

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Danylo Shumuk condemns ABA-ASL pact Terelia family to emigrate

VERNON, B.C. — Former Soviet political prisoner Danylo Shumuk has written a letter to the American Bar Association outlining his personal experiences with the Soviet legal system in an effort to persuade ABA officials that the association's Declaration of Cooperation with the Association of Soviet Lawyers is a grave mistake.

Mr. Shumuk, 72, spent over 40 years in Soviet prisons, concentration camps and internal exile. He emigrated to Canada in May and now lives in British Columbia with his nephew, Ivan Shumuk of Vernon.

In his August 20 letter to the ABA's president, Robert MacCrate, Mr. Shumuk wrote:

"The rule of law ... has never been the mark of the Soviet legal system, and it never will be. So long as the Soviet legal system is subordinated to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the party's dictates, and not the rule of law will govern society.

"This truth has been seared into my soul through countless nights in Soviet concentration camps. I pray it can permeate through the scepticism of the American bar and reach your hearts as well."

Mr. Shumuk, who had spoken at the recent ABA convention in support of

abrogating the ABA-ASL agreement, noted in his letter that he "found it impossible in the 10 minutes extended to me and my translator to explain the harm that the declaration and your upcoming visit [to Moscow] are doing. It is for this reason that I write to you now." ABA officials were in Moscow on September 3-8 for a human-rights seminar organized by the ASL.

In the letter Mr. Shumuk relates his

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Danylo Shumuk

## The Chautauqua experience

The third Chautauqua Conference on U.S.-Soviet Relations took place in western New York state on August 23-28. Billed as a genuine example of people-to-people contacts, the conference was attended by some 50 official Soviet delegates and another 190 Soviet citizens, some 20 members of the official U.S. delegation and the American public.

Sessions were open to the public and at any given time there were between 7,000 and 8,000 people on the Chautauqua Institution's grounds, according to the event's organizers.

Among the American public attending the conference were members of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. What follows is an account of the proceedings as seen by two AHRU members, Walter Bodnar and Marijka Demtschuk.

by Marijka Demtschuk and Walter Bodnar

### PART I

As if riding on a huge white dove, 240 representatives from the Soviet Union descended on the idyllic resort town of Chautauqua in western New York state on Sunday, August 23, carrying with them a message of peace and harmony to the American people at the Third General Chautauqua Conference on U.S.-Soviet Relations. Leading the official delegation was former astronaut Valentina Tereshkova who, in her current occupation, is chairperson of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The welcoming festivities were held at Bestor Plaza on the Chautauqua Institution grounds on Sunday afternoon. The band played martial music as the smiling Soviet visitors arrived and were greeted by the Chautauqua Institution president, Dr. Daniel Bratton. The plaza was overrun with news media and local well-wishers. It turned out that each tree in the plaza was assigned as the official meeting area for a specified American host family and their newly arrived Soviet guests. "All we want is peace" was a familiar statement given by the guests to their

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ST. CATHARINES, Ont. — Ukrainian Catholic activist and former Soviet political prisoner Yosyp Terelia has been given permission to emigrate and will arrive in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, on September 18, according to the Ukrainian Press Service based here.

According to the press service of the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics, plans are being made to have Mr. Terelia visit Rome immediately upon arrival in the West. Mr. Terelia will arrive with his wife and three children.

The association was notified of Mr. Terelia's emigration when it received a telegram from the Ukrainian Catholic lay activist on September 3.

"We hope he will take up residence in Canada," said the Rev. Myroslaw Tataryn of the St. Sophia Association. He added that Canada was still working on issuing a visa to Mr. Terelia and his family.

Since May, the Canadian government has been aware of the willingness

of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, more specifically, Bishop Isidore Borecky of Toronto, to sponsor the Terelias' immigration to Canada. In April, Mr. Terelia had informed the Canadian Embassy in Moscow of his desire to emigrate with his family to Canada.

Little had been done to expedite the matter, however, the St. Sophia Association said. It is hoped that Mr. Terelia's imminent arrival in the West will put pressure on the Canadian government to act quickly in issuing the visas.

Meanwhile, Mr. Terelia is emigrating on a Dutch visa, in accordance with that government's policy of issuing visas to religious political prisoners, the Rev. Tataryn told The Weekly.

Mr. Terelia, who has spent 18 years in Soviet prisons, labor camps and psychiatric hospitals for his activity in the clandestine Ukrainian Catholic

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## Thousands flock to Soyuzivka for annual Labor Day events

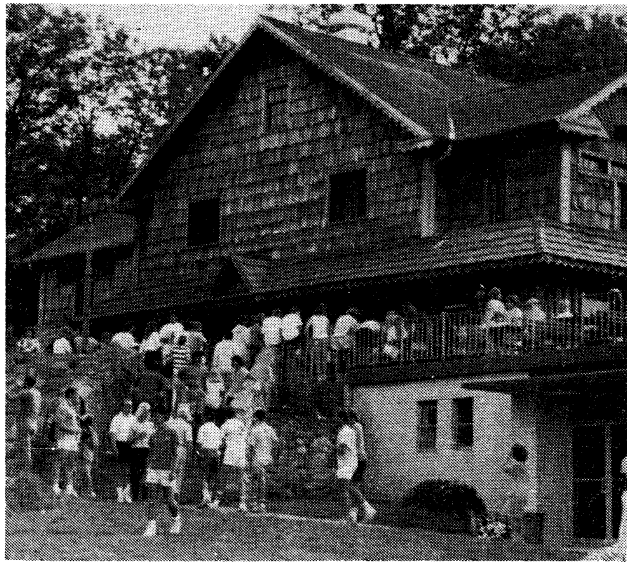
KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Thousands of Ukrainians from across the United States and Canada — the majority of them youths and young adults — made their annual pilgrimage to Soyuzivka for the Labor Day holiday weekend.

For most of them, it seems, Labor Day weekend without Soyuzivka simply

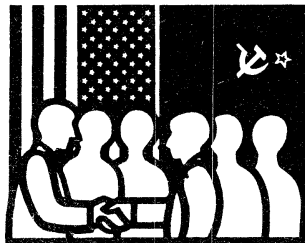
isn't Labor Day weekend — a festive culmination of summer vacation, and a time to get together with friends met during the summer months and to bid them a good year and a good-bye until the next summer.

The crowds began arriving at this Catskill mountain resort owned by the

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The Veselka pavilion, as always, was the center of activity during the Labor Day weekend at Soyuzivka.



The Chautauqua '87 logo.

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Ukrainian party adopts program dealing with national question

by Roman Solchanyk

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine had adopted a resolution "On Measures for the Realization in the Republic of the Decisions of the 27th Congress of the Party and the June (1987) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU in the Area of National Relations and Strengthening International and Patriotic Uprising of the Toilers."

A summary of the resolution was published in recent issues of the Soviet Ukrainian press. It should be noted that this is the first Ukrainian party document devoted wholly to the national question in many years, and it comes in the course of a lively discussion of nationality-related issues, particularly the language question, that has taken shape in the republican press during the past year.

The resolution refers specifically to this discussion, noting that "recently many questions of a national-cultural character are being raised by the public." In addition to the articles in the press, the resolution also cites "letters that are received by the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, and the editors of newspapers, journals, television and the radio."

"[The letters] call attention specifically to the narrowing of the sphere of utilization of the Ukrainian language, the drop in the level of its teaching and learning in the schools, the violation of the language status of Ukrainian theaters, and the reduction of films made in the Ukrainian language. The needs of the non-indigenous nationalities are not yet being satisfied fully."

The Central Committee's response has been to adopt "a broad complex of measures," including those aimed at "improving the learning of the Ukrainian, Russian and other languages of the peoples of the USSR."

With regard to Ukrainian, the resolution lists specific steps affecting the secondary schools and institutions of higher education. These include: recommendations to the republican Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education to:

- improve the quality of training of teachers of Ukrainian language and literature;
- improve the curricula in these subjects;
- expand the network of schools and classes with intensive study of Ukrainian language and literature;
- produce new textbooks and teaching materials for Ukrainian-language schools in cooperation with experienced pedagogues and writers;
- plan for the holding of "native language and literature holidays;
- conduct a program of acquainting children in Russian-language preschool institutions with the works of Ukrainian folklore, literature and art.

Moreover, the appropriate ministries and institutions have been told to guarantee that schools and preschool institutions are properly supplied with records and tape recordings of Ukrainian and Russian language and conversation lessons, educational films, and videos.

It was also emphasized, states the resolution, that "the culture of the language in the work of the organs of administration must be improved, adhering to the principle of national-Russian bilingualism while conducting public events, in business affairs, visual agitation, television and radio broadcasting, advertisements and information."

Further, with regard to "meeting more fully the social and cultural needs of the non-indigenous nationalities," measures are planned for "strengthening all upbringing work and expanding the training of cadres for public education and culture in areas where they are compactly settled."

Specifically, it has been proposed that long-term cultural and educational programs be developed that would include the question of learning the native languages; publication of literature; establishing collections national languages; activating concert tour activity with a view towards the distribution of national groups; and the development of "progressive" national traditions and customs.

Plans are also under way to improve cooperation with publishing houses in the union republics and in neighboring Eastern Europe with regard to joint publication of educational literature in the languages of the non-indigenous nationalities resident in Ukraine and providing them with publications through the "Druzhba" system of stores.

Several observations are in order. Above all, it is significant that although the resolution refers in passing to improving the teaching and learning of Russian together with Ukrainian and other Soviet languages, there appear to be no concrete provisions in the resolution for actually carrying out the stated intention insofar as the Russian language is concerned. In other words, Russian has been included in the resolution pro forma. Stated differently again, the resolution in fact deals with improvements concerning the Ukrainian language and the languages of the non-Ukrainian and non-Russian minorities in the republic (most likely, Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian, and perhaps Bulgarian).

In this connection, it must be pointed out that this focus on the native language constitutes a departure from established practice. Although in the past there have been conferences in Ukraine devoted to the Ukrainian language, these have been dwarfed by initiatives undertaken with regard to Russian.

And finally, it seems that this is the first time since perhaps the late 1920s or early 1930s that any serious attention has been paid to the cultural and linguistic concerns of national minorities (other than Russian) in Ukraine. Although Brezhnev referred to the language and cultural needs of the non-indigenous minorities as far back as the 26th Congress of the CPSU in 1981, little seems to have been done about it, at least in Ukraine.

The resolution also lists several other decisions that have been made that fall into the category of "international and patriotic upbringing." These include: establishing a republican cultural-educational and methodological center

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## Latvian Helsinki monitors accuse authorities of physical abuse

ROCKVILLE, Md. — The Latvian human-rights group Helsinki 86 has accused Soviet authorities in occupied Latvia of physically abusing members of its group — including a woman and her child — prior to the August 23 demonstration in Riga.

In an August 24 statement addressed to the signatory governments of the Helsinki Final Act, acting Helsinki 86 leader Janis Barkans described how the group's members were injured at a detention center following their arrest on August 23. The statement was made public in the West by the World Federation of Free Latvians.

The statement also described attempts by militia to harass "a crowd of 10,000 people" at the Latvian Monument of Freedom, as they shouted "Freedom for Latvia," "Release the Helsinki group" and "Shame, shame, shame."

Appealing directly to world government leaders, the statement added:

"The practice which has begun in the Baltic, first of all in Latvia, is unstoppable. The European community and the government of the USSR will hear the voice of our people more frequently. We appeal to your consciences. Will the European community be indifferent even then, when the Soviet government representatives continue to use coercion against those who express the will of the people?"

The statement concluded with a call to the Soviet government "to officially investigate the crimes of August 23 in Riga, bring those responsible to justice and prosecute the guilty."

The Latvian human-rights group Helsinki 86 organized a 5,000-person demonstration in Riga on June 14 and initiated the call for a similar rally in Riga on August 23.

## Shumuk...

(Continued from page 1)

experiences with Soviet justice in an effort, as he said, "to help you see Soviet lawyers as I do, and to help you gain a better insight into the implications of your relationship with the Soviet lawyers' association."

"The Association of Soviet Lawyers," he concluded, "is not interested in the improvement of law, or in increasing the public's understanding of the law and the legal profession. It is not interested in the highest standard of professional competence or ethical conduct or in enhancing the professional growth of its members. To suppose that the Soviet lawyers association, as an instrument of the Soviet state, can dedicate itself to any of these goals is an act of complete cynicism beyond hope of redemption."

"Instead of supporting this Declaration of Cooperation, let us strip the Association of Soviet Lawyers of the pretence to legitimacy that it has provided them," he wrote.

Mr. Shumuk sent copies of his nine-page letter to U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, Canadian Minister of Justice Ray Hnatyshyn various ABA officials, the American Bar Association Journal and the news media.

(Excerpts from Mr. Shumuk's letter appear on page 7.)

## Terelia...

(Continued from page 1)

Church, was released from a labor camp in February.

Since then, the leader of the Initiative Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church, has resumed publishing the underground Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine.

He has made it known that he fears re-arrest because of his continued activities calling for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the USSR.



Yosyp Terelia

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## USA Today to publish insert on Ukrainian Millennium

PITTSBURGH — A four-page editorial insert on the Ukrainian Millennium and the Ukrainian Catholic Church will appear in the national newspaper USA Today on Thursday, September 17. (Interested readers are asked to check the issues of September 16 and 18 since USA Today's publication schedule may be fluctuate.)

