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Estonians form National Independence Party First opposition party in USSR since 1920s

STOCKHOLM — Sixteen Estonians, many of them former political prisoners and human rights activists, have founded the Estonian National Independence Party in Soviet Estonia to "restore a free and independent Estonia."

Under present circumstances, the National Independence Party would work as an opposition party to Estonia's Communist Party, the ruling party and only legal political organization in the country.

According to information received from Estonia in Sweden, the party was founded on January 22 and has published a draft program. The program calls for measures to make Estonian the official language of the republic, to guarantee multi-candidate free elections and full human and cultural rights for all Estonians and Estonia's ethnic minorities, and to undertake radical reforms of the Estonian economy, permitting private enterprise and private health care beside the state-owned sector.

The program also asks that Estonians be able to do military service on Estonian soil in Estonian-speaking units, and that Estonia be permitted to seek membership in the United Nations and to open its own diplomatic representa-

tions abroad. Currently, Ukraine and Byelorussia are pro forma independent members of the U.N. besides the Soviet Union.

In addition, the program calls for measures to protect Estonia's environment, to improve the quality of education and health care, as well as for prison reforms to ensure humane treatment of prisoners.

The demands of the Estonian National Independence Party are similar to those voiced by human rights and nationalist movements earlier in Estonia and elsewhere in the Baltic states but it is the first time since the early 1920s that anyone has openly founded an opposition political party in the Soviet Union.

At least one founder, Heiki Ahonen, was arrested on February 1 for refusing to report for military reserve service. Mr. Ahonen's arrest is seen as retaliation for a number of political activities, including a demonstration planned in Tartu for February 2 to commemorate a 1920 peace treaty with Soviet Russia that guaranteed Estonia's independence "forever."

The demonstration has been forbidden by the authorities and Estonian sources say there could be a confrontation between security forces and demonstrators in the university town.

Demjanjuk defense begins summation by questioning witnesses' credibility

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly from UNCHAIN observer

JERUSALEM — The defense began its summation at the trial of John Demjanjuk here on Tuesday, February 9, as the judges hearing this, only the second Nazi war crimes trial in Israel, suggested that the defendant might want to change his alibi.

The judges asked chief defense attorney Yoram Sheftel, who began the summation, whether Mr. Demjanjuk is considering an alternate alibi. Mr. Sheftel categorically denied this, asserting that the defense will not argue its case on the basis of the so-called Trawniki ID card because that card is a fake.

It had been suggested by some observers of the trial, as well as in questions put by the judges to the prosecution during its summation, that perhaps the defendant would state that he had indeed served, as the ID card indicates, at Okzow and Sobibor. The card does not list service at Treblinka, where the notorious "Ivan the Terrible" ran the motors leading to the gas chambers.

Thus, if the defendant stated that he did serve at Okzow and Sobibor, he

would be saying that the card is genuine and could argue that it is documentation of his alibi that he was not at Treblinka.

The defendant, however, has denied that he was in any way associated with any of the abovementioned places, and this was reiterated by Mr. Sheftel in his summation.

Mr. Sheftel argued that the prosecution had not demonstrated the key piece of evidence against Mr. Demjanjuk — the Trawniki ID card — squares with the eyewitness accounts of Treblinka survivors.

He then proceeded to analyze the testimony of prosecution witnesses, including Gustav Boraks, Eliyahu Rosenberg and Pinhas Epstein, and to point out inconsistencies.

For example, he said, Mr. Boraks had testified at the trial that he arrived at Treblinka on the very day that the Trawniki card says the defendant was at Okzow, and yet Mr. Boraks stated that it was "Ivan" who threw him off the train arriving at the death camp.

As another example, Mr. Sheftel pointed to Mr. Epstein's identification of Ukrainians as not only "Ivan" but

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Ukrainian defector from Red Army writes about unjust Afghan war

by Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — "Remember Stalin's policy of forcible mass exile of various peoples. Even now Armenians, Chechens, Crimean Tatars, Kazakhs, Ukrainians, Balts, the people of Central Asia and others cannot return to their homelands. How many innocent people who have raised their voices and have stood up for their rights are now sitting in prison, labor camps and psychiatric hospitals. Remember Chornobyl — the peaceful atom can also be dangerous. The Soviet Union speaks out against the arms race and against war, and says that it supports peace but then violates these very same concepts."

These impassioned lines, part of an open letter to other Soviet soldiers, were written by a 19-year-old Ukrainian, a former Red Army private, who defected in Afghanistan in July 1987.

Addressed to Soviet soldiers and officers, the appeal, written by Taras Derevliany, a soldier from Yavoriv, Lviv region, who was drafted into the Soviet Army in November 1986, recently reached the West and was made available by Ludmilla Thorne, director of human rights at Freedom House.

The spirited letter, which advocated that Soviet soldiers resist the war, was also endorsed by 10 of the 13 Soviet Army deserters who are currently in the West, including: Sergei Busov, Igor Kovalchuk, Vladislav Naumov, Vadim



Taras Derevliany

Potnikov, Nikolay Golovin in Canada, Mykola Movchan, Aleksei Peresleni, Yuri Shapovalenko, Sergei Zhigalin in the United States and Yuri Povarnitsyn in Switzerland.

The young Taras, who began a correspondence with Ms. Thorne in late 1987, asks his comrades to: "Refuse to take part in this senseless and shameful war, stop fighting and annihilating the Afghan people. Remember, that if you will not do this, this shame will stain you like a black blemish."

Although she has never met him, Ms. Thorne knows a few details about the soldier, who by the age of 18 had been trained as an operator and gunner on an armored personnel carrier and shipped off to the Kabul-Jalalabad Highway in Afghanistan. In his brief biography, smuggled to the West, he writes that on

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At New York press conference

Newly arrived Rudenkos, Rubans speak on glasnost and repression

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

NEW YORK — Glasnost in contemporary Ukraine, conditions in Soviet labor camps and personal accounts of persecution by Soviet authorities were the topics that dominated a February 3 news conference at Freedom House that featured the four most recent dissident arrivals in the United States.

One week after their January 27 arrival in New York, Mykola and Raisa Rudenko, both veterans of the Soviet gulag, came here to discuss the status of the Ukrainian national rights movement in the age of glasnost and perestroika, and to describe conditions in Soviet labor camps during their own terms of imprisonment.

Having visited her husband as recently as December 28, 1987, at the special-regimen block of Perm Camp 35-1, Lydia Ruban, who has accompanied her paralyzed son, Marko, to the United States for medical

treatment, gave a graphic account of conditions in that notorious labor camp and described the persecution to which her family has been subjected.

R. Bruce McCollm, deputy director of Freedom House, introduced the guest speakers during the press conference, which was co-sponsored by the Center for Democracy. Marta Kolomayets served as the interpreter.

"I cannot deny the changes in my homeland, Ukraine," said the 67-year-old Mr. Rudenko, referring to the perestroika policy. "There are certain signs of democratization. Nevertheless, at present, they can only be referred to as subtle hints. But even if the Soviet Union pardoned hundreds of prisoners, hundreds of other perfectly innocent individuals still remain. To say that justice has triumphed is much too early."

The poet and former chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Greater national assertiveness increasingly evident in Byelorussia

by Bohdan Nahaylo

CONCLUSION

The language issue

Concern about the status of the Byelorussian language continues to preoccupy nationally minded Byelorussians. Not surprisingly, this question figured at the plenum of the board of the Byelorussian Writers' Union at the beginning of November 1987.

One of the speakers, Vasil Zuenak, declared that "party duty" demands that "voluntaristic narrowing of the use of the Byelorussian language" be opposed and that the use of this language in the republic's schools be restored.

He also attacked Byelorussian historians, philosophers and sociologists for having neglected to clarify the distinction between "national" and "nationalistic" and for not having examined critically the implications inherent in the idea of the eventual "fusion" of the nations of the USSR.

Another indication of the broad interest in the language question was provided by the response to a round-table discussion on this theme published last fall in *Zviazda*. The newspaper received numerous letters about the discussion, and it published a sample of them on November 15, 1987.

Further confirmation that the language issue has galvanized patriotic Byelorussians was provided by Tamara Chaban in a brief survey of Byelorussian literary life during 1987 in *Druzhba Narodov*. She recalls that an article by Kastus Tarasou in September 1986, sparked "a sharp discussion of the language problem in Byelorussia" in the pages of *Litaratura i Mastatstva* and other publications that has had "a considerable resonance among readers." Ms. Chaban reveals that publicistic writings of this sort today enjoy far greater interest among Byelorussian readers than literary works per se.

Ms. Chaban is honest enough to admit that the interest in publicistic literature reflects not only the current national assertiveness of the Byelorussians but also the catastrophic situation of the Byelorussian language. She points out that despite the fact that Byelorussian authors like Vasil Bykou, Ales Adamovich and Viktor Kozko enjoy considerable success in the all-union Russian-language periodicals, the level of interest in Byelorussian literature has fallen over the years to such an extent that in a republic of "10 million," journals with a circulation of only 10,000 to 15,000 are far from sold out.

Thus, she implicitly raises the question of what has caused this drastic decline in the prestige and status of the Byelorussian language, an issue that was addressed more directly and forcefully in the two open letters that Byelorussian intellectuals have sent to Mikhail Gorbachev during the last year or so.

Warnings on going too far

While the new Byelorussian national assertiveness is still being tolerated, there have been signs recently that the authorities are not about to allow matters to get out of hand. The criticism of the *Tuteishyia* group's literary evening has already been mentioned.

Since that criticism was made, So-

vetskaya Byelorussiia has returned to the events of November 1, 1987, in Minsk and given a second and much less sympathetic account of what happened. In fact, the long article by Valentin Pepeliaev published by the newspaper on December 29, 1987, seems to be a clear warning to patriotic Byelorussian activists.

A large part of Mr. Pepeliaev's article is preoccupied with conjuring up the bogey of Byelorussian "bourgeois nationalism." The organizers and participants in the meeting in Yanka Kupala Square, whose professed aim was to revive the tradition of *Dziady*, whereby the dead are honored, are reminded how Byelorussian emigres allegedly attempt to use national traditions in order to fan nationalist sentiment.

Mr. Pepeliaev also emphasizes that while it is important to remember the past, there are events and people in Byelorussia's history — that is, those that do not fit in with the officially prescribed interpretation of Byelorussia's history — that deserve only to be denounced. Byelorussian patriots, he cautions, should not lose sight of the distinction between "good repute" and "ill repute."

Unlike the author of the initial account of the demonstration on November 1, 1987, A. Maisenya, Mr. Pepeliaev names and attacks the participants who in his view went too far. The three people whom he singles out are: the above-mentioned Anatolii Sys, who is described as an employee of Byelorussian State Radio and Television; Konstantin Tarasou, who is on the staff of *Litaratura i Mastatstva* and is the author of a book dealing with Byelorussian historical legends; and, Piotra Sadouski, a candidate of philological sciences and instructor at the Minsk State Pedagogical Institute.

Significantly, all three have been prominent in defending Byelorussian national rights. Mr. Sys is an activist in the *Tuteishyia* group, while both Messrs. Tarasou and Sadouski were instrumental in triggering the campaign in defense of the Byelorussian language.

Accusations against activists

What then are the specific accusations leveled by Mr. Pepeliaev against Messrs. Sys, Tarasou and Sadouski?

Mr. Tarasou is taken to task for alluding to "the Byelorussian army" that fought for Byelorussia's independence against the Bolsheviks and for implicitly upholding the "bourgeois nationalist" view that "the reunification of Byelorussia with Russia at the end of the 18th century" was "the greatest tragedy in Byelorussia's history."

Mr. Sys is criticized for claiming that a policy of genocide was directed against the Byelorussians in the 1930s, for allegedly viewing his nation's history as part of the USSR only in terms of "repression" and "tragedy," and for speaking positively about Byelorussian activists who were opposed to Soviet rule.

As for Ms. Sadouski, he is accused by Mr. Pepeliaev of making statements improper for a man holding his position — namely, questioning why Soviet war losses were so high compared with Germany's and pointing out that those who gave their lives during the war also inadvertently made possible the perpet-

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Ogonyok reports on falsification of population figures for 1930s

LONDON — Evidence that Stalin falsified the Soviet Union's population figures in the 1930s in order to cover up the disastrous consequences of the Great Terror and artificial famine of 1933 in Ukraine, has emerged in an article in a December issue of *Ogonyok*, reported the Ukrainian Press Agency.

A Ukrainian, Vitaliy Korotych, is editor of the magazine.

The author of the article, a prominent Soviet demographer, Mark Tolts, wrote that when the results of the 1937 census were calculated they fell short of the expected figures. Stalin, at the 17th Communist Party Congress in 1934, announced a total Soviet population of 168 million when, in fact, it was only 158 million.

According to Mr. Tolts, by 1933, when the famine was at its height, the

total number of deaths exceeded births. Mr. Tolts wrote that the bad harvest of 1932 was catastrophic for Ukraine and the situation was exacerbated by the drive for industrialization.

Famine struck those parts of the USSR which, until then, had been the breadbasket of the country. The first to die were children. Whole families perished while grain was confiscated in order to fulfill the plan. This included seed grain and grain destined to be used as fodder.

In order to finance its industrialization drive, the Soviet Union turned to the world market. In 1931 the USSR purchased a third of total world exports of machinery and equipment. In the following year it was almost half. In return the USSR exported its own

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Ukrainians, Armenians unite in rights group

LONDON — The Ukrainian and Armenian committees in defense of Soviet political prisoners have united to form a joint Ukrainian-Armenian Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, reported the Ukrainian Press Agency based here.

