will be glad to take their money and welcome them to join their "Millennium Festival."

Through a licensing act unique in North America, all monies paid are deposited in an escrow account and are protected until departure. Our clients will never lose a penny in the unlikely event of default of any agencies in the network.

We, fortunately, live in a democracy where laws of supply and demand rule the market. The three New York agencies choose to go their own way buying

(Continued on page 16)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Why a Ukrainian PAC is necessary

by I. S. Koropecykj

It may sound incredible, but the purpose of this article is to advocate the founding of still another organization of the Ukrainian American community and to raise the funds for it.

Such an organization is necessary despite the multitude of various already existing institutions which compete fiercely for the not too excessive resources of those among us who are generous enough to continue making donations.

I have in mind the founding of a Political Action Committee (PAC) which would raise money to be used for the support of candidates for the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate sympathetic to the concerns of our community. Such an initiative would be particularly timely now, in view of the approaching 1988 elections.

We have been raising a lot of money for a variety of worthy causes. In general, most of the funds have been spent wisely and we should be proud of our considerable achievements. As is usually the case with community work, the zeal to attain certain objectives has often led to unnecessary organizational duplications. As a result, there has been a certain dispersion of funds and energy. Furthermore, our leaders have been unable or incapable to develop our community comprehensively.

To draw a comparison with the human body, we have several heads, several hearts, a great deal of memory and compassion, but we do not have arms. Without arms we are unable to hold and use the clout to foster our interests in the political environment in which we live.

As citizens of the United States, we are vitally concerned with the successful solutions of various problems facing us at home and abroad. We care about tranquility and well-being for all Americans. On the international scene, we would like our government to contribute to the preservation of peace and to deal effectively with the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union.

But in addition to being Americans, we are bound with common links to the country of our ancestors. We care very much about the conditions in Ukraine. It is possible that these conditions can to some marginal degree be affected by the policies of the government in Washington. We would like our views concerning internal and external problems to be heard by our policy-makers.

Thus, it is important that our concerns be communicated effectively to the proper officials in Washington. There are some senators and congressmen who understand the importance of Eastern Europe, including Ukraine, in world affairs. There are some officials who are interested in the problems of subjugated nations on moral grounds. But the interests of the bulk of elected officials are far removed from our interests. Nevertheless, they are periodically faced with problems relating to Ukraine, and they need the necessary information to deal with these problems.

They may get this kind of input from some of our people who have been able

Dr. I. S. Koropecykj is a professor of economics at Temple University. He is the author of numerous works on the economic problems of Ukraine and is active in several Ukrainian scholarly institutions.

to establish contacts with some officials in Washington. But experience shows that some of these people, although well-meaning, are unqualified to discharge this responsibility, and, unfortunately, the officials do not really listen to their information. Furthermore, and even worse for us, the necessary information about our problems may be supplied, in a professional manner, by people who for various reasons are hostile to the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation. The need for high-quality, professional and timely information is evident. But let us leave this problem for another occasion.

Here we are interested in the problem of how to proceed so that, in view of our numbers and financial resources, our community can exert the strongest impact possible on decision-making in Washington in our favor. The reality of political life in the United States is such that senators and congressmen and, of course, the president have to be elected and re-elected. Every campaign costs ever-increasing amounts of money. In order to encourage an official to listen to our problems and subsequently to present and defend them where necessary we have to back candidate not only with our votes but also with our checkbooks. The PAC is an eminently effective vehicle for raising funds and distributing them most effectively to our favored candidates.

The basic facts about PACs are as follows. The organization and activities of PACs are thoroughly regulated by federal legislation. A PAC can be any organization which donates at least \$1,000 per year to a political campaign. It can donate to several candidates for the Senate and House, but no more than \$5,000 to a single candidate per campaign. The contribution by any individual to a PAC cannot exceed \$5,000 per year. No part of these contributions are tax-deductible as of this year.

A PAC can pool money which would otherwise be donated by individual contributors to the campaign of their preferred candidates. It can most likely raise additional funds from those who have until now abstained from participation in the election process. Also, existing groups, the activities of which have been closely related to those of a PAC but which have not had the legal status of a PAC, can merge into the newly founded PAC.

Subsequently funds can be channeled to those candidates, regardless of their party affiliation and the state from which they come, who are best informed about our concerns and who have proved to be effective defenders of our interests in the past.

Just think what a difference it would make. You have a candidate who received a puny contribution from a constituent or even from a few constituents separately along with a few poorly formulated suggestions. Instead, in the case of a PAC, he or she will receive a more substantial amount together with well-articulated and substantiated proposals for congressional action. Of course, one should not have the illusion that one contributor, be it individual or a PAC, will make a difference in the outcome of an election. But, on the other hand, it is a tradition of American politics that elected officials do not forget about their supporters. Furthermore, they always think about votes and money for future campaigns.

(Continued on page 15)

Who speaks for us in Washington?

by Orest Deychakiwsky and Jurij Dobczansky

The time is long overdue for a permanent and professional Ukrainian American presence in the nation's capital — a well-staffed office of competent, effective, professional spokespeople for Ukrainian concerns. The need for such a presence becomes more obvious with each passing month. For many Ukrainian Americans, including those who are familiar with the workings of the various branches of the government, the need for a greater presence has been painfully obvious for some time now. Yet such a presence remains to be realized.

The fact that the Ukrainian American community at present has one permanent office in Washington — the relatively sparsely budgeted Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) with its staff of one — leads one to question the seriousness of the community's commitment to many of the goals and ideals it has espoused for the last 40 years. It is clear that UNIS, regardless of how dedicated and effective its limited staff, does not even come close to being enough of the kind of continuous voice the community needs in Washington.

As the seat of government, Washington is the political center of the United States, and to a great extent of the West. In addition it is the home of a wide range of cultural institutions such as museums, libraries, universities, archives and galleries. It is, likewise, the home of a number of public and private foundations, and federal and international agencies. Equally important, foreign embassies and the international diplomatic corps are located in Washington. Lastly, Washington is a key center of operations for most national and international news media.

Ironically, the need for a sufficient permanent, professionally staffed presence comes at a time when the community has begun to make its impact on the Washington scene, particularly in the foreign policy realm. There is no doubt that at the present time, both Congress and the executive branch are more familiar with Ukrainian issues, particularly with the human, religious and national rights situation in Ukraine. This is evident from the following examples:

1. the increased number of actions in Congress by individual members, and especially by bodies like the Helsinki Commission, on behalf of both individual Ukrainian prisoners and general Ukrainian human-rights issues;
2. the establishment of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine;
3. an increased willingness by the White House and State Department to speak out on Ukrainian issues (note, for example, the recent unprecedented publication by the State Department of a special report on the Ukrainian Catholic Church);
4. an increased willingness of U.S. diplomats to speak out about Ukrainian issues at various Helsinki (CSCE) conferences such as the ongoing Vienna

Orest Deychakiwsky is a staff member of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, commonly known as the Helsinki Commission. Jurij Dobczansky is Slavic cataloguer at the Library of Congress and volunteer librarian at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine in Washington.

CSCE Review Meeting, and in bilateral meetings with the Soviets.

Undoubtedly, the Ukrainian community has increased its access to a broad spectrum of Washington policymakers. It also appears to have acquired more access to the Washington-based media than in the past. This improvement within the last decade may be attributed to the following:

1. The gradually increasing number of Ukrainian Americans in governmental positions where they can have some influence on decisions affecting Ukrainians — often in the foreign policy arena.

