prolog chief defends Lebed
by Michael B. Bociurkiw

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A long-time associate of Mykola Lebed, the leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), who was branded a "Nazi collaborator" by The Village Voice, stated that the newspaper's article was replete with "total distortions, "deliberate manipulation of facts" and "half truths."

Roman Kupchinsky, president of the Prolog Research and Publishing Association Inc., further asserted that the article contained "nothing to show that Mr. Lebed was associated with the Nazis."

In an exclusive interview with The Weekly, Mr. Kupchinsky also said that Mr. Lebed himself will not respond at this time to any of The Voice's allegations — this, on the advice of his lawyers. Mr. Lebed's attorneys are now reviewing news media reports about the OUN leader in order to ascertain whether a libel suit should be filed.

Senate hears new information on Medvid case
by Natalia A. Feduschak

WASHINGTON — A Ukrainian seