

# 1983: A LOOK BACK

## Intensified repression in Ukraine

1983 was yet another woeful year for dissidents and religious activists in Ukraine. The mantle of power in the Soviet Union had earlier been passed on to Yuri Andropov, the former KGB chief who was the scourge of the dissident movement during the truculent years of the Brezhnev era. The year saw an intensification of repression against human-rights and religious activists, new executions of former members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the adoption of new criminal statutes aimed at curbing dissent.

One such statute, instituted on October 1, allowed authorities to impose additional labor-camp terms of up to five years for prisoners who were punished for opposing labor camp administrators. The law dealing with "parasitism" was also amended, making it easier for authorities to prosecute both dissidents who cannot find work (usually because they are effectively barred from employment) and religious activists not engaged in it what the law terms "socially useful labor."

Some dissidents were released in 1983. Perhaps the most dramatic case involved two Pentecostal families — the Vashchenkos (who are Ukrainian) and the Chmykhalovs — who were granted permission to emigrate in June after spending five years in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. They had sought refuge there in 1978 after Soviet authorities continued to refuse them permission to leave the Soviet Union.

In January, Ivan Svitlychny was released from exile. In 1972, the well-known literary critic and poet was sentenced to seven years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Now 54, Mr. Svitlychny is partially paralyzed and otherwise disabled as a result of a stroke and brain hemorrhage he suffered in 1981 while imprisoned.

Two other dissidents released in 1983 were Vasyl Barladianu, a 42-year-old art historian, and Taras Melnychuk, 51. Mr. Barladianu completed a three-year term for "slandering the Soviet state," while Mr. Melnychuk, a veteran of the Ukrainian national movement, finished a four-year stretch for "hooliganism."

But for most dissidents, the year was marked by persecution, violence and repression.

In January, dissident sources reported the arrest of Zorian Popadiuk, a 29-year-old activist who was in the second year of a five-year exile term following a seven-year labor-camp sentence. In August it

was learned that Mr. Popadiuk was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

In February, reports from Ukraine revealed that Ukrainian economist Zinoviy Antoniuk, 50, was sentenced to one year in a strict-regimen camp for "parasitism." He had been released in 1981 after completing a 10-year labor-camp and exile term for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

Also arrested was well-known Ukrainian Catholic Church activist Yosyp Terelia, who had already spent nearly 14 of his 40 years in various camps, prisons and psychiatric hospitals. Mr. Terelia, perhaps best known in the West for his book, "Notes from a Madhouse," a detailed report of his life in a Soviet mental institution, was arrested in the early part of the year after announcing the formation of an Initiative Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church. The group called for official recognition of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which was outlawed in 1946.

Earlier in the year, reports reaching the West revealed the death of Mr. Terelia's brother, Borys, who was killed in a shootout with KGB and police forces in June 1982. There were also reports that Yosyp Terelia's wife had been harassed prior to her husband's arrest.

Another prominent dissident to be re-arrested in 1983 was Olha Heyko, a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and wife of imprisoned Helsinki monitor Mykola Matusevych. Ms. Heyko, 29, was arrested one month prior to her scheduled release from a labor camp, where she was completing a three-year term for "anti-Soviet slander."

Also arrested was Ukrainian human-rights activist Valery Marchenko, a 36-year-old writer-translator and former political prisoner. He was taken into custody in Kiev on October 20. He was previously imprisoned from 1973 to 1981 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

1983 also marked the intensification of the regime's campaign against former members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. In March, the Soviet paper *Visti z Ukrainy* reported that three former OUN members — M. Ohorodnychyk, P. Shpachuk and V. Stasiv — were sentenced to be shot for being members of, as the paper put it, "bands of Ukrainian bourgeoisie nationalists." The date of the executions was not disclosed.

In addition, it was revealed that former UPA member Myroslav Sym-

chych, who was due to complete his second 15-year labor camp term in October 1982, was re-arrested and sentenced in January to an additional two and a half years' imprisonment. The 60-year-old nationalist had served terms from 1948 to 1963 and 1968 to 1982.

Also on the dissident front, Petro Ruban began serving a three-year exile term after completing a six-year labor-camp sentence for activities with the Ukrainian national movement. The 43-year-old wood-carver had previously served two terms, the last being from 1965 to 1973.

It was also reported that two Ukrainian political prisoners, Yuriy Badzio and Vasyl Striltsiv, staged one-day hunger strikes in late 1982 to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union. Mr. Badzio, a 48-year-old socialist theorist, is currently serving a 12-year labor-camp and exile term which began in 1980, while Mr. Striltsiv, a 54-year-old member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, was sentenced in 1981 while imprisoned to a six-year labor-camp term.

The year also saw incidents of violence against dissidents and their families, as well as reports that at least one dissident's wife had been attacked in the Soviet press.

In January, the wife of Ukrainian historian Yaroslav Dashkevych was hospitalized after she was brutally beaten by men while on her way to work in Lviv. It marked the second time that Liudmyla Dashkevych, who is active in Lviv cultural circles, had been assaulted. A similar incident occurred in 1979.

There was also a report that a young Ukrainian Catholic nun was beaten to death by a gang of youths in Lviv late in 1982. According to sources in Ukraine, Maria Shwed, a 29-year-old member of the outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church, was attacked and murdered by members of a Komsomol vigilante group known as "druzhynnyky."

In February, Svitlana Kyrychenko, wife of Yuriy Badzio, was the subject of a sardonic article in *Vechirnyi Kiev*, a Soviet paper, which accused her of "egoism" and getting material support from persons in the West. The lengthy article, headlined "A lady with ambition," charged that Ms. Kyrychenko sought to exploit her husband's imprisonment and the attention it has received in the West for personal gain.

Two other developments that did not bode well for the Ukrainian nation were the stepped-up persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and an increase in the government's Russification campaign. The regime's efforts against the

Church included the sentencing in late 1982 of two Ukrainian Catholic priests, Vasyl Kavaciv, 49, and Roman Espis, 32, both of whom received eight-year labor-camp and exile terms. There were also persistent reports of KGB harassment of Ukrainian Catholic believers and the sacking of several churches. But despite the repression, which included the suppression of Mr. Terelia's Initiative Group for the Defense of Believers and the Church, several samvydav sources reported a widespread resurgence in the Church's popularity.

Samvydav sources also published secret Soviet documents which indicated Moscow's plans to expand its Russification policies in Ukraine, particularly in education.

The documents included minutes from a June 29 meeting of the Collegium of Education of the Ukrainian SSR, which detailed measures to improve Russian-language studies in Ukraine in accordance with a May 26 resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The resolution called for the upgrading of Russian-language instruction in all union republics.

A correspondent resolution was adopted on June 10 by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR and the Council of Ministers.

Among the recommendations were raising the level of Russian-language teaching in schools with Ukrainian or other languages of instruction; teaching Russian to non-Russian children in pre-school institutions and preparatory classes; making Russian a "compulsory subject" in curricula for students of non-language departments of pedagogical institutions; and introducing an entrance exam in Russian language and literature for persons beginning post-graduate study, as well as a final examination in this subject as a requirement for a candidate's degree.

The measures, which will affect virtually all educational institutions in Ukraine, were seen as an attempt to Russify the villages, long considered strongholds of Ukrainian culture, while at the same time preventing any Ukrainian backlash in the cities, where the Russian language, though dominant, may not be as dominant as Soviet officials would like.

Over all, the situation of Ukrainian dissidents and religious activists in 1983 was bleak. The nucleus of the Ukrainian human-rights movement — the members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group — remain, for the most part, either in labor



Sent to the gulag were (from left): Myroslav Symchych, Valery Marchenko, Olha Heyko, Zorian Popadiuk, Yosyp Terelia and Zinoviy Antoniuk.

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camps or exile. Many were re-arrested while still serving their terms. Religious activists, particularly Ukrainian Baptists and Pentecostals,

faced intense persecution, as did members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Sadly, 1984 promises more of the same.

### Marathon Madrid Conference

After nearly three, often frustrating years of deliberations, the Madrid Conference to review implementation of the 1975 Helsinki Accords came to a close on September 9. Burdened throughout by a sharp deterioration of East-West relations — the result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the imposition of martial law in Poland and continued Soviet human-rights abuses — the meeting did serve to focus international attention on Soviet violations of the accords.

Even the formal closing week of the marathon meeting was marred by yet another Soviet atrocity — the shooting down of a Korean commercial jetliner with the loss of 269 lives.

The road to a concluding document was a difficult one. When the meeting resumed on February 8 following a Christmas recess, there was little hope that either side was willing to alter positions that would break the long-standing deadlock.

The NATO countries, led by the United States, introduced a number of amendments to the draft concluding document which took into account the Polish situation, the continued occupation of Afghanistan and the Warsaw Pact countries' dismal human-rights record. The Eastern bloc rejected most of the amendments, while offering minimal concessions on the others.

In March, the neutral and non-aligned countries proposed a compromise draft which omitted important Western demands, particularly in the area of human rights. The Soviets accepted the proposal on May 6, but U.S. Ambassador Max Kampelman, speaking for the NATO alliance, said the Western delegations would hold out for a "solid and meaningful" final document.

Finally, on June 17 Spain proposed a compromise which cut most remaining issues down the middle but which met the key U.S. demand for an experts meeting on "human contacts." The Soviets accepted the compromise on July 1.

On July 15, the Reagan administration announced that it had

accepted the Spanish compromise. Mr. Reagan called it the "best agreement attainable" because it advanced "efforts of the West to hold out a beacon of hope for those in East who seek a more free, just and secure life."

Although the final document left out many of the Western amendments, such as those dealing with the right to strike, the banning of radio jamming and the freedom of journalists to move about, it did support workers' rights to join free trade unions as well as the rights of religious and ethnic minorities.

The formal close of the meeting did not take place until September because Malta stubbornly insisted on a special meeting on Mediterranean security.

The final three days of the meeting, September 7-9, were devoted to closing speeches delivered in all but a few cases by the foreign ministers of the 35 signatory states. Because of the Korean airliner incident, the long-awaited meeting between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko dealt mainly with U.S. objections to Soviet behavior.

The concluding document itself has been criticized by human-rights groups as too vague and general. The External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group said that the final document "does not guarantee the protection of the Helsinki monitors," private citizens who formed unofficial groups in several Soviet republics to monitor Soviet compliance with the original accords. Most of the members are either imprisoned or in exile.

The document did make provisions for six specialized or "experts" meetings on a variety of subjects, including sessions on human rights (Ottawa, 1985), human contacts (Bern, 1986) and disarmament (Stockholm, 1984). These meetings, hopefully, will provide a framework for future consideration of a range of East-West issues.

On the whole, the results of the Madrid meeting were mixed. The concluding document did commit signatory states to follow-up meetings on such issues as human rights. At the same time, it failed to produce any credible sign that the Soviet Union intends to regard its new commitments as an obligation to cease or diminish the pattern of internal repression and brutality which characterized Soviet behavior throughout the entire meeting.

But, for the moment, the so-called Helsinki process, though somewhat frayed, remains intact. If anything, it allows the West to continue to focus the international spotlight on egregious Soviet violations of human rights. Although that spotlight has yet to force the Soviets to appreciably alter their behavior, its glare has served to illuminate Soviet reality and counterbalance the Soviet-Union's propagandistic claim that it belongs among the civilized countries of the world.

### Great Famine memorial observances

It was a year during which solemn commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine of 1932-33 overshadowed all else in the Ukrainian community as Ukrainians on the local, state or provincial, national and international levels concentrated their energies on organizing various events in order to ensure that the world would become aware of this unknown holocaust.

Dozens of local committees were formed from San Francisco to Detroit to Albany, N.Y., in order to commemorate the tragic anniversary; scores of feature articles and news stories appeared in the press throughout the United States and Canada, as well as in England, France and Australia; hundreds of events — demonstrations, rallies, memorial services, food drives, lectures, seminars — were held; many special publications, ranging from leaflets to books, appeared to memorialize the 50th anniversary; and countless public officials on all levels of government recalled the famine's 7 million victims in addresses, resolutions and proclamations.

Details of the myriad observances and press coverage could fill volumes. What follows is a brief rundown of the major events.

In the United States, anniversary commemorations got rolling with the formation on January 29 of a national famine committee called the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine 1932-33, whose motto became "Let us remember and make others aware." The committee included representatives of over 50 Ukrainian organizations and local communities and was headed by Dr.

Peter G. Stercho of Philadelphia. The conference at which the committee was formed was called on the initiative of Ukrainian Orthodox Metropolitan Mstyslav who had organized a preparatory committee to mark the famine anniversary five years earlier.

The national famine committee organized two major events to mark the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine during 1983. The first, a memorial service at the Ukrainian Orthodox Center of St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle, was held on St. Thomas Sunday or "Providna Nedilia" (Seeing Off Sunday), a day traditionally set aside by Ukrainians to honor the dead.

Some 13,000 persons participated in the day's events which began with an archpastoral divine liturgy inside St. Andrew's Memorial Church and continued with an outdoor ecumenical requiem service on the church's steps offered by Ukrainian Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant hierarchs and clergy. A memorial concert at the Home of Ukrainian Culture capped the commemoration.

The national famine committee's second major event, held in Washington on October 2, attracted 18,000 Ukrainians from all over the United States and Canada. They came to attend a rally at the front of the Washington Monument, a march through the nation's capital, a demonstration near the Soviet Embassy and a memorial concert at the Kennedy Center in order to mourn the 7 million famine victims and to renew their pledge to never allow the world to forget the holocaust inflicted upon the Ukrainian nation by the Soviet regime. The rally



Max Kampelman, U.S. ambassador to marathon Madrid Conference.



Scene of the memorial service in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine held on May 15 at the Ukrainian Orthodox Center.



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participants were addressed by various government officials, religious and ethnic leaders, and Ukrainian community leaders.

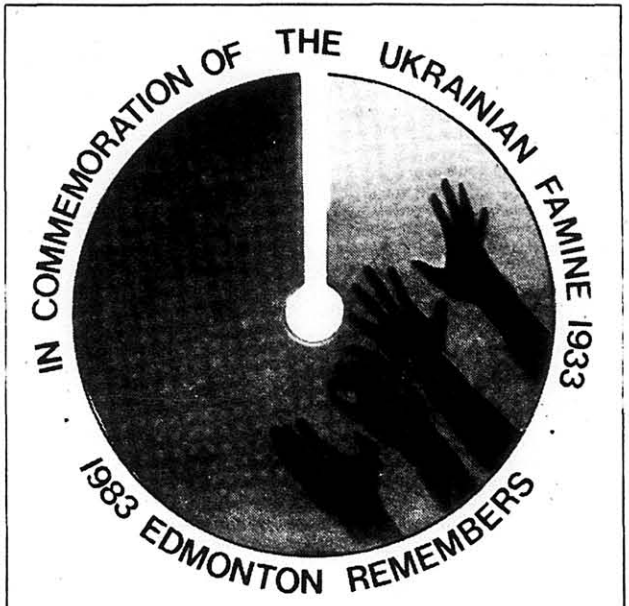
The October 2 events were the culmination of a series of events held in the capital during the Great Famine Memorial Week beginning September 25. Other events were: candlelight vigils near the Soviet Embassy, exhibits about the famine and the destruction of Ukrainian churches by the Soviet government, a scholarly symposium at the American Enterprise Institute, a press conference featuring eyewitnesses and scholars, a special order in the House of Representatives, a reception on Capitol Hill, statements in the U.S. Senate, special liturgies and a ceremony before the Taras Shevchenko monument that stands in Washington.

On November 17, the bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States gathered at their national meeting issued a condemnation of the 1933 forced famine. In a statement endorsed without opposition by some 300 bishops, the National Catholic Conference of Bishops said that the Stalin-perpetrated famine was motivated "by the desire of the Soviet Union to destroy the national identity of the Ukrainian people." The statement was submitted by Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Stamford Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy, who had earlier sent letters and information packets about the famine to members of the

bishops' conference.

Meanwhile, in Canada, the first international symposium on the Great Famine in Ukraine was held in Canada at the University of Quebec at Montreal on March 25-26 with 14 top scholars from Canada, the United States and France participating. Seventeen papers were delivered at the symposium which was sponsored by the Inter-University Centre for European Studies, which encompasses the University of Quebec, the University of Montreal, McGill University and Concordia University and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies based in Edmonton.

The Ontario Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee marked the famine anniversary with a five-day, 230-mile bike-a-thon from Toronto to Ottawa. Thirty-seven Ukrainian students pedaled the distance in order to draw public attention to the Great Famine of 50 years ago and to raise funds for refugees from Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Along the way the students, clad in highly visible blue and yellow T-shirts emblazoned with the words "In Memory of the Millions" and "Artificial Famine in Ukraine 1933," distributed leaflets outlining the purpose of their trek. The bike-a-thon concluded with a demonstration organized by the Canadian Ukrainian Students' Union (SUSK) near the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. The bikers raised over \$3,000 and presented this sum to the interna-



The commemorative card issued in Edmonton for the unveiling of a monument to famine victims features the memorial's circular design.

tional Red Cross during a luncheon at the Fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Edmonton's Ukrainian community decided to observe the Great Famine anniversary by erecting a monument to its victims. A design called "The Broken Life Cycle" by artist Ludmilla Temertli, whose mother had survived the famine, was selected; dedication ceremonies took place on October 23. The monument stands on city land in front of Edmonton City Hall.

Canadians also led the way in preparing documentaries about the Great Famine of 1932-33. Radio-Quebec TV, Quebec's educational television network, presented a documentary titled "10 Million Victims: Ukraine 1933 — The Unknown Holocaust" on its "Planete" series. Researcher-consultant Taras Hukalo, director Claude Caron and "Planete" executive producer Karel Ludvik were each given awards for their outstanding work on the half-hour film by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

CBC-TV's award-winning series "The Fifth Estate" presented a 20-minute probe into the events surrounding the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 on its April 27 broadcast. The producer of the segment was Oleh Rumak.

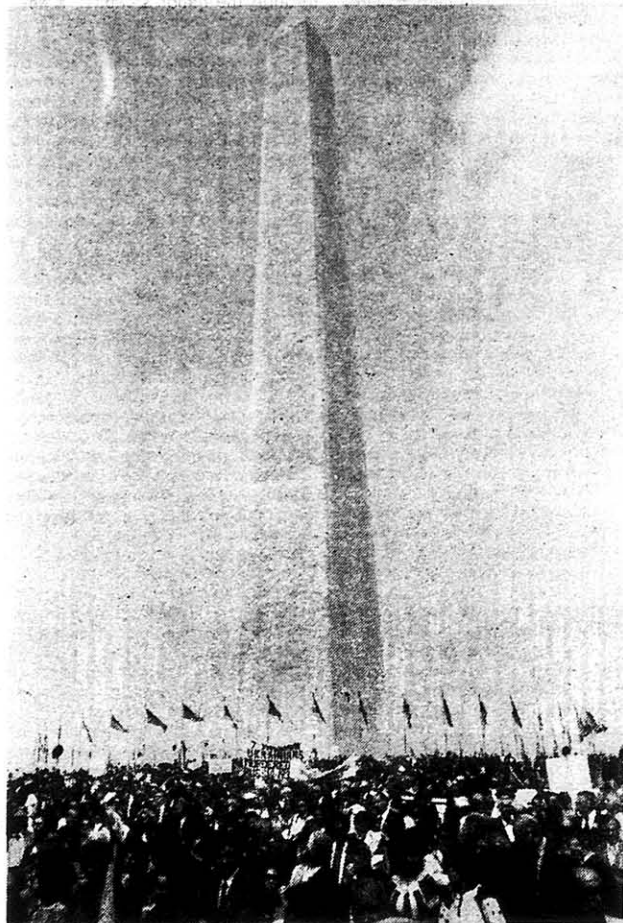
The Ukrainian Famine Research Committee in Toronto was in the process of preparing a one-hour documentary film on the famine. The committee engaged Slavko Nowytski as producer-director, Yuri Luhovy as associate director

and editor, and Marco Carynnyk as chief researcher. The project was initiated by Mr. Carynnyk, and the committee operates under the auspices of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

At the end of the year, there was more good news from Canada, as the Toronto Board of Education announced that it was preparing a teaching unit on the Ukrainian famine. Directed at students in grades 11 to 13, the unit will be prepared by Dr. Orest Subtelny of York University.

An international commemoration of the Great Famine anniversary was held in conjunction with the Fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians in Toronto. A mammoth ecumenical service and rally were held at Maple Leaf Gardens on December 4 with some 10,000 persons — Toronto area residents and WCFU delegates from around the world — in attendance. The requiem service was offered by some 20 hierarchs and clergy of the Ukrainian Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant Churches.

The keynote address was delivered by Brian Mulroney, leader of the Progressive Conservative opposition in the Canadian Parliament, who scored the Soviets for treating the famine that killed 7 million men, women and children in Ukraine. The Soviet Embassy responded to Mr. Mulroney's speech by filing an official protest with Canada's Department of External Affairs and calling Mr. Mulroney's statement that 7 to 8 million had died in a man-made famine a "hundred percent lie."



Partial view of the crowd gathered near the Washington Monument on October 2 at the Great Famine memorial rally.

### News in Ukrainian Churches

1983 was a year of expansion and activity for both the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches.

Pope John Paul II on December 20 announced the formation of a new eparchy for Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, with its seat in Parma, Ohio. It will be headed by

Bishop Robert Moskal.

An extraordinary sobor of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada took place on November 26-27 during which the membership of the sobor increased to five. Two priests were elevated to bishops, Bishop Wasyl was elevated to archbishop and a bishops' cathedral was

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designated in Vancouver.

Earlier in the year, Patriarch Josyf Slipyj opened the Synod of Ukrainian Catholic Bishops in Rome. The synod opened on January 30 and ran through February 12. During this time the Rev. Michael Hrynchshyn was consecrated bishop for Ukrainian Catholics in France, a post vacated by Bishop Volodymyr Malanchuk because of poor health. The patriarch's 91st birthday and the 20th anniversary of his release from the Soviet Union were also marked during the synod.

On March 25, the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, the Rev. Slavomir Miklovs was consecrated bishop of the Krizevci Eparchy for Ukrainian Catholics in Yugoslavia. He succeeded Bishop Joachim Segedi who had held the post after the death of Bishop Gabriel Bukatko.

Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of Canada was selected as an ex-officio member to represent Ukrainian Catholics at the International Synod of Bishops held in October in Rome. It was during this synod that Archbishop-Coadjutor Myroslav Lubachivsky delivered an address to the bishops about the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Silence. He spoke about the annihilation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church by the Soviet regime and noted that this Church lives on "amid unbelievable difficulties and hardships." During his address he also cited the case of Yosyf Terelia, a layman who heads the Committee for the Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

Earlier in the year, on July 7, Pope John Paul II met with a group of Ukrainian Catholic University summer students, during which the pontiff, speaking in Ukrainian, promised the group to do all he could to help Mr. Terelia and assured them that the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian Catholic Church are always in his prayers.

This year was also a year of anniversary celebrations and commemorations.

The Ukrainian Catholic faithful on November 12-13 marked the 25th anniversary of the establishment of

the Metropolitan See of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States. On September 11, the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary on the grounds of St. Basil's College, celebrated its 50th anniversary during the annual Connecticut Day Festival. Both jubilee events were attended by the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs of the United States.

Probably the most impressive number of clergy and nuns from all over the United States and Canada gathered in Chicago during a three-day "Ukrainian Youth for Christ" Convention held on November 11-13. The convention, initiated by the Rev. Marian Butrynsky under the patronage of Bishop Innocent Lotocky, was planned by youth, for youth. The convention was organized to mark the 50th anniversary of the "Youth for Christ" march held in Lviv in 1933 under the auspices of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, and it attracted over 400 youths, both Catholics and Orthodox. During the weekend convention, participants attended workshops on such themes as religious persecution in the Soviet Union, Christian moral ethics and religious themes in contemporary films.

They also took part in the 50th anniversary manifestation to mark the first such gathering and, along with the Chicago-area community, in a solemn rally and prayer service held at Holy Name Cathedral to commemorate the Great Famine in Ukraine. Cardinal Joseph Bernardin of Chicago attended the service, along with Ukrainian Catholic Bishops Lotocky, Basil Losten, Isidore Borecky and Miklovs and numerous other representatives of all denominations.

The leaders of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches took part in famine observances throughout the year. Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, who marked his 85th birthday this year, hosted the South Bound Brook commemorations at St. Andrew's Memorial Church, the seat of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States, on May 15. He also traveled



Hierarchs at Holy Name Cathedral in Chicago during famine commemorations.

to Washington on October 2 to take part in the national famine commemorations attended by over 18,000 Ukrainians.

During the week prior to the national commemorations of the famine, a Ukrainian Catholic priest from Chicago, the Rev. Peter Galadza along with Lutheran Pastor John Shep and the Rev. Taras Lonchyna, a Ukrainian Catholic priest from Washington, staged a five-day fast and prayer vigil for the 7 million victims of the famine in Ukraine. Toward the end of the week, the Rev. Galadza and Pastor Shep were arrested at the Soviet Embassy gate after performing a memorial service there. They were charged with disorderly conduct and fined \$10. They did, however, manage to slip a Bible under the embassy gate.

U.S. Ukrainian Catholic bishops issued an appeal to their faithful to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the holocaust in Ukraine. All of them later joined the national famine committee as part of its honorary presidium.

Many Ukrainian parishes throughout the United States and Canada took part in famine commemorations this year, holding memorial prayer services and panakhidas, as well as organizing food drives and buses to travel to the commemorations in Washington.

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians sent a lengthy memorandum to the World Council of Churches, which held a three-week congress in Vancouver in mid-summer. The WCFU document

appealed to the WCC members to raise "their voices in protest against the crass and inhumane persecution of all religions in Ukraine, particularly the Ukrainian Catholic and the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, which have been outlawed in contravention to all written commitments of the USSR, including the Soviet Constitution, which assures all citizens their inalienable rights to practice the religion of their choice."

During the Fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians just recently concluded in Toronto, representatives of Ukrainian Churches issued a statement in regard to celebrations of the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. They decided to hold jubilee molebens on the international, national and local levels at midnight (Kiev time) on August 13, 1988; to hold an ecumenical Ukrainian commemoration of the millennium during the Fifth WCFU; and to jointly prepare a Ukrainian edition of the Gospels, Epistles and daily prayers.

This was also the year that the Ukrainian Catholic Church accepted the painting "Baptism of Rus-Ukraine" by the late Petro Andrusiw as the official millennium painting. An illustrated Bible for children, published in Yugoslavia, became available in the United States, and "A Byzantine Rite Liturgical Year," published by the Basilian Fathers, was translated into English.

All in all, the year was full of activity. The Ukrainian religious were visible in the community as shepherds tending their faithful flock.



Newly consecrated Bishop Michael Hrynchshyn (right) celebrates liturgy in Rome.



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### Activity on Capitol Hill

1983 was marked by an unusual flurry of activity on Capitol Hill in the area of Ukrainian affairs, most notably the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine and human rights. Much of the activity was the result of an intensification of lobbying efforts by Ukrainian community groups, most notably Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and representatives of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine, and by the presence in Washington of an increased number of young professionals in government.

On November 17, the House unanimously passed House Concurrent Resolution 111, which asked President Ronald Reagan to issue a proclamation concerning the Great Famine and which criticized Soviet involvement in the famine. The resolution, which was sponsored by Reps. Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.) and Hamilton Fish Jr. (R-N.Y.), had 84 co-sponsors. The measure was submitted to the House by Rep. Clement Zablocki (D-Wisc.), Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, who died of an apparent heart attack 16 days later.