2. The increase in lobbying and information dissemination efforts which have resulted in increased community access to Congress, the White House and State Department. Much of this is due to the efforts of lobbying groups from outside the Washington area such as Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), the Philadelphia Ukrainian Human Rights Committee and Smoloskyp, the Ukrainian National Association and such Washington-based organizations such as UNIS, The Washington Group and the recently established Ukrainian Community Network.

For a community with the infrastructure, resources, organization and, above all, the drive and commitment of the Ukrainian community in the United States, these efforts are clearly not enough. Contrary to what many Ukrainians think, the Ukrainian American community, despite internal divisions, is among the better organized and politically energetic communities in the U.S. Many non-Ukrainian observers have remarked on how well-organized Ukrainian Americans are.

The problem lies in focusing our energies on relatively non-productive endeavors, including the repetitive and unimaginative preaching of the Ukrainian "gospel" to already "converted" fellow Americans. Much more needs to be done in presenting and promoting an objective image of Ukrainians, particularly in light of the irresponsible statements, articles and films which have portrayed Ukrainians in a negative light.

All too many information gaps remain among policymakers, the diplomatic community and news media regarding Ukrainian concerns. Often these people are not conscious of the fact that the problems so evident to us exist. There are literally thousands of individual officers in the government who need to be reached. It is not enough for a few dozen people in the White House, Congress or the State Department to show an interest in us or be photographed with members of our community.

In the past two years, the Medvid incident and Chernobyl disaster illustrated pointedly how much our community needs a consistent, larger presence. Volunteers are generally well-motivated, but their efforts are often spontaneous and lack follow-up. Their visibility and effectiveness are limited or cut short when there is no one there to carry the ball after the dust has settled.

How do we envision a permanent, effective, well-staffed presence? The following thoughts about the structure of such an office represent only one alternative among others and are based on our experience as Ukrainian Americans working for the government who

(Continued on page 12)

Thousands attend unveiling of monument to St. Olha

(Continued from page 1)

and a banquet in the Home of Ukrainian Culture on the Ukrainian Orthodox Center's grounds — attracted Ukrainian Orthodox faithful from around the world, as well as adherents of the Ukrainian Catholic and other Churches.

Also in attendance were countless representatives of worldwide, national and local Ukrainian organizations and institutions, among them Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

The day marked two historic anniversaries in addition to the Millennium of the baptism of Kievan Rus' by its ruler, St. Volodymyr the Great, grandson of St. Olha. Also celebrated were the 45th anniversary of the rebirth in Kiev of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, as well as the 45th anniversary of the episcopacy of Metropolitan Mstyslav. Metropolitan Mstyslav is the only surviving member of the group of 12 bishops consecrated in 1942 at the time the Church was reborn.

The moleben gave thanks for the rebirth of the Church in 1942.

Only a small portion of the faithful was able to fit into St. Andrew's Church — adorned with a huge blue and gold banner proclaiming "988 A.D. — Holy Millennium Jubilee Year — 1988 A.D." — for the morning liturgy. Others were able to listen to the liturgy broadcast over outdoor loudspeakers. The outdoor moleben celebrated immediately afterwards gave thanks for the rebirth of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in 1942.

A procession from the steps of the church then led the various organizations represented, including Ukrainian Orthodox sisterhoods and parishes of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, as well as Ukrainian youth organizations, the clergy and faithful to the foot of the monument to St. Olha.

The monument stands at the main entrance to the Ukrainian Orthodox Center's grounds with St. Andrew's Memorial Ukrainian Orthodox Church providing its breathtakingly beautiful backdrop.

The unveiling and blessing of the monument was presided over by Metropolitan Mstyslav, who addressed the faithful there, as he had during the moleben and the liturgy.

A brief speech was delivered by WCFU President Savaryn, with his wife at his side.

At the conclusion of the dedication ceremonies, individual Ukrainian Orthodox sisterhoods and other organizations placed floral tributes at the feet of the enthroned St. Olha.

This was of particular significance as the dedication on the monument recognizes that: "This monument was erected upon the desires of devout Ukrainian women with the blessings of the Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Diaspora Mstyslav and by the labors and generous gifts of Ukrainian women dispersed throughout the entire world, especially those incorporated in the United Sisterhoods of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A."

A banquet followed with some 800 persons in attendance. The invocation was delivered by Metropolitan Mstyslav and messages were read from President Ronald Reagan and New Jersey Gov. Thomas Kean.

After the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems, the duties of mistresses of ceremonies were taken over by Valentyna Kuzmich and Stefania Dutkevich.

Addresses were delivered during the banquet by Archbishop Constantine Bishops John and Antony, Mr. Savaryn, as well as George Soltys, who spoke on behalf of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

Among other greetings was the Ukrainian National Association's message delivered by Supreme President John O. Flis. Other UNA'ers present included Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Advisor William Pastuszek and honorary member of the Supreme Assembly Bohdan Hnatiuk. Mr. Flis presented a contribution from the UNA to Metropolitan Mstyslav.

Oleksander Voronyn spoke about the rebirth of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church while Halyna Petrenko delivered an address about St. Olha.

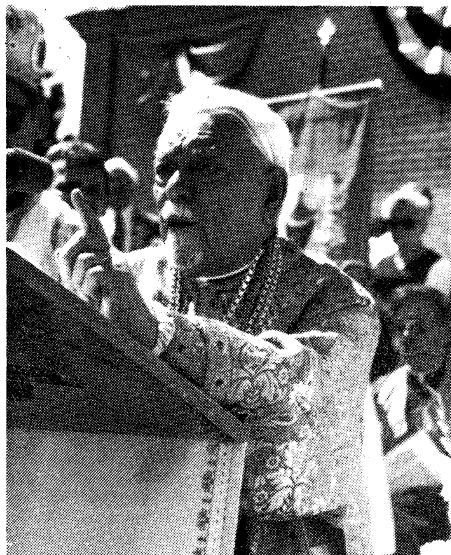
The program was enriched by the performances of soprano Marta Kokolska-Musijschuk and the St. Andrew's Church Choir directed by Serhiy Kowalchuk.

The banquet concluded with the faithful presenting donations to a fund intended to cover the costs of the monument as well as its upkeep.

Photos by
Roma Hadzewycz



The newly unveiled monument to St. Olha with flowers from Ukrainian Orthodox sisterhoods before it.



Metropolitan Mstyslav addresses the faithful.



Metropolitan Mstyslav blesses the monument.



Metropolitan Mstyslav is the main celebrant of a liturgy inside the Memorial Church of St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle.



The scene during the outdoor moleben.



The bus of America, from which the Ukrainian service was able to broadcast live portions of the religious ceremonies.



Faithful seek relief from the powerful rays of the sun during the moleben.



The draped monument is seen in the foreground as faithful are gathered for the outdoor moleben on the steps of St. Andrew's Memorial Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

"Akcja Wisla"...

(Continued from page 5)

sion in the months of October, November and December of 1944.

5. The transfer of population was to be concluded before April 1945.

In October 1944 the premier of the Polish government in London, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, and his minister of foreign affairs, Tadeusz Romer, learned in Moscow from Stalin that the border between Poland and the USSR would run along the Curzon line. Churchill confirmed this while Harriman "looked at the rug."⁸

The final decision on that question was made by the great powers at the Yalta Conference in February 4-11, 1945.⁹

These dates are important for us to remember because in the period when final decisions about borders were being made a great deal of terror was unleashed against the civilian populations of the territories in question, that lived in highly unstable conditions since 1939.

Polish plans

The Polish government in London had hoped all along that Poland would be reborn in its former borders, at least in the East, and that the Treaty of Riga would continue in force. Of course, Polish leadership had to take into consideration the fact that the predominantly Ukrainian population of these territories would be unhappy with such a solution and, therefore, beginning with 1943, the Polish underground began preparing for the reoccupation of these territories by force if necessary.

