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Ukrainian Americans to rally on December 7 in Washington

WASHINGTON — Several thousand Ukrainian Americans are expected at a Rally for Ukrainian Rights to be held Monday, December 7, beginning at 1 p.m., in Lafayette Park, across from the White House.

The rally participants will demand that questions of Ukrainian national self-determination, human rights and religious liberty, be raised by President Ronald Reagan in his meetings with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev during the U.S.-Soviet summit.

Rally organizers are expecting Ukrainian Americans from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Massachusetts,

Delaware, Wisconsin and New Hampshire to gather and demand that Mr. Gorbachev's heinous policies directed against Ukrainian nationals are not overlooked by the Reagan administration.

The State Department has reported on several occasions that Ukrainians constitute the largest number of political prisoners in the USSR; Ukrainians have been subjected to the strictest restrictions in practicing their national religions; and the excessively high rates of Russification in Ukraine continue unabated.

Expected to join the Ukrainian rally will be several groups, including Ethiopian famine refugees and Afghan freedom fighters.

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Plast members to press rights issue at White House

WASHINGTON — An eight-member delegation of Plast members will be at the White House on Friday, December 4 — on the eve of the U.S.-Soviet summit — to press the Ukrainian youth organization's concern about imprisoned Ukrainian rights activists.

In a November 18 letter, Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization had appealed to President Ronald Reagan to raise the issue of the notorious Perm labor camp No. 36-1, known as the "death camp," in his summit discussions with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

In the letter the organization also listed 10 Ukrainians, including Helsinki Accords monitors, who are serving sentences in that camp.

"On behalf of our Ukrainian youth scouting organization, which comprises more than 6,000 members throughout all of the United States, we are asking you, Mr. President, to speak out on behalf of these human rights activists and appeal to Mikhail Gorbachev to release them," the letter stated.

The letter was signed by Ihor Sochan, president; Olha Stasiuk, secretary; and Andriy Bihun, Nina Samokish and Vsevolod Onyshkevych, vice-presidents.

The text of the letter follows.

On the eve of your summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, we appeal to you to include in your discussions of violations of human rights in the Soviet Union, the existence of the notorious special-regime Perm labor camp No. 36-1, also referred to as the "death camp." This camp has a reputation of having an unduly harsh and severe

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Details of rights seminar reach West, AHRU president obtains Soviet visa

NEW YORK — More details on the plans of Press Club Glasnost, a recently formed independent human rights group in Moscow, to host an international seminar of non-governmental human rights groups on humanitarian affairs on December 10-13 in the Soviet capital, have reached the West, reported New York-based Helsinki Watch.

Former political prisoner Lev Timofeyev is coordinator of the unofficial seminar on civil, political and economic rights, which is open to non-governmental rights monitoring organizations in the 35 signatory states of the Helsinki Accords.

To date only one Ukrainian American non-governmental group, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) has succeeded in obtaining a

visa for its president, Bozhena Olshaniwsky, to visit Moscow during the unofficial seminar.

The move by the newly formed discussion group, Press Club Glasnost, has widely been viewed by Western rights groups, as a test of the Soviet government's intentions of hosting an official meeting on humanitarian issues in Moscow next year. The Soviet Union's proposal to hold such a conference is under discussion at the review meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Vienna.

The group of 17 former political prisoners, representing several independent social organizations in Moscow and other parts of the USSR, including Ukraine, has issued a comprehensive list of the topics on the seminar agenda, addressing among other things nationalities problems and religious freedom, reported Helsinki Watch in a November 9 press release.

Press Club Glasnost has divided itself into 10 sub-groups that will address the various topics, according to Cathy Fitzpatrick, research director for Helsinki Watch.

Each sub-group has been appointed a

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Shcherbytsky's October Revolution speech: clearly to the right of Mikhail Gorbachev

by Roman Solchanyk

Disappointment is often followed by depression, and this is precisely the sequence of feelings that one is likely to experience after proceeding from General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's October Revolution anniversary speech to the address delivered by Ukrainian Communist Party First Secretary Volodymyr Shcherbytsky commemorating the same historical event several days later.

The Ukrainian party chief, who by all Sovietological accounts should have been booted out of the central party leadership on more occasions than one can remember, was the main speaker at the festive meeting of the Ukrainian

Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet, and representatives of various public organizations and the Red Army held in Kiev on November 5.

Like Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Shcherbytsky began his presentation with a survey of the past 70 years of Soviet history. But unlike the CPSU general secretary, the Ukrainian party leader succeeded in avoiding mention of any past party leaders by name except for one reference to "the cult of Stalin's personality."

The 1920s and 1930s, said Mr. Shcherbytsky, hold an important place in Soviet history. These were the years of hard work and the struggle for

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Latvians protest Soviet takeover

VIENNA — Latvians protesting the takeover of their homeland by the Soviet Union 47 years ago fought Wednesday, November 18, with Soviet authorities in the streets of two Latvian cities, a human rights group said November 19.

The Baltic Helsinki Group said about 8,000 Latvians fought with police Wednesday in the Latvian cities of Riga and Liepaja. The group, based in Stockholm, cited Latvian exile sources in West Germany.

The American Latvian Association (ALA) received reports from Georg Rubenis, a Latvian human rights activist in Riga, that police had cordoned off the Statue of Liberty, site of a planned nationalist demonstration, and most of downtown Riga to block any show of nationalist sentiment on the anniversary of Latvia's short-lived independence.

On June 14 and August 23 of this year thousands of protesters took to the streets of Riga to mark the respective anniversaries of the Soviet takeover and the signing of the 1939 Nazi-Soviet pact that consigned Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania to the Soviet sphere of influence.

Those demonstrations were believed to have been the largest unsanctioned rallies since the three countries were absorbed into the Soviet Union.

"Several thousand young people broke through double police cordons and fought a bloody battle with security forces around Latvia's freedom monument in Riga," the World Federation of Free Latvians, an exile group in West Germany, reported.

It said there were many arrests and injuries but gave no figures.

Participants of a small, government-

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At the Demjanjuk trial U.S. documents expert's testimony for defense repeatedly thwarted

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly from UNCHAIN observer

JERUSALEM — An American documents expert's testimony for the defense was repeatedly thwarted this week by the prosecution and judges at the Nazi war crimes trial of John Demjanjuk.

Meanwhile, the 67-year-old defendant was removed from the courtroom on Monday, November 23, by ambulance as he was in severe pain after reinjuring his back during a bumpy 50-mile ride in a police van from Ayalon Prison in Ramle to the Jerusalem courtroom. Thus, Mr. Demjanjuk was not present in the courtroom for most of this week's court sessions.

William Flynn of Phoenix, chief documents examiner for the state of Arizona and one of 10 persons who sit on a national board that certifies documents examiners, began his testimony on Monday, November 23.

Mr. Flynn, who has 20 years of experience in his field, cracked the White Salamander case by uncovering a

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

An interview with officials of Novosti Press Agency

by David R. Marples

The author was a member of a fact-finding visit to the Soviet Union in October-November 1987, organized by the World Media Association. Among the numerous interviews arranged with Soviet officials and media was a meeting at the Novosti Press Agency, with its director, Valentin Falin, and other officials. The following account summarizes the views expressed by Mr. Falin and his associates on various topics.

Unemployment in the coal industry

According to Mr. Falin, the proposed closure of various coal mines in the Donets Basin, which according to Soviet sources will lead to the direct release of some 350,000 coal miners, will not lead to unemployment. Those workers released will be retrained and relocated after a period of up to 12 months. Their wages will remain on the same level throughout the period of retraining, and the state will shoulder the expenses involved in their relocation, most probably to Siberia. One should bear in mind, Mr. Falin added, that there are 4.5 million vacant jobs in the Soviet Union. Unemployment is not a possibility.

The relocations, however, will not be without hardship. In Siberia, in particular, it does not make economic sense to construct large townships with all the facilities available in the European part of the country. Rather, the worker will work by the shift method, leaving his family for periods of two to four weeks. As a result, stated Mr. Falin, he can perceive himself as a stranger to his environment. Family problems can arise; frequently the worker will have extra-marital affairs while on leave in the remote eastern regions of the country.

Origins of AIDS

Novosti, declared Mr. Falin, is not a research body, and it cannot advance an original thesis about the origins of AIDS (known as SPID according to the Soviet initials). As an information network, however, two viewpoints can be mentioned as to the causes of the disease:

1. That AIDS is an epidemic of natural origin; which is unacceptable to most scientists and lawyers.

2. That AIDS is a disease of artificial origin, as the branches of the biological tree could not cross on their own without human interference.

Mr. Falin maintained that the second viewpoint has been accepted widely by the United Kingdom, the United States and West Germany. He noted that the first reports about AIDS coincided in time with the genetic engineering experiments producing artificial proteins in the early 1970s. The chief experiments involved, he continued, were those carried out in the United States concerning means to suppress the human immunological system in laboratories by experts from the Pentagon.

At this stage in the interview, members of the interviewing group protested angrily at Mr. Falin's apparent accusations that AIDS was caused by the U.S. military establishment. Mr. Falin added quickly that the main problem today is not to assign blame — which he in effect had just done — but rather to find the

cause and seek an effective cure. He felt that the situation today was considerably more precarious even than six months ago. Researchers dealing with the virus, he continued, have contracted AIDS through the skin.

Evidence suggests that the majority of victims are not of African, but rather of U.S. origin; thus the World Health Organization lists about 62,000 victims, of which 42,000 are from the United States. As a result, said Mr. Falin, the Soviet Union has issued a new law whereby visitors to the country from the "danger zones" must possess certificates stating that they do not have the disease. If their stay is to be longer than three months in duration, then a certificate from a Soviet medical institution is required. If a foreigner is found to be ill with the disease, then he is returned home. However, several foreigners are currently undergoing treatment in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Falin declared that there are now 100 AIDS cases in the Soviet Union, of which 80 are foreign citizens. Nevertheless, his comment is astonishing evidence of the spread of the disease. On May 31, there were only 32 cases of AIDS in the country, of which only two were said to be Soviet citizens. (Izvestiya, May 31, 1987.)

Glasnost and perestroika

According to Mr. Falin's colleague, Mr. Pisarevsky, glasnost is perceived as a means of streamlining Soviet society. It is considered as the best means to combat red tape and abuse of office, while at the same time, it constitutes a significant movement in the spheres of culture and philosophy. According to Mr. Falin, the activities of Novosti, aside from a report to the agency's founders once every two years, are based on regular meetings of the staff. The only restrictions imposed on Novosti are those of the law, i.e., that the agency cannot report on military and state secrets, the private lives of individuals, reports calling for war among nations and others.

However, mistakes do occur. He cited as an example a Novosti column of October 25, in which a political reporter covering the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the USSR distorted the Soviet side, and provided "incorrect information" on Pershing missiles in Europe. The author of the column was strictly reprimanded, but he was not dismissed, stated Mr. Falin.

A number of new, unofficial publications have surfaced under glasnost. But Mr. Falin noted that a new press law is in the making which will regulate such publications. It will specify the responsibility of every author for accurate coverage, especially concerning defamation of individuals. More significant, perhaps, he also stated that the new law will specify the correct registration procedure for all publications.

Many of the group interviewing the Novosti staff felt that this could signify the death knell of unofficial or semi-official publications such as the journal Glasnost. It could also entail more rigorous actions against samizdat publications on the grounds that if the official press is "open," then an underground press is superfluous.

International relations

The main problems in the relation-

ship between the USSR and the U.S., declared Mr. Falin, are summed up in the statement of President Ronald Reagan that the Soviet Union is an "evil empire." The Soviet Union, on the contrary, perceives the United States as a "necessary but difficult" partner. Security can only be mutual, he asserted, but the United States seeks military superiority. The American "from strength" policy is based on the viewpoint that the opposing state must be weakened. In our view, commented the Novosti director, no political dividends can arise from such a policy. We both want to live, he stated, and the Soviet view is that we should live our own lives

without bothering each other.

To the comment that the Soviet Union has consistently "bothered" other states, most notably Afghanistan, the Novosti staff responded that there was a widespread feeling in the country that Soviet troops should leave Afghanistan as quickly as possible. However, "outside interference" by the United States was preventing the Soviet side from implementing this policy.

In other words, the view expressed was that if the United States ceased providing arms to the mujahideen resisting the Soviet occupation force, then that force could be withdrawn
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Radio Kiev provides clue to extent of Soviet casualties in Afghanistan

by Bohdan Nahaylo

Even at this time of glasnost, the Soviet authorities are still reluctant to reveal the scale of Soviet casualties in Afghanistan. Nevertheless, from the frequent eulogies in the Soviet press to draftees who have died in Afghanistan while "fulfilling their internationalist duty," as well as the complaints about the shabby treatment of injured veterans on complaints about the shabby treatment of injured veterans on their return home, it is clear that the number of Soviet dead and wounded in Afghanistan is not inconsiderable.

In fact, the U.S. State Department estimates that over 12,000 Soviet troops have died in Afghanistan since 1979 and more than 25,000 have been wounded.

Recently Radio Kiev's domestic service inadvertently provided an indication of how heavily certain areas of the USSR have been hit by the losses. In a broadcast on the morning of October 19, Radio Kiev disclosed that one particular village in central Ukraine had lost three of its boys in Afghanistan.

In a brief report, it was stated that a new street in the village of Shvaykivka, Berdychiv raion, Zhytomyr oblast, has been named in memory of three of its inhabitants who have been killed in Afghanistan: Serhiy Zhyvun, Petro Chumak and Anatolii Kupy. Radio Kiev added that workers at the local collective farm have also named fields in honor of the fallen.

Although this seems to be the first, albeit indirect, acknowledgement in the Soviet media of the heavy losses borne by some areas of the USSR, a number of unofficial protests emanating from Ukraine have previously drawn atten-

tion to the high number of casualties among local draftees.

For instance, issue No. 7 of the samvydav journal, Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, which appeared in the second half of 1984, provided a breakdown of what it claimed was a high casualty rate among draftees from three raions of the Transcarpathia (Zakarpatska Oblast) in southwestern Ukraine.

Then, at the beginning of this year, the Ukrainian Komsomol daily Molod Ukrainy published an outspoken letter from a mother of two draftees who, among other things, questioned the high cost in human lives of providing "international assistance" to the Kabul regime.