An announcement about the group's formation appeared in the September 1987 issue of the samizdat journal *Glasnost* published in Moscow.

The text of the announcement, translated into English by the Ukrainian Press Agency, follows.

A working group for the defense of Ukrainian political prisoners has been formed in Ukraine. The head of this group is Mykhailo Horyn, a former political prisoner. Representatives of both this group and of the Armenian Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners have agreed to form a joint Ukrainian-Armenian Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. After final agreements is reached with the Georgian Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, an all-union Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners will be formed. We call upon all similar committees in other republics to organize themselves in the same manner and join us.

The basic aim of our joint committee is the release of all political prisoners in the USSR and the creation of guarantees to halt political repression in the future. The activity of the all-union

committee will be publicized in the journals *Ukrainian Herald*, *Armenian Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners News* and *Glasnost*.

For the Armenian committee:
Paruir Airikian

For the Ukrainian committee:
Vyacheslav Chornovil

Party member joins Latvian Helsinki Group

ROCKVILLE, Md. — Juris Vidins, the chief physician of the city and district of Rezekne, Latvia, and a Latvian Communist Party member since 1974, has joined the Latvian human rights group Helsinki 86.

In a letter to Helsinki 86 leader Linards Grantins, Mr. Vidins states that he supports the group's activities and would "view it as an honor" to participate in the work that was begun by the group in 1986 to "aid the rebirth of our national self-esteem and defend human rights in Latvia."

Mr. Vidins also adds that "The 'revolution' which has begun 'from above' by... General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, will bring results, if we, liberated from fear and inaction, actively support it from below..." Mr. Vidins endorses the idea that new groups of private citizens should be formed to monitor constitutional violations by

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Marko Ruban to begin therapy

LIVINGSTON, N.J. — Marko Ruban, the paralyzed 12-year-old son of political prisoner Petro Ruban, who arrived in the United States for medical treatment on Sunday, January 31, will be able to stand on his own two feet — but only with the help of braces, said Dr. Lubomyr Kuzmak, Marko's physician.

After three days of tests, conducted earlier this week at St. Barnabas Medical Center in Livingston, N.J., preliminary results show that Marko's injuries, sustained when he was hit by a truck in the summer of 1982, resulted in irreversible brain tissue damage, paralyzing Marko from the waist down.

Marko was still scheduled to undergo an MRI, a nuclear magnetic imaging test, which is the most accurate exam available to measure the extent of brain tissue damage. According to Dr. Kuzmak, and his consulting physicians, Dr. Stellar, a neurosurgeon, and Dr. Leeds, an orthopedic specialist, Marko's blood tests and chest X-rays revealed nothing abnormal however,

his CAT-scan showed post-traumatic changes in the brain. No surgery will be necessary, as it seems there was no damage to the spinal cord.

The three physicians who donated their services free of charge prescribed physical therapy as the only treatment that can make Marko's life a bit easier. Marko will start rehabilitation and be fitted for braces this week at the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation in West Orange, N.J. Admittance to the institute was made possible for Marko due to the cooperation of Louis Ditzel, president of Irvington General Hospital, who is affiliated with the institute.

According to Dr. Kuzmak, Marko will be fitted with braces that will immobilize his hips, knees and ankle joints, and he will be able to walk with the support of a walker and crutches.

Full use of facilities and services of St. Barnabas Medical Center were donated free of charge by the hospital's president, J.D. Phillips, who commented: "St. Barnabas is always



Marko Ruban is flanked by his mother, Lydia, and Dr. Lubomyr Kuzmak.

Australia is investigating 200 suspected of Nazi war crimes

SYDNEY, Australia — More than 200 immigrants are under "active investigation" by a recently created Nazi-hunting unit in Australia, reported The New York Times.

In an interview with the newspaper's correspondent, Robert Greenwood, director of the Special Investigation Unit, said his 10-month-old agency is now focusing its work on 15 cases of men said to have been involved in multiple killings.

Mr. Greenwood also told Times correspondent Seth Mydans that his unit had compiled files on 450 people and that cases against more than half of them are being pursued actively. None of the investigations are completed, Mr. Greenwood said, but some may be ready for filing this year.

The Nazi war crimes investigation is a result of allegations, published in the press in April and May 1986, that Nazi war criminals had entered Australia at the end of the second world war when over 170,000 displaced persons were admitted.

A government probe headed by Andrew Menzies, a retired official from the attorney general's office, was estab-

lished to look into the allegations and make recommendations. The Menzies report concluded the war criminals had entered Australia, but did not find any collusion by Australian intelligence agencies.

As a result of the Menzies report, the Australian government decided to pursue those persons accused of serious crimes, such as taking part in police or security units involved in deportations, abuses of inmates or killings.

The government thus reversed its previous, 25-year-old policy of closing the book on Nazi war crimes.

The new policy supports war crimes trials in Australia, instead of extradition of suspects. The Australian Parliament is currently working on amending the 1945 War Crimes Act in order to make such crimes committed overseas punishable under Australian law.

The director of the Special Investigation Unit told the Australian Senate last week that the USSR, Hungary and Yugoslavia had agreed to cooperate with Australian officials and had indicated that witnesses from their countries might be able to appear at trials in Australia.

Helsinki Commission nominates U.N. official for Nobel Prize

WASHINGTON — Congressional members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, known as the Helsinki Commission, today made public their nomination of Diego Cordovez for the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize. For the past five years, Mr. Cordovez, the United Nations undersecretary for political affairs, has been tireless in his efforts to bring to an end the eight-year conflict in Afghanistan. It is a conflict that has already lasted longer than World War II and caused the deaths of 1 million Afghans and made refugees of millions of Afghans.

Recent developments in the U.N.-sponsored peace talks on Afghanistan, and announcements by the United States and the Soviet Union, indicate that a solution to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan may soon be at hand. The commission noted that it believes the prospects for peace are a result, in

large measure, of the leadership of Mr. Cordovez.

In their nomination letter this year, the commissioners noted that "since June 1982, Mr. Cordovez has headed talks between the Afghanistan Communist government and the Pakistan government. During five long years of peace talks, Mr. Cordovez has persistently worked to bring the two sides to agreement. In doing so, Mr. Cordovez has shown an unflinching commitment to bring peace to the war-torn country of Afghanistan and to ease human sufferings."

For the past eight years, the Congressional members of the U.S. Helsinki Commission have nominated various Soviet and East European human rights activists and organizations for the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1983, Lech Walesa, leader of the independent Polish trade union solidarity was nominated by the commission and was awarded the prize.

willing to cooperate with Dr. Kuzmak. He's a wonderful person who is on our medical staff; he did his surgical training here.

"He's very special to us," said Mr. Phillips, pointing out that St. Barnabas also offered its facilities to two other of Dr. Kuzmak's patients — Rostyk Cylupa, the Ukrainian boy from Poland who underwent reconstructive hand surgery, and the late Ukrainian Helsinki Group member and human rights activist, Gen. Petro Grigorenko.

"Marko is in excellent spirits," said

Dr. Kuzmak, commenting on the boy's mood after the prognosis. "He's very aggressive, determined, bright and wants to be independent."

During his stay at St. Barnabas, Marko was given the royal treatment in the pediatric division of the hospital by the nursing staff; he shared a two-bed room with his mother, Lydia Ruban, who never left his side and enjoyed a television set provided by members of Branch 86 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

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At the Vienna Conference

U.S. speaks on Helsinki obligations

Following are excerpts from a speech delivered at the Vienna Conference, a follow-up meeting reviewing implementation of the 1975 Helsinki Accords, by Warren Zimmermann, head of the U.S. delegation. The address was given on January 22 before a plenary session at the opening of the fifth round of the Vienna Conference.

As the Vienna meeting moves into what may be its final stages, a review of its most important elements is in order. By the key yardstick of compliance with Helsinki obligations, results are not what they should be at this late stage of our meeting. ...

In the Soviet Union, according to the American organization Helsinki Watch, the number of political prisoners freed during 1987 was 329. This would be cause for commendation were it not for the 360 prisoners who remain incarcerated. These include 13 Helsinki monitors, 13 political prisoners under special regimen in Perm Labor Camp 35 (having been transferred from Camp 36), 89 political prisoners in psychiatric hospitals, 166 religious believers imprisoned or in exile, and 19 writers and journalists.

It is a good sign that during 1987 there seem to have been no new arrests under Articles 70 and 190-1.

Yet, this fact makes it all the more bizarre that nothing has been done to remove these infamous articles from the statute books, in contradiction to the assertion over a year ago at this very Vienna meeting by high Soviet judicial officials that these articles would be eliminated or changed.

...In this brief overview of implementation of Helsinki commitments, it is clear that many problems remain unresolved. For the United States, fulfillment of commitments must remain the essential element of the Helsinki process. In the time left to this Vienna meeting, new impetus is needed to bring performance in line with promise.

...I conclude with a word about timing. The United States sees no value in an artificial prolongation of this meeting. We are ready to end as soon as a constructive, substantial result is in prospect. But we are also committed to stay, and to work, until such a result is achieved. Neither the Helsinki process nor the over-all East-West relationship would be served by an insignificant or an unbalanced end to the Vienna meeting. Thus, we are prepared to move as fast as possible toward a successful result; but we are also prepared to stay as long as necessary to achieve such a result.

Ukrainian American Olympiad to mark Millennium

PHILADELPHIA — One of the highlights of this year's celebrations of the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus' will be not a religious event, but a sports competition.

The Ukrainian American Millennium Olympiad and Youth Rally is scheduled to take place May 28-30, Memorial Day weekend, in the Philadelphia area.

The Olympiad is geared toward teens and young adults. It is being held in cooperation with the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S.A. and Canada. The Philadelphia-based Tryzub Sports Club, however, has undertaken the mammoth task of preparing and conducting this sports event.

Ihor Chyzowych, chairman of the organizing committee, recalled that in 1936, a similar Ukrainian Olympiad was held in Philadelphia under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian National Association. Some 300 athletes participated.

As envisioned, the Olympiad will attract members of Ukrainian youth organizations and sports clubs.

Events are scheduled for youths age 15 and up with the proviso that truly outstanding athletes who are

younger than 15 will also be allowed to compete.

According to Mr. Chyzowych, the mass participation of youth organizations in the Olympiad's opening and closing ceremonies as well as in social events — get-togethers, dances a bonfire and a Millennium Olympiad banquet — is encouraged. Otherwise, he said, athletes will be competing on an individual basis, or as members of teams competing in events such as soccer and volleyball.

Competition will take place at the Tryzub Ukrainian American Sports Center grounds in Horsham, Pa., and on the campus of the neighboring Delaware Valley College. Athletes will be housed at Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa., as well as at Delaware Valley College.

In addition, organizers note, there are several motels in the area.

Several youth organizations have already indicated that they will participate in the Millennium Olympiad: Plast, SUM-A and ODUM. Eight sports clubs, also have announced that their members will compete.

The Olympiad will include regular adult competition for athletes age 15 and up in the following events: track and field, swimming, tennis, table tennis, chess and golf. Competi-

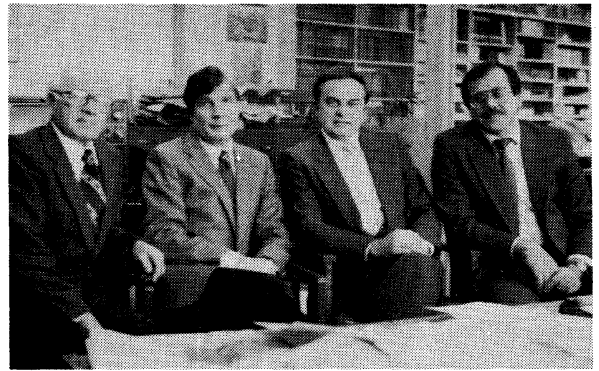
tion in soccer for men and volleyball for men and women is open to athletes age 19 and up. (The age requirement may be waived if a younger athlete has achieved the required level of skill in a given sport.)

As well, the Olympiad will include competition for younger athletes. Swimming events will be geared toward boys and girls age 11-12 and 13-14, soccer for boys under age 19,

volleyball for boys and girls 18 and under, and tennis for boys and girls 18 and under. (Volleyball and soccer competition will be take place only if a sufficient number of teams register.)

Registration will be open until March 15 only. Fees are: \$10 per athlete in track and field, swimming, table tennis and chess; golf — \$30; soccer — \$100 per team; volleyball

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Some of the members of the Ukrainian American Millennium Olympiad organizing committee: (from left) Ivan Skira, Jerry Kozak, Ihor Chyzowych (chairman) and Orest Lesiuk.

Baltic organization seeks applicants for internships

ROCKVILLE, Md. — The Joint Baltic American National Committee (JBANC) is seeking applicants for its popular summer intern program. One or two students from each Baltic nationality will be selected to work for 10 weeks, at a salary of \$1,500 in Washington.

JBANC interns will assist the executive director and the director of public relations in preparing press releases, research and many other day-to-day tasks. Interns will also have the opportunity to meet with staff members of Congressional offices, visit the White House, U.S. Department of State, Voice of America and other government agencies.

A JBANC internship provides an invaluable opportunity for any Baltic student to learn how the U.S. government operates, especially in relation to Baltic issues.