Two days earlier, on November 15, the Senate passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 70, which asked the president to set aside May 28, 1984, for commemorations of the Great Famine: The measure, which was approved by a voice vote, passed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on November 8. It was sponsored by Sens. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) and Peter Domenici (R-N.M.) and had 60 co-sponsors.

In other legislative action, Rep. James Florio (D-N.J.) introduced a bill calling for the formation of a special commission to study the Great Famine. The measure, which was initially introduced as H.R. 3993 on September 27, was reintroduced on November 16 with a total of 62 co-sponsors. It called for the establishment of a 21-member commission composed of members of the House, Senate, various government departments, as well as Ukrainian community and human-rights groups.

In addition, the House on November 18 approved a resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 100, which called on the president to express the government's opposition to the

Soviet use of forced labor.

The measure, which was sponsored by Rep. Christopher Smith (R-N.J.) and had over 150 co-sponsors, expressed the "sense of the Congress" that Soviet forced labor practices were "morally reprehensible."

Earlier, on November 9, a joint hearing on forced labor sponsored by the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations and the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, concluded with most witnesses, among them representatives of several government agencies, expressing support for the Smith resolution.

Meanwhile, the Senate Agriculture Committee held a November 15 hearing on Soviet agriculture which focused on the artificial famine in Ukraine. Assisting in the preparation of the hearings were members of the newly formed Ukrainian American Caucus, made up of young professionals and government workers in Washington. The hearings, chaired by Committee Chairman Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), heard testimony from the Rev. Wolodymyr Bazylewsky, a famine survivor, and from Dr. Katherine Kochno, also an eyewitness. Also testifying were Dr. James Mace of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and Dr. Robert Conquest, well-known So-

vietologist and the author of an upcoming book about the famine.

In addition, the CSCE and the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations held a joint hearing on September 20 examining psychiatric abuse in the Soviet Union.

On November 9, Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.) convened a field hearing of the Foreign Relations Committee, which he chairs, to examine the state of human rights in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Testifying was an 11-member panel of ethnic and religious leaders that included Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, UNA supreme vice president.

After the hearing, Sen. Percy announced the formation of an Advisory Council on Religious Rights in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Among the council members is Dr. Kuropas.

In other congressional action, 100 congressmen signed a joint letter to Soviet leader Yuri Andropov urging him to release 78-year-old Helsinki monitor Oksana Meshko, who is currently in exile. The initiator of the letter was Rep. Smith.

In addition, 42 members of the House signed an August 4 letter urging President Reagan to open a U.S. consulate in Kiev, capital of Ukraine. The letter was initiated by

Reps. Don Ritter (R-Pa.), Brian Donnelly (D-Mass.) and Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.). The letter was also signed by Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.).

Another letter, initiated by Reps. Smith and Bernard Dwyer (D-N.J.), urged the president to set aside a day honoring the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. The letter was signed by 68 congressmen and five senators.

Other activities on the Hill included the commemoration of the 65th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day, which included a special order in Congress introduced by Rep. Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.) and Rep. Ritter. There was also a special reception.

This year also marked a resurgence of sorts for Captive Nations Week, which of late had been marked by perfunctory presidential proclamations and diminishing official and media interest. The week — July 18-25 — was kicked off by two major addresses, one by Vice President George Bush, who spoke at a CN Week banquet, and one by U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, who addressed a Capitol Hill luncheon. The following day, July 19, President Reagan addressed some 100 persons, including many ethnic leaders, at a White House ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of Captive Nations Week.

### World Congress of Free Ukrainians

The quinquennial World Congress of Free Ukrainians took place in Toronto on November 30 through December 3 with some 600 delegates representing Ukrainian communities in North and South America, Europe and Australia in attendance.

The Fourth WCFU got mixed reviews at best, however. Those who foresaw the impending doom of the organization — a 13th UCCA Congress — emerged from the congress satisfied that at least the congress did not break up and the existence of the world body was probably guaranteed for another five years.

For those who came to the congress hoping to discuss at least some of the concrete problems that face the Ukrainian nation in the diaspora, the congress was a disappointment since, thanks to "political" conflicts among squabbling nationalist organizations and the continuing rift in the Ukrainian American community, there was no time left over to discuss the real issues.

The good news was that by accepting the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council into the WCFU as a national central representation of the U.S. Ukrainian community — that is, on the same level of membership as that held by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America — the WCFU delegates saw to it that all segments of the disunited U.S. Ukrainian community would be represented within the world body. Furthermore, many community observers believe that by having both the UACC and the UCCA within the world congress the first step toward the eventual reunification of the Ukrainian American community has already been taken.



Peter Savaryn, new president of WCFU.

The best news was that the newly elected president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Peter Savaryn of Edmonton, a lawyer, longtime community activist and chancellor of the University of Alberta, is not a political animal as far as Ukrainian party politics are concerned. His election has already been hailed by many sectors of the Ukrainian community, and the December issue of Lys Mykyta, the Ukrainian-language humor magazine depicted Mr. Savaryn in a manger (messianic hopes?).

Whether Mr. Savaryn turns out to be the savior that the WCFU needs to revitalize its activity remains to be seen. But, at least he has five years to put the WCFU machinery into gear — not two and a half like his two predecessors who shared the previous five-year term because of a compromise deal between two political factions.



Reps. James Florio (above), Christopher Smith (below, left) and Don Ritter (below, right) promoted Ukrainian issues.



## 1983: A LOOK BACK

### The UCCA-UACC dichotomy

1983 was the year that the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA was reorganized as the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

The UACC was established at the May 14 meeting of the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA, and its creation reflected the sad fact that all attempts at negotiations with the current leadership of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America had been unsuccessful and that the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA had merely decided to get on with the business of community activity.

However, the new organization noted, the door to negotiations was still ajar, provided that the UCCA accepted the preconditions previously delineated by the Committee for Law and Order.

These prerequisites, presented by the Committee for Law and Order at a meeting with UCCA representatives on January 10, included two key provisions: that representatives of Ukrainian Churches be invited to participate in the negotiations; and that both sides examine the UCCA By-laws and create a by-laws committee for this purpose. They were rejected by the UCCA representatives, however.

The Committee for Law and Order also noted that the UCCA had refused to accept it as an equal partner in any negotiations toward community unity and a return to the pre-13th Congress status.

Once the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council was established, the new organization appealed to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians for recognition as the representative of those U.S. Ukrainian community organizations that had walked out of the 13th Congress and had since declared that the UACC — not the UCCA — was its representative. As the Fourth World Congress of Free Ukrainians approached, the number of organizations making official declarations that the UCCA was no longer their representative (and the the UACC

was) grew daily.

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council held its first national conference on October 1 in Washington, on the eve of the Great Famine memorial observances. A total of 122 delegates, representing 30 national organizations, attended. The national conference unanimously approved the creation of the UACC, approved the acts of incorporation and by-laws already filed in the state of Delaware, and re-elected the UACC executive board with John C. Flis as chairman. Mr. Flis said at the conference that the UACC's first objective would be to unite all Ukrainian democratic organizations that do not approve of the one-party hegemony that now exists within the UCCA.