More recently still, at the end of September, a Ukrainian clergyman addressed a protest to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in which he condemned the loss of "thousands upon thousands" of Soviet lives in Afghanistan and the distress which the war has brought.

Radio Kiev's disclosure that in a single Ukrainian village, three of the local draftees have been killed in Afghanistan sheds further light on the scale of the tragedy, at least as far as it affects the Soviet population. Needless to say, Radio Kiev, and for that matter the Soviet media generally, are silent about the extent of Afghan casualties.

Despite glasnost, and almost eight years after Soviet troops were sent in, the Soviet population has still to be told by its press about the far greater scale of suffering and death which the Soviet occupation has brought to the Afghan people.

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Yosyp Terelia meets with prime minister, hosted on Parliament Hill

OTTAWA — Ukrainian Catholic religious dissident Yosyp Terelia visited the Canadian House of Commons on October 28, taking the opportunity to provide Canadian parliamentarians with his insights into human rights violations in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Terelia began his visit to Parliament Hill with a private meeting with Andrew Witer, member of Parliament for Parkdale-High Park, vice-chairman of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Human Rights.

Following that meeting, Mr. Terelia proceeded to a press conference where he was questioned by the media on his experiences as an activist for the restoration of rights to the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

Mr. Terelia then attended a question period in the Speaker's Gallery, during which Mr. Witer delivered a statement, acknowledging Mr. Terelia's presence in the House.

Mr. Witer noted:

"Yosyp Terelia has dedicated his life to the pursuit of religious freedom in Ukraine. His life is a living testimony to his faith and an inspiration to all who value freedom of worship. The strength of his faith has sustained him in his long and arduous fight for the restoration of all rights to the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

"Because Terelia had the courage of conviction to stand up to those who would deny religious freedom, he has spent most of his life, 23 years and four months, as an inmate of Soviet labor camps, prisons and psychiatric hospitals.

"Terelia has become a beacon of hope to the 5 million Ukrainian Catholics who reside in Ukraine, and a symbol of their commitment to the Church, which remains strong, even, in the face of an official ban."

Mr. Terelia, accompanied by Mr. Witer and Shirley Martin, member of Parliament for Lincoln, met with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. The former Soviet political prisoner thanked the prime minister and the Canadian government for their interventions on his behalf.

Immediately following the meeting with the prime minister, Mr. Terelia testified before the House of Commons Human Rights Committee, which is presently studying human rights violations behind the iron curtain.

In the evening, Mr. Terelia was the guest of honor at a reception hosted by Canadians for Justice, an umbrella organization composed of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee — Civil Liberties Commission, the German National Congress, the Latvian National Federation and the Lithuanian Canadian Community.

At the reception, representatives of the Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and German communities met with some 40 members of Parliament and the Cabinet.

Attending the function on behalf of the government were: Don Mazankowski, deputy prime minister; Michael Wilson, minister of finance; Ray Hnatyshyn, minister of justice; Gerry Weiner, minister of state (immigration); Doug Lewis, minister of state (treasury board); John Wise, minister of agriculture; Bill McKnight, minister of Indian affairs and northern development; and Charles Mayer, minister of state (wheat board).



Yosyp Terelia (second from left) during his meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (second from right). Also at the meeting were MPs Andrew Witer and Shirley Martin.

UNA appeal: help the Famine Commission

Dear UNA Members and Friends:

The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association appeals to each one of you, to come to the aid of a project which is uppermost in the hearts of all Ukrainians.

The Supreme Executive Committee once again voices its endorsement on behalf of a cause which not only confirms and brings to light Moscow's inhuman genocide against Ukrainians in the years 1932-33, but which will also enter, in indelible ink in the world history books, the heinous atrocity committed against the human race which even Stalin could hide but for a short span of time.

The letter reprinted along with this appeal, signed by Dr. James E. Mace, staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, is self-explanatory. It voices an urgent concern that the work of said committee may be brought to a sudden cessation due to lack of needed funds. It is now up to us, the Ukrainian community, to bring about the originally hoped for results, for which this commission was formed.

We appeal to you, sisters and brothers, UNA members and friends:

The UNA has always stood in the forefront of all worthwhile Ukrainian good causes.

It is absolutely necessary, as well as our national duty, to enable the Commission on the Ukraine Famine to complete its work and establish once and for all, the guilt of the Communist perpetrators of this criminal act, the man-made famine in Ukraine in the years 1932-33.

Kindly make your checks payable to the Commission on the Ukraine Famine and mail them to:

Commission on the Ukraine Famine
1111 20th Street N.W.
Suite 537
Washington, D.C. 20579

We urge all members of our community to send their tax-deductible contributions to the commission today — tomorrow may be too late!

Thank you for heeding this appeal.

**The Supreme Executive Committee
Ukrainian National Association**

Dr. John Flis, Supreme President
Ukrainian National Association
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

Dear Dr. Flis:

The Ukrainian National Association has always shown generosity in supporting the cause of making the Great Man-Made Famine in Ukraine more broadly known among scholars and the general American public. Suffice it to recall that from 1981 until the creation of this commission, I served with Robert Conquest as a member of a project to study the famine of 1932-33, a project which was jointly sponsored by the Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard and the Ukrainian National Association. Without UNA support, that project, like so many undertakings of vital concern to the Ukrainian American community, could not have succeeded.

It is the same with the Commission on the Ukraine Famine, the brainchild of the late Ihor Olshaniwsky and the

organization he founded, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. The idea of creating such a commission was quickly adopted by the UNA, and it was largely through the UNA that the Ukrainian American community was mobilized in support of the commission which I now serve. Olshaniwsky's dream was to create a temporary branch of the U.S. government to document the famine in order to demonstrate what happened, where the responsibility for it must reside, and to put the U.S. government on record concerning these facts. Thanks to UNA support, the dream became reality. Now, just as the Soviets and their sympathizers are gearing up for a major campaign of disinformation in hopes of "debunking" the Ukrainian genocide as a "fascist myth," that dream is threatened.

The financial situation of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine has reached a critical stage. Now, as a friend in need, I must again turn to the UNA. Our total unobligated financial resources as of October 1, 1987, were \$66,000. With payroll and normal operating overhead, this is only enough to keep our doors open until January. It will cost \$195,000 even to keep operating through the end of our legislative mandate on June 22, 1988. This office-related expense includes everything from research, to computer leasing, to the writing of our report and providing camera-ready copy for the Government Printing Office to publish. And this does not begin to cover the cost of publishing our reports and the 2,500 pages of eyewitness testimony about the famine which we have collected and which has now been almost completely transcribed. This alone will cost \$30,000 to publish in a format easily available to scholars.

The actual figures of what we need in order to do what we set out to do are grim:

Office-related overhead at \$22,000 a month	
10/1/87 to 6/22/88	\$195,000
Publication of Second Interim Report (1987 hearings)	3,500
Publication of Report to Congress	5,000
Verification of oral history transcripts (450 manhours at \$10/hr)	4,500
Publication of oral history transcripts	30,000
Resources needed to complete project as envisioned	238,000
Resources available as of 10/1/87	66,000

Amount needed in private contributions \$172,000

I know that there will be some who may say, perhaps rightly, that the commission has waited too long to come to the community and appeal for its help. But given the many worthwhile causes to which Ukrainian Americans are asked to contribute, we could not in good conscience add to the burden already placed upon the community's generosity unless our need was real and urgent. As the above figures show, the moment has now come when it is obvious that the Commission on the Ukraine Famine can complete its task only if it can count upon the support of the Ukrainian community in the United States. It is only appropriate that such an appeal be directed first to the Ukrainian National Association — the oldest and largest secular organization in that community and an old friend of the Ukraine Famine Commission.

Yours sincerely,
James E. Mace
Staff Director

Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 1)

Rally speakers will include (as of a press time) Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.) and Rep. Donald E. Lukens (R-Ohio).

Dr. Nina Strokata Karavansky, a former Soviet political prisoner, will also address the rally. The Ukrainian Club Singers of St. Basil Academy in Fox Chase, Pa., will present a musical performance.

After the rally at Lafayette Park, protesters will march to the Soviet Embassy.

Among the organizers of the rally are the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia. Numerous other groups have expressed their support for the rally.

The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee is also organizing bus transportation for Philadelphia-area residents from the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Fox Chase. Buses are scheduled to depart at 9 a.m. on December 7. For bus reservations or further information about the rally call (215) 424-1348.

Famine commission promotes curriculum in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA — Ulana Mazurkevich, public member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, and Dr. James E. Mace, CUF staff director, met with Dr. Rita Altman, director of curriculum development for the Philadelphia Public School System, on October 27.

The meeting took place in order to discuss the possibility of including material on the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 in the Philadelphia public school curriculum and was arranged through the good offices of Dr. Richard Hanusey, executive director of the Philadelphia City Charter Review Advisory Committee and former associate superintendent of schools, who also took part.

Dr. Hanusey, Mrs. Mazurkevich, and Dr. Mace spent most of the meeting, which lasted approximately one hour, explaining the various materials available from the commission, state boards of education, and various scholarly publishers, which are suitable for curriculum development.

Dr. Altman was especially interested in the collection compiled by Dr. Myron Kuropas, "Forced Famine in Ukraine, 1932-1933: Curriculum and Resource Guide for Educators," pre-

pared under the auspices of the commission and published through the generosity of the Ukrainian National Association. Copies of the Kuropas guide, the similar guide prepared by the New York State Department of Education, Robert Conquest's "Harvest of Sorrow," as well as various articles and essays by Dr. Mace, were given to Dr. Altman, who requested them so that they could be used by her division to draft appropriate materials for the Philadelphia public schools.

The meeting was part of an ongoing effort by the Commission on the Ukraine Famine to act as a resource for teachers and education officials interested in considering the inclusion of materials on the famine in secondary school curricula in conjunction with studying the Holocaust and genocide or man's inhumanity to man.

Other educators interested in curriculum development materials on the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 or persons wishing to contribute to the work of the commission may write to the following address: Commission on the Ukraine Famine 1111 20th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20579.

For further information contact Mrs. Mazurkevich, (215) 782-1019, or Dr. Mace, (202) 254-3464.



Ulana Mazurkevich, Dr. James Mace, Dr. Richard Hanusey and Dr. Rita Altman discuss curriculum about the Ukrainian famine.

Latvians...

(Continued from page 1)

sponsored anti-American demonstration had to be protected by police from rage of Latvian youth.

A Latvian activist was quoted as saying she saw rioting break out Wednesday evening in Liepaja when security police seized a young man carrying the red-and-white flag of independent Latvia.

The witness, Eva Biteniks, said at least one person was seriously injured during clashes between protesters and police near a cemetery. She was quoted as saying three busloads by people were arrested and taken away.

Ms. Biteniks, a member of the Baltic Helsinki human rights monitoring group, said the rioting in Liepaja lasted about four hours.

An editor of Express Chronicle, a Moscow-based dissident journal, said he was told by Mikhail Bombim, a Latvian activist, that police cordoned off much of Riga's downtown and stopped car traffic Wednesday to prevent a repetition of demonstrations in the Latvian capital last summer.

Latvian emigre sources said that in Riga, about 5,000 police and militia with dogs blocked some 7,000 Latvians attempting to lay flowers at a monument to Latvian independence.

Some 900 people carrying the red-and-white banner and singing the national anthem marched to the center of the coastal town of Liepaja, and fighting broke out with police, the sources said, quoting Latvian nationalists contacted by telephone.

French and Swedish journalists who visited Riga on Wednesday reported a heavy police presence, with officers standing shoulder-to-shoulder around the city's freedom monument, the scene of mass demonstrations in June and August.

But they said Riga was quiet at night and that only minor, verbal skirmishes were observed.

In Moscow, Latvian Foreign Minister Leonard Bartkevich today denied the emigre reports, telling a news conference, "There were no political demonstrations."

He added: "Five drunks were arrested in Riga and eight in the republic as a whole. There were no cases of violence. I am telling you this officially."

Western radio stations issued a "clarion call" to nationalists to mark the anniversary of the declaration of independence on Wednesday, but Latvian workers came out in force to show they would not allow extremists on the streets, he said.

The emigre sources said two Lutheran pastors, Yuris Rubenis and Mavis Ludviks, and Janis Barkans, head of the Helsinki '86 group monitoring human rights abuses in Latvia, were arrested in the protests.

The pastors were later released but Mr. Barkans' whereabouts were not known, the emigres said.

Mr. Bombim said Mr. Barkans, the head of an unsanctioned human rights organization called Helsinki Watch 86, had been kept under house arrest since Saturday, the editor said.

Other members of the group, created to monitor Soviet compliance in Latvia with human rights provisions of the

The Washington Group hosts Shumuk



While he was in the Washington area, Danylo Shumuk, veteran Soviet political prisoner, spoke at the Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine at a reception held in his honor on October 23. Some 130 persons attended the event, sponsored by The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian professionals. In the photo above, Mr. Shumuk is seen with TWG officers (from left) Mark Bilowus, events director; Julie Tereshchuk, treasurer; Daria Stec, president; and Jurij Dobczansky, auditor.

Tucson Ukrainians in spotlight

TUCSON, Ariz. — The Sunday edition of The Arizona Daily Star dated October 11 on its front page carried a large color photo of local Ukrainian dancers who took part in the annual downtown cultural international festival called "Tucson Meet Yourself."

This is another historical first for the small Ukrainian community in this western town.

At this year's festival the Tucson Ukrainian community had two food booths, one sponsored by the Ukrainian American Society and one sponsored by the St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Society, part of the St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Parish.

Ukrainian wood carving was demonstrated by Steve Tkachyk, while Ukrainian Easter eggs were demonstrated by

Alexandra Romanenko. Others who helped with the egg demonstrations were: Iryna Waldrup, Roxanne and Alessandra Nelson.

The Ukrainian Voloshky Dancers performed at the festival for which, as usual, they received tremendous public applause. (and front page coverage in the Sunday paper.) Bohdan Bobjak, and Roxanne Nelson were interviewed on TV Channel 13 News about Ukrainian foods. Mr. Bobjak, who is vice-president of the Ukrainian American Society, was also interviewed on a local community radio talk show in regard to the festival.

Dr. Bohdan Dzioba is president of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Society, and Vitaly Halich is president of the Ukrainian American Society.