Part of the public relations program planned by the Ukrainian Catholic dioceses of Stamford and St. Joseph in Parma for the Millennium observance, the insert features a greeting from Pope John Paul II, a commentary by William F. Buckley Jr. titled "Americans Should Celebrate Millennium with Ukrainians," the U.S. State Department report "Soviet Repression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church" and articles on Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, Yosyp Terelia, the Rev. Michael Havryliv, Ukrainian Catholics in America, and Soviet propaganda regarding the Millennium.

"We're very proud of this insert and we consider it the first step in ensuring that Americans know this is a Ukrainian Millennium and that they learn about our Ukrainian Catholic Church," said Bishop Robert Moskal of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Joseph in Parma.

"It is important that we teach Americans the true story of our religious legacy and our heritage," added Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford. "We also hope this insert will reach our faithful who have fallen away from the Church and bring them back in this Millennium year."

The public relations campaign spearheaded by the two dioceses includes a national media relations campaign, a seminar featuring William F. Buckley, Jr. as moderator and a series of concerts with "Jeopardy" host Alex Trebeck, Metropolitan Opera star Paul Plishka and pianist Thomas Hrynkiw.

## Mazepa Foundation, Millennium committee, UNA to sponsor Millennium concert

NEW YORK — The Mazepa Foundation, under the aegis of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and in cooperation with the Ukrainian National Association, is sponsoring a Millennium Concert on February 14, 1988, at Avery Fisher Hall in New York.

The program will include Ukrainian religious music, culminating in the world premier of the oratorio "Neophytes" composed by Marian S. Kouzan. The oratorio is based on the poem by Taras Shevchenko.

The concert will feature the 150-member Choral Guild of Atlanta, Ga., under the directorship of William Noll, and members of the symphony orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera. Also performing will be members of the Metropolitan Opera and soprano Gilda Cruz-Romo, mezzo-soprano Marta Senn, tenor Vyacheslav Polozov, bass Paul Plishka and bass-baritone Andriy Dobrianskyj.

The Millennium Concert project has been welcomed and commended by Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk.

The concert will begin with the

overture from the opera "Taras Bulba" by Lysenko and in the first half of the program works by Bortniansky and Vedel will be performed. The prayer from Hulak-Artemovsky's opera "Zaporozhets za Dunayem" ("Kozak beyond the Danube") will be sung by the Choral Guild of Atlanta and Mr. Polozov, the Soviet Ukrainian singer who last year defected while in Japan.

The second half of the program will be devoted entirely to "Neophytes," which was composed especially for the Millennium. The composer, Mr. Kouzan, lives in France, but will be present for the performance.

In a letter written to the organizers of the concert, Mr. Noll stated that he was grateful for the opportunity to perform and proud to be associated with such a historic event.

The Atlanta choir will later perform the same concert in its own hall in Atlanta, on February 28, 1988, as part of its annual series of religious concerts. The concert will be taped, and recordings will possibly be available for sale at a later date.

The music (and transliteration of the lyrics) has already been provided to the

(Continued on page 12)

## Romanow to seek leadership of NDP in Saskatchewan

by Michael Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — In an announcement that came as no surprise to his political associates but as a shock to the federal New Democratic Party, Roy Romanow, the son of Ukrainian immigrants, said on August 20 he will seek the leadership of the pro-labor NDP in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Romanow's race for the leadership of the provincial party is expected to be an easy one, and perhaps land him in the premier's office and the title of Canada's first provincial premier of Ukrainian origin.

The decision to stay in provincial politics came as a severe blow to the federal New Democratic Party, which has been eyeing the immensely popular politician as a possible successor to federal party leader Ed Broadbent.

Mr. Romanow, 48, is expected to have little trouble leading the provincial New Democrats to power in the next election, which is not expected until 1990 or 1991. The ruling Conservatives are trailing the NDP by almost 30 percentage points in the latest public opinion polls.

Jeffrey Simpson, a columnist for The Globe and Mail of Toronto, said Mr. Romanow can have the leadership of the Saskatchewan NDP "on a platter." In a recent column, he described the politician as a "rare bird among provincial politicians, a man with the sense of the whole country."

Mr. Romanow has made an impressive political resurrection since he lost his seat in 1982 by an agonizing 19 votes to Joanne Zazelenchuk, a Ukrainian and former real estate agent who was barely out of university.

After dropping out of politics briefly to practice law in Saskatoon, Mr. Romanow hit the hustings in the 1986 election and was returned to the riding

of Saskatoon-Riversdale. During the last election, Mr. Romanow worked at a feverish pace to sell the party to voters across the province. His made-for-television looks and barn-burning speeches were featured on NDP television commercials, which consisted entirely of a two-minute excerpt from one of his speeches.

Mr. Romanow, the son of Ukrainian immigrants, first gained national stature while helping to patriate the Canadian Constitution. He was first elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1967. He was the province's attorney general from 1971 to 1982, and served as deputy premier.

He has also traveled extensively across Canada as a sought-after orator at conferences, including Ukrainian community events.

To date, Mr. Romanow is the only declared candidate to replace the current leader of the NDP. Political pundits in the wheat-growing province have been quoted as saying that Mr. Romanow may win by acclamation at the leadership convention in November.

## Demjanjuk trial is postponed indefinitely

JERUSALEM — The trial of John Demjanjuk has been postponed indefinitely due to the illness of one of the three judges hearing the Nazi war crimes case.

Judge Zvi Tal, 57, suffered a heart attack on September 2, and is now hospitalized.

The Demjanjuk trial was due to resume on September 7 after a 19-day recess.

Judge Tal was reported to be in stable condition on the day after his heart attack at Shaare Tzedek Hospital in Jerusalem.

## Obituary

### Edward Popil, financial secretary of Ukrainian Fraternal Association

SCRANTON, Pa. — Edward Popil, longtime financial secretary-treasurer of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, died here on Tuesday, September 8, at the age of 69.

Though best known for his leadership in the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Mr. Popil was active in a host of Ukrainian community organizations, serving as an officer on the boards of numerous

national bodies.

Mr. Popil worked with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association for 37 years. He was the financial secretary of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine, the U.S. body formed to mark the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine.

Among other organizations in which he was active was the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

Mr. Popil was born in Scranton in 1918 into a family of Ukrainian immigrants. He became one of a number of American-born Ukrainians who took on leadership responsibilities within Ukrainian community groups, following in the footsteps of the Ukrainian pioneers who laid the groundwork for community life in North America.

He was involved as well in political, social and cultural endeavors outside of the Ukrainian community. Most recently he served on the Pennsylvania committee charged with reviewing the state's constitution.

Surviving are Mr. Popil's wife, Maria; and sons, Edward and Gregory.

The funeral liturgy was to be offered on Friday, September 11, at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Scranton. Burial was to follow at the parish cemetery.



Those present at a recent meeting for the planned Millennium concert: (front row, from left) Nadia Matkiwsky, UNA Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Marta Andriuk, Jaroslava Snylyk; (back row, from left) Andriy Dobrianskyj, Mazepa Foundation President Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, UNA Supreme President John Flis, Roman Osadchuk, George Soltys and UNA Supreme Treasurer Walter Sochan.



Edward Popil

## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

# UNA offers attractive new insurance plans with lower premiums

The Ukrainian National Association last week announced that it has modernized its portfolio of life insurance plans. It has done this as a service to members so that it can provide state-of-the-art insurance products that are priced very competitively in today's marketplace.

### 1980 CSO Table

All of the UNA's plans, which will be discussed in this article, are on the "1980 CSO Table." (CSO stands for Commissioners Standard Ordinary.) This is the mortality table developed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

This table is the newest one being used in the life insurance industry in the United States and Canada. It reflects the fact that people are living longer, which reduces the number of death claims each year — and results in lower premiums to members on new certificates.

Working with that mortality table, a higher guaranteed interest rate, and lower UNA expenses, the UNA's actuary was able to arrive at lower premium rates which will make the new UNA insurance plans very attractive to current members and prospective members who wish to obtain at very competitive premiums additional new insurance coverage. (The new plans and rates went into effect on September 1.)

### UNA's permanent insurance plans

Permanent insurance, sometimes called "cash value insurance," is insurance which has a cash accumulation reserve in addition to the pure insurance protection. Upon the death of the insured member his/her beneficiary receives the death proceeds which consist of the cash value accumulated in the plan plus any pure insurance remaining in the contract. Unless there is a loan against the certificate, the death proceeds will equal the face amount of the contract.

If the insured, for any reason, stops paying premiums on the plan after some cash values have built up, the member has three options (known as "non-forfeiture options") as to what to do with the cash values: (1) take the money in cash; (2) use the cash values to pay for "extended term" insurance; or (3) use them to buy "reduced paid-up" insurance.

The Ukrainian National Association is now offering five permanent insurance certificates at lower premiums based on the 1980 CSO Table:

1. Whole Life
2. 20-Payment Life
3. Life Paid-Up at 65
4. Double Protection to Age 65
5. Single Premium Whole Life

All five of these plans provide insurance protection from the moment the contract goes into effect until the insured dies. The named beneficiary will receive the face amount (death proceeds) of the certificate.

The primary difference in comparing these five plans is the length of the premium-paying period for each.

Here is a brief description of each plan and some of the uses to which the proceeds could be put.

**Whole Life** — For many years, this has been the most popular and versatile type of life insurance plan offered by the insurance industry. While it is true that the member must pay premiums for his entire lifetime in order to keep the full amount of insurance in force, if the member wishes he/she may stop at any point along the way and exercise one of the non-forfeiture options listed above.

This plan is the lowest-priced form of whole life insurance, and is often used to provide the basic foundation for a life insurance program. During the lifetime of the insured, the accumulating cash values can be used:

- as an emergency fund,
- to help pay for the children's college education,
- as the down payment on a home,
- to provide capital for starting a new business,
- to provide retirement income.

If the insured member dies prematurely, the insurance protection can be used:

- to pay last-illness and funeral expenses,
- to pay estate liquidity costs (in large estates),
- to provide income for the family until the children are grown,
- to provide income for the widow during the "black-out period," i.e., that period when she is without Social Security benefits.

The Whole Life certificate can also be used:

- to get a child started on a life insurance program,
- to provide young adults with insurance that combines protection with cash accumulation,
- to provide basic life insurance on each spouse in a two-income family.

**20-Payment Life** — This has long been a popular plan with those UNA members who like the idea of owning a permanent life certificate that will be

completely paid up after 20 annual premium payments have been made. This certificate can be used as an alternative to Whole Life for any of the needs and uses listed above.

**Life Paid-Up at 65** — Because age 65 has long been the traditional retirement age in the United States and Canada, this plan has been popular with members who don't mind paying insurance premiums while they are working but want the payments to stop when they retire. Like 20-Payment Life, it can be used for any of the insurance needs listed above under Whole Life.

**Double Protection to Age 65** — The face amount of insurance is payable at death occurring before the certificate anniversary date nearest the member's 65th birthday; one-half the face amount is payable upon death thereafter. Dues are payable during the lifetime of a member.

This certificate includes both term and whole life insurance and therefore should be recommended to persons who need larger amounts of insurance but have limited means to pay, for example fathers of large families. After the insured's 65th birthday, his children presumably will be self-supporting, and his insurance therefore may be halved without harm. Dues remain at the same rate after the member's 65th birthday.

**Single Premium Whole Life** — This plan offers our members a method of buying a fully paid-up permanent insurance plan by making just one premium payment. Because of its attractive cash accumulation feature, it appeals to older members (who are still insurable at standard rates) as a good certificate for themselves. The plan also appeals to parents and grandparents who want to purchase it as a gift for young children.

The issue ages on Whole Life and Single Premium Whole Life are 0-70. For 20-Payment Life, the issue ages are 0-60. For Life Paid-Up at 65 and Double Protection to age 65 the issue ages are 0-55.

### UNA's Term Insurance Plans

Term insurance is pure insurance protection. It has no cash and loan values. Sometimes called "temporary insurance," term insurance is excellent to take care of such needs as:

- mortgage cancellation on a home or farm,
- paying off any other type of personal or business debt left at the death of the insured,
- replacing income for the family, following the death of the breadwinner

(or one of the breadwinners),

- college education for the children if either parent dies prematurely,
- economical insurance coverage on the life of an adult or a child, with the idea of converting that coverage to permanent insurance at a certain age or when the member can afford it.

The Ukrainian National Association is now offering five term insurance plans at lower premiums based on the 1980 CSO Table:

1. 30-Year Decreasing Term
2. Annual Renewable Term
3. 5-Year Renewable Term
4. 10-Year Renewable Term
5. Term to Age 23

Let's take a brief look at each plan.

**30-Year Decreasing Term** — This plan is also known as mortgage insurance. Because the face amount of insurance protection decreases year by year, this plan is ideal for situations where the need decreases on the same basis. Examples are mortgage cancellation insurance and insurance on the life of the wife until the dependent children are grown.

In buying this plan, however, keep in mind that the premium remains level while the amount of insurance gradually decreases.

While the Decreasing Term plan is not renewable, the insured may convert any term insurance remaining in the plan to permanent insurance, in accordance with conditions stated in the certificate. The issue age on the new permanent contract will be the member's attained age, i.e., his/her insurance age at the time the conversion takes place.

**Annual Renewable Term** — At any given issue age, this is the lowest-priced insurance certificate the UNA has to offer. It is ideal for members or prospective members who need large amounts of protection at as low a rate per thousand dollars of coverage as possible. It can be used for any of the needs listed above, including mortgage cancellation (although Decreasing Term usually is selected for that particular need).