The newly re-elected executive of the UACC held its first meeting on October 19 in New York and decided that among its first assignments was to plan the 20th anniversary celebrations of the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko Monument in Washington. The anniversary is in May 1984.

Both the UACC and the UCCA were represented at the Fourth WCFU in Toronto on November 30 through December 3. The UCCA tried at first to block the UACC's membership in the world body, but then, seeing that the numbers were simply not in their favor, retracted its opposition. As a result, the UACC was granted membership in the WCFU and, what's more, was recognized as the second central representation of U.S. Ukrainians. Thus, the UCCA and UACC are now equal members of the WCFU with the same number of representatives on all WCFU bodies.

Many hope that the fact that the two organizations are now on an equal footing will spur moves toward the eventual reunification of the U.S. Ukrainian community. The cautious words of the UACC chairman perhaps reflect reality best: "Do not expect this (unity) will happen tomorrow. But we will begin talking tomorrow."

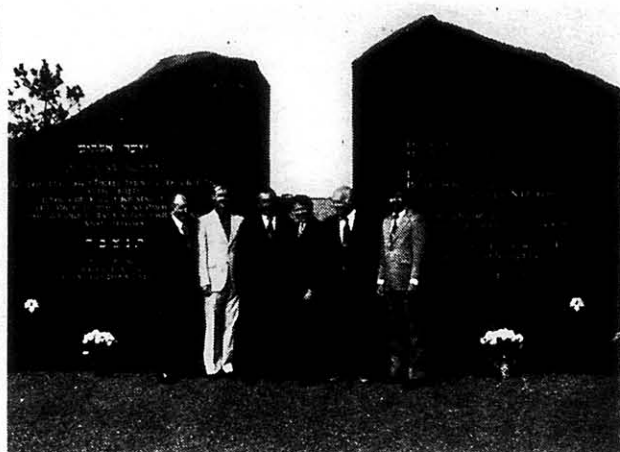


Still poles apart: John Flis (at left), head of the UACC, and Ignatius Billinsky (at right), acting president of the UCCA, at the WCFU congress.

### Babyn Yar memorial park

The long-awaited dedication of a memorial park in Denver dedicated to the victims murdered by the Nazis at Babyn Yar near Kiev took place on October 2. The 27-acre park, set aside as a memorial to the some

200,000 Jews, Ukrainians and others massacred at Babyn Yar in 1941, was the culmination of a three-year joint effort by Denver's Jewish and Ukrainian communities, a collaboration that overcame some early



Members of the Babyn Yar Park committee stand before the entrance to the memorial park.

misunderstandings.

When the Babyn Yar Foundation first proposed the park project in 1971, no mention was made of the 70,000 Ukrainians killed at the ravine or other non-Jews. Moreover, a proposed inscription actually implicated Ukrainians in the killings. In 1980, the Ukrainian Babyn Yar Committee, headed by Ivan Stebelsky, which had been pushing for recognition of Ukrainians murdered at the ravine, joined the foundation in a common effort after foundation officials agreed to commemorate non-Jewish victims.

The gateway to the park is formed by a pair of huge granite monoliths. An inscription honors the memory of the victims. It also has brief inscriptions in Hebrew and Ukrainian.

The keynote speaker at the dedication was former Ukrainian dissident and Red Army general Petro Grigorenko, who reviewed some historical events that served to

separate the two peoples — Ukrainians and Jews — and remarked on the fact that Jews played a part in the Ukrainian republic during the war for independence. He emphasized that cooperation between Ukrainian and Jewish dissidents in the USSR is reflected in the common memorial to two peoples fighting a common enemy.

The display of Ukrainian-Jewish cooperation in the actualization of the memorial park is encouraging, but not to the Soviets. When it became clear that Ukrainians and Jews were willing and able to work together on the project, Soviet newspapers began writing slanderous articles accusing Mr. Stebelsky of collaborating with the Nazis during World War II. Mr. Stebelsky said the charges were ridiculous, and that they did not hamper his committee's efforts. In fact, he said Soviet reaction proved that the Kremlin fears the prospect of wide-scale Ukrainian-Jewish cooperation.

### The OSI's questionable methods

1983 saw attempts by several Ukrainian community groups to persuade Congress to launch a review of the methods employed by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations in its proceedings against East European emigres suspected of collaborating with German occupying forces during World War II.

In a June 3 letter to all senators and congressmen, the New Jersey-based Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine asked for a "thorough review" of the OSI's continued use of Soviet-supplied evidence in denaturalization proceedings against East European emigres. A similar letter was written by Americans Against Defamation of Ukrainians, Inc.

Responding to the requests, Reps. Bernard Dwyer (D-N.J.), Joseph Addabbo (D-N.Y.), James Florio (D-N.J.) and Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) in June asked the OSI to comment on charges that it was using KGB-supplied evidence in its investigations. A similar request was made in October by Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) in a letter to Rep. Peter Rodino, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

In a November 4 response to Rep. Florio, Deputy Assistant Attorney General Mark Richard defended the OSI's procedures, saying that they were "in accordance with sound American prosecutorial practices providing full protection to the accused."

In a more positive development, OSI methodology was rejected by a federal district court judge in New Jersey on September 28 when he ruled that the U.S. government and the Soviet Union had "collaborated" in efforts to prosecute a Lithuanian emigre accused of participation in Nazi war crimes.

U.S. District Court Judge Dickinson Debevoise, in clearing 67-year-old Juozas Kungys, said the charges against the defendant were based on "unreliable" testimony from witnesses who were "prepared" by the KGB. In his 104-page written opinion, he ruled that the procedures used in the case, including the methods used to gather evidence and testimony, raise "serious doubts" about the credibility of the information.

It should be noted, however, that Judge Debevoise did not rule that Soviet evidence was inadmissible



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per se. He merely stated that under the totality of the circumstances in the case, he could not admit it in the Kungys case.

In a disturbing development, John Demjanjuk, who was stripped of his citizenship in 1981, now faces possible extradition to Israel to stand trial. It marked the first time Israel had sought the extradition of a defendant denaturalized by the United States.

As it stands, the gulf between East European and Baltic community

groups and the OSI is as wide as ever. The OSI, now directed by Neal Sher, who replaced Allan Ryan, continues to insist that its methods fully protect the rights of the accused. Emigre groups continue to argue that another method must be found to bring collaborators to justice given the unreliability of Soviet evidence, the insidious relationship between the KGB and the Soviet judicial system and proven Soviet attempts to discredit anti-Communist emigre groups in the West.

### 1980 census tabulations

This was the year that the Ukrainian community in the United States learned more about itself thanks to newly released tabulations of the 1980 census. Census results showed that there are 730,056 Ukrainians in the United States — not 2 million as some sources claim — and that they constitute a mere .39 percent of the total U.S. population.

Further analysis of these new statistics was provided by demographer Oleh Wolowyna of the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

In response to the census question concerning ancestry, 47.8 percent of the total number of Ukrainians listed Ukrainian and at least one other ancestry group, while 52.2 percent listed Ukrainian only as their ancestry. These figures reflect the high number of mixed marriages among Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian community also learned that its members are highly concentrated in certain regions of the United States, with almost half of them living in the Middle Atlantic region that encompasses New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and another 20 percent in the East North Central region that includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The statistics also showed that language retention is closely correlated with residence in areas with large Ukrainian communities. Thus, the percentage of Ukrainians speaking Ukrainian is higher in states like New York than in, say, Arizona. The figures clearly demonstrate that



moving away from large communities increases the chances of language loss.

