

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## CIA report says reactor in Ukraine went "critical"

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Citing secret and top-secret CIA and Pentagon documents, columnist Jack Anderson recently reported that the Soviets have a callous disregard of safety procedures in the use of nuclear power and that thousands of citizens of the USSR have died as a result of accidents at nuclear power plants and weapons complexes and on nuclear submarines.

The Soviet nuclear power industry is "plagued with manufacturing deficiencies and poor workmanship," wrote the nationally syndicated columnist, quoting a CIA report. The report went on to say that

the Soviets often cut corners on safety "to eliminate delays in their trouble-plagued nuclear program."

There have been nearly a dozen plant shutdowns. A reactor in Ukraine at Rivne went "critical" in December of 1981; another at Shevchenko was shut down after pipes and turbines were found to have faults.

Mr. Anderson also reported that Soviet official told a visiting U.S. congressman about at least two other mishaps: the rupture of a coolant line and an explosion that resulted in the release of radioactive steam outside

(Continued on page 13)



HOW SAFE ARE THEY? Soviet atomic workers at undisclosed plant in Ukraine as shown in the journal Ukraina.

## Demjanjuk's lawyer, in affidavit, says Soviets admit altering evidence

CLEVELAND — A Soviet embassy official recently admitted that John Demjanjuk's identification card linking him to a camp for training Nazi concentration camp guards, which was used by the Office of Special Investigations in his 1981 denaturalization trial, was indeed altered, according to reports in The Plain Dealer here.

Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, Mark J. O'Connor, filed an affidavit stating that on Thursday, April 27, he made a courtesy visit to the Soviet Embassy in Washington and spoke to a man he identified as Valeriy G. Kubanov, who he said then willingly divulged that the Soviet government had intentionally altered the I.D. card evidence before transmitting it through diplomatic

channels to the OSI.

This newest development raises serious questions about the I.D. card, which was a key piece of evidence during the denaturalization trial.

According to the sworn affidavit, Mr. Kubanov said during the April 27 visit that the reason given for falsifying the document was that the information "blocked out" was of no concern either to the U.S. court or to the defense counsel. The "blocked out" information allegedly consisted of Russian writing indicating that the card was in the possession of the military division of the Soviet secret police (NKVD-KGB) in 1948, the official said. Mr. O'Connor stated that Mr. Kubanov could not

(Continued on page 13)

## UNA Supreme Assembly meets Allocates \$51,750 in scholarship funds

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, meeting here at the Soyuzivka resort for its annual weeklong conviave, voted to allocate \$51,750 in scholarships to needy and qualified students and to accept the draft of the charter of the Ukrainian National Association Foundation, Inc.

The Supreme Assembly, the highest governing body of the UNA between quadrennial elections, convened its jubilee meeting, held during the 90th anniversary year of the largest Ukrainian fraternal organization in the free world, on Monday morning, June 4. During the deliberations, the Supreme Assembly listened to reports and voted to award scholarships to 171 students. These monetary awards include a newly established \$1,000 Bohdan Zorych scholarship, which was created in memory of the late honorary member of the Supreme Assembly and long-time UNA supreme director for Canada.

The Supreme Assembly also approved the working draft of the Ukrainian National Association Foundation, Inc., whose purposes are to "receive from any source whatsoever, by bequest, gift or otherwise, a fund or funds, real or personal property or both," and "to use and

apply the whole or any part of the income therefrom and the principle thereof exclusively for charitable, religious, educational or eleemosynary purposes"...in order to "preserve, foster, promote and advance Ukrainian culture, support the development of the Ukrainian language, literature, history, social sciences and fine arts, support the development, co-ordination and financing of Ukrainian studies, research and publications in institutions of higher learning and to grant individual scholarships, fellowships and other assistance."

### Participants

Participating in the Supreme Assembly session were members of the Supreme Executive Committee: Dr. John O. Flis, supreme president; Dr. Myron Kuropas, supreme vice president; Gloria Paschen, supreme vice presidentess; Walter Sochan, supreme secretary; Ulana Diachuk, supreme treasurer; and Stefan Hawrysz, supreme organizer.

Also participating were the members of the Supreme Auditing Committee: Nestor Olesnycky, Anatole Doroshenko, John Hewryk, Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, and the Rev. Protospresbyter Stephen Bilak.

The following supreme advisors also took part in the meeting: Heien Olek Scott, Taras Szmagala, Andrew Jula.

(Continued on page 5)

## Helsinki monitor has vanished

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Sources in Lithuania who asked not to be identified have urgently appealed to the International Red Cross to inquire into the health and whereabouts of imprisoned Lithuanian dissident Viktoras Petkus, reported the Lithuanian Information Center here.

Mr. Petkus, a 54-year-old historian and founding member of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, has not been heard from in six months, according to the center.

Last December, his wife, Natalia, tried to visit her husband in labor camp No. 36-1 near Perm, but after three days she was told she would not be permitted to see him. No reason was given for the refusal, the center said.

Mrs. Petkus has not received any mail from her husband in six months. Dissident sources fear that the ailing dissident may have died or been transported to an undisclosed location.

After years of being refused proper medical treatment in the camp, Mr. Petkus finally had a malignant tumor removed from his face in 1982. His eyesight is also said to have deteriorated



Viktoras Petkus

over the years due to poor lighting in the camps.

Mr. Petkus was arrested in August 1977, nine months after he helped establish an official citizens' group to monitor Soviet compliance with the

(Continued on page 13)

## Yuri Orlov is reported very sick

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Soviet physicist and human-rights activist Yuri Orlov is "in very poor health" after serving a seven-year sentence in a labor camp in the Urals, according to Helsinki Watch, an international human-rights organization.

The group, which monitors international compliance with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords, reported last week that Dr. Orlov, who is now in internal exile, "performed exhausting forced labor, lived on a near-starvation diet and suffered beatings by criminal inmates at the instigation of prison officials" while incarcerated in labor camp No. 37-2, part of the penal complex near Perm in the Urals.

### Exiled in February

In February, Dr. Orlov completed his term and was sent into internal exile in the small village of Niubashchan in Yakutsk, one of the harshest regions of eastern Siberia. Helsinki Watch reported that friends of Dr. Orlov gave the organization "before and after" photos that the organization said suggested that the 59-year-old scientist has aged considerably, that his hair has turned completely gray, and that he has lost most of his teeth and a good deal of weight. He is also reportedly suffering the after effects of a skull injury and from kidney and prostate problems.

The report added that Dr. Orlov's condition had improved somewhat in exile and that his food supply had improved.

In May 1976, Dr. Orlov was one of



Dr. Yuri Orlov

the co-founders of the Moscow Helsinki Group, an unofficial citizens' committee set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki agreement. He was arrested on February 10, 1977, and convicted at a three-day trial in May 1978 of "slandering the state." He was sentenced to seven years in a labor camp to be followed by five years' internal exile.

The Moscow group issued about 200 reports on violations of religious liberty, freedom of movement, the rights of national minorities and other rights outlined in the Helsinki final document before it was forced to disband under intense government harassment in September 1982.

## Walesa says that despite repression Solidarity remains "indestructible"



Lech Walesa

Mr. Walesa, who won the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize, also said the thousands of people who attended the church service proved that Solidarity, banned by the Polish government after the declaration of martial law in 1981, was still alive.

"We do not have his possibility now to be organized in a strong movement," Mr. Walesa said, alluding to the tough post-martial law regulations, which do not permit workers to hold rallies or have their own independent union.

"But a time will come when we choose a moment, and the outcome of it will be the kind you are dreaming about," he said.

A prominent pro-Solidarity priest, the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, said a liturgy at the church for the union leader, UPI reported.

The Rev. Jankowski urged Polish authorities, who declared in December 1982 that martial law had ended, to ease the strident post-martial law regulations and promised that the "totalitarian system of enslaving the people" would collapse. UPI said.

## Czech dissident sentenced

VIENNA, Austria — A Czech dissident's four-year prison sentence was extended by 14 months because he gave what was called "false testimony" about being beaten by guards, the Associated Press reported on June 5.

The dissident, Jiri Gruntorad, a founder of the Charter 77 human-rights movement, was arrested in June 1981 on charges of publishing anti-state pamphlets.

## Testimony of Soviet peace activists at CSCE hearing

The following testimony by former Soviet peace activists **Sergei Batovrin** and **Valery Godyak** was delivered before the congressional Commission of Security and Cooperation in Europe during a May 22 hearing in Washington.

### Conclusion

#### KGB harassment

The fact is that the USSR refuses to acknowledge the right of private citizens to hold public meetings and gatherings on disarmament issues. The government regularly uses illegal and repressive measures to halt such meetings. For example:

- At the beginning of June 1982, the Moscow Trust Group addressed a letter to the Moscow City Soviet (council), requesting permission to hold a demonstration on June 27 devoted to the theme "Hiroshima: Never Again." On the 27th, KGB placed under house arrest some 50 members and supporters of the Trust Group so as to prevent the demonstration. Two truckloads of soldiers

that very same day in Rozenoer's apartment. Rozenoer was tried on phony charges and sentenced to 15 days in jail.

- On September 29, Vladimir Fleishgaker was arrested. The Trust Group has been planning to hold an international seminar-discussion in Fleishgaker's apartment that same day. Fleishgaker was convicted on the basis of phony allegations and sentenced to 15 days in jail.

- On June 1, 1983, 200 members of the Group of Good Will — a new peace group — were detained in Moscow while attempting to rally for an anti-nuclear demonstration in Tsaritsino Park.

The USSR hinders dialogue between citizens of the East and West and thus prevents their efforts to unite behind the international disarmament cause. For example:

- In July 1982, at a time when an international delegation of Western peace activists was in Moscow, all members of the Trust Group were prevented from meeting with the delegation. All the group's members

## "We call upon the signatory states of the Helsinki Accords to demand answers from the USSR..."

were stationed outside Sergei Batovrin's apartment — an additional measure of intimidation since he had been under house arrest for three weeks.

- The KGB repeatedly and systematically prevented the Trust Group from holding meetings and seminars by placing its members under arrest and preventing visitors from seeing them.

- On February 19, 1983, Sergei Rozenoer and Sergei Batovrin started a hunger strike to protest KGB harassment and particularly the refusal of permission to hold an anti-nuclear rally. This hunger strike, which was the only form of protest that remained available to the group in view of official suppression, lasted 32 days.

- On September 16, 1983, Sergei Rozenoer was arrested. The Trust Group had planned to hold a literary reading and discussion devoted to the theme of peace and disarmament

had either been placed under house arrest or otherwise had been prevented from seeing the international delegation. Yuri Medvedkov and Yuri Khronopolu were arrested and sentenced to 15 days in jail on trumped-up charges.

- The KGB frequently prevents visiting members of Western peace organizations from going to the homes of group members. Western peace activists are surveilled, questioned and searched at the airport.

- The KGB repeatedly prevented the Trust Group from protesting against the arrests of British peace campaigners at Greenham Common. The group prepared a letter on this subject and secured advance agreement from the British Embassy to accept the letter and forward it to London. In June 1983, however, members of the group were arrested three times as they tried to deliver the letter. Then, after alternative

(Continued on page 15)

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## Tykh's death continues to draw reactions

WASHINGTON — The recent death of imprisoned Ukrainian human-rights activist Oleksiy Tykhy continued to evoke reactions in U.S. government circles last week with a statement from House Foreign Affairs chairman Dante Fascell (D-Fla.) and a May 27 editorial on Voice of America.

Mr. Tykhy, 57, one of the 10 co-founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, died following surgery for long untreated stomach ulcers on May 6. A teacher by profession, Mr. Tykhy was sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile in 1977 for his activities.

In commenting on the activist's death, Rep. Fascell noted the recent demise of Soviet labor activist Aleksei Nikitin and the plight of exiled Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov and his wife Yelena Bonner, both of whom are said to be in poor health.

"Despite numerous appeals throughout the last few years by government and non-government institutions from all over the world, the Soviet government did not see fit to alleviate the plight of these courageous individuals," Rep. Fascell said referring to Mr. Tykhy and the other activists.

### VOA editorial

The VOA editorial, which was broadcast in 42 languages, praised the efforts of the Helsinki monitors in trying to ensure that the Soviet government adhered to the human-rights provisions articulated in the 1975 Helsinki Accords, which were signed by the Soviet



Oleksiy Tykhy

Union, the United States and 33 other countries.

The editorial, which was preceded and followed by an announcement that VOA editorials reflect the official views of the U.S. government, praised Mr. Tykhy as a man "who championed the cause of human rights in the Soviet Union," and added that there are "others throughout the Ukraine and other parts of the Soviet Union who are working, as he did, to win respect for human rights."

On May 24, the State Department cited Mr. Tykhy's death as a reminder of Soviet mistreatment of dissidents. Deputy spokesman Alan Romberg compared Mr. Tykhy's case with that of Dr. Sakharov and his wife.