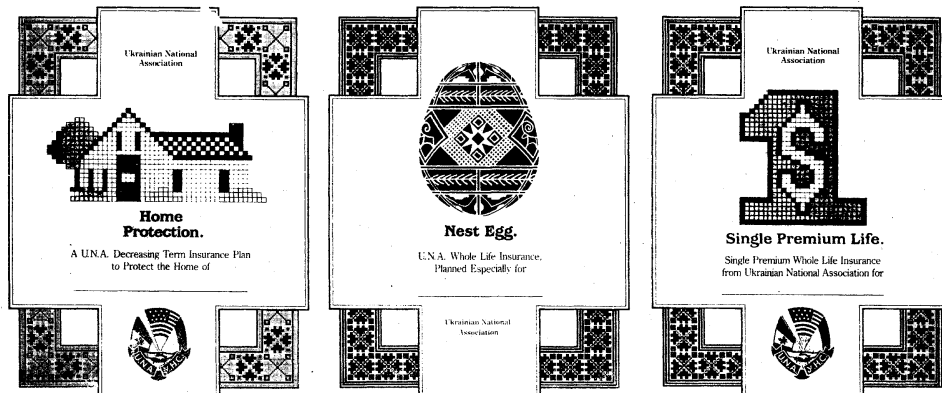
This plan is renewable through age 69. It can also be converted to permanent insurance with the UNA at any time while the plan remains in force, at the insured's attained age. No evidence of insurability is required.

**5-Year Renewable Term** — This plan can be used for any purpose that Annual Renewable Term might be purchased for. The premium goes up every five years, rather than each year as with Annual Renewable Term.

This certificate can be renewed every five years at standard rates, without evidence of insurability, through the insured's age 65. If it is renewed after age 65, the period of coverage cannot extend beyond the insured's 70th birthday. Like ART, this insurance can be converted (while it is still in force) to any of the UNA's permanent insurance plans then being offered. Such conversion will be made at standard rates, at the insured's attained age. No evidence of insurability is required.

**10-Year Renewable Term** — This plan provides coverage for 10-year periods, and is renewable through age 60. Thereafter, any renewal cannot extend the coverage beyond the insured's 70th birthday. In all other respects, everything said above about 5-Year Renewable Term also applies to this plan.

**Term Insurance to Age 23** — This is a certificate with very low premiums  
(Continued on page 5)



Covers of UNA promotional brochures about new insurance certificates.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## UNA offers...

(Continued from page 4)

under which children age 0 to 15 can be insured and which remains in force until age 23. The minimum face value of this certificate is \$5,000. But application may be made for face values of \$10,000, \$15,000 and higher in multiples of \$5,000. The annual premium for the first \$5,000 of insurance is \$7.50, while each additional \$5,000 costs only \$5 annually.

The UNA also offers endowment certificates with lower premiums. They are: Endowment at Age 18, 20-Year Endowment, Endowment at Age 65, and Endowment at Age 65 with Single Premium.

### More information

You can obtain more information on any or all of these plans by filling out the reply form accompanying this article.

Also, to make sure you have the opportunity to learn more about our new coverages, The Supreme Executive Committee is holding a series of seminars for UNA branch secretaries and salespeople, beginning September 12 with a seminar in New York City, followed by several in New Jersey, Philadelphia, Detroit and other locations.

The Ukrainian National Association has developed sales promotion pieces on these various plans which are de-

signed to help our members and prospective members gain a clear understanding of each plan's uses, premiums and values. Please indicate on the attached reply form if you would like to have one of our branch secretaries or sales representatives call on you to provide you with the appropriate sales illustration and show you how one or more of these plans can be used to meet the specific life insurance needs of you and your family.

### UNA — here to serve you

The Ukrainian National Association was founded in 1894 when the first wave of immigrants from Ukraine came to the United States and Canada. Its three-fold purpose was: to organize and educate Ukrainians in the New World; to provide them with leadership and representation; and to make them aware of their national origin and cultural heritage.

The UNA today is still adhering to that purpose. It now has more than 75,000 members in the United States and Canada who own over \$133 million of life insurance protection in the UNA. Members are also enriched spiritually by the fraternal features of the UNA through the association's financial support of Ukrainian social, cultural and charitable programs.

The Ukrainian National Association is very strong financially. Like other life insurers, it operates on the legal reserve system and its insurance operations are under the jurisdiction of the

various state insurance departments in the United States and under the Department of Insurance in Canada.

Today's UNA faces the future with

vigor and confidence, secure in its strength and resources to continue to serve its members, the Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian cause.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you would like more information, please complete this form and return it to:

Ukrainian National Association  
P.O. Box 17A  
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

I would like more information on the following plan or plans. (Check as many boxes as you wish.)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Whole Life                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Decreasing Term        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20-Payment Life             | <input type="checkbox"/> Annual Renewable Term  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Life Paid-up at 65          | <input type="checkbox"/> 5-Year Renewable Term  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single-Premium Whole Life   | <input type="checkbox"/> 10-Year Renewable Term |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Double Protection to Age 65 | <input type="checkbox"/> Term to Age 23         |

Also, send me information about the UNA's other benefits of membership.

Please have a branch secretary or sales representative call on me.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street or P.O. Box \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State/Province \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ UNA Member: Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

Your Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Dates of birth of family members: \_\_\_\_\_

## Thousands flock...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukrainian National Association on Friday evening, September 4, for a dance to the music of the Bohdan Hirniak orchestra.

The next day, Saturday, September 5, was perhaps the busiest of the weekend. In addition to lounging by the pool, playing volleyball, or just mingling, Soyuzivka guests watched the annual swimming championships and the national open tennis tournament held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S.A. and Canada by the Carpathian Ski Club of New York. (Full coverage of both sports events will appear in The Weekly's next issue.)

That evening, the first of the weekend's two concerts featured Alex Holub, a cabaret singer well-known to Ukrainians throughout North America. In the first half of the program, Alex, as he is billed, performed songs from his latest record album ("Moya Zemlia, Miy Krayu Ridny") — new songs by contemporary Ukrainian composers.

In the second half of the program, Alex, with the accompaniment of the Tempo Orchestra directed by Ireneus Kowal, performed songs from Ukraine that have become favorites of Ukrainians around the world. Most of the songs were by the late composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk.

The program that night, as well as the next night, was emceed by Laryssa Laurent-Lysniak, Soyuzivka's mistress of ceremonies.

Two dances were held that night — one outside to the music of Tempo, the other indoors to the sounds of the Dva Koliory band.

The tennis competition continued on Sunday, September 6, with the semi-finals (and even the finals in some divisions). The interest in the matches

(Continued on page 12)



Singer Alex Holub and bandurist Ania Hramiuk (above), and the Yasmyn vocal ensemble (below) entertain guests during the Saturday and Sunday evening concerts at Soyuzivka.



# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## The UNA modernizes

Readers of The Ukrainian Weekly have no doubt noticed the amount of space recently devoted in this paper to news stories and features about the UNA's new insurance plans and certificates. Perhaps they're wondering what all the fuss is about.

Well, there's plenty to be excited about when one realizes that the Ukrainian National Association, the oldest and largest Ukrainian organization in North America (and our publisher), has embarked on a course aimed at thoroughly modernizing its operations and, as a result, vastly improving service to its members.

This fraternal benefit society's modernization drive is a three-pronged process:

- Home Office operations are now being computerized and personnel are being trained to implement and use the new system;
- a new sales force has begun its work and the UNA is seeking to expand the number of its professional sales agents;
- the UNA's insurance offerings have been brought up to date as of September 1 with the adoption of the 1980 mortality table and the introduction of new insurance plans.

The UNA's new portfolio of modern insurance plans makes available to current and prospective members updated life insurance products at rates that have never been lower. (In layman's terms, the adoption of the 1980 mortality table means that because people are living longer their life insurance protection can now be obtained at a cheaper price.)

These low premiums, coupled with several new insurance plans that take into account the specific needs of today's families, plus the revision of existing plans to conform with the new mortality table, now enable the Ukrainian National Association to provide very competitive, state-of-the-art insurance products.

This, of course, bodes well for the future of the Ukrainian National Association. The expectation is that the new insurance sales force, plus the fraternal organizers (such as branch secretaries) who have been promoting the UNA since its founding in 1894, will bring in significant numbers of new members who realize how attractive UNA membership is. The growth of the UNA membership will, in turn, provide this fraternal society with the means to do even more for its individual members and the Ukrainian community at large.

As a fraternal benefit society, the UNA supports various Ukrainian causes and the arts, engages in charitable activity, publishes books and periodicals, promotes sports, runs a year-round resort, and cares for youths as well as senior citizens. You see, unlike a commercial insurance company, the UNA gives its profits back to the Ukrainian community. And that is the UNA's strongest selling point.

Now — with the UNA's modernization under way and with its just released low-priced insurance certificates — may be the best time yet to join the Ukrainian National Association and thus make an investment not only in your own and your family's future, but also in the future of our Ukrainian community.

## Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

— The editor

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Teaching the famine: an American endeavor

"Americans just don't know," a dinner guest told me recently. "Most Americans have absolutely no concept of the horrible havoc communism has brought to the world or what it means to live under Communist rule."

My guest ought to know. How was Do Dang Cong, a former high-ranking member of the Thieu administration during the last, ill-fated days of South-Vietnamese independence.

A few years ago, Mr. Do would have been a voice in the wilderness. No more. Today, Americans from coast to coast, especially educators, are becoming aware of the failure of American schools to socialize our citizenry so that they remain committed to American ideals, and aware of those who oppose them.

"Will democracy grow and flourish — indeed, will it even survive — if we are casual about the next generation's understanding and appreciation of it?" ask the editors of American Education, the professional journal of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT). "Are our children born good democrats? Daily breathing the air of freedom, will they effortlessly acquire the values, knowledge and habits that are democracy's indispensable foundation? Or must we more purposefully, more consciously pass on to them the lessons of the past, to which they can add their own unique contributions?"

"Left to itself, a child will not grow into a thriving creature," writes E.D. Hirsch, author of "Cultural Literacy: What Every American Needs to Know," a surprise best-seller during the summer months. "Tarzan is pure fantasy. To thrive, a child needs to learn the traditions of the particular human society and culture it is born into."

Amidst growing evidence that today's young Americans are coming of age ill-equipped to preserve and extend their political inheritance at a time when our nation is commemorating the 200th anniversary of our Constitution, the AFT, in joint sponsorship with Freedom House, the well-known human-rights monitoring organization, and the Educational Excellence Network, an education reform coalition, established the Education for Democracy project which promulgated its "Statement of Principles" this summer. Key concerns articulated by the statement were the "significant decline over several decades in the amount of time devoted to historical studies in American schools" and the educational philosophy that "all values are arbitrary, arising from personal taste or conditioning without cognitive or rational bases." Such a formulation, the statement argued, "confuses objectivity with neutrality."

Public schools are not alone in ignoring America's cultural inheritance or in promoting moral equivalence, the statement emphasized. A case in point was a citation from a student at a prestigious Eastern prep school who complained that there was a "gaping hole" in his curriculum. He and his classmates were "wonderfully instructed in America's problems... But we were at the same time being educated in splendid isolation from the notion that democratic societies had committed enemies; we learned next to nothing of the sorts of alternatives to bourgeois liberalism that the 20th century had to offer... Exeter students learned nothing about what it meant to be a small

farmer in Stalin's Russia or Ho Chi Minh's Vietnam. That it had been part of Communist policy to 'liquidate as a class' the 'kulaks' was something we had never heard spoken of. It was perfectly possible to graduate from the academy with high honors and be altogether incapable of writing three factual paragraphs on the history of any Communist regime..."

Given current educational sentiment in the United States, Ukrainian Americans have an excellent opportunity to help fill the "gaping hole" with information about the Ukrainian famine.

The resources are readily available. The United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine (CUF), and the Ukrainian National Association (UNA) have combined forces to produce a famine curriculum package for educators that is available to American school districts free of charge. The UFC has and will continue to provide technical assistance to all school districts interested in developing in-service programs for their teachers. Additional curriculum materials are available from the New York State Bureau of Curriculum Development in Albany for a small fee.

A number of procedural options are available to community activists.

One way to proceed is to develop teachers' workshops. Such workshops have already been held in Chicago (where interested teachers were able to earn one hour of graduate credit for attending the seminar and writing a paper) and Rochester, N.Y. A similar workshop is planned for Detroit on November 7. Tentative plans are under way for a workshop in New Jersey in the spring.

A second approach is to develop a session at a statewide convention of social studies teachers. A double session on the famine was presented at the Wisconsin Council for the Social Studies Convention last March in Oconomowoc.

A third option is to prepare a workshop during a statewide or local convention of teachers. This approach was adopted in Philadelphia during an AFT convention.

A fourth way to proceed is to contact state departments of education directly. This was done very successfully in New York where the state developed a separate curriculum of its own. The CUF/UNA curriculum package has been adopted in Arizona (where the state organized a meeting with high school social studies chairs who then distributed the package to interested teachers) and in Connecticut (which recently ordered 200 copies for distribution to state high schools). Currently, Ukrainian Americans in California and Texas are working with their state departments to develop their own curricula in those states.

Ultimately, of course, our aim should be to see information about the Ukrainian famine included in high school textbooks throughout America. Until that happens, we need to continue utilizing our resources and adopting successful options in every state of the union, not as self-absorbed Ukrainians pushing our views on others, but as patriotic Americans eager to preserve the American dream through a more enlightened citizenry.

The climate for doing just that has never been better.

# Four decades of resistance: an interview with Danylo Shumuk

by Bohdan Nahaylo

Part II of a three-part series

## RESISTANCE IN THE GULAG

**What happened after you, a Ukrainian anti-Soviet insurgent, were captured by Soviet security forces in January 1954?**

I was sentenced to be shot. After 46 days in the death cell, however, I was informed that the sentence had been commuted to 20 years of katorga — that is, hard labor.