1975 Helsinki Final Act, were also confined to their homes, the editor said Mr. Bombim told him.

Latvia, with Estonia and Lithuania, was independent from 1918 until 1940, when the Soviet Union annexed the Baltic states under a secret protocol of the pact signed the year before between Moscow and Nazi Germany.

The United States has not recognized the incorporation of the three Baltic nations by the Soviet Union. On November 5, the House Foreign Affairs Committee and on November 6, a Senate resolution called on the Kremlin

to allow peaceful demonstrations marking Latvian Independence Day.

TASS said Alfred Rubiks, Riga's mayor, called the action a "flagrant interference" by Congress in the internal affairs of Latvians and said he had gotten hundreds of letters and telegrams demanding a mass meeting to protest the act.

He said the Riga city government had granted the request, and estimated 10,000 people would attend the November 18 rally. But the editor said that according to Mr. Bombim, about 1,500 to 2,000 people attended.

Details...

(Continued from page 1)

section leader experienced in the specific topic. It appears most likely that the seminars will take place in the apartments of the various section heads since the group has been unsuccessful in winning permission to rent a public hall, said Ms. Fitzpatrick.

The working languages of the seminars will be Russian and English, the press release said.

Citing the press release, all the subgroups and plenaries will focus on the following general questions, with the hope of developing a common non-governmental agenda for the official conference on humanitarian affairs proposed by the Soviet government for next year:

"1. Differences in current interpretation and application of international human rights agreements.

"2. Efforts to bring domestic law in each CSCE signatory country into

compliance with international human rights agreements.

"3. Development of principles for a mechanism of both governmental guarantees and citizens' verification of international human rights agreements."

The 10 seminar topics and the section heads are: international trust and disarmament, headed by Yury Khronopulo; social and economic rights, headed by Gennady Krochik; nationalities problems, headed by Vyacheslav Chornovil; freedom of belief, headed by the Rev. Gleb Yakunin and Valery Barshov; freedom of speech, headed by Sergei Grigoryants and Kirill Popov; human contacts, headed by Yuri Semenovskiy and Viktor Fulmakht; humanitarian aspects of environmental problems, headed by Alexander Tron; rights of the disabled and other socially dependent minorities, headed by Yury Kiselyov; juridical basis for human rights activity, headed by Sergei Kovalyov; and public defense of the rights of the individual, headed by Lev Timofeyev.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

The Fraternal Corner

by *Andre J. Worobec*
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Fraternalism at Christmastime

Christmastime is a time of joy for us. It is the time when people want to be with their families and celebrate. This idea is commonly echoed in the Western world during the Christmas season.

But there are those in society and in our Ukrainian communities, whether they are in the U.S., Canada or abroad, to whom it is not a time of joy. Many of our unemployed, sick, handicapped, elderly, shut-ins, imprisoned dissidents, the bereaved, those who live alone without families feel just the opposite: sadness, depression and grief.

Take my word for it. There are Ukrainians in dire straits! What is also true, is that they are too proud to admit it and ask for help.

This is when voluntarism, the principle on which all fraternal organizations in U.S. and Canada is based, should come to the rescue on the local or branch level.

Voluntarism or fraternalism is based on the Christian commandments to: a) feed the hungry and give drink to the thirsty, b) give clothes to the naked, c) visit the sick, d) visit the imprisoned, e) bury the dead, and other spiritual and corporal works of mercy.

Each UNA branch can engage in voluntarism simply by organizing committees to take care of the above needs. Simple suggestions:

a) Feed the hungry and thirsty: Organize a committee to bring food to those that need it, and follow through.

b) Give clothes to the naked: Organize a committee to start a clothes drive,

or support another organization involved in it.

c) Visit the sick and e) bury the dead: The history of UNA branches shows that this practice was very much alive 50 or more years ago. It has not gone out of style. It is only that we have short memories.

d) Visit the imprisoned: This commandment is very pertinent to us, Ukrainians, today. We can visit our dissidents by letter, or organize a committee or join other organizations in trying to get a dissident released, publicize the dissidents' plight and organize mass correspondence to those imprisoned. Smolenskyp regularly prints addresses of those imprisoned in the USSR.

Surely, if the Ukrainian women's or church organizations can do it, why shouldn't each UNA branch be doing it?

Christmastime is a time of joy. Why not do our part to restore that joy to our needy at Christmastime.

The Insurance Corner

by *H.P. Floyd*
National Sales Director

What Social Security can't do

Social Security will not:

1. Cover all of a person's last illness and death expenses.

2. Pay off a mortgage or other debt.

3. Pay income to a childless widow(-er).

4. Pay income to a widow(-er) under age 60 with children over 18.

5. Pay all of the college expenses of a deceased worker's child.

6. Pay any college expenses for a child while the parent is alive.

7. Pay extra money for emergencies or opportunities.

8. Pay a monthly income to a man or woman who wants to retire before age 62.

9. Pay any benefits in advance, regardless of the seriousness of the family's need.

The Ukrainian National Association does not want this to happen to your family. Social Security cannot do the job life insurance can do when planned and arranged properly.

To see which of our life insurance plans fit your family needs call your secretary or one of our sales agents. They will show you how to insure to be safe.

If there is any insurance subject about which you would like information, just let me know — I will be happy to oblige.

You may contact me at: Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302; (201) 451-2200.

**Insure and be sure.
Join the UNA.**



UKRAINIAN RADIO PROGRAMS BROADCASTING UNA INFORMATION

Locality	Name of program, program director, tel. no.	Radio station	Day & time of program
WILLIMANTIC CONNECTICUT	UKRAINIAN MELODIES Eugene Babij (203) 423-9564	WILI 1400 AM	Sundays 8:15 AM — 9:00 AM
CHICAGO ILLINOIS	INTERNATIONAL SPORTS Roman Dublan (312) 932-9072	WSBC 1240 AM	Mondays 8:00 PM — 8:30 PM
CHICAGO ILLINOIS	UKRAINIAN MELODIES — Lusya & Stepan Sambirski (312) 384-5348	WEDC 1240 AM	Sundays 7:00 PM — 8:00 PM
CHICAGO ILLINOIS	ST. VOLODYMYR UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH PROGRAM Rev. Stepan Zenchuch (312) 278-2827	WPNA 1490 AM	Saturdays 4:00 PM — 5:00 PM
CHICAGO ILLINOIS	STS. VOLODYMYR & OLHA UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH RADIO PROGRAM Rev. Marian Butrynsky (312) 829-5209	WPNA 1490 AM	Tuesdays 8:00 PM — 9:00 PM
LIVONIA MICHIGAN	ECHOES OF UKRAINE Kyrlo Cependa (313) 525-1111	WCAR 1090 AM	Mondays 2:00 PM — 3:00 PM
WARREN MICHIGAN	SONG OF UKRAINE Wasy! & Roman Kolodchyn (313) 755-1575	WPON 1460 AM	Saturdays 3:00 PM — 4:00 PM
BUFFALO NEW YORK	SHARVAN'S UKRAINIAN RADIO PROGRAM Wasy! Sharvan (716) 895-0700	WHLD 1270 AM	Saturdays 2:00 PM — 4:00 PM
UTICA/HERKIMER NEW YORK	UKRAINIAN MELODIES Gene Gotman (315) 866-3939	WRCK 107 FM Stereo	Sundays 7:00 AM — 8:00 AM
PARMA OHIO	UKRAINIAN RADIO HOUR Roman Zorij (216) 888-6541	WCPN 90.3 FM Public Radio	Sundays 1:00 PM — 2:00 PM
PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA	EUDOKIA BLAWACKY UKRAINIAN RADIO PROGRAM (215) 329-1644	WTEL 860 AM	Saturdays 8:00 AM — 9:00 AM
PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA	UKRAINIAN VOICE Mary Hanusey (215) 627-3093	WTEL 860 AM	Saturdays 10:00 AM — 11:00 AM
PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA	HOLOS MYRIAN Julian Holowchak (215) 455-1971	WIBF 103.9 FM	Sundays 8:00 PM — 8:30 PM
PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA	UKRAINIAN RADIO PROGRAM Michael Kornichak (412) 281-1900	WPIT 101.5 FM/73 AM	Sundays 1:00 PM — 1:45 PM
TORONTO ONTARIO, CANADA	EWHENIA MENDELUK UKRAINIAN RADIO PROGRAM (416) 531-9991	CHIN 100.7 FM 1540 AM	Mon.-Fri. 12:30 PM — 1:00 PM Sat. 6:30 PM — 7:00 PM
TORONTO ONTARIO	SONG OF UKRAINE Prokip Naumchuk (416) 536-4262	CHWO 1250 AM	Mon.-Fri. 7:30 PM — 8:30 PM Sat. & Sun. 4:30 PM — 5:30 PM

UNA publications featured in papers

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Two local newspapers recently featured a story about the Ukrainian National Association's newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, on their front pages.

The Jersey City Reporter and The Corporate Reporter also described the UNA and noted the corporation's commitment and investment in Jersey City.



This week the Corporate Reporter presents its first Waterfront Edition available now in downtown Jersey City offices. Look for it on Thursdays in Exchange Place, Journal Square and other corporate centers.

Front page of The Corporate Reporter featuring UNA story.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

To Washington

Writing in *The New York Times* about the upcoming U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser under President Jimmy Carter and well-respected scholar, pointed out that "... the (Reagan) administration seems to have become preoccupied with nuclear arms control, abandoning its earlier advocacy of a policy that would compel the Soviet Union to stop its regional adventurism and become more respectful of human rights."

He noted that "from the Soviet point of view, the ideal summit meeting would be one in which all substantive attention is focused on arms control... in which painful issues such as Afghanistan are largely ignored."

The goal of a Washington demonstration planned by the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (and supported by numerous other groups) is to prevent that from happening. Organizers hope that thousands of Ukrainian Americans will be present on December 7, the opening day of the summit, at a rally at Lafayette Park, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House.

What should our message be as all the world's eyes are focused on Washington?

In the spirit of glasnost we must bring to the world's attention the following:

- the destruction and continued repression of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches in Ukraine;
- Russification of Ukrainian institutions, schools, periodicals and other facets of everyday life;
- persecution of human, national and religious rights activists;
- the particularly brutal treatment of political prisoners in special-regimen camp 36-1 — the "death camp" — in Perm;
- the use of psychiatry to punish dissenters; and
- the continued denial of the man-made famine orchestrated by Stalin in 1932-33 that resulted in the deaths of some 7 million in Ukraine.

By raising these issues, we will be following the sage advice of a recently freed Soviet political prisoner, Danylo Shumuk, who told us to challenge glasnost.

Our goal must be to make that challenge as powerful as possible by being in Washington on December 7. So, take a day off to promote the Ukrainian cause.

Shcherbytsky's...

(Continued from page 1)

industrialization, collectivization, cultural revolution, and strengthening of the multinational socialist state.

Together with the party, the Communists of Ukraine "actively participated in the ideological rout of Trotskyists, national deviationists and oppositionists of every kind."

At the same time, he observed, "the paths of history are winding and not without mistakes." Citing Mr. Gorbachev's speech in Moscow on November 2, Mr. Shcherbytsky said:

"The political distortions and the mistakes in the economy, in social policies, and in other spheres of social life that took place in those years were mentioned in the speech at the commemorative meeting. Many honest people, party and military cadres, and representatives of the intelligentsia were unjustly subjected to repression. These aberrations from the Leninist line of the party had, of course, difficult consequences, but they could not change the nature of socialism nor shake the faith of the masses in its ideals."

The postwar years could also have been different were it not for Stalin's "mistaken leadership methods and abuse of power." But the party condemned Stalin's personality cult and "did everything in order to preclude lawlessness and arbitrariness in the future."

After the 20th CPSU Congress, measures were taken to improve the economy and democratize social life. These "progressive beginnings," however, were "compromised by manifestations of subjectivism" and "attempts to solve new tasks by old methods."

As for the Brezhnev years, Shcherbytsky explained that "in the mid-1960s the party took measures aimed at overcoming voluntaristic tendencies. Certain positive improvements were achieved. But the leadership then had neither the requisite understanding of the necessity for radical changes in

society nor the political will to realize them. There emerged serious stagnation phenomena and a gap between words and deeds."

According to the Ukrainian party leader, the October plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Mr. Gorbachev's anniversary speech gave "an objective and fair evaluation of the personality cult as well as the manifestations of voluntarism and subjectivism of the 1960s and the stagnation processes at the end of the 1970s and the early 1980s."

Concluding his overview of the past, Mr. Shcherbytsky noted that it was only natural that under the conditions of glasnost Soviet people have shown the great attraction that history holds for them. The problem is, however, that "people obviously have to be helped to correctly make their way through these various events." And, in order to make it easier for them to do this, the Ukrainian party leader explained:

"The main thing is that one can not permit the shortcomings, difficulties, and mistakes that occurred in the past to cover up the historical feats of our people. All the more so since anti-Soviets attempt by all means to tarnish socialism and blacken our history and the present. So, regardless of how much the forces of reaction rant and rave, the truth of history lies in the fact that during the 70 years of Soviet rule our country and all the fraternal republics have attained convincing successes in all areas of economic and cultural construction. And no one can refute this!"

Clearly, it would be difficult to accuse Mr. Shcherbytsky of excessive originality of thought or a penchant for conceptual breakthroughs, and these latest pronouncements are certain not to tarnish that image.

At the same time, while following the over-all party line, the Ukrainian party first secretary has demonstrated once again his predilection for what might be termed healthy conservatism. The way things appear to be shaping up in Moscow, this may prove to be the winning formula.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Summit's human rights agenda ignores right to family visits

by Daniel and Tamara Horodysky

The right to visit relatives is one of the most basic of all human rights, yet the U.S. administration neglects this vital issue in the U.S.-Soviet agenda.

Over the past 15 years some 200,000 persons emigrated here from the Soviet Union for "family reunification," but, inevitably, they leave behind other relatives who are unwilling or unable to emigrate. For example, an 87-year-old Moscow woman has a sister and son in the Soviet Union, and a daughter and grandchildren in the U.S. She does not want to emigrate — she just wants to exchange regular visits with her loved ones.

The plight of the Goldfarb family also illustrates the problem. After worldwide publicity, David Goldfarb flew to the U.S. in industrialist Armand Hammer's private jet. Soon thereafter, Mr. Goldfarb's daughter was allowed to visit him while he convalesced from major surgery. Her request for a second visit was turned down by Soviet authorities who said "your special treatment is over." It took front-page headlines — something not accessible to all — for Mr. Goldfarb's son to get permission to visit his sister in Moscow.

Rudolf Nureyev testified in 1977 before the U.S. Congressional Helsinki Commission that he had been unsuccessful in his attempts to see his mother since 1961. Earlier this year he made a statement that he would like to dance in the Soviet Union and see his mother. He was recently allowed to visit his ailing 88 year-old mother for several days — after a 26-year separation.

Prior to 1987, recent emigres, almost without exception, were denied visits with their relatives. This year the Soviet government issued tourist visas to about 250 recent emigres, but required them to purchase expensive tour packages with hotel rooms at \$100 or more per day. Likewise, people of earlier emigrations are denied private visas which allow them to stay with their relatives. Some must resort to tours which stop hundreds of miles from their relatives.

Less than 1,000 Americans receive permission to stay with their Soviet relatives in their homes each year. Thanks to "glasnost," the number of Soviet citizens who visited American relatives last year was up from 1,500 to 2,500, but over 4 million Americans have parents, grandparents, children, siblings, cousins and other relatives with whom they want to exchange visits.

Soviet policy requires the same procedure and forms for application for emigration or a visit to the West. Soviet authorities intimidate or prevent those who want to visit American relatives, by warning them of serious consequences, failing to deliver invitations, or ignoring applications. Soviet policy, therefore, forces people to seek emigration. U.S. Daniel and Tamara Horodysky are co-chairpersons of VISA — Visits International for Soviets and Americans — based in Berkeley, Calif.

policy, since it focuses on emigration, does the same.

Realistically, the right to travel is even more basic than the right to emigrate. The right to emigrate, without the right to return, condemns the emigre to a form of "exile" — "forced to choose between their adopted residence and their cherished family ties," to quote Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.), a member of the U.S. Congressional Helsinki Commission.

The administration's human rights policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union is bizarre and wrong not only for those thousands it purports to help, but also for the millions of people it ignores due to its singular focus on emigration.

By unanimous vote, the House (450-0) and Senate recently passed resolutions "Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the inability of American citizens to maintain regular contact with relatives in the Soviet Union." House Concurrent Resolution 68 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 29 call on the president and secretary of state to raise the issue at all appropriate opportunities with the Soviet government.

The question is, will this administration heed these resolutions? There is no reason why U.S. policy cannot focus on both emigration and visitation. The family issue should be at the top of the president's human rights agenda alongside emigration, but separate in its own right, at the impending summit — and beyond.

Family visitation conforms with the president's 1985 Geneva Summit statement that: "...the cause of peace would be well served if more individuals and families... could come to know each other in a personal way." The U.S. Information Agency interprets this to mean increased contacts between strangers.

The Helsinki Commission consistently brings up the family visits issue, but the U.S. State Department and administration relegates the issue to "quiet diplomacy." Millions of Americans with relatives in the Soviet Union know, in the president's own words, "Quiet diplomacy can help only if it is supported by strong public pressure, strong public diplomacy." They know that dreams of seeing their loved one without being victims of the "ebb and flow of political considerations" will come true when the president takes a strong public stand on the issue.

At the summit President Ronald Reagan and his administration must give Soviet leaders an opportunity to prove there is no "iron curtain." They must press the Soviet government to honor the basic right of exchanged family visits in their homes for millions of ordinary citizens.

With the summit meeting taking place on December 10, the 39th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it would be fitting for President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to honor the principles embodied in the declaration.

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In quest of sainthood for Servant of God Andrey Sheptytsky

by Taras Durbak

In 1984 we commemorated the 40th anniversary of the death of our great Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky of Lviv. We read and heard widely about his life and what he accomplished for the Ukrainian Catholic Church and for our nation in Europe as well as overseas. Msgr. Ronald Popivchak, in his presentation at the symposium devoted to Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky held in Philadelphia in November 1984, called him "the godfather of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America." We also became acquainted with his activities within the universal Catholic Church, especially with respect to his missionary endeavors for church unity.

There are a number of people still alive who knew him and who remember that he was revered as "the saint of St. George's Hill."

In 1955 the canonization process of Metropolitan Sheptytsky was initiated. Very little information about its progress has been made public since then. However, there are many unfounded conjectures presently circulating about its possible outcome. The two most often mentioned, are cited below.

"The Holy Father has the authority to proclaim a person a saint even without due process. As a gift for our Millennium, he will grant sainthood, or at least beatification, to Servant of God Andrey Sheptytsky."

"We need only a miracle to have Servant of God Andrey Sheptytsky, proclaimed blessed (beatus, blazheny)."

It is truly important that we begin thinking realistically now about the cause of Servant of God Andrey by learning the essentials of the canonization process in the Catholic Church, the present status of his cause, and how we can help to bring about its successful conclusion.

The road to sainthood

A saint, according to Lawrence Cunningham, author of "The Meaning of Saints," is someone who was "a living example of outstanding holiness and heroic Christian virtue. The key word is heroic, because the world is full of good people."

"The effort waged on his behalf shows that although a successful nominee for Roman Catholic sainthood must be credited with miracles, there is nothing miraculous about the long, costly process of canonization."

"Most people are mystics about this. They think (sainthood) just emerges," said David O'Brien, a church historian. "But it has a lot to do with politics and who has the energy and staff to keep things moving along."

The procedure of canonization was promulgated by Pope Urban VIII in 1634. It was amended by some of his successors, the last amendment being made by Pope John Paul II in 1983. Contrary to rumor, this last change introduced only minor procedural steps. It should be pointed out, however, that the procedure differs markedly in causes of martyrs and those of confessors of faith.

In causes of martyrs, their martyrdom is sufficient proof of their heroic virtues. Also, on some occasions, the decision regarding miracles has been dispensed with entirely. This probably occurred in the recent canonization of

St. Maximilian Kolbe. The procedure in causes of confessors, however, is strictly adhered to, especially with respect to proof of heroic virtue. Servant of God Andrey Sheptytsky is considered a confessor.

There are four steps in the process of canonization:

• 1. Documentation: The bishop, in whose territory the candidate lived, collects all information which would indicate the saintliness of the candidate: course of life, virtues, writings, testimonials of witnesses, alleged miracles, etc. All this is submitted to the Sacred Congregation for the Causes of the Saints in Rome. At this moment the candidate becomes a servant of God.

• 2. Proof of heroic virtues: In this step it must be proven beyond any doubt that the candidate practiced "to a heroic degree" the three theological virtues: faith, hope and charity, as well as the "cardinal virtues" of prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance. Contemporaries of the candidate are cross-examined meticulously in ecclesiastical courts; the candidate's writings are microscopically studied. All objections and doubts must be cleared. At this stage much depends upon jurists specializing in canon law to prepare a defense, "positio super virtutum." The Congregation can accept a submitted "positio" as satisfactory. But it can request additional explanations or even bring up new objections or doubts. The matter is constantly debated; it goes back and forth until all objections and doubts are satisfactorily cleared. This can require many years. Once the servant of God is judged "heroic," the pope issues a special decree declaring the servant of God "venerable" (venerabilis). The pope signs this decree with his given name and not the name he uses during his pontificate.

• 3. Beatification: After the Servant of God is declared "venerable," two miracles are required for beatification, at which point he can be called "blessed" (beatus, blazhenyi). The miracles usually occur in the medical field, and they are quite clearly defined: it is a spontaneous, medically unexplainable, complete recovery from a critical illness.

• 4. Canonization: Two additional miracles are required before the ultimate declaration of "saint" (sanctus, sviaty).

However, during these four steps proponents and opponents of the cause debate the evidence over and over, usually in writing. Points are made and rebutted; testimony is sifted and re-sifted. At various points in the process, the College of Cardinals meets and debates. It takes years, and years, and years.

The outcome of canonization depends also upon many side factors, even the political considerations both inside and outside the Church. For example, in the cause of St. Elizabeth Seton, a very important factor was that she was born in the United States. It is also believed that the personal friendship between Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia, promoter of the cause, and Cardinal Salotti, the prefect of the Congregation of Rites (which at that time was responsible for the causes of saints) and the generous support from the United States to Europe after World War II was helpful. Further, in her case the requirement for a fourth miracle was waived by Pope Paul VI.

In view of the above, let us hope that our Millennium of Christianity may be such a factor in the cause of Servant of God Andrey Sheptytsky.

Status of the cause

Information about the status of the cause of Servant of God Andrey is very scarce. It is known that the documentation stage was completed in 1968. The writings of the Servant of God Andrey have been scrutinized by a special commission of theologians, and a favorable report was filed. The father postulator of the cause, in cooperation with a jurist specializing in canon law, is preparing a "positio super virtutum," an answer to objections raised by the Sacred Congregation for the Causes of the Saints.

The task is difficult. In addition to materials received in the documentation stage, the Congregation collects all available information regarding Servant of God Andrey, both favorable and unfavorable.

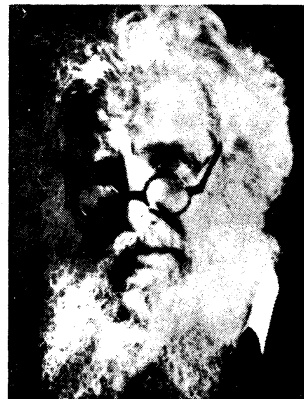
It is known that the cause of the Servant of God Andrey has, from its beginning, encountered serious obstacles. The Communist countries incessantly publish slanderous materials concerning the Servant of God Andrey. The Polish hierarchy has twice halted the process, but since the last unsuccessful attempt in 1963, it does not openly oppose it. But there is still extensive unfavorable literary and journalistic activity in Poland.

This is also the case with the Jews. Even though Servant of God Andrey personally saved the lives of many Jews, thus setting an example for other Ukrainian clergy and members of religious orders who also saved hundreds of Jews, he was never honored with the title "Righteous Gentile" which would have authorized the planting of a tree with his name on the plaque in the Garden of the Righteous at Yad Vashem, Israel's Holocaust memorial.

Thus far, the heroic virtues of the Servant of God Andrey have not been proven beyond a doubt, and he has not been proclaimed "venerable."

In addition to the ecclesiastical process, there is another important factor in the quest for glorification of the Servant of God Andrey: the cause must always be kept alive and active.

The postulator notes: "The interest in the cause is the moving force and the spirit which keeps it alive. It is essential that we all — hierarchy, clergy and laity — be deeply interested in the cause. With interest aroused, other factors emerge: the curiosity leading to an



Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky

intimate knowledge of the Servant of God Andrey's personality and the deep desire to be actively involved in his glorification. Awake interest, keep it alive, and you get results." Unfortunately, a number of promising causes have died because of lack of interest.

There has never been any evidence of concerted and persistent effort to popularize and promote the cause of the Servant of God Andrey. There was a short revival of interest in 1984 when the 40th anniversary of his death was commemorated. Three years have passed by, and all interest has ceased. Even expressions of gratitude to the Servant of God Andrey for favors granted no longer appear on the pages of our religious press.

The postulator cannot be active in promoting this cause among the laity; his time is completely occupied with problems of the ecclesiastical process. It is possible, however, that vice-postulators may be appointed to popularize and promote the cause among the laity. It is not known whether a vice-postulator has ever been appointed.

The Synod of Ukrainian Catholic Bishops meeting in Rome in September 1985 resolved to establish an office to promote the cause of the Servant of God Andrey. There is, however, no confirmation that such an office has been activated.

Immediate action is necessary to revive interest in the cause of Servant of God Andrey and to keep it permanently alive.

(Continued on page 12)

ACTION ITEM

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) is appealing to all concerned individuals to ask their congressmen and senators to sign letters in both the House of Representatives and Senate which ask General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, on the occasion of the upcoming summit conference in December, to release or give amnesty to Ukrainian and other political prisoners.

On the House side a joint letter, authored and sponsored by Reps. Louise M. Slaughter (D-N.Y.) and William S. Broomfield (R-Mich.), is asking Mr. Gorbachev to release all political prisoners in Perm Camp 36-1, also known as the "death camp." Within the last three years Vasyl Stus, Valeriy Marchenko, Oleksiy Tykhy and Yuriy Lytvyn died in this camp due to unbearable conditions. Staff members who are seeking signatures on this letter are Julie Szczur-Diachuk, (202) 225-3615, in Ms. Slaughter's office and Paul Russinoff, (203) 225-6135, in Mr. Broomfield's office.

In the Senate a joint letter, authored by Sens. Dan Quayle (R-Ind.) and Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), asks Secretary Gorbachev to release five women who are detained in psychiatric prisons and labor camps; namely, Hanna Mykhailenko, Valentina Pailodze, Anna Chertkova, Sirvard Avagyan and Elena Sannikova (the woman who tried to help Oksana Meshko). The staffers who are soliciting senatorial signatures and commitments are Greg Wilken, (202) 224-5623, in Sen. Quayle's office and Marie Blanco, (202) 224-6056, in Sen. Inouye's office.

For more information, please call AHRU president Bozhena Olshaniwsky, (201) 373-9729 (evenings) or 581-5000 (days).

— submitted by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine
Newark, N.J.

Taras Durbak, a Knight of St. Gregory, is a parishioner at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J.

"The Lost Architecture of Kiev" exhibited in Detroit area

by Lydia Lazurenko

DETROIT — A dynamic and beautiful exhibit, featuring "The Lost Architecture of Kiev" was brought from The Ukrainian Museum of New York to Metropolitan Detroit for a limited time as part of the eighth International Conference of Ukrainian Engineers in Diaspora.

The conference highlighted the celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine — the 1,000th anniversary of the mass baptism of the Ukrainian people in Kiev.

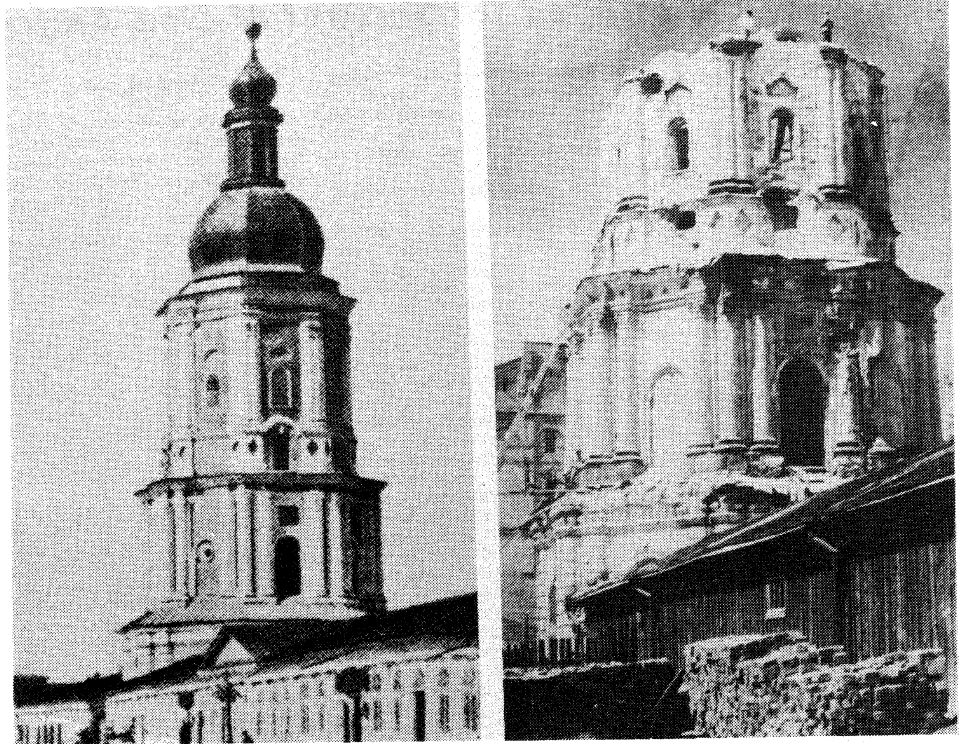
Five organizations cooperated with the Detroit Branch of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America in the preparation and running of the exhibit, namely, the Ukrainian National Women's League in Detroit, Ukrainian Graduates Club of Detroit and Windsor, Association for Advancement of Ukrainian Culture, Ukrainian Cultural Club and the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

The exhibit was housed in the hall of the St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, within walking distance of the site of the engineers' conference, which was held at the Ukrainian Village and the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, a suburb of Detroit.

The exhibit consisted of 26 large illuminated displays of photographs and architectural plans of Ukrainian Orthodox churches, monasteries and other church structures which were destroyed in Kiev by the Communist regime of the Soviet Union during peacetime conditions in the 1930s. The oldest of these churches was built in the year 1078, less than a century after Christianity was brought to Ukraine by Prince Volodymyr of Kiev in the year 988.

The grand opening of the exhibit on Friday, October 23, was attended by over 100 guests and members of the sponsoring organizations, who were welcomed by the president of the Detroit UESA Branch, Lubomyr Hewko, and chairman of the exhibit committee, Mykola Lawrin.

The opening ceremony included an in-depth presentation on the events in Ukraine leading up to the reckless destruction of the Ukrainian Orthodox churches by the Communists in the 1930s, prepared and delivered by Lydia Kytasty, an architectural engineer



The bell tower of the St. Nicholas complex before destruction (left) and during demolition (right).

currently pursuing graduate studies in art history at the University of Michigan.

Her speech was followed by the narrated slide presentation from The Ukrainian Museum that accompanies the exhibit.

Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the program by the members of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Detroit Council.

The exhibit was open to the public all day Saturday and Sunday and each Thursday and Friday evening until November 8. Members of the five organizations listed above served as hosts during exhibit hours throughout the entire two-week period.

On the day of the grand opening The Detroit Free Press carried a photograph and a significant article on the exhibit

based on an interview with Mr. Hewko. Notices announcing the exhibit appeared in several Detroit-area newspapers, as well as Ukrainian publications and on local radio programs.

A panel discussion was featured at a press conference held for local media representatives at "The Lost Architecture of Kiev" exhibit on Tuesday, October 27. The panel consisted of Mrs. Kytasty, the speaker at the grand opening of the exhibit; Ihor Fedorowycz, a graduate of the University of Michigan Law School and a Rhodes Scholar with a master's in international relations from Oxford University who is currently with the University of Michigan Center for Russian and East European Studies; and the Very Rev. Bernard Panczuk OSBM, pastor superior of the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hamtramck.

After some opening remarks by Mr. Hewko, outlining the events which led to the decision to feature the exhibit as part of the eighth International Conference of the Ukrainian Engineers, Mr. Fedorowycz gave an overview of the present political situation in the Ukrainian republic of the Soviet Union. Freedom of speech and of religion does not exist there as we know it here, he said. Even now, after the announced "glasnost" and "perestroika" — which may be translated as "openness" and "reconstruction" — it was estimated by the recently released dissident Natan Sharansky, who now lives in Israel, that as many as 6,000 political prisoners exist in the Soviet Union.

Actually, Mr. Fedorowycz noted, more political prisoners were released during the "de-Stalinization" period by Nikita Khrushchev than have been released by Mikhail Gorbachev. The psychiatric wards are still used to detain political prisoners and very few of them are allowed to emigrate. The Helsinki Accords, signed by 35 states, which reaffirmed the right of every human being to individual freedom, are still being ignored by the Soviet Union, he said, and all of us in the Free World should be continuously aware of this.

It should be noted said Mr. Fedorowycz that the destruction of over 500 churches and synagogues in the Soviet Union in 1933-35 followed a period of relative relaxation of government control — a "perestroika" — somewhat similar to the one we see there now.

Mrs. Kytasty spoke of the events leading up to the decision in the early period of the Soviet Union to destroy the churches. The most influential leader of the Communist revolution in what is now the Soviet Union, Vladimir Lenin, considered religion to the "opiate of the people" and ordered the clergy to be eliminated by imprisonment, by condemning them to hard labor camps in Siberia, or by outright execution. Church valuables were confiscated and the gold and silver utensils used in the



At the opening of "The Lost Architecture of Kiev" exhibit (from left) are: Ihor Fedorowycz, Petro Bolonnyj, Lubomyr Hewko, Martha Sharan, Mykola Lawrin, Lidia Kytasty, Lydia Lazurenko and Steve Piwtorak.

(Continued on page 10)

Lia Kotys chosen Miss Press at 15th Ukrainian Press Ball

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — The 15th Ukrainian Press Ball took place here at the new Sheraton Tara Hotel on Saturday, November 7, with some 400 persons in attendance.

Lia Kotys, 19, of Millburn, N.J., who represented Shliakh (The Way), a Catholic newspaper, was selected by the panel of judges as Miss Ukrainian Press.

the first runner-up was Marta Perfeky, 18, of Glenside, Pa., who represented Yunak, the Plast magazine for youths age 11-17. Roksolana Kuzmak, 18, of South Orange, representative of Likarskyi Visnyk, a publication of the Ukrainian Medical Association, was named the second runner-up.

The three winners were chosen from a field of 17 contestants, each of whom was delegated as a representative from a Ukrainian newspaper, magazine or journal.

Miss Kotys is a student at the Rhode Island School of Design. She is a member of Plast, and is interested in music and art. She is also an art teacher.

Miss Perfeky is a student in the Slavic department at La Salle University, where she is active in the Ukrainian student club. She is a member of Plast and a youth counselor within that organization, and is interested in art. She plays the piano.

Miss Kuzmak is a freshman at Marymount College, where she is majoring in international business. She is a member

of Plast and a youth counselor. Her interests lie in the fields of art and journalism, and she plays the guitar.

The panel of judges, composed of Roman Osadchuk, Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, Marta Andriuk and Orest Fedash, interviewed all the candidates for the title of Miss Ukrainian Press in the afternoon, before the ball. The judges' decision was then announced at the ball, as Laryssa Dragan, the previous Miss Ukrainian Press, crowned her successor.

Miss Press received a stipend of \$500 as well as a \$1,200 modeling scholarship funded by Mr. Osadchuk from the Casablanca School. The runners-up received stipends of \$250.

Music during the dinner and dance was provided by the 15-piece Kauriga Orchestra. During the evening a painting by Arcadia Oleska-Petryshyn was raffled off.

The 15th Ukrainian Press Ball was held under the auspices of the Mazepa Foundation, the Financial Committee of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations and the Ukrainian Journalists Association of America.

The ball committee was chaired by Nadia Matkiwsky and Yara Snylyk; members were Ms. Andriuk, Ivanka Matkiwsky, Roma Fedasiuk, Petrusia Sawchak, Oksana Trytjak and Maria Holinaty.



Miss Ukrainian Press Lia Kotys (center) with first runner-up Marta Perfeky (right) and second runner-up Roksolana Kuzmak (left).

Display of Kaniuka works opens at renovated Ukrainian Museum-Archives

by Roman Rakowsky

CLEVELAND — Nearly 100 guests, including Ohio's 20th District Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar, attended an opening of art works by Minnesota painter Oleksander Kaniuka at the newly renovated Ukrainian Museum-Archives here at 1202 Kenilworth Ave. on October 2.

The exhibit, which will be held throughout November, features 40 paintings, etchings, silkscreens and lithographs.

The artist, Oleksander Kaniuka, was born in 1910 in the Chernihiv region of Ukraine, northeast of Kiev. In 1930, Mr. Kaniuka became one of the millions caught up in Stalin's "Great Terror" when he was arrested and sent to do forced labor at the White Sea Canal near the Arctic Circle.

These experiences, along with the turbulence of the Ukrainian revolution and subsequent war with Bolshevik Russia, constitute a major theme of Mr. Kaniuka's work, making him virtually unique among contemporary Ukrainian artists.

The exhibit at Cleveland's Ukrainian Museum-Archives includes about two dozen works that explore these times. In addition, the show has examples of Mr. Kaniuka's impressionistic renderings of flowers, landscapes and religious themes. Three paintings are done in the colorful, swirling style known as "petriktivka."

The Kaniuka show is the first major event sponsored by the new administration of the Cleveland Museum-Archives which was chosen at the annual general meeting held in March. This follows a major reorganization of the museum's rich collection and the first phase of a renovation of the facility, a roomy Victorian house in Cleveland's Tremont area where Ukrainian immigrants first concentrated in the early years of this

century.

With freshly painted walls and newly installed track lighting, the museum can now feature a variety of shows focusing on individual artists or an different themes from Ukrainian history.

"It is essential that Ukrainians in every major community have a facility that preserves the history of that community and collects artifacts from our past," according to the museum director, Andrew Fedynsky. "If you have no past, you can have no future. Our aim is to provide a forum where Ukraine's rich heritage can be explored and displayed."

Mr. Fedynsky commended the museum staff for its dedication and hard work over the past six months. While singling out no one, he noted that the art

curator, Yarema Harabatch, had done an outstanding job putting together the Kaniuka show.

There is still plenty of work that needs to be done at the museum that was founded 35 years ago by Prof. Leonid Bachynsky. The head librarian, Stepan Malanczuk, is now working on the museum's extensive collection of Shevchenkiana. Halyna Martyniuk will be organizing the ethnographic collection. Walter Storozyzny and Markian Komiczak have been donating their time and energy to assist in these efforts. Meanwhile, Mykhaylo Pelushkewycz and Ivan Shuliak will continue to upgrade the museum's facilities.

Although the work thus far has been done on a volunteer basis, there are still significant expenses associated with the

project. Museum treasurer Eugene Apostoluk, reports that the community is recognizing the importance of the effort and has responded generously.

"I particularly want to thank Taras Szmagala of the Ukrainian National Association for providing moral and financial support." Mr. Szmagala presented Mr. Apostoluk with a check from the UNA to help defray the costs of the Kaniuka show.

The Kaniuka exhibit will close on November 29. Exhibit hours are 9 a.m. to noon, Monday to Friday, and 1-5 p.m., Saturday and Sunday.

Selected artworks may be purchased at the museum and at FAC Gallery at 5244 State Road in Parma, Ohio, which is holding a concurrent show of Kaniuka's works.



At the opening of the Kaniuka exhibit are: (from left) Stepan Malanczuk, Halyna Martyniuk, Andrew Fedynsky, Rep. Mary Rose Oakar, Oleksander Kaniuka, Walter Storozyzny and Yarema Harabatch.

MUSIC REVIEW

Darka and Slavko debut is landmark recording

by Oles Kuzyszyn

Lately, enthusiasts of Ukrainian pop music have had a plethora of new recordings to choose from in the quest to satisfy their musical appetites. As in the past, most of these new releases straddled the fence of mediocrity, desperately grasping for some distinguishing feature. Certain albums relied on the strength of the chosen repertoire for their appeal; others featured relatively satisfying performances on the part of the recording artists; still others banked on the immediate appeal of catchy cover art and slick production techniques.

Marketability as a prime and, at times, sole objective, became all too evident in the recent, disconcerting trend to release cassettes only (pre-recorded cassettes are cheaper to produce and sell twice as well as LP records, but, unfortunately, are significantly inferior in audio quality, thanks to the high-speed duplication process used to manufacture them).

There have been, on occasion, certain "landmark" recordings in the field of Ukrainian pop music, which helped to establish new standards of excellence for future Ukrainian recording artists. In 1978, for example, Luba Kowalchuk's debut release titled "Zoria" (Yevshin Records YFP 1002, 1978), broke away from the stylized folk/dance format and "modern day Kozak" image of the Montreal-based bands of the 1970s.

In 1980, Kvitka Cisyk's LP (KMC Records, 1980) set a new standard for production quality, musicianship, performance level, and, that elusive intangible — musical taste.

The most recent entry into this elite circle of "landmark" LP's may very well be the debut release of the vocal/instrumental duo which bills itself simply as Darka and Slavko — Darka Konopada from Detroit and New Yorker Slavko Halatyn, both in their mid-20s.

It must be made clear at the outset that what distinguished this release from the rest is not any one aspect of the performance, but the sum of its parts. We have heard singers blessed with more lung power, instrumentalists possessing greater manual dexterity, an equally enchanting repertoire, etc., on other Ukrainian LPs. However, rarely, if ever, have two recording artists so

totally immersed themselves into every aspect of their material, emerging with not merely a product, but rather a cohesive and highly personal musical statement.