This strategy, a part of the plan which was given to code-name "Burza" (The Storm) required a tremendous concentration of forces in the designated areas of western Ukraine with large Polish populations. It was felt that at a proper moment these strategically located forces could be used for the seizure of Lviv and of Eastern Territories (Kresy Wschodnie, which included Byelorussian and Lithuanian territory as well) as these lands were called in official documents.¹⁰

The staging areas for this action in Ukrainian lands were:

1. Polish villages in the Lviv region;
2. Polish villages in the Sambir, Peremyshl and Yaroslav regions;
3. Bilhoray forest north of Lviv;
4. Various staging areas in Volhynia.

According to Antoni Szczesniak, as related in his article "Niektore Problemy Stosunkow Polsko-Ukrajnskich w Latach 1939-1947," there were roughly four positions in the Polish camp with respect to the Ukrainian question.¹¹

1. total negation of Ukrainians with a recommendation to pursue extermination policies or a total deportation of Ukrainians beyond the river Zbruch;
2. resolution of the Ukrainian problem within Poland on the basis of equality of citizenship according to the principle "Equal responsibilities — equal rights";
3. some form of a national autonomy of Ukrainians;
4. independent Ukraine but in close alliance with Poland (a form of dependency).

The strongest trend was the first one and the Volhynia region delegate of the London government assumed the most radically harsh line on this question.

These preparations were not left unnoticed by the Ukrainian underground which was also expanding and since 1943 attempting to seize control of as much

of the Ukrainian territory as possible.

To complicate matters even further, both Germans (using special police units of Schutzmannschaften, composed largely of the Poles) and the Soviets, (the latter in the form of partisan units of various sizes) were also engaged in this struggle for control and were willing to use the existing Polish-Ukrainian conflict for their purposes.¹²

The result was a bloody Polish-Ukrainian war that lasted well into 1948 with thousands of casualties on both sides.¹³

These general facts, as well as the Polish-Ukrainian antagonism of the interwar period, are important to keep in mind if we are to understand the ferocity with which the Ukrainian population within the Polish borders was handled.

Who is to blame for this fratricidal conflict? As always in the complex situation of world war it is almost impossible to find one guilty party. Only historians of the future will be able to answer that question with any degree of certainty provided that they will have access to all the necessary documents. But partial blame can be allocated already today. And here we have to blame both Poles and Ukrainians.

Let me begin with the Polish side first.

Polish-Ukrainian conflict

After the fall of Poland in 1939 the Polish patriots had roughly two and a half years to prepare a really substantial underground movement against the Germans. Their activities were indeed impressive. But almost from the beginning in the German-occupied part of Poland the initial actions were directed primarily against the Ukrainians who under the German rule on their ethnographic territories west of the river Sian (San), experienced a truly amazing revival, within the narrow limits of what was allowed by the Germans, in the economic, educational and cultural spheres.¹⁴

Supported by a large number of intelligentsia from eastern Galicia which escaped the advancing Soviets, Ukrainian life began to revive even in those regions where assimilation to Polish language and culture was very far advanced. For the Poles it was easy to interpret this revival as being directed against them, and it was not very long before the Polish underground started systematically to kill individual members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, village priests and even some enlightened and nationally conscious members of the peasantry.

There exists a very interesting document titled "Do Vsih Liudei Dobroyi Voli: Riatuite Nas vid Polskoho Morduvannia," which was signed by the Kholm Council and addressed to "all the bishops of the world" (April 30, 1944). In an appendix to this document there is a list of murdered "activists" which contains the names of 378 persons from the Kholm and Podliashshia (Podlachia) regions who were liquidated by the Poles in 1942-1943. The first victim on this list was killed on January 29, 1942. (I am not listing all murders that have occurred at that time but only those of the "activists.") In Hrubeshiv county alone more than 2,000 Ukrainians were killed by the Polish underground in 1942-1944. This is in the territory which was not marked by a very high national consciousness of the inhabitants, most of whom were Orthodox by religion. Similar situations existed in all borderline ethnographic Ukrainian territories in Posiannia, and also in Lemkivshchyna.¹⁵

What Poles were doing in the territories where they had the majority was being reciprocated by Ukrainians in the lands with predominantly Ukrainian population. In Volhynia and in eastern Galicia various groups of the Ukrainian underground began a similar campaign against the Poles. Quite often these

actions were the responsibility of the local individuals. In many cases they were spontaneous and not necessarily undertaken on the orders of the OUN leadership. In many cases the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists was directly involved. There is plenty of evidence and it is certainly not a secret that Polish villages were being terrorized by the Ukrainians and many of their inhabitants were being forced to leave for Poland long before the German withdrawal from these territories. Here the explanation was that Polish villages served as staging areas for attacks against the Ukrainians.¹⁶

There is no need to emphasize that this mutual destruction of populations did very little to bring much glory to either the Polish or the Ukrainian side. The Germans and the Soviets made no effort to stop this mutual slaughter. Quite often they did all they could to deepen this conflict. It was not to their benefit to face a united Polish-Ukrainian opposition.

8. See "Foreign Relations of the United States," pp. 204-205. The text of the Polish-Soviet treaty on the boundary of August 1945 which was signed by V. Molotov and Osuhka-Morawski is found in British Public Archives, FO371/47624 YM/07402. The Polish-Soviet treaty on repatriations was signed July 6, 1945, by Z. Modzelewski and A. Keshninskii in Moscow. This treaty established December 31, 1945, as the date by which repatriations were to be concluded. One can conclude, therefore, that the treaty between the Ukrainian SSR and the Lublin government had similar clauses. See: Public Record Office, Great Britain, FO371/47624 YM/07402. Finally, a joint communique of the Polish and Ukrainian governments of May 7, 1947, speaks about the end of repatriations on the basis of the treaty concluded by the two governments on September 9, 1944.

The British ambassador in Warsaw in his report to E. Bevin says the following: "Henceforth apart from the small number of Ukrainian communities in North Eastern Slovakia, there will be no Ukrainians in Europe outside the Soviet Union. Thus the vexed Ukrainian Question should at least cease to trouble international relations in Eastern Europe and become an internal affair of the Soviet Union." Public Record Office, FO371 Y/N 07980.

9. See: "Foreign Relations of the United States," p. 716. Also, Edward R. Stettinius, "Roosevelt and the Russians," New York, 1949, pp. 181, 211. It was also at Yalta that the Polish Government of National Unity was agreed upon.

10. About the Plan "Burza" in Ukrainian sources see Litopys UPA, Toronto, 1978-1986, Vol. 5, pp. 181-182, 255-258.

11. See: A. Szczesniak, "Niektore Problemy Stosunkow Polsko-Ukrajnskich w Latach 1939-1947," Polska Ludowa, Warszawa, PWN, 1968, Vol. 7, p. 65.

12. On the Polish Schutzmannschaften in Volhynia see: Litopys UPA, Vol. 2, pp. 23, 44, 51, 60, 89, 91, 93, 116-117, 121-122, 130, 136-137, 149, 162-166, 172-174, 179, 181, 183-184, 191-197, 204, 226-227, 231-232; Vol. 5, 39, 41, 115, 173, 179, 181, 217-219, 222, 246, 254.