**What was the situation like in the gulag in the second half of the 1940s?**

In 1945 I was sent to Norilsk. In 1945-1946, there were at least 25,000 political prisoners in Norilsk, of whom 14,000 or so were katorzhnyky [those forced to do heavy labor]. I spent the longest in the third katorga camp in Norilsk and can therefore speak best about it. In 1953, of the 14,000 katorzhnyky, no more than 6,000 had survived; the rest had died of hunger and exhaustion. Eighty percent or more of the political prisoners was made up of Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians. Between 1945 and 1953, the largest proportion of those who died were Estonians. They found it especially difficult to master Russian and they did not adapt to the gulag's conditions as quickly as the Ukrainians, Lithuanians or Latvians. The Estonians would work until they dropped and then died of hunger.

**Gradually the gulag's political prisoners learned how to resist and defend themselves. How did this spirit of "self-defense" develop and who was it that led the way?**

Yes, by the time of Stalin's death in March 1953, we, the political prisoners, were well organized and were putting up real and significant resistance to those inmates who collaborated with the authorities. We had become the dominant force in the camps. The brigade leaders no longer dared to beat us because we would retaliate so forcefully.

The Ukrainians formed the majority of the political

prisoners: they made up 70 percent of the camp's population. With very few exceptions they were all former UPA fighters — people who had been used to a disciplined and organized life. The prevalent feeling among them was: we were not afraid to take on the well-armed Soviet security forces in western Ukraine; are we to allow ourselves to be humiliated by those who had once served the Gestapo and were now serving the Soviet internal security forces?

Within a few years, we were able to organize these people into a cohesive and cultured force. Instead of individuals taking revenge on their enemies at night in bandit fashion, we saw to it that when appropriate there would be a collective response. If a finger was laid on any one of our people, we would ensure that the culprit was punished, even beaten half to death, and in this way we deterred the administration's accomplices from taking it out on the very men whose hard labor fed them.

This is how the struggle in the camps began which later developed into the uprisings and strikes. By that time it was no longer directed against the regime's accomplices in the camps: by then they had been brought to their knees. Instead it was directed against the organs of the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] who tormented us, shot at us, and beat us.

**You were one of the leaders of the great strike in the Norilsk camps in the spring of 1953. How did the protest begin and what methods did you employ?**

On May 4, 1953, the guards opened fire in our camp, killing eight prisoners and wounding 27 others. This is what set off the protest. That same day we evicted all the guards and officials from the camp, formed a strike committee, discussed the situation, and made plans for a course of action.

The strike was carried out in a highly organized and cultured manner. We established our own order in the zone, tidied it up, and ensured that high standards of decency and culture were maintained. Small informal cultural groups sprang up and some of them even managed to put on short plays for the prisoners.

National choirs were formed and gave concerts at night of Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian and Ukrainian songs. For two months we continued this cultured life inside the camp while resisting the MVD units who

attempted to break into the camp and who shot at us.

We demanded from the camp administration that all the officials who had treated us so cruelly be removed and that they be tried. We were inspired by the news that Beria [the notorious Soviet secret police chief] had been removed.

**Does this mean that in the spring of 1953, with Stalin dead, you were hopeful that the situation in the gulag would improve?**

Yes, we had great hopes. But they were based not so much on the fact that Stalin had died and Beria had fallen, as on the certainty that we were now ready to fight against the conditions that had existed in the camps until then. We put our hope in our strength and determination, convinced that these factors would force the authorities to review the situation in the camps and realize that things couldn't continue as before.

**How did the strike end?**

Of course we knew that our protest would sooner or later be crushed. And, after exactly two months, it was. They threw an entire regiment against us that had been specially moved to Norilsk. It was commanded by Gen. Sirotkin who was responsible for the troops sent to quell revolts in the camps. For four hours they shot at us with machine guns and rifles, and threw grenades at us. Then, when all resistance had been suppressed, they led us out and with the help of informers decided what to do with each of us individually. I was sent to Vladimir Prison.

**Am I right in saying that the organizers of the Norilsk strike came out with "legalistic" slogans, that in a certain sense they were among the pioneers of the "legalistic," or "constitutionalist" form of struggle that was later waged by Soviet human-rights activists in the second half of the 1960s?**

Yes, our demands were based strictly on Soviet law, on the Soviet Constitution and the Soviet Corrective Labor Code. You see, the camp administration, which was supposed to see that Soviet legality was upheld in

(Continued on page 10)

## Shumuk's letter to ABA: a condemnation of pact with Soviet lawyers

*Following are excerpts of a letter written by former Soviet political prisoner Danylo Shumuk to Robert MacCrate, president of the American Bar Association, on the eve of an ABA delegation's trip to Moscow for a human-rights seminar organized by the Association of Soviet Lawyers.*

This is an open letter in regard to the American Bar Association's upcoming visit to Moscow on September 3, 1987. I also write in regard to the ABA-ASL Declaration of Cooperation in general. I address this letter to you as president of the American Bar Association in the hope that I can prevail upon you to seriously reconsider the implications of the visit you are about to make and the declaration that your association has refused to abrogate.

My name is Danylo Shumuk. I am 72 years old. I have lived half of my life incarcerated in Soviet concentration camps. I sat in Soviet prisons for 31 years and seven months even though not one day of this punishment was justified. Earlier this month I read your association's Declaration of Cooperation signed with the Association of Soviet Lawyers. I also attended your convention in San Francisco where I was extended the opportunity to address your House of Delegates. Perhaps because I am not a lawyer myself, I found it impossible in the 10 minutes extended to me and my translator to explain the harm that the declaration and your upcoming visit are doing. It is for this reason that I write to you now.

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I am not a jurist nor am I conversant

with jurisprudence. Yet I have a lifetime of experiences with the Soviet judicial system which I can share with you. I propose to relate some of these experiences in this letter and let you draw your own conclusions as to their legal significance. My purpose is to help you see Soviet lawyers as I do, and to help you gain a better insight into the implications of your relationship with the Soviet lawyers' association.

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### First Soviet trial

In 1945 I was arrested by the Soviet secret police in the village of Roskopantsi, Kiev region. During the search, the police found literature on me that

young female officials with no judicial training. This was a secret trial behind closed doors where not one witness was called to give evidence against me. The major led the questioning. His first question was "When did you join the gang?" I answered that "I never joined any gang but fought against all gangs, including the Soviet one that condemned up to 7 million Ukrainians to death in the Great Famine, and the German one that committed atrocities in Ukraine." I was sentenced to be shot before a firing squad.

For 46 nights I awaited my turn before the firing squad. Each midnight a Soviet guard's eyes would peer through the slot in the prison door. Then his lips would appear and he would call out a

die and felt almost offended that I was not immediately dealt with. But as each night passed this practice became a torture worse than death itself. Finally, on my 47th day of imprisonment, I was informed that a higher court had commuted my sentence to life imprisonment with hard labor in Siberia.

I served 11 years of this sentence. Finally, in August 1956, following an amnesty proclaimed by Nikita Khrushchev, a special commission of the Presidium of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union traveled throughout the gulag reviewing the cases of those imprisoned. This commission reviewed my case. It released me from jail, restored all my rights, and nullified my previous conviction.

### Second Soviet trial

In 1957, after I refused to cooperate with the Soviet secret police as an informer, new charges were leveled against me. At this time Ukraine had undergone a revival fomented by the Hungarian Revolution and Gomulka's rise to power in Poland — events taking place next door which naturally ignited the Ukrainians as well. I was swept up by a new wave of repressions unleashed upon Ukraine.

The charge was "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." It stemmed from my discussions with neighbors in my native village. In the village, people knew me as an ardent Communist. Yet I returned to the village as an earnest anti-Soviet advocating Ukraine's right to secede from the USSR. They wondered why. I

(Continued on page 13)

discussed the question of how the same Soviet regime which was responsible for the Great Famine in Ukraine could be brought down in the event that it won the war. I was charged with treason.

I was tried by a military court consisting of a Red Army major, and two

few letters of the alphabet. Again he would peer through the slot awaiting those prisoners whose names began with the letters called out to assemble by the doorway on their way to meet their death. Each night a few more left us in this manner. At first I was prepared to

## Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute attracts 75

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — This summer as in the past summers, students from all over the United States as well as from other countries came here in order to study Ukrainian history, literature and language at Harvard University. In the past 17 years over 1,000 students have come for the program. What stood out about this year's group, according to summer school administrator Olga Andriewsky, was its high level of energy.

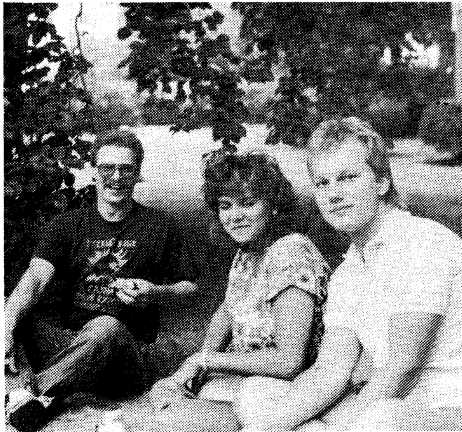
"I was impressed with how much the students accomplished in eight weeks," she said. "While taking eight units of credit, they still managed to publish a yearbook, organize a Millennium celebration in which over 200 people participated, and have a good time."

The 75 students were enrolled in either an intensive eight-credit language course (Beginning Ukrainian taught by Luba Dyky or Intermediate Ukrainian taught by Natalia Pylypiuk) or in both the Ukrainian History to 1800 taught by Donald Ostrowski and the Ukrainian Literature course taught by Maxim Tarnawsky. The language courses met two hours a day with an additional hour of conversation.

Voice of America reporter Alexander Kaganovich paid a visit to the summer school, taping interviews with instructors and students for his youth show, which has already aired three times in Ukraine. A few weeks later, the students gathered in the seminar room of the institute to listen to a tape of the program, and hear the program as an estimated 5 million listeners in Ukraine heard it.

For future shows, Mr. Kaganovich also interviewed associates of the institute who are former summer school students.

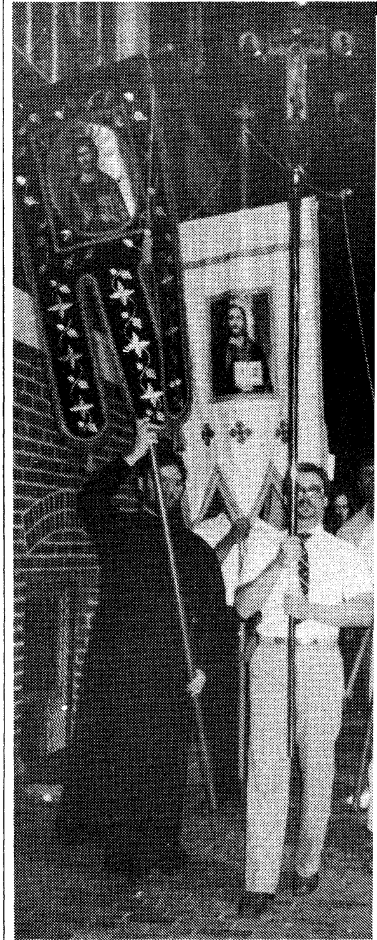
The special events series featured a slide show and lecture by



Some of Harvard's summer students: (from left) John Jaworski, Clarette Muc and Taras Lozowy.

Tania D'Avignon, interpreter for National Geographic on its trip to Ukraine as well as lectures from scholars Yury Boshyk and Lubomyr Hajda, community activists Myron Kuropas (Ukrainian National Association) and Bozhena Olshaniwsky (Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine), and journalist Victor Malarek.

## Students organize Millennium procession



Millennium procession

Over 200 people joined in a candle-light procession and ecumenical service organized by students of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute in commemoration of the Millennium of the Christianization of Ukraine.

On August 14, the participants, led by those carrying religious banners, wound their way from Harvard Yard to the Charles River, singing processional chants, and passing out literature about the Millennium to curious passers-by. At the river, Father Andriy Partykevich of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Father Peter Dudiak of Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church performed a traditional blessing of the waters in commemoration of the mass baptism of the citizens of Kiev in the Dnieper River in the year 988. Following the blessing, the participants shared bread, an ancient Christian tradition.

The event had its beginnings in a weekly discussion group focusing on Ukrainian spiritual heritage organized by Borys Gudziak, a graduate student at Harvard. Student committees were formed for every aspect of the commemoration including site choice, permit and police, choir, public address system, refreshments and media.

Students sent out over 700 invitations to Ukrainians in the Boston area. The students sent notices to local newspapers so that the event would be listed in community events, and with the help of the Ukrainian Studies Fund office, created press packets.

"It was wonderful to see the summer school students and the community work together so well. For instance, we had a choir of local people and students

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## Summer school director looks back on seven years

*Olga Andriewsky has been the administrator/director of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute since 1981. She is completing a doctoral dissertation in the department of history of Harvard and will be teaching Russian and West European history at Trent University in Peterborough, Ont., this fall.*

**What does the job of administrator entail?**

It means organizing and overseeing the entire program, which includes publicizing the Summer Institute, replying to inquiries, deciding what courses will be offered and who will teach them, planning the film and lecture series, applying for grants such as the ones we received this year from the Social Science Research Council and the Slavic Language and East European Language Area Center, and much, much more.

**How has the program changed over the years?**

Of course things change every year. We are constantly thinking of ways to improve the program, the quality of teaching, and the evening lecture and film series. Last year,



Olga Andriewsky

because of the approaching Millennium, we added a special seminar course on "Topics in Ukrainian Religious History." I've always been willing to try something new, to take a gamble. Perhaps the most memorable event we ever organized was a 1981 panel discussion devoted to "Feminism and Ukrainian Women." The panel included Myrna Kostash, Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak and Natalia Pylypiuk, and was chaired by Lubomyr Hajda. The hall was packed and the discussion was quite emotional and heated. It's certainly a topic that everyone had an opinion on, a "healthy exchange," as it were.

But the most important and permanent changes have come in the classroom. Beginning Ukrainian was made into an intensive course, and this year, Intermediate Ukrainian was offered as an intensive course as well. Two years ago, we raised the age limit to 19 so that all of our students have at least one year of college behind them. This has meant that our students are ready to do college-level work, and have subsequently gained much more from their Harvard experience.

We've also made a serious effort to reach non-Ukrainian students, especially Slavic and Soviet studies majors. They are the future professors, specialists and advisors, and therefore it is crucial to broaden their understanding of Eastern Europe. We've had good results in this area, the number of non-Ukrainians in the program has steadily increased. At present, they represent about one-third of the enrollments. The scholarships offered by the Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute make recruitment a relatively easy task.

**What aspect of your job has given you the most satisfaction?**

The best part of my job is watching students become "turned on" intellectually to Ukrainian studies. Ukrainian history and culture can be very exciting if taught well. That's what we aim for. We must be doing

something right because former students are our best form of advertisement.

I've also very much enjoyed organizing the evening lecture and film series. In my capacity as a sort of "junior Sol Hurok," I had the opportunity to meet very many interesting people — Gen. Petro Grigorenko; Toronto Globe and Mail senior reporter Victor Malarek; Canadian filmmaker Halia Kuchmyj; Myrna Kostash, author of "All of Baba's Children"; and Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, to name only a few. And that's not even mentioning the hundreds of students I've met. This has to be one of the best jobs around.

**Do you have any most memorable moment in running the program?**

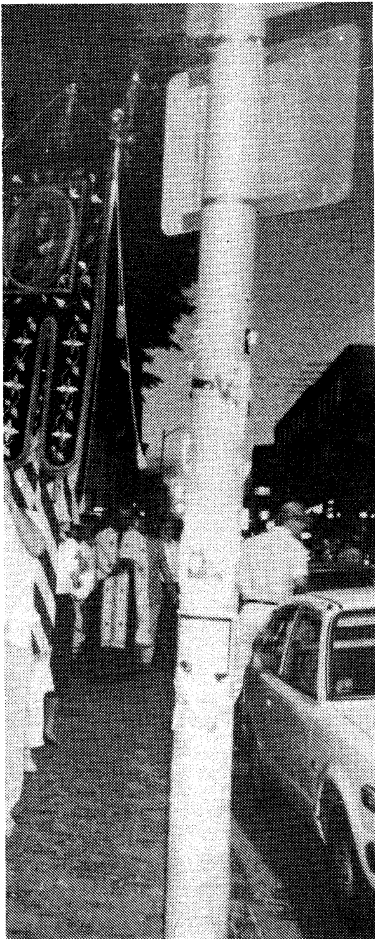
It has to be the time that the caterers didn't show up for the program orientation. I had 45 minutes to go out and buy food and drinks for 85 people, carry it back and set it up, and set up the slide show as well. It all worked out in the end, but I now reconfirm all orders at least twice.

**What would you like to see happen in the future for the program?**

I would like to see Harvard become a flagship for Ukrainian language studies, preparing teaching materials, training young instructors, developing an entire program that could be duplicated elsewhere. Ultimately, I would like to see a language-immersion program where students would speak Ukrainian 24 hours a day. I'd also like to see an artist-in-residence program, where a Ukrainian writer or dancer would live in the dormitory and give workshops and/or master classes. But most of all, I'd like to see the program maintain the same high standards of instruction it has for many years. This has been the real key to our success.



# Millennium observance



Way to the Charles River.



zenko eats break handed out by Katy Lutarevych after the Millennium service.

a local choir director, Alex Kuzma. Among the summer, we had three seminarians, a deacon, t, and they of course assisted in the service," Mr. id.

# Beginning Ukrainian students: diverse lot

This summer's Beginning Ukrainian class was particularly diverse. Half of the students in the eight-credit intensive course were not of Ukrainian background.

According to its instructor, Luba Dyky: "I had a number of students taking Ukrainian because they hope to be accepted in graduate programs in Slavic studies at prestigious universities such as Georgetown. Some of these students want careers in government."

In a questionnaire handed out in the beginning class, some students gave more personal reasons for studying Ukrainian. Beth Donaldson, a kindergarten teacher from Atlanta, enrolled in the course because her fiance, Bohdan Pyskir, is Ukrainian. They will be married in Milwaukee on September 19.

Catherine Bilos's reasons for coming to the program and taking the beginning language course are typical of the students of Ukrainian descent. "I wanted to know more about my heritage, and I'd like to speak Ukrainian to my father and his parents. Maybe I'll even be able to understand the sermon during Ukrainian mass! I also wanted to meet Ukrainians my age, come to the East Coast, and see Harvard," she said, adding, "It has been what I hoped it would be, but it is a serious program — more work than I expected."

The students of Ukrainian background who take the Beginning Ukrainian class come to the summer program with various levels of language proficiency. Christine Prokopiuk, a sophomore at St. Catherine's in St. Paul, Minn., can speak Ukrainian but wanted

to gain a command of Ukrainian grammar. She says, "I have already taught one year of Ukrainian to kindergartners and this course will help me improve my teaching."

For Stephen Barankewicz, a junior at Queens College, the course was a chance to "catch up." He describes himself as a "second-grade Ukrainian school dropout." He says, "I have been 'hanging out' with Ukrainians all my life and both sets of my grandparents came from Ukraine. I just decided it was time to learn the language correctly."

Mark Cameron, whose mother was born in Poltava, grew up in Alabama. When asked why he took the course, he said, "I am interested in my Ukrainian heritage and would like a job with the State Department. Also, the Ukrainian language is too beautiful to let die." Mr. Cameron is a sophomore at the American University in Washington.

Paul Jesepe, a second-year student at Western New England School of Law, is considering a career in government of teaching. He says, "I have studied Ukrainian history for years, since the time I was 14 when my grandmother gave me \$40 for my birthday — \$20 of it went to a savings account and the other \$20 went for a copy of Hrushevsky's history, which I ordered from an ad in my father's Ukrainian Weekly." Paul received a room-and-board scholarship made possible through a grant from the Social Science Research Council, in addition to the tuition scholarship from the Ukrainian Studies Fund which all students receive.

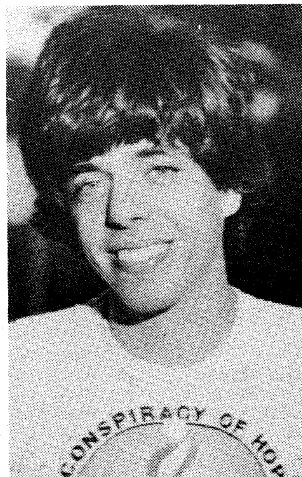
Mr. Jesepe writes columns for his school paper on Soviet-related issues

such as the American Bar Association-Association of Soviet Lawyers agreement, and has had letters to the editor published in The Wall Street Journal. He says, "Knowing the Ukrainian language will strengthen my credibility on issues concerning the Soviet Union. And besides that, I'm glad to have gained an appreciation for the beauty and complexity of the language."

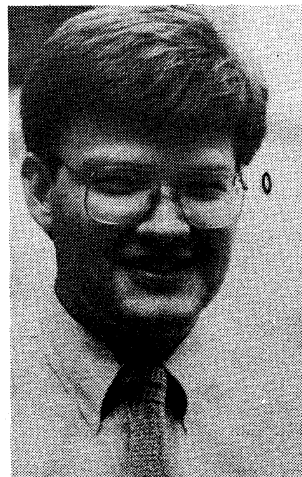
Mr. Jesepe stressed the quality of his instruction, echoed in the comments of other questionnaires: "Luba Dyky is a treasure," one student said. Said another, "The class is tough, but I love Pani Dyky!"

The Rev. Paul Vanluffelen will put his Ukrainian language skills to use as a priest in Argentina. Father Paul, who is Flemish, entered the Salesian order when he was 18. He has worked in India and in Thailand where he established a school for blind boys. While studying theology in Israel, he met Bishop Andres Sapelak. Father Paul has been to Argentina with the bishop, and was ordained as a deacon in the cathedral in Buenos Aires. He says, "They need more contact with people outside. Economically they are needy, but they are also needy culturally. I would urge people to visit these communities."

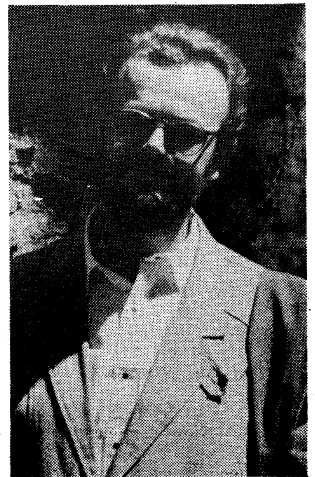
Father Paul is writing his doctoral dissertation on the Minci. He hopes to return next year to continue his study in Ukrainian language at the intermediate level. In the meantime, he will be busy. "I am going to Ukraine with my brother for three weeks in September. Then I will be in Rome during the Synod of Bishops, and then I will go to Argentina," he said.



Mark Cameron



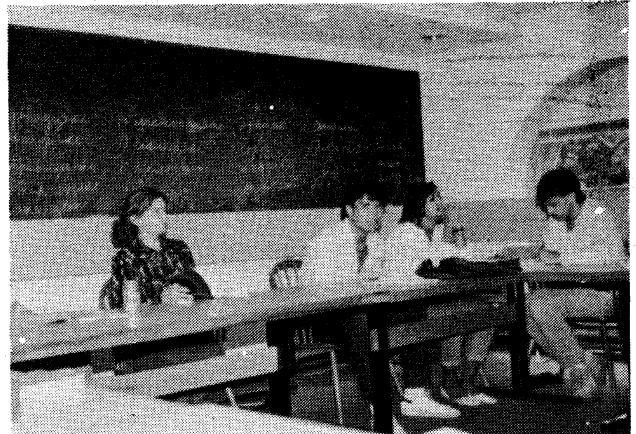
Paul Jesepe



Father Paul Vanluffelen



Christine Prokopiuk



A scene from the Beginning Ukrainian class.

## Four decades...

(Continued from page 7)

the camps, blatantly violated it. It set up its own system of despotism and destroyed us with hunger and cold, caring only that the economic plan was fulfilled. Therefore, we found the appropriate articles in the Soviet Constitution and the Corrective Labor Code and insisted that the authorities respect these legal provisions.

Incidentally, we were very well aware of the significance of what we were doing. During the entire two months of the strike we had a person keeping a daily chronicle of what was happening and this record was supposed to be published someday. Unfortunately, this chronicle was lost during the storming of the camp. We harbored no illusions though. We knew of course that only through strength, through our struggle, by crying out to the outside world, would we be able to force the Soviet regime to respect its own laws.

**Speaking of the outside world, were you totally isolated from it, or did you manage in some way to find out what was happening beyond the borders of the USSR?**

Yes, we did. During the strike, some of our "specialists" managed to make a radio receiver largely out of the components of a film projector. Day and night we had people listening and taking notes. The news was passed on to the strike committee which then made it public. In this way we were able to learn of the uprising in East Berlin. This news raised our spirits and encouraged us in our struggle in defense of our rights.

**Looking back, in view of the numerous casualties that the protesters in Norilsk sustained, do you feel that you did the right thing in taking on the authorities?**

I was asked this very question by a participant in the strike shortly after it was bloodily suppressed. I will reply the same way now as I did then. Many of us had perished in Norilsk because of the hunger and exhausting labor. Those who were killed in the uprising did not die in vain. They gave their lives as a sacrifice in the name of something very important: the struggle to end the cruelty and starvation in the camps. I am convinced that it was necessary to wage such a struggle.

What is more, paradoxically, this struggle also helped Khrushchev to cleanse the Central Committee of Stalinist elements and led to the establishment of a commission under the auspices of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet which eventually freed some 80 percent of the gulag's inmates. I believe that our struggle in Norilsk, Vorkuta and Karaganda was 80 percent responsible for this turn of events.

### THE HUNGARIAN UPRISING

**You were finally released in August 1956. Within months the Hungarian uprising broke out. Did it have a resonance in Ukraine?**

Of course! In the Volhynia region, for example, workers on the collective farms, especially the women, became so hostile to the authorities that the brigade leaders and heads of the collective farms were afraid to approach them. The collective farm workers began warning officials: "Soon the same will happen in Ukraine as in Hungary. We'll drive you from our land, too. Before you, we always had bread. Under you, we don't even have enough bread. Things weren't pleasant under Polish rule. But we didn't die of hunger. Yet in 1947, people starved to death in our villages."

The rising in Hungary and the developments in Poland, together with the transportation of Soviet troops to the USSR's western borders, led many people to believe that a revolt inside the Soviet Union would also erupt and that the Soviet system would be toppled. The authorities began to show their nervousness and began expelling newly returned former political prisoners from western Ukraine. I myself was driven out my native Volhynia and forced to move east to the Dnipropetrovske region.