Applicants should be semi-fluent in the language of their nationality, at least 18 years of age, U.S. citizens and preferably have access to a car during their stay in Washington. Preference may be given to those students with computer or typing skills and majoring in either political science, journalism, Baltic or Soviet studies, history or international relations.

A cover letter, stating availability, and a resume should be sent by April 15, to Baltic central organizations.

The mailing address for each is: Estonian American National Council, 243 E. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; American Latvian Association, 400 Hurley Ave., Rockville, Md. 20850; Lithuanian American Council, 2606 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60629.

Any individual interested in a fall, winter or spring internship, and/or more information concerning internship programs in the Washington area, may contact Zinta Arums at P.O. Box 4578, Rockville, Md. 20850; (301) 340-1954.

Famine commission raises \$102,000

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine reported that as of January 1, it had received \$102,406 in donations toward its work of investigating the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine.

The commission's fund-raising goal is \$172,000.

Donations may be sent to: U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, 1111 20th St. NW — Suite 537, Washington, D.C. 20579.

SUM, TUSM hold ideological seminar

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) and the Ukrainian Student Association of Mykola Michnowsky (TUSM) held their 12th annual winter Ideological Seminar in December 26-31, 1987, in Ellenville, N.Y.

Over 140 students from the United States and Canada took part in the week's events. The program of the seminar included lectures and discussions on religious, political and community topics, including: the John Demjanjuk case, glasnost, writers of the 1960s, the Ukrainian liberation movement, the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, the famine of the 1930s, etc.

These topics were presented by the following lecturers: former political prisoner Sviatoslav Karavanskyj, Prof. Marco Carynnyk, P. Shmigel, Prof. Walter Zarycky, W. Kurylo, Ed Nishnic, M. Hryckowian, the Rev. Roman Mirchuk and Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk.

In addition to the lectures and discussions, the students took part in the traditional lighting of the Christmas tree dedicated to Ukrainian political prisoners past and present.

The participants also caroled at the Ukrainian church in Kerhonkson.

Obituary

Police Chief John Fritz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Police Chief John Fritz, a 36-year veteran of the Jersey City police force, died here on Sunday, February 7, at the age of 62.

He was found shot to death at his desk at Jersey City Police headquarters, with a suicide note written at the bottom of a departmental memo. The Hudson County Medical Examiner's Office has ruled the death a suicide.

Also on the deceased's desk was a prayer book, opened to St. Francis' prayer for serenity: "God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, the courage to change things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference."

Colleagues and friends who knew the police chief described him as a quiet, polite and religious man. One newspaper quoted a friend as saying of Chief Fritz: "He was more like a priest than a police chief."

Chief Fritz, a Ukrainian, was born in Jersey City on May 27, 1925. He was active in the local Ukrainian community, serving for several years as a director of the Ukrainian Community Center. He was also a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 171.

Mr. Fritz served in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1947, earning the rank of first class petty officer.

He began his career with the Police Department in 1951 when he was assigned to the Sixth Precinct. The next year he was transferred to the Emergency Squad, where he served on and off for several years.

In 1959 he was promoted to sergeant and transferred to the Bureau of Patrol. He returned to the Emergency Squad and was promoted to lieutenant in 1964. In 1965 he was appointed captain of the Patrol Bureau. Later he was named civil defense director.

Because of his illustrious career on the police force, he became one of the youngest men ever to be appointed police chief. He was named acting police chief in 1978 and the following year became chief. In that position he

was in charge of 875 police officers and 100 civilian employees.

City officials, including Mayor Anthony Cucci, told local newspapers they were stunned by the chief's suicide.

Chief Fritz's suicide note, written at the bottom of a memo directing him to work two night shifts per week, said: "This is harassment and an extra work load. Director (of Police Walter) Adams has put a great strain on me. No one else received this treatment."

"I love my brothers and sisters. I never hurt anyone and can't go on. — John."

In addition to apparent pressures on the job, investigators cited other factors that may have led Chief Fritz to take his life. The chief had been moonlighting at a number of part-time jobs, including as a doorman and security guard. Also, his wife, Antoinette, had left him several months earlier. However, she had returned, and the couple was apparently working on a reconciliation.

Chief Fritz is survived by his wife and their son, John Jr., 21. A funeral with honors took place Thursday, February 11.



Jersey City Police Chief John Fritz

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA fraternalism extends to teachers of Ukrainian schools

NEW YORK — Thanks to the Ukrainian National Association, teachers of schools of Ukrainian studies from throughout the United States have thrice attended teachers' seminars at the UNA resort, Soyuzivka.

The UNA Executive Committee, headed by Supreme President John O. Flis, have assured the Educational Council that the fraternal organization will sponsor annual teachers' seminars at the UNA resort because of its recognition of the important and irreplaceable role of Ukrainian schools in educating and molding future leaders of the Ukrainian community.

The annual two-week seminar offers lectures and thought-provoking discussions about Ukrainian history, linguistics, literature, geography and Slavic studies in general. In addition, excursions to nearby Ukrainian communities and exhibits are organized.

Since its beginning, this seminar has attracted excellent instructors, some of whom such as Prof. Paul Malar, have willingly returned year after year. The staff has grown in prominence over the past three years. Dr. Eugene Fedorenko, head of the Ukrainian Teachers' Seminar, has done his best to create a strong educational program to assist teachers in honing their skills.

The seminar's purpose is to give teachers — novices and those with experience alike — the opportunity to speak directly with highly qualified educators and ask them questions, any and all questions.

No one is better qualified to offer advice and guidance than those who are experts in their fields and themselves currently involved in the educational process. This atmosphere encourages a free exchange of ideas and knowledge.

During the summer of 1987, 18 teachers traveled from all over the eastern United States last summer to participate in the Ukrainian Teachers' Seminar, held August 9-23 at the beautiful UNA estate. (Several interested guests of the resort and its neighboring Ukrainian community also attended the lectures.)

The seminar was conducted by eight highly qualified and prominent professors, experts in their respective fields, who gave of their time without compensation.

The task of explaining the rudiments of linguistics was shared by Prof. Malar and Dr. Ihor Huryn. The primary responsibility rested with Prof. Malar in his daily two-hour lectures, filled with exercises, examples and detailed explanations on Ukrainian grammar, general phonetics and morphology.

In addition to providing an introduction to the history of the Ukrainian language, Dr. Huryn discussed the factors that led to the demise of the Polab Slavic language and resulted in the creation of a Prussian state on formerly occupied Slavic territories.

An unexpected treat was added when Dr. Huryn dedicated a lecture to analyzing Soviet life as depicted in the literary work "Sobor" by Oles Honchar.

The two lecturers in literature, Dr. Fedorenko and Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky, both chose to concentrate on a particular writer rather than just present an overview of Ukrainian literature.



Participants of the third annual Ukrainian Teachers' Seminar held at Soyuzivka.

To better introduce his subject matter, Dr. Fedorenko provided background on the 19th and 20th century literary movements in Ukraine. The participants' attention was captured by the touching and melodic nature exhibited in Mychajlo Kociubynsky's novels "Na Kameni" and "Tsvit Yabluni."

Prof. Rudnytsky concentrated on the most outstanding writer and poet of Galicia, Ivan Franko, who played a prominent role in the struggle for people's rights. The lecturer characterized him as a philosopher and writer, but primarily as a dramatist who, due to unfortunate circumstances in his personal life, was prevented from completely devoting himself to this genre. Thus, he was hindered from becoming a world recognized dramatist. To provide insight into Franko's 50-volume legacy, Prof. Rudnytsky limited himself to Franko's most significant works and included a detailed commentary on each work chosen.

Furthermore, several didactic and informative lessons in literature were presented by Prof. Lina Danczuk on the methods of introducing the works of Lesia Ukrainka to all grade levels.

Subjects in Ukrainian history were presented by three lecturers: Dr. George Gajecy, Prof. Taras Hunczak and Dr. Wolodymyr Trembicky.

Dr. Gajecy's lectures covered early Ukrainian history with a strong concentration on Christianity in Ukraine. He emphasized the highly influential and organizational role church guilds ("bratstva") assumed in governmental affairs in addition to their vital role in administering the school system.

To prove Ukraine's existence as a full-fledged power during the "Vyzvolni Zmahannia," or liberation struggle, Dr. Trembicky showed the seminar's participants authentic Ukrainian currency from this period and other interesting artifacts. His method of teaching captured the attention of his listeners and many were surprised by its context.

A visit to Prof. Hunczak's home in Glen Spey presented the perfect opportunity for a lecture on Ukraine's expectations and strategies during World War II. The contemporary theme of the topic, plus a videotape of a Chicago talk show discussion of the TV docudrama "Escape from Sobibor," resulted

in discussion of how to this day Ukrainians are unfavorably misrepresented regarding their role during World War II.

Prof. I. Omecinska captivated the participants' interest with the numerous visual aids she used to vividly illustrate the characteristics of architecture, mosaics, paintings and wood carvings of the Kievan period. She proved that Ukrainian culture, to be taught success-

fully as a school subject, must be seen, felt and heard by its students in order to be truly enjoyed and appreciated.

The seminar received deserved recognition when an interview was conducted by "Voice of America" with Dr. Fedorenko regarding the seminar in general, and with Profs. Malar and Gajecy about their individual lectures.

Plans are now being made for the 1988 teachers' seminar.

Lapchak promoted to associate editor

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Chrystyna N. Lapychak, 23, was promoted effective February 1 to associate editor of The Ukrainian Weekly.

Ms. Lapychak (a.k.a. "Lap," "Lapchak," "CL"), who's been designated The Weekly's "dissidentologist" in her capacity as principal editor of news on dissent in Ukraine (that's the main reason her desk is in the state it's in), has been on the staff of The Weekly since May 1986.

Before that, beginning in the

summer of 1984, she was a student intern at the newspaper. She was named assistant editor of The Weekly in August 1986.

From November 1, 1986, until February 1 of this year, she was on hazardous duty at The Weekly as she constituted one-half of the huge two-person staff putting out The Weekly from the paper's Jersey City offices.

Thus, Ms. Lapychak got her promotion the old-fashioned way — she earned it.



Chrystyna N. Lapychak at her desk (yes, this mess really is a desk).

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Food for thought

The times, they are a changing. Used to be so that the only thought-provoking articles coming out of Soviet Ukraine were smuggled out. Known as samydyav, the writings of dissidents were called "long-overdue" by critics in the West when they started appearing in the late 1960s.

The dissidents wrote about freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and freedom to hold demonstrations, all rights that are guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution.

Unfortunately, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union rewarded the authors by purging them of these rights. The people who were honest about their feelings were classified as hooligans, labeled outcasts, and sent far away as to not pose any threats to Soviet society.

But then it began changing. Two new words were introduced into the vocabulary of the Soviet state: glasnost and perestroika. These words opened up a whole new world of possibilities, and more and more revelations and riveting conclusions began seeping onto the pages of the official publications. Not unlike the child who first sticks one toe into a pool of water, then his entire foot before taking that invigorating plunge, the writers and journalists in Soviet Ukraine have begun "testing the waters."

No longer are thought-provoking articles circulated only clandestinely (these, also, are seeking official government approval): Why just last week, The New York Times published an excerpt from an article written by Ukrainian writer Volodymyr Drozd, and published in Literaturnaya Gazeta. The article sheds some light, albeit dimmed, on the restructuring process currently in progress.

Writing about the fear that came over him as he prepared a speech in favor of more reforms, Mr. Drozd acknowledges that he felt: "Fear for myself, fear for my family. Fear for all of us who can feel their hot breaths on our necks, can see their narrowed wolf-eyes — the eyes of those who do not want perestroika...."

"They get together every evening, sit late into the night cursing everything new that has come to our lives. Our every mistake or miscalculation gives them unbelievable pleasure.... They watch all of us who speak out today in favor of renewing our society, those of us whose souls still live and who feel pain. And they make lists of our names, for when their day comes round again."

Mr. Drozd has dipped his toes in the water by even daring to write about his honest emotions, confessing his deepest trepidations. The question is whether this decision to bare his soul even this much will cause him any misgivings in the future. His statements are worth contemplating, for Mr. Drozd and his fellow official writers apparently now have two choices: either they feel the waters, find them too forbidding and run the other way, or they take the plunge.

Some of Mr. Drozd's fellow writers have already taken a stand on this dilemma. Recently answering attacks on his own person, dissident Mykhailo Horyn wrote: "I'm convinced that the political climate in the country is not just a product of the will of the 'leadership,' but is the original agreement of those who dictate with those who are prepared to accept the orders. It has no real meaning whether it is voluntary or given under pressure. Its responsibility is on both sides, while the difference is in the measure and the initiative. If you succeed in brainwashing the readers with articles so that they are prepared to return to the old ways without any opposition, then this means that they deserve it and are unworthy of anything better. I consider that a return to the old ways is a crime and therefore do not want to support it by being silent."

Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

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

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

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

— The editor

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



The Rosenberg phantasmagoria

"Ata shakran" (You are a liar), yelled John Demjanjuk in Hebrew recently. "Shakran, shakran, shakran."

He was addressing Elyahu Rosenberg, a Treblinka survivor who believes that "Ivan the Terrible" was killed but is still alive.

Impossible you say? Not really. Consider the following exchange between defense attorney Paul Chumak and Mr. Rosenberg during the trial. Referring to a signed statement from 1945 in which Mr. Rosenberg indicated that "Ivan the Terrible" had been hit over the head and was "lying there for all eternity," Mr. Chumak asked: "Does that mean Ivan died?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Rosenberg. "Which Ivan was killed?" asked Mr. Chumak.