13. There is a very extensive literature on this question. See P.J. Potichnyj, ed. "Poland and Ukraine: Past and Present," Edmonton, 1980, p. 231-294; See also: Litopys UPA, Toronto, 1978-1987, Vols. 1-13; For a German perspective on some of these questions see: Litopys UPA, Vol. 6, pp. 15-16, 22-23, 75, 87-88, 103, 128-130, 150-152, 179, 182, 186; Vol. 7, pp. 36, 39, 43, 52, 60, 66, 71-72, 76, 79, 80, 86, 91, 119, 127-128, 131, 141, 142, 149, 157, 181, 199, 202, 203-205.

14. See for example: "Yaroslavshchyna i Zasiannia, 1931-1947: Istorychno-Memuarnyi Zbirnyk," New York, 1986, and "Peremyshl: Zakhidnyi Bastion Ukrainy"; For a negative evaluation see: A. Kwilecki, "Fragmenty Najnowszej Historii Lemkow," Rocznik Sadecki, Vol. 8, 1967, pp. 262-273.

15. See: "Yaroslavshchyna i Zasiannia" and "Peremyshl: Zakhidnyi Bastion Ukrainy"; "Riatuite Nas vid Polskoho Morduvannia: Memorial Kholmshkoyi Rady," Kholm, 30 Kvitnia, 1944; also: "Spynt bezumstvo" in E. Pasternak, "Narys Istoriyi Kholmshchyny i Podliashshia: Novishi Chasy," Winnipeg-Toronto, 1968, appendix 16, pp. 421-442.

16. One such attack on Huta Stepanska is described in Litopys UPA, Vol. 5, pp. 81-82.

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Drazniowsky cited for achievements

MILWAUKEE — Publication earlier this year of the Third Supplement to the "Index to Maps in Books and Periodicals" was an extremely important step in the restoration of the American Geographical Society Collection and its bibliographic tools.

Responsibility for this achievement went primarily to Dr. Roman Drazniowsky, curator of the American Geographical Society Collection, housed since 1978 at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. The collection is the largest privately owned geographical research collection in the Western Hemisphere with 180,000 volumes, 350,000 maps, 33,000 pamphlets, 5,500 atlases, 45,000 photographs and 67 rare globes. Its total value is well over \$30 million.

Thus, the AGS Collection is both a collection of rare and precious historical artifacts, as well as a source of up-to-date research information.

Dr. Drazniowsky, who is well-known for his work within the Ukrainian community, especially as regards the field of education, has been curator of the collection since 1978.

Prior to the AGS Collection's move to the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Drazniowsky was map curator and librarian of the collection in New York. In addition to his current duties as the collection's curator, Dr. Drazniowsky since 1976 has been editor of the journal *Current Geographical Publications*.

In 1979 Dr. Drazniowsky and Prof. William C. Roselle, director of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Library, received the first "special citation" given by the Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association since its founding in 1941.

Dr. Drazniowsky and Prof. Roselle were recognized for "saving intact the largest privately owned geography and map collection in the Western Hemisphere."

"(They) labored for four years to secure a new home where this distinctive collection could be maintained intact and to oversee the many details necessary to assure safe and efficient removal of the collection from its long-time home in New York to its new home in the University of Wisconsin — Milwaukee Library," the citation noted.

Notes on people



Dr. Roman Drazniowsky

A year earlier, Dr. Drazniowsky was awarded the prestigious Charles P. Daly Medal — also in recognition of his efforts to save the American Geographical Society Collection. The first recipient of the award, given for "valuable and distinguished geographical service," was Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole.

Dr. Drazniowsky holds a doctorate in geography from Innsbruck University. He has been a teacher, author and consultant. He has lectured at Columbia University, the City College of New York and at dozens of other universities and institutes in the U.S. and abroad. He teaches library science at the University of Milwaukee.

He has published many works on cataloging and bibliography, and is recognized as a world authority in the field. He is active in the Special Libraries Association and has served as a consultant to numerous publishers and other institutions, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Most recently he was consulted by the National Geographic Society about a map of Ukraine being prepared by the society.

Dr. Drazniowsky is a member of the

Association of American Geographers, International Federation of Library Associations, and Institutions and the Ukrainian Library Association.

He is also a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 25.

Engineer granted tenure at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Roman Kuc, associate professor of electrical engineering, has been granted tenure by Yale University.

Prof. Kuc is a recognized authority on signal processing, having written over 60 publications in the areas of bioengineering, speech processing and robotics. He was the first American scientist invited to be a consultant by the European Economic Communities Group on Ultrasonic Tissue Characterization.

He spent the summers of 1984 and 1986 in Japan, where he was a visiting associate professor at Tokyo University and at the Tokyo Institute of Technology. During 1986, he spent his sabbatical leave at the Robotics Institute at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

He is the consulting editor for electrical engineering for the journal *American Scientist* and has served as associate editor for various technical journals.

He is currently completing his book "Introduction to Digital Signal Processing," to be published early in 1988 by McGraw-Hill.

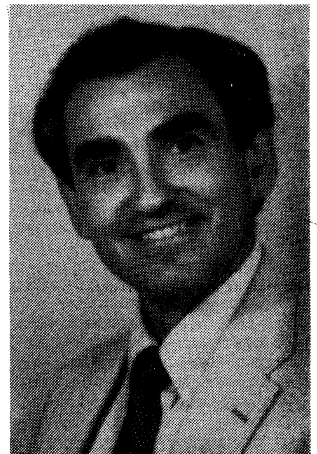
Prof. Kuc received a BSEE from the Illinois Institute of Technology in 1968 and a Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1977. From 1968 to 1975 he was employed at Bell Telephone Laboratories in New Jersey, engaged in the design of audio recording instrumentation and efficient digital speech coding techniques.

From 1977 to 1979, he was a research associate at Columbia University and St. Luke's Hospital, where he extracted diagnostic information concerning liver disease from reflected ultrasound signals.

Prof. Kuc is a past chairman of the Instrumentation Section of the New York Academy of Sciences. At Yale, he is currently pursuing problems in ultrasonic tissue characterization, speech recognition and intelligent acoustic sensors for robotic applications and aids for the handicapped.

Prof. Kuc is also involved in the Ukrainian community. He is a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. He has played soccer with the SUM-A Tigers and Wings teams in Chicago, as well as with Chornomorska Sitch in Newark. Currently, he is a member of the planning committee for the Millennium Celebration in New Haven.

He resides with his wife, Robin, and their two-year-old son, Alexander Adam, in New Haven. He is the son of Irena and Oleksander Kuc, who are active in Ukrainian community and church affairs, previously in Chicago and currently in St. Petersburg, Fla. He is a member of UNA Branch 377.



Roman Kuc

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QUALIFICATIONS: Required — BA; fluency in written Ukrainian and English.

Highly desired — professional indexing experience (related library cataloging experience may be considered).

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Who speaks...

(Continued from page 7)

interact with the Ukrainian community and are often on the receiving end of representations and information about Ukrainian issues. It is meant to give an idea of how some of our needs, such as the upcoming Millennium effort, could be best addressed.

The office should be in downtown Washington with good access to the White House and State Department as well as to Congress. It would be staffed by a minimum of five paid individuals working full time:

1. Director — responsible for the over-all direction and management of the office, coordination of its activities, liaison with the Ukrainian American community, as well as with the Baltic, Jewish and other communities.

2. Media specialist — responsible for developing and maintaining personal contacts with the Washington and national media and individual Washington columnists; this person would monitor the news media by means of a press clipping service to analyze our needs and react accordingly to defamatory or inaccurate articles or statements in the media. The media specialist would supplement incomplete and biased news with accurate, objective background information.

3. Researcher — responsible for developing position papers and cultivating a list of experts who could provide objective position papers, be available for on-the-spot interviews and provide relevant source materials on a timely basis to Congress, the media and other agencies disseminating such material.