Because the 1980 census asked questions about ancestry and language spoken at home other than English, our demographer was able to learn that out of the three-quarters of a million Ukrainians in the United States, 17 percent, or about 123,000, speak Ukrainian. However, among those Ukrainians who listed Ukrainian only as their ancestry, close to one-third speak Ukrainian.

Analysis of the statistics on language retention showed that among East European ethnic groups Ukrainians have the highest level of language retention and, thus, are the least assimilated in this group.

Therefore, though assimilation among Ukrainians is high in absolute terms, in relation to other East Europeans Ukrainians fare quite well.

As Mr. Wolowyna suggests, careful analyses of the 1980 census statistics would go a long way in aiding the Ukrainian community in planning activities for schools, youth organizations, churches and other organizations.

### The Ukrainian National Association

Being a post-convention year, 1983 was a relatively quiet year for the Ukrainian National Association. The annual Supreme Assembly and district committee chairmen's meetings were held at Soyuzivka during June; the yearly grants of scholarships to deserving Ukrainian students in the United States and Canada were announced; and merger talks with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association continued.

The hot issue this year was the UNA's position in regard to community disunity in the United States. The UNA Supreme Executive Committee, at its regular meeting on April 6, unanimously decided to support actions aimed at realizing "the formation of a representative community organization" that would function in the tradition of the pre-13th Congress UCCA. Pointing to the absence of willingness to compromise and of good will on the part

of the "Ukrainian Liberation Front representatives in the UCCA," the UNA executive noted that "the continuation of this state of affairs is only an unnecessary waste of time that is injurious to our community" and charged its representatives within the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA with working toward the formation of a representative Ukrainian community organization in the United States.

The annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly approved this position of the Supreme Executive Committee by adopting a resolution that stated: "We approve all efforts to date of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee and charge it with continuing these efforts until the successful re-establishment of a representative institution that would satisfy the goals and wishes of the Ukrainian community in the United States."

The Supreme Assembly meeting did not pass without incident, however, as Supreme Advisor Askold Lozynskiy resigned, citing differences with the Supreme Executive Committee and especially Supreme President John O. Flis. The differences were in the realm of the UNA's position vis a vis the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The Supreme Assembly acted quickly and replaced Mr. Lozynskiy with Roman Tatarskyj, chairman of the Detroit UNA District Committee and secretary of UNA Branch 94.

The Supreme Assembly also approved further steps toward a merger of the UNA and UFA.

UNA Supreme Advisor Walter Kwas, the former manager of Soyuzivka, was honored for 28 years of service to the UNA resort at a testimonial banquet held, of course, at Soyuzivka during the Supreme Assembly meeting. Among those gathered to honor Mr. Kwas were

UNA'ers, Soyuzivka guests and employees, and local politicians who had come to salute one of their own, since Mr. Kwas is an Ulster County legislator (incidentally, he was re-elected legislator in the 1983 elections).

Soyuzivka marked another milestone this year as Chef Andriy Lesiw celebrated 25 years of slaving over a hot stove — all to please thousands of Soyuzivka guests through the years.

The UNA awarded a record \$50,700 in student scholarships for the 1983-84 academic year to 178 students across the United States and Canada. The awards bring to \$340,000 the total of scholarship aid distributed since the formal institution of the UNA's scholarship program in 1964. The details about the scholarship awards were featured in a special issue of The Ukrainian Weekly dated December 3.

### A Ukrainian boy from Poland

It was quite a year for a 3-year-old Ukrainian boy from Poland. Rostyk Cylupa, whose left hand was crippled as a result of an accident, needed surgery if he was ever to regain use of the hand — such surgery was not possible in Poland, however.

The Ukrainian National Women's League of America took up Rostyk's case and contacted doctors in the United States to determine the feasibility of such an operation and conducted a fund-raising campaign in order to bring Rostyk and a parent to the United States.

Through the efforts of the UNWLA, the United States Catholic Conference and the American Red Cross, Rostyk and his father, Emil, arrived in New York on July 15. Arrangements had already been made for surgery at St. Barnabas Medical Center in Livingston, N.J., with Dr. Lubomyr Kuzmak serving as the boy's primary physician and Dr. J.J. Keyser of the Peer Group for Plastic Surgery as the main surgeon. All medical services were rendered free of charge and Rostyk underwent complicated reconstructive surgery on September 1.

While Rostyk was in the hospital he became the darling of the press and was interviewed by both The New York Times and the Daily News. On September 3 he was released



Rostyk Cylupa: doing fine after surgery.

from the hospital and went to the home of Anna Korenec to recuperate. The operation made Rostyk's left hand functional, but further surgery will be required for the boy to have a normal left hand. Meanwhile, Rostyk began a program of physical therapy and went sightseeing in New York City.

### Notables and achievers

Ukrainians left their mark in a variety of fields during 1983. They made valuable contributions in such areas as politics, education, science-medicine, military service, sports and music.

In politics Stephen Terlecky, a member of the Conservative Party, won a seat in the British Parliament. On June 9, he became the first Ukrainian to win a seat in the House of Commons.

In Canada, Laurence Decore was elected mayor of Edmonton. A Ukrainian lawyer and businessman, he defeated incumbent Cec Purves by a landslide on October 17.

For Canadian senator and UNA Supreme Vice President Paul Yuzyk,

it was a year of milestones. In February he marked the 20th anniversary of his appointment to Canada's Senate. In June he celebrated his 70th birthday. A retired professor, he also marked the 50th anniversary of service in academics. The senator was also made a Knight of St. Gregory by Pope John Paul II, one of the highest honors that can be conferred on a layman by the pope.

In the academic world, Prof. Frank Sysyn of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, was promoted from assistant to associate professor of history, clearing the way for him to succeed Prof. Omeijan Pritsak as the Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor

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of History.

In the fields of science and medicine, a few Ukrainian Americans were honored for their breakthrough work.

Michael Onufryk, a retired Kodak engineer from Rochester, N.Y., invented a device that uses the image-shifting power of a glass prism to help people who have only peripheral vision. Mr. Onufryk, who is not a physician, tests people and submits the information to doctors, who then make final checks. His device is patented and although it is only an "engineering model," he hopes to make it available to eye clinics.

Dr. Andrew Lewicky, a Chicago ophthalmologist, developed a Chamber Maintainer System (CMS) and an accompanying surgical technique that makes cataract extractions and intraocular lens-insertion surgery safer and easier.

Eugene Jarosewich, chief chemist of the Department of Mineral Sciences at the Smithsonian Institute, had quite a distinctive honor

bestowed upon him this year. He had a mineral named after him: jarosewichite, which is a basic manganese arsenate of the chlorophoenicite group, found in Franklin, N.J.