"The Ivan who ran the motors. There was only one Ivan in the camp — but he is sitting right here," responded Mr. Rosenberg, pointing to Mr. Demjanjuk.

"If you killed him, how can you point your finger at Demjanjuk?" asked Mr. Chumak incredulously.

"Yes, that is he, I know him," insisted Mr. Rosenberg.

Mr. Rosenberg explained that he thought "Ivan the Terrible" was dead until he saw John Demjanjuk. Now he believes "Ivan" is alive.

Does Mr. Rosenberg really believe John Demjanjuk is Treblinka's "Ivan" in 1988, when 43 years earlier he saw the real Ivan killed? Yes. He wants to believe, so he believes.

In a superb article describing Jewish attitudes toward Eastern Europeans which appeared in the March 25, 1986, issue of the New York City Tribune, syndicated columnist and NYC radio talk-show host Barry Farber wrote: "Many Jews feel it's impossible to grab any 70-year-old Ukrainian and not have a notorious Jew-killer or Jew-killing accomplice on your hands!"

"I know virtually nothing about Ukrainians' attitudes toward Jews," wrote Mr. Farber. "I know a great deal about Jews' attitudes towards Ukrainians — and Poles, Hungarians, Rumanians, Lithuanians and Latvians. Those attitudes are negative. Bitterly negative."

"Every time I praise Solidarity before Jewish audiences, I get it. Every time I talk about aspirations of freedom among the captive peoples of Eastern Europe, I get it. Every time I mention one of those countries by name, I am likely to get it. Someone, often a former citizen of the relevant country, will come to me and remind me that 'They were worse than the Nazis!'"

I too am familiar with this type of Jewish attitude.

When Israeli-Ukrainian Yakiv Suslensky came to Chicago for the first time in 1981, David Roth of the American Jewish Committee spent an entire day escorting us around to various local Jewish institutions. The result was a shock to all of us.

At a meeting of the Jewish Federation, the reception was icy at best. They listened to Mr. Suslensky's appeal for

improvement of Ukrainian-Jewish relations but gave no sign that they either supported his efforts or believed they were worthwhile. One elderly Jewish lady leaned over to me and said: "I don't trust Ukrainians. I can't. I hate them."

The young editor of The Sentinel, a local Jewish periodical, was equally blunt. "How can you associate with these people?" he asked Mr. Suslensky, pointing his finger at my wife, Lesia, and me. Although he had never met either of us before (Mr. Roth suggested he had never met any Ukrainians before), there was hatred in that young man's eyes when he exclaimed: "Ukrainians are notoriously anti-Semitic."

When Lesia and I visited the Israeli consul general's office in Chicago in 1986 to discuss strategies aimed at ameliorating the hatred which the Demjanjuk trial would generate in the Ukrainian and Jewish communities, one staffer informed us that there was no need for strategies. "Jews can't possibly hate Ukrainians more than they already do," he said. "John Demjanjuk is not a surprise to us. He's what we'd expect from Ukrainians."

Unfortunately, Demjanjuk trial Judge Zvi Tal seems to be a captive of the same kind of centuries-old hatred. Questioning Dr. Krakowski, one of the trial witnesses (see page 6,522 of trial transcript), Judge Tal declared: "Dr. Krakowski, you noted that the Germans expected collaboration or cooperation from the Ukrainians because of the national aspirations of the Ukrainians for independence. Now when it comes to cooperation in annihilation of the Jews, were there or not additional reasons why the Germans expected the Ukrainians to cooperate? For example, the tradition, the long-lived tradition of hatred and hostility vis-a-vis the Jewish population, ever since the times of Chmelintsky (sic) in the 17th century, wasn't that one of the factors involved?"

As I've suggested on these pages many times, the major roadblock to improved Ukrainian-Jewish relations lies not with the Ukrainian community but with those Jewish leaders who find it is in their best interest to fan the flames of Ukrainophobia. Why? I'm not sure. I'm still studying this phenomenon and when I come up with some plausible theories, I'll present them for discussion.

Fortunately, there are still Jews who eschew hate and preach cooperation. One of them is Barry Farber who concluded his article as follows:

"Any Jew who goes around hating Ukrainians and any Ukrainian who goes around hating Jews today merely comforts the Kremlin."

"Any peasant can teach his children who he's supposed to hate. I find it more fun finding new friends and allies for freedom."

"None of us can improve what happened then."

"Together, non-vengeful Jews and non-guilty Ukrainians can improve what happens next!"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reaction to
Kuropas, Weekly

Dear Editor:

I long ago gave up bothering to respond to the outrageous remarks of Myron Kuropas and others published in The Weekly professing to characterize and evaluate my own statements. But a misleading and incomplete "quotation" of those statements is quite a different matter.

An article in your issue of January 31 purported to quote my letter to the editor of The Village Voice (published in their issue of February 2) regarding that paper's January 12 article on the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33. My entire letter was but two sentences long. The Weekly, however, quoted only the first. Yet anyone reading The Weekly's quotation of the letter — which you preceded with the phrase "Mr. Rosenbaum wrote:" — would scarcely imagine that a second, very important, sentence followed the first one. For the record, here it is: "Nor can there be any doubt that it [the famine] took an enormous toll in innocent human life or that the regime of Josef Stalin must bear the lion's share of the blame."

In the same issue of The Weekly, Dr. Kuropas hit a new low when he suggested that my remarks in the Voice article should be interpreted in the context of what he views as the "soft" position of the World Jewish Congress (my former employer) on the Soviet Union. That naturally makes me wonder: Did The Weekly delete the second sentence of my letter because publishing an anti-Soviet statement of mine was uncomfortably inconsistent with Dr. Kuropas' vulgar little attempt at McCarthyesque smearing?

Elī M. Rosenbaum
Washington

Editor's note: The opinions expressed by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas in his column, "Faces and Places," are those of the columnist only and, as such, they neither reflect nor influence editorial policy or the positions of The Ukrainian Weekly's publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

Finds fault
in tribunal

Dear Editor:

It's contrary to common sense. I first became aware of another Ukrainian famine investigation committee while reading the English section of America's August 13, 1987, issue. I also learned this body was initiated by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and would function on an international level. The goals of this enterprise appear to be sound and ambitious, although the timing is extremely bad.

Signatories to the announcements in the Ukrainian media indicate a unilateral composition. The second umbrella organization, the Ukrainian-American Coordinating Council, is not involved in this activity. It is also incomprehensible that the World Congress of Free Ukrainians became a member of this package, although acceptance is contingent on several fulfillments.

By this time, most Ukrainians in the free world are well informed about the existence of a legitimate famine commission, also investigative, and one which has been authorized by the United States government. As we know, this commission is staffed by respon-

sible U.S. legislators, government officials, Ukrainian community members, and directed by Dr. James Mace, acknowledged as an expert in famine history. This commission has been charged with a responsibility to study and document the famine facts of 1932-33 and to put the U.S. government on record concerning these facts.

For the average American with Ukrainian ancestry, it must be mind-boggling to view the emergence of a tribunal (now changed to an investigative committee) that would essentially be counterproductive to what has already been accomplished. It appears to me that the new Commission on Famine Genocide in Ukraine (CFGU) is a disoriented group of individuals who are only intent on preserving a party identity (and their own) using the vital, historical famine issue to do this.

The late Ihor Olshaniwsky, the one single Ukrainian who beat the bushes in Congressional halls so that Ukrainians could have a famine forum in Washington, must be turning over in his grave.

In the December 6, 1987, issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, UACCouncil officially withdrew support of the CFGU project and listed a host of reasons for this decision. Justifiably so. From the very beginning when the UCCA issued the tribunal proclamation and declared an international body, it became evident that this very important chapter in Ukrainian history would be politicized. Take a hard analytical look at this issue. According to the UCCA, the tribunal's jurists and lawyers did not wish to have their names announced. Incredible. We would have an investigation without names — a faceless and unsubstantive denunciation of this genocide. From all initial appearances, the WCFU was a partner in this project. Now officials have decided not to make any commitments until the UCCA has collected the projected \$750,000 from Ukrainian communities — a fantasy, and all in our Millennium year.

John O. Flis was kind when he spoke of the UCCA's non-support during a Washington manifestation, ably organized in 1983 by a National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine. It was more than non-support — it was a virtual boycott by a maneuvering political fragment. Despite this, 22,000 Ukrainians rallied in support. And now, four years later, this political segment of our community has the temerity to engage in an international investigation. This is shallow thinking, a superfluity in costs and repeated input which is not only excessive but regressive.

It doesn't take a mystic to sense a serious solidarity problem in our community. There have been and continue to be extended cases of harmful divisions, even permanent splits, which have impeded Ukrainians in America from playing a full and capable role. The proposed Ukrainian court of justice (or tribunal, or international investigation) is a glaring example of weakness in our ranks.

As an American-born Ukrainian, I cannot see evidence of a democratic spirit among politically oriented organizations. To many, democracy simply means to "take over and command." These groups do not know how to become an integral part of the Ukrainian American mainstream. Perhaps this explains why so many younger people have been permanently driven off.

There is a cry for leadership in the Ukrainian community. This problem goes far beyond the national "govern-

ing" umbrella groups, the latter who are actually stultifying progress at all levels. Detroit is an example. The dichotomy of leadership actually dictates how and when Ukrainian national holidays will be observed. The UACC celebrated Ukrainian Independence Day in 1988. The UCCA will take its turn in 1989. Our leaders in this city boast of 30,000 (some as high as 100,000) people who link their ancestry to Ukraine, but do not take into account the thousands who are generations removed from the Ukrainian language, culture and even the Church. In any major event, we can barely scrape up 8 percent of this number. Perhaps this disparity stems from lack of common purposes and goals.

As I see it, the post-World War II immigration came to America as refugees complete with political and educational backgrounds far superior to Ukrainians decades ago. They brought all this acumen and skills, but forgot to bring solidarity.

Many of us know there are frantic exertions in both the UACC and the UCCA, notwithstanding the professionals who are sitting on the fence, who are eager to solidify our community. Unfortunately, the leadership languishes in false idealism with a tendency to represent themselves as they might be rather than as they are.

The most classic fiasco is the recent stalemated talks of 18 months' duration, to place Ukrainians under one banner. This unprecedented charade should be treated as an indictment of the immediate leadership. In simple terms, the people up front lacked vision and did not know how to inspire. Unfortunately, only when the transitory inner circle changes will the community change. The problem is profound. With the obvious increase in the lack of involvement, especially among youth, this malaise has how become so pervasive as to be alarming.

I would like to make several suggestions to those who want to lead an international investigation. Roll up your sleeves and begin working at the grass-roots levels. Instead of meeting in policy-making conferences in world capitals, you might begin directing your subsidiaries to "educate" Americans about the Great Famine. You may want to emulate the Educational Division of the Ukrainian Famine in Metro Detroit. Where sponsoring Ukrainian educators detached themselves from both the UCCA and the UACC and successfully sponsored a symposium for Michigan teachers. Chicago, Rochester and recently Hartford have succeeded in workshops devoid of paternal guidance.

If you want to demonstrate leadership, you may want to publish additional curriculum materials, guides, books, etc., as the Ukrainian National Association is doing. Perhaps you may want to transcend your personal ag-

grandizement and solicit funds to support the work of the U.S. Famine Commission — as the UNA has done — as the former national famine committee has done.

And, if you want to be more current, may I suggest to our political leaders the dire need to organize task forces to combat and refute disinformation concerning our 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine.

Benjamin Franklin once said: "Well done is better than well said."

Stephen M. Wichar Sr.
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Call for
Hartz boycott

Dear Editor:

Recently, an article appeared in the Village Voice (January 12) titled "In Search of a Soviet Holocaust" by Jeff Coplon. The author tried to prove that the famine is a hoax fabricated by Ukrainian nationalists. He proceeded to discredit anyone who has researched the famine such as Drs. Conquest and Mace. (Admittedly, he did make some valid points.)

Apparently, his thesis is that Ukrainians fabricated the famine in order to reduce the significance of the Jewish Holocaust, particularly by claiming that 7 million Ukrainians died, a number which happens to exceed the number of Jews exterminated by Nazis.

In addition, Mr. Coplon needlessly and recklessly links Ukrainians with Nazis and anti-Semitism, topics irrelevant to the purported subject of his article. We have never seen a journalistic piece as heinously anti-Ukrainian as this.

How should we react? Or, should We react at all?

There are a number of possibilities: (1) writing letters to the Voice, but they may or may not be published, (2) demonstrating in front of the Voice's building, a largely ineffective action, or (3) ignoring it, but the silence would provide a confirmation for Coplon and friends for their allegations.

We have another small suggestion. Leonard Stern, the owner of the Village Voice, is the chairman and primary stockholder of Hartz Mountain Industries, the pet supplies corporation. We urge The Weekly's readers to boycott all Hartz products.

This is but a small step. In the long run, merely reacting to such blatant attacks is not enough. Ukrainians must forestall further incidents. The only effective way is to stop being vulnerable by assuming positions of influence and power in the diaspora.

Sophia Koropecky
Bohdan Pazunlak
Woodbury, N.J.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS
AND AUTHORS

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

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

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

Ukrainian Independence Day — January 22, 1988

New York

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.

WATERVLIET, N.Y. — On the initiative of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, United Branches of the Capital District (Albany area), and Ukrainian organizations within the Albany area, two special days were set forth to commemorate the 70th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day and the heroic endeavors of the Ukrainian people in their quest for freedom and independence.