4. Government liaison (at the very least one) — responsible for developing and maintaining contacts with individuals in both the executive and legislative branches, providing them with timely information and promoting community concerns. This person would track general legislation that might affect the community, for example, legislation

concerning fraternal insurance, senior citizens or ethnic discrimination.

5. Administrative assistant/secretary — responsible for the competent and effective operation of the office.

For obvious reasons, all of the people in this office would have to work together closely and be prepared to help one another in various areas. All of them as well would assist in the development and practical implementation of major community efforts with a focus on Washington (1983 famine commemoration, 1984 anti-Russification protest, and the upcoming 1988 Millennium commemoration). Such an office would also have volunteers, including student interns, as well as an advisory board.

If a core of specialists such as those enumerated above were to coordinate and delegate tasks to reliable individuals of their own choice, there would be less duplication of effort. Furthermore, the message at the receiving end would be much clearer.

On the financial side, such an organization could operate on a budget of approximately \$300,000 annually. Given the resources of the community, this is not an unrealistic expectation — especially if one considers the fact that organizations and individuals in the community contribute millions each year to churches, academic, cultural, charitable, youth and other institutions.

Unfortunately, various recently stated efforts to establish a stronger presence in Washington do not appear to be materializing. It is not our intent to dwell on the reasons for this dismal state of affairs, but we cannot help but observe that the continuing petty divisions in the community, which divide the community's resources and attention, have served as a major obstacle.

Ideally, such an office should be an extension of one Ukrainian American umbrella organization and funded by its constituent organizations. There are some reasons to hope that such a reconciliation will be forthcoming. But even if such a reconciliation does not take place, a Washington office is vital

now and should override any conflicts within the community. The current UNIS office can act as a basis for expanding efforts as can the recently formed UNCHAIN (Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network), one of whose goals is to establish a Washington office. Indeed, any Washington office representing the organized community should work closely with UNCHAIN, as well as the other groups mentioned earlier in the article. We should emphasize that the creation of a larger permanent presence in Washington should not in any way obviate the need for issue-specific groups from outside the Washington area who come periodically to raise their concerns. Indeed, such an office can act as a coordinating center for visiting groups.

What a decision to establish an effective presence really boils down to is a question of the community setting its priorities and exercising its collective will to get its message across in the most effective way possible. Perhaps it is time for individual members of the community to make their views known to their respective leaderships on the need for an office, backing this up, of course, with a willingness to give financial support to such an endeavor.

There is no doubt in our minds, that a professionally staffed office even similar to the one described above, combined with financial and moral support from the community, will provide a high rate of return on the investment and be a significant step towards the realization of goals that are of vital importance to the Ukrainian American community.

Congressmen...

(Continued from page 2)

action on the part of Soviet authorities would be timely, because the bishop and his followers are in the process of celebrating two anniversaries — his 51st anniversary as a priest (June 21) and his 32nd anniversary as a bishop (September 11).

The effort to collect signatures of congressmen for the letter on behalf of Bishop Steponavicius was led by the staffs of Rep. Edward Feighan (D-Ohio) and Rep. John Miller (R-Wash.).

Reps. Miller and Feighan are the co-chairmen of the Lithuanian Catholic Religious Liberty Group, a small working group of congressmen formed to give greater prominence to the denial of religious freedom to Roman Catholics in Lithuania.

ABA refuses...

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Zunshein, a 36-year-old physicist from the city of Riga, Latvia, was arrested in March of 1984 for attempting to demonstrate in front of Moscow's Bolshoi Ballet Theater, while claiming the right to emigrate. While arrested, he was beaten after refusing to become an informant. In March he and his wife, Tatiana, were allowed to emigrate to Israel.

Dr. Nina Strokata, a microbiologist and researcher, co-founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, was arrested in 1971 for her involvement in the human-rights group and for her defense of her husband, Sviatoslav Karavansky. Both she and her husband were allowed to emigrate in 1979. Dr. Strokata testified about the Soviets' use of hunger as a means of political torture.

Mr. Shumuk testified on August 12 at the meeting of the 447-member House of Delegates. This was his first appearance in the United States since his release to Canada in May. He served 40 years of imprisonment and exile for his defense of human rights and the national rights of Ukrainians.

In addition, 10 U.S. senators and 17 representatives in a letter to the ABA board of governors urged the association to rescind its ties with the ASL, whose legitimacy the legislators questioned.

"The ASL is not an independent, autonomous organization, but an arm of the Soviet government," the members of Congress stated in their August 9 letter.

"Not only is it the most prominent official sponsor and publisher of racist material, but lawyers who represent dissidents or otherwise challenge Soviet law are excluded from the association," they wrote.

The occasion brought together individuals and groups that share concern about abuses of Soviet repression. Most notably, Jews and Ukrainians worked together in a common effort to help defend the countless individuals who are persecuted because of their religion, nationality or political and artistic beliefs.

The commonality of the issue served as a step in re-building the bridges between the two groups and, as observers noted, should inspire a more beneficial and positive relationship between Jews and Ukrainians.

There were several Ukrainians who attended the ABA convention and aligned themselves with the Task Force. Present were attorneys Mr. Jejna, Myroslav Smorodsky, Halyna Traversa, Daria Schlega, Marta Fariou-Wyslotsky and Andriy Semotiuk, who accompanied Mr. Shumuk and also served as his translator.

Also present were Tamara Horodsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, Northern California Branch, who served as translator for Dr. Strokata, Danylo Horodsky, president of Visits International for Soviets and Americans (VISA), the Rev. Petro Galadza, president of Ukrainian American Justice Committee, Irena Masnyj and Taras Masnyj of Phoenix, and Dr. Oleh Weres of San Francisco, member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

Efforts to defeat the ABA-ASL agreement are supported by the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian American Bar Association, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and the Ukrainian American Justice Committee. The issue will come up for a vote again at the next annual meeting of the ABA, which will be held in Toronto in August 1988.

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UNA execs...

(Continued from page 3)

Report of supreme vice-presidents

Ms. Paschen reported she looked for candidates to sell UNA insurance, as well as for a candidate to be director of the planned UNA office in Washington.

Ms. Paschen also participated in the second annual UNA golf tournament, held this year on July 10-12 in Pennsylvania and presented awards to the tournament winners. Participants this year came from Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Park Ridge, Ill., Youngstown, Ohio, and the state of Connecticut. Next year's tournament will be held in Detroit, she reported.

Report of supreme director for Canada

Mr. Hewryk said he had signed up 10 new UNA members this year, several for large sums.

Mr. Hewryk manned the UNA booth at the Dauphin Ukrainian Festival this year. At the booth he handed out literature about the UNA, including free issues of the Ukrainian-language daily Svoboda and the English-language Ukrainian Weekly. He also relayed greetings from the UNA executive to the festival audience and had an interview with the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. Mr. Hewryk met Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at the festival, who in his address mentioned recently freed Ukrainian dissident Danylo Shumuk and Ukrainian nationalists.

Mr. Hewryk also presented the names of several candidates for UNA insurance salespeople to Supreme President Flis.

Supreme vice-president's report

Mr. Kuropas reported on the annual district committee meeting for Chicago, at which Michael Olshansky was elected chairman.

Mr. Kuropas stated he also visited Harvard University to check on the

progress of his book on Ukrainians in America, which will be published June 1988.

Dr. Kuropas also discussed the feelings of the Ukrainian community on proposed cultural exchanges between Chicago and Kiev.

