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Ukrainian samvydav document details Soviet Afghan casualties

by Bohdan Nahaylo

Precise details of casualties suffered by Soviet troops in the war in Afghanistan have been presented, for the first time, in an unofficial Soviet journal. Issue No. 7 of the new Ukrainian samvydav journal Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, which appeared last summer but has only recently reached the West, provides a breakdown of casualties sustained in Afghanistan by soldiers from three raions of the Transcarpathian (Zakarpatska) Oblast in the southwestern part of Ukraine.

The relevant section in the journal reads:

"Gains for Moscow — losses for Ukraine, that is how the 'union' of these two republics with equal rights appears in the Afghan war. Recently, there have been more and more funerals of Transcarpathians who have fallen in Afghanistan. On June 3, for instance, funerals took place in the villages of Ilitsa and Bilka. Alongside the crosses, the authorities placed markers with red stars on them. That night, an officer who had delivered the coffins let slip, while in a drunken state, that he did not know what was in which coffin...in some there was only a leg, or a bit of charred body, and it was not always from the body of the dead person [in question]. That is why, he said, the coffins cannot be opened.

The Chronicle also provided the following statistics:

- Number of men from the Irshava Raion killed in Afghanistan — 111.
- Number of men from the Irshava Raion badly wounded and maimed — 45.
- Number of men from the Irshava Raion slightly wounded or frostbitten — 91.
- Number of men from the Svalyava Raion killed in Afghanistan — 52.
- Number of men from the Mukachevo Raion killed in Afghanistan — 122.
- Number of men from the Mukachevo Raion badly wounded — 145.

"Only 10 of those from the Mukachevo Raion who were badly wounded receive pensions, of between 35 and 54 rubles; the rest have been left in the care of their parents," reported the Chronicle.

Considering the size of the population of the three raions in question — Irshava Raion: 94,200 in 1978; Svalyava Raion: 52,300 in 1983; and Mukachevo Raion: 103,100 in 1981 — the casualty figures given by the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in

Ukraine seem remarkably high. While they cannot, of course, be verified, they support other unconfirmed reports over the years that a disproportionately large number of young men from the Soviet Union's western borderlands — the Baltic republics and western Ukraine — have been called up for service in Afghanistan. All these areas were forcibly incorporated into the USSR after 1939 and have resisted Sovietization and Russification.

The Transcarpathian region was ruled by the Hungarians until the disintegration of Austria-Hungary and then came under the control of Czechoslovakia. With the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, a part of Transcarpathia enjoyed a brief period of autonomy before being overrun by the Hungarians. The region was incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR at the end of World War II.

Today, with a population of about 1.2 million, of whom 76.5 percent are Ukrainians, it is still an area where people feel a strong attachment to Ukrainian national and religious traditions. Issue No. 2 of the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, for example, describes the Transcarpathian Oblast as the reservoir of "the strongest forces" of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the largest outlawed denomination in the USSR.

The information about Transcarpathian casualties contained in the Ukrainian Catholic Chronicle is reminiscent of a commentary titled "Our Boys Are Perishing in Afghanistan" that appeared in the issue of the Lithuanian samizdat journal Ausra dated March 1982. Expressing outrage over the fact that representatives of "oppressed" nationalities — Ukrainians, Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians — were being forced to participate in Moscow's subjugation of Afghanistan, Ausra reported:

"More and more tragic news is reaching us about Lithuanians who have fallen in Afghanistan. The dead are brought in zinc-coated coffins and buried secretly. Mothers are not allowed to see their fallen sons...The coffins are bought to Vilnius, Klaipeda, Alytus, Panevezys, Siauliai, Druskininkai, and other cities. They are brought to all raions and to the villages."

Ausra also reported an incident in Vilnius in which bereaved parents persuaded drunken soldiers to open the sealed coffin supposedly containing the body of their son only to find that there had been a mix-up and that, instead of

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Murzhenko is under surveillance

MUNICH — Oleksiy Murzhenko, who served 14 years in a labor camp for his part in an attempted hijacking at Leningrad airport in 1970, has been put under administrative surveillance in Kiev, reported USSR News Brief here.

Under the provision of the surveillance, he must register with the police once a week.

Mr. Murzhenko, a 42-year-old Ukrainian, was one of 10 persons, most of them Jews, who tried to commandeer an airplane at Leningrad airport in June 1970. Eventually all the defendants were allowed to emigrate to Israel, with the exception of Mr. Murzhenko and Yuri Fedorov, an ethnic Russian.

Mr. Murzhenko served 14 years in labor camp No. 36-1 near Perm, part of a huge penal complex in the Ural Mountains. Mr. Fedorov, 41, is due to complete a 15-year sentence this June.

As a result of his imprisonment, Mr. Murzhenko suffers from a host of medical problems, including tuberculosis, angina and gastritis.



Oleksiy Murzhenko

Sources say Shcherbytsky will head Soviet delegation to the U.S.

by George B. Zarycky

WASHINGTON — Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR, is scheduled to head a high-level Soviet delegation to the United States sometime in the near future, according to a U.S. government source.

The source, a well-placed official, did not disclose in what official capacity the 67-year-old party leader would visit the United States, the purpose of his trip or the date he would arrive. He also would not provide details as to the size of the Soviet contingent or its itinerary.

As a full member of the Politburo, the central policy-making and governing body of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. Shcherbytsky, a Ukrainian, would be the highest ranking Soviet official to visit the United States since Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was here last year.

U.S. government officials contacted by The Weekly this week would not confirm or deny the visit. A State Department spokesman said "we have nothing on that" when asked about the Shcherbytsky trip, and Ken Meyers, a staff member of the Senate Subcommittee on European Affairs, said he had not heard anything about it.



Volodymyr Shcherbytsky

But Elizabeth Dow, who deals with protocol for the House Foreign Affairs Committee, while refusing to comment on the information, did say to telephone her in a week regarding the matter.

Since there has been no official confirmation of the visit and details remain unavailable, it is difficult to speculate about the nature of the trip. It is likely that Mr. Shcherbytsky, an industrial specialist, will head some type of delegation on trade and cultural matters, as did Mikhail Gorbachev, the second-ranking

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Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine

The following excerpts are from Issue No. 3 of the *Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine*, an underground publication which made its appearance in January 1984 but has only recently reached the West. Thus far, eight issues have made their way out of Ukraine. The *Chronicle* is published in samvydav form by the Initiative Group for the Defense of Believers and the Church, which was founded in 1982 to promote the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which has been outlawed since 1946. The following translation was prepared for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty by Marta D. Olynyk.

The tragedy of Stebnik

On September 12, 1983, in Lviv, the regional prosecutor Antonenko read a kind of "speech-incantation" over local television. In parts of his speech he spoke of the following: "In recent times a gang has been kidnapping and murdering children on regional territory. Be vigilant, and we ask that in the evening you not allow your children onto the streets..."

At first glance it would appear that he is talking about some gang of criminals who are murdering children merely because they are children. But at the end of his "speech" the prosecutor began casting thunderbolts and lightning at Ukrainian nationalists.

On September 15 the Stebnik "tragedy" occurred. But within two days, and thereafter, articles began to appear, unmasking the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. The fabricated affair of Iryna Zelena occurred. [Zelena was taken into custody in Poland in 1983, ostensibly for bringing OUN material into the country. She was released and returned to France.]

On September 27 there began a wave of arrests of Ukrainian officers in the Prykarpatska military district. They were charged with allegedly plotting an attempt on the life of Dimitri Ustinov [the late Soviet defense minister]. In this way the KGB wanted to forge an alliance between the army and the KGB. And now let us turn to the matter itself.

Long before the described events, the Andropov leadership began planning a campaign against dissent in the USSR and particularly in Ukraine. Not without reason did the plenum of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union deal with the "Ukrainian Catholic Church matter" separately. Particular attention was devoted to the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Transcarpathian Ukraine. Few people know that in Lviv in 1946 the Ukrainian Catholic Church was not liquidated during the so-called "synod." This was done much later, in Transcarpathia, in 1950, but without any synods and without any notification whatsoever.

Quite simply, Bishop F. Romzha was murdered by the KGB. Some

priests were killed, while others received 25-year prison sentences and the church itself was forced to go underground. Officially the Church is alleged to exist, but... "the majority of the populace has gone over to the Russian Orthodox Church and there is no longer any need for the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the past."

But in actual fact this is not so. The strongest bases of the Ukrainian Catholic Church have been preserved in Transcarpathian Ukraine. Just in the last three years 81 Catholic priests have been ordained in the Carpathian region. Among them only nine have a high school/technical school education; some have higher education.

An underground three-year monastery school is operating in Transcarpathia. Young boys and girls are studying the fundamentals of Christian teaching there. This is why they need the "Stebnik affair."

The KGB's hands had to be untied in order to punish the opposition. On September 11, a meeting of members of army intelligence and KGB workers took place in the Intourist Hotel in Lviv. It is known that the following were present at the meeting: Major Harkavy and his future co-worker, Anatoly Bodrukhin, a senior lieutenant in the KGB. We would like to add that Harkavy took part at one time in the punitive operations against the Ukrainian Insurgent Army on the territory of western Ukraine. They were given instructions to blast the dam at the Stebnik depot. At one time Harkavy participated in the liquidation of the Rev. Havreyil Kostelnyk. He was also directly linked to the murder of Yaroslav Galan.

But this is discussion for another time.

Joint declaration

Joint Declaration of the Rumanian Revival Group and the Ukrainian National Front:

We, members of a group of Rumanian patriots, are raising our voices so that we will be heard in Moscow and in other responsible circles in Europe.

We are part of the great Rumanian family and consider ourselves Rumanians. We are striving not to allow any foreigners to intrude on our nation.

We desire reunification with the age-long maternal body of Mother Rumania. We, Rumanians, who live on lands occupied by Moscow, are appealing at this time to all the peoples of the world, so that, in their own interests, they will solidarize with the desires of the Rumanians.

At a joint conference of the Ukrainian National Front and the Rumanian Revival Group, resolutions concerning the joint demands of both sides were passed. We are bound to achieve our freedoms jointly from

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Russification in Baltic republics is pervasive, yet opposition continues

LONDON — Although the onslaught of Russification and the rigorous vigilance of the KGB have seriously damped widespread dissent in the Soviet Union's Baltic republics, opposition to Soviet rule continues to run deep among the people, according to a former Estonian official who defected to the West last August.

In an interview with Soviet Nationality Survey published here, the official, 26-year-old Valdo Randpere, said that Russification — the officially sanctioned imposition of Russian culture on non-Russian nationalities — is pervasive in all three Baltic republics: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Speaking of his native Estonia, Mr. Randpere, who was a deputy justice minister in the republic when he defected to Sweden, said that the Russification campaign includes censoring Estonian folk songs, rewriting history books and making Russian the primary language of study.

"For some time now, not one dissertation has been written or defended in Estonian," said Mr. Randpere. "The obligatory language is Russian. Estonian children are taught Russian starting with the first grade, while Estonian is optional in Russian schools, where most don't want to study it."

In Latvia, Russification has made even greater inroads, he said, noting that "Latvians speak mostly Russians, and everything is conducted in Russian."

In Lithuania, which has a strong Catholic Church, "national culture is in much better shape," he said.

As for the peoples' faith in

Communist ideology, Mr. Randpere said that most view the party as "a vehicle for getting ahead in one's career," and that at the end of the working day, even most Communists "take off their party membership along with their jackets and become just normal people."

Mr. Randpere called the last years under Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev "trying and dull times," and he referred to current Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, a Brezhnev protege, as nothing more than a propagandist.

"It's hard to say how long he'll stay in power, but if anything does change, then certainly for the worse," he said.

Looking to the future of Estonia and other non-Russian republics, Mr. Randpere said that even though the non-Russian peoples "hope to create their own independent republics," he added that "there are no concrete foundations for these hopes" under current circumstances.

"At present, Estonia is quiet, because all the active freedom fighters have been arrested and incarcerated," he said. "They'll remain paralyzed for the next five years."

He went on to mention dissidents Yuri Gubkin and Mart Niklus, who will not complete his labor camp and exile term until 1995.

Referring to the situation in Ukraine, Mr. Randpere said that even though Ukraine's large population — some 50 million — seemingly makes it easier to resist Soviet rule, he added that "under the present system you can't even think of something without getting immediately arrested."

Soviet authorities sentence Kholmiansky, Hebrew teacher, for weapons possession

MOSCOW — A popular Hebrew teacher was sentenced here on February 1 to 18 months in a labor camp on a charge of possessing a weapon, reported The New York Times.

The sentencing of the teacher, Aleksandr Kholmiansky, a 32-year-old computer scientist, in the Estonian city of Voru was the latest in a series of cases authorities have brought against leaders of unofficial Jewish cultural life.

Mr. Kholmiansky was also fined 100 rubles, or about \$120, for mail tampering, his friends said.

Jewish activists who reported the results of the two-day trial said a pistol

and cartridges had been planted in Mr. Kholmiansky's apartment in Moscow. Mr. Kholmiansky was arrested last July while on a holiday in Estonia.

Last December 19, Yuli Edelshstein was sentenced to three years in a labor camp on a charge of possession of opium. His wife said the drug had been planted in their apartment.

In Kiev last November, another Hebrew teacher and prominent activist, Iosif Bernshstein, was sentenced for four years in a camp on a charge of resisting arrest. After his sentencing, his wife said, his face was mutilated and his eyes were badly cut in an unexplained prison incident.

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Press review

Huge Soviet project would reroute flow of rivers

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In a move officials describe as "directed at correcting the blunders of mother nature," the Soviet Union may be undertaking a multi-million dollar project to reroute the flow of some of its rivers, according to a recent story in *The Christian Science Monitor* written by Gary Thatcher.

Official figures indicate that only 16 percent of the annual flow of the country's rivers goes to the southern and central areas where 85 percent of the population is concentrated and 80 percent of industrial production takes place.

Under one plan, part of the discharge of rivers that flow north would be channeled into the south-flowing Volga River in an effort to bring more irrigation water to the southern European area of the Soviet Union. Some 5.9 cubic kilometers of water would be diverted every year from the Sukhona River and Lacha, Vozhe and Kubenskoye lakes in the north, through a series of canals, pumping stations and channels. The water would eventually be discharged into the Sheksna River, then into a reservoir, and finally the Volga. According to the report, the water would be used for new irrigation projects in Ukraine, the Caucasus, Moldavia and southern Russia.

Soviet planners estimate that an additional 5 million hectares of land (some 19,000 square miles) will be brought under irrigation, resulting in the production of an additional 500,000 tons of meat, 1 million tons of vegetables and 400,000 tons of fruit. With some indication from Western analysts that construction on the project has already begun, it is expected to be completed in 1990.

Government officials say some of the water will also be used to increase city water supplies, to support new industries, and to increase the supply of fresh water to the Azov and Caspian seas.

Political move

The significance of the water diversion project goes beyond the economic impact, and like many other things in the country, has a political dimension as well, noted the *Monitor*.

The shortage of water in the southern part of the Soviet Union, where the majority of the country's Muslim population is located, for example, has the potential of creating a seedbed for Muslim extremists. Also, the rate of population growth in this area far outstrips that in the European part of the Soviet Union.

Consequently, the Soviet leadership, well aware of what happened when Iran was gripped by Islamic fundamentalism, is sensitive to anything that might provoke popular discontent.

Siberian scheme

Under a more massive plan for

Siberia, 27 cubic kilometers of water would be diverted from the Ob and Irtysh rivers yearly, or about 7 percent of their total flow. Engineers are drawing up plans to channel the water more than 2,550 kilometers (1,600 miles) southward, into Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Satellites have been used to map possible routes, including ancient riverbeds that are now dry, the report said.

However, several environmental concerns have been raised by western analysts. One analyst said about the Volga scheme "I don't think they know all the environmental impacts yet," reported the *Monitor*. Concerns have been expressed about harming fishing in the northern areas, about altering the salinity of the Baltic Sea (into which the northern rivers drain), and about tampering with the ecology of the Caspian and Azov seas.

Myriad environmental concerns have also been raised about the Siberian scheme. One is that a massive rechanneling of water will alter the climate and ecosystems of Siberia and Central Asia in unpredictable ways by drawing water from cold areas into arid, hot ones.

Another is that the polar ice cap might be affected. Scientists say the infusion of fresh water from Siberia's rivers builds up the ice cap; some theorized that, deprived of even a portion of this fresh water, the ice cap might recede — perhaps permanently. Then, some argue, weather patterns in the Northern Hemisphere might be altered — although scientists disagree on the possible results, the *Monitor* said.

Ironically, some — like climatologist Michael Kelly of Britain's University of East Anglia — theorize that one result might be reduced rainfall in parts of the Soviet Union, offsetting gains realized through the river diversion schemes.

Proposal's progress

It remains unclear, however, where the proposal now stands, said the *Christian Science Monitor*. The Siberian scheme was mentioned during the meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee in October 1984, but it was not given prominence. "My interpretation," said one Western diplomat, "is that they have shelved the decision," and instead simply called for "further study" until the year 2000.

Still, a report last August indicated that preliminary planning had been approved, and that design work had actually begun. Also, a dispatch from TASS, the official Soviet news agency, after the latest Central Committee meeting mentioned the "upcoming completion" of the Siberian diversion scheme although Western satellites have not detected any major construction activity taking place.

"It's like the Frankenstein monster," a Western diplomat said. "It could be very hard to kill once it gets going," concluded the *Monitor*.

Baltic group holds conference

ROCKVILLE, Md. — At the Joint Baltic American National Committee (JBANC) annual "summit" conference, representatives discussed the future direction of the committee, decided to work on a campaign to enlist members of Congress to join the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, and chose to develop a proposed agenda for the Ad Hoc Committee.

The JBANC also authorized the summer intern program for the sixth consecutive summer, and expanded it to include a winter session.

The conference, held on February 2 in Rockville, Md., at the JBANC offices, brought together the leadership of the Estonian American National Council (EANC), the American Latvian Association (ALA) and the American Lithuanian Council (ALC).

During the five-hour meeting, Juhan Simonson (president, EANC), Maida Kari (JBANC chairman/nationality representative, EANC), Mari-Ann

Rikken (new nationality representative, EANC), Martin Suuberg (nationality alternate, EANC), Kaja Kool (new nationality alternate, EANC), Aristids Lamberg (vice-president, ALA), Dr. Olgeris Pavlovskis (acting nationality representative, ALA), Karlis Cerbulis (nationality alternate, ALA), Dr. Jonas Valaitis (vice-president, ALC), Dr. John Genys (nationality representative, ALC), Milda Vaivada (nationality alternate, ALC), and Algis Silas (director of public relations, JBANC) reviewed the JBANC's activities of the previous year, and analyzed the financial situation, the proposed budget, and the future activities of the JBANC.

According to custom, the leadership of the JBANC rotated at the summit meeting, this year going from the EANC to the ALA. The presidency and the chairmanship will be held by Dr. Klive and Gunars Meierovics, respectively.

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Congress to look into Afghan famine

WASHINGTON — The impending famine in Afghanistan will be the subject of the first hearing conducted by the Congressional Task Force on Afghanistan, announced U.S. Sen. Gordon J. Humphrey (R-N.H.). The hearing will be at 11 a.m. on Monday, February 25, in Room 124 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The hearing will bring experts from across the world to detail the conditions in Afghanistan that suggest widespread famine is about to occur. The witnesses at the hearing will be:

- Barnett Rubin, co-author of *The Helsinki Watch Report*, "Tears, Blood and Cries";
- Rosanne Klass of Freedom House;
- Lord Robert Cranbourne, a member of the British Parliament and a leading expert in his country on Afghanistan;

- A representative of the U.S. State Department;

- Kurt Lohbeck, a free-lance journalist who has been inside Afghanistan a number of times;

- Jack Wheeler, Freedom Research Foundation;

- Abdul Haq, an Afghan commander from the Kabul Region.

"The February 25 hearing will reveal the truth about famine in Afghanistan," said Sen. Humphrey, co-chairman of the task force. "The world watches in horror at the famine devastating Ethiopia. Everyone wants to know why measures were not taken to prevent such a human tragedy. Well, conditions in Afghanistan are moving rapidly in the same direction. We will have a second Ethiopia on our hands if we don't act soon. The hearing will help raise this issue through testimony by some of the leading authorities in the world on famine conditions in Afghanistan."

The task force will hold a second hearing on March 4 to detail the medical emergency in Afghanistan.

Members of the task force are: U.S.

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Provisions for famine commission appear in budget

WASHINGTON — Provisions for a Congressional commission to investigate the man-made famine in Ukraine in 1932-33, which was approved by Congress last year, were included in the appendix of the recently released budget for fiscal 1986.

The budget item, which appeared under the heading "Commission on the Ukraine Famine," noted that \$400,000 had been appropriated for the commission in accordance with Senate Resolution 2456, which was passed by the Senate on September 21, 1984. It was part of the omnibus funding measure signed by President Ronald Reagan in October.

Although the budget item included a general breakdown of how the funds would be spent, including personnel compensation and outlays for supplies and materials, sources involved with finalizing the commission said that these numbers would certainly change.

Although the funding has been appropriated, the commission is still in the process of being established. Its task will be to investigate the Soviet government's role in creating the famine, which killed an estimated 7 million Ukrainians.

Church leaders to attend 1985 synod

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Eastern Rite Church leaders have been invited to attend the 1985 Synod of Bishops recently announced by Pope John Paul II on the eve of his tour of South America, according to a January 27 article in the Vatican newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*.

Msgr. Mario Rizzi, undersecretary of the Congregation of Eastern Churches, said the pope's invitation of Eastern Rite leaders would give them a significant voice at the synod.

Archbishop Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Metropolitan See of Philadelphia and Archbishop Stephen J. Kocisko of the Ruthenian Metropolitan See of Pittsburgh have been asked to attend.

The synod will be neither a simple commemoration nor an attempt "to shelve the old and bring in the new at any cost," said the article.

Canadian newspapers comment favorably on famine film

MONTREAL — The National Film Board of Canada has included "Harvest of Despair," a documentary on the 1932-33 Great Famine in Ukraine, in a winter film festival. The documentary was screened here at Cinema NFB at the Complexe Guy-Favreau on January 25.

The film has been extensively and favorably commented on by the news media.

A special press-screening of "Harvest of Despair," the first documentary on the man-made famine in Ukraine had been held on Wednesday, November 14, 1984, at the National Film Board. Present at this screening were Dr. James Mace of the Harvard University Ukrainian Research Institute, a noted authority on the famine, and Yuriy Luhovy, producer/associate director/editor of the documentary.

The following articles appeared in Montreal area papers prior to the film's Montreal premiere, which was held on November 22 under the aegis of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Montreal and the Concordia University Ukrainian Students' Association.

• Gilles Toupin, "Un film nécessaire: 'Harvest of Despair,'" in *La Presse*, Saturday, November 17, 1984, page E20 — In a lengthy, very favorable film review, Mr. Toupin urged the public to see "Harvest of Despair." He emphasized that in order not to forget the events of 1932-33, "Harvest of Despair" is a most necessary film and the title of his article stresses this point.

After expressing his shock at how the "breadbasket of Europe" could have experienced 25,000 deaths by starvation every day for two years, he summarizes the circumstances of the Ukrainian famine-genocide, and finally, reflects upon recent events in Ethiopia, thus making the human tragedy in "Harvest of Despair" even more current.

• Mary Lamey, "Reaping History's Harvest of Despair," in *The Link*,

Friday, November 16, Vol. 5, No. 20, 1984 — Ms. Lamey appropriately writes: "History is very selective in the things it chooses to record. Take for example the story of the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33, as monstrous as the Holocaust and yet, up until now, very poorly documented."

Impressed with the film, she also comments, "The famine was one of the most shameful events of recent history, an episode the West would rather forget and the Soviet Union will not admit ever occurred."

• Grace MacDonald, "Harvest of Despair bountiful story," in *The Concordian*, Wednesday, November 21, 1984, page 10 — *The Concordian* carried an extensive article on the film and included a photo used in the documentary. Ms. MacDonald states: "It was genocide comparable to the Holocaust, and yet it is almost unknown..." and "the film is a graphic reminder to all of us that the Holocaust was not just a fluke of history; it is not the only example of man's inhumanity. If up to 10 million deaths can be hidden and forgotten about so easily, it isn't hard to imagine what else we don't know about."

She further writes: "'Harvest of Despair' is not easy to watch, but its brutal honesty is disturbing without being a hysterical condemnation of the USSR. If it passes judgement on anyone, it is all of us: a world that can let these things happen."