In the military Col. Nicholas Krawciw was nominated for promotion to the rank of brigadier general in the United States Army, becoming the highest-ranking Ukrainian American officer in the armed forces.

In sports, Dan Nahirny, a 16-year-old tennis star, captured first place in the U.S. Tennis Association 18s National Indoor Tournament, while Gerald Pylpchuk finished seventh in the men's archery world championships.

The biggest surprise came to Ukrainian audiences when they learned that Men without Hats, a rock group from Montreal, whose songs have recently soared to the top of the rock charts, are three-fourths Ukrainian. Three members of the four-man group are the Doroschuk brothers, Ivan, Stefan and Colin.

responsibilities by young Bociurkiw, represented The Weekly at a 50th anniversary celebration sponsored by the UNA District Committee in Chicago, where it seemed she spent as much time as at her desk. For Editor Roma Hadzewycz, who last year had something of an identity crisis, nature provided a resounding and dramatic reaffirmation of gender, but more on that in about four months, give or take a few weeks.

In a more serious vein, the bulk of our labors focused on the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine. In March, we put together a special issue on this tragic event. Over 20,000 additional copies were ordered by our readers, and the edition went to four printings. We also edited an 88-page booklet on the famine that will soon be mailed to subscribers. In addition, we put out our annual scholarship issue as well as a 50th anniversary issue.

But, if our exhaustive coverage of the October 2 famine commemorations in Washington and of the WCFU caused a stir, it was nothing like the sensation caused by our uncovering of sultry actress Kelly Danyluk (September 25) and muscleman John Hnatyschak (October 30). The picture of the statuesque and scantily-clad Ms. Danyluk certainly raised eyebrows and prompted one reader to request a copy of the photo, while Mr. Hnatyschak's bulging biceps and washboard stomach moved one reader to write that her elderly aunt felt so rejuvenated by the picture that she threw away her medicine. Clearly, the combination of cheesecake and beefcake sells papers.

This year's Weekly also showcased some new features, including a column providing 1930s Svoboda accounts of the famine and a page devoted to current media reports on famine-related subjects. The "Dissident profile" feature became "Dissident sketch" to spotlight lesser-known dissidents about whom there is little information. The UNA page was reorganized as "The Ukrainian National Association forum." We also included a "From our pages" column to mark our 50th anniversary.

Of course The Weekly retained most of its regular features such as Helen Smindak's "Panorama," Ihor Stelmach's "Pro hockey update" and Roman Sawycky's "Sounds and views." Dr. Roman Solchanyk also continued to provide first-rate reports on Soviet reality.

Also noteworthy this year were articles contributed by Dr. James Mace, who wrote on the famine; Marco Carynnyk, who provided interviews with Malcolm Muggeridge and Prof. Robert Sullivan as well as an article on The New York Times and the famine; Dr. Robert Conquest and Dana Dalrymple, who also wrote on the famine; Dr. Frank Sysyn on the Orthodox Church; Dr. Jaroslav Padoch on the 110th anniversary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society; Nestor Olesnycky on the Kungys case and denaturalization; Andriy Bilyk, who contributed a column on effective media relations; Christine Demkowych on the Kozaks and the liberation of Vienna; Ivan Hvat on the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine; Dr. Bohdan Cymbalista on community matters; Lydia Demjanjuk on the Office of Special Investigations and its tactics; the Rev. Thomas Sayuk on community divisiveness; and Dr. Myron Kuropas, who wrote about the famine, the Ukrainian community in America, the history of Svoboda and The Weekly and the efforts of Ukrainian Americans to help displaced persons after World War II.

To these and others who have contributed to helping us make The Weekly informative and interesting, a heartfelt thanks.

As another year comes to a close and we reiterate our commitment to provide the community with a window on itself, we also ask our readers to recommit themselves to The Weekly. We don't mean only in terms of subscriptions, although we certainly appreciate them. We need other types of feedback: letters, comments, articles, photos. The three of us need your input to help us become even better.

On that note, we wish one and all a very Merry Christmas and a healthy and prosperous new year.

## Deaths in the community

In 1983, a number of Ukrainians who had left their marks on the Ukrainian community passed away. Among them were the following.

- William B. Choly, 64, Ukrainian Catholic Church activist whose service to the Church was commended by the pope who bestowed upon him the title of Knight of St. Gregory — January 20.
- Michael Patrick (Pat) Bilon, 35, the 2-foot-10-inch actor who played the title character in the box office smash movie "E.T."; a former radio show host — January 27.
- Catherine Yasinchuk, 86, who was wrongly committed to a psychiatric institution for 48 years because no one understood her "babbling" — she spoke only Ukrainian — February 14.
- Walter Steck, 59, attorney, first vice president of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association and director of the Verkhovyna Youth Festival — March 21.
- Dr. Constantine Andrusyshen, 77, scholar and editor who headed the Slavic Studies Department at the

University of Saskatchewan, edited the Canadian Farmer newspaper, and translated the poetry of Taras Shevchenko into English; recipient of the Shevchenko Medal — May 13.

- Dr. Isydore Hlynka, 74, internationally known research chemist who headed the Taras Shevchenko Foundation and served on the executive committee of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee; publicist who wrote under the pseudonym Ivan Harmata; recipient of the Canadian Centennial Medal and the Shevchenko Medal — May 18.
- Konstantyn Szonk-Rusych, 68, enamel artist and editor of several books on Ukrainian arts and crafts — July 3.
- The Very Rev. Dr. Samuel Sawchuk, 88, founder of the Ukrainian Orthodox Seminary and St. Andrew's College; first Ukrainian Orthodox chaplain to Canada's armed forces; one of founders of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, its vice president and president; publisher and editor of Visnyk and publisher of The Ukrainian Voice — October 28.

## Meanwhile, at The Weekly

1983 was a productive if somewhat strenuous year at The Weekly. We turned a sprightly 50 this year, but there was little time for fanfare, what with the famine anniversary, special issues, the WCFU and the like.

There were some important milestones. Awilda Arzola, our invaluable typesetter and morale booster, marked her third anniversary of thankless toil. The only Puerto Rican member of UNA Branch 25, she continued to be an indispensable asset to our staff. It was also the year that our paste-up person, Hilary Zarycky, left to find himself in Rome. There was some talk that he would return a bishop, but last we heard he was searching for himself in the seedier underbelly of the Eternal City.

We must also note that John Flis, supreme president of our publisher,

the UNA, was pictured alongside Ronald Reagan in a photo published in the April issue of MAD magazine. The caption should have read supreme president meets supreme president-to-be.

1983 was also the summer of Mykhailo Bociurkiw, the peripatetic Canadian summer intern who literally traversed the Northeast in search of a story. Trouble was, he used somebody else's car. In more ways than one we got a lot of mileage out of Bociurkiw. When he wasn't out making enemies, he filed an impressive number of good stories.

As far as the staff itself was concerned, Associate Editor George B. Zarycky was inconsolable after hitting his 30th birthday in June. He bounced back briefly after we let him cover this year's Miss Soyuzivka pageant. Assistant Editor Marta Kolomyayets, relieved of her coffee