## 500,000 Afghans face starvation

NEW YORK About 500,000 people in Afghanistan are in imminent danger of starvation, according to a report released on June 5 here by an independent British group that is urging

the United Nations to provide aid, reported The New York Times.

The study by the group, a British organization called Afghan Aid, a charitable group that sends relief supplies to Afghanistan, was conducted between September and December 1983 and was based on an investigation of the circumstances of more than 5,000 children in 30 Afghan provinces.

Speaking at a news conference at Freedom House, a human-rights organization that has been monitoring the situation in Afghanistan, Dr. Francis D'Souza, the director of the project, said regions of Afghanistan where the Soviet presence is the heaviest were particularly vulnerable.

"In all provinces where children were weighed and measured except Kabul," the Afghan capital, "between four and

(Continued on page 13)

## Labor unrest hits Ukrainian factories

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Labor disturbances reportedly rocked a number of factories in Kharkiv, Ukraine, in March and April as workers protested unsatisfactory working conditions, according to a report in USSR News Brief published in Munich.

The authorities were said to have blamed a group of Polish workers who were in Kharkiv at the time for instigating the disturbances. The Poles were promptly sent home.

It is believed, however, that faulting the workers from Poland, where the Solidarity free trade union took hold, was a convenient way for authorities to avoid admitting that Ukrainian workers may have been involved in the disruptions.

## In solidarity with the Ukrainian nation

An appeal to the Ukrainian community in the United States on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington.

The Ukrainian community in the United States can justifiably be proud of the great achievement of erecting a monument in Washington to the Ukrainian national bard and prophet, Taras Shevchenko. The Shevchenko monument has become a place that is visited by Ukrainian Americans and tourists who travel to the nation's capital. This year, on Sunday, September 16, on the 20th anniversary of the unveiling of the monument by former president Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Ukrainians in America will pay tribute to the one who became the motivating force and symbol of our national renaissance, changed the course of Ukraine's history, and most completely and profoundly appraised the great historic past of the Ukrainian nation and foresaw its great future. This tribute to Shevchenko will simultaneously serve as a manifestation of the Ukrainian community's protest against the Russification of Ukraine.

Shevchenko was a poet and artist, but it was he who gave the firmest foundation and clearest direction to the Ukrainian nation's political awareness. From this strength and pathos generation after generation draws and will continue to draw inspiration and vigor as long as a single Ukrainian lives and creates on the Ukrainian land.

In Shevchenko's time, tsarist Russia Russified Ukraine and its nation. Shevchenko, through the power of his revolutionary word, halted this destructive process. He showed his contemporaries and subsequent generations how to resist the Russification of Ukraine and how to fight for one's own "truth and freedom."

Shevchenko did not only begin our national renaissance. He also delineated its future course. He regarded the great Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky with the greatest piety, but at the same time he alone at that time understood the tragic error of Khmelnytsky's union with Moscow and condemned the hetman for this action.

For years and centuries after Hetman Khmelnytsky, the Ukrainian nation paid and continues to pay dearly for his misstep. It is the role of our generation and those who will come after us to finally correct this mistake. History has placed an urgent assignment before us and those who will follow: to once and for all free ourselves of the Russian yoke, to once and for all escape from the Russian orbit. This is the greatest task of the Ukrainian nation today.

At a time when the free word in Ukraine is bound by chains and those who are brave enough to utter it are persecuted by the KGB by means of imprisonment, hard labor and psychological torture, the free community of Ukrainian Americans raises a massive protest against the physical and spiritual annihilation of the Ukrainian nation:

- against the persecution, arrests, exiles, draconian sentences and physical destruction of Ukrainian patriots who defend the national and human rights, and cultural treasures of Ukraine;
- against the coerced Russification of Ukrainian families, youths, schools, students and the entire national and cultural life;
- against the callous destruction of Ukrainian historical memory and heritage, and the pillaging and falsification of Ukraine's past;
- against the destruction of Ukrainian spirituality and the undermining of its biological substance through the creation of a so-called "Soviet nation" and the demographic resettlement of nationalities in the USSR;
- against the pogroms directed at the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches and other faiths;
- against the colonial exploitation of Ukraine and the introduction of a new form of serfdom for the villagers of Ukraine;
- against the devaluation of the Ukrainian cultural process to the level of stereotype and provincialism.

While organizing the massive community-wide protest against Moscow's ethnocidal policies in Ukraine — utilizing the name of that genius of the Ukrainian nation, Taras Shevchenko, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the unveiling of the Shevchenko monument in Washington — the national committee, which includes the organized Ukrainian community of the United States under the protectorate of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, has also planned a concert of Ukrainian song at the Kennedy Center in Washington, and a scholarly conference about the Russification of Ukraine.

The successful realization of these plans will entail considerable expenses. Therefore, the national committee calls on the Ukrainian community to conduct local fund-raising campaigns and to send contributions to the: Shevchenko Monument Anniversary Committee, 63 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

Holding our manifestation near the Shevchenko Monument in Washington, we must again and again make an unbreakable vow: in our common goal — the greatest in the history of the Ukrainian nation — that is, freedom from the Soviet Russian imperial yoke and the reconstruction of a sovereign, united and independent government of the Ukrainian nation, we stand and will stand in a single united front. No one and nothing can divide us. We will use the united efforts of Ukrainians in the free world — an integral part of the Ukrainian nation — to counter the Russification of Ukraine. On Sunday, September 16, we will march in unison, we will work in unison, and together we will attain our ultimate victory.

May 1984

Committee for Defense of National Rights for Ukraine  
Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Shevchenko Monument in Washington  
Presidium: Jaroslaw Padoch, John O. Flis, Ignatius Billinsky

## KGB slates contest to boost its image

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Now this from the unabashed cynicism department: the Soviet Union's State Security Committee, better known as the KGB, has offered prizes for the best books, motion pictures and television movies that deal with its internal security and foreign intelligence activities.

The agency announced the competition in an effort to improve its image in connection with plans for its 70th anniversary in late 1987. The announcement was made May 16 in the weekly literary paper Literaturna Gazeta.

Several books and films glorifying the heroic exploits of Soviet intelligence agents and their work in protecting a grateful fatherland have already appeared.

We'd like to offer some suggestions for anyone willing to take the KGB up on its offer. How about a book or film about the "heroic" effort to assassinate Pope John Paul II? Or what about a play about the torture of the Sakharovs and the terrible threat these two gentle people pose to a defenseless fatherland? Then there's always the possible depiction of valiant KGB agents gouging out the eyes of Ukrainian composer Wolodymyr Ivasiuk and then breaking his fingers before killing him.

## NFB assists making of famine film



From left to right: Director Slawko Nowytski, assistant editor Walter Krasilowez and assistant editor-director Yuriy Luhovy in the editing room at St. Vladimir Institute in Toronto.

by Wolodymyr Lewyckyj

MONTREAL — The National Film Board (NFB) of Canada has become involved in the making of "Harvest of Despair," a one-hour film documentary on the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine currently in the post-production stage in Montreal.

The NFB is providing over \$20,000 worth of laboratory services that are still needed to complete the 16 mm. color film.

The film is scheduled to premiere in Toronto this September, after almost one and a half years in the making. The total cost of the film is estimated at \$150,000.

A preliminary rough cut of the film was screened for the delegates at the Fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians in Toronto last December, but since then it has undergone a thorough restructuring.

The making of a film on the famine, which claimed an estimated 4 to 7 million lives, has been on the minds of several groups and individuals in Canada for years, but the staggering expense of such a project had always frustrated its realization.

Finally, the Ukrainian Famine Research Committee of Toronto, headed by Wasyl Janischewskyj, took the plunge early in 1983 and hired assistant director and editor Yuriy Luhovy and researcher-writer Marco Carynyk to start planning the film's budget and production schedule.

Oleh Rumak, who had already produced a segment on the famine entitled "No Birds Sang" for CBC's public affairs program "The Fifth Estate," was also involved in the film's initial stages.

Eventually, Slawko Nowytski of Minneapolis was engaged as director, and the gruelling working life of an editing crew began in earnest in a small, equipment-crammed room on the third floor of Toronto's St. Vladimir Institute.

"Harvest of Despair" thus brings together two of the leading figures in North American Ukrainian cinema. Mr. Nowytski has directed numerous films on Ukrainian themes, among them "Helm of Destiny" and "Reflections of the Past," and Mr. Luhovy, a feature-film editor, is best known for his widely acclaimed documentary "Ukrainians in Quebec."

### Rare archival footage

A large portion of the film consists of rare archival footage located in the film archives of Europe, the United States and Canada. There was a lot of it.

"It was not unusual to work 16-hour days, including weekends," says Mr.

Luhovy, relaxing in his Montreal home with Filomena, the cat. "During July and August, I edited from nine in the morning till five in the evening, and then I would screen archive materials till midnight.

"To truly appreciate what went into just choosing the appropriate footage from the 30s and 40s, I viewed over 1.5 million feet of historical film in a period of only two months."

At the same time, fresh footage of interviews with famine survivors, witnesses, journalists, diplomats and scholars was being sent in by filming crews from all over the continent. And Mr. Carynyk and Yuriy Darevych were doing extensive research in libraries and private collections.

"We worked at a very intense and concentrated pace," Mr. Luhovy says. "Walter Krasilowez, my assistant, did tremendous work, keeping up with the long, tiring hours."

The deadline for the film's completion was first set for the Fourth World Congress, to coincide with the marking of the 50th anniversary of the famine. This was postponed, however, when it became clear that more time was needed if a top-quality film were to be produced.

Instead, the screening of the rough cut gave the delegates a change to voice their opinion on the film, and their suggestions and critical comments guided the film's subsequent restructuring.

In January, representatives of the NFB viewed the documentary, liked what they saw, and offered to help.

"Of course, Toronto is very pleased to be working in collaboration with them," Mr. Luhovy says.

"Harvest of Despair" is narrated by Canadian actors Jon Granik, Joan Karasevich and Eric Peterson. Peter Blow was the narration writer as well as the story consultant. Transcriptions of all the interviews were done by Olenka Demianchuk.

The original score was composed by Zenon Lawryshyn. Orest Subtelny of Toronto's York University is the film's historical advisor.

Financial backing for the film came from the Taras Shevchenko Foundation in Winnipeg and from the wider community. Montreal and Winnipeg premieres of the film are also planned for this fall.

The Ukrainian Famine Research Committee in Toronto is under the aegis of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. All requests regarding advance purchase of the film should be directed to UFRC of Toronto, Harvest of Despair, Prof. W. Janischewskyj, 620 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada M5S 2H4.

## Mulroney and wife are guests on Ukrainian T.V. program

by Ihor Osakiwsky

TORONTO — The Honorable Brian Mulroney, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada and possibly the country's next prime minister, was recently interviewed on Toronto's only Ukrainian language television program.

Appearing with his wife Mila on "Ukrainian Magazine," a weekly program aired on the city's multilingual television station, MTV, Mr. Mulroney told program hostess Nadia Diakun that a Progressive Conservative government would upgrade Canada's Armed Forces as well as the country's military commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to a first-class level.

During a five-minute interview conducted in English, Mr. Mulroney criticized the present Liberal government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau for

brought a swift official protest from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa which claimed that his remarks concerning the 1932-33 man-made famine in Ukraine slandered the Soviet state.

"The truth hurts," Mr. Mulroney told Miss Diakun, "and the Soviet don't like us speaking to Ukrainian groups."

Citing the tradition of the Progressive Conservative Party, he said the party believes very strongly in freedom and liberty.

It also believes that a Canadian government should at all times stand up for people from other countries who have been suppressed or oppressed, whom come to Canada, and who look to the government for support. "We will be giving it to them," he said.

The television interview with Mr. Mulroney was somewhat of a coup for "Ukrainian Magazine" since it has not been common for such high-level Canadian politicians to appear on commu-



T.V. hostess Nadia Diankun (right) chats with Conservative leader Brian Mulroney and his wife, Mila.

having downgraded Canada's numerical commitment to NATO.

"We want it enhanced, we want Canada to go first class and to be a world contributor again on the conventional (military) side as a member of NATO and NORAD, and we're neither right now," said Mr. Mulroney.

"Our equipment is bad, our pay for our Armed Forces is bad, our morale is not good, and so all this has to be upgraded in a major way, and we propose to do it."

Mr. Mulroney told Miss Diakun that he would like to see a large component of the amounts that will be expended on conventional defense given over to research and development here in Canada. This would allow the many unemployed young Canadians to join in building that technology within Canada so that it, as well as the ideas arising from that technology, could then be sold around the world rather than imported, he said.

"I think that merger of enhancing our conventional defense posture with research and development is going to be helpful to our economy," said Mr. Mulroney.

Considered by many a friend of the Ukrainian people, Mr. Mulroney made headlines last December when he addressed a solemn ecumenical rally for the victims of the Great Famine held at the Fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians in Toronto.

His speech at the rally, which was attended by about 10,000 people

nity ethnic television.