• John Jantak, "Ukrainian famine horror documented in film," in *The Suburban*, Wednesday, November 21, 1984, page A28 — Mr. Jantak refers to "Harvest of Despair" as "a searing 55-minute documentary about the man-made starvation..." and "...an important film because it chronicles man's inhumanity to man."

He points out, "Perhaps the most ironic footage shows Nazi troops, under the watchful eye of Adolph Hitler,

exhuming the bodies of victims from mass graves to reveal for the world the full extent of Soviet barbarism."

• Rob Southcott, "Westmounters put story of Ukrainian famine on film," *The Westmount Examiner*, Thursday, November 15, 1984, page 15 — Mr. Southcott's article is a lengthy one on the making and importance of the documentary, having interviewed Dr. Roman Serbyn, professor of East European history at the University of Quebec in Montreal, and Yuriy Luhovy, producer/editor of the film. The "correlation between the Ukrainian famine and the current trouble in Ethiopia" was emphasized.

• Bruce Bailey, "Harvest a tale of horror," in *The Gazette*, Thursday, November 22, 1984, page D-13 — *The Gazette* film critic notes how the 1932-33 famine documentary is very timely by referring to the tragedy in Ethiopia. Mr. Bailey begins his article by stating, "The recent acceleration of deaths by

starvation in Ethiopia is, of course, a tragedy of giant proportions. But at least the crisis makes headlines everywhere..."

He then states, "The 7 million to 10 million Ukrainians ... didn't even have that much of an advantage." He continues to describe the events in "Harvest of Despair."

• Richard Gay, "Les jeunes cineastes aurent leur ecran," in *Le Devoir*, Thursday, November 22, 1984 — Mr. Gay points out that due to events in Ethiopia, events of the 1933 famine genocide, documented in "Harvest of Despair," make this film all the more topical. *Le Devoir* also includes a gruesome photograph of a famine victim from 1933.

• Adele Courcy, "Ukraine famine horror shown in film tonight," in *Town of Mount Royal Weekly Post*, Thursday, November 22, 1984, page 14 — Ms. Courcy mentions how journalists aided

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Catholics create research institute

PHILADELPHIA — St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics has announced the establishment of the St. Sophia Ukrainian Religious Research Institute with headquarters in Washington and an affiliate in Philadelphia.

The primary task of the institute is the gathering, organization and dissemination of data on religious life and violations of the religious rights of the Ukrainian people in the USSR. While focusing on Ukrainian Catholics, it will also process data on other denominations. The institute will also monitor important trends and events in the cultural and religious life of the Ukrainian people in the diaspora.

To carry on its work, the St. Sophia

Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics has hired a full-time administrator for the institute. He is Marko Levytsky, an alumnus of La Salle University who majored in foreign languages. Mr. Levytsky will be working in conjunction with the director of the institute, Dr. George Starosolsky, and its associate director, Theodosia Kiczorowsky.

The data gathered by the institute will be made available to individuals, institutions and the news media.

Additional information is available from: St. Sophia Religious Research Institute at 2615 30th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20008, (202) 234-2330; or at 7911 Whitewood Road, Philadelphia, Pa. 19117, (215) 635-1555.

Ukrainian Canadians seek government apology for WWI internment

WINNIPEG — Ukrainians in Canada during World War I who were treated like enemy aliens deserve an apology from the government, according to community members interviewed in a story by Andy Blicq in the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

More than 8,000 people — the majority of them unregistered emigrants from western Ukraine who were not Canadian citizens — were imprisoned in internment camps during the war because they were from countries allied with Germany. Another 80,000 registered as enemy aliens with the Canadian government, remained under police surveillance and were required to

report periodically to local police stations.

According to the *Winnipeg Free Press*: "Scholars agree that most of these so-called aliens posed little if any threat to national security and were unjustly treated. But little has been said about this dark episode in Canadian history — despite suspicions of torture and corruption in the camps. The problem is compounded by the fact that potentially embarrassing documentation has disappeared."

Mr. Blicq reported that at least 10 internees were killed or wounded while trying to escape and another 101 died from disease or accidents between 1914 and 1920 in the 24 makeshift camps where prisoners were housed in everything from military barracks to railway cars and tents.

But because they feared further persecution and were shamed by the imprisonment, the generation of internees — most of whom were Ukrainians — decided to go on with their lives and did not make an issue of it, he explained. Consequently, in the ensuing decades, the internment camps have almost been forgotten.

Following Japanese examples

Some people in the Ukrainian community maintain that an acknowledgment of the wrongs of World War I are in order now that Japanese Canadians are seeking redress for persecution

during World War II, wrote Mr. Blicq.

Mike Dechka, whose father was forced to report to police every week during the war, told the reporter that a government apology is appropriate in light of the Japanese Canadians' efforts.

"When Japanese raise this question and (the) Canadian government is prepared to express this kind of apology, absolutely the events should be mentioned of the first war when Ukrainians suffered very much the same," said Michael Marunchak, a Ukrainian historian, scholar and author living in Winnipeg.

Another scholar, Jaroslav Rozumnyj, a professor of Slavic studies at the University of Manitoba, noted that he feels the facts surrounding the internments should be brought to the public's attention so that it never happens again. "This is something this country should never have done," he said.

"Only people who did not have citizenship were liable to wind up in the camps," explained Edmonton historian Peter Melnycky, who has researched and published a paper on the internment.

Many of the internees were rounded up at the U.S. border without proper papers while attempting to cross to find work since Canadian employers preferred hiring Anglo-Canadian workers. Some were interned for breaking wartime regulations. Others were jailed for less important reasons. Research Mr. Melnycky has done shows some were

interned because they were deemed undesirable, or "of shiftless character," or used "seditious" or "intemperate" language.

Official's report

In his final report to the minister of justice in 1920, Major-General Sir William Otter, the officer in charge of the internment camps, wrote of the uneventful life there, noting that "very little friction occurred between troops and prisoners." However, Mr. Melnycky noted that in 1916, at the large Kapuskasing, Ont., camp, 1,200 prisoners rioted and a number of them were wounded when they clashed with guards. Also, in various camps, along with passive resistance, there were many escape attempts.

According to Mr. Melnycky, the reason little hard evidence exists of prisoner abuse or beatings is that while routine files were retained, controversial information was weeded out and destroyed. By most accounts, therefore, camp life was monotonous.

In any case, Major-General Otter's report indicates that the federal government spent more than \$3.2 million — a considerable sum during World War I in Canada — operating the camps.

The ironic twist to the internment of Ukrainians, noted Mr. Blicq, is that many of them had fled oppression in the German-allied Austro-Hungarian empire.

Appeal to former internees

WINNIPEG — In the interest of further research on Ukrainians imprisoned in Canadian internment camps during World War I, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada has issued an appeal to former internees and relatives of those who died during or after internment, to send their names and addresses to: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 456 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. R3B 1B6.

BOOK REVIEW

A disquieting book: "Quiet Neighbors" by Allan Ryan, former OSI director

"Quiet Neighbors: Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals in America" by Allan A. Ryan Jr. San Diego-New York-London: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, 1984. 386 pp., \$15.95.

by Taras Hunczak

The title of this book suggests that its author deals with Nazi war criminals who were discovered and prosecuted by the Department of Justice Office of Special Investigations for crimes they committed during World War II. In fact, the book is much more than that. The basic theme running through the book is that perhaps as many as tens of thousands of "Nazis" are our quiet neighbors here in the United States.

To illustrate the evil nature of those "neighbors" (who, for Mr. Ryan, invariably seem to be Ukrainians or Balts), the author presents the reader with portraits of those who were actually proven guilty in American courts of law of concealing their wartime activities.

Against this background of those found guilty, Mr. Ryan seemingly tries to tell the tragic story of what befell the Jewish people during World War II, but, in reality, he engages in a collective indictment of the Ukrainians and the Baltic peoples. Indeed, it appears that the portraits of the seven "Nazis" serve as justification for Mr. Ryan's far-reaching generalizations.

It should be noted that, strictly speaking, of the seven, only two — Klaus Barbie and Otto von Bolschwing — were members of the Nazi Party. Three others — Archbishop Viorel Trifa (a member of the Rumanian Iron Guard), Count Josef Magyar (a pseudonym of a member of the Hungarian Arrow Cross) and Andrija Artukovic (Croatian minister of the interior) — were Fascists, not Nazis.

Two further portraits from this gallery of horror are of two Ukrainians — John Demjanjuk and Bohdan Koziy. The last two, unlike all the others, who were in positions of considerable influence, do not fit the picture of major criminals.

Mr. Koziy was a simple member of the indigenous auxiliary police — mistakenly referred to as the "Ukrainian police" — with very limited authority. Certainly the lowest on the totem pole of those found guilty was Mr. Demjanjuk, who, as a Soviet prisoner of war, found himself compelled to serve as a guard at the Treblinka concentration camp. Given the fact that the Germans starved to death hundreds of thousands — according to some estimates, millions — of Soviet POWs, Mr. Demjanjuk's decision seems very human — he wanted to save his own life. I wonder what Mr. Ryan would have done had he been in the same position.

It is probably fair to say that Mr. Ryan's gallery of those found guilty is a mixed bag. The author, unfortunately, fails to differentiate between the architects of persecution, like the infamous butcher of Lyon, — Mr. Barbie, and Mr. Demjanjuk, who whatever he might or might not have done, was also a victim of Nazi terror.

In the appendix of his book, Mr. Ryan lists all the cases filed by the Office of Special Investigations through July 1, 1984 — all 35 of them. Indeed, these 35 cases (I'm discounting four Germans, who were not displaced persons) become a source of justification to lay collective guilt on several national groups. Among those 35 cases we find: 13 Lithuanians, 10 Ukrainians, seven Latvians, one Estonian, one Russian, one Byelorussian, one Croat and one Rumanian.

It should be noted that, of those listed, nine are still awaiting trial, six were never tried, and one was dismissed for insufficient evidence. That reduces the number of those found guilty to 19. Is that a sufficient number upon which one can base far-reaching generalizations?

It should be noted that while I don't intend to defend anybody who committed crimes against other human beings (whatever the circumstances), I sometimes wonder how many of those 19 were actually guilty of war crimes. The reason for my scepticism as to whether justice is really rendered in our courts in these

highly emotional cases is based primarily on the case of Frank Walus, a Pole and an innocent man who was found guilty of terrible crimes against the Jewish people. Despite his protests to the contrary, Simon Wiesenthal denounced Mr. Walus as "a Pole in Chicago who performed his duties with the Gestapo in the ghettos of Czestochowa and Kielce. ..."¹ Even more significantly, 11 Jewish survivors of the German occupation of Poland "testified that they saw him [Walus] murder children, an old woman, a young woman, a hunchback and others. ..."²

After all these accusations, and after the court found Mr. Ryan guilty, it was proven on appeal that the man was innocent. More than that, he himself was a victim of Nazi tyranny. Thus, after much agony and expense for Mr. Walus, the charges against him were dropped. This leads one to wonder about the reliability of witnesses 40 or more years after the events in question took place.

The major problem of the book is not in its discussion of the several cases against men accused of criminal acts, but in the sweeping generalizations based on these cases, e.g., the author suggests that thousands of Ukrainians and Balts "literally and figuratively threw off their Nazi uniforms" and, thus, became "refugees." I am convinced that there were some collaborators; the crucial question, however, is how many of the refugees were in that category. Mr. Ryan suggests that a high proportion of the refugees were active Nazi collaborators.³ Of course, there is no way to prove or disprove such an assertion.

Trying to provide some statistical basis for his sweeping generalizations, Mr. Ryan suggests that of the total number of immigrants under the Displaced Persons Act (393,000) perhaps as many as 2½ percent (10,000) Nazi war criminals came to the United States.⁴ On the very next page he suggests — without any explanation or justification — that among the 116,000 Baltic and Ukrainian DPs and 53,000 Volksdeutsche the criminal element was 5 percent.

A question might well be asked concerning the methodology employed by the author. Why does he prejudice the Baltic and the Ukrainian people? Why does he place in the same category the Balts, Ukrainians and the Volksdeutsche? Doesn't Mr. Ryan know that the Volksdeutsche belonged to the master race, while the Nazis considered the Ukrainians to be of an inferior race and treated them accordingly?

To say that Mr. Ryan is irresponsible in his far-fetched speculations is to be very generous to him. To say that he makes groundless generalizations, well, he probably knows this himself. Commenting upon his statistical speculations, he wrote: "Such estimates are hardly scientific. Indeed they are speculation dressed in very light clothing."⁵ Well put, Mr. Ryan. I would only add that Mr. Ryan's speculations remind one of a meditation upon a broomstick with about as much value.

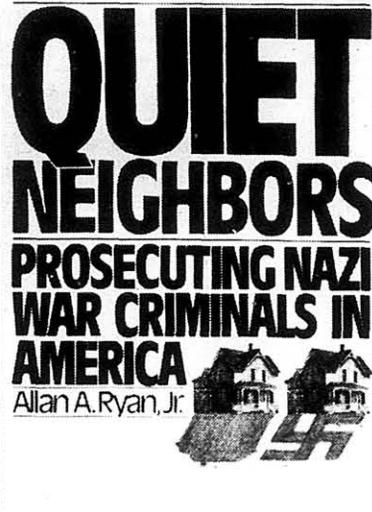
The truth of the matter is that we shall probably never know what percentage of the population in any occupied country collaborated actively with the Nazis or what percentage of the population participated actively in the atrocities committed against the civilian population.

Israel's War Crimes Investigations Office addressed this problem, particularly as it pertained to various anti-Jewish actions. Its findings were that there were 95,000 Nazis and Nazi collaborators directly connected with anti-Jewish actions, and among them were 1,000 Ukrainians.

Prof. Stefan Possony, who wrote on this subject, concludes that on the basis of the above the rate of Ukrainian anti-Semitic criminality in the years 1939-45 was three per 10,000 of the population.⁶ This makes the Ukrainian participation in anti-Jewish excesses the lowest in Eastern Europe. While this may be gratifying for Ukrainians, I submit that this figure is only an estimate. For all we know, it could be as false as Mr. Ryan's estimate.

Aside from these major problems, Mr. Ryan's book is fraught with innuendos and distortions that tell us more about the author than about the past that he seemingly wants to recreate.

Perhaps the most glaring mistake is Mr. Ryan's statement that the Russian tsar who came to be known as Ivan the Terrible "...had killed thousands of Jews



himself..." (p. 2) Actually, this is impossible, since during the reign of Ivan IV there were no Jews in the state of Muscovy, as Russia was called at that time. The blood that Ivan IV had on his hands was that of his nobles, indeed, even of his son Ivan, but not of the Jews.

In passing, it should be noted that the Baltic states were annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940 and not in 1944 as Mr. Ryan writes (p. 17), and, these countries were indeed forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union, though Mr. Ryan places this phrase ("forcibly incorporated") within quotation marks (p. 325).

A more serious distortion is Mr. Ryan's statement that "the killing centers [referring to concentration camps] were staffed by euthanasia experts from Germany and Trawniki-trained Ukrainian recruits: strong, healthy volunteers" (p. 110). Where does he find these "strong, healthy volunteers?" If Mr. Ryan had remembered that only two paragraphs earlier he had stated that, "to understand Trawniki one had to know about the Soviet POWs who were recruited to be trained there," he would not have written such nonsense about "healthy volunteers." If such persons agreed to serve the Nazis it was more likely to be because they wanted to save their lives. It is a well-known fact that Soviet POWs were starved to death on a massive scale.

The second point to be made about the Trawniki training camp is that it was not made up exclusively of Ukrainians as Mr. Ryan suggests. In fact, we can only surmise, on the basis of the only document available, that the camp most certainly consisted of various peoples, including Germans, Ukrainians and Russians.⁷ To go beyond the existing evidence about the camp is to indulge in irresponsible speculation.

All these problems — ignorance of history, sweeping generalizations on the basis of fragmentary evidence, unfounded speculation about the number of alleged "Nazis" who came to the United States, and a host of other problems — pale when compared with a deliberate distortion of historical evidence.

On page 10 of his book, Mr. Ryan writes:

"One Einsatzkommando in Radomyl [sic] agreed to deal only with adults; it let the Ukrainian militia kill the Jewish children. Said one German leader: 'We were actually frightened at the bloodthirstiness of these people.'" (reviewer's emphasis).

The footnote to this citation (No. 7) refers the reader (Continued on page 13)

¹ Flora Johnson, "The Persecution of Frank Walus," Student Lawyer, May 1981, Vol. 9, No. 9, p. 23.

² Ibid., p. 21.

³ Allan A. Ryan Jr., "Quiet Neighbors: Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals in America" (New York, 1984), p. 12.

⁴ Ibid., pp. 13-14.

⁵ Ibid., p. 26.

⁶ Ibid., p. 27.

⁷ Stefan Possony, "The Ukrainian-Jewish Problem," Plural Societies, winter 1974, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 91-92.

⁸ See the report of the chief of police of Warsaw, Gen. Stroop in "Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal" (Nuremberg, Ge 1947), Vol. XXVI, pp. 628-632.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Doleful document

The President's 17th Semiannual Report to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe on the implementation of the 1975 Helsinki Accords truly makes for doleful reading. Yet, the reasons are not quite what one might think.

The report, which in reality is drafted by the State Department, purports to summarize compliance with the human-rights and security principles codified in the three so-called "baskets" of the agreement by Soviet-bloc signatories. Incredibly, it contains virtually no references to the rights situation in Ukraine and scant mention of the fate of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, most of whose 37 members have been imprisoned or exiled for little more than trying to monitor Soviet compliance with the original agreement.

What makes this omission even more disheartening is that the report pays far more attention to non-Ukrainian Helsinki monitors such as Yelena Bonner and Yuri Orlov, and devotes considerable space to the plight of Soviet Jewry. While the fate of both non-Ukrainian dissidents and Jews is certainly a legitimate and worthwhile concern, surely the suffering of an entire nation of 50 million Ukrainians, whose inhabitants make up by far the highest percentage of Soviet political prisoners, merits greater consideration than the mere mention of the deaths of two activists in Soviet hands, Yuriy Lytyyn and Oleksiy Tykhy.

It's difficult to determine the motives behind the State Department's apparent decision to ignore the national- and human-rights situation in Ukraine as well as such things as the Russification of Ukrainian culture and the persecution of Ukrainian Churches. But while it is probably unfair to stamp the tag of anti-Ukrainianism on the department, the enormity of the omission in a report that is supposed to deal with implementation of an agreement that addresses exactly the concerns omitted, inevitably raises some disturbing issues.

Since the human-rights movement in the Soviet Union first gained impetus in the mid-1970s, U.S. government and media concern has consistently zeroed in on activities in Moscow and Leningrad while virtually ignoring the non-Russian republics. Moreover, while the report does spotlight the persecution of Soviet Protestant denominations and Jews in the Soviet Union, the outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church are not mentioned in the section dealing with the USSR. Interestingly, the Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) Church is mentioned in the section dealing with Poland, but only in the context that it faces "no legal discrimination" there.

Since the report is, after all, an official document of the U.S. government, it behooves those drafting it to provide a comprehensive analysis for the public record. Including only a cursory reference to the situation in Ukraine, where the Helsinki Accords have been flaunted with particular cynicism, is nothing less than an official distortion, be it intentional or not, of Soviet behavior in the human-rights field. Not to overstate the case, but it would be like drafting a report on Hitler's treatment of "inferior peoples" and not mentioning the Jews, who felt the brunt of the persecution. We only hope that next year's report will be more balanced and detailed.

UNA's 91st

On February 22, Washington's Birthday, the Ukrainian National Association will mark its 91st birthday. As it heads towards its centenary, the UNA continues to be the vital force in Ukrainian community life it set out to become when it was formed by four Ukrainian Catholic priests in the small coal town of Shamokin, Pa., way back in 1894.

In addition to providing the insurance needs of the Ukrainian community, the UNA continues to provide financial and moral assistance to a wealth of Ukrainian community causes. There is also Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly, Veselka, Soyuzivka, as well as special programs and concerts.

And the UNA continues to find new ways to serve its members and the community. Plans have been drawn up for an ambitious project to provide housing for our senior citizens at Soyuzivka and on newly purchased land near the resort. Moreover, the UNA recently incorporated the Ukrainian National Association Foundation, established to promote Ukrainian culture, support the development of Ukrainian arts and letters, assist research in Ukrainian studies and help Ukrainian students. Early this year, the UNA also announced that dividends total \$1 million — including special increased dividends to holders of UNA insurance certificates issued in 1974 or earlier — will be paid out to its members for 1984 as part of the UNA's 90th jubilee last year.

There's more of course, much more. Not one worthwhile community endeavor, including the establishment last year of a congressional commission to investigate the Great Famine in Ukraine, has missed the UNA's consideration.

Of course all the UNA's achievements are the achievements of its members who bought insurance from the wide variety of policies now offered. Put another way, the future of the UNA and, hence, the future of the community's ability to carry on as a vibrant and contributory entity, both depend on how willing the community is to support the UNA. UNA membership, then, is nothing more than a reflection of the community's willingness to remain a coherent whole. As the UNA has invested its members' money for the good of the community so Ukrainians who are not UNA members should invest in the UNA by becoming members. It is a sure way to safeguard the future of our community.

For the record

USSR's human-rights performance: a survey of 1984 trends

This report was prepared by the staff of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is reprinted from the CSCE Digest.

CONCLUSION

Anti-samizdat campaign

Another aspect of the Soviet crackdown on dissent in 1984 was an intensified campaign against all forms of samizdat. Among the victims was Lithuanian chemist Lyudas Dambrauskas who was sentenced on October 3 to five and a half years of imprisonment for writing memoirs about his 25 years in Stalinist camps.

Several activists were sentenced for reproducing Western literature. Although Mikhail Polyakov confessed his "guilt," he still received a five-year camp term in April in Leningrad. Mikhail Meylakh, a Leningrad literary scholar, was also sentenced in April; he received a 10-year camp term for distributing Western publications of works by Akhmatova, Mandelstam and Nabokov.

Literary archivist Aleksandr Bogoslovsky was arrested in June for "making notes of an anti-Soviet nature" in his notebook and for giving foreign books to his uncle and two friends. Veteran Moscow human-rights activist Yuri Shikhanovich was sentenced in September to a 10-year term for alleged involvement with the samizdat Chronicle of Current Events and for passing information to the West.

A number of religious activists who participated in samizdat activities were also arrested in 1984, including the Latvian Catholic editor Sandra Riga. Russian Orthodox activist Sergei Markus was sentenced in July 1984 to three years in camp for possessing religious literature — which was later ordered burned.

Despite this drive against samizdat, new publications appeared in 1984. At least eight issues of the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine were prepared. This new journal, first issued in March, reports on the situation of religious and national rights advocates in western Ukraine.

Several unregistered Baptists have also been imprisoned for religious samizdat. Viktor Savelev was arrested in Georgia in February for transporting unauthorized Baptist materials and Estonian Baptist Pavel Vezikov was sentenced in May to two years in camp for circulating religious samizdat and Western Christian literature. The arrest of two brothers, Egor and Andrei Volf, in Kazakhstan on November 24 reveals the massive scale of underground printing of Baptist literature in the USSR. The authorities found 30,000 printed Bibles, three tons of blank paper and a portable printing press. This is the fourth such KGB raid against the unofficial Baptist "Christian Press" in the last 10 years.

Perhaps one of the clearest demonstrations of the Kremlin effort to cut the flow of samizdat materials to the West was the arrest of long-time Moscow human-rights activist Lina Tumanova. As Ms. Tumanova met two U.S. diplomats on a Moscow street on July 4, 1984, she was arrested and the officials were detained. A package of samizdat was seized from Ms. Tumanova and she faces charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." She was released from prison in September for medical

treatment and will still stand trial. The case received much negative publicity in the Soviet press — in an obvious warning to other Soviet citizens.

Further emigration restrictions

Emigration rates for all three Soviet nationalities which previously had been permitted to leave the USSR have reached new lows. Only 897 Soviet Jews were allowed to emigrate in 1984 — compared to 1,315 in 1983 and 51,471 in the record year of 1979. A total of 913 Soviet Germans arrived in West Germany in 1984. Armenian emigration rates have also plummeted.

Any Soviet citizen may face imprisonment if he or she presses emigration claims with Soviet authorities. Soviet citizens who are caught crossing USSR borders without official permission are given lengthy camp terms.

At the same time emigration from the USSR came to a virtual standstill, there were signs that the Soviet authorities had embarked on a campaign to lure some high-profile Soviet defectors, including soldiers, back to the USSR with promises of no punishment.