### A PRISONER UNDER KHRUSHCHEV

**Your taste of freedom did not last long. What was the reason for your arrest in 1957?**

My arrest in 1957 took me completely by surprise. At that time I was completely absorbed in building a house for my family. I was summoned to the KGB

headquarters of the Dnipropetrovske region and presented with a choice: either collaborate with the KGB and become an informer — and receive material help from the KGB — or become a prisoner again. I asked on what grounds could they detain me. "Don't worry about that," the KGB representatives replied cynically, "if we want to put someone inside, it's not a problem to find the grounds." I refused to work for them, and sure enough, they arrested me.

On the basis of completely fabricated evidence I was sentenced to a further 10 years' imprisonment. It seems that what had annoyed them was that many of my former colleagues from Norilsk stayed in touch with me by correspondence. This, to the KGB, apparently had the semblance of some sort of secret anti-Soviet organization in the making; on the other hand, someone with my contacts would have made a good informer had they managed to recruit me.

**Could you say a few words about the type of political prisoners you encountered in the second half of the 1950s in the scaled-down gulag — a time when Khrushchev was claiming that there were no longer any political prisoners in the USSR?**

I was sent to Vorkuta where I ended up in the worst camp containing around 150 "rebels" and intellectuals that the authorities considered especially dangerous. Not long afterwards though I was sent to a camp near Taishet, to the "Ozerlag." As for the composition of the prisoners, there were former QUN leaders, Lithuanian and Russian "rebels" who had taken part a few years earlier in the famous strike in the Vorkuta camps, and even a few of those who had been active in the Norilsk strike.

But there were also some younger people such as the Leningrad mathematician Revolt Pimenov who had gathered around him a student group and who had drawn attention to violations of the Soviet Constitution and Leninist principles. Pimenov's group represented the new, young wave of "rebels." I know people use the term "dissidents," but I have grown used to the term "rebels." We, the veterans, viewed these younger people as intellectuals who had not yet sorted out their political views, as people concerned with reforming the system and "humanizing" it, rather than replacing it with something else. They were for the most part Communists who felt that the party had tarnished communism and that all that was needed was to cleanse it of the blemishes. This at any rate was the impression I formed from talking to them.

**What about relations between the various national groups in the camps?**

As in the 1940s, so in the late 1950s, the Russian prisoners were generally hostile to the idea of Ukrainian independence. We, the Ukrainians, always got on better with the Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians and the peoples from the Caucasus. There were hardly any representatives from the Central Asians. What united all of us non-Russians was the fact that we considered ourselves to be victims of Russian imperialism.

**Subsequently you were transferred to the camps in Mordovia. Did you meet any members of the various clandestine Ukrainian groups that were uncovered in the late 1950s and early 1960s?**

At this time, as far as the Ukrainians were concerned, the former OUN-UPA people still formed the majority. But there were some younger people — mainly students who had formed clandestine organizations, such as the group at Lviv University calling itself "Krov Ukrainy" [The Blood of Ukraine] led by a certain Kriska.

In the camps I met one of its members — Yurko Hrytsaliak, a very fine young fellow, the son of the secretary of the consistory of the Catholic church in Peremyshl. From him I learned that this case had embarrassed the authorities because one of the participants in the groups was the grandson of a famous Ukrainian writer, something that was hushed up at the trial.

The name of the organization alluded to the blood that had been spilled by Ukrainians over the ages in defense of their independence. In actual fact the group had barely formulated a program emphasizing the need to find new forms to continue the struggle for Ukrainian independence before it was broken up.

Later I also met a certain Hermaniuk who had belonged to a small group of western Ukrainian secondary school students — I think that there were five of them — who had planned to form an underground nationalist organization, but were rounded up before they could begin any real activity.

**What about the other political prisoners held in the gulag during the first half of the 1960s? Were there a lot of young Communist idealists? And how about religious prisoners? Were there many of them?**

But the time I ended up in Mordovia camp No. 7 there were already quite a few young "Marxist-humanists," as one could call them, behind barbed wire — probably 60 or 70 of them. They were members of various small groups and they were always arguing among themselves. Some of them, though, had become interested in philosophy. You see, around 1963-1964 or so, Indian philosophy was very popular in the camps and many of the young people tried to read about yogis. You'd get up in the morning and see someone standing on his head, or someone else struggling to get into a lotus position.

As for the religious prisoners — about 100 metres from us was camp No. 1 filled, it seems, exclusively with religious prisoners. There were about 600 of them there. The majority of them were Jehovah's Witnesses, who were split into two rival groups — a sort of "Bolsheviks" and "Mensheviks" situation. There were also Pentecostals, Seventh Day Adventists, Catholics, Russian Orthodox "old believers" and members of some other Russian Orthodox group.

In 1965, our camp — No. 7 — was evacuated and the inmates dispersed among the various other camps in the area. I was among the 100 or so prisoners who were put into camp No. 1 with the religious prisoners. They made a very positive impression on me because they were all basically good people who tried to lead their own "religious" way of life. At least 300 of them were Jehovah's Witnesses, many of whom were Ukrainians from Transcarpathia or Moldavians. There were relatively few Russians among them. I would often listen to them reading from the Watchtower or the Bible, both of which they managed to get hold of while imprisoned.

**A former atheist, you yourself became a believer in the camps.**

Yes, but this is a complex matter. I don't even know when it was that I became a non-believer and when a believer. By nature I've always been something of a mystic. I always believed in some sort of spiritual forces that have a great influence on peoples' lives. I believed in the notions of good and evil, and for me the idea of God became identified with the source of good, beauty and of the highest human ideals — justice and freedom. By meditating along these lines I became a believer in God — not in the traditional sense of the word, but the philosophical. I now support the idea of religion and, although I am an Orthodox Christian, I respect all religions.

**What were conditions like in the camps during the late 1950s and first half of the 1960s?**

Conditions in the camps were the most "liberal" in the years following the risings in Norilsk and Vorkuta for those who were not set free. The regime in the camps remained relatively lax until about 1959. From this point onwards the regime was progressively toughened. All the same, until 1964, we could receive parcels weighing up to 10 kilograms as often we liked; there were no restrictions on correspondence; and we could buy as much as we wanted from what was available in the camp shop.

In 1964, however, all sorts of restrictions were imposed. We could only buy five or six rubles' worth at a time in the camp shop — and then only if you "behaved well" — and sugar was no longer available, only sweets. Previously you were allowed a visit of up to seven days by a close relative; now they reduced it to three days and two visits a year.

Even so, despite these more difficult conditions, it was still a far, far, more tolerable regime than had existed in the gulag before our strikes in the early 1950s. Even the regime in the punishment cells in the mid 1960s was more bearable than the katgora [forced labor] regime that had existed in the immediate postwar years. I should point out that I am speaking about conditions in the "strict-regime" category of labor camps.

In 1963 or so, however, the more severe "special-regime" was established for the so-called "especially dangerous" prisoners or "recidivists." This provided for the deliberate use of hunger against the prisoners. I personally met people from the special-regime camps in the camp hospital who had been driven by hunger to throw themselves at the barbed wire in the hope that they would be shot by the guards, but had been wounded and not killed. This was a sinister development because even in the katgora camps we had not been driven to attempt suicide by throwing ourselves at the barbed wire.

## The Chautauqua...

(Continued from page 1)

interviewers as they greeted and hugged their hosts.

The delegation came here as a result of an invitation from President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and Charles Wick, head of the United States Information Agency (USIA). It was the largest Soviet delegation ever to visit the United States. The six-day meeting was organized by the foreign editor of the Hearst newspapers, John Wallach, and the Chautauqua Institution, at one time a Methodist summer retreat for Sunday school teachers.

The conference commenced in a 6,000-seat amphitheater with the stage draped with huge U.S. and Soviet flags. The ceremony began with the singing of the national anthems of both countries. Besides Dr. Bratton and Madame Tereshkova, the ceremony was officially opened by Stephen H. Rhinesmith, U.S. ambassador and coordinator of the President's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative; Vladimir Petrovsky the USSR's deputy minister of foreign affairs; Rep. Amory Houghton (R-N.Y.), and special guest Gov. Mario Cuomo.

There were calls by the speakers for a new approach by both countries for the purpose of gaining a better mutual understanding in order to promote world peace. Words banded about included "glasnost" (openness, or publicity, depending on your point of view), "perestroika" (restructuring) and "Chautauqua" (a newly coined symbol for people-to-people interaction).

Ambassador Rhinesmith called for a frank and candid dialogue between the delegates of both countries. He said he saw this conference as stimulating an exchange of ideas in a roundtable fashion to assess the two countries' similarities and differences. "But most importantly," he said, "we are here to provide a people-to-people dialogue about the lives that we have in common."

Gov. Cuomo stated that the conference offered many possibilities. "We can remain suspended in separate spheres, or we can look beyond our differences to the whole range of shared needs." He also stated, "we are driven by the icy logic of the cold war when we can never use the arms we have created except at the risk of a world holocaust."

Comrade Petrovsky said that he had not come here to make a political statement. He called for a new kind of approach to public diplomacy — just as in Chautauqua. When he stated that governments should take their cue from the people and act accordingly, there was loud applause.

Vladimir Pozner, a frequent commentator on U.S. television received the most applause as he was introduced.

Dressed in a casual white windbreaker, he acknowledged this friendly welcome with an equally friendly smile and clasped hands in the air.

A delegation of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine from New Jersey, Connecticut and New York observed the ceremonies and oriented itself as to the purpose of the gathering, then took part in the discussions and actions at Chautauqua during the entire week. At the conclusion of the opening-day ceremonies, AHRU members had a chance to talk with Gov. Cuomo, who stated that he was about to embark on a trip to the Soviet Union (strictly non-political, according to the governor) and was willing to meet with AHRU representatives from New York state prior to his departure on September 18 in order to be briefed about the human-rights situation in Ukraine.

In addition to her conversation with



Some of the members of AHRU at the entrance to the Chautauqua Institution grounds.

the governor, AHRU president Bozhena Olshaniwsky also talked with the area's congressman, Rep. Houghton, about his statement on the "Russian Millennium," the sister cities program taking place between Corning, N.Y., and Lviv, Ukraine, and sponsorship of the family visits resolution (H. Con. Res. 68) now pending in the U.S. Congress.

Meanwhile, another member was engaged in a long conversation with two correspondents from Soviet Ukraine explaining to them the necessity of putting the words of a country's constitution into action for the benefit of the individual.

The evening was capped with the showing of a film, "The Chautauqua Experience," for invited Soviet guests and host families only.

A series of conferences and lectures took place during the entire week, starting with the "Historical and Psychological Aspects of U.S.-Soviet Relations," featuring Gregory Guroff, U.S.A. coordinator, who said we must respect each other as human beings, and Victor Malkov, Institute of General History, USSR, who praised President Franklin Roosevelt but not those who had advocated non-recognition of the Soviet Union.

A "Regional Issues" roundtable took place with Assistant Secretary Edward Djerejian of the Near Eastern affairs section of the U.S. State Department, who staunchly defended the U.S. position on Afghanistan, and Evgeny Primakov of the USSR Institute of World Economy and International Relations, who spoke of the desirability of expanding trade between the U.S. and USSR.

Another seminar, on the topic "Soviet-American Relations Since 1945," featured Marshall Shulman from the Harriman Institute and Vitaly Zhurkin from USSR's Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies.



Valentina Tereshkova, head of the official Soviet delegation addresses a session. Seated (from left) are Daniel Bratton, Vladimir Petrovsky, Stephen Rhinesmith and Vladimir Pozner.

to be entertained and have converted Mr. Pozner (born in France and raised in Brooklyn) into an entertaining, salaried celebrity/propagandist. He further stated flamboyantly: "There is no such thing as a free press. The Soviets know it; the Americans don't. Of course, certain restraints are necessary because, if there were none, we could have a chaotic situation."

Mr. Bovin agreed. "There is no free press now. And there will never be a free press." He explained further: "If one is to be honest with one's self, it is impossible to live in a society and be free of its values."

Mr. Cullin replied by saying, "I've decided not to debate Mr. Bovin on the abstract nature of a free press. Suffice it to say, I think there is a free press. We have it — and they don't... and when they have it, you can bet we will know it."

Mr. Pozner intervened and stated that "the press belongs to those who own it." He cited a recent example while on a visit to Cleveland: a reporter on The Plain Dealer was fired because he wrote a story about a nuclear plant which was disturbing to the utility that owned this plant (the utility happened to be a good client in the newspaper's advertising section).

Joining in this debate was a reporter who happened to be from The Cleveland Plain Dealer. He came to the microphone and advised Mr. Pozner that prior to arriving at Chautauqua he had spoken to his colleague on the newspaper's staff. Notwithstanding his employer's lack of enthusiasm about this story, he was not fired. Mr. Pozner, unmoved, argued that he could cite many examples of correspondents having their stories killed.

Mr. Pozner also exchanged views with Mr. Daniloff on the meaning of a free press. Mr. Daniloff intervened by commenting about a number of restrictions placed on American reporters' stories. He stated that "they are, in part, the product of one's individual consciousness, but they are also, in part, the result of society's attitude as expressed by the law and the decisions of the Supreme Court." Mr. Pozner praised Mr. Daniloff for his words. Mr. Daniloff then told a group of reporters that he believes the Soviet Union's attitude is really changing. He cited President Reagan's intervention in his behalf together with Chairman Mikhail Gorbachev who arranged his freedom — although the other correspondent he was with was sent to prison. Mr. Daniloff neglected to state, however, that the Soviet government had no business arresting him in the first place.