Report of supreme president

Mr. Flis began his report with a discussion about the current state of affairs at the UNA estate, Soyuzivka. Manager Volodymyr Hajdar had resigned from his post this summer, Mr. Flis said, and now the administration of the resort lies in the hands of Dorko Senchyshyn and supreme advisor and former manager Walter Kwas. Another co-manager is still being sought, however, he stated.

Mr. Flis reported he was at the gathering of the Association of UNA Seniors held at Soyuzivka on June 18. At this meeting he relayed greetings from the UNA executive, gave a status report on the building of senior citizens' facilities and answered a host of questions. He also told the seniors that the senior citizens' home Halych still has available spaces.

Mr. Flis was also present at the unveiling of the monument to Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, held on June 21 at Soyuzivka in conjunction with the Father's Day celebration at the resort. Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn., with the assistance of several priests, presided over the ceremony and blessed the statue.

On August 1, Mr. Flis served as a member of the panel to pick the UNA Fraternalist of the Year for 1987. Other members of the panel are Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Mary Dushnyck and Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, all honorary members of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

Mr. Flis was present at a meeting of UNA organizers in New Jersey and a meeting of the district chairmen of the UNA at which the Supreme Executive Committee informed the participants about the new UNA insurance policies

in short supply on their holiest days. Thus, members of each congregation are allowed to park their cars in the other's lot.

"All of this shows that people can put aside differences of race, creed or national origin, says Valentina Makohon, a parishioner of St. Mary's," wrote Mr. Zeigler.

"In Cleveland, she notes, there have been bitter words between that city's 70,000 Jews and 40,000 Ukrainians.

"The unrest centers on the criminal trial of John Demjanjuk, a 67-year-old retired auto worker from Cleveland who immigrated to the United States after World War II," he continued. Mr. Demjanjuk is accused of being the brutal Treblinka death camp guard "Ivan the Terrible."

"To the Jews of Cleveland, he (Demjanjuk) is a symbol of a horrible past. To the Ukrainians, he is a victim of mistaken identity.

"But that's in Cleveland. In Irondequoit, Makohon pointed out, Jews and Ukrainians worship next door to each other with no problems and accept each other's help gladly," Mr. Zeigler commented.

"We have to start building a new generation of Americans who understand each other's needs and each other's problems and are willing to help solve them. Ms. Makohon stated. "We have to listen to what Abraham Lincoln said: 'With malice toward none; with charity for all.'"

Mr. Zeigler concluded: "They were fine words when Lincoln spoke them and they're fine words now.

"It's fitting that two different faiths are making them work."

and introduced the new UNA salesmen.

Meetings with secretaries and district chairmen are planned for September and October to inform them about the new policies and new insurance materials published by the UNA. Mr. Flis also gave his opinion about the new UNA sales force and its progress.

At the end of his report, Mr. Flis showed members of the executive committee an English-language brochure about the UNA and its fraternal benefits which was prepared by the editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, Roma Hadzewycz.

The brochure will be used by UNA insurance salespersons.

New insurance plans

The supreme secretary gave details on the release of new certificates and new UNA insurance plans based on the 1980 Mortality Tables, which will have lower premiums, lower cash values and lower dividends.

The printing of these new certificates has been completed and a few days ago the final text of the rate book with tables of premiums and withdrawal equities, and with introductory information for those who will use this book was sent to the printers, Mr. Sochan reported. These rate books and promotional materials will be distributed to participants of UNA district committee meetings.

The supreme treasurer then explained the planned system of rewards to organizers and secretaries after the introduction of the new certificates and

insurance plans.

Mrs. Diachuk compared the premiums and rewards payable on the current plans of insurance with the probable rates of rewards on the new insurance classes, and then added that after arriving at final rates based on recommendations of the UNA's actuary, she will shortly inform all members of the Supreme Executive Committee so that the new rates could be approved.

In accordance with a proposal made by Mr. Hewryk, it was decided to advertise job openings for UNA insurance agents in Canada and to run such advertisements for four weeks in Canadian newspapers in both the Ukrainian and English languages.

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dance party!"
— Olan Serry
Ukrainian Monthly

In Rochester...

(Continued from page 4)

began in 1977, was quoted as saying. "It says that faith is not the primary factor. It's the people themselves, of people just having human feelings for their neighbors. I feel it, and I believe it, and I want to believe it," he said.

Mr. Zeigler commented that much of the same feelings were expressed at Beth David.


"Neighbors help neighbors. People help people. Issues of faith and creed shouldn't be a factor," Rabbi Laurence Skopitz was reported as saying.

"It was a devastating fire," Allan Weiser, past president of the temple, said. "They lost everything except the four walls. We (temple officers) immediately asked ourselves, 'How can we help?' At the same time we were doing that, people in the congregation were coming up to us and saying, 'Are we going to do something?'"

They did, Mr. Zeigler reported. Now, St. Mary's holds its bingo games in the temple at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesdays, and Beth David holds its bingo game at the same time the next day. The arrangement is expected to continue until the end of the summer, when the work on St. Mary's new hall is completed.

"We are grateful to have such neighbors," Mr. Nechipurenko said. "We just hope some day we will be able to offer the temple whatever we can if they ever require anything."

But, cooperation between the two faiths is nothing new, Mr. Zeigler noted. Both congregations find that parking is



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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. Kyzyk, 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. Tel.: (914) 626-5641

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY

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

Ivan Dzyuba...

(Continued from page 2)
Ukrainian language. A great deal can also be accomplished through upbringing work, especially through the utilization of the means of mass communication.

"So, what is needed is not some sort of obligatory imposition of the Ukrainian language on those who shun it (which would result in the opposite effect), but simply a sensible approach to the language," he writes.

"We talk a great deal about internationalism," maintains Mr. Dzyuba, "but we do not do enough with regard to inculcating it, particularly on the level of everyday life."

All manner of one-sided approaches to the solution of the language question are not the answer, he argues:

"In our socialist society, the only fair and realistic solution is seen in the simultaneous development of the national language and the language of inter-nationality communication, which for us is the Russian language. Knowledge of Russian is simply a must for an individual of any nationality of our union."

This should not mean, however, that the native language is to be neglected as a result. In this connection, Mr. Dzyuba cites the 1919 resolution of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), which was prepared by Lenin and which instructed all party members to do everything in their power to remove all obstacles to the free development of the Ukrainian language and culture.

In the course of his article, Mr. Dzyuba also makes a modest plea for Russians and other non-indigenous groups in Ukraine to learn the Ukrainian language. He points out that in the 19th century the progressive Russian intelligentsia in Moscow and St. Petersburg read Shevchenko in the original Ukrainian and could be seen at the performances of Ukrainian theatrical troupes:

"The distance between the Russian language and the Ukrainian language is no longer than that between the Ukrainian and the Russian. But today some residents of Kiev, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovske, Zhytomyr and the like have no shame in their aggressive declarations that they ostensibly do not understand Ukrainian, they shamelessly lay claims in the name of their laziness and their lack of culture (bezkulturny)." "Formulating a need to learn the language of the people amongst whom one lives" argues Mr. Dzyuba, "is an important element of the atmosphere of socialist internationalism."

These are the sharpest words in Mr. Dzyuba's otherwise relatively moderate remarks on the language question. In fact, the article as a whole begs one rather basic question — i.e., who is responsible for creating the kinds of conditions that lead Ukrainian parents in Kiev to deny their children books because they are in Ukrainian. Clearly, not the man in the Kiev street to whom Mr. Dzyuba's remarks are addressed.

On the other hand, his moderation is understandable. The last time Mr. Dzyuba addressed some observations to the party — i.e., his "Internationalism or Russification?" — he was rewarded with a five-year prison term, of which he completed 19 months before being pardoned.