Repression of religious activists

During 1984, the Soviet authorities kept up, and in some cases, intensified their campaign against religious activists. In addition to those already mentioned, numerous other leaders of various religious denominations were imprisoned during the year.

In June, a Lutheran preacher, Jakob Rein, was sentenced in Kazakhstan to five years in camp for allegedly organizing unregistered religious services. Later in the year, two Russian Orthodox priests were sentenced on doubtful charges: Father Nikolai Temirbaev was given a two-year camp term in Turkmenia for allegedly beating his wife, and a popular youth priest, 44-year-old Pavel Lysak, was sentenced in December to 10 months' imprisonment for living in Moscow without a resident permit.

A Lithuanian Catholic priest, Father Jonas Kastytus Matulionis, was arrested on November 9 on unknown charges. He had been previously jailed in 1976 for nine months for alleged involvement with the unofficial Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania. A Baptist preacher, Peter Peters, was sentenced to three years in camp in May.

Various religious communities felt the heavy hand of state authorities in 1984. A resurgence of interest among Soviet Jews in their religious heritage has led to increased anti-Semitic repression. Among the methods of intimidation used by the KGB were allegations that Jews use drugs in their religious rituals. For example, Moscow Jewish activist Yuli Edelshtein, arrested on trumped-up charges of drug possession, was sentenced on December 18 to three years in labor camp. Moshe Abramov, an Orthodox Jewish activist from Samarkand, received a three-year camp term for "hoologanism."

One result of the official drive against Soviet Baptists was 46 arrests in 1984. Unregistered Soviet Adventists suffered at least six arrests in the first six months of the year. One such Adventist, Vladimir Vasilenko, was jailed for recording foreign radio broadcasts. The continuing campaign against Soviet

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The Washington Connection

from The Ukrainian American Caucus
P.O. Box 23546, Washington, D.C. 20026



Congressional statements

Between January 21 and 31, 25 members of Congress made statements on the floor of the House or Senate regarding Ukrainian Independence Day. Some of the highlights of those statements follow.

"Let there be no doubt that those of us in the Congress will not allow the continuing struggle of the Ukrainian people to be forgotten." — **Rep. William Broomfield (R-Mich.)**.

"Our brothers in the Ukraine must always be able to look to the United States as a beacon of hope and support that one day they will again be free. Our dream for a free and independent Ukraine will never die." — **Rep. Eldon Rudd (R-Ariz.)**.

"Even in the face of brutal assaults on the religious and cultural values of the Ukrainian people by the USSR, Ukrainian culture and tradition still thrives." — **Rep. Frank Guarini (D-N.J.)**.

"Mr. Speaker, as an American of Ukrainian descent, I am proud to commemorate January 22, 1985, as the 67th anniversary of the proclamation of independence in Ukraine." — **Rep. Fernand St. Germain (D-R.I.)**.

"Mr. President, comments on the Ukraine are especially significant to me because my father, Harry Specter, came to the United States in 1911 from the Ukraine, fleeing tsarist domination." — **Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.)**.

Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.) included in his remarks the text of the memorandum compiled by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and presented to the secretary-general of the United Nations. **Sens. Mark Andrews (R-N.D.)** and **Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.)** both included in their remarks a copy of the letter they received from Bohdan Makaruk, president of the North Dakota state branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) and **Reps. James Florio (D-N.J.)** and **Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.)** used the opportunity to remind their colleagues about their support for the Ukrainian Famine Commission Act which was considered in the 98th Congress.

Reps. Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.) and **Silvio Conte (R-Mass.)** and **Sen. David Durenberger (R-Minn.)** mentioned the deaths in 1984 of four prominent Ukrainian human-rights activists, and **Sen. Durenberger** provided extensive personal information on each of the activists.

Other members of Congress that spoke on Ukrainian Independence Day were: **Sens. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.)**, **John Glenn (D-Ohio)**, **Carl Levin (D-Mich.)**, **Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.)**, and **Reps. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.)**, **Bernard Dwyer (D-N.J.)**, **Joe Moakley (D-Mass.)**, **Thomas Manton (D-N.Y.)**, **Robert Roe (D-N.J.)**, **William Lipinski (D-Ill.)**, and **Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.)**.

On January 30, **Rep. Philip Crane (R-Ill.)**, spoke on the House floor regarding "Starvation: Yet Another Soviet Modus Operandi." In his remarks, he charged "the Soviet Union and its Third World proxies" with responsibility for the famine in Ethiopia, arguing that the policies of the Marxist Ethiopian government are "nothing more than a despicable attempt to starve those unfortunate enough to

live in Eritrea and Tigre into submission." He went on to state that this "behavior is nothing new, and comes as no surprise to those who have bothered to observe Soviet policies over the years. The Ukrainian famine of 1933, in which an estimated 7.9 million Ukrainians died after the Soviets confiscated their grain and destroyed their stores of food, is perhaps the most stunning example of the use of starvation as a political tool."

Legislation update

On the opening day of the 99th Congress, **Rep. Robert Roe** introduced H.J. Res. 38, a joint resolution to provide for the designation of the 44th anniversary of the renewal of Ukrainian independence, June 30, 1985, as "Ukrainian Independence Day." The resolution was referred to the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

On January 29, **Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.)** introduced S.J. Res. 32, a joint resolution to authorize and request the president to designate September 15, 1985, as "Ethnic American Day." **Sen. Pressler** introduced an identical resolution in the 98th Congress which attracted 33 Senate co-sponsors and which was passed unanimously by the Senate. Unfortunately, the House Committee failed to act on the resolution.

According to **Sen. Pressler**, the 1980 census identifies the foreign-ancestry of more than 188 million Americans or 83 percent of our population. The resolution, referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, would: "first, promote understanding between people of diverse ethnic backgrounds; second, foster an awareness and appreciation of the historical background of ethnic Americans; third, make Americans more aware of the significant contributions made to their country by the multitude of ethnic groups; fourth, promote a sense of pride among ethnic and natural-born Americans; and, fifth, emphasize the uniqueness of America and her people — a land which people from all parts of the world love and call their home."

On January 30, **Rep. Biaggi** introduced H.R. 775; a bill to require the attorney general to include in the uniform crime reports information regarding the incidence of offenses involving racial, ethnic or religious prejudice and to amend chapter 13, title 18, United States Code, to prohibit damage to property used for religious purposes. The bill has been referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

On February 5, **Sen. Bob Kasten (R-Wisc.)** introduced S.J. Res. 37, a joint resolution to reaffirm U.S. solidarity with the aspirations of captive nations in Central and Eastern Europe by repudiating the negative consequences of the 1945 Yalta executive agreements. **Sen. Kasten** stated that he was acting in the spirit of **Zbigniew Brzezinski**, President **Jimmy Carter's** national security advisor, who has called for a repudiation of the Yalta agreements.

The senator included in the Congressional Record the **Brzezinski** article titled "The Future of Yalta" which appeared in *Foreign Affairs* (Vol. 63, No. 2, Winter 1984-85), and an article titled "Yalta's False Promise" by

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Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Ethiopian famine: more than meets the eye

Next to the overwhelming horror of it all, the most distressing and perplexing aspect of the famine in Ethiopia today is the fact that so many intellectuals, journalists and churchmen who visit the Marxist state leave still convinced that the tragedy is a natural catastrophe, the result only of environmental forces beyond human control.

That a severe drought in Ethiopia precipitated the famine is clear. What needs to be made equally clear is that forced collectivization and terror instituted by Ethiopian dictator **Mengistu Haile Mariam** have been and continue to be an integral part of the nation's famine story.

At a time when more than 6 million of the nation's 33 million people are begging for food, Ethiopia maintains an army of 300,000 and recently spent \$200 million to celebrate the Communist takeover.

At a time when the entire free world is rushing food and medical supplies to Ethiopia, the Marxist regime in **Addis Ababa** temporarily closed its ports to ships bearing food in order to unload cement and concrete blocks from the Soviet Union.

At a time when free world relief agencies are feverishly seeking the most expedient means by which to reach the starving as quickly as possible, the government is siphoning some of the food to feed its rapidly expanding army and blocking food relief to the rebellious northern provinces of **Tigre** and **Eritrea**, the most famine-devastated areas of the country.

The Soviet Union has taught the leaders of its African client state well. Famine, as Ukrainians all over the world can attest, has been a tested and approved technique in the arsenal of Communist subjugation for the past 50 years.

It was during the winter of 1932-33 that **Joseph Stalin's** forced collectivization campaign induced a famine in Ukraine that eventually destroyed some 7 million men, women and children. The parallels with the Ethiopian famine of 1984-85 should be chillingly obvious even to the most ingenuously neutral political observer.

In both famines, natural causes — a dry summer in Ukraine, drought in Ethiopia — resulted in severe food shortages. At no time, however, did the Communist regimes relent in their efforts to systematically remove or to destroy farms in order to crush all resistance to government policies. Yet it is the environment and not the Marxist process that was and is being emphasized by the mass media.

Then as now foreign journalists were either forbidden to visit famine-stricken areas or were accompanied by government "guides." We now know how **Walter Duranty** of *The New York Times* and **Louis Fischer** of the *Nation* concealed the role played by the government in the Ukrainian famine. Are we witnessing the same kind of cover-up in Ethiopia?

Then as now famine survivors were

deported to other less populated areas, the Ukrainians to Siberia where thousands perished on the frozen tundra, the Eritreans and Tigreans to the semi-tropical regions of southern Ethiopia, where their lack of immunity to such diseases as river fever will surely lead to the demise of thousands more.

Then as now leading opinion-makers in the free world found it difficult to deal with or even accept the notion that the famine was largely the result of a malevolent Marxist hand even after documented evidence began to appear. Commenting on this predisposition to disbelieve, **George Orwell** wrote:

"A thing that has struck one in recent years is that the enormous crimes and disasters — purges, deportations, massacres, famines, imprisonment without trial, aggressive wars and broken treaties — not only fail to excite the big public, but actually escape notice altogether, so long as they do not happen to fit in with the political mood of the moment."

The reason the West chooses to ignore the obvious is rooted in its own political and economic success. We live in a democratic dream world and we constantly project our rationality upon the world's irrationality.

"We would like all of human existence to become as wealthy, as lawlike, as free as the United States," writes **Michael Novak**, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute. "Consequently, our way of thinking about the world has become progressively more 'moral' and 'humane.' We are less and less able to deal with the world as it is."

"The world locks us in deadly combat with the expansionist totalitarian society," concludes **Dr. Novak**, but "we have grown weary of combat." "We can no longer bear the expense of readiness, vigilance and resistance." In the words of **Jean Francois Revel**, author of "How Democracies Perish": "we have become so accustomed to surrender that it is now the norm."

But the West can't surrender, and it won't. There are many Americans who realize we are at war with an expansionist evil empire determined to destroy us, and they are willing to expose that empire for what it is.

A step in the right direction was recently taken by the U.S. Congress when it authorized funds for the Ukrainian Famine Commission and charged it with the responsibility of gathering and analyzing all available data on the famine in order "to provide the American public with a better understanding of the Soviet system." The findings of the commission will be invaluable to those in the U.S. State Department who still believe that American foreign policy should be based on a "realistic" view of the world around us.

As the 99th Congress begins its deliberations, it is hoped that more fact-finding commissions will be created to familiarize Americans with the Soviet way. The nations of the world admire winners, not losers, and winners know whom they are fighting and why.

Thomas Hryniw: "music is a way of life; it is part of me"

by Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — When Thomas Hryniw sits down at the piano and begins playing, he has something to say. And he hopes that his audience will listen. If they don't, he just won't play for them.

"I distinctly remember at the age of 12 being asked to play for a ladies club in the Wilkes-Barre area (his hometown). Some of the ladies decided to hold a private discussion during my performance. I got up and walked out," he said.

"My music is a way of life; it is part of me," he added. It is difficult for Mr. Hryniw to remember his life without it, although he says he never planned to be a musician.

Growing up in a Pennsylvania town, one of six children, he had a childhood that included homework and baseball and spending time with his friends. But, he also always found time for practicing, for music. "It was so interesting, so beautiful and creative," he recalled.

After studying with Anne Liva in Scranton, he, with the moral support of his parents, decided to pursue a music career in New York, where he received a master of arts degree from the Manhattan School of Music. Here he also earned the Frank Huntington Beebe Award and the Harold Bauer Award. He was the unanimous choice as The Hour of Music Competition winner and won the gold medal at the Geneva Competition, to name a few honors.

In New York City he studied with Dora Zaslavsky, a guide and mentor who, like Ms. Liva, taught him about more than just music. "Both my teachers taught in the European-school style," he added, meaning that he would spend leisure time with them besides attending lessons. Often he'd come for weekend picnics, and enjoy reading, relaxing and studying with them.

Although music is an integral part of his life, it is by no means all he studies. He emphasized that he is continuously studying a variety of subjects, including languages and Eastern philosophies. He attends classes in chi kung, meditation breathing exercises, and follows a nutritious, healthy diet.

All of these experiences give him what he calls a "center" and provide a way for Mr. Hryniw to keep in touch with himself. "It is the only way I keep my sanity," he said, adding that "a person — especially one living in New York City in the 20th century — is constantly dealing with people, noise, the headaches of day-to-day business."

He keeps in touch with himself also through his music. "I have gotten to the point that I can pick and choose my repertoire, and where I want to play." He can choose with whom he wants to work, as well. And these choices are very important to him.

"I refuse to work with people/musicians who have bad attitudes, people I can't relate to, and people who I feel can't relate well to the music they play," he noted.

He also avoids teaching students who have bad attitudes, who are not committed to their music and who are "not nice people," as he puts it. Currently, he teaches a diverse group of students ranging from a well-known Columbia University professor to an 8-year-old child.

"Not everyone will become a great artist, or a great performer," but studying music enhances all aspects of life," he said. Perseverance seems to be the key word for Mr. Hryniw. "That, along with talent, proves to be a winning combination," he advised.

"Teachers can reveal things to you, and I realize that my teachers taught me a great deal about all avenues of life, just by spending so much time with me and being my friends as well as my teachers. But in the long run, you have to teach yourself."

And that comes with practice. Mr. Hryniw explained that, for him, going without practice for just one day is like missing coffee in the morning. "For me it's an addiction, a release."

His days are filled with hours of practice, preparing for performances, or teaching his students piano and voice. His performances, whether solo or chamber group recitals, take him all over the world. He has performed at Kennedy Center and the Library of Congress in Washington, Lincoln Center in New York and throughout Europe.

Every summer he spends a few weeks in Newport, R.I., at the Newport Music Festival, performing all kinds of music. Although he lists music by the classical masters high on his repertoire, he tries all kinds of music. "I will perform good music and bad music; the music I won't perform is anti-music,"



Pianist Thomas Hryniw

he said, referring to some contemporary compositions.

He introduces Ukrainian compositions to his audiences around the world, and they enjoy them tremendously, he noted. "We have such a rich collection of pieces, a collection we must explore, because if we don't, who will?"

Although both his parents are Ukrainian and he was raised with an awareness of his heritage, he credits Metropolitan Opera bass-baritone Andriy Dobriansky with introducing him to Ukrainians.

Zubar to exhibit during cultural forum

NEW YORK — A highly talented artist who claims that he does not believe in talent but only in mastery of technique and strenuousness of work, Marco Zubar attributes his creative impulse to resourcefulness in turning obstacles to advantage, and overcoming limitations and constraints be they real or self-imposed.

His work, spanning the last 25 years, ranges from portraiture and painting to metal sculpture, ceramic murals and stained glass.

A former chief designer with leading American church architecture firms, Mr. Zubar was responsible for the design of many award-winning churches. And it is through church architecture that he became absorbed in ecclesiastical art. His work in stained glass, especially for synagogues, gained him a national reputation.

More recently, he has concentrated on the use of advanced technology in the execution of ceramic murals and icons.

Although he is deeply conscious of the traditions he works in, the use of new technologies enables him to combine mastery of craft with innovation.

Mr. Zubar likes to talk of the temporal paradox inherent in his icons. They seem to belong to the distant past, for in the firing process they acquire the quality of old icons, yet they have been conceived in our age. As a result, they look both archaic and contemporary.

At present, Mr. Zubar is searching not so much for new forms as for new inspiration. As an artist, he needs to share the achievement of his creative work with others and benefit from the reaction of others.

With this in mind, he is holding a comprehensive exhibit of his works, with the focus on ceramic murals and paintings, at The Gallery of the Association of Ukrainian Artists in New York (136 Second Ave., fourth floor). On Friday, February 22, there will be an opportunity to meet the artist as he is putting up his exhibit, starting at 5 p.m. The opening reception is on Saturday, February 23, at 6 p.m.

The exhibit is part of a cultural forum to be held on Sunday, February 24, at 2 p.m. in the lecture room of the Literary-Art Club (136 Second Ave., third floor). Featured are artists Marco Zubar — "The First Ceramist"; Slava Gerulak — "Religious Motifs in

"Andriy brought me to Soyuzivka many years ago, and I just keep coming back," he added. "The audience is always very receptive, very warm," and that is so important to me.

Currently, as music director of the Ukrainian Institute of America, he hopes to keep his concert series going. He also wants to develop a teaching program co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Music Institute and the Ukrainian Institute of America. He'd like to see students enrolling in this and eventually forming their own chamber music groups. In the future he even sees music tours by UIA/UMI musicians.

He said that he thinks it is necessary to produce a record album of Ukrainian compositions for posterity's sake, and soon hopes to find parties interested in this venture.

In the meantime, he is happy playing and follows the philosophy "to thine own self be true."

"As long as this makes me happy, I will continue to play. I've been blessed with a special talent and as long as I have something to say with my music, I will continue. If you have nothing to say, people won't come to hear you," he explained.

The people keep coming, often keeping track of Mr. Hryniw's schedule in order not to miss any of his performances. Audiences can expect to see Mr. Hryniw performing for many years to come, because, as he observed: "You know, pianists live long lives."

Mr. Hryniw will play selections by Mozart, Liszt, Barvinsky and Revutsky at the Ukrainian Institute of America on Sunday afternoon, February 24, at 3:30 p.m. The concert is the second in a series of four directed by musicologist Ihor Sonevsky.

Suggested donation is \$10 for adults, \$6 for students and senior citizens. The Ukrainian Institute of America is located at 2 E. 79th St. (southwest corner of Fifth Avenue). For more information call the institute at (212) 288-8660.



Ceramic icon of St. Paraskevia (1980).

Seminarians turned-gourmet-cooks celebrate Shchedryi Vechir

by Sister Maria

STAMFORD, Conn. — After the early close of classes on Friday, January 18, 18 seminarians gathered in the kitchen at St. Basil's Seminary here to prepare a traditional Lenten meal, the Shchedryi Vechir dinner, under the guidance of Luba Wolynetz. Guests at the Shchedryi Vechir repast included Bishop Basil Losten, as well as several priests and sisters.

Whatever pots and pans and utensils were necessary were searched out, and soon every available space was being utilized by the eager "gourmet" cooks. The pantry had been well stocked by the Rev. John Terlecky and, one by one, the needed ingredients were taken out to be blended into pampushky dough, chopped for the fish, or put into the frying pan. Whatever was missing was quickly supplied by George Bozio, the official errand boy for the occasion.

A huge cauldron of peppery borshch stood on the stove waiting for last minute seasoning. A dozen or so seminarians surrounded the brew, tasted it and gave their suggestions for improvements.

"It's too peppery!"

"Add water!"

"Something's missing!"

"Where's the salt?"

"It's too sweet!"

"Quick! Squeeze some lemons!"

And finally, "It's perfect!"

When I asked for the borshch recipe, I was told, "Sister we just cleaned out the fridge!"

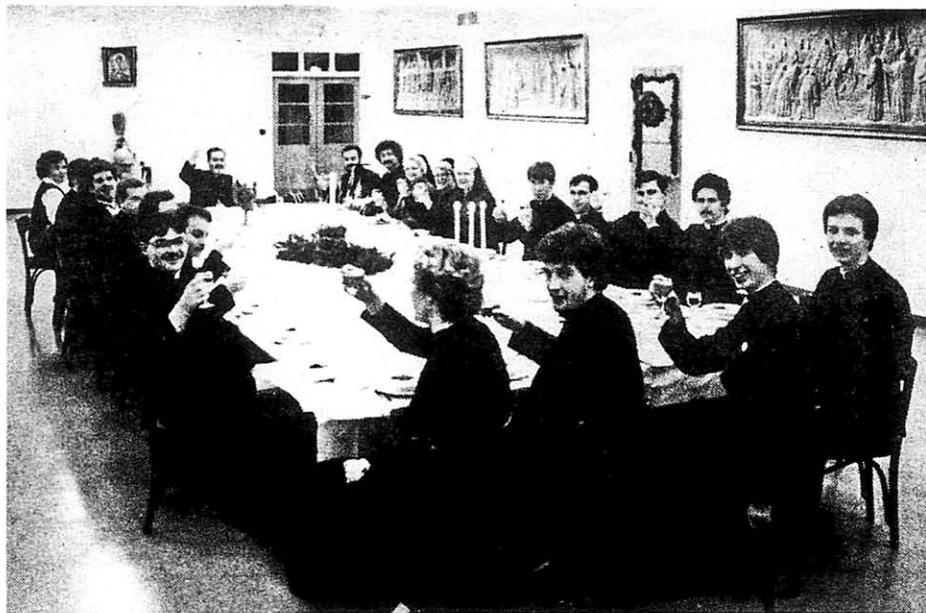
At one of the counters inexperienced hands made vushka the likes of which could only be made in a seminary. These ranged in size and consistency anywhere from tiny mushed spheres to overstuffed golf balls. The work was going quickly in assembly-line style.

One seminarian rolled the dough; another cut it into squares; several quickly stuffed them with lumps of mushrooms and pasted them up; and others lined them up on trays. Finally, they were taken to the stove where a huge pot of boiling water awaited them.

Mark Morozowitch dunked them in and after a few minutes, following a special procedure of rinsing and buttering, crowded them into a large bowl, where they waited for the borshch and the approval of everyone who tasted them.

In another spot, hands were busy stuffing pyrizhky with sauerkraut. These were carefully lined up on greased pans, baked and also tasted and approved: "Hm, delicious."

Every so often, Mrs. Wolynetz would wipe her brow with the back of her hand and turn to a pan of bubbling oil to make sure that a batch of doughnuts was



Seminarians at Shchedryi Vechir dinner with Bishop Basil Losten.

rising properly and browning to just the right color before she turned them over or put them on paper-lined trays. Again, eager fingers would lift one here and one there to take a bite and to make sure that they were well done before they could be put on the table.

While everyone was cooking, decorating the table or building a snowman outside to look in on the feast, Bishop Losten set himself to the task of immortalizing this historic event with his (N)ikon camera. This was not an easy assignment for, as soon as he would get everyone just where they should be in the viewfinder and in focus, someone would invariably move, try to smother a sneeze, or forget to smile and look up, and the entire procedure would have to begin again.

Finally, however, everything was almost done and everyone rushed upstairs to don festive garb as the first star came out onto the clear blue evening sky. The assembly of dignitaries, headed by Bishop Losten, filed into the dining room to take their places around the set and decorated table.

After greetings, the ritual of Shchedryi Vechir began with the singing of "Dobryi Vechir Tobi, Pane Hospodariu."

Then everyone followed Bishop Losten, the master of the house, in a procession as he blessed each part of the

dwelling, using three stalks of wheat for sprinkling holy water. The entourage stopped at each doorway as it was marked with the sign of the cross and sealed with the smoke of incense. Kutia, a large palanytsia, kyslytsia, and three large pyrohy were nibbled on along the way.

After the bishop's blessing, bread was broken and shared, everyone crowded around the table, the triple candelabra was lit, and each course was brought out on platters for the hungry but happy seminary family.

During the holy supper there was singing of shchedrivky and koliadky, as well as ritual blessings and the frightening away of evil spirits by the

clanging of glasses.

At one point, when a huge bowl of pyrizhky was brought out before Bishop Losten, he raised it in front of his eyes to see whether he could see anyone around it. This was done for good luck.

The final prayer before the thanksgiving was for the cleansing and purifying of all through the holy waters of Jordan.

Satiated by the 12-course meal, enriched with the solemn prayers and rituals, and strengthened by the warmth of family celebration, everyone went away to savor the joy of the venerable Ukrainian tradition steeped in mystery and Christian faith.

Kulynych announces plans to complete history film

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Yaroslav Kulynych, the Ukrainian film maker/archivist, recently announced plans for completing a historical film already 10 years in the making.