One need only to hear Darka Konopada's haunting delivery of "Chaika Stepova" (Slavuta/Sliota) to realize that in its phrasing and interpretation, the duo is highly cognizant of the song lyrics, never relegating them to a secondary role, as is often the case with less sensitive performers. The same meticulous approach is evident in the selection, arrangement and execution of the repertoire. The over-all unifying element is the stylistic consistency of the music — a somewhat eclectic urban pop tinged with adventurous harmonies and rhythmic patterns.

Darka and Slavko's interpretations are strikingly contemporary, at times even daring. Those purists who eagerly criticize any attempt at originality on the part of Ukrainian pop artists will have a hey-day with this disc. The more objective and knowledgeable listener, however, will certainly appreciate the sincerity of the duo's efforts. The innovations are never made merely to be "different"; they are the fruit of an earnest endeavor to achieve a viable means of artistic expression within this particular genre.

The majority of the LP's 10 selections are contemporary songs from Ukraine. "Tykho Padaye Tsvit" (Bohatchuk, Dymintchen) which opens the LP, likens the yearning of two lovers to the passing of the seasons. The melody is set within a tapestry of ethereal instrumental textures, and is accentuated by dovetailing backing vocals. Although the song was written in triple meter, the duo has restructured it into a 4/4 ballad, with subtle allusions to the original meter of the song in several triplet passages.

"Lebedi Materynstva" (Symonenko/Majboroda) has been recorded numerous times in the past, but is presented here against a more urgent rhythmic background and some extended harmonic ideas. A good case can be made for the contention that this interpretation serves well the urgency of Symonenko's text, which is often placated by the overly romantic character of more traditional versions of this song.

"Nespokiy" (Lutsenko/Vermenytsch) is rarely performed in the West, and is,

therefore, a refreshing addition to the repertoire. Darka and Slavko's arrangement is direct and unobtrusive, allowing the steadily ascending melody to speak for itself.

The final two selections on side A are a microcosm of the duo's intuition and sensitivity. "Chaika Stepova" (Slavuta/Sliota) was originally recorded in Ukraine by the Polissia Ensemble of Song and Dance (Melodia, no release date given) as a folk-flavored choral piece. Darka and Slavko, however, consciously chose to forego the immediate appeal of this interpretation, rearranging the song as a contemplative soliloquy. In a resonant alto, Miss Konopada bemoans the fate of a lonely gull crying out in the vast steppe to no avail. The "French horn"-like obligato seems to imitate the gull's call, while the succession of ninth chords in the guitar helps set a mood of hopelessness and futility.

In contrast, the duo's cover of the late J.B. Wesolowsky's (popular Ukrainian songwriter from Montreal) classic swing tune "Ty z Lyubovy Sobi ne Zhartuy" exemplifies a keen sensitivity to the constantly evolving styles of jazz. The first verse is reminiscent of the Joni Mitchell/Charles Mingus collaborations — poignant and understated, the vocal line coyly slithering in and out of sync with the underlying pulse of the bass guitar. The second verse bursts into an exuberant swing style à la Ella Fitzgerald in marked contrast to the subdued opening. Here Miss Konopada demonstrates her skills of vocal improvisation with the flair and ease of a veteran, phrasing intelligently, with a judicious choice of nuances.

In the instrumental solos, Mr. Halatyn proves himself to be a polished and expressive guitarist, and more than competent pianist. Since the Izmarahd ensemble of the late 1970s, there has not been a Ukrainian group capable of so effectively adapting a Ukrainian melody to this distinctly American idiom.

Side two opens with yet another Ukrainian melody transplanted into a Western idiom — a reggae arrangement of Ivasiuk's timeless "Chervona Ruta." The fusion of the two is rather unusual, and seems to favor the idiom over the melody: several melodic and harmonic alterations were necessary to suit the reggae setting. Mr. Halatyn is thoroughly proficient in this genre, and thus, all the elements of good reggae are present — the accents on beats two and four, the asymmetrical vocal delivery, various special effects, etc. Whether all this is to the song's advantage will

certainly result in some differences of opinion.

"Ne Shumy Kalynonko" (Lutsenko/Shamo) and "Tcharivna Skrypka" (Rybtychynsky, Poklad) are among the better known songs from Ukraine, having appeared on several prior recordings. The duo's arrangements are elegant and well-crafted, save for an overly energetic percussion sequence in the chorus of the former.

Two songs by Marika Jurkiw, a Ukrainian songwriter from Australia, complete the LP. These are "Liudy" (text by Symonenko) and "Mamo" (text by Bohatchuk), the latter especially popular among Ukrainian youth. Slavko and Darka generally adhere to the folk character (here referring to American "folk music" à la Pete Seeger, Woodie Guthrie, etc.) of the songs, supporting the vocals with a simple guitar accompaniment. In "Liudy," some antiphonal backing vocals are added, reminiscent in character, though not in content, of several selections from the Beatles' classic "Abbey Road" album.

If the nature of pop music is to serve as a commentary on contemporary life, then this album seems to reflect the reconciliation all young Ukrainians must make between the two often divergent cultures within which they grow up. Darka and Slavko are able to accomplish this without compromising or commercializing their Ukrainian identity. At the same time, their sensitivity and proficiency in a variety of pop styles results in a multi-faceted mode of expression, without paying lip service to any particular idiom. The album encourages active listening. It is a dialogue between the performers and their potential audience — a dialogue which is direct, unpretentious and sincere, much like a conversation between close friends.

This is not yet another collection of waltzes, tangos and polkas with a photograph of a pretty young girl in an embroidered blouse on the jacket, destined to fade into anonymity. Neither will this be your last resort for a Christmas gift for "Teta Marusia."

"Darka & Slavko" is available on LP records and cassettes. It can be purchased at Ukrainian stores everywhere, or directly from BeSharp Records, by sending a check for \$11.50 (shipping included) to: BeSharp Records, P.O. Box 3263, Steinway Station, Long Island City, N.Y. 11103.

"The Lost..."

(Continued from page 8)

celebration of the holy liturgy were melted down.

The May 22, 1922, issue of the Russian newspaper *Izvestia* carried an article on the results of the "Campaign to Confiscate Church Valuables." The article stated that the following amounts were collected: 11,466 kg of gold, 294,500 kg of silver, 33,793 diamonds and over 80,000 other precious stones in addition to 55.3 kg of pearls. (One kg is slightly more than two pounds.) This wealth became the basis for the treasury of the Soviet Union on the world market, Mrs. Kytasty noted.

The Communist government tried to eliminate religion from the life of the people by ridiculing priests and religious services. An organization of easily influenced youngsters, called the "Militant Atheists" was formed and they ridiculed and harassed the priests and the people who attended church. Yet too many people continued to attend

church and participate in religious ceremonies, the speaker continued, so the government decided to destroy the church buildings.

Officially, the reason for the destruction of the churches in Kiev was given as the need to make room for new government buildings. Yet it is curious that most of the sites of the destroyed churches are still vacant. Some of the churches were converted into warehouses or put to other uses. Mrs. Kytasty said she remembers, as a child in her native city of Sumy in eastern Ukraine, peeking into the closed church building, which was used as a storage house for a bakery. Everything inside was covered by a white layer of flour dust — it was an eerie sight: the statues, carvings and icons all covered by the white dust.

The present leaders of the Soviet Union claim that there is religious freedom. The Russian Orthodox Church is controlled by the government. Both the Ukrainian Orthodox and the Ukrainian Catholic Churches have gone under-

ground, according to the Rev. Panczuk. The Ukrainian clergy have been condemned to hard labor in Siberian camps, which very few have survived.

One notable exception was Cardinal Josyf Slippy, who was released and allowed to emigrate to Rome at the request of Pope John XXIII. The ordeal of Metropolitan Slippy in Communist prisons and labor camps formed the basis for the book and movie "The Shoes of the Fisherman."

But the people in Soviet Ukraine continue to practice their religious rites at great risk. Even those who attend the state-controlled Russian Orthodox Churches risk losing their jobs and becoming outcasts, Mrs. Kytasty pointed out. This is especially true of young people, who are in danger of losing their chance for higher education and are prevented from advancing in their work as professionals if found out. Thus, even the legally open churches are filled by older people, those who feel they do not have much to lose from additional persecution. We in the free world

should be always aware of the true situation regarding religious and individual freedom in the Soviet Union, Mrs. Kytasty concluded.

As a result of the press conference, several articles highly supportive of Ukrainians and illustrated with photographs featuring the exhibit appeared in local newspapers, including *The Detroit Free Press*.

Close to 1,000 people visited "The Lost Architecture of Kiev" exhibit. One notable visitor was Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Innocent Lotocky of Chicago, who stopped by to see the exhibit while visiting the parish on the St. Joseph Feast Day celebration.

Bishop Lotocky praised the many men and women through whose efforts the exhibit was brought to Detroit in celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Rus-Ukraine. He expressed his hope that religious freedom would become a reality in Ukraine and that Kiev would again become the "City of the Golden Domes" on the river Dnieper.

U.S. documents...

(Continued from page 1)

forgery of Mormon Church documents. In that same 1985 case, other documents examiners, including Antonio Cantu, an expert who had testified for the prosecution, had been fooled by the forgeries.

Mr. Flynn had found that a Mormon Church member had mixed his own ink and used a quill pen in preparing the forgeries on authentic paper from the period in question.

In his testimony for the Demjanjuk defense, Mr. Flynn attempted to show how signatures could easily be forged, by preparing his own forgeries of the signatures of German officers Karl Streibel and Ernst Teufel. However, the judges rejected these forgeries on the grounds that this was "irrelevant."

Mr. Flynn did testify that the signature on the Trawniki identification card alleged to be the defendant's is a forgery. He said this was obvious from comparisons of the letters "D" and "Ya" in Mr. Demjanjuk's known signatures and the signature on the Trawniki ID.

He went on to assert that even if the signatures of Streibel and Teufel were authentic, if the Demjanjuk signature is a forgery, the entire card must be considered a forgery.

The judges would not let the expert witness testify about the results of the iron ion migration test he had performed on the Trawniki ID card because he had not included details of this test in his written report. The iron ion migration test is used to determine how long ink has been on paper, thus, it is a way to determine when a document was prepared. This is crucial because a forgery could be prepared by using authentic paper and authentic ink from a particular period, yet it could have been prepared at a later date than indicated on the document.

Mr. Flynn also pointed out under questioning by defense attorneys John Gill and Yoram Sheftel how important it is to know the source of a document, as well as the importance of being able to compare a document under study with other similar documents.

The source of the Trawniki ID card brought to Israel through the good offices of American industrialist Armand Hammer is not known.

The next day, Tuesday, November 24, Mr. Flynn tried to present to the court a photo montage he had prepared to demonstrate how a photo forgery can be made. This was an attempt to show that the photograph on the Trawniki ID could actually be composed of one photo of a person's head and another of a body in uniform.

The judges ruled that this was "irrelevant" and would not permit this testi-

mony after the prosecution argued that it be rejected because new experts would have to be brought in to study this possibility and testify on their findings.

Mr. Sheftel rose to protest the court's decision. He asked that Mr. Flynn be removed from the stand and his testimony struck from the record because the court was rejecting his testimony and refusing to admit defense exhibits. "We are stunned by this ruling and see no point in continuing with this witness," the Associated Press quoted Mr. Sheftel as saying.

The prosecution insisted on cross-examining the witness. After a three-hour recess and meetings behind closed doors, the judges ruled that the witness should remain on the stand.

Mr. Flynn then stated that he was being placed in an unbearable position: the defense which had engaged him was recalling his testimony, while the judges were forcing him to continue. He then asked for permission to consult his own lawyer. Judge Dov Levin rejected this request and ruled that the proceeding should continue.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Flynn pointed out three anomalies on the Trawniki ID: the forged signature of the defendant, two holes on the photograph and stamps that do not mesh.

Prosecutor Michael Shaked then told the witness he has a recording of his lecture at a convention of documents experts last October in Palm Springs, Calif., during which Mr. Flynn stated that he had been in Israel, had seen the Trawniki ID and believed it to be authentic.

Mr. Flynn said he would like to hear the tape recording and then would answer questions about it. The day's session then ended.

On Wednesday, November 25, the last day of this week's session, Mr. Flynn asked that he not be forced to remain on the stand. Mr. Sheftel protested against the court's procedures and asked that the witness be freed from further testimony.

Mr. Shaked, however, asked that Mr. Flynn answer only if it was his voice on the tape recording. Judge Levin advised that the witness is not forced to testify but is merely being asked to listen to a tape.

The witness said he would no longer testify and that he was afraid either the state of Israel would take legal action against him or that he would be sued in the U.S. Judge Levin said Israel would not take action and then asked Mr. Flynn to state who would sue him in the U.S. Mr. Flynn answered, the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, Edward Nishnic. Mr. Flynn again asked for his own lawyer.

The prosecution then played excerpts from the tape. Mr. Flynn refused to say if it was his voice on the tape. After a

three-hour recess, the judges announced a decision: yesterday the witness had said he didn't remember the lecture, but he never said it wasn't his voice on the tape, therefore, the court accepts the tape as evidence.

Immediately after the court session, which was the last before the trial resumes on December 14, Mr. Nishnic, administrator of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, was taken into police custody and kept in the convention center's holding area. After a half hour he was released and told that police investigators would question him at 5 p.m. in his hotel.

In a telephone interview with The Weekly Mr. Nishnic related what happened. Two investigators came to the hotel and took him to a separate room to question him. He was told that he is accused of criminal obstruction of justice and purloining a witness. Mr. Nishnic said he was not allowed to have a lawyer present, as this is the procedure in Israel. He was then asked to sign a statement that he understood the accusation. Mr. Nishnic did so, and then the investigators took his statement.

Mr. Nishnic said he told police that he had done no wrong, and that he denies the allegation that he persuaded Mr. Flynn not to testify. He said he did not threaten the witness "as far as the legal meaning of the term 'threat.'"

He then refused to answer any questions, saying that he has a right to decline because he does not want to directly or indirectly incriminate himself or to disclose any legal matters relating to the defense of his father-in-law whose life is at stake. Mr. Nishnic said he does not know if he will be charged.

Afterwards, Mr. Nishnic said, the same police investigators questioned Mr. Flynn, also at the hotel.

In other developments, Mr. Nishnic met with Mr. Demjanjuk at Ayalon Prison on Tuesday, November 24, and then told an Associated Press reporter about the visit. Mr. Nishnic said his father-in-law "doesn't feel he's getting a fair shake here," and that only Judge Dalia Dorner has an open mind, while Judges Levin and Zvi Tal "don't want to listen to the truth."