On Saturday, January 16, Ukrainians in the Albany area began their celebrations with a commemorative banquet at Mario's Theater Restaurant in Troy, N.Y. Attended by 250 people, the banquet ceremonies were opened by the Albany area UCCA president, Eugene Nabolotny, as he also introduced the master of ceremonies, Jacob Spiak. The program began with the singing of the American national anthem, by Walter Litynsky, followed by an invocation by the Rev. Mitred Volodymyr Andruszkiw, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in

Cohoes.

The Very Rev. Theodore Humanitzki, pastor of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Watervliet, delivered a commemorative speech in observance of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity. The Rev. Humanitzki's speech reviewed the significance of Ukraine's religious history and related this to the continued persecution of the faithful in Ukraine. The banquet also featured guest speaker Jozef Rozka, editor of the Ukrainian Catholic newspaper *The Sower*, whose address in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of Ukrainian independence provided a new vision of the ideals of Ukrainian independence and sovereignty.

Mr. Litynsky, accompanied on the piano by his daughter, Maria, sang three Ukrainian folk songs.

The highlight of the entire evening focused on the official signing of four cities' Ukrainian Independence Day proclamations. The mayors of Amsterdam, Cohoes and Troy, and a designee from Watervliet commented on the auspicious occasion of Ukrainian In-

dependence Day, and jointly signed their respective cities' proclamations.

For their participation and continued support of Ukrainian ideals, the mayors were each presented with a beautifully decorated Ukrainian pysanka.

Rep. Samuel S. Stratton spoke of Ukrainian sovereignty and the continued relentless assault of communism in Ukraine under the guise of glasnost.

The evening's ceremonies ended with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem and the festivities continued well into the morning with dancing to the tunes of the Chervona Ruta orchestra.

Then, on Tuesday, January 19, the New York State commemorative observance of Ukrainian Independence Day was held in the "Well" of the Legislative Office Building at the Empire State Plaza in Albany, N.Y. The annual observance, complemented by the celebration of the Ukrainian Millennium of Christianity, began at 10 a.m. with a religious and cultural exhibit, in commemoration of the Millennium, with artistic works contributed by Michael Korhun and organized by the women of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine.

The commemorative program began promptly at noon with opening remarks by Michael Barna, who introduced the master of ceremonies, Michael Sawkiw,

Jr. Mr. Sawkiw welcomed everyone present to the observance and introduced the legislative sponsors of the program: State Sens. Joseph Bruno and Charles Cook and Assemblyman Maurice Hinchey.

Margaret Fedak sang the American national anthem followed by the collective singing of the Ukrainian national anthem. The invocation was delivered by the Rev. Peter Lesowsky, pastor of the Protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Troy.

The Zorepad Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, choreographed by Roma Pryma Bohachevsky of New York City, greeted the public in the traditional Ukrainian custom with "Pryvit." The bread-and-salt greeting was presented to Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn. The dance ensemble also performed the "Hutsulka."

Jacob Spiak delivered the keynote address, focusing on the events of January 22, 1918, and the Ukrainian people's continued desire for national independence with the restoration of the Ukrainian statehood on June 30, 1941, and the emergence of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). A participant in the struggle for sovereignty and independence in 1917-1920, Ivan Dur-

(Continued on page 12)

Binghamton, N.Y.

by Maria K. Zobniw

BINGHAMTON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Independence Day celebration here on January 22 is a community activity coordinated by the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee with the cooperation of the two local parishes: St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church. It is a tradition in Binghamton that the concert rotate between the church halls of the two parishes.

As part of the January 22 commemoration, there were flag-raising ceremonies in Johnson City, and Binghamton. Participating in this year's events was Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

At Johnson City Municipal Hall, the proclamation was read by Mayor Edward Boncek. At Binghamton City Hall, the ceremony included the traditional flag-raising with a short informational and cultural program. Special prayers were recited by Bishop Antony in Ukrainian and by the Rev. Bohdan Kin, pastor of Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church in English.

Maria Zobniw, president of the local chapter of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America described the significance of Ukrainian Independence Day and gave a brief review of last year's events that were important to Ukrainians before over 70 people present, including three TV stations and one newspaper reporter.

The flag-raising ceremony at Binghamton City Hall included Ukrainian folk dancers performed by Larysa Czebinia, Melissa Litwak, Aretka Solecky, Nadia and Orest Zalusky, and Adrian, Oresta and Zoriana Zobniw.

A Ukrainian Independence Day dinner and program was held at St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial Center on January 23. Ann Petras, president of St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Council, introduced Bishop Antony and other members of the head table which included the guest speaker, Tania D'Avignon, of Boston, translator for the National Geographic team which traveled to Ukraine, the mayors of Binghamton and Johnson

City, State Assemblyman Richard Miller, and Lubomyr Zobniw, local UCCA president.

Bishop Antony recited a prayer for the Ukrainian nation in Ukrainian and English. Mrs. D'Avignon presented slides of her travels through Ukraine before an audience of over 400 people. The appearance of Mrs. D'Avignon aroused media interest both before and after the event.

On behalf of the UCCA, Mr. Zobniw recognized, honored and thanked three individuals from the Binghamton area.

Wasył Hirnyj was honored for his 40 years of service as a member of the local UCCA executive board in charge of collecting funds for the UCCA National Fund.

Wasył Ivanenko was honored for his 40 years of service to the Ukrainian community, including president of the local UCCA branch.

Ewgen Kurylo was honored for his service to the Ukrainian community, including staging performances in Binghamton and other cities in the U.S.

The three individuals were presented plaques for their service.

The program also included St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Choir under the direction of Panimatka Julia Lawryk, with Wolodymyr Melnychenko as soloist. The Ukrainian Folk Dancers of Sacred Heart, under the direction of Jaroslaw Bendz and instructors Lesia and Tania Klaczany, presented a medley of Ukrainian dances. Students from the Sacred Heart Parish Ukrainian School sang, and the local SUM-A group presented a recitation. Because the presence of Mrs. D'Avignon was made possible through the cooperation of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, the organizing committee made a special effort to collect funds for HURI and encourage community support for the institute.

"This event gives our Ukrainian community an opportunity to present to our American friends our aspirations and inform them who Ukrainians are. Every avenue is used to publicize Ukrainian Independence Day via TV, radio, newspaper and community service announcements," indicated Mr. Zobniw of the local UCCA.



Legislative sponsors of the annual Ukrainian Independence Day ceremonies in Albany are introduced: (from left) State Sen. Joseph Bruno, Assemblyman Maurice Hinchey and State Sen. Charles Cook.



Mayors sign Ukrainian Independence Day proclamations: (from left) Charles Diamond, designee, of Watervliet, Louis Anthony of Troy, Ronald Canestrari of Cohoes and Paul Parillo of Amsterdam.

Ukrainian Independence Day — January 22, 1988

Florida



Secretary of State Jim Smith addresses Ukrainian community representatives from various cities throughout Florida.

by George Casper

NORTH PORT, Fla. — Ukrainians from the west coast of Florida participated in an Independence Day program on Friday, January 22, in the State Capital Building in Tallahassee, which was arranged by Secretary of State Jim Smith.

Representatives from North Port, Venice, Warm Mineral Springs, Port Charlotte, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Port Richey, Tampa, Tallahassee and other areas, led by John Gawaluch of the Ukrainian American Association of St. Petersburg-Tampa, were warmly greeted by Peg Richardson, executive assistant of the Department of State, in the rotunda of the Capital Building and escorted to the State Department conference room for the meeting with Secretary Smith, and the signing of the proclamation.

The secretary welcomed the delegates, read the proclamation, and enthusiastically congratulated the assembled group for pursuing the spirit of liberty and justice for their kinsmen in Ukraine and in particular for taking time out to travel the long distance to Tallahassee.

Mr. Gawaluch briefly outlined the importance of January 22 to Ukrainians the world over. He presented the secretary with literature about Ukraine, its history, and its struggle for freedom and independence. He also touched on the worldwide celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine this year and made a gift of several brochures about the Millennium published by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Barratt Wilkins, director of libraries and information services, accepted the material for the state archives.

Joseph Lesawyer of the Ukrainian

Congress Committee, introduced each delegate present and their organizations to the secretary and the state representatives. Included were George Casper, president of St. Mary's Holy Name Society in North Port; Anna Mariani, vice-chairman of St. Mary's Millennium Committee; Anastasia Brodin, Helen Casper, Anna Skic and Barbara Gruchowsky, 92-year-old mother of Mrs. Brodin, all members of St. Mary's Sisterhood; and parish members of St. Mary's, Ivan Pavlichko and Peter Jaecnycz. St. Andrew's Ukrainian Church and Cultural Center of North Port was represented by vice-president Len Kirichenko, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Iwaniv and Dr. Wolodymyr Korol.

In addition to Mr. Gawaluch, president of the Ukrainian American Association, which five years ago initiated the State Capital celebrations under the leadership of John Kohut of Pinellas Park, the St. Petersburg group included Helen Scott, supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, Ivan Tschernyshov of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in St. Petersburg, Dmytro Sulyma of Ukrainian Congress Committee branch, and Mychaylo Kray of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, all of St. Petersburg; and Taras Durbak of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics and a papal knight of St. Gregory.

After the formal meeting, a State Department reception was held for all present and the visitors had an opportunity to mingle with state officials. In parting remarks, Mr. Gawaluch expressed on behalf of all Ukrainians in Florida his deepest gratitude to Secretary Smith and his colleagues at the State Department for their sincere and friendly cooperation.

Connecticut



At a wreath-laying ceremony in memory of Ukrainian victims of Soviet domination, (from left) are: State Sen. Gary A. Hale, U.S. Rep. John G. Rowland, Mayor Richard A. Grande of Derby, State Rep. Vince Tonucci, Mayor Michael E. Pacowta of Shelton, State Rep. Jack Betkoski, Mayor Thomas Clifford III of Ansonia, Msgr. Peter Skrinicosky of Ansonia, First Selectman Robert J. Koskelowski of Seymour, Judge Stephen Zuraw of Ansonia and Selectman Frank F. Stuban of Seymour.

ANSONIA, Conn. — The 70th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day and the Ukrainian Millennium of the birth of a Christian nation, were marked in proclamations by all of the Valley's mayors, first selectmen, three state legislators and U.S. congressmen on Friday, January 22, in the former court house in Ansonia.

The ceremonies were opened by Selectman Frank F. Stuban of Seymour, who welcomed all the participants and reporters from six local newspapers, WADS-Radio and WTNH-TV 8 of New Haven.

Judge Stephen Zuraw of Ansonia, who was the master of ceremonies of both events, greeted and introduced the invited guests, and delivered an excellent keynote speech about Ukraine.

Msgr. Peter Skrinicosky, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ansonia, and Rev. Nykola Sipisic, associate of the parish, delivered the invocations in Ukrainian and English.

Mayor Thomas P. Clifford III of Ansonia, read both his proclamations and called on residents of the Valley to be in sympathy with Ukrainian people, who are struggling for their freedom and independence.

Mayor Richard A. Grande of Derby, read his both proclamations and in his speech concluded with his hope that his expressions will promote enlightenment about the Ukrainian community.

Mayor Michael E. Pacowta of Shelton presented both his proclamations and after his speech he said, "my father is Ukrainian and I am proud of our

heritage, one of the oldest traditions in Europe, and of the one thing that ties the Ukrainian people together — their love for their Church and the culture of Ukraine."

First Selectman Robert J. Koskelowski of Seymour, also presented his two proclamations and said, "my parents also are Ukrainian and I am honored to share with each of the spectators and all speakers my humble speech about Ukrainian dual celebrations."

State Rep. Vince Tonucci, 104th District; Rep. Jack Betkoski, 105th District; State Sen. Gary A. Hale, 17th District; after a few remarks about Ukraine, presented state proclamations of the 70th anniversary of Ukrainian independence.

U.S. Rep. John G. Rowland (5th District), read his congressional proclamation and after his excellent speech about Ukraine, he presented the U.S. flag that was flown the day before over the U.S. Capitol to the St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ansonia.

Over 40 representatives of the Ukrainian community, local, state and federal officials joined in singing the Ukrainian and American national anthems at the flag-raising ceremonies, and silent prayers during the placing of a wreath for all Ukrainian victims of Soviet domination, in front of City Hall in Ansonia.

Following the ceremonies a reception was held in the Mayor's Chamber, which was sponsored by the Holy Name Society and parish organizations of St. Peter and Paul Church.

Rhode Island



On Friday, January 22, Gov. Edward DiPrete of Rhode Island invited members of the Ukrainian Heritage Subcommittee to the State House to receive a proclamation directing that date to be observed statewide as Ukrainian Independence Day in this Jubilee Year of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. Representing the Ukrainian community in Rhode Island were (from left): Dimitri Yasinczuk, Ivanna Hanushevsky, Alexander Kokolsky, the Rt. Rev. John J. Mowatt, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church and Ukrainian Subcommittee President, Yuri Trenkler, Marie Kun and Julia Manlick.

Kearny, N.J.

KEARNY, N.J. — Second grade students at Our Lady of Sorrows School here recently celebrated Ukrainian Independence Day.

They began the week by learning to greet visitors with "good day" in Ukrainian, and found out some basic facts about the history and location of Ukraine.

They also discussed the meaning of independence, freedom and human rights.