According to Mr. Kulynych, who has studied cinematography in the United States and Australia, the film, "Ukraine in Flames," will require \$100,000 for completion. The film will document the history of Ukraine and Ukrainians from the period of the Kievan empire to the present.

"I have always dreamt about showing the glorious past of our land and people on the silver screen," explained Mr. Kulynych.

The film, according to Mr. Kulynych, will begin with the "unforgettable princely era, when the glories of the Kievan and Galician-Volynian states thundered across Europe, and will depict the full beauty and strength of the Kozak-Hetman period with its outstanding figures Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Ivan Mazepa."

Finally the film will depict the struggles for liberation in 1917-21 and the activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army during World War II, culminating with the "current

Ukrainian struggle for a liberated nation."

In 1949, Mr. Kulynych, who was born in Ukraine, moved to Adelaide, Australia, leaving behind a position as a cameraman with a Munich-based German state-run film studio. While in Australia he attended the University of Adelaide, where he studied cinematography. He moved to New York in 1961 and eventually received a master's degree from the City College of New York. Later he taught film studies at Rockland County Community College in upstate New York.

Mr. Kulynych has primarily filmed documentaries, the list of which includes movies about the youth organizations Plast and SUM, the second Vatican Council, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J., Taras Shevchenko and the unveiling of the monument dedicated to him 20 years ago, a film titled "From Metropolitan Andrey to Cardinal Josyf" as well as several films on Ukrainians in Australia during his stay there, including one documenting his experiences with the aborigines.

Ukrainian club in California contributes to cultural exhibit

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The Ukrainian Heritage Club of Northern California on Wednesday, January 30, presented a Ukrainian exhibit to the Sacramento History Center, which was established to honor the diverse ethnic cultures that have contributed to the heritage of northern California.

The presentation ceremonies included an opening statement read by Yuriy Oliynyk, president of the UHCNC. This was followed by a presentation of books, embroidered Ukrainian costumes, dolls in Ukrainian dress, and a bandura. The display items were donated by members of the Ukrainian

Heritage Club.

The formal presentations were followed by a Ukrainian dance program performed by Maria Iskiw and Halyna Blonaska, and a bandura recital by Peter Kowalchuk.

A number of Ukrainians attended the ceremonies. Those in Ukrainian dress included Barbara Wochok and daughters Adria, 9, and Alexis, 7, as well as Andrew and Juliet Midgely. A report on this event appeared on Sacramento television station KOVR and in the February 3 edition of the Sacramento Union.

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Magazine reports on Soviet disinformation

NEW YORK — In its winter 1985 issue, Chief Executive magazine features an in-depth special report by Donald Jameson, a former-CIA analyst who specialized in Soviet affairs, examining one of the Soviet Union's most ambitious programs — disinformation.

"Disinformation," says Mr. Jameson, "is the nature of the Soviet system itself. Recourse to deception is their automatic response to almost any situation." Mr. Jameson cites numerous documented incidents of how the Soviet Union has influenced and continues to influence American religious and scholarly organizations, journalists and the media on a global basis.

His study includes the rethinking of events that led up to Pearl Harbor; NBC's special on the Russian Orthodox Church done in conjunction with the national Council of Churches, which

has "blinded American clergy and media"; and the case of KAL 007 — the Korean Airlines flight that was shot down by the Soviets last year, among many others.

"Although, generally speaking," Mr. Jameson notes, "it is more efficient to buy newsmen rather than newspapers, the Soviets haven't missed that bet." Mr. Jameson reveals some little-known facts and circumstances of Soviet press backing throughout the world that as a result have lured individuals and groups to the Communist bias; he also identifies American (and foreign) journalists that are or have been active Soviet agents or ardent sympathizers working in the U.S. press corps.

Disinformation is a subject that Mr. Jameson believes "democratistates find awkward to investigate and hard to deal with...publicity about it is essential."

For further information or copies of the magazine (at \$7 per copy), contact: Chief Executive 645 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; (212) 826-2100.

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With the Ukrainian National Association's new reduced premiums on five-year (T-5) and 10-year (T-10) term insurance certificates, policyholders age 16 to 55 can get more insurance coverage at a lower cost. The new reduced premiums make the T-5 and T-10 certificates the best buy for the money and the least expensive term insurance offered by the UNA.

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The chart on the right provides an example of just how inexpensive a UNA term policy can be. The figures given are for \$20,000 of life insurance coverage for both five-year and 10-year terms. To determine what a UNA insurance certificate would cost you, simply refer to the chart by locating your age. Although the chart provides costs for insurance on the basis of annual and monthly payments, premiums may also be paid quarterly or semiannually.

For further information, contact your local UNA representative or the Ukrainian National Association main office, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302; (201) 451-2200.

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17	41.20	3.60	17	42.60	3.80
18	42.00	3.80	18	43.40	3.80
19	42.80	3.80	19	44.00	3.80
20	43.40	3.80	20	44.60	4.00
21	43.80	3.80	21	45.20	4.00
22	44.40	4.00	22	46.00	4.00
23	44.80	4.00	23	46.60	4.20
24	45.40	4.00	24	47.60	4.20
25	46.00	4.00	25	48.60	4.20
26	47.00	4.20	26	49.60	4.40
27	47.80	4.20	27	51.00	4.40
28	49.00	4.40	28	52.60	4.60
29	50.20	4.40	29	54.60	4.60
30	51.40	4.60	30	56.30	5.00
31	53.00	4.60	31	59.60	5.20
32	54.80	4.80	32	63.00	5.60
33	57.20	5.00	33	68.60	5.80
34	60.00	5.20	34	71.20	6.20
35	63.60	5.60	35	76.40	6.80
36	68.00	6.00	36	82.00	7.20
37	73.00	6.40	37	88.40	7.80
38	78.60	7.00	38	95.40	8.40
39	84.80	7.40	39	103.20	9.00
40	91.40	8.00	40	111.80	9.80
41	98.80	8.60	41	121.20	10.60
42	106.80	9.40	42	131.60	11.60
43	115.60	10.20	43	143.00	12.60
44	124.40	11.00	44	155.60	13.60
45	136.20	12.00	45	169.20	14.80
46	148.40	13.00	46	184.40	16.20
47	161.60	14.20	47	200.80	17.60
48	176.20	15.40	48	218.80	19.20
49	192.00	16.80	49	238.40	20.80
50	209.40	18.40	50	260.00	22.80
51	228.00	20.00	51	283.40	24.80
52	248.60	21.80	52	309.00	27.00
53	271.00	23.80	53	336.80	29.40
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Rochesterians host Plishka

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The local Ukrainian community had the distinct pleasure of hosting the world-renowned Metropolitan Opera Star Paul Plishka on February 2. Mr. Plishka, who is of Ukrainian ancestry, performed with the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra at the Eastman Theater.

Through the initiative of Valentina Makohon and with the support of local Ukrainian National Women's League of America branches, the Gold Cross, St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church Sisterhood and the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, a special reception was held for Mr. Plishka following the concert.

Over 100 people attended the event and had the opportunity to meet with him. In attendance were reporters from the local media. Mr. Plishka was also interviewed by upstate New York's only Ukrainian monthly TV program, "Ukrainian Magazine."

UCC seeks executive director

WINNIPEG — The Ukrainian Canadian Committee is looking for a qualified candidate to fill the position of executive director. Position requirements include: fluency in Ukrainian and English to carry out correspondence and business dialogues, fluency in French would be preferred; adequate educational background; experience in organizing, supervising and conducting office work; experience with and understanding of the Ukrainian community in Canada.

The position will require some traveling.

Persons interested in the position should send both Ukrainian and English applications and resumes in their handwriting to the UCC pres. John Nowosad, c/o Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 456 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. R3B 1B6, no later than March 31, 1985.

Applicants should also include a list of names and addresses of individuals and Ukrainian organizations that would be willing to provide letters of reference upon request, as well as salary requirements. Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications.

UAV post installs 1985 officers



UAV Post No. 4 honors Mary Hanusey for 45 years of Ukrainian radio broadcasts.

PHILADELPHIA — Ukrainian American Veterans Post No. 4 on Saturday, January 12, hosted the January meeting of the UAV national executive board in the afternoon and then held its annual installation banquet in the evening to install newly elected post officers for 1985.

In addition to the installation of officers, the banquet agenda included two other significant events. Mary Hanusey of Philadelphia was given a plaque in recognition of her broadcasts of the "Ukrainian Voice" program for 45 years. Her radio program has a significant influence on the Ukrainian community in the Delaware Valley. Mrs. Hanusey, a Newark, N.J., native, began broadcasting in 1940 with a balanced mix of news, comments, announcements and music of interest to all Ukrainians.

The audience gave Mrs. Hanusey a richly deserved standing ovation as she accepted the award. Her acceptance remarks included nostalgic references to activities and events over the past 45 years with which she was connected. Mrs. Hanusey brought back memories

of the history of Ukrainian culture in the Delaware Valley during the past half century.

Post No. 4 then honored one of its own, UAV Past National Commander Stephen Shegda, for service to his post and the Ukrainian American Veterans since the inception of Post No. 4 in 1946 (then known as the Ukrainian American Veterans League). His activities include holding several post executive offices, including several terms as post commander, being convention chairman for two UAV national conventions in Philadelphia, holding several UAV national executive board offices, rising to the position of national commander for two terms.

Mr. Shegda also received a well-deserved standing ovation upon presentation of the plaque, and he was deeply moved by this recognition from his fellow veterans.

Concluding remarks were made by the UAV's national commander, Joseph Brega, who along with his adjutant, John Smolley, and the junior vice-commander, Atanas Kobryn, represented the national organization.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS

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

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

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

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Передмову до книжки про „Другу Статую Свободи” написав проф. д-р Ярослав Падох. Мистецьку обкладинку і заголовну сторінку оформив Богдан Титла.

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Baltic group...

(Continued from page 3)

Central to the discussion of the JBANC's activities were possible efforts of the JBANC — together with other Baltic organizations and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America — to develop a proposed agenda for the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine and to increase the membership to 120 members; to expand the intern program by having three interns during the summer and three during a winter session; to assist in the passage of Baltic Freedom Day; to support the Coalition for Constitutional Justice, which would work on issues relating to the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations; and to work toward restoring the funds that have been cut from the RFE/RL supplementary budget.

The activities of the previous year were summarized in a 25-page annual report which will be distributed to many members of the three central Baltic organizations.

Among the highlights of last year's activities was the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 270, which specifically earmarked funds for VOA modernization within the over-all

USIA budget. The JBANC was instrumental in improving the Department of State's "Gist" statement titled "The Baltic States: U.S. Policy," and, in conjunction with the UCCA, the JBANC organized the first "Washington Horizons" political seminar for Baltic and Ukrainian youths.

The summit provided an opportunity for the three nationalities to meet, to critique and to exchange views. Cooperation between the three cultural organizations will continue into the 1985 activities year.

Congress to...

(Continued from page 3)

Sens. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), Steve Symms (R-Idaho) and Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.).

Members of the House of Representatives on the task force are: Robert J. Lagomarsino (R-Calif.) and Don Ritter (R-Pa.), co-chairmen; Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.), Thomas E. Petri (R-Wis.), Charles B. Rangel (D-N.Y.), Samuel S. Stratton (D-N.Y.) and Charles Wilson (D-Texas).

Concrete legislative proposals will be offered in both houses of Congress at the conclusion of several hearings.

A disquieting...

(Continued from page 5)

to Raul Hilberg's book "The Destruction of the European Jews" (p. 206). Upon checking the reference, however, one discovers that Mr. Ryan lifted the underlined sentence from one context and inserted it into another. This is what the document stated as it is cited by Prof. Hilberg:

"In the extreme south, on the Black Sea coast, Einsatzgruppe D discovered that the local ethnic Germans were eager volunteers during shootings. In that connection, a former chief of Einsatzkommando G (Biberstein) commented after the war: 'We were actually frightened by the bloodthirstiness of these people.'"

In light of the foregoing considerations, one cannot help but conclude that the intent and meaning of the statement is consciously and deliberately changed by attributing the "bloodthirstiness" to the Ukrainians. It makes one wonder, why would a document be falsified in order to, as it appears, malign a particular national group? Shouldn't an

author who rightfully condemns the banality of evil as it was manifested during World War II, himself demonstrate a high level of intellectual integrity?