One question that was put to the Soviet panelists concerned the inavailability of The New York Times in the Soviet Union. It was conceded by Mr. Dobrodhotov that the Times was a very good newspaper and most certainly it should be read by Soviet citizens. However, he felt that the paper was too expensive to be purchased by the masses and was doubtful of the public's interest in it. Therefore, he felt, it would be more practical and economical, too, to have libraries purchase the Times and only those who were interested could read it in the library.

After the first round of discussions and lectures, AHRU participants noted that this conference was billed as a people-to-people meeting. However, the Soviet delegates themselves stated from the platform that they function as a collective. The collective includes government, religion, citizens, labor unions, etc. The dominant element in this collective is the state. Therefore, the Chautauqua conference appeared to be not so much a people-to-people experience as it was an American-people-to-Soviet-government exchange.

## Mazepa Foundation...

(Continued from page 3)

choir, soloists and 70-member orchestra.

A reception is planned after the concert, which is slated for 7:30 p.m.

Members of the Mazepa Foundation — its president, Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, and his wife Nadia, Maria Andriuk, Jaroslava Snylyk, Roman Osadchuk and Andrij Dobrianskyj, the musical director of the program — met recently with the UNA Executive Committee, that is, Supreme President John Flis,

Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk. At the meeting, the UNA agreed to become a supporter of the Millennium Concert.

Also present at the meeting was George Soltys, chairman of the executive committee of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

The concert has also gained the support and blessings of Archbishop-Metropolitan Sulyk. The leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States recently granted an audience to Mazepa Foundation representatives and after the meeting stated that he welcomes this important initiative.

Metropolitan Sulyk also said that he would publicize the Millennium Concert among non-Ukrainian Church leaders.

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## Thousands flock...

(Continued from page 5)

grew visibly as the finals drew near.

Headlining the evening concert was the Yasmyn vocal ensemble from Mississauga, Ont., directed by Christine Harasowsky-Shewchuk. The 25-member women's ensemble, in its debut performance at Soyuzivka, sang a variety of Ukrainian tunes in unique arrangements.

A surprise guest also performed that evening. She was Ania Hramiuk of Poland, a bandurist who had studied in Ukraine with the famed virtuoso Serhiy Bashtan. Ms. Hramiuk performed five selections, mostly folk melodies.

## ANNIVERSARY IN 1987:

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### VLESSIANA

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Due to rain, the dance that night was held indoors with music by Tempo, with lead vocalist George Hrab.

Present at the resort that weekend and introduced during the evening concerts were several UNA officers. Among them were: Supreme President John O. Flis, Supreme Advisors Walter Kwas and Alex Chudolij, and honorary members of the Supreme Assembly Mary Dushnyk and Anna Haras.

Soyuzivka manager Dorko Senchyshyn, Svoboda editor-in-chief Zenon Snylyk, The Ukrainian Weekly editor Roma Hadzewycz and Miss Soyuzivka 1987 Halia Klim also were introduced to the audience.

Dignitaries present included Federal Judge Bohdan Futey.

On Monday, the crowds slowly dispersed as guests left the scenic resort heading for home or school. The finals in the tennis championships were completed — just before the rain again began to fall, shrouding the mountains in mist.

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

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

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

SALARY: Negotiable: \$20,000 minimum.  
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TO APPLY: Send letter of application, resume, and names, addresses and phone numbers of three references by October 30, 1987 to:

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

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

## Shumuk's letter...

(Continued from page 7)

told them about my meetings with villagers all across Ukraine and recounted the atrocities they described to me. I explained how these meetings compelled me to condemn both the Nazis and the Soviets, and to fight both. All this was carefully monitored by Soviet authorities who now sought to imprison me once again for this "anti-Soviet" behavior.

Since my first trial was before a military tribunal, this was my first experience with an ordinary Soviet criminal court. I was the first to arrive at the Lutske courthouse where I was conveyed by the Soviet secret police. As I sat in the accused's chair, two people entered the court. They sat down in front of me, a man to my left, and a woman to my right. Soon the panel of three judges entered and the case began. The prosecutor, the man on my left, proceeded to call a string of witnesses, none of whom had anything to do with me before, to give false testimony about me. These witnesses were obviously coerced. Once they finished the woman on my right rose to speak on my behalf. She asked the court to disregard the fact that I had not worked for three months immediately after my release from prison. It was only at this moment that I realized this person was supposedly my defense counsel.

After the trial I spoke with her. I told her, "I was not accused of failing to work for three months, but rather of speaking out about the Great Famine in Ukraine which is regarded as anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." I added, "You should have condemned the famine and acknowledged the truth about Soviet atrocities — that was the kind of lawyer I needed." She answered "Your case was hopeless because of the kind of person you are, and nothing I could have said would have made any difference."

I was once again imprisoned, this time for 10 years — a sentence I served in full.

### Third Soviet trial

During the period of my imprisonment and thereafter leading up to my third Soviet trial, I became very conscious of the need to record my memoirs of meetings with villagers and life in prison. On two occasions these memoirs were confiscated by the Soviet authorities — in the last instance some 650 typed pages were taken away from me upon my arrest. These memoirs became the reason for my arrest in January 1972 when once again I was caught up in the sweeping arrests of dissidents throughout Ukraine and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

After the investigation was concluded, a man came to see me and introduced himself as my "defense counsel." I asked, "Who retained you?" He answered, "Nobody — the Office of Lawyers sent me." I asked, "Who will pay you?" He answered, "The Office of Lawyers, although you will have to pay them back." I told him, "If you want to be my lawyer you must take this file that the prosecutor's office has just left me and read it. Come back when you've finished." The file contained an outline of the prosecution's case against me and a copy of my memoirs. He left with it under his arm.

A few days later my aspiring defense counsel came to see me again. I asked, "Did you read my memoirs?" He said, "Yes, they're very interesting but you simply cannot write like that." "Why not?" I queried. "Because you are degrading the Soviet system," he said. "I see it as telling the truth." He responded by saying, "Yes, but you just can't say

those things." I concluded, "You can't represent me because instead of believing in the truth as I do, you believe what the Communist Party tells you, the prosecutor and the judges to believe."

Despite this admonition, my aspiring defense counsel showed up in court anyway. I had to create a scene in the courtroom to get rid of this apostate. "Get out of here," I shouted. "I refuse to allow you to represent me." The chief investigator butted in, "But defense counsel must be present — it is a requirement of Soviet law." "I don't care what your Soviet law requires, I do not want this man representing me." The investigator's response was utterly devastating.

"Who is this Shumuk who thinks so highly of himself? While you hold us in contempt, right now in Kiev, President Nixon himself is on his knees paying homage to us. He knows of your arrest but even he won't help you."

This rejoinder utterly demoralized me. Indeed, I thought to myself, President Nixon's visit to Kiev in the midst of a crackdown without any visible condemnation of the process or intervention on behalf of those arrested, only strengthened the hand of the secret police in dealing with dissidents like me. In short, such a visit was a violation of every tenet symbolized by the Statue of Liberty.

The trial concerned itself with the circulation of my memoirs. Again I was convicted. Again I was sentenced, this time to 10 years of hard labor followed by five years of exile in Kazakhstan. Again I served this sentence in full.

### Critical observations concerning the Soviet legal system

Based on the foregoing experiences, I would now like to outline for you some of my critical observations concerning the Soviet legal system. As you can see, I have paid dearly for every lesson that I would like to share with you now.

It is important for you to know that all Soviet lawyers, judges, prosecutors and KGB secret police investigators belong to the same jurists' unit of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. When the Soviet leadership decides that certain arrests must take place, this is transmitted to the party official in charge of this unit. This official outlines to each group the role they are expected to play in the upcoming trials.

The illusion of objectivity is the hallmark of the entire process.

During the investigation, the investigators start off by noting the magnitude of the sentence decreed by the Soviet leadership. They then collect sufficient "evidence" to justify the term required, often resorting to blackmail and coercion against "witnesses" who come to court to falsely testify against the accused. Once sufficient "evidence" is collected to convict the accused, the investigator then turns his attention to gathering some "favorable evidence," usually in the nature of character evidence from witnesses sympathetic to the accused. Such "evidence" is included on the file not for its probative value, but for the aura of objectivity which it adds to the proceedings.

Soviet authorities treat those that admit guilt far more leniently than those who deny it. They consider a denial of guilt on the part of the accused as intolerable because such a rebuke of their actions implies that they were wrong. A confession, on the other hand, justifies the repressive acts of the system not only in relation to the case at hand, but also in relation to all the other defendants caught up in the same process. Punishments are meted out accordingly.

The presence of defense counsel in Soviet trials is required by law since it also adds the pretext of objectivity and

legitimacy. Thus, the authorities go to great lengths to insist on the presence of defense counsel wherever a prosecutor is involved in a case. Otherwise, however, defense counsel are emasculated of any meaningful role in the trial process.

Since judges belong to the same political party as the other players in the trial process, and take their orders from their political superiors, there is no independent judiciary in the USSR. Their judgments are often written well before the case has come to trial. They pervert whatever favorable testimony is presented in court against the accused by finding that the defendant masked his "anti-Soviet activities" behind the facade of a normal decent life.

The rule of law, therefore, has never been the mark of the Soviet legal system, and it never will be. So long as the Soviet legal system is subordinated to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the party's dictates, and not the rule of law, will govern Soviet society. This truth has been seared into my soul through countless nights in Soviet concentration camps. I pray it can permeate through the scepticism of the American bar and reach your hearts as well.

### The Declaration of Cooperation and your September Moscow visit

Since the purpose of the Association of Soviet Lawyers is to serve the interests of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, we know it is not pledged to advance the rule of law in the world, nor does it seek to improve the system of justice, or the delivery of legal services. The Association of Soviet Lawyers is not interested in the improvement of the law, or in increasing the public's understanding of the law and the legal profession. It is not interested in the highest standards of professional competence or ethical conduct or in enhancing the professional growth of its members. To suppose that the Soviet lawyers association, as an instrument of the Soviet state, can dedicate itself to any of these goals is an act of complete cynicism beyond hope of redemption.

Instead of supporting this Declaration of Cooperation, let us strip the Association of Soviet Lawyers of the pretence to legitimacy that it has provided them. Instead of allowing it to stand shoulder to shoulder with the American Bar Association, let us condemn the Association of Soviet Lawyers for its role in the atrocities that have been committed in the USSR, particularly in respect to the Great Famine.

Instead of facilitating the Soviet charade of civilized behavior, let us speak out on behalf of those who died in silence without defenders in the USSR and those who today continue to languish in Soviet concentration camps without hope. Let us seek and rely on

the counsel of those who have lived under Soviet conditions and have much to teach us about Soviet reality.

In meetings with the Soviet bar, let us avoid pious declarations and focus on specific cases. After all, human rights are rarely won through general proclamations, but usually from case to case. Let us put an end to quiet diplomacy behind closed doors by not only seeking substantive changes in the USSR but also visibly appearing to seek such changes publicly.

There may be those among your membership who may seek to dismiss me as a relic from the cold war, and who will point to the recent changes in the USSR under Gorbachev's "glasnost" as evidence of significant improvements. In closing this letter I address myself to these views through the following story and my ending comments.

In 1933 a 5-year-old boy name Pavlo Kulyk had his foot tied to the kitchen table by his mother to prevent him from crawling out into the street where hungry peasants searched for young children to eat in the face of the horrific famine that desolated Ukraine. Some 30 years later, Kulyk wrote his memories of the famine and was imprisoned for nothing more than this. Along with Kulyk, many others have been condemned for speaking out about such atrocities, to the present day.

Until Gorbachev and the Soviet authorities openly condemn the atrocities committed throughout the USSR, particularly the Great Famine in Ukraine, there will be no true "glasnost" there. The best evidence of the insincerity of the Soviet government lies in the fact that it does not seek to prosecute those who committed these atrocities, but rather prosecutes those, like Pavlo Kulyk, who speak out about them.

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# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for June

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

#### MEMBERSHIP RECORD

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF MAY 31, 1987	18,689	49,974	6,665	75,328
<b>GAINS IN JUNE 1987</b>				
New Members	40	60	24	124
Reinstated	14	73	2	89
Transferred in	2	14	1	17
Change class in	2	4	—	6
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>236</b>
<b>LOSSES IN JUNE 1987</b>				
Suspended	18	19	21	58
Transferred out	2	14	1	17
Change of class out	2	4	—	6
Transferred to adults	—	—	—	—
Died	1	92	—	93
Cash surrender	18	47	—	65
Endowment matured	22	50	—	72
Fully paid-up	26	70	—	96
Reduced paid-up	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated	—	2	19	21
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>428</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>GAINS IN JUNE 1987</b>				
Paid up	26	69	—	95
Extended insurance	1	11	—	12
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>LOSSES IN JUNE 1987</b>				
Died	1	36	—	37
Cash surrender	7	12	—	19
Reinstated	1	11	—	12
Lapsed	4	5	—	9
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JUNE 1987</b>	<b>18,672</b>	<b>49,843</b>	<b>6,651</b>	<b>75,166</b>

**WALTER SOCHAN**  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

Dues From Members	\$209,678.13
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	96,930.37
Investment Income:	
Bonds	\$379,607.57
Certificate Loans	2,352.36
Mortgage Loans	36,797.71
Banks	3,092.94
Real Estate	91,728.53
Loan To Ukrainian National	
Urban Renewal Corporation	1,010,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,523,579.11</b>
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee's Wages	\$12,916.55
Taxes — Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan	339.94
Taxes Held in Escrow	1,390.97
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	9,203.61
Official Publication "Svoboda"	34,615.17
Investment Exp. Ret'd	300.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$58,766.24</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund	\$534.63
Donations To Emergency Fund	22.82
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured	9,399.64
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia"	1,623.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,580.50</b>
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$771,985.33
Mortgages Repaid	65,366.92
Certificate Loans Repaid	9,600.42

Total	\$846,952.67
Income For June 1987	\$2,747,487.02

#### DISBURSEMENTS

<b>Paid to Or For Members:</b>	
Cash Surrenders	\$51,057.46
Endowments Matured	78,695.00
Death Benefits	77,135.00
Interest On Death Benefits	23.71
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	5.16
Dividend To Members	823,906.36
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	1,550.00
Scholarships	2,750.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,035,122.69</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>	
Real Estate	\$78,940.59
Svoboda Operation	95,059.28
Official Publication — Svoboda	60,000.00
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>	
Advertising	\$3,507.32
Medical Inspections	485.35
Reward To Special Organizers	7,999.98
Reward To Organizers	14,097.91
Traveling Expenses — Special Organizers	4,442.00
Field Conferences	602.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$31,134.56</b>
<b>Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:</b>	
Salary Of Executive Officers	\$10,697.90
Salary Of Office Employee	34,003.71
Employee Benefit Plan	15,668.48
Taxes — Federal, State & City On Employee's Wages	24,110.44
Tax — Canadian Withholding And Pension Plan	
On Employee Wages	624.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$85,104.75</b>
<b>General Expenses:</b>	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$7,500.00
Bank Charge For Custodian Account	4,278.97
Books And Periodicals	58.75
Bank Charges For Dividend Account	12,872.60
General Office Maintenance	1,813.06
Insurance Department Fees	2,305.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office	188.95
Postage	3,041.74
Printing And Stationery	1,203.54
Rental Of Equipment And Services	831.04
Traveling Expenses — General	1,053.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,147.21</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Auditing Committee Expense	\$120.00
Expenses Of Annual Session	30,416.77
Investment Expense — Mortgages	200.00
Loss On Bonds	1,053.38
Fraternal Activities	1,870.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds	48,540.35
Professional Fees	9,328.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$91,528.70</b>
Investments:	
Bonds	\$1,753,925.82
Mortgages	80,000.00
Certificate Loans	6,172.36
Real Estate	6,086.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,846,184.57</b>
Disbursements For June 1987	\$3,358,222.35

#### BALANCE

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
Cash	\$827,451.00	Life Insurance	\$57,434,727.50
Bonds	43,578,891.80	Accidental D.D.	1,541,796.30
Mortgage Loans	4,573,129.17	Fraternal	99,049.27
Certificate Loans	722,392.81	Orphans	362,683.84
Real Estate	1,166,236.30	Old Age Home	(33,560.94)
Printing Plant & E.D.P.		Emergency	90,082.48
Equipment	335,051.08		
Stocks	1,187,075.25		
Loan To D.H. — U.N.A.			
Housing Corp.	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	7,000,000.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$59,494,778.45</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$59,494,778.45</b>

**ULANA DIACHUK**  
Supreme Treasurer

# Ukrainian party...

(Continued from page 2)

called "Friendship" on the basis of the October Palace of Culture in Kiev; opening a specialized "Friendship of Peoples" bookstore; establishing a new socio-political and literary and cultural monthly, Suziria; increasing the publication of books and film production with a view towards the national and cultural needs of the population; adding literature in the national languages to the libraries; and the restoration of historical and cultural monuments. All of these measures, it might be noted, appear to be geared almost exclusively towards the Ukrainians and other non-Russian groups.

The resolution also criticizes unnamed party committees and other bodies for "approaching the organization of patriotic and international upbringing in a formal manner." The Central Committee has instructed lower party bodies, the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Komsomol, and the appropriate ministries and institutions to "profoundly analyze the state of national relations and international and patriotic upbringing of the population" in light of the decisions of the recent Party Congress, the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the recommendations of the CPSU Politburo as reflected in the resolution on the work of the Kazakh Party organization.

Practical steps must be taken, says the Ukrainian Party resolution, to improve this work in all workers' collectives and educational institutions. In the process, any manifestations of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism, national narrow-mindedness and at-

tempts to treat events of the past and the role of individual historical personalities from non-class positions must be appropriately rebuffed.

Clearly, the Central Committee resolution has been formulated in response to the pressures that have been mounting in Ukraine, largely from the intelligentsia, for an improvement in the overall situation with regard to the Ukrainian language, history and culture. An indication of what the party had in mind became evident in mid-June when the Ukrainian ideological secretary addressed a meeting of the party members of the Ukrainian Writers' Union.

The new resolution spells things out more clearly. Perhaps the most important concession that it makes concerns the limited Ukrainization of the party and government bureaucracy. The efforts that have been promised the non-Ukrainian and non-Russian minorities are also very important. And, of course, Ukrainian writers will be happy to have another Ukrainian-language literary monthly. It might be noted that pressure to transform the literary almanac Suziria, which offers non-Ukrainian Soviet literature in Ukrainian translation, into a regular periodical has been applied on and off for about the last 20 years.

In the final analysis, however, the resolution is a far cry from what Ukrainian writers and other cultural figures have been demanding — i.e., virtually the total Ukrainization of public life in the Ukrainian SSR. This, of course, could hardly have been expected, particularly in light of the July 21 Pravda editorial and, more recently, the article by the nationalities expert Eduard Bagramov, which was also published in the party's main newspaper.

## 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.**

### SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4

#### CHICAGO DISTRICT

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District Chairman: M. Olshansky ..... (312) 227-0590

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10

#### Districts of: SYRACUSE/UTICA — TROY/ALBANY

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Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N.Y.

District Chairmen:

Syracuse/Utica — Dr. J. Hvosda ..... (315) 488-3616

Troy/Albany — P. Shewchuk ..... (518) 785-6793

### SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11

#### Districts of: ROCHESTER — BUFFALO

Ukrainian Civic Center

831 Joseph Avenue, Rochester, N.Y.

District Chairmen:

Rochester — P. Dziuba ..... (716) 621-5230

Buffalo — R. Konotopsky ..... (716) 877-2182  
or 877-0057

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17

#### Districts of: BOSTON — NEW HAVEN — WOONSOCKET

St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall

74 Harris Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I.

District Chairmen:

Boston — W. Hetmansky ..... (617) 323-2382

New Haven — Dr. M. Snihurowych ..... (203) 469-9707

Woonsocket — L. Hardink ..... (401) 767-1957

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24

#### PITTSBURGH DISTRICT

UNA St. Nicholas Br. 120

Ukrainian Club

838 Broadhead Rd., Aliquippa, Pa.

District Chairman: A. Jula ..... (412) 266-2686

### SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25

#### YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT

St. Ann's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall

4310 Kirk Road, Youngstown, Ohio

District Chairlady: E. Woloshyn ..... (216) 757-4712

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31

#### Districts of: ALLENTOWN — SCRANTON SHAMOKIN — WILKES BARRE

Ukrainian Homestead

RD 2-375, Lehighton, Pa.

District Chairmen:

Allentown — A. Haras ..... (215) 867-4052

Scranton — M. Martynuk ..... (717) 489-5373

Shamokin — T. Butrej ..... (717) 759-1541

Wilkes Barre — W. Stefurn ..... (717) 696-1572

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State .....

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## September 13

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The board of the Newark Branch of the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society (UPS) invites all Ukrainians to participate in a liturgy at 9:30 a.m. at the Ukrainian Catholic Church, 725 Sanford Ave., dedicated to the blessed memory of Ukrainian Patriarch Josyf Slipyj. After the liturgy and panachyda, a solemn assembly will take place in the Church hall, honoring the late patriarch and cardinal. Discussion and questions will follow the keynote address, "Patriarch Josyf: An Invincible Witness of Heroic Fidelity to the Ukrainian Church and Nation."

## September 18

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** A showing of paintings in various media by noted Ukrainian artist, Stephanie Olijnyk Bernadyn will open 7:30 p.m. at Manor Junior College. The public is invited to attend this special event. The exhibit will be on display in the Seminar Room of the Basileiad Library at MJC, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue.

## September 19

**PHILADELPHIA, Pa.:** Vyacheslav Polozov, a rising star with the Metropolitan Opera, heads an international cast of performers in a Bicentennial Concert at the Academy of Music at 7:30 p.m. Dedicated to the

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution, the special program also features Metropolitan Opera bass-baritone Andrij Dobriansky, the "Cheremosh" Dance Ensemble of Edmonton, Canada, and the "Dumka" Ukrainian Chorus of New York City. The concert is being presented by the Ukrainian Congress Committee-Ukrainian Community of Metropolitan Philadelphia Inc. in cooperation with "We the People 200." Admission is by reserved tickets, available free by calling (215) 790-7623 or 790-7624. Any remaining tickets will be available at the Academy of Music on the evening of the concert.

**CLIFTON, N.J.:** Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church will inaugurate its Holy Millennium Jubilee Year celebration with an afternoon of worship, fellowship and information. A moleben will be served at 2 p.m. followed by the blessing of a newly acquired baptismal font. Guest will be the Rt. Rev. Archmandrite Andrij Partykevich of Boston, who will speak on "The Millennium of Ukrainian Orthodox Christianity: Reviewing the Past, Planning for the Future." For further information call (201) 473-8665.

## September 25

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Insti-

tute of Modern Art and Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 101 are presenting a lecture and slide presentation in English on "The Role of Alexander Archipenko in 20th Century Sculpture." The speaker will be Dr. Oksana Bezrucho-Ross of Denver. The talk begins at 7 p.m. at the institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. A donation of \$10 is requested, \$5 for senior citizens and students. A reception will follow. For more information call (312) 227-5522.

## September 26

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group will sponsor a "Yuppinsky Yard Sale" to be held at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. The church is located at 15100 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. Anyone interested in helping or donating articles should call (703) 938-8719 evenings or (202) 362-6862 evenings. Donations are tax-deductible.

## September 26-27

**PITTSBURGH:** Ron Cahute and his Burya Orchestra from Toronto and the 40-member Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Philadelphia will headline the sixth Pittsburgh Ukrainian Festival to be held at the University of Pittsburgh campus. Featured

in the Commons Room of the Cathedral of Learning from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on September 26 and from noon to 5 p.m. on September 27 will be educational arts and crafts displays, exhibits, mini-performances and the sale of traditional foods and cultural items. The traditional festival dance is scheduled for 9 p.m. on September 26 at the Ukrainian Hall, Mansfield Boulevard, Carnegie. Food and refreshments will be available and individual tickets for \$7 may be obtained at the door. The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble will perform at the festival concert on September 27 at the Morris Kaufman Auditorium on Bellefield Avenue, Oakland, beginning at 5 p.m. The admission price is \$8, \$6 for senior citizens. A two-day ticket may be purchased for \$15. Special senior citizen and junior tickets are also available. For more information call (412) 279-3458.

## September 27

**PHILADELPHIA:** Registration for classes to be held at The Heritage School at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Abington Township will be held in room 119 of the center. Ten week courses or workshops will be offered in Ukrainian arts and crafts, bandura playing and Ukrainian language. Classes begin on October 5. For more information call (215) 635-5339.

## The Washington Group slates second Leadership Conference

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian American activists will have a chance to analyze the state of their community and help chart its future course during a conference to be held here over the Columbus Day weekend in October.

The Washington Group, a professionals' organization, announced that it will hold its second "leadership conference" at the Mayflower Hotel here October 9-11, with "Agenda for Ukrainian Americans" as the general theme.

The weekend activities will include a scholarship fund benefit gala co-sponsored with the Ukrainian American Bar

Association.

This year's conference, according to TWG president Daria Stec, will be structured much like the previous conference: a morning plenary session, a luncheon with featured speaker and concurrent afternoon workshops on Saturday, October 10. The deliberations will conclude with a strategy planning session following a Sunday brunch on October 11.

Presentations in the morning session, dealing with how Ukraine and Ukrainians are perceived, will lay the groundwork for the afternoon workshops,

Miss Stec said. Dr. Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak of the National Endowment for the Humanities will lead off by providing a historical perspective of the problem; Victor Malarek of the Toronto Globe and Mail will discuss media perceptions; and Patience Huntwork of the Task Force on American Bar Association-Soviet Relations will focus on perceptions of Ukrainians by non-Ukrainians.

The first afternoon session will have three workshops dealing with effective Ukrainian participation in American life, with an emphasis on business, politics and government. The three workshops of the second session will look at ways of enhancing the Ukrainian image — through the legal system, the media, and other forms of in-

formation gathering and dissemination.

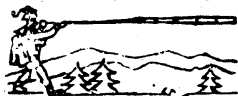
The weekend's activities will begin with The Washington Group's third birthday party on Friday evening, October 9. Conference sessions are scheduled to run from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday. The black-tie dinner-dance benefit gala will begin with cocktails at 6:30 p.m. The Tempo orchestra will play at the dance.

All Friday and Saturday activities will take place the Mayflower Hotel. The Sunday brunch and concluding strategy session will be held at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine.

Miss Stec said that information on the conference and gala may be obtained by writing to: The Washington Group, P.O. Box 11248, Washington, D.C. 10048.

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SOYUZIVKA



# UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DAY

## 1988 Miss Soyuzivka Contest

Saturday, September 19, 1987

UNA INVITATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT September 19-20

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT

Dance Ensemble "CHAYKA"

10:00 p.m. — DANCE

Orchestra "ALEX and DORKO"

Master of Ceremonies: LARYSSA LAURET LYSNIAK

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