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Why a Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 7)

That the PACs are an important tool in promoting the objectives of various vested interests in the United States can be seen from their phenomenal growth over their short history. With respect to individual ethnic groups, for example, the Israel-related PACs are the most numerous — more than 60. During the 1985-86 campaign alone they donated \$3.8 million to selected candidates. As a result, many senators and congressmen sympathetic to the problems of Israel have been elected throughout the years, and their decisive influence on policies concerning the Middle East is well-known.

Let me add some other numbers. The PAC associated with the National Association of Realtors contributed \$2.7 million in the same campaign, the PAC of the American Medical Association \$2.1 million, and that of the National Rifle Association \$909,500. No one is surprised that various laws have been passed in favor of these vested interests.

Does our community have the capability to organize a PAC? Are there people who have the ability to start and to lead such an organization. These questions are important in view of the plethora of Ukrainian groups which are consuming the time and energy of civic-minded people. My answer is definitely positive.

Our existing organizations have been founded and led by people who arrived in the United States with already well-established views and habits, formed in different times and under different circumstances. For the most part, these people were unable to adjust themselves to the American political environment. (Incidentally, most of these organizations are now feeling the impact of an ever dwindling number of active members). In addition, this older generation brought over various personal animosities and now irrelevant issues. No wonder that these organizations have been unable to attract the younger generation to participate in their work. Would you really blame a young person for preferring to stay on the sidelines instead of getting involved in the

moronic squabbles between B and M?

Consequently, a large segment of Ukrainians in the United States does not take part in the activities of our community. Here I have in mind primarily the generation between 30 and 50 years of age, many of whom were born and all of whom were educated here. Most of them are well-to-do professionals and businessmen. If you want, you may call them Ukrainian yuppies. They are often accused of indifference to community work and of a lack of generosity. I happen to disagree with this view. There is hardly a person who can find complete fulfillment in his/her work and family alone. Each of us needs to have some input from our immediate social environment, in terms of common customs and memory, emotional support, etc., and each of us instinctively is willing to give something in return to the community, whether it be time or money.

There have been some attempts to organize this generation. The results have not been encouraging. I think that the reason for this has to be sought in the lack of specific and realistic objectives. Give this generation the right framework and opportunity, and they will certainly show that they are worthy people.

There are a few of these people who have had the experience of working in the Democratic and Republican parties. They should serve as the core of the Ukrainian PAC. Well-defined objectives, the realistic possibility of attaining them, and the pleasure of working with their peers should attract more people to this kind of activity. By joining the PAC, our people would have the opportunity to establish personal relations with important groups and personalities in the country's political arena and should be able to exert their influence through this channel. Some of them might themselves even want to run for political office in the future and thus to try to fill a glaring gap in our community's social structure.

And, last but not least, the work related to the Ukrainian PAC may be the last possible chance for some members of this generation to retain links to their heritage and not disappear into the proverbial melting pot.

Albany...

(Continued from page 4)

Other proposed events of the Millennium Committee include a re-enactment of the Baptism of Ukraine by St. Volodymyr the Great to be held at the Empire State Plaza on May 21, 1988. This day will also feature Ukrainian exhibits and traditional Ukrainian foods.

Recognizing the need for information to the press, the Millennium Committee has proposed to prepare a series of articles dealing with the cultural, educational, historical, social and religious aspects of the Ukrainian Millennium, to be printed in local Albany area newspapers.

The Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine — Albany District has also extended an invitation to all Ukrainian American communities to help it celebrate the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity. For further information, contact the chairman of the Ukrainian Millennium Committee, Yaroslav Kushnir, at 2416 Fourth Ave., Watervliet, N.Y. 12189.

Terelia...

(Continued from page 3)

On July 17, Mr. Terelia met with representatives of the Canadian Embassy stating that Soviet authorities told him that he would be allowed to leave if a Western country issued him a visa. Unfortunately, such a visa is not yet forthcoming from Canada.

On July 19, in a phone conversation with representatives of St. Sophia Religious Association, Mr. Terelia stated that he fears re-arrest. Since his release in February, Mr. Terelia has continued his activities, and between February and July several new issues of the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine penned by Mr. Terelia have reached the West.

The St. Sophia Association has issued an appeal to all Ukrainian Canadians to phone or send letters to their members of Parliament to intervene with Employment and Immigration Canada to speed up the process of issuing a visa from Canada to Mr. Terelia.

The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association

announces the schedule of

UNA DISTRICT SEMINARS

for UNA BRANCH SECRETARIES — ORGANIZERS and all interested
UNA ACTIVITISTS

The agenda of the seminars will deal with the forthcoming, September 1, 1987 introduction of new UNA insurance certificates, the 1980 CSO and other important changes. The new Premium Book and promotional materials will be distributed during the seminars.

SEMINAR HOURS: 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

NEW YORK DISTRICT

Ukrainian Sports Club
122 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y.

District Chairman: M. Chomanczuk (914) 968-4845

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

Districts of JERSEY CITY — NEWARK PASSAIC — PERTH AMBOY

Ukrainian National Association
30 Montgomery Street, 3rd Floor, Jersey City, N.J.

District Chairmen:
Jersey City — W. Bilyk (201) 795-0628
Newark — J. Leskiw (201) 996-3772
Passaic — J. Chomko (201) 472-0989
Perth Amboy — M. Zacharko (201) 735-8062

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

Districts of: PHILADELPHIA — BALTIMORE

UNA District Office
5004 N. Old York Road, Philadelphia, Penna.

District Chairmen:
Philadelphia — S. Hawrysz (215) 233-2466
Baltimore — B. Yasinsky (301) 593-5186

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

CLEVELAND DISTRICT

St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic School
5720 State Road, Parma, Ohio

District Chairman: W. Liscynsky (216) 842-1066

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

DETROIT DISTRICT

Ukrainian Cultural Center
26601 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan

District Chairman: R. Tatarsky (313) 756-8229

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Your District Chairman is responsible for all arrangements for the meeting, you must IMMEDIATELY advise him of your attendance!

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 23-September 27

SASKATOON: An exhibition of paintings titled "Kiev" by Kateryna Krychevska Rosandich will be on display at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. The artist, born in Ukraine, has participated in 34 one-person shows and numerous group shows throughout the world. Her works can be found in private collections worldwide. This most recent series in watercolor, pastel and gouache has been dedicated to Kiev, the city of her birth. For further information contact Irene Horhota-Ritch, (306) 244-3800.

August 26-August 31

CHICAGO: St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its annual traditional family-style Acres of Fun Festival on the parish grounds, 5000 N. Cumberland Ave. The attraction will feature ethnic food and entertainment. There will be many activities geared for family fun, including rides and games. Wednesday, August 26, and Monday, August 31, are billed as "bargain days" for kids of all ages because of the cut-rate prices on all rides between the hours of 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. Opening night will feature Li'l Richard's Polka Band. Sunday, August 30, is Ukrainian Day and the parish's 31st anniversary. At noon a family style dinner will be served in the church hall. On August 31, a drawing for a Buick

Skyhawk will be held. There is no admission fee and parking is free. For more information call (312) 625-4805.

August 29

WILDWOOD CREST, N.J.: The Plast sorority of Spartanky is sponsoring a Triples Volleyball Tournament at 10 a.m. on the beach. Enter on day of the tournament. Admission is \$20 per team. For more information contact Chris Gnoy, (201) 773-6048 from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m., and (201) 778-2888 from noon to 5 p.m.