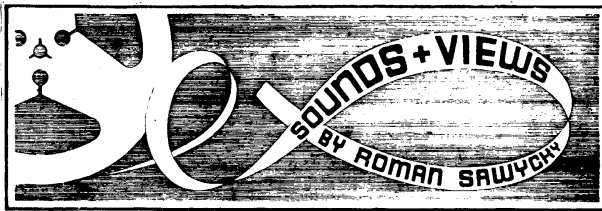
On January 22, Ukrainian Independence Day itself, the students heard the Ukrainian folktale titled "The Mitten" as retold by Alvin Tresselt. They later summarized the story and made a pair of paper mittens, which they then turned over and decorated with traditional Ukrainian symbols, taken from embroidery, weaving and pysanky designs.

The children listened to Ukrainian

music while they worked, and saw photographs of Ukraine, as well as pictures of the bandura and Hutsul ceramics. The children also saw a carved wooden cup and a wood cutter doll from Ukraine.

Last year, the second grade teacher, who also teaches eighth grade art, taught those students a bit about decorating pysanky during Easter time. Although the students found that it certainly wasn't as easy as they anticipated, they earned a deeper respect and appreciation for the art of the Ukrainian people.

"Our Lady of Sorrows believes in extending to students knowledge of other cultures in order to promote better understanding of all people in the hopes of creating a more peaceful and understanding world," said the teacher, Judy Nerbetski.



Concert to celebrate centennial of Vasyl Barvinsky's birth

In honor of composer, pianist, musicologist and educator Vasyl Barvinsky on the centennial of his birth (1888-1980), pianist Michael Grill of Munich, in his only guest appearance in New York, will play Barvinsky's masterpieces for piano, including the American premiere of his Sonata.

The concert is sponsored by the Ukrainian Music Institute of America Inc. and will take place Saturday, February 20, at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, Fifth Avenue at 79th Street, New York City.

The soloist, Mr. Grill, was born in 1955 in Munich, West Germany. He is a graduate of the Munich Musikhochschule (Advanced Music School), and as pianist and organist he appears regularly with symphony orchestras and choirs of Bavaria. He has also toured such countries as East Germany, Spain, France, Turkey, Israel et al.

In 1981 Mr. Grill released a stereo album of piano works by Barvinsky, namely Preludes and "Miniatures on Ukrainian Folk Themes" which is now

out of print. In January 1988 Mr. Grill recorded his second album of Barvinsky works, namely the epic Sonata and the representative "Ukrainian Suite." The recordings took place at the prestigious RCA Recording Studios in New York. At the recording sessions Mr. Grill used the concert grand Steinway piano which once belonged to the virtuoso pianist Sergei Rachmaninoff.

Mr. Grill claims that Barvinsky's music is always timely and that its extraordinary quality makes it truly international. He asserts that we should make every effort to preserve Barvinsky's legacy. Accordingly, he collects Barvinsky's works, letters, photographs and studies the composer's biography.

Mr. Grill's recordings of Barvinsky's music have been broadcast by "Radio Liberty" as also by WQXR, "the radio station of The New York Times." WQXR radio (1560 AM) has scheduled another broadcast for February 16 at noon.

Mr. Grill's latest achievement is a transcription for mixed chorus of the Ukrainian Christmas carol "Nebo i Zemlia" (Heaven and Earth) — originally a Barvinsky piece for piano. This carol has been sung with great success in the Ukrainian original in December 1987 and January 1988 by Munich's finest choir, "Motettenchor" as conducted by H. R. Zobeley. In some performances the carol's success was such that it had to be repeated.

At the concert of February 20 at the Ukrainian Institute of America, Mr. Grill will play the masterly "Miniatures on Ukrainian Folk Themes," the highly successful "Ukrainian Suite" and the newly discovered Sonata, Barvinsky's early work, never before played in the West.

Nova Chamber Ensemble expands activities, begins new series



The Nova Chamber Ensemble (from left) Francine Post, Eric Friedlander, Larryssa Krupa and Christine Sampson.

MORRISTOWN, N.J. — The Nova Chamber Ensemble, which has successfully completed four seasons of concerts in New York at the Ukrainian Institute of America, has expanded its activity by launching a new concert series in Morristown, N.J., hosted by the Church of the Assumption.

The first concert took place on November 7, 1987, and was received by an enthusiastic audience. The series will include two more concerts in February and April.

In addition to the local concerts, the Nova Chamber Ensemble has had several out-of-town engagements in 1987. In June the NCE performed at the summer conference at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. In November the ensemble members traveled to Toronto where they presented a special program of all-Ukrainian composers at the Royal Conservatory of Toronto including works by Barvinsky, Koliada, Rudnytsky, Lysenko and Lawryshyn.

An upcoming concert on February 21 in Morristown will pay tribute to Vasyl

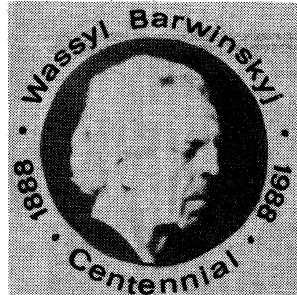
Barvinsky on the 100th anniversary of his birth (February 20, 1988). The ensemble will perform Barvinsky's Piano Trio in A minor, in addition to Kodaly's Duo for Violin and Cello and Mozart's Piano Quartet in G minor.

Composer Carlos Rausch is currently writing a new work especially for the Nova Chamber Ensemble in honor of the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus'. The ensemble is very excited about this work which is for violin, cello, piano and soprano set to a poem written by A. Chyzh-Maryniak.

The NCE will be premiering the Millennium composition this spring in New York as well as in Morristown.

The Nova Chamber Ensemble was founded in 1984 with the aim of bringing chamber music to the general public. In addition to performing a diverse repertoire of works ranging from Baroque to contemporary compositions, the ensemble members are dedicated to presenting unknown compositions and new works.

The ensemble's musical director is pianist Larryssa Krupa.



Logo for the centennial of Barvinsky's birth.

Ogonyok reports...

(Continued from page 2)

saleable commodity: grain. Mr. Tolts admitted that the full consequences of Stalin's policy are unknown to this day.

Agricultural statistics of the 1930s were famous for their falsifications, he noted, citing the 17th Communist Party Congress, when Stalin announced the production of grain in 1933 at 89.8 million tons, while the State Statistical Commission has recently calculated that the true figure could have been 68.4 million tons.

Despite this admission, the State Statistical Commission in the latest issue of its annual statistical survey has repeated the old figures (for 1932 — 69.9 million tons, or 0.4 million more than in 1931). Mr. Tolts stated that "it is probably time to solve this riddle."

Evidence of child deaths can be found

in the production of milk. He cites the fact that in 1933 the production of milk was no higher than during the famine years of 1921-22.

According to Mr. Tolts, soon after completion of the 1937 census many of its organizers were arrested. Today, they have all been rehabilitated. However, added Mr. Tolts, there still remains the official admission that the census was conducted with gross violations of the basics of statistical science and that the results were false. "It is impossible to fully investigate the problem unless this aspect is examined," Mr. Tolts said.

Mr. Tolts concluded by admitting that the 1930s remain a "blank spot" for the history of Soviet demography. Very little real evidence has remained for those years, but, wrote Mr. Tolts, this evidence must be found. Without knowledge of the history of population growth there is no knowledge of the history of a country, Mr. Tolts stressed.

Ukrainian Center for Social Research to publish demographic factbook

NEW YORK — Work has begun on a long-awaited and much-needed book, "Ukrainian Population Distribution: A Factbook."

Ukrainian scholars throughout the world have already been invited to contribute their research skills and talents toward this worthwhile project.

The factbook will be published by the Ukrainian Center for Social Research in cooperation with the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. The editor of the book is sociologist and demographer Dr. Ann Leney Pawliczko.

A comprehensive and easily accessible reference guide, the book will introduce Ukraine and Ukrainians to an English-language audience. Utilizing the very latest available statistics, it will

describe the number and distribution of Ukrainians throughout the world, as well as their demographic, social, educational and economic characteristics.

It will document the history of Ukrainian immigration in the country of settlement and will describe the family, religious, cultural, professional and political life of Ukrainians.

There are plans also to publish the factbook in the Ukrainian language.

Anyone who can provide additional valuable information on Ukrainians, especially in Africa and Asia, is invited to contact the editor at the following address: Ukrainian Center for Social Research, 203 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003, Attn: Dr. Ann Pawliczko.

A UNA insurance policy is
an investment in the Ukrainian community



Newly arrived...

(Continued from page 1)

said that true liberalization cannot be achieved until all the remaining prisoners of conscience are freed and fully rehabilitated.

"Glasnost is proclaimed today: those who fought for it and are suffering for it are still undergoing torture in the Ural camp of death, special-regimen Camp 35-1 to which the inmates of the notorious Camp 36-1 were moved on December 8, 1987," said the former political prisoner who was freed from Siberian exile last May, two years before his term was due to expire.

The Soviets continue to pursue a policy of ethnocide in Ukraine, despite claims of glasnost and restructuring, said the World War II Red Army veteran and invalid. "Forced Russification is enveloping Ukraine like the acrid smoke of Chernobyl," he said.

"In the 1930s, through the artificial famine, they were killing the body of the nation: millions of starved Ukrainians perished. Today, they are killing the nation's soul."

Marko Ruban...

(Continued from page 1)

Someone, often a member of this women's organization, was always at the side of the Rubans acting as a translator for the non-English speaking mother and son.

Marko was only 7 years old when he was hit by a truck in his native village of Pryluky in the Chernihiv region of Ukraine, which caused severe trauma to the head and fractured his left arm, paralyzed his right arm and caused paralysis from his 11th rib down. Marko was operated on the very next day by a neurosurgeon, and according to Dr. Kuzmak, everything that could have been done, was done. Marko remained unconscious for four days, but finally his speech started slowly coming back.

Marko will be an out-patient at the Kessler Institute for the next three and one half months, during which he will be fitted for braces and taught to be ambulatory. Both members of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine have volunteered to serve as chauffeurs and translators for Marko at the institute. Anyone interested in donating their services for this may call Mrs. I. Bilewicz, (201) 372-7830, of AHRU, or Mrs. A. Krawczuk, (201) 888-0494, of the UNWLA.

To help defer costs incurred at the rehabilitation center, including braces and walkers, a special fund has been set up for Marko. Contributions can be sent directly to the Marko Ruban Fund, c/o Self-Reliance Credit Union, Account No. 14235-00, 108 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

Mr. Rudenko stated that there would be no chance of any significant changes in the policy of ethnocide until Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR, is removed and replaced. "Volodymyr Shcherbytsky... an odious individual, is notorious for his Russification of Ukraine. Nevertheless, in spite of the promised perestroika, he is maintained at his position of leadership. Is this not an obvious example that the department of the policy of nationalities plans no perestroika in Ukraine?"

Mr. Rudenko said that despite Mr. Shcherbytsky's reputation as a "Brezhnev sidekick," he has survived politically this long because he recommended himself as a supporter of the Moscow regime's new policies, which basically address economic reform and are not concerned with nationalities problems. The reason for this, said the poet, is because General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has not supported the solution of the nationalities question, "because it does not threaten him," and because his main interests lie in the sphere of economics.

Thirty-nine-year-old Mrs. Ruban described the current condition of her incarcerated husband, Petro, after her last visit to the new camp site in Perm.

Mrs. Ruban, an engineer, said her 48-

year-old husband had made a proclamation on November 7, 1987, in which he claimed political prisoner status and listed 18 demands concerning his treatment as such. These demands included imprisonment in the country of arrest, i.e. the Ukrainian SSR, refusal to perform hard labor, and a job by profession, in his case as a sculptor or engraver.

On November 30, Mrs. Ruban said, Mr. Ruban was placed into solitary confinement for refusing to perform hard labor. After one day in isolation in temperatures reaching 43 degrees below Celsius, Mr. Ruban suffered heart spasms and the camp doctor had to fight to save his life, said Mrs. Ruban, a resident of Pryluky in the Chernihiv region of Ukraine.

Mrs. Ruban said that all the inmates at Perm 35-1 suffer from a severe lack of vitamins and malnutrition due to the poor diet provided there. There are 12 inmates left in the special-regimen zone, said Mrs. Ruban.

"My family is divided in three parts," she said during the hourlong news conference. She said she feared most for her 19-year-old daughter Natalia, who remains in Pryluky with Mrs. Ruban's elderly mother, literally in fear for their lives. Natalia was attacked by a certain Gennadi Kudar, who reportedly served a 10-year labor camp sentence for murder, and was threatened by him.

The authorities refused to pursue the matter and Mr. Kudar remains at large and unpunished, she said.

"This is my greatest pain," said Mrs. Ruban "and the threats remain."

Her hope lies in the medical treatment her son will receive in the United States, she said.

Mrs. Rudenko, 48, discussed the difficult conditions in the women's political zone of a Mordovian labor camp, where she served a five-year sentence, which was liquidated when the last female inmates completed their terms.

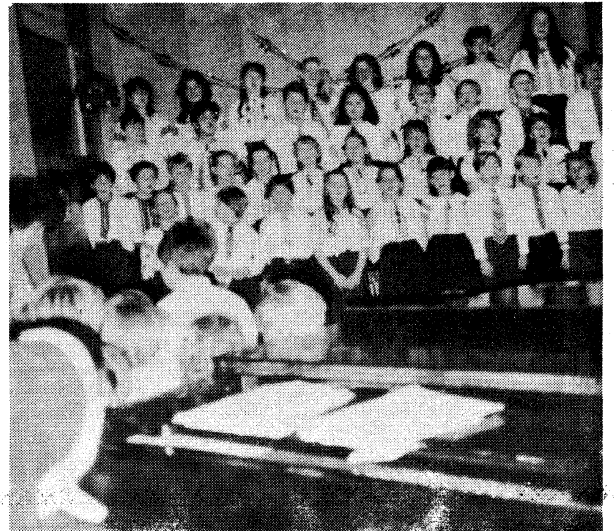
Mrs. Rudenko said that the inmates were given particularly high daily quotas to fulfill in the production of workmen's gloves. She had to sew, turn inside out and package 70 pairs of workmen's gloves a day in temperatures that often reached 32 degrees or freezing levels in the work area. The women were also very hungry all the time because they found it difficult to eat the insect-infested gruel or soup that they were given nearly every day, she said.

Near the end of the news conference, Mrs. Ruban said that as a gesture of gratitude to the president in allowing her son to come to the United States for treatment, 12-year-old Marko was completing an embroidered "rushnyk" (ritual cloth) which he had begun in Ukraine to give as a gift to President Ronald Reagan.



St. George School students present Christmas program

Pictured above and on the right is the Christmas concert at St. George Ukrainian Catholic School in New York. The concert was directed by Sister Gabriel OSBM, with musical direction and accompaniment by Sister Bernarda OSBM and stage decorations by Taras Hirniak. Beginning at the top, the photos show: kindergarteners with their teacher Mrs. E. Waczyk, preparing to perform during the concert; and students singing Christmas carols to the piano accompaniment of Sister Bernarda.



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Party member...

(Continued from page 2)
"government agencies."

Mr. Vidins closes his statement acknowledging that, "I am fully aware of the consequences that my actions could bring to myself and my family, but we can no longer continue to live this way."

According to Mr. Grantins, Mr. Vidins was accepted into the group on January 2, reported the World Federation of Free Latvians.

Since its inception in March of 1986, several leading members of Helsinki 86 have been forced to emigrate to the West. Mr. Grantins, who recently served a six-month term in prison for refusing to report for military duty, is expected to leave Latvia on February 6.

According to Mr. Grantins, Helsinki 86 will continue its work after his departure. In addition to Mr. Vidins, several other new members have since joined the group. Western representatives of Helsinki 86 claim that in addition to the eight announced members of the group still in Latvia, there are many others who have chosen not to reveal their identities.

Mr. Vidins, 51, comes from a family of doctors and journalists who have long been associated with Latvia's intelligentsia. He is the first active Communist Party member to join the Helsinki 86 group.

N.J. Bar Association releases listing of foreign-language lawyers

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — The New Jersey State Bar Association has just released a "Foreign Language Directory of New Jersey Attorneys."

The directory contains the names of New Jersey attorneys who have indicated that they are fluent in a foreign language or are qualified to serve as interpreters for the deaf. The directory includes 25 foreign languages. (Listing in the directory does not imply expertise in any particular field of law, and does not constitute endorsement by the New Jersey State Bar Association.)

The "Foreign Language Directory" was produced by the NJSBA Availability of Legal Services Committee as a public service. It is meant for use by New Jersey attorneys who seek to refer or consult with a colleague who is fluent in a foreign language.

It is equally intended for use by members of the public, and is being distributed to local bar associations and lawyer referral services, to public libraries and to appropriate local organizations.

Mayors light Ukrainian trees

PASSAIC, N.J. — Just prior to the Clifton City Council's meeting on Tuesday, December 15, Clifton Mayor Gloria Kolodziej was the honored guest at a Ukrainian Christmas tree lighting ceremony at Clifton City Hall. Mayor Lipari of Passaic helped light a similar tree at Passaic City Hall on Thursday, December 17.

Both mayors were joined by numerous city councilmen and many city employees. The children of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic School of Passaic performed for Mayor Lipari and his guests.

For several years now, the Passaic branch of the Women's League for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine has seen to it that a traditional Ukrainian Christmas tree is set up in both Passaic and Clifton City Halls.

These trees are dedicated to the children of Ukrainian political prisoners and to all children in the world who are forced to live in fear and misery.

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

New York

(Continued from page 8)
bak, was recognized for his bravery and heroism.

The commemorative program was attended by clergymen from Ukrainian Catholic churches, members of the New York State Legislature, ethnic organizations and the Captive Nations Committee, as well as by distinguished members of Ukrainian organizations who traveled by bus from Kerhonkson, Glen Spey and as far away as New York City, Syracuse and Buffalo. Among them was the representative of the national office of the UCCA, Yaroslav Haywas, and the president of the national Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Dasha Procyk.

The Ukrainian Women's Choir of the Capital District, under the direction of Yaroslav Kushnir, enchanted the audience with three Ukrainian folk songs. Following the choir's performance, Mr. Sawkiw read Gov. Mario Cuomo's proclamation of the Ukrainian Millennium Year in New York State.

The focus of the program was the deliverance of the Millennium commemorative speech by Bishop Losten. The speech encompassed a brief history of Ukraine and related the Ukrainian Millennium to the sacrifice and dedication of persecuted Ukrainian Churches.

Also present was Secretary of State Gale Schaffer, who presented and read the governor's proclamation in observance of the 70th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. Sen. Bruno and Assemblyman Richard Conners briefly addressed the audience present and acknowledged the tremendous will and dedication of the Ukrainian people in their continued struggle for independence and sovereignty.

Zorepad completed the program with the "Kozachok" and "Hopak" dances. Local assistants Vera Kushnir and Jody and Jennifer Dynko were introduced.

The program was followed by an informal reception prepared by Eugene and Anna Nabolotny, UNWLA Branches 34 and 99 of Cohoes and Watervliet, the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Amsterdam chapter, Sisterhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Troy, as well as all members of the four local UCCA branches (Amsterdam, Cohoes, Troy and Watervliet).

In the mid-afternoon, legislative resolutions — introduced in the Senate chambers by Majority Leader Warren Anderson and Sen. Bruno, and in the Assembly by Assemblymen Neil Kelleher and Hinchey — designated January 22, 1988 as Ukrainian Independence Day in the State of New York.

The invocation in the Senate was delivered by Bishop Losten and in the Assembly by the Rev. John Kulish of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Hudson.

Well over 500 people from the capital district and more distant areas of the state attended this observance of Ukrainian Independence Day.

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Ukrainian American...

(Continued from page 4)

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Demjanjuk defense...

(Continued from page 1)

"Nikolai" as well. It was later learned that "Nikolai" was a German named Schmidt. Thus, Mr. Sheftel argued, it can be demonstrated that the witness wanted to identify all the guards at Treblinka as Ukrainians.

The least reliable witness, Mr. Sheftel continued, was Mr. Rosenberg, who had approached the defendant at the trial and asked him to remove his glasses so that he could identify him. When asked by the defense why he wanted Mr. Demjanjuk to take off his glasses and didn't he know the defendant, Mr. Rosenberg responded that he wanted the defendant to recognize him. In that case, Mr. Sheftel stated, why should the defendant remove his glasses? He concluded by stating that Mr. Rosenberg's appearance was designed for dramatic effect and to impress the courtroom audience.

He then noted that Mr. Rosenberg had changed his testimony regarding death of "Ivan" of Treblinka.

Judge Dov Levin interrupted at this point, saying that it appeared from testimony that "Ivan" was killed once in the barracks, and another time near the motors, but Mr. Sheftel argued that the testimony dating to 1945 was more credible because it was closer in time to the event in question.

On Wednesday, February 10, Mr. Sheftel continued his review of prosecution witnesses. Investigator Miriam Radiwker had never asked Mr. Rosenberg or Abraham Goldfarb about their earlier sworn statements that "Ivan" had been killed during the prisoners' revolt on August 2, 1943, stated Mr. Sheftel, adding that the U.S. Office of Special Investigations also had not

done this.

He first recalled that all the Treblinka survivors had traveled and lived together, escorted by investigators Martin Kolar and Mrs. Radiwker, while testifying at various court proceedings. He then asserted that Mrs. Radiwker had shown these witnesses only one photo of the defendant dating from 1952, and that she had posed suggestive questions: Here is Demjanjuk, don't you remember him? And here is Fedorenko, correct? Do you remember these Ukrainians from Treblinka on photos No. 16 and 17 (Mr. Demjanjuk and Feodor Fedorenko, respectively)?

Mr. Sheftel also noted that the case against Mr. Demjanjuk had actually begun on May 9, 1976, when the OSI turned to the Israeli police for testimony against Mr. Fedorenko. That day, Mrs. Radiwker questioned the first witness, Eugene Turowski who could not pick out Mr. Fedorenko's photo. However, he seemed to remember something as he saw the photo of Mr. Demjanjuk, continued Mr. Sheftel. Mrs. Radiwker called him again the next day and, surprisingly, he immediately recognized Messrs. Fedorenko and Demjanjuk.

But, said the defense attorney, Mrs. Radiwker did not write a report on that photo identification until eight years later, in 1983, when the Demjanjuk case was being heard by a higher court. It was later learned that Mr. Turowski had in fact never been in the upper camp at Treblinka, that part of the camp where "Ivan" had worked. In addition, Mr. Sheftel pointed out, in attempting to discredit this witness (now deceased), that Mr. Turowski was unable to recognize Mr. Fedorenko in the courtroom.

Turning to another Treblinka survivor, Mr. Goldfarb, the defense attorney stated that he had not recognized a photo of Mr. Fedorenko, but after an hour and a half of looking at the photoalbum, as a result of leading questions by Mrs. Radiwker, he said that Mr. Demjanjuk's face reminded him of someone.

The same can be said of witnesses Josef Czarny, Mr. Boraks and Yehiel Reichman. Mrs. Radiwker had them identify photos after a gathering of Treblinka survivors marking the anniversary of the prisoners' revolt. Mr. Czarny could only recognize Mr. Fedorenko, while in Israel at the trial he

stated that he recognized Mr. Demjanjuk. Also, Mrs. Radiwker had testified at the Fedorenko trial that Mr. Czarny recognized only one photo, that of Mr. Fedorenko.

Regarding Mr. Boraks, Mr. Sheftel stated only that this witness could not even remember the name of his son and had said that he came to the Fedorenko trial by plane from Czestochowa and then corrected himself and said he came by train from Haifa.

More inconsistencies were pointed out by the defense in the testimony of Mr. Reichman. In 1980, this witness had identified a photo of the defendant after three hours of studying a photoalbum. A report on the photo identification was written only seven years later; it is not signed by Mr. Reichman and it states that the witness chose the Demjanjuk photo after 10 minutes. Mr. Sheftel concluded that the OSI is covering up the first report from 1980.

He went on to accuse the OSI of covering up testimony by Otto Horn.

Finally, Mr. Sheftel said that the testimony of Mr. Rosenberg is knowingly false, while that of four other witnesses is full of contradictions.



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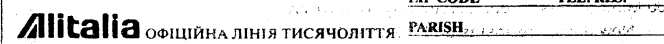
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Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 1)

July 2, 1987, he escaped into the mountains and on July 5, he met a group of mujahideen and voluntarily crossed over to their side.

"He's just a boy, yet he writes so eloquently about the brutality of war," said Ms. Thorne, quoting his open letter: "How many Soviet people have lost their sons, brothers, their husbands, and their friends? How many children are now fatherless, and how many brides have lost their grooms? Did your mother give birth to you so that you could kill others? For what and for whom are you shedding your blood? Isn't the purpose of this war clear to you? Soviet policies are the most cruel."

Taras Derevliany was just one of the victims of the nine-year war that Ms. Thorne brought up during a recent

meeting with President Ronald Reagan in the White House. Joining her were Sen. Gordon T. Humphrey (R-N.H.), a long-time supporter of the Afghan resistance, and Vladislav Naumov, a Red Army defector, who met with the president to thank him for granting asylum to Soviet servicemen who have defected to the West.

They also expressed concern for the estimated 200 Soviet deserters still in Afghanistan in light of the recent announcement of the scheduled Soviet pull-out from that country. Ms. Thorne stated that these may be used as "small change" and be repatriated to the Soviet Union during the bargaining table negotiations. "It would be shameful for the West to allow this to happen," she said.

(According to the latest news, Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced on February 8 that the Soviet Union would

begin withdrawing troops from Afghanistan on May 15 of this year if the Geneva talks reach a settlement by March 15.)

Ms. Thorne gave President Reagan a list of 18 Soviet Red Army defectors and POWs in Afghanistan who she knows are alive and whom Afghan resistance groups have agreed to release, who could be more easily brought to the United States. She put special emphasis on three defectors, among them a former Soviet Army officer.

The Freedom House spokeswoman has made three clandestine trips to Afghanistan since early 1983. She has interviewed dozens of Soviet prisoners and compiled lists of names of soldiers seeking asylum in the West.

Through her experiences, she estimates that most of the deserters, as in the case of Mr. Derevliany, once they defect, do not participate in fighting alongside the guerrilla mujahideen forces. Of 22 defectors she has had contact with, only three joined in the fighting, and that was solely in self-defense, as the Soviets bombed the area in which they were stationed, said Ms. Thorne.

"Most of the boys become paramedics, assisting the wounded mujahideen and in this way gaining the trust of the rebels." She relates one story from a Red Army defector, who in explaining his reasons for not participating in the fighting said, "Emotionally, I could not fight against my own."