"My father-in-law said that the only insurance he has is that everybody is watching this." Mr. Nishnic added, "Our defense witnesses will go back and tell the people in the United States what is going on, and they will know the truth."

Mr. Nishnic was to see his father-in-law again on Thursday, November 26.

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Attention, students!

Throughout the year, Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

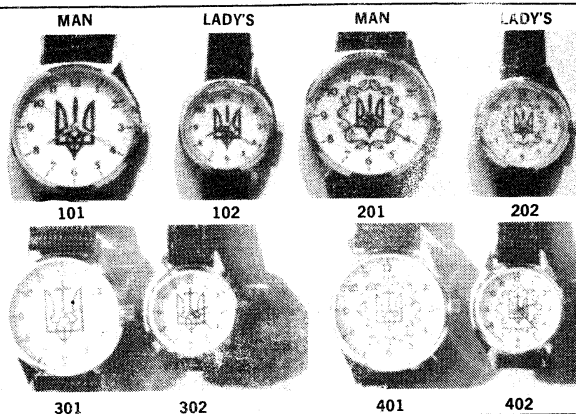
The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Black and white photos (or color with good contrast) will also be accepted.

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In quest of...

(Continued from page 7)

What can we do?

Beyond a doubt, the most important part in the canonization process is the ecclesiastical procedure, which is the responsibility of our hierarchy under the leadership of the primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

But the laity can also be extremely helpful in furthering the cause of the Servant of God Andrey. The primate of our church, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, in his latest pastoral letter stresses the great need for prayers and miracles.

Unfortunately, there is little information on how to approach these two issues. The following data are given in accordance with published practices used by the Roman Catholics.

Prayers

Bishop Michael Hrynchshyn C.Ss.R. advises: "The canonization of Servant of God Andrey depends upon God's will. But we have in our possession the most important instrument which can lead to success — prayer. Let us use it!"

How should we pray? There are a number of prayer texts available de-

voted to the cause of the Servant of God Andrey. One can use whichever is pleasing. But how can we determine whether God is in favor of the cause? To explain this, let us ask the following questions:

1. While praying for the cause of the Servant of God Andrey, do we include a request for a certain favor?

2. Has it ever happened that God has granted a favor for which we asked during our prayer for the cause of the Servant of God Andrey?

3. Have we informed the postulator for the cause of the Servant of God Andrey concerning this obtained favor?

Why these questions? It should be made very clear that the main reason for prayer is to ask God for glorification of the Servant of God Andrey. But as a sign of God's grace toward this cause, one asks for a certain favor. Should God grant us this favor, it is a sign that God approves of the cause. If we pray for the cause and fail to include a request for a favor, we shall never know about God's will.

A few words of caution. Many pray for the cause of the Servant of God Andrey but fail to request favors. Others ask God for favors through the intercession of Servant of God Andrey but neglect to ask for the glorification of Servant of God Andrey. Still others pray directly to Servant of God Andrey and ask for his assistance.

There are several prayer texts devoted to the cause of Servant of God Andrey. Each person should select the one he prefers. Each prayer, however,

must end with a request for a certain favor. An example of such a prayer follows:

"O my God, I adore Thy infinite majesty with all the powers of my soul. I thank Thee for the grades and gifts which Thou didst bestow upon Thy faithful Servant, Metropolitan Sheptytsky. I ask thee to glorify him also on earth. For this end I beseech Thee to grant me the favor which I humbly ask from Thy fatherly mercy. Amen."

No one, however, can be aware of God's will except the person who asked for and received a favor. When we inform the postulator regarding received favors, in connection with prayers for the glorification of Servant of God Andrey, he will be able to build a file as proof of God's grace with respect to the cause of Servant of God Andrey.

There may be a question as to which favors should be reported. All favors should be reported, even the most trivial. In the cause of St. Elizabeth Seton, the postulator's office was deluged with reports of granted favors in various ailments — from gangrene to migraine — as well as brain tumors, shingles, bones that failed to heal; also someone reported finding a job, another a suitable maid.

The number of letters we send concerning obtained favors may serve as a sign that God is in favor of the cause of Servant of God Andrey. They will also provide evidence of his great popularity and of our firm faith that our requests for God's favors, while praying for the cause of Servant of God Andrey, will be granted.

Finally, should the postulator receive thousands upon thousands of letters regarding granted favors, in connection with prayers for the cause of Servant of God Andrey, he would then be able to submit these letters to the Congregation as evidence. This would be an invaluable contributing factor in proving his sanctity.

Miracles

Letters reporting granted favors are a significant source for the development of possible miracles. It has been reported that in the cause of the late Cardinal Cooke of New York, the postulator has been receiving two to three letters daily, and he is presently overseeing a number of cases which may develop into possible miracles.

It has been mentioned that a medical miracle must be "a spontaneous, unexplainable, complete, instant recovery from a severe physical pathology." In some cases, however, there may not be

an instantaneous recovery. There are known healings which were not spontaneous; they were complete but unexplainable and have been accepted as miracles.

In 1935 a Sister of Charity in New Orleans was operated on for an abdominal lump. A cancerous tumor was discovered on the head of the pancreas. It was so matted to the surrounding organs that they simply sewed her up and waited for her to die. Some of the nuns had begun prayers to Mother Seton for Sister Gertrude's recovery. She lived seven more years before dying of pulmonary embolism. An autopsy revealed a perfectly whole, normal, healthy pancreas. There was no sign of cancer.

At the church tribunal the questioners asked every possible question, no matter how unlikely. Had the cancer shifted elsewhere? Had it disappeared, perhaps, because when they cut her open it was exposed to the air? Had the surgeon been coached on how to respond? "If I had, I wouldn't be here," he snapped. An Episcopalian psychiatrist was brought in. "Believing in mind over matter," he said, "I can perfectly well believe in miracles. A miracle is an unexplainable happening. I believe that saintly personalities have the power to accomplish things others cannot."

Ann Theresa O'Neill's cure was more difficult to validate. No one doubted she'd had leukemia, but had any of the drugs she'd been given, including a new one, aminopterin, caused a remarkably long remission? Had the violent case of chicken pox she'd had concurrently caused something good to happen? The hematologist who treated her wouldn't say "miracle." "I only know the behavior in this case is unique," he said, "and different from any I know of."

Ms. O'Neill was taken to Boston to be examined at Harvard. "Doctors say you can never say 'cure' in leukemia," said one specialist. "But we should never say 'never.'" "She is a normal child," said a second doctor. "Is this a miracle? Perhaps it is... Medical science will say no more, for it speaks only on the basis of experience. We do not know what the future holds." Ms. O'Neill had been off medication for six years, with bone-marrow tests done regularly. Rome decided that was long enough and called her recovery a miracle, too.

The above examples show that miracles, as a rule, do not appear either dramatically or suddenly. In most cases, they have quite a modest beginning and develop over a span of time. The task of the postulator is to select promising cases from among the many reported and follow them up diligently, sometimes concluding with a postmortem. Not all cases will end successfully.

This is the most important reason all obtained favors should be reported to the postulator. It is also imperative that he thoroughly scrutinize each of them, select all promising cases and follow them up.

Finally, a word of caution. A recent case had all the qualities for becoming a possible miracle. However, during the investigation it was revealed that, to strengthen the case, the patient had prayed for the intercession of two servants of God. The case was invalidated, because it was impossible to ascertain whose intercession was helpful.

Let us pray for the glorification of Servant of God Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. When we pray, remember to pray for his glorification and add a request for a favor.

Should a favor be granted, remember to send all the details to the postulator: Postulazione, Piazza Madonna dei Monti 3, 00184 Roma, Italia.

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Plast...

(Continued from page 1)

regimen which resulted in the deaths of Ukrainian political prisoners Vasyly Stus, Oleksiy Tykhy, Yuriy Lytvyn and Valeriy Marchenko within the last several years.

Political prisoners who remain incarcerated in this special-regime camp deserve particular attention and support. These are prisoners with the longest sentences, in poor health and with no hope. Most of them have been imprisoned for their activities on behalf of human rights. Unfortunately, the "pardons" according to the decrees of the Supreme Soviet did not apply to the inmates of the Perm special-regime camp.

Listed below are 10 Ukrainians, among them well-known Ukrainian Helsinki monitors, who are presently serving sentences in the Perm camp (Address — USSR 618263, Permskaya oblast, Chusovskoy raion, poselok Kuchino, uchr. VS-389/36-1). (Total number of years of imprisonment and exile to which they have been sentenced are noted after each name):

- Mykola Horbal (born September 10, 1941), poet and human rights activist, currently serving his third prison sentence (will serve a total of 18 years of imprisonment, five years of exile).

- Ivan Sokulsky (born July 12, 1946), human rights activist, currently serving his second prison sentence; solitary confinement in a locked cell, no visitors for one year, no parcels for one year. (10 years of imprisonment, five years of exile).

- Vitaly Kalynychenko (born 1938), engineer and human rights activist (20 years of imprisonment, five years of exile).

- Ivan Kandyba (born June 7, 1930), well-known activist in the Ukrainian national movement and human rights movement, and a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group (25 years of imprisonment, five years of exile).

- Lev Lukianenko (born August 24, 1928), lawyer, activist in the human rights and Ukrainian national movements and a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group (25 years of imprisonment, five years of exile).

- Vasyly Ovsienko (born April 8, 1949), a philologist and Ukrainian language teacher, activist in the Ukrainian national and human rights movements (17 years of imprisonment, five years of exile).

- Hryhorii Prychodko (born December 20, 1937), activist in the Ukrainian national movement and human rights movement (15 years of imprisonment, five years of exile).

- Petro Ruban (born 1940), artist, spent 22 years of his life in prison. If he is able to complete his full sentence, he will spend a total of 29 years in incarceration plus seven years in internal exile, i.e., more than 35 years of deprivation of freedom.

- Semen Skalytch (born 1920), participated in the Ukrainian national movement, as well as being active in connection with his religious beliefs (20 years of imprisonment, five years of exile).

- Evhen Polishchuk, Ukrainian; no other information available.

On behalf of our Ukrainian youth scouting organization, which comprises more than 6,000 members throughout all of the United States, we are asking you, Mr. President, to speak out on behalf of these human rights activists and appeal to Mikhail Gorbachev to release them. This would be a major step on his part in promoting his policy of "glasnost."

We sincerely wish that your summit meeting will be successful and fruitful, and may God bless you in all your endeavors.

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An interview...

(Continued from page 2)

without further ado.

It should be added here that Mr. Falin's and his staff's rigid views on this question were not shared by other informants in Moscow, particularly among the academics questioned about Afghanistan. In their view, the invasion was a tragic error since it was evident to them from the first that the Afghan regime did not have broad support among the local population. (Interview with USSR Association of Political Scientists, Moscow, October 29, 1987.)

Political prisoners and criminals

Mr. Falin said that there were some 1,500 political prisoners in the Soviet Union. He did not deny a statement from a member of our group that there were also numerous convict laborers. He maintained that the entire issue of political prisoners would be dealt with by the end of the year.

More lenient punishments for criminals are under discussion, he added, and would be ratified shortly in the new Criminal Code. Scientists have demonstrated that during the first seven years of a prison term the prisoner can be reformed, and that after this time period, the remainder of a sentence can lead only to the destruction of the personality. Discussion about the abolition of the death penalty continues, although the impression left by the interviewees is that there is some resistance at the popular level.

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Conclusion

It is difficult to determine where Mr. Falin and his colleagues stand in the current era of glasnost. The general impression is that some topics are ripe for change — particularly concerning the domestic economy and culture — but that on international affairs, their comments were colored by a strident anti-Americanism that is partly ideological and partly influenced by a genuine feeling that the United States is on the offensive.

Nevertheless, the materials we found in Novosti reveal publication in Russian, English, French and other languages on a wide variety of topics, embracing the current spectrum of thinking from the more conservative Yegor Ligachev to the outspoken sociologist Tatyana Zaslavskaya. We were also permitted to take various unpublished brochures on a wide variety of topics, ranging from the national question to Soviet youth.

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

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

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

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

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

SALARY: Negotiable; \$20,000 minimum.