August 30

BALTIMORE, Md.: The Ukrainian community is sponsoring a Ukrainian festival from noon to 7 p.m. at Festival Hall, located on 1 West Pratt St., on the corner of Howard. This year's festival will host food booths, displays of art and information booths dedicated to current Ukrainian events. Pysanky, wood carvings and embroidery are among the folk art that will be exhibited. Paintings and sculptures of local artists will be on display and available for purchase. An entertainment program will include folk dancers and musicians as well as a fashion show of traditional Ukrainian outfits. Admission is \$2. For more information contact Andrew Chorney, (301) 882-9422, or Wasyli Palijczuk, (301) 828-6922.

Ukraine's Catholic...

(Continued from page 1)

ceived the text of the letter in Rome. He then translated it into Italian and with a brief covering letter sent it on August 17 via Vatican post to the pope at his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo, 23 kilometers outside of Rome.

In a telephone interview with The Ukrainian Weekly, Cardinal Lubachivsky described the appeal as "a cry for help." He said he received the text of the appeal from a representative of the Ukrainian Press Service who was telephoned by Mr. Terelia.

In his covering letter, Cardinal Lubachivsky said he asked Pope John Paul II "to help in any way he can."

The primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church said he was "very surprised" about the contents of the appeal. He added, "We must now wait for a reply from the holy father."

Although he stated he believed the appeal to be authentic, the cardinal voiced some questions about the motivations of its signatories. "I don't know what led them to do this," he told The Weekly, cautioning that there are many questions. He added that the act of writing this open appeal may even be the result of a "provocation."

"It may be a provocation, I don't know by whom... but there may be provocateurs active within the underground Church," Cardinal Lubachivsky stated.

He expressed hope that the appeal does not lead to the destruction of the "Church of the Catacombs" and said "I am worried sick" about the fate of the appeal's signatories.

The signatories include two clerics, identified for the first time as bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church: Pavlo Vasylyk and Ivan Semyd. The other signers are 22 priests, 12 monks, nuns and laypersons associated with monastic orders, and 174 laypersons.

Cardinal Lubachivsky explained that the two bishops must have been consecrated by other bishops in Ukraine; he noted that there are 10 Ukrainian Catholic bishops in Ukraine.

What the cardinal said he did not understand was, "Why would they (the two bishops) reveal their identities?"

The prelate went on to state that among other signers of the appeal are the Rev. Hryhory Budzinsky, an activist along with Mr. Terelia in the Initiative Group, and the Rev. Mykhailo Havryliiv.

These are "strange things," Cardinal Lubachivsky said, "but they show the Catholic Church exists and flourishes in

Ukraine."

He stressed that the duty of Ukrainians in the free world is "to write and to speak loudly" ("pysaty i krychaty") about the repression of Ukrainian Catholics in the USSR. "This is the only way we can help them."

The Rev. Myroslaw Tataryn of the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada, based in St. Catharines, Ont., told The Weekly that it appears "the people are becoming more courageous, they're tired of being in the underground."

He noted that the St. Sophia Association was now receiving "personal letters (from Ukraine) that are very, very expressive." He said that he had no doubt the declaration is authentic.

Ukrainian Catholic bishops of the free world will meet at their fourth synod at the Vatican on September 21-30. The fate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine and the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity will be among the principal topics at the conclave.

The Vatican estimates that there are some 3.5 million Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine.

The full text of the declaration, as released by the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada, follows:

To His Holiness Pope John Paul II
From the bishops, priests, monastics and faithful of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Declaration

We, bishops, priests, monastics and faithful of the Catholic Church in Ukraine who are undersigned, declare that, as a result of the reforms in the USSR, the more sympathetic conditions now arising, and also in connection with the celebration of the Millennium of the Baptism of Ukraine, regard it no longer beneficial to remain in the underground.

We, therefore, ask His Holiness to do all that is possible for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the USSR. Simultaneously, we turn through His Holiness to the government of the USSR with our declaration that a significant portion of the Ukrainian Catholic Church comes out of the underground on August 4, 1987.

With the understanding and blessing of other Catholic bishops in Ukraine, this declaration is signed by:

(The signatures of bishops, priests, monastics and third-order Basilians, that is, laypersons associated with that monastic order, followed. The names of the faithful were not given, but it was noted that 174 faithful were signatories.)

The Millennium...

(Continued from page 6)

their package from American Express. Now these three agencies are trying to eliminate competition by disinformation.

We will all be celebrating a momentous event next year. We know that our projections will be realized and that the world will see a strong and united Ukrainian Catholic Church.

We are working together in complete cooperation with the bishops and the Jubilee Committee to achieve this goal.

Helen Shipka
Parma, Ohio

Marta Fedoriv
Bethlehem, Pa.

Walter and Lesia Chwesik
Rochester, N.Y.

Bodhan Procyk
Chicago

Irena Klicz
Chicago

Steve Woch and Genia Blaha
Florham Park, N.J.

Stephen Krychowski
New Milford, N.J.

Barbara and Stanley Lisiecki
and Anna Babel
Warren, Mich.

At Soyuzivka

Weekend of August 29-30

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Saturday evening program this weekend will feature the Lysenko Opera Company, featuring soloists Marta Kulchytsky Andriuk, Olena Heimur, Bohdan Chaplynsky and Ihor Dorian-Krawciw. A dance will follow at 10 p.m. to the tunes of the Tempo orchestra and the Nove Pokolinnia band.

Defense witness...

(Continued from page 1)

attempt to show that the prosecution expert had used varied lighting to emphasize uncontested features of Mr. Demjanjuk, while playing down the elements of the ID card purportedly issued to the defendant at the Trawniki training camp for guards.

"The disputed Trawniki card side has been rendered gray like the background, while the known side (the two undisputed photos of the defendant) is rendered bright," she said. "The effect is to call one's attention to the bright side, which is the known side."

Ms. Pritchard also testified that shading techniques were used to cover part of the chin and lips "to introduce continuity" and make it appear as if the photos all portrayed the same person.

The witness showed the court, through a display of her own photo montages, how even randomly selected photos could be arranged to look similar.

Ms. Pritchard, who, it was stated,

holds bachelor's and master's degrees in psychology, pointed out that self-suggestion could cause a person to see what he wants to see, rather than what really is.

In view of the fact that Ms. Pritchard had arrived in Israel on the previous Thursday, and that her opinion of the Trawniki ID was received by the prosecution for the first time on Friday, as well as because the witness had not had an opportunity to study the original of the Trawniki ID, presiding Judge Dov Levin cancelled the Tuesday, August 18, court session. He also directed the defense to submit its experts' opinions two weeks prior to each witness's appearance at the trial.

The trial resumed on Wednesday, August 19, with the prosecution and the three judges questioning the qualifications of Ms. Pritchard. They established that Ms. Pritchard does not have a master's degree in psychology, but in human relations.

On that day, Ms. Pritchard withdrew her statements about the methods used by Mr. Altman after having seen his

original montages on Tuesday.

After reviewing Ms. Pritchard's qualifications, prosecutor Michael Shaked asked the witness if she would have been called as a witness in an American trial. The witness replied that this was unlikely.

Mr. Shaked then warned her that if she did not withdraw her prior testimony he would continue his cross-examination. Ms. Pritchard withdrew her criticism of Mr. Altman but insisted that her observations on self-suggestion were still valid. Judge Levin rejected these observations as well.

The trial then recessed until September 7.

In other developments:

• Former defense attorney Mark O'Connor, according to the Israeli press, has demanded that the Israeli Ministry of Justice pay him \$30,000. The ministry rejected the demand.

• Toronto attorney Paul Chumak has joined the defense team. He is now in Spain with John Demjanjuk Jr., where he is probably meeting with witness Joaquim Garcia Ribes.

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