To conclude, "Quiet Neighbors" is profoundly disappointing. The author, instead of writing about what he knew best, the prosecution of alleged Nazi war criminals, chose to engage in unfounded speculation which creates more problems than it solves. On balance, then, the book does Mr. Ryan no honor.

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Canadian newspapers...

(Continued from page 4)

in the attempted cover-up of the 1933 famine-genocide by not writing about the events at the time. The article then briefly relates the film based on the writer's interviews with two Montrealers, Maria Logush and Zorianna Hrycenko.

Information on the film was also carried in The Montreal Downtown, Wednesday, November 21, 1984, page 24; in The Monitor, Tuesday, November 20, 1984, and in The Hampstead

Journal, November 22, 1984.

Following film premieres in Toronto and Winnipeg, the film garnered excellent reviews in those cities as well.

"Harvest of Despair" a 16-mm film produced by Slavko Nowytski and Yuriy Luhovy for the Ukrainian Famine Research Committee with the assistance of the National Film Board of Canada and the secretary of state for multiculturalism, is available for rental or purchase from: Ukrainian Famine Research Committee, 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2H4; (416) 923-3318 or (514) 481-4871.

Sources say...

(Continued from page 1)

member of the Politburo, on a visit to Britain last December.

The trip would mark Mr. Shcherbytsky's second visit to the United States. He was here in 1967, five years before he replaced Petro Shelest as first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR.

On June 22 of that year he addressed a special emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly called in the wake of the Arab-Israeli War. He headed the Ukrainian SSR delegation to the session.

Mr. Shcherbytsky, a protege of the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, is known as a hard-liner, particularly in regard to ideology and dissent.

Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 1)

their son, the coffin contained the body of an Asian.

Finally, it is worth noting that the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, when it speaks of the wounded who do not receive pensions, is not the first to draw attention to the shabby treatment of wounded or disabled veterans of the war in Afghanistan. On February 26, 1984, Komsomolskaya Pravda published an account of the bureaucratic indifference encountered by a paralyzed 23-year-old soldier on returning to his hometown of Nikopol. The article elicited a prompt response from the first secretary of the Dnipropetrovske Oblast Party Committee in which he assured the public that "those at fault have been severely punished."

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Chronicle...

(Continued from page 2)

under the boot of Moscow.

We, the members of the executive committee of the Ukrainian National Front, demand that the leaders of Communist Moscow cease all persecutions and the policy of genocide with respect to Ukraine; that they liquidate all concentration camps on the territory of Ukraine; we demand full Ukrainianization of all government institutions, the establishment of tariff barriers between our republics, the printing of our own currency, the creation of a national Ukrainian army; we demand full freedom for our Ukrainian Catholic Church and for the Autocephalous Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Only then, under such conditions is a joint state fellowship possible between the Ukrainian and the Russian peoples.

The Rumanian and Ukrainian peoples have been brought to a state of despair by Moscow's injustice: they see no way out of this situation. We are left with but one choice: an armed uprising!

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USSR's human-rights...
(Continued from page 6)

Pentecostals attempting to emigrate from the USSR was revealed in two monthlong hunger strikes undertaken by 55 Pentecostals — mostly of German origin — in the Pacific coast town of Chuguevka. One Chuguevka Pentecostal pastor, Viktor Valter, was arrested on December 10 — International Human Rights Day.

Campaign against unofficial groups

Independent peace groups, monitoring activists and other non-conformists continued to come under attack in 1984. Members of the unofficial Group to Promote Trust Between the USSR and the U.S. — which claims some 2,000 supporters among affiliate groups in Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Novosibirsk, Riga, Rybinsk and Tallinn — were subjected to various forms of harassment, intimidation and detention.

As a result of an earlier KGB campaign, most Soviet Helsinki monitoring groups have ceased to exist. There are currently 45 imprisoned group members. Nevertheless, two Helsinki-affiliated religious rights groups function: the Catholic Committee in Lithuania and the Action Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The latter group, formed on September 9, 1982, and led by former Ukrainian POC Yosyp Terelia, has allied itself to the Helsinki process.

The Soviet authorities took action against three other Helsinki activists in 1984: Elena Bonner, a Moscow Helsinki Group founding member and the wife of Andrei Sakharov, was sentenced on August 17 to five years of internal exile for "anti-Soviet slander"; a Ukrainian Helsinki Monitor, Mykola Horbal, was rearrested in camp on October 21 for "anti-Soviet slander" — days before his scheduled release; and another Ukrainian monitor, Yosyf Zisels, was arrested in Chernivtsi on October 19 on unknown charges.

Suppression of national, cultural rights

The Soviet government continued to act against advocates of greater national, ethnic and cultural rights for dozens of nationalities in its domain. In the fall, a stepped-up campaign against unofficial Hebrew teachers and Jewish cultural activists was initiated.

Among the 12 currently imprisoned are: 34-year-old Aleksandr Kholmiansky, arrested in July on hooliganism charges; Yakov Levin of Odessa, arrested five days before his wedding and sentenced on November 20 to three years in camp for "anti-Soviet slander"; Iosif Berenshtein of Kiev, who was sentenced on December 10 to four years in camp for allegedly "assaulting a police officer." Despite these measures, 1984 saw a resurgence of interest in Jewish culture with unofficial Hebrew and Jewish culture groups springing up

in at least 30 Soviet cities.

In 1983 there were official celebrations to mark the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Georgievsk which joined Georgia to Russia. Three Georgian workers, Zakariy Lashkarashvili, Tarial Ghviniashvili and Guram Gogopaidze, were tried in March and given terms ranging from four to five years for preparing leaflets protesting this celebration.

Armenian human-rights activists also continued to feel the KGB heavy hand. Armenian Helsinki monitor Robert Nazaryan is in Chistolop prison, while Armenian national rights advocate Paruir Airikyan was sent into internal exile in February.

Mustafa Dzhemilev, leader of the struggle of 500,000 Crimean Tatars to return to their Crimean homeland from Stalinist exile in Central Asia, was sentenced on February 10 to three years in strict-regimen camp for "anti-Soviet slander." This represents Mr. Dzhemilev's sixth prison term on political charges. Mr. Dzhemilev's "crime" consisted of maintaining contacts with Crimean Tatars in New York. At least two other Crimean Tatar activists, Dzhelyal Chelebiev and Izzet Khairov, were arrested last year.

In the Baltic states of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, human and national rights advocates also faced harsh repression by the Kremlin. A leading Estonian activist, Enn Tarto, was tried in April and given a 10-year term in special-regimen camp. His "crimes" included signing protests, publishing and distributing human-rights documents in Estonia, and maintaining contacts with Estonian emigres in Sweden. Recent imprisonments in Lithuania include those of Father Matulionis and of Lyudas Dambrauskas. Finally, the fate of one leading Latvian dissident, Gunars Astra, is a fitting commentary on the over-all Kremlin attitude towards 1984: in December 1983, he was given a 12-year term of imprisonment for circulating George Orwell's visionary novel, "1984."

The Washington...

(Continued from page 7)

George Will which appeared in the January 6 issue of The Washington Post, and "Forty Years after Yalta" by Adam Ulam which appeared in the February 11 issue of New Republic.

The resolution, which has been referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, contains a clause which notes that: "the nations of Central and Eastern Europe continue to resist Soviet domination as for example in guerrilla wars after World War II in Lithuania, Ukraine and other countries, in East Berlin 1953, Poznan and Budapest 1956, Prague in 1968 and in Poland 1970 and again since 1980."

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on the Jersey City Branch of the Association of American Ukrainians "SELFRELIANCE" will be held at the same location at 2:00 p.m.

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- 1 Opening and verification of the quorum
- 2 Reading and approval (or correction) of the minutes of the last meeting
- 3 Report of the Board of Directors
- 4 Report of the Treasurer
- 5 Report of the Credit Committee
- 6 Report of the Supervisors Committee
- 7 Discussion
- 8 Election of three members of the Board of Directors
- 9 New business other than election
- 10 Adjournment

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in Ukrainian language — Lysenko Opera Company

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Saskatoon students to host conference

SASKATOON, Sask. — The University of Saskatchewan Ukrainian Students' Club is hosting a conference dealing with the question "Youth — Hidden or Known Ukrainians?" from February 15 to 18 in Saskatoon. The conference, the first event of such calibre in Saskatchewan, is being held in conjunction with International Youth Year.

The Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) is co-sponsoring the conference, with financial assistance from the provincial and federal levels of government.

A variety of issues important Ukrainian youth today will be addressed at the conference, including the role of youth in Ukrainian Canadian society, multiculturalism, assimilation and youth in Soviet Ukrainian politics.

Among the resource people present will be Justice Walter Tarnopolsky, Dr. Manoly Lupul, Prof. Howard Leeson, Dr. Roman Petryshyn, Prof. Bohdan Krawchenko and Dr. Robert Klymasz.

The conference is open to all Ukrainian youths and any individuals interested in the topics to be discussed.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Wednesday, February 20

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group's Women Support Network will meet at 6:30 p.m. in the Lower Level Meeting at 3701 Connecticut Ave. NW. Topics of discussion will include job networking, marketing yourself, dealing with stress and moving up the ladder. For more information, please call Natalie Sluzar at (202) 363-8083.

Friday, February 22

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group will initiate its Friday Evening Forum for Ukrainian Professionals with a lecture on "Intelligence as a Vehicle for National Security Policy" to be given by Eugene Iwanciw, a professional staff member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. The informal presentation and discussion, which will be followed by a wine and cheese reception, will take place at St. Sophia's, 2615 30th St. NW, at 6:30 p.m. Admission: members, free; non-members, \$2. For more information, please call Wolodymyr Sulzynskyj at (703) 360-5924.

Saturday, February 23

PHILADELPHIA: The fifth anniversary of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Abington Township, will be marked with a festive banquet to be preceded by a cocktail reception in the library and followed by a concert of classical music. Guest performers will be violinist Adrian Bryttan, pianist Irene Pelech Zwarych, soprano Martha Kulczycka-Andriuk and tenor Bohdan Chaplinsky. During the banquet, the center's board of directors will unveil a Founder's Commemorative Plaque in honor of members who have donated over \$1,000. Dr. Albert Kipa will emcee the banquet, and music will be provided by Lesia Rudy during the cocktail reception. The \$35 dollar donation is tax-deductible. For tickets and more information call executive director, Orysia Hewka, at (215) 663-1166 or 277-0492.

Sunday, February 24

NEW YORK: Branch 21 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold a "Zapusti" dance at 12:30 - 6:30 p.m. in the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic School Auditorium, 160 N. Fifth St. in Brooklyn. Music will be provided by Blyskawka, and a hot buffet will be available. Admission: \$5; youth groups and students under 15, free.

WASHINGTON: "Designs in Motion: A Show of Traditional Ukrai-

nian Embroidered Shirts and Blouses," accompanied by music and poetry readings will be displayed at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, 4250 Harewood Road NE, at 1 p.m. The display's co-sponsors are the Friends of the Library and the Sodality. Admission price, which includes lunch: \$5, adults; \$2.50, students, senior citizens and children. For more information, please call Aristida Staruch at (703) 765-6769.

NEW YORK: The New York City Plast Branch will sponsor a children's masquerade party at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic School Gym on East Sixth Street. The party will begin at 2 p.m. and all children of the New York metropolitan area are cordially invited.

Tuesday, February 26

NEW YORK: Tenor Edward Evanko, along with pianist James Harder, will present a concert of Music with a French Accent to benefit the New York scholarship fund of the New York branch of the English-Speaking Union at 7 p.m. at the E-SU headquarters, 16 E. 69th St. A social and refreshment hour will follow. Advance reservations are necessary and must be accompanied by a check. Donations: \$10, members; \$12, guests. For more information, call (212) TR9-6800.

Thursday, February 28

CHAMPAIGN - URBANA, Ill.: The Ukrainian Students' Association at the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana has invited Alvin Kapusta of the U.S. State Department to speak on Soviet-related topics. Mr. Kapusta has been working on Soviet and Soviet nationality affairs in the department since 1974, and in 1983 was assigned to the position of special assistant for Soviet nationalities in the Soviet and East European Bureau of Intelligence and Research in the Department of State. He will speak on "Job Opportunities in the U.S. Government for Soviet and Soviet Nationalities Scholars" at 4 p.m. and on "The Soviet Union as a Multi-National State: Problems of Managing Nationalities and Religions" at 7:30 p.m. Both lectures will be given in 267 Illini Union.

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.

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