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

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

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Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for September

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1987

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Total
TOTAL AS OF AUGUST 1987	18,638	49,600	6,617	74,855
GAINS IN SEPTEMBER				
New members	49	48	8	105
Reinstated	39	79	—	118
Transferred in	3	7	1	11
Change class in	5	6	—	11
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	—	—	—
TOTAL GAINS	96	140	9	245
LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER				
Suspended	12	26	13	51
Transferred out	3	7	1	11
Change of class out	5	6	—	11
Transferred to adults	—	—	—	—
Died	1	86	—	87
Cash surrender	34	47	—	81
Endowment matured	26	34	—	60
Fully paid-up	23	63	—	86
Reduced paid-up	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance	—	2	—	2
Cert. terminated	—	2	20	22
TOTAL LOSSES	104	273	34	411
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN SEPTEMBER				
Paid up	23	63	—	86
Extended insurance	8	10	—	18
TOTAL GAINS	31	73	—	104
LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER				
Died	1	37	—	38
Cash surrender	29	19	—	48
Reinstated	3	8	—	11
Lapsed	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES	38	69	—	107
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1987	18,623	49,471	6,592	74,686

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR SEPTEMBER 1987

Dues From Members	\$212,994.71
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	89,178.48
Investment Income:	
Bonds	\$316,572.18
Certificate Loans	3,105.13
Mortgage Loans	37,520.64
Banks	854.43
Stocks	2,809.38
Real Estate	151,514.29
Total	\$512,376.05
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State, & City On Employee Wages	\$13,826.38
Taxes — Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan	339.94
Taxes Held In Escrow	1,623.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	895.47
Official Publication "Svoboda"	34,615.17
Total	\$51,299.96
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund	\$5.00
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations	2,349.03
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured	41.87
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopedia"	1,750.00
Total	\$4,145.90
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$469,936.92
Mortgage Repaid	162,947.63
Certificate Loans Repaid	13,433.69
Total	\$646,318.24

Income For September 1987\$1,516,313.34

DISBURSEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1987

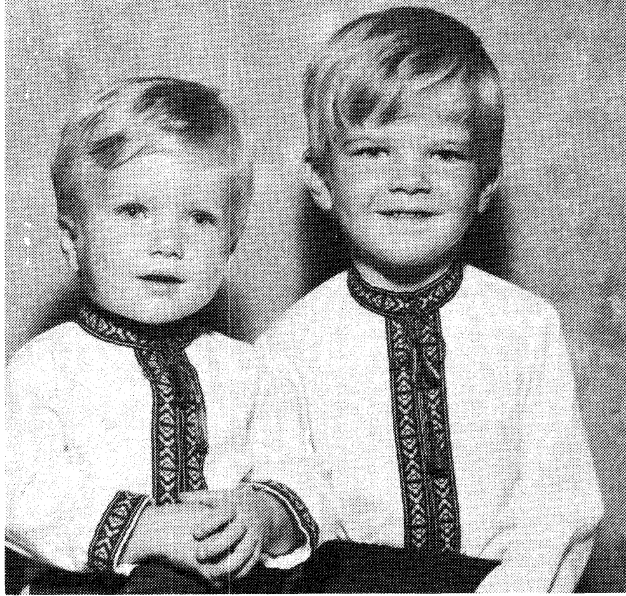
Paid to Or for Members	
Cash Surrenders	\$23,789.37
Endowments Matured	77,358.75
Death Benefits	76,750.00
Interest On Death Benefits	62.55
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	32.53
Dues From Members Returned	352.84
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	1,950.00
Scholarships	3,387.67
Total	\$183,683.71
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate	\$159,541.02
Svoboda Operation	93,722.85
Official Publication — Svoboda	89,922.92
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	\$4,120.20
Reward To Special Organizers	5,384.62
Reward To Branch Secretaries	9,111.47
Traveling Expenses — Special Organizers	3,034.38
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee	375.00
Field Conferences	4,684.14
Total	\$26,709.81
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers	\$12,916.68
Salary Of Office Employee	33,507.72
Employee Benefit Plan	14,792.70
Insurance — Workmens Compensation	72.69
Taxes — Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	18,811.87
Tax — Canadian Withholding And Pension Plan	—
On Employee Wages	727.73
Total	\$80,829.39
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$12,000.45
Bank Charges For Custodian Account	4,385.47
Books And Periodicals	32.00
Furniture & Equipment	1,637.05
General Office Maintenance	3,358.99
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office	280.82
Postage	2,100.43
Printing And Stationery	6,923.27
Telephone, Telegraph	782.67
Traveling Expenses — General	1,781.67
Total	\$33,282.82
Miscellaneous:	
Loss On Bonds	45.60
Youth Sports Activities	870.00
Fraternal Activities	226.35
Donations	3,500.00
Total	\$4,641.95
Investments:	
Bonds	\$151,791.30
Mortgages	1,904.91
Stock	2,809.38
Certificate Loans	5,230.13
Real Estate	1,784.68
Total	\$163,520.40
Disbursements For September 1987	\$835,854.87

BALANCE

ASSETS:	LIABILITIES:
Cash	Life Insurance
\$1,997,840.08	\$57,837,920.47
Bonds	Accidental D.D.
43,141,545.64	1,574,656.02
Mortgage Loans	Fraternal
4,404,114.25	99,609.28
Certificate Loans	Orphans
703,796.55	363,386.31
Real Estate	Old Age Home
1,196,710.07	113,685.78
Printing Plant & E.D.P.	Emergency
335,787.39	90,515.18
Equipment	
1,195,428.02	
Stocks	
7,000,000.00	
Loan To D.H. — U.N.A.	
104,551.04	
Housing Corp.	
104,551.04	
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	
7,000,000.00	
Total	Total
\$60,079,773.04	\$60,079,773.04

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

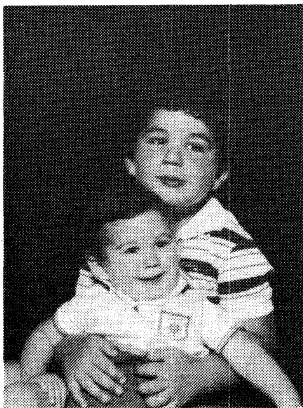
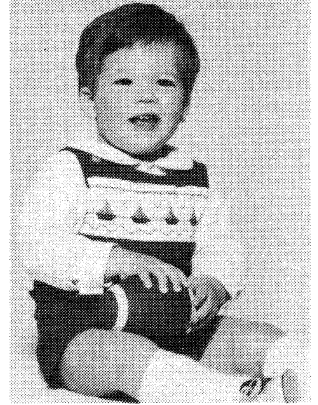
Young UNA'ers



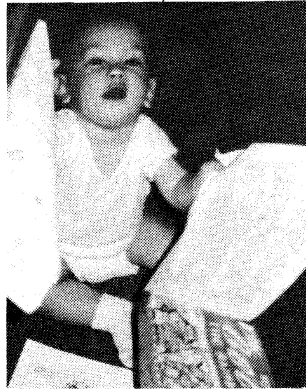
Mark A. and Stefan G. Czerkas, ages 4 and 6, respectively, are new members of UNA Branch 377 in St. Petersburg, Fla. They are the sons of Ivan and Olia Czerkas.



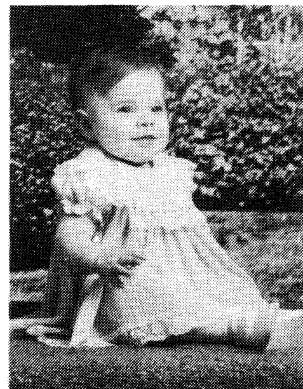
Christina D'Angelo, 6, and her brother, Paul, 2, are among the youngest members of UNA Branch 414 in New Haven, Conn. They are the children of Irene and Richard D'Angelo of Guilford, Conn., Grandpa John Gulycz enrolled the siblings in the UNA.



Michael Walker, 4, and his brother, Daniel, 1, are new members of UNA Branch 101 in Colchester, Conn. They are the sons of Olga and Wayne Walker of East Lyme, Conn. The boys were enrolled by their grandfather, John Gulycz.



Alexander Adam Kuc, 2, is seen above "reading" his favorite magazine, "Veselka." The little subscriber is also a member of UNA Branch 377 in St. Petersburg, Fla. He was enrolled in the UNA by his grandparents, Alexander and Irene Kuc. His parents are Prof. Roman and Robin Kuc.



Andrea Elizabeth Chornomaz, born June 30, 1986, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 490. She is the daughter of David and Donna Chornomaz of Naugatuck, Conn. The branch secretary is Helena Chornomaz.



Zachariah Skrutowski, seen above in the arms of his proud mother, Suzana, is a new member of UNA Branch 372 in Plainfield, N.J. He was enrolled into the UNA by his grandpa, Michael Skrutowski. The baby's father is Paul Skrutowski.

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- 9. KOKOSHKA
- 10. PYROHY
- 11. I SHUMYT I HUDE
- 12. VIDVAZHNYI KHLOPETS
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December 4

WARREN, Mich.: In celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road, will host an art exhibit featuring Ukrainian artists from the United States, Canada and Europe, beginning at 7:30 p.m. The exhibit will run through December 26. For more information call (313) 757-1022.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will host a screening of the historic epic, "Dobush," at 7:30 p.m. at the UIA, 2 E. 79th St., as part of its First Fridays Film Series. A donation of \$8 is suggested. For more information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

December 4-6

SILVER SPRING, Md.: St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its annual Christmas bazaar in the church hall, 11510 New Hampshire Ave. Bazaar hours will be: 5-9 p.m. on Friday, noon-8 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. For more information call (301) 384-4238, 299-4397, 622-0838.

PHILADELPHIA: An exhibit featuring the works of 27 contemporary Ukrainian artists from the United States, Canada and Europe will open at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. The exhibit will be open to the public on Saturday and Sunday, at 1-6 p.m. Ukrainian schools and youth organizations are invited to attend a special presentation for them by Maria Odezynsky on Saturday morning, December 5. For more information call (215) 379-2755.

December 5

PHILADELPHIA: The renowned Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, with conductor Wolodymyr Kolesnyk, will perform in concert at 7 p.m. in the Northeast High School auditorium, Cottman and Algon streets. The concert will feature a special selection of liturgical music and Christmas carols by Ukrainian composers in commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. Tickets priced at \$15, \$12 and \$10 are available at Ukrainian shops and credit unions and will also be sold at the door.

NEW YORK: The Saturday Evening Concert Series at the Ukrainian Institute of America presents pianists Thomas Hrynkiw and Juliana Osinchuk in concert at 7:30 p.m. at the UIA, 2 E. 79th St. The artists will perform an evening of two-piano and four-hand compositions by Lysenko, Archimenko, Wytwycky, Mayboroda and Liszt. A reception will

follow. A donation of \$10 for adults and \$6 for senior citizens and students is suggested at the door. For information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

NEW YORK: The fifth annual Roman/Roma party will be hosted this year by Roman J. Wasyluk at the Ukrainian East Village Restaurant, 140 Second Ave. Founded in 1983 by Mr. Wasyluk, the fraternity's purpose is to preserve the name and culture of Ukrainians with the name Roman or Roma. December 1 is the name day of Romans/Romas and is traditionally marked in Ukraine instead of a birthday. For more information call Mr. Wasyluk, (718) 626-3393 or (212) 475-9531.

UNIONDALE, N.Y.: St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Center, 236 Newport Road, will hold its annual Christmas bazaar, 1-6 p.m. The bazaar will feature Ukrainian fare, Christmas ornaments and a white elephant table. For more information call Lesia Gural, (516) 681-6473 or the center, (516) 481-9560.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society will sponsor an academic lecture by the Rev. Meletiy Wojnar OSBM, professor emeritus of Canon Law at the Catholic University, on "The Church Statutes of Yaroslav the Wise," as part of a series of lectures on early Christianity in Ukraine in connection with the Millennium of Christianity. The lecture will begin at 5 p.m. in the society's building at 63 Fourth Ave. All are welcome.

December 5-6

WASHINGTON: The Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family will hold its annual Christmas bazaar, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. on Saturday, 1-4 p.m. on Sunday, in the church hall, 4250 Harewood Road, NE.

December 6

BALTIMORE: The Baltimore Chapter of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) will sponsor an informative evening on "What Happened to Myroslav Medvid: Where is He Now?" on the second anniversary of the Medvid incident. The guest speakers will include attorneys Andrew Fylypowycz and Paul Kamenar, and AHRU president Bozhena Olshaniwsky. The lecture will take place at 4 p.m. in the Ukrainian Youth Home, Eastern and Patterson Park avenues. For more information call Oksana Palijczuk, (301) 828-6922.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

MARLBORO, N.J.: St. Wolodymyr the Great Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its annual Christmas bazaar, 10 a.m.-3 p.m., in the Holmdel Firehouse, Route 520 (Main Street). For more information call John Lucyk, (201) 747-2845.

CHICAGO: The 80th anniversary of the birth of noted Ukrainian author, publicist and political activist Ivan Bahriany will be commemorated at 1 p.m. in the ODUM hall, 2116 W. Chicago Ave. The event will feature readings from his literary works, a slide presentation of various notable events in his career, a display of his publications and performances by the ODUM Vocal Ensemble and Bandura Trio. Proceeds from the event will be remitted to the late Mr. Bahriany's widow. For more information call the ODUM hall, (312) 235-6188.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, conducted by Wolodymyr Kolesnyk, will perform in concert at 4 p.m. in the Hunter College assembly hall in commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. Tickets are available at Surma and Arka, as well as Ticketron outlets throughout the tri-state area. Tickets may also be ordered by telephone via Teletron, (212) 947-5850. Ticket prices for the concert are \$15, \$12 and \$10.

BOUND BROOK, N.J.: A bazaar sponsored by the Ukrainian School will take place from noon to 3 p.m. in St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall. For more information call Nina Wedmid, (201) 249-5893.

WINNIPEG: The art gallery of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre will feature an exhibit, "A Woman's Work," through January 30, featuring ritual breads used for traditional religious and non-religious ceremonies. For more information call Olya Marko, (204) 942-0218.

December 6-7

PITTSBURGH: The University of Pittsburgh will host two lectures and slide presentations by Mike Edwards, senior writer for National Geographic, and Tania D'Avignon, translator and photographer, on "The National Geographic in Ukraine" on Sunday at 3 p.m. in Room 1P56 in the Forbes Quadrangle Building and at noon on Monday in Room 4E51 in the Forbes Quadrangle Building.

December 7

CRANFORD, N.J.: The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, with conductor Wolodymyr Kolesnyk, will perform

in a concert marking the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine at 7:30 p.m. in the Cranford High School auditorium, West End Place. For tickets at \$15, \$12 and \$10 call Dnipro Gifts, (201) 373-8783. Dnipro is located at 698 Sanford Ave. in Newark.

December 8

HARTFORD: The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, conducted by Wolodymyr Kolesnyk, will present a Millennium concert at 7:30 p.m. in the South Catholic High School auditorium, 215 South St. Tickets priced at \$15, \$12 and \$10 are available at local Ukrainian shops and credit unions, and will be sold at the door.

December 9

BOSTON: The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, conducted by Wolodymyr Kolesnyk, will perform in concert at 7:30 p.m. in the New England Life Hall, Clarendon Street and Boylston. Also featured will be bandura virtuoso Victor Mishalow. Tickets at \$15, \$12 and \$10 may be obtained through Ticketron and Out of Town News, and at the door. For information.. call (617) 868-1356.

December 10

MONTREAL: Wolodymyr Kolesnyk will conduct the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus in concert at 8 p.m. in the Salle Claude-Champagne, 220 Avenue Vincent D'Indy. Tickets at \$15, \$12 and \$10 are available at local Ukrainian stores and credit unions and will also be sold at the door.

December 12

TORONTO: The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus will perform in concert to commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine at 4 p.m. and at 8 p.m. in the Metro Conventional Centre, 255 Front St. West. For tickets, priced at \$15, \$12 and \$10, visit your local Ukrainian shops and credit union, or purchase them at the door.

December 13

DETROIT: Wolodymyr Kolesnyk will conduct the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus in its final concert on its North American concert tour commemorating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, at 4 p.m. in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, 500 Temple St. For tickets at \$15, \$12 and \$10 visit your local Ukrainian credit unions or gift shops. Tickets will also be sold at the door.

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