Much of the credit for attracting Mr. Mulroney goes to program hostess Miss Diakun who took over the production of "Ukrainian Magazine" only 20 weeks ago. Guests on the hour-long program

(Continued on page 13)

## Parish holds Tykhy memorial

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — The Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church here was the site of a special panakhyda (memorial service) for Oleksiy Tykhy, the Ukrainian human-rights activist who died recently following stomach surgery at a Soviet labor camp.

The service was offered by the Rev. John Nakonachny, pastor, and the Rev. John Kulchyyky. They were assisted by Archdeacon Wolodymyr Polischuk and eight altar boys. The parish choir, under the direction of Leonid Charchenko, sang the responses.

Prior to the panakhyda, the Rev. Nakonachny spoke on the life of suffering endured by Mr. Tykhy, one of the 10 co-founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Mr. Tykhy, who was sentenced in 1977 to 10 years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile for his activities, was 57 when he died.

Both the sermon and the panakhyda were recorded by Radio Free Europe for broadcast behind the Iron Curtain.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## UNA district committee meeting

### Boston

BOSTON — The Boston UNA District Committee held its annual elections meeting on Saturday, March 24, here at the local Ukrainian Catholic church hall.

The meeting was officially opened by Wolodymyr Hetmansky, district chairman, who greeted the Rev. Peter Ohirko and UNA Supreme Vice-President Myron B. Kuropas among the meeting participants.

Conduct of the meeting was then turned over to a presidium consisting of Dr. Ivan Didiuk, chairman, and Dmytro Galonzka, secretary.

The outgoing district officers — Mr. Hetmansky, chairman; Mr. Galonzka,

secretary; and Dmytro Melnyk, treasurer — delivered their yearly reports.

The auditing committee chairman, Dr. Didiuk, reported on behalf of the committee and called for a vote of confidence to the outgoing executive board.

The following officers for 1984 were then elected: Mr. Hetmansky, chairman; William Mihovan, vice chairman; Mr. Galonzka, secretary; and Mr. Melnyk, treasurer.

Also elected were the auditors: Dr. Didiuk (chairman), Anne Remick and Mykhailo Voloshechuk.

Participants also had the opportunity at the conclusion of the meeting to hear remarks by Dr. Kuropas, who represented the UNA Supreme Executive Committee at the meeting.

## UNA Supreme...

(Continued from page 1)

John Odezynsky, Eugene Iwanciw, Walter Hawrylak, Walter Kwas, Tekla Moroz, Andrew Keybida, Anna Haras, Taras Maksymowich, Wasyl Didiuk, William Pastuszek and Roman Tatarskyj.

Honorary Assembly members Maria Chuchman, Stephen Kuropas, Jaroslaw Padoch, Genevieve Zerebniak, Dr. Anna Chopek, Walter Zaparaniuk, Joseph Lesawyer and Mary Dushnyk are also participants. Editor emeritus Antin Dragan also attended the annual meeting at the UNA resort.

Mr. Flis informed the meeting participants that Sen. Paul Yuzyk, the supreme director for Canada, could not attend the meeting due to senatorial obligations.

### Opening ceremonies

Before the Supreme Assembly meeting was called to order, the traditional ceremony was held at the foot of the monument of Taras Shevchenko, the patron of the UNA. Mr. Flis greeted the members of the Supreme Assembly. This was followed by a talk on Shevchenko's living ideals by Dr. Padoch, who is also the president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Anya Dydych then recited excerpts from the bard's "Neophity." The ceremony was preceded by the American and Canadian national anthems and the Ukrainian national hymn. The short opening program, ended with the singing of Shevchenko's "Zapovit."

The opening session of the Supreme Assembly also included a prayer by the Rev. Bilak, a moment of silence for all deceased members of the UNA, followed by the approval by the Supreme Assembly to officially call this annual meeting a jubilee meeting marking the UNA's 90th anniversary. Mr. Flis stated that the ideals of the UNA have not changed over the years and the Supreme Assembly proceeded onto business, adopting the minutes from last year's meeting.

### Reports

The next few days included a busy agenda for the UNA Supreme Assembly with the establishment of commissions and the reading of the reports. Mr. Flis reflected upon the successes and difficulties the UNA has faced over the past year. He stated that financially the UNA has over \$50 million in assets, profit from interest is at the 8.3 percent

mark, and in 1983 alone, the UNA gained \$1.8 million.

However, he stated that this success is not reflected in the organizing figures, for the UNA has lost 2,000 members, instead of enrolling 4,000 new members, the number needed to keep membership steady.

Mr. Flis spoke with the highest esteem for the recording and financial departments, headed by Mr. Sochan and Mrs. Diachuk, respectively. He reminded the Supreme Assembly that the organizing department would no longer be a supreme executive office, as was decided at the 1982 convention and due to take effect in 1986. As of 1986, the organizer will be hired by the supreme executive committee, he said.

The president also spoke of the UNA publications, criticizing the editorial board of Svoboda, the Ukrainian daily and lauding the staff of The Ukrainian Weekly.

Among other topics Mr. Flis touched upon in his report were the UNA Building, the Paulus Hook building, the UNA-Ukrainian Fraternal Association merger, which was due to be discussed separately during the week, as well as the supreme president's participation in Ukrainian community affairs, including the Great Famine manifestation in Washington in October 1983.

The next reports were delivered by Supreme Vice Presidents Dr. Kuropas and Mrs. Paschen. Since they are not employed at the UNA headquarters located in Jersey City, N.J., they spoke of their participation in Ukrainian community affairs and their representation of the UNA at various functions.

Supreme Secretary Mr. Sochan proceeded with his report, which was supplemented by tables and charts. In his report, he stated that special organizing workshops for branch secretaries and organizers were held during the past year.

As of December 31, 1983, Mr. Sochan reported that the UNA had insured 80,762 members for a sum of \$162,686,636. He also named all the branch secretaries who had died during the past year. Mr. Sochan also looked to the future, enumerating his advice to help attract the younger generation of Ukrainians to work for the UNA.

Supreme Treasurer Diachuk then delivered her report on the financial department of the UNA. She also referred to a number of charts explaining the finances of the organization. Among her most important points were: in 1983, the UNA gained \$8,905,350, a 5.7 percent increase over 1982, or \$479,618 more. These monies

## Working committees

Following are the working committees at this year's annual sessions of the Supreme Assembly at Soyuzivka.

### Scholarship Committee

All members of the Supreme Executive Committee, Supreme Auditors John Hewryk, Bohdan Hnatiuk, Anatoly Doroshenko; Supreme Advisors Taras Szmagala and, from the Youth Committee, Eugene Iwanciw, William Pastuszek, Roman Tatarsky and Walter Kwas.

### Women's Committee

Anna Haras, Helen Olek-Scott, Tekla Moroz, Ulana Diachuk, Gloria Paschen, Anna Chopek, Genevieve Zerebniak, Maria Chuchman.

### Youth Committee

Messrs. Iwanciw, Doroshenko and Taras Maksymowich.

### Cultural Committee

All four members Supreme Executive Committee who work at UNA headquarters, Zenon Snylyk, Svoboda editor-in-chief; Myron Kuropas, Jaroslaw Padoch, Wasyl Didiuk, Antin Dragan and Mr. Hnatiuk.

### Press and Public Relations Committee

John Flis, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Ms. Olek-Scott, Dr. Kuropas, Stepan Kuropas, Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Weekly, and Messrs. Snylyk and Dragan.

### Canadian Affairs Committee

Sen. Yuzyk, Ms. Diachuk, Moroz

and Chuchman, as well as Messrs. Flis and Hewryk.

### Senior Citizens Committee

All honorary members of the Supreme Assembly are on this committee.

### Financial Committee

Ms. Diachuk, Messrs. Hnatiuk, Szmagala, Hewryk, Kuropas, Kwas, Pastuszek, and Ms. Zerebniak and Paschen.

### Sports Committee

Andrew Jula, Ms. Olek-Scott, Nestor Olesnycky, Messrs. Maksymowich and Doroshenko, as well as Ms. Paschen and Moroz.

### Resolutions Committee

The Rev. Stephen Bilak, Sen. Yuzyk and Messrs. Hnatiuk, Dragan, Didiuk and Hewryk.

### Education-Research Committee

Dr. Kuropas, Messrs. Szmagala, Hnatiuk, Maksymowich, Doroshenko, Iwanciw, Pastuszek and Andrew Keybida.

### Fraternal Activities Committee

Ms. Diachuk, Dr. Kuropas, the Rev. Bilak, Stepan Hawrysz and Messrs. Kwas and Iwanciw.

### Soyuzivka Development Committee

Mr. Kwas, Dr. Kuropas, Joseph Lesawyer, Ms. Olek-Scott, Diachuk and Paschen, as well as Messrs. Szmagala, Olesnycky, Doroshenko, Iwanciw, Maksymowich, Hnatiuk and Pastuszek.

were obtained from membership dues totalling \$2,937,719, (which is \$45,290 less than in 1982). However, the UNA gained \$4,073,097 in interest, an increase of 10.5 percent or \$388,856.

She also reported that in 1983, the UNA had \$7,034,382 in expenditures which was \$110,785 less than in 1982. Mrs. Diachuk then proceeded to answer questions and provide explanations about income in connection with the UNA Building, Svoboda and Soyuzivka, about assets and disbursements in Canada, as well as dividends and reimbursements paid to members, which she said totalled \$2,827,032.

Mr. Hawrysz was the last of the supreme executive committee to issue his report. He also used many charts and tables in presenting his summary, and stated that there were many organizing efforts during the past year. He cited many UNA activists who contributed to the successful organizing of new members, and added that it is necessary to employ professional organizers to successfully influence the growth of the UNA in the future.

According to Mr. Hawrysz's tables, in 1983, 2,145 new members joined the ranks of the UNA, insured for a sum of \$7,068,000. Of these, 384 were ADD policies. He stated that the most fruitful organizing campaigns took place in the months of December and March.

when the organization enrolled 373 and 243 members respectively.

The supreme advisers submitted their reports which included a basic rundown of where they represented the UNA during the past year, and their organizing work for the association. Mr. Pastuszek broke all records by insuring 100 new members in the UNA over the past year. The advisers also submitted their advice for the future good of the UNA. Some advisers listed their criticisms as to the state of the Ukrainian American community and the role the UNA should play in it.

The last of the reports were delivered by the Supreme auditors, Mr. Olesnycky (auditor for financial department); Mr. Doroshenko (auditor for UNA Urban Renewal Corporation); Dr. Hnatiuk, (auditor for Soyuzivka); the Rev. Bilak (auditor for Svoboda Press) and Mr. Hewryk, chairman of the auditing committee and auditor for the recording and organizing departments gave their reports, and found that all was in order at the UNA. Mr. Hewryk then asked for the Supreme Assembly to vote on accepting the reports, which was done.

At press time, the sessions of the UNA Supreme Assembly were still in progress and expected to continue through Friday, June 10.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### Silencing Nashe Slovo

Last month, Nashe Slovo (Our Word), Poland's only Ukrainian-language newspaper, announced that it was suspending publication indefinitely. The paper, which is the official organ of the Ukrainian Social-Cultural Society (USKT) and has been coming out since 1956, said the reason for suspending operations had to do with technical problems and the lack of linotypists.

The shutdown of the paper is a serious blow to Poland's already beleaguered Ukrainian minority, said to number some 300,000, and raises the question of whether technical problems were really behind the suspension of publication. There have been persistent reports that the USKT, the only officially recognized group representing the Ukrainian minority in the country, was pressured to cease publishing the paper because of recent articles that were overly "nationalistic" in tone.

The status of the Ukrainian minority in Poland has always been grim. Even though during the advent of Solidarity and, with it, Poland's so-called social renewal, there was talk in some intellectual and cultural circles about an eventual rapprochement between the government and Poland's national minorities, all such notions were dashed with the declaration of martial law and the ascent of the Jaruzelski junta in 1981.

Although Nashe Slovo and the USKT maintained a cautious and restrained attitude toward Solidarity and the reform movement before martial law was declared, it had complained on several occasions about the government's insensitivity to the plight of Ukrainians in Poland and the government's failure to follow through on promises to redress a litany of historic grievances, including the forced dispersal of Ukrainians from traditional lands after World War II.

Although all the details of the Nashe Slovo closing have yet to be revealed, it does appear clear that the paper was shut down for political reasons. The Jaruzelski junta and its manipulators in the Kremlin are obsessed with clamping down on all forms of social dissent in Poland, and the specter of an even slightly restive minority — especially the Ukrainians — is certainly something they would do anything to avoid. One way to do so, of course, would be to close down the only Ukrainian-language newspaper in the country, thereby eliminating a unifying voice from the community. It should also be noted that, over the years, the paper had become a source of information for readers in Ukraine, which also offers a possible explanation for its apparent demise.

The silencing of Nashe Slovo is clearly a disturbing development given the persistence of strong anti-Ukrainian sentiment in Poland and the long and sad history of discrimination and persecution endured by the Ukrainian minority there. We can only hope that it does not signal the beginning of some long and virulent anti-Ukrainian campaign, and that the suspension of the paper is only temporary.

## TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

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

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

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the working day if any additional information is required.
- **MATERIALS MUST BE SENT DIRECTLY TO: THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, 30 MONTGOMERY, ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J. 07302.**

## In observance of The Weekly's 50th

### From our pages in 1965

#### Human rights treaties await U.S. ratification, March 20, 1965.

Elsewhere in this issue of The Ukrainian Weekly there appears a report on a meeting in Washington last week of representatives of several national organizations from throughout the country concerned with the three human rights treaties and the genocide convention which, although adopted by the U.N. with full U.S. support and participation, are as yet not ratified by the U.S. Senate. These human rights treaties are: a) the Slavery Convention, b) the Forced Labor Convention; c) the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and d) the Genocide Convention. All these treaties had been overwhelmingly adopted by the U.N. and ratified by the majority of the U.N. member-states, with the exception of the United States.

Spokesmen at the conference, sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Human Rights and Genocide Treaties, contended that the U.S. Senate, specifically its Foreign Relations Committee, is averse and unwilling to proceed with the ratification of these treaties for fear of setting a precedent by using the treaty-making power and thus upset the balance which exists between our state and federal laws. While there is more willingness on the part of the U.S. Senate to ratify the three treaties on the human rights, it is the genocide convention which allegedly evokes the fiercest opposition on the part of the latter body. Opponents of the genocide convention maintain that its ratification would involve domestic legislation on civil rights, especially now when the United States is going through a difficult period.

It is to be recalled that hearings on the genocide convention were held in 1949 under the chairmanship of the late Sen. Brian McMahon of Connecticut, and there was no logical argument at that time against having the genocide convention ratified by the U.S. Senate. The convention was shelved and it still is pending in the archives of the Senate.

While there is some question whether the genocide convention ought to be pressed for ratification along with the three other human rights treaties, there is no question that of all four treaties that on the Genocide Convention's perhaps the most important. The convention was submitted to the Senate by President Truman in 1948, and as mentioned, hearings were held on it. The treaty on genocide outlaws the deliberate murder of national, ethnic, racial or religious groups. The horrendous crimes of genocide were committed by Stalin on the Ukrainian and other non-Russian peoples in the USSR, prior and during World War II, and by Khrushchev after the death of Stalin. Hitler committed unspeakable crime against humanity by murdering the Jews, Poles, Ukrainians, Russians and other peoples whom he considered to be "inferior" and unworthy of existence.

Arguments against the ratification of the genocide convention are refuted by international and American law specialists who contend that the ratification of the Genocide Convention would in no way involve unilateral action. The Convention obligates contracting parties to prevent and punish genocide only in their own territories, so no other powers but the United States would be the sole custodian of laws in implementing the genocide convention.

We see encouraging signs by the present administration which takes a firm stand on the implementation of civil rights at home. As a world leader, the United States is increasingly confronted with difficulties in championing the human rights caused on a global scale. Our posture abroad must not be determined by our military might and industrial potentialities along, but also by our moral declarations on freedom, equality and justice for all. At this time, when such causes as freedom, human rights, equality and protection of the persecuted and the downtrodden are competing for world attention and leadership, the United States must accept the challenge and responsibility of strong leadership in these fields as well.

The ratification of these conventions by the U.S. Senate is important this year — International Cooperation Year — to demonstrate to both friend and foe the security of U.S. commitments in the matter of human rights.

The late President Kennedy, speaking of these human rights, stated eloquently: "The United States cannot afford to renounce responsibility for support of the very fundamentals which distinguish our concept of government from all forms of tyranny..."

## Effective Media Relations

by Andriy Bilyk

### Modernizing the story of the "Forgotten Holocaust"

It's true, we are marching again September 16, 1984 in the streets of the nation's capital — all of us — united for purposes of the march as The Committee to Protest Russification of Ukraine (in this, the 20th anniversary year of the unveiling of the Shevchenko Monument).

The march will follow a rally at the Shevchenko Monument and will in turn be followed by a concert of Ukrainian song at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The rally provides us with a unique opportunity to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the unveiling of the Shevchenko Monument. The (orderly) march enables us to voice our outrage at Soviet Russia for the continued cultural

and religious genocide of Ukraine and her people. Last year, the famine concert, in the words of a leading Washington Post critic, enabled us to "show the richness of the culture (Soviet Russia) tried to eradicate (during the Forgotten Holocaust, the Great Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33)."

All of this has everything to do with "modernizing" the story of the "Forgotten Holocaust" that you so successfully made into a major media event in your cities last year.

Armed with press releases and eventually, a press kit on Russification — which will be supplied to you — you will have the opportunity to once again contact all of the radio, television, and newspaper assignment editors in your area. Your challenge — and it is not an easy one by any means — will be to

(Continued on page 13)

## The Washington Connection

from THE UKRAINIAN AMERICAN CAUCUS  
P.O. Box 23546, Washington, D.C. 20026



The Washington Connection (TWC) is a regular feature in The Ukrainian Weekly by the Ukrainian American Caucus (UAC), a non-partisan political education organization of Ukrainian American professionals in government. The purpose of TWC is to provide the Ukrainian American community with timely information on the policies, the issues and the politics of Washington which affect the community.

While the purpose of TWC is information, individuals and groups are encouraged to express their views to their elected representatives on any items of interest or concern. The UAC also welcomes any comments, suggestions, or questions about the items in the column or about the activities of the UAC.



Rep. Benjamin Gilman

### Congressional statement update

On May 23, Rep. Gus Yatron (D-Pa.) entered a statement in the Congressional Record on the recently held "Religious and Ethnic Oppression in the USSR" conference (reported in the last TWC column). Rep. Yatron pointed out that the conference offered "gripping and emotional presentations" of "how the Soviet Union is endeavoring to eradicate religion and stifle aspirations for self-determination of ethnic minorities." Calling the conference "most educational", Rep. Yatron pointed out that the participants included both scholars and former victims of persecution.

The next day, on May 24, Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), chairman of both the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, submitted a statement about the death of Oleksiy Tykhy. Calling Tykhy's death a tragedy, Rep. Fascell pointed out that he was one of the co-founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group. The Florida congressman went on to say: "The group's lengthy Memorandum No. 1, which, among other things, protests the Russification of Ukraine and accuses the Soviets of genocide for deliberately creating the great famine in Ukraine in 1932-33 that resulted in the death of some 7 million Ukrainians, particularly angered Soviet authorities." He pointed out the arrest and sentencing of Tykhy and said that he "maintained both his dignity and his commitment to his beliefs."

### Legislation update

Under the auspices of Americans for Due Process, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit descended upon Washington to lobby against the use of KGB evidence in U.S. courts. About 80 individuals visited the offices of senators and representatives to protest the use of Soviet supplied evidence by the Office of Special Investigations in deportation proceedings of alleged war criminals. In addition to the lobbying effort, the group staged a rally on the steps of the Capitol calling on members of Congress to stop this practice.

The Soviet decision to curtail the shipment of parcels of the USSR from

the United States, Canada, and Western Europe has intensified congressional concern about the general issue of Soviet interference with mail and violations of human rights. Rep. Fascell issued a statement criticizing the Soviet decision. H.Con.Res. 294, introduced by Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), has gained over 90 co-sponsors already. The resolution calls for the raising on the Soviet interference with mail issue at international postal conferences. A companion resolution is expected to be introduced in the Senate shortly by Sen. Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.).

In addition to the House Resolution, Rep. Robert Garcia (D-N.Y.), chairman of the Postal Operations and Services Subcommittee of the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service, has scheduled a field hearing in New York on June 11. The hearing will address Soviet interference with international mail and focus on the parcel issue. It will be held at 26 Federal Plaza in Room 305C in Manhattan from 9:30 a.m. to noon. It is open to the public. The Ukrainian National Association will be submitting testimony on the parcel issue on behalf of its members.

On June 12, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.), will be holding a hearing on Religion in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The hearing will take place at 2 p.m. in the committee's hearing room. The focus of the hearing will be on religious rights and persecution throughout Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

### Administration update

On May 23, 1984, the Washington Legal Foundation announced the filing of a formal legal petition with the U.S. Customs Service to stop the importation of goods from the Soviet Union which are made with forced or slave labor. The petition was filed on behalf of 83 Republican and Democratic Members of Congress. U.S. law prohibits the importation of goods made by forced or slave labor. The law resulted from the initiative of Sen. William Armstrong (R-Colo.) after The Wall Street Journal ran a series of articles on the issue. Customs, at the direction of the Treasury Department, has not been enforcing this law.

## Russification

### "Ethnocide" of Ukrainians: the eradication of history

The following is an excerpt from an article titled "Ethnocide of Ukrainians in the USSR" that was published in Issue 7-8 of the clandestine Ukrainian Herald, which appeared from 1970 to 1972. The issue was devoted to Russification, and we include the material below as part of our periodic coverage meant to spotlight this insidious policy which threatens to destroy Ukrainian culture.

#### Conclusion

On the night of December 18, 1973, all crosses along the village roads of Babukhiv, Verbylivtsi, Zaluzhzhia, in the District of Rohatyn, Ivano-Frankivske region, some of which had been erected on commemoration of the end of serfdom, were sawed down and broken.

And maybe the exarch will tell us what he did with the Rev. Sava of St. Volodymyr's Cathedral in Kiev, after the priest began delivering his sermons in Ukrainian? Maybe he can also tell us why in 1972 only four students from the Lviv Region were accepted into the Odessa Theological Seminary? Why an atmosphere of (Russian) chauvinism pervades the seminary? Why services in the churches of Ukraine are conducted in Russian, with the exception of the western regions, and even there not in all areas? In Volyn, for example,

not been fully liquidated, and that the party should devote more time to the struggle with this Church, because it had always been in the vanguard of Ukrainian nationalism.

Following this, Ukrainian Catholic priests are being persecuted even more. They fulfill their spiritual mission under extremely difficult circumstances. They are harassed, thrown into prisons, and tortured.

At the same time, the persecution of those Catholics who are faithful to their religious beliefs has been intensified. Their churches are being desecrated.

Here are a few examples:

- In the village of Zabuzhzhya in the Sokal District in 1972, "activists" began forcefully throwing the faithful out of church. This led to a fight. The interior of the church was doused with chemicals, church property was destroyed. When the parishioners refused to hand over the keys to the church, the lock was welded shut with an electric torch.

- In the village Mezhyrichchia in the Sokal District, the church was often filled with grain and mineral fertilizer. In 1972, its doors were sealed shut by an iron bar. The faithful gathered for holy days in the church yard, where they had built an improvised altar, and prayed. They were forcibly moved away from the church and beaten. The villagers had

### "There is no power that could break the spirit of our indomitable people."

only Russian is used in almost all the churches. Why is there no religious literature published in the Ukrainian language? No, the exarch will not answer these questions. We will do this for him. It is because there is no official Ukrainian Church in Ukraine. Moscow usurped the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalous Church in Eastern Ukraine in the 1930s and the Greek-Catholic Church in western Ukraine in the 1940s. Moscow's Orthodox Church is an instrument of Russification. Key administrative positions in the Church are held by obedient lackeys who care only about their earthly comforts and who receive a dose from the satanical regime for their black hypocritical deeds.

The Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine and throughout the empire suffer the most cruel persecution.

Following the forcible liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in western Ukraine after World War II, the Ukrainian Catholics have waged an uneven battle for their rights.

All churches where the priests refused to accept union with the Muscovite church were closed down and marked for eventual destruction. In some places, the parishioners refused to turn the church keys over to the authorities and met to pray secretly, without a priest. But in recent years the repression has been intensified, especially after Malanchuk admitted at a meeting of the Politburo of the CPU that the Catholic Church in western Ukraine had

previously rejected an Orthodox priest.

- In the summer of 1972, in the village of Volsvyn in the Sokal District, bolshevik bandits forced their way into the church at night, plundered church property, tore the church banners and the embroidered decorative cloths to pieces, broke the candleholders, slashed the icons, etc. In a few days, Broder (a Jew), who was in charge of usable scrap, was called into the office of the state farm and ordered to remove the destroyed church property for scrap. When Broder categorically refused to do this, he was so severely beaten that he had to be taken to the hospital. Broder took the matter against the bandits to court, but the case was dragged out until it was closed completely.

- In 1972, the church in the village of Smilna in the Stryi area was filled with mineral fertilizer. The faithful cleaned the church and continued gathering for prayer. Then the church doors were welded shut with an electric torch. The villagers sent an invalid veteran of the Patriotic War [World War II] to Kiev and to Moscow with a plea for the right to meet in church for prayer, but the officials remained deaf.

- In 1973, the church in the village of Sutkivtsiy in the Rava-Ruska District burned down under very mysterious circumstances. The villagers began rebuilding it, but the authorities categorically denied them the

(Continued on page 14)

### Art review

## Mykola Nedilko's work shows a colorist's sensibility

by Hilary Zarycky

Thanks to the efforts of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States and the Ukrainian Artists Association, the Ukrainian community of the New York Metropolitan Area had a rare opportunity to view a large number of works by the late Mykola Nedilko, who died in 1979 at age 77. Coinciding with the publication of a monograph on the artist by the academy, the exhibit — which ran from May 30 to June 3 — was both well publicized and well attended. Although not a full-fledged retrospective, the exhibit consisted of 54 paintings, the bulk of them landscapes.

Born in eastern Ukraine in 1902, the artist lived through all the horrors that

the 20th century brought upon the Ukrainian people. But two world wars, revolution, the so-called Great Terror of the 1930s and, later, the often difficult life of an emigre, were not able to keep Mr. Nedilko from his work. A passionate painter, he managed to continue working through the most trying of times. From his native Ukraine, to Western Europe, later to Argentina and finally New York, everywhere Mr. Nedilko went he worked, always somehow finding the time and energy to turn his trained and sensitive eye to nature and produce the colorful and lively paintings for which he became famous.

Most painters can be categorized as either draughtsmen or colorists. These categories have little to do with a

conscious choice on the artist's part. They are more likely a way of seeing. Great draughtsmen see the world in terms of tone and line. Great colorists, on the other hand, see color everywhere they look. They find it where others cannot, and it becomes their language, their means of expression. Mykola Nedilko was, first and foremost, a colorist. His gifts were not for drawing or composition (he excelled in neither); it was color that was clearly his love.

Until it was liberated by the Impressionists in the 19th century, color played a traditionally secondary role in painting. The Impressionists and various groups that they spawned made color the cornerstone of their art. Their influence can be seen in the work of Mykola Nedilko. Like Fedir Krychevsky, his famous teacher at the Kiev Art Institute, Mr. Nedilko took all he could from the French Impressionists. It was from them that he borrowed the technique of plein-air painting — painting outdoors directly from nature. In his impasto brush strokes and his bright and clear color one can see their influence. From Gauguin and his offspring, the Fauves, Mr. Nedilko learned that color can be synthetic, can function separately from subject and can, in fact, become the subject.

For all his debts to the masters that preceded him, Mr. Nedilko's sense of color was very much his own. We can see it in his frequent use of an acidic, greenish-blue, and in his warm oranges and reds. Most of all, it is in his delicate grays, so hard to pin down, that the subtlety of his mastery can be seen.

#### The paintings

"Solitary tree," painted in 1973, clearly shows the painter's substantial gifts. In the delicate handling of the sky,

Mr. Zarycky is a New York artist. He has a BFA from the School of Visual Arts and an MFA from Brooklyn College.



Mykola Nedilko

where dabs of red and green mixing optically create a delicate gray, we can discern a master's touch. By placing bright orange trees on a field of greenish-blue, the painter caused the two colors to vibrate dramatically. As in his other paintings, drawing and tonality are downplayed.

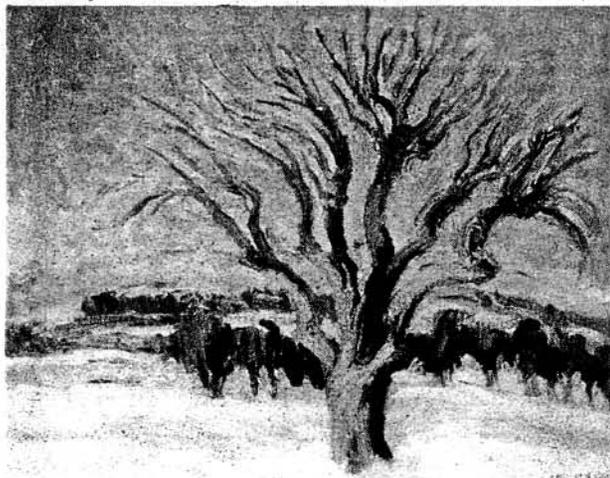
"Solitary tree," a deeply satisfying painting, raises some questions that few writers have raised when dealing with Mr. Nedilko's work. Much is made — and justifiably so — of Mr. Nedilko's gifts as a colorist, but surprisingly little is said about his choice of motif. Granted, motif and subject are not the same thing, but in "Solitary tree," as in "Before the storm" for example, the motif has more in common with the solitude and sadness of German Romanticism than it does with the joyfulness of post-impressionism. In his unpopulated landscapes, one is reminded of Emil Nolde and German painting of the early 20th century. Even Mr. Nedilko's flower pieces have a certain northern somberness.

"Before the storm," dating from 1964, is clearly an expressionist piece. Its choppy black water and muddy sky accented by a wonderfully painted orange cloud show that Mr. Nedilko was a painter of emotional intensity. His interest in color was obviously not merely a formal one. Like Van Gogh before him, Mr. Nedilko was interested in expressing fundamental human emotions in his work and in using color to do it.

Every artist, regardless of how independent his nature, needs a sophisticated and appreciative audience for his work. Great art is usually produced at times and in places where an intense dialogue between artist, patron, critic and the public is possible. Turn-of-the-century Paris and post-war New York are obvious examples of just that sort of environment.

Upon viewing the Nedilko exhibit, one cannot help but wonder — just as with many other emigre artists — just what sort of work could have been produced had fate and history been kinder. One cannot help wondering what Mr. Nedilko's work would look like painted on a larger scale, for example, or how success of the New York variety would have affected his work. Clearly, Mr. Nedilko's interests were similar to many of the painters who made New York the international art center it has been since World War II. One cannot help wondering how aware he was of such developments. This, of course, raises the whole question of the Ukrainian emigre commu-

(Continued on page 12)



"Solitary tree," oil, 16x20, 1973



"Before the storm," oil, 16x20, 1964

## Over 200 delegates attend 20th UNWLA convention



UNWLA President Ivanna Rozankowsky addresses the conclave

NEW YORK — The 20th convention of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, commemorating the centennial of the Ukrainian women's movement, was held here at the Grand Hyatt Hotel on May 26-28.

Over 200 delegates, representing more than 100 branches of the 4,000-member organization, attended the three days of deliberations, panels and discussions. The triannual convention culminated with the election of the following officers: Ivanna Rozankowsky, president; Maria Tomorug, first vice-president; Martha Danyluk, second vice-president in charge of organizing matters; Lydia Hladky, third vice-president in charge of cultural-educational affairs; Martha Bohachewsky Chomiak, fourth vice-president in charge of public relations.

Others elected to the executive committee include Halya Melnychuk, recording secretary; Maria Savchak, correspondence secretary (Ukrainian language); Rosalie Polche, correspondence secretary (English language); Alexandra Kirchak, treasurer; Joanna Ratyeh, financial secretary; Iryna Kurowycyck and Maria Radovych, members at large. Committee chairwomen were also elected: Lubow Wolynez, museum and arts; Lydia Boyko, educational; Lydia Chernyk, social services; Anna Krawczuk, scholarships; and Anna Maksymovych, press.

The newly-elected auditing committee consists of Theodosia Sawycky, head; Irena Kindrachuk and Evhenia Nowakowsky members. Their alternates are Olga Lileplo and Lesia Goy.

Mrs. Rozankowsky, who arrived at the closing session in a wheelchair due to a mishap suffered during the Sunday

afternoon luncheon, thanked the delegates for their faith in her.

The closing session on Monday afternoon not only witnessed the election of officers, but also included some changes in the by-laws, which delineated specific duties to the vice presidents.

### Opening session

The 20th convention of the UNWLA began early Saturday morning May 26, with opening ceremonies, including the singing of the American national anthem, the Ukrainian hymn and the hymn of the UNWLA. After a candle-lighting ceremony, the presidium of the convention was elected. Iryna Rusnak presided over the three-day convention and Daria Horodysky served as vice-chairwoman.

Such women's organization activists as honorary UNWLA president Lydia Burachynsky, World Federation of Women's Organizations president Maria Kwitkowsky, and Ukrainian Women's League in Canada vice-president Vasylyna Boyko Darkovych joined the convention officers at the presidium. Ukrainian women dissidents Nina Strokata Karavansky and Nadia Svitlyehna were also asked to join the honorary presidium, as were UNWLA honorary members Alexandra Riznyk and Lydia Krushelnytsky.

The first meeting moved at a rapid pace, with reports being read and questions/discussions ensuing. The morning session ended with the delegates granting a vote of confidence to the outgoing board.

A Saturday afternoon luncheon was

(Continued on page 12)

## League luncheon: 10 get achievement awards

NEW YORK — The gala Sunday afternoon luncheon held within the framework of the 20th Convention of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, looked back to the Stanislav women's congress held in Ukraine 50 years ago and then focused on the future of the Ukrainian community by commending 10 young professional Ukrainian women for their achievements.

The luncheon, held in the ballroom of the Grand Hyatt Hotel on Sunday, May 27, was attended by over 400 people, who listened to mistress of ceremonies Marta Fedoriw relay telegraphed greetings to the UNWLA from President Ronald Reagan, Patriarch Josyf Slipyj of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, New York Governor Mario Cuomo and New York City Mayor Edward Koch.

Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford attended the banquet and personally extended his warm greetings, calling the gathered women "a powerhouse of the community"; the Rev. Patrick Paschak, pastor of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, and the Rev. Volodymyr Bazylevsky, pastor of St. Volodimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, were also present at the four-hour luncheon.

Also seated at the two tiered head table was Nancy Barker, the president of the National Women's Council, who addressed the luncheon participants and spoke admirably of the fine cooperation between the national council and the Ukrainian women's organization.

Maria Kwitkowsky, the president of the World Federal of Ukrainian Women's Organizations and the vice president of the Canada's women's league Vasylyna Boyko-Darkovych also spoke at the luncheon.

After delivering her welcoming speech, Ivanna Rozankowsky, UNWLA president, asked the participants of the women's convention 50 years ago to come to the head table, where she presented them with red roses. Among the recipients of the flowers were: Myroslava Huk, Oksana Lutska, Sophia Nahirna, Lydia Shavliak, Lydia Burachynsky, Emilia Ciapka, Dora Rak, Jaroslava Zupal and Yaroslav Shavliak, who covered the congress for "Novy Chas" back in 1934.

After the meal, the highlight of the luncheon began as a committee, with

spokeswomen Iryna Kurowycyck and Joanna Ratyeh, announced the first 10 recipients of the Natalia Kobrynsky Young Woman Achiever award. The award, which includes a plaque with the likeness Ms. Kobrynsky, an initiator of the Ukrainian women's movement and a certificate, was awarded to 10 women after months of deliberations by a select UNWLA committee of judges.

The 10 awarded young women were: Roma Sochan Hadzewycz, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly; Dr. Luba Kihichak, the director of the emergency department and trauma unit at Olympic Memorial Hospital in Port Angeles, Wash.; Alexandra M. Ulana Klymyshyn, a research anthropologist at the University of California in Santa Barbara; Nadia Komarnycka McConnell, deputy assistant administrator for legislative affairs at NASA; Dr. Mary R. Motyl, assistant director of microbiology, assistant professor of pathology at Montefiore Medical Center; Larysa A. Mykyta, assistant professor of French language and literature at North Carolina State University; Nadia M. Nynka, district manager for AT&T in New Jersey; Captain Daria H. Rusyn, a captain and lawyer in the U.S. Air Force, Judge Advocate's General's Corps at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia; Helen O. Slywinsky-Petrauskas, a vice-president of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, and Renata B. Wolynez, a professor of anthropology and archeology at Edinboro University of Pennsylvania.

Seven of the 10 women were present to receive their award and to deliver thank-you speeches to the UNWLA.

The banquet continued with Mrs. Fedoriw introducing present Ukrainian community leaders and reading greetings from over 30 organizations, including the Ukrainian National Association.

Ukrainian Museum president Dr. Bohdan Cymbalista and Theodosia Sawycky awarded certificates to the branches which have donated over \$1,000 specifically for the needs of the Museum.

The luncheon also included an entertainment program provided by a sextet composed of female singers from the Dumka Choir of New York. They were: Olya Dorosh, Sanya Kachary, Doria Lastowewky, Ulana Steek, Vera Kosovych and Monica Critikos. Mykhailo Lev accompanied them during a medley of Ukrainian songs.



The opening ceremonies



The Weekly's editor-in-chief, Roma Hadzewycz, and Mary Motyl were two of the women honored at the luncheon.

## Miami dancers perform at festival



Girls from the Ukrainian Dancers of Miami perform at the recent Third Annual International Festival of Palm Beach County. The group, whose co-directors are Katherine Hodivsky and UNA Supreme Advisor Taras Maksymowich, performed at Palm Beach Junior College.

### HELP WANTED

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## Notes on people

### Lectures in midwest

KANSAS CITY, Kan. — Prof. Yar Slavutych, professor emeritus of the University of Alberta in Edmonton, recently visited the Slavic department of the University of Kansas and the Ukrainian community here.

Prof. Slavutych visited the Midwest's heartland to help commemorate the 170th anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's birth with a weekend program focusing on the poet's life and works.