Other Ukrainian soldiers comment

Recently, more news from the Afghan front has reached the West, including an interview with another Ukrainian defector, Volodymyr Ivanovych, who spoke to a British freelance journalist. According to the Ukrainian Press Agency based in London, Mr. Ivanovych defected to the mujahideen because: "When I came to Afghanistan, what I saw changed me, because the Soviet mass media only reports lies about the struggle in Afghanistan."

In the interview, the deserter said that the mujahideen treated him well, although he had been told by his officers that they were terrorists and bandits (dushmany).

Ms. Thorne said that in her conversations with the former Red Army soldiers, only a few complained of being treated badly by the guerrillas. "The treatment of the defectors ranges from harsh to paternal," she said, adding that of the seven mujahideen factions, six of the groups treat the soldiers well; only one group is hostile toward the servicemen, often throwing them in dungeon-like quarters and forcing them to convert to the Muslim faith.

Mr. Ivanovych described the Soviet forces in Afghanistan: "One cannot use the (word) 'army' to describe them, because they are only a group of bandits and trained gangsters. The profession of Soviet forces in Afghanistan is to kill. They are only a group of killers. They have brought tears, blood and destruction into Afghanistan..."

Having seen death all around him, Mr. Derevliany wrote to his former Soviet Army comrades:

"We are former soldiers, your brothers, who have gone over to the side of the Afghan resistance, and who now find themselves in other countries, far beyond the boundaries of our homeland. And we are calling on you, members of the Soviet military forces, and civilians serving in Afghanistan — refuse to take part in this madness. Just think, what sort of 'soldier-internationalists' are you? Let the Afghans deal with their own problems, and let their land be free.

"Are military awards and medals more dear to you than your friends, than the Afghans whom you have killed, your own lives, the tears of your mother and their heartbreaks?"

"Refuse to serve in this country, start collecting petitions in your platoons, in your companies and battalions, under the heading 'Stop the War and Withdraw Soviet Forces from Afghanistan.' Remember that you are needed to defend your own country, your own people and your own families, and not to suppress other nations. In the army there is friendship among the men, so show the world that you are 'one for all, and all for one.' Everyone cannot be put in prison, and that will be real perestroika. How can you have perestroika without glasnost? All of these things mean glasnost."

The Ukrainian Press Agency has received yet another letter from a war participant, a Ukrainian invalid who served in Afghanistan and who was crippled by the war. In a letter to his mother, a copy of which reached the West, he compared the war to Vietnam. "...we are not any better than American soldiers in Vietnam," he writes. Although he was opposed to the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, it was difficult for him to find a way out of the situation: "... you obey orders, go to your death, because you do not have any way out. You cannot get away over there. If the dushmany do not get you, your own side will," he wrote.

Mr. Ivanovych described the attitudes of the soldiers as mixed. Some use the opportunity to make money by dealing on the black market, while others are afraid of dying at such a young age.

The crippled Ukrainian Soviet army soldier tells his mother that the only experience that one learns in Afghanistan is that of "cruelty." Although the authorities try and persuade the conscripts who return to remain silent about their experiences, it "is difficult to fill the void in one's soul that remains after Afghanistan," he wrote.

The defector from Lviv, Mr. Derevliany questioned these same experiences in his open letter, saying:

"Just think, aren't the peoples of the USSR exploited, aren't Soviet people subjected to violence and repressions? Haven't all of the peoples of the USSR, without exception, lost their cultures, their religions, their customs and national independence? Why is there so much hostility among soldiers in the Soviet Army?"

When meeting with President Reagan in late January, Ms. Thorne did not have to say much to illustrate the horrendous conditions Soviet soldiers face as they walk into the death trap of the war in Afghanistan. During her meeting, President Reagan asked her about the religious revival in the Soviet Union, and related a story about a soldier during World War II who accepted God before his death. Ms. Thorne showed the president a box of icon prayercards that had been found near the bodies of Soviet soldiers; they had been collected by the Afghan rebels and passed on to Ms. Thorne. She then showed President Reagan a postscript to one of the letters she had received from Mr. Derevliany:

"Dear Ludmilla Thorne, in addition to having written the leaflet, I have also composed something for the president. Please tell me, what are his hobbies? What does he like and what doesn't he like? I mean President Reagan. With these splinters I hope to construct a sturdy stool, and to move his heart and his mind. Does he believe in God? Ludmilla, do you believe in God? I'm only 19 years old and perhaps, some day, I will again find my faith in Him."

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(Continued from page 2)

tuation of the negative phenomena in Soviet life.

Mr. Pepeliaev's attack on some of the participants in the meeting in Yanka Kupala Square sheds some more light on what occurred. Clearly, some of the statements that were made at the meeting were even bolder and more political in nature than Mr. Maisenya had let on.

To judge by the publication in the Byelorussian party daily over a month later of a second long article about the demonstration on November 1, 1987, one that takes a much tougher line than the first, it would appear that the event caused quite a stir and that there are those who would like to see a firmer stance adopted against the more outspoken Byelorussian activists.

One final point about the meeting on November 1, 1987. It now turns out that as many as four "informal" Byelorussian

sian associations took part in it. According to a brief report in Niva, a newspaper published in Bialystok for Byelorussians living in Poland, apart from the Tuteishyia and the Talaka groups, two other previously unknown unofficial associations called Niamiga and Galinka also participated.

Niva hails the gathering in Yanka Kupala Square as evidence of "the growth of national consciousness" among the nations of the Soviet Union in the new conditions of democratization. As further proof of this, it reports that books dealing with Byelorussia's history (including Mr. Tarasau's "Pamiat Pro Legendy") have suddenly become very popular in Byelorussia. For instance, a recent book by M. Tkachov titled "Castles of Byelorussia" sold out in three days.

Conclusion

During recent months, what began

over 15 months ago as a spontaneous campaign in defense of the Byelorussian language seems to have developed into a broader movement in defense of Byelorussia's national rights. What is particularly interesting is that it involves both leading members of the Byelorussian intelligentsia and young people.

If the views expressed by Messrs Sys, Tarasau and Sadouski are representative of what the nationally minded Byelorussian intelligentsia thinks, then

the Soviet authorities may well have quite a problem on their hand — and that in a republic where national consciousness was until recently regarded as being almost dormant.

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February 21

PASSAIC, N.J.: Branches 18 and 70 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine will commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine with a program honoring Princess Olha at 5 p.m. in the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave. The program will include a dissertation by Maria Vozhakiwska, a women's vocal quartet directed by Ivanna Kononiw, and a fashion show featuring historical costumes provided by UNWLA Branch 64. For information call Musia Moczulajacs, (201) 779-0459.

MORRISTOWN, N.J.: The Nova Chamber Ensemble will present the second concert of its first series of chamber music concerts in Morristown at 3 p.m. in the Church of the Assumption, 91 Maple Ave. The program will feature Mozart's Piano Quartet No. 1 in G minor and the Kodaly Duo Op. 7 for violin and cello. As a special tribute to Ukrainian composer Vasyl Barvinsky on the 100th anniversary of his birth, the ensemble will perform his Piano Trio in A minor. The performers will be violinists Francine Post and Laura Seaton, violist Christine Sampson, cellist Erik Friedlander and pianist Laryssa Krupa. Suggested donations for the concert are \$5. For more information call the musical director, Ms. Krupa, (201) 539-4937, or the church, (201) 539-2141.

February 27

WINNIPEG: In celebration of its 30th anniversary, the Alpha Omega

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a weekly listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), along with the phone number, including area code, of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information to: PREVIEW OF EVENTS, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302. Submissions must be typed and written in the English language. Items not in compliance with aforementioned guidelines will not be published.

Women's Alumnae will host a symposium, "Literature and the Ukrainian Woman," at the downtown Holiday Inn. Featured presenters will include: Dr. Natalia Aponiuk, director of the Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies at the University of Manitoba; Halyna Chomiak Freedland, lawyer and lecturer of the Women's Program at the University of Alberta; Dr. Maara Haas, a Winnipeg writer and performer; and Myrna Kostash, a distinguished Alberta author and publisher. Registration fee for the one-day symposium, \$35 in advance and \$40 at the door, includes brunch, workshops and banquet. For more information call Helen Feniuk, (204) 453-4041, or Leona Radchuk, 586-4482 or 339-6155 (evenings).

EDISON, N.J.: The 13th annual Heritage Festival Ball will be held at 6:30 p.m. in the Pines Manor here. New Jersey's Secretary of State Jane Burgio will be the evening's honoree. Tickets are \$40 per person and may be obtained from the ball treasurer, Pat DeProspero, 540 Westfield Road, Scotch Plains, N.J. 07076. Information on the ball is available through the New Jersey Office of Ethnic Affairs, (609) 984-7145.

March 5

PHILADELPHIA: The Young Professionals of Philadelphia will host an evening of fun and dancing, beginning at 9 p.m. at the Columbia Yacht Club, 9202 N. Delaware Ave. Please mention the name Lydia to be admitted with a \$4 cover charge, which includes buffet. For information call the club, (215) 824-0628.

Rudenkos to speak in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mykola and Raisa Rudenko will speak at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Fox Chase, on Sunday, February 21, at 6 p.m. The Rudenkos' appearance is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia.

The Rudenkos arrived in Munich, West Germany, on December 13, 1987, and in the United States, on January 20. Their freedom came about after a long battle waged by representatives of the United States government, notably Sen.

John Heinz (R-Pa.) and Rep. Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.) and by numerous human rights groups in the free world.

In their appearance, the Rudenkos will speak about their experiences in the Soviet gulag and exile, the struggle for human and national rights in Ukraine, and the present political climate in Ukraine. A question and answer period will follow their speeches.

Proceeds of the \$10 admission charge will be given to the Rudenkos to assist them in their re-location to the West.

Baltic organizations plan summit

ROCKVILLE, Md. — The Joint Baltic American National Committee (JBANC), will hold its annual summit conference on March 5 at 1 p.m. in Rockville, Md.

During the conference, the leadership of the Estonian American National Council (EANC), the American Latvian Association (ALA) and the Lithuanian American Council (LAC) will review JBANC's activities of the previous year and set a budget and agenda for 1988.

Issues which will come up for discussion at the March 5 meeting will include: the internship program, a possible newsletter, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, the 1988 presidential race, Maryland-D.C. Baltic Tour, nominations for Baltic Freedom Awards, and more.

Anyone with an interest in these topics or any other possible suggestions, is encouraged to contact Zinta Arums, (301) 340-1945, by March 1.

Census Bureau seeks workers

NEW YORK — The U.S. Census Bureau is seeking part-time employees to conduct door-to-door survey questionnaires.

The Census Bureau is also interested in keeping the community informed of its various activities. Just about everyone knows that the bureau conducts the Decennial Census of Population and Housing every 10 years. Not everyone realizes however, that it is busy taking surveys each month on income, unemployment, crime and other subjects.

The Census Bureau will train appli-

cants to administer a written questionnaire and record the responses on a prepared form. Appointed interviewers are paid for training. They are required to drive their own car to selected addresses in the community and in nearby communities, and a car allowance is included.

Opportunities will exist for U.S. citizens who can work mornings and evenings, or afternoons and evenings, both during the week and on weekends.

For information, contact Don Fifer, (212) 264-8072.

SUPPORT THE FAMINE COMMISSION

A memo

From: The Ukrainian National Association

To: All UNA members and readers of The Ukrainian Weekly

On December 10, 1987, the Ukrainian National Association decided to donate \$10,000 toward the all-important work of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, a body created by law in 1986 to study the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine.

The commission is in dire need of funds to enable it to complete its work and to publish the results of its extensive research. As the government funding will run out by January 30, 1988, it is now up to the Ukrainian community at large to ensure that the commission's goal is accomplished.

We urge all the members of our community to send their tax-deductible contributions to the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine today — tomorrow it may be too late.

(A handy clip-out form for donations is provided below.)

MY DONATION FOR THE COMMISSION ON THE UKRAINE FAMINE

I, _____ address _____

_____ herewith enclose my check in the amount of \$ _____ as my donation to enable your commission to complete its work on the Ukrainian Famine.

Date _____ Signature _____

MAIL TO: Commission on the Ukraine Famine
1111 20th Street NW, — Suite 537
Washington D.C. 20579

LEHIGH VALLEY, PENNA. DISTRICT COMMITTEE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE

will be held

on Sunday, February 21, 1988 at 2:30 P.M.

at the

American Ukrainian Citizen Club, Main — East Street, West Easton, Pa.

AGENDA FOR MEETING:

1. Opening of meeting
2. Election of presidium
3. Reading of Minutes of Prior Annual Meeting
4. Reports of outgoing officers and auditing Committee
5. Discussion of reports
6. Granting of vote of confidence to outgoing officers
7. Election of Officers and auditing Committee for 1988
8. Address by Supreme Treasurer, ULANA M. DIACHUK
9. Acceptance of plan of work for 1988
10. Miscellaneous — Questions and discussion
11. Adjournment of meeting

Invited & obligated to attend, are officers of the District Committee and convention delegates of the following Branches

44, 46, 47, 48, 124, 137, 143, 147, 151, 288, 318, 369, and 438

Present at the meeting will be:

Ulana M. Diachuk, UNA Supreme Treasurer
Anna Haras, Honorary Member UNA Supreme Assembly
Reception will follow.

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Michael Kolodrub Honorary Chairman	Anna Haras President	Anra Pypiuk Honorary Chairman
Anna Strot Secretary-English	Walter Zagwodosky Treasurer	Stefan Mucha Secretary-Ukrainian