On Friday, March 30, the educator delivered a lecture on Taras Shevchenko, which was attended by students and professors of the university as well as other interested individuals. Prof. Slavutych answered questions on contemporary perceptions of Shevchenko, the censorship of his creative works in the Soviet Union today, as well as his interpretations of religious matters.

On Saturday, March 31, a Shevchenko evening was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Husar, where Prof. Slavutych spoke not only about the poet, but also recalled the Great Famine in Ukraine 1932-33. He spoke of how he survived this holocaust and related many personal experiences to the audience. Following his recollections, Prof. Slavutych, who is also a poet, read some of his own works.

Prof. Slavutych has published 12 books of poetry and poetic translations from Bulgarian, Polish, Czech and English. His own works have been translated into German, English, French and Hungarian. He is the author of six books on Ukrainian grammar and numerous books and articles on literary criticism. He has served as the president of the American Name Society and currently serves as the president of the Ukrainian Shakespeare Society.

His visit to the University of Kansas was made possible through the efforts of Dr. and Mrs. Michael Palij, Dr. and Mrs. George Melnykovich, the department of Slavic Languages and Literatures and the Ukrainian community of Kansas City.

### Patents invention

PITTSFIELD, Mass. — Paul D. Lysenko and his wife Natalie recently patented a magnetic surface-covering composition which enables one to attach magnets with items onto a surface for display.

This, however, is not Mr. Lysenko's first innovative discovery. He is a research chemist, whose techniques for the conversion of low quality coking coals were used throughout the Donbas region of Ukraine in the 1930s.

The brother of academician Trofim D. Lysenko, once a top Soviet biological theorist, Mr. Lysenko graduated from the University of Kharkiv with a degree in chemistry and was assigned to the research staff of the Institute of Coal Chemistry in Kharkiv. One of his developments was a salt flotation method of testing coal to determine whether it would yield coke and the quality of the product. Another one of his experiments dealt with a method of converting gaseous coal of a type considered incapable of conversion into coke.

Soon after these discoveries in Soviet Ukraine, Mr. Lysenko was faced with a number of problems from the Soviet authorities. After defending his reports and results, the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry accepted his methods and suggested to the local Communist Party organization that it nominate Mr. Lysenko for governmental recognition

for successful scientific research. According to Mr. Lysenko, the party was hesitant and, although he received the Order of the Red Banner and other awards from the Soviet government, the party officials continued to make his research difficult for him.

In 1939 his research chief, Platon Zarovny, was exiled by the regime and given a three-year sentence. After his superior was exiled, Mr. Lysenko was demoted.

In 1942, the Germans captured him and his staff and forced him to work for them in Berlin. As they retreated, he and his laboratory were moved to Lviv and then to Cracow. He and his wife made it to Munich three weeks before the American troops arrived.

In a barn in Munich, he set up an artificial honey plant, buying inedible horse chestnuts from German farmers. The business prospered, but in 1949 he sold the plant and, with the help of the International Rescue Committee, resettled in America, where he once again was employed in the chemical research field.

### Gets optometry degree



Dr. Paul Michael Domanchuk

CHICAGO — Paul Michael Domanchuk graduated from the Illinois College of Optometry here on Sunday, May 27 with a doctor of optometry degree.

Dr. Domanchuk, a resident of Park Ridge, Ill., earned his bachelor of science degree from Loyola University, Lake Shore Campus, in 1980. He entered the four-year program at the Illinois College of Optometry in August, 1980.

Dr. Domanchuk recently returned from a trip to South America, which was sponsored by the Voluntary Optometric Services to Humanity (VOSH). In this program, several students from the college volunteer their optometric services to the underprivileged people of various countries around the world. He flew with a medical team to Bogota, Colombia and from there they flew into the town of Manizales, where they administered to the needy inhabitants of that city.

Dr. Domanchuk is the son of Walter and Anne (Dydyk) Domanchuk of Park Ridge. He has two brothers, Mark and Ted. His grandfather was Michael Dydyk of Syracuse, N.Y., who was a Ukrainian community activist for many years and organized UNA Branch 317 there. Dr. Domanchuk belongs to UNA Branch 125 in Chicago.

by Marta Korduba

This is the third installment of an occasional series featuring non-Ukrainians who have adopted the Ukrainian language, culture and community as their own. Several individuals of various ethnic backgrounds have been interviewed in an effort to disclose the kinds of experiences which inspired them to learn the Ukrainian language and, in many cases, espouse the Ukrainian culture more fervently than many Ukrainians.

Dark-eyed, bearded and bespectacled Jose Casanova discusses Ukrainian history, politics and art with a scholarly sophistication and a keen perception attributable to more than books.

Jose, or Hozyk, as he is called among many friends, describes himself as a "Ukrainianized" Spaniard. "My life-style has changed radically in the past 12 years; I've been adopted by Ukrainians," he explained in his slight Spanish accent.

Jose, a sociologist at Passaic County College, N.J., met his wife, Ika Koznarsky, on what he termed as "neutral territory" at the University of Innsbruck, Austria, where they were both students. At that time, Jose's awareness of Ukrainian culture was minimal.

"Like many Europeans, I knew only where Ukraine was located, and little more," he said.

Upon leaving Spain, Jose was simultaneously immersed in two foreign cultures: Ukrainian and American. He became fluent in both English and Ukrainian, and was soon sensitized to the various elements of the Anglo-American and Ukrainian American societies.

"When Ika and I were married, I gained a new family, friends, most of whom spoke Ukrainian," said Jose.

"There was never any pressure to learn Ukrainian; no more than there was for me to learn English. It's natural to want to learn the language of the community in which you live."

Ika and Jose speak Ukrainian among themselves. Jose said he learned to speak Ukrainian "mostly by ear" and by using it conversationally on a daily basis. This was supplemented by an intensive summer Ukrainian language course at Harvard University.

Jose's involvement with Ukrainians had a significant impact on the leftist ideology he had once espoused:

"Growing up in Spain, it was very clear that all opposition to the rightist dictatorial regime was leftist. The opposition had a basically pro-Soviet attitude. Although it acknowledged the shortcomings of socialist reality, it still upheld the myth of the socialist paradise. My contact with Ukrainians forced me to rethink the whole issue of left and right. I concluded that if left thinking is possible today, it must be an anti-Soviet left, otherwise it can no longer be credible. The Marxist dissident movement, and individuals like Leonid Plyushch enabled me to criticize the Soviet Union without necessarily assuming a conservative rightist position."

Despite his former leftist views, Jose never belonged to a political party. Today, he characterizes himself as a critical thinker, neither a rightist nor a leftist.

"Those are 19th century categories, that are no longer relevant today," he added.

Jose has studied the 19th and 20th century social movements in Ukraine and Spain extensively. In the future, he plans on systematically comparing the Ukrainian and Spanish social movements of that period, specifically anar-

## From here to fraternity: the choice to be Ukrainian

chism, federalism and nationalism.

"Most comparative studies have been developed in the Anglo-Saxon world; they compare the whole world to themselves. They are always the point of comparison; 'are other cultures as rich, as industrialized as progressive as the Germanic, Anglo-Saxon societies?' There have been no serious attempts to compare completely different cultures from different points of view. I am particularly interested in comparing Ukrainian and Spanish cultures, because these are the two societies I know best. I would like to investigate the social conditions which led to the mass anarchist movements in Spain and Ukraine in the past two centuries. As I began studying 19th and 20th century Ukrainian history, I discovered striking similarities between Galician and Basque nationalism, in terms of social structure, the conservative nationalism, the influence of the church and the Christian identity. These societies are interestingly similar and yet different at the same time."

Jose has recently contributed a book review to Harvard Ukrainian Studies, the journal of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, on Ukrainian anarchist leader Nestor Machno.

When asked whether he felt it was necessary to nurture his identity as a Spaniard, Jose replied that his Spanish identity is not an issue. "To a great extent, my ties with Spain were severed when I left. Today, contact with my family in Spain is minimal. Yet, I don't feel that I need to confirm or emphasize my Spanish identity by taking part in Spanish-related activities. I will always be a Spaniard; my ethnic identity simply is not an issue."

Jose said that his family never feared that he would lose his Spanish identity by leaving Spain, or by marrying someone who was not Spanish.

"My cultural identity was not threatened. My leaving Spain, or marrying Ika were purely personal choices, and had no larger societal or cultural repercussions as far as my Spanish identity was concerned," he stated.

Jose spoke candidly about the Ukrainian American community: "I've always respected Ukrainians for defending their identity, against the historical odds. In a sense, they defy the 'march of history' (the general global trend to accept historical trends as fait accompli: part of progress which should not to be averted.) The Ukrainian community exerts a tremendous amount of energy to maintain their language, culture and national identity despite the great odds. Still, it is counteractive to perceive the future of Ukraine as dependent upon the Ukrainian immigrant community. Firstly, this is simply untrue. What happens in Ukraine depends upon the 40 million Ukrainians living in Ukraine. I would be very pessimistic about the future of Ukraine, if I believe that it might be determined by the Ukrainian immigrant community. Secondly, there's a danger in being 'frozen' in the period of time that the emigres left Ukraine. The result is not being able to recognize how the circumstances of the situation have changed since immigration. This kind of thinking results in a brand of immigrant politics which tends to be very parochial, and basically frozen in the past.

"Very similar trends existed in the Spanish immigration (the result of political isolation of the Franco regime which existed until the late 1950's.) As



Jose Casanova

in the case of the post-World War II Ukrainian immigration, the Spanish immigration was composed of middle-class intelligentsia. Of course, the ideological groupings were different — the Spanish immigration included marxists, anarchists and socialists — yet, they acted similarly. Instead of facing reality, they engaged in talk of revolution, liberation and sterile politics that led nowhere. Unfortunately, the projection for a free and democratic Ukraine may not be as optimistic as it was in the case of Spain. However, there are distinct similarities with all political immigrations when they are cut off from contact with the mother country..."

Jose continued discussing the self-image of Ukrainians, his favorite Ukrainian artists and the Ukrainian community with a dynamic blend of detachment and inspiration.

"It's difficult to discuss the Ukrainian community entirely scholarly; perhaps I'm too involved in it to be completely objective..." remarked the "Ukrainianized" Spaniard.

Despite her recognizably Italian surname, Regina Saladino considers herself Ukrainian. Eighteen-year-old Regina spent the first eight years of her life in an Italian neighborhood in Pennsylvania. Her ethnic background on her father's side is Italian. On her mother's side, it is English, Irish, Austrian, Hungarian, German, Welsh and Swiss.

Things changed rapidly after her mother was remarried to Peter Burak, an active member of the Ukrainian community in Wisconsin. Since that time, Regina has been a highly visible member of the local Ukrainian commu-

nity. She belongs to the Dnipro Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble, and takes part in St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church activities.

What kinds of experiences might she have shared with the subjects of the 3 previous interviews: a 42-year old Ukrainian Catholic priest of German origin, a sociologist from Spain, and a Swiss former Roman Catholic now a Ukrainian Orthodox cantor?

Like members of any social or cultural grouping, the "Ukrainianized" non-Ukrainians are not all the same. As diverse as their backgrounds may be, however, there are common elements, and experiences shared by the four interviewed individuals which resulted in a high-powered self-motivation to learn Ukrainian, a born-again enamored with Ukrainian culture and an undaunting commitment to the Ukrainian community.

Each of the aforementioned individuals characterized their first encounter with Ukrainians as a warm, positive experience. Never were they made to feel as outsiders, nor were they rejected on the basis of their ethnic background. The Ukrainian Americans who introduced them to the Ukrainian culture and/or community did not feel threatened by the "non-Ukrainian" element. Instead, they were comfortable and enthusiastic about sharing their cultural background.

Rather than feeling pressured to learn Ukrainian or to embrace the Ukrainian culture, the individuals were primarily propelled by their own desire to understand and experience Ukrainian culture. (Footnote: The author does not presume to imply that the experiences described in the interviews are standard *modus operandi* in the Ukrainian community.)

Ukrainian culture appealed to them on a variety of levels. Some were attracted by the religious aspect of Ukrainian Catholicism or Orthodoxy; others by the culture, political, history or social aspects of community life. In most cases, it was a favorable combination of the above. Their comments about the Ukrainian community were perceptive and analytical. Yet, they revealed the impassioned involvement of the insider rather than the detachment of the outsider looking in. They referred to Ukrainians as "our people," ("nashi") and spoke in terms of "we" rather than "they".

Being fully cognizant of the irresistibly endearing as well as the less lovable aspects of the Ukrainian community, they chose to "be Ukrainian" maturely, thoughtfully. They expressed a powerful sense of unity and a sincere love for not only things Ukrainian, but for Ukrainians themselves... and isn't that what fraternity is all about?

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## Mykola Nedilko's...

(Continued from page 8)

nity's difficulty in adapting itself to a wider cultural sphere. How much greater would the achievements of such obviously talented people like Mykola Nedilko have been had they found that wider audience?

People interested in the work of Mykola Nedilko should by all means get the monograph produced by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States. With a brilliantly written introduction by Bohdan Pevny, the book is a major document not to be missed by anyone concerned with Ukrainian art of this century.

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

## North Anthracite Council of the LUC meets



Members of the Anthracite Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics recently met with Franciscan Fathers of the Holy Dormition Monastery in Sybertsville, Pa. Shown from left are: Dorothy Jamula, council treasurer; the Rev. Joseph Martyniuk of Scranton, Pa.; Helen Hollock, Mary Boris, the Rev. Cyril Drozdiak, the Rev. Alex Burak, the Rev. Anthony Skurla, Anthony Shipula, council president; Julia Hnatuske, recording secretary; and Ann Rudy, corresponding secretary. Prior to the meeting, vestments donated by the council were blessed.

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## Over 200...

(Continued from page 9)

highlighted by the presentation of honorary UNWLA membership to three Ukrainian women — Natalia Livytska Choldny, Lubov Drazhevsky and Olga Mussakovsky for their dedicated work in the Ukrainian community. Emceed by Anya Dydik, a member of the UNWLA executive board, the luncheon also featured the presentation of certificates of merit to the top 15 branches during the last three years with a Rochester branch capturing top honors. The 21 UNWLA branches which run pre-school for Ukrainian children were also cited during the two-hour lunch.

After the luncheon, a talk on "The Ukrainian Woman, Yesterday and Today," was delivered by Mrs. Bohachevsky Chomiak, followed by a talk on UNWLA finances by financial secretary Mrs. Ratyeh.

A panel discussion, led by Mrs. Wolynetz, spotlighted The Ukrainian Museum, after which many of the delegates made their way to the Ukrainian neighborhood on the Lower East Side, where they were able to view the newly-opened photography exhibit "To Preserve a Heritage: The Story of the Ukrainian Immigration in the United States." The delegates then moved on to the UNWLA headquarters on Second Avenue where they were hosted with a repast by the New Jersey district.

### Sunday events

On Sunday morning delegates made their way to church, but hurried back to the hotel to participate in morning sessions which began with two panels simultaneously. The panel on organizing new members was moderated by Maria Kramarchuk, a panel on the Ukrainian press was run by Ostap Olesnyky. Two more two-hour panels followed on public relations, moderated by Mrs. Kyrowycky; and an educational panel, moderated by Mrs. Danyluk.

A festive luncheon, which was open to the Ukrainian community, was attended by over 400 people. It was highlighted by the presentation of special awards to outstanding young Ukrainian women.

The four-hour banquet was followed

by a well-planned mini-conference, concentrating on the future of the Ukrainian community. According to statistics skillfully researched by Dr. Oleh Wolowyna, the use of the Ukrainian language is on a rapid decline in the emigre community. Myroslava Wania analyzed a questionnaire sent out to Ukrainians in April. She then reported on the involvement of Ukrainians in community life.

The role of parents and youth organizations was discussed by Natalia Korneliuk; Prof. Ivan Holowinsky discussed the problems of the Ukrainian community from a psychological point of view and Kaleryna Chumachenko presented the possibilities of spreading propaganda about Ukrainian causes in Washington. The moderator of the panel, Larissa Onyshkevych, led the discussion after which myriad questions followed?

After the mini-conference, the convention delegates went back to their organization's work, with the by-laws and problems of bilingual branches panels lasting into the late evening hours.

Early Monday morning, the convention delegates were up and about, attending the last of the panels, which included a panel on social services moderated by Mrs. Krawchuk and a cultural panel led by Oksana Lence.

A plenary session at the closing of the convention allowed the delegates an opportunity to listen to a very interesting lecture on the "Current changes in the Soviet Union and the nationalities question," which was delivered by Zenovia Sochor, professor of political science at Boston University.

The convention ran to a close after a long discussion about the by-laws and the election of new officers. A special tribute was given to the retiring editor Ulana Liubovych, of Our Life, the UNWLA magazine who served in this capacity over the last 12 years.

Mrs. Sawycky, the head of the resolutions committee, presented a long list of resolutions, which included points about the UNWLA being a binding force, not only of women and their organizations, but also of the Ukrainian community as a whole. She underscored the importance of upkeeping The Ukrainian Museum, the necessity of keeping one's Ukrainian identity and preserving the Ukrainian language.

## CIA report...

(Continued from page 1)  
the power plant.

The CIA reports note that at least three major nuclear accidents have occurred in the Soviet Union since the 1950s. One happened in 1960 or 1961, another in the early 1970s, and the worst happened during the 1957-58 winter near Kasli and the Cheliabinsk province in the Urals. An explosion in tanks of radioactive wastes spread Strontium 90 and other dangerous elements and resulted in radioactivity nearly 1,000 times higher than bomb fallout, wrote Mr. Anderson.

Thirty villages were evacuated, several hundred square miles were contaminated, and three lakes were poisoned for some 300 years. Hundreds of persons are believed to have died during the explosion, and hundreds others died from long-term effects. Among the victims, said Mr. Anderson, were death squads of prisoners sent on hopeless clean-up missions. The Soviets now use the area in train troops for nuclear war.

Other Soviet citizens have died as a result of accidents aboard nuclear submarines. One U.S. government report notes the presence of "hairless" sailors in Soviet veterans'

homes. These sailors may have been exposed to radiation from faulty reactors on nuclear subs. Another report mentions that 200 political prisoners suffered from radiation sickness after cleaning nuclear subs at a base near Paldiski, Estonia.

The reports also cite at least three major accidents in which Soviet nuclear subs were involved. The latest, wrote Mr. Anderson, was the sinking of a sub in the north Pacific with most of the 90-man crew aboard. In 1980 a sub caught fire off Okinawa, and at least nine persons died. Their bodies were reported to have been laid out on the deck by men in strange, ankle-length white cloaks. Yet another Soviet nuclear submarine sank off the coast of Britain in 1970.

Soviet disposal methods for nuclear wastes are careless, according to the columnist, who goes on to cite incidents of such wastes being injected into waterbearing geological strata and being solidified into blocks for storage in bunkers. Often the Soviets simply label inadequately treated nuclear waste as non-radioactive and dump it into rivers. Apparently this is done at the Moscow nuclear plant which dumps its waste directly into the Moscow River.

## Effective media...

(Continued from page 6)

convince those editors that Soviet Russia, having failed to destroy Ukrainian culture in the 1930s, is continuing the genocide of Ukraine and her people through Russification. And that this official government policy of genocide by Russification is intensifying. (The press kit will include fact sheets on specific Russification policies, e.g., in the schools, in the churches, in sport, etc.).

As you approach your editors, we in Washington will be doing the same thing with a selected list of more than 200 editors, reporters, columnists, and radio and television talk show hosts. Together, we can once again forge a successful local-national media campaign.

Although it may seem obvious, it's important to understand that we can successfully implement such a media campaign only if we have a "hook" by which we can interest the media. That hook is our September 16 march on the Soviet Embassy. Knowing that your community is making plans to come to Washington, will make it that much

easier for you to approach the media in your city.

Knowing that you are coming, will make it that much easier for us in Washington to talk with the nationally-based media. The more of us show up, the more impact our media campaign will have. And on the bottom line, that's what we are after — stories in the media about the continued genocide of Ukraine.

*Next week: How to make a local story out of Russification.*

## Mulroney...

(Continued from page 4)

have included successful actors and artists of Ukrainian background, high-level government bureaucrats, as well as an Oscar-winning Ukrainian director.

An American from Philadelphia, Miss Diakun is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Toronto. She is also a former English-language editor at America, a Ukrainian daily newspaper published in Philadelphia.

## 500,000...

(Continued from page 3)

20 percent of children showed severe malnutrition," the study said.

### Famine conditions

It also said figures for the northern province of Badakhshan, which has been heavily bombed by Soviet forces since they invaded Afghanistan in 1979, suggested that conditions were already as severe as those found in times of famine.

Dr. D'Souza was based in Peshawar, Pakistan. In that country, the Times reported, she trained 14 refugees who secretly went to Afghanistan to conduct surveys and took the results back to Peshawar.

Areas that border Pakistan or have their own resources are able to feed their people, Dr. D'Souza said. But she said 250,000 people in Badakhshan, 200,000 in the Panjshir Valley — the scene of intense fighting — and in pockets in the far west of the country would probably face death if they do not receive aid immediately.

Dr. D'Souza, a physiologist from the University of London's School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, said the report was based on three types of surveys. One measured the agricultural productivity of various regions, another the nutritional status of children and a third economic factors such as food prices.

"It is almost impossible to relieve a famine once it has begun," Dr. D'Souza said.

## Demjanjuk's...

(Continued from page 1)

understand why the lawyer would be so interested in the "blocked out" portion of the document.

As reported in The Weekly on April 1, two certified examiners of documents and handwriting had testified in sworn affidavits that the identification card on the basis of which a federal judge stripped Mr. Demjanjuk of his citizenship was intentionally altered and in fact is not an authentic I.D. card.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 63, was stripped of his citizenship in 1981 for allegedly concealing his activities as a concentration camp guard at Treblinka during World War II. The trial was presided over by Chief Judge Frank J. Battisti,

who ruled that Mr. Demjanjuk lied on his immigration papers to conceal his past.

After his meeting with Mr. Kubanov, Mr. O'Connor wrote to Federal Bureau of Investigation Director William Webster.

"At issue is who is responsible for initiating this fraud and which parties, specifically, were aware of the fraudulent activity and at what point in the judicial proceedings were U.S. officials aware of the fraudulent nature of the basic documents being used by the Office of Special Investigations in the Demjanjuk trial," wrote Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. O'Connor is still waiting for a formal written explanation concerning the blocked out portion of the card from the Soviet authorities.

## Helsinki monitor...

(Continued from page 1)

human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. He was sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile, and is not due to be released until 1992.

Last year, Mr. Petkus announced that he, along with Estonian prisoner of conscience Mart Niklus, had joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group following the death of Ona Lukauskaitė-Poskiene, the only member of the Lithuanian Group that remained free.

Mr. Petkus had previously served a six-year term from 1947 and 1953 for

membership in a Catholic youth organization, ATEITIS. In 1958, he was arrested and sentenced to seven years in a strict-regimen labor camp for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Among the evidence used against him were books written by Lithuanian emigre writers before the forcible annexation of Lithuania by the Soviets in 1940 as part of the Hitler-Stalin pact.

Recently, Soviet authorities have begun harassing Mr. Petkus while he is imprisoned. His mailing privileges have been severely curtailed and he has been denied parcels and other aid to which he is entitled.

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## "Ethnocide" ...

(Continued from page 7)

right to go on with the construction.

- In the spring of 1973 in the village of Slobidka near Stryi, the villagers began repairing the church fence. The militia tore the fence down, and a fight ensued.

- In the city of Nesterov (formerly Zhovkva), the indigenous inhabitants almost never attend the Orthodox church, but organize prayer meetings in private homes, for which they are cruelly persecuted. The KGB hunts down the Catholic priests.

We have cited a few examples of the crimes of the occupiers against faithful Catholics in the Lviv Region. But how many more are there all over western Ukraine? Probably only God Himself knows. We only wonder why the Vatican administration has forgotten about the Ukrainian part of its flock, which is being torn to pieces by hungry wolves. Has it not become too deeply mired in its materialistic

and opportunistic policies?

The Ukrainian Evangelical Christians are carrying on a truly heroic battle for their spiritual rights.

Together with the multi-million, freedom-loving Ukrainian people, Ukrainian Christians of all faiths are fighting for their national and spiritual rights.

\*\*\*

In this work we have shown, by citing many examples, how Moscow is "solving" the national question in the USSR, especially in Ukraine. On the basis of demographical data we have exposed the essence of the nationalities policy of Russian Bolshevism, a policy which is based on the systematic ethnocide of the non-Russian peoples in the USSR. With a whole series of facts we have denied assertions made by Brezhnev and by other Moscow leaders that the national question in the USSR has been solved and that a national problem does not exist. The very nature of the cited facts helps the reader to under-

stand that the Soviet regime is really a fascist dictatorship (in the form of social-fascism).

We address this work to secretary general of the U.N. Kurt Waldheim and we appeal that:

1.) The question of the liquidation of Soviet-Russian colonialism be taken under consideration during the next session of the UN General Assembly;

2.) A special UN committee be formed to review all the secret political trials which took place in the USSR and to inspect the prisons, concentration camps, and special psychiatric hospitals where political prisoners are being held;

3.) UN observers be sent to Ukraine during preparations for elections to a supreme body of government in Ukraine;

4.) The World Congress of Free Ukrainians be given the right to represent the interests of the Ukrainian people, until the time that the above-mentioned elections can take place in Ukraine;

5.) This work be disseminated among all the members of the UN.

Actions on the part of the United Nations such as we are calling for cannot be considered meddling in internal affairs, such a point of view is fundamentally incorrect because

what we are talking about here is an imperialistic state with a most reactionary political regime, a state in

which scores of nations are being oppressed and made victims of physical and spiritual genocide, a state where there exists a real threat that national culture and whole nations will be completely liquidated, a state where the greatest crime against mankind is thus being perpetrated.

The UN today has adopted the tactics of reconciliation with the status quo of the greatest evil. It becomes necessary to acknowledge the paradoxical fact that wherever evil exists in its worst form, it finds silent approval from the UN. This makes the UN a passive partner in the crime that is being perpetrated in the USSR and which can lead to fatal

consequences for all of humanity.

It is possible that there will be some UN members who will call our demands Utopian. We reply to them that we do not delude ourselves by thinking that the Soviet regime will yield to our demands without a struggle and will give up its colonial and chauvinistic policies. But a world-wide indictment of Soviet colonialism would provide us with great support in our consecrated struggle for the ideals of freedom, while the members of the UN would at the same time be rid of their moral culpability for their pernicious silence.

The Ukrainian people have carried the unblemished banner of their struggle for liberation down through the centuries.

The Ukrainian people through their long history have conquered not one piece of foreign territory, have made no attempts to infringe on the freedom of their neighbors. Under conditions of ruthless enslavement, the Ukrainian people were able to create their own original culture and at the same time gave their share, to the extent they could under the circumstances, to mankind's treasure-trove of spiritual and material achievements.

There is no power in the world that could break the spirit of our indomitable people.

Thousands are coming to replace the hundreds of nationally conscious fighters for Ukraine's freedom who fell in battle or who are imprisoned. It is too late to stop this process with any fascist methods.

We firmly believe in our final victory, but the price of the sacrifice that we will have to pay will depend to a great degree on the citizenry of the whole world, to whom we turn for support.

It is a question of honor for every nation, for every democratic body of men, for every honest national leader, to direct every possible effort toward the struggle with Soviet neo-fascism, which stands today as the main threat for all of mankind.

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE

## Testimony of...

(Continued from page 2)

means of delivering the letter were found, members of the group were arrested four times as they tried to enter the British Embassy to receive a reply to their letter from Prime Minister Thatcher.

- For the second year now, the group's telephones remain disconnected, and mail is not being delivered to group members.

- The Soviet mass media regularly try to slander the group in the eyes of Western peace activists. For examples, see articles written by TASS by Yuri Kornilov (November 1982) and for "Literary Gazette" by V. Lushin (December 1982). "Pravda" commentator Yuri Zhukov regularly denounces the group in press releases.

- The group was libeled in the political experts' report submitted to the court during the trial the Shatravka and Mishchenko. That report concluded that the goal of the Trust Group was "to undermine the authority of the Soviet state and its leaders in the eyes of those same international powers that are evaluated by Soviet leaders as being actually quite useful as an effective reserve in the anti-imperialistic and anti-militaristic ideological struggle."

The USSR does not acknowledge the right to private citizens to express their opinions on disarmament questions, and it applies harsh measures against the independent supporters of peace.

- On October 26, 1982, Oleg Radzinsky, an activist in the Trust Group, was arrested. Radzinsky is the originator of many of the group's proposals. After many months of persecution that included losing his job and being dismissed from Moscow State University, round-the-clock surveillance, interrogations and searches, Radzinsky was arrested. His arrest came at a time when he was in especially poor health, suffering from an open ulcer, asthma, cholecystitis and spinal problems. He was charged on the basis of trumped-up allegations of engaging in "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Radzinsky's trial was held on October 13, 1983. He was sentenced to one year in prison and five years of exile. Neither his mother, nor his friends, nor members of the Group were allowed inside the courtroom during the trial. In fact, seven members of the Group were detained during the trial, and Olga Medvedkova was beaten up badly by the KGB during the detainment. At the present time, Radzinsky is serving his exile in Tyumen oblast (province) in Siberia, where he was placed in a hospital due to the serious nature of his health problems.

[There have been reports that Mr. Radzinsky sent a letter in April from exile to Western journalists announcing that he left the group and renounced its activities. It is curious that Messrs. Batovrin and Godyak omitted this from their testimony — Ed.]

- Mark Reitman, an activist in the Trust Group who is engaged in peace research, has been systematically subjected to torture. Reitman suffers from diabetes, and he must eat at least every three hours or he will go into shock and possibly lapse into a coma and die. Knowing Reitman's medical history, KGB agents have detained him some eight times for up

to five hours at a time while refusing to allow him to eat. This has caused horrible suffering and gradual poisoning of Reitman's organs. At the present time, Mark Reitman is in extremely poor health and his life is clearly in danger.

- On October 13, 1983, during Radzinsky's trial, Olga Medvedkova was illegally detained and badly beaten by KGB agents stationed at the 103rd Militia Department in Moscow. On December 8, 1983, Olga Medvedkova was arrested. She was cynically charged with having assaulted two militiamen during her detention in October.

In March of this year Olga Medvedkova was tried by the Moscow District Court. Although her defense attorney decisively proved the trumped up nature of the documents upon which the indictment against her was based — and despite the absence of testimony from prosecution witnesses — Olga Medvedkova was found guilty and sentenced to two and a half years camp. As a result of massive pressure on Soviet authorities from Western anti-nuclear organizations, however, the sentence was suspended.

In 1983, in Novosibirsk, Aleksandr Vorona, who is disabled, was arrested for having disseminated the peace proposals of the Trust Group. He was placed in a psychiatric hospital, where he has been subjected to involuntary treatment with nerve depressants: Previously, the 32-year-old peace activist had spent nine years in a special psychiatric hospital on political charges. Today, his life is in danger.

In December 1982, in Moscow, Yuri Popov and Sergei Trojansky were forcibly incarcerated in psychiatric hospitals. They have been active in the pacifist youth group called "The Independent Initiative." Yuri Popov is in the 14th Psychiatric Hospital. Both are being subjected to involuntary treatment, including

intensive sulfazine shock therapy. From the moment of its inception, 12 members of the Independent Initiative Group have been arrested and are presently in psychiatric hospitals and camps.

Here we have presented only a few examples of the experiences of the independent peace movement in the USSR.

We call upon the signatory states of the Helsinki Accords to demand answers from the USSR to the issues raised by the persecution of independent peace activists in the USSR, to condemn this cruel practice and to take practical measures which would remind the USSR of its responsibility in the face of its international obligations.

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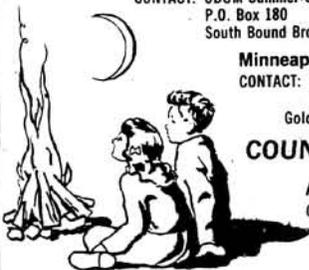
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## Ukrainian Research Program to hold two conferences

URBANA, Ill. — The inaugural opening of the recently established Ukrainian Research Program (URP) here, will be held in conjunction with two conferences dealing with Ukrainian issues, scheduled for the week of June 25 to July 1.

The conferences, under the auspices of the URP, are being planned in cooperation with other Ukrainian institutions as well as University of Illinois departments.

The first conference, which is slated to be on Monday, June 25, is titled: "Ukrainian Culture. Selected Questions." It was organized by Profs. Bohdan Rubchak and Dmytro Shtohryn and includes 15 plenary sessions dealing with such topics as culture: sociological aspects; the history of education; mythology and demonology; folklore; material culture; Hutsul folklore, architecture; art and paintings; theater; film; music; handicrafts; the history of Ukrainian ethnography; folk art and museums and museology.

The speakers during this first conference will include Profs. Rubchak, Shtohryn, Vsevolod Isajiw, Marianna Rubchak, Natalia Kononenko-Moyle, Bohdan Medvidsky, Oksana Solovey, Alexander Malysky, Radoslav Zuk, Myroslava Cishkevych-Mudrak, Velein Revytsky, Marco Carynnyk, Andriy Shul, Lydia Palij, Myroslav Semchynshyn.

Entertainment during the first conference will include pianist Juliana Osinchuk and the showing of selected films.

The second conference, titled "The Problems of Statehood, Ukraine in the 20th Century," will begin June 29. The

organizers of this conference are Profs. Shtohryn, Z. Lev Melnyk, Lubomyr Wynar, and Vasyly Weryha. The keynote speaker will be John Reshetar. The second conference dealing with Ukrainian statehood will be divided into four parts: historic and comparative aspects (L. Wynar); socialist trends (V. Isajiw); the role of religion in the Ukrainian nationalist movement (Myroslav Labyanka); and economic aspects and strengths. (Prof. Peter Stercho).

Both conferences will be conducted in both the Ukrainian and English languages.

Midweek, a joint dinner will be held, featuring Ukrainian artists Jacques Hnizdovsky, guest speaker, who will also exhibit his works during the week.

The URP was established earlier this year, at the University of Illinois. Its bylaws state that it will function as an autonomous institution with its own executive committee, research advisory council and associates.

The URP will concentrate mainly on organizing scholarly conferences, and publishing their proceedings, supporting its associates and other scholars as well as graduate students in research on Ukrainian subjects; supporting courses on Ukrainian subjects at the University of Illinois and further developing the Ukrainian collection at the University of Illinois Library.

For more information on the URP or the conferences to be held in June, please contact Dmytro Shtohryn, Slavic and East European Library; University of Illinois, 1408 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, Ill. 61801; (217) 333-1340.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, June 9

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society will host an evening dedicated to Alexander Archimovych and Roman Kobrynsky at 5 p.m., at the Shevchenko Scientific Society building, 63 Fourth Ave.

Sunday, June 10

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences will host a lecture by Nina Strokata Karavansky about Odessa. It will take place at the academy's building, 206 W. 100th St. at 3 p.m.

**NEW YORK:** The Echo of the Steppes Bandura Ensemble will be one of the featured groups during the panorama of bandura music to be performed at the Hunter College Playhouse, 68th Street and Lexington Ave. at 3 p.m.

Wednesday, June 13

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** A mini-workshop for adults who have never attended college or adults who are thinking about attending college, called "College can be for you," will be held from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., at Manor Junior College. The mini-workshop will be offered again on Thursday, June 21 from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. The fee for the workshop is \$5.

Registration for the workshop may be made by calling the Office of Continuing Education (215) 884-2218 or 884-2219, or by writing Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046.

Saturday, June 16

**HOLMDEL, N.J.:** The 10th Anniversary Ukrainian Festival will be held on the grounds of the Garden State Arts Center, (Exit 116 off the Garden State Parkway). The day-long festival will include cultural exhibits, sports games an outdoor afternoon program, and Ukrainian foods. A stage concert at 7:30 p.m., will feature the "Ukraina" dance ensemble from Chicago, "Dumka" mixed chorus from New York "Hoosli" folk ensemble from Winnipeg, mezzo-soprano Anna Kolesnik, and the "Zoria" trio from Chicago. Yaroslav Semchynshyn, actor and opera singer from Winnipeg, will return as master of ceremonies. For program tickets, please call (201) 473-4811.

**EAST BRUNSWICK, N.J.:** The 10th Anniversary Ukrainian Festival Dance will be held at the East Brunswick Ramada Inn (Exit 9 N.J. Turnpike) to the sounds of "Hoosli", "Boys from Lviv" and "Zoria". Overnight accommodations available at the Ramada. Special rates are available, but please mention Ukrainian Festival. For hotel reservations, call (201) 846-1400.

Sunday, June 17

**IRVINGTON, N.J.:** Pre-school Music, affiliated with the Ukrainian Music Institute of America, will present the fairy tale "Sleeping Beauty," at 3 p.m. The story, produced under the direction of Maria Sawycky, will be performed at St. John the Baptist gymnasium hall,

719 Sanford Ave. Refreshments will be served. All proceeds will go toward Ukrainian orphans in South America.

Monday, June 18

**LOS ANGELES:** The Los Angeles Media Project will present a videotaped interview with Andrew Sorokowski at 10:30 p.m. on the Group W cable television system here. During the interview, titled "Ukraine: The Second Soviet Republic," Mr. Sorokowski will discuss the origins of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Great Famine (1932-33), Ukraine during World War II, and current affairs, including human rights, in Ukraine.

Mr. Sorokowski is a San Francisco attorney and community activist who writes and lectures on Soviet affairs. The producer of the June 18 broadcast is Tony Ighani. Executive producer for the Los Angeles Media Project is Walter Lesiuk.

Tuesday, June 19

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** A special six-hour workshop, "Shorthand: Skill Assessment and Gregg Theory Review," will be held June 19, 20 and 21 from 9 to 11 a.m., at Manor Junior College. This same workshop will be offered in the evening on June 11, 12 and 14 from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. Fee for either session is \$30.

To register for the workshop, visit or write to Manor Junior College, Office of Continuing Education, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046, or call (215) 884-2218 or 884-2219. The Office of Continuing Education is open Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Tuesday and Thursday from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ONGOING

**WINNIPEG:** The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center here will hold a three-month exhibit featuring 14 Ukrainian Canadian artists from Manitoba. The exhibit, which opened on Friday, June 8 is titled "Summer Scape '84" and will run through September 10. The gallery hours are Tuesdays through Saturdays 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a 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 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.**

**PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please note desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.**

## A Ukrainian perspective on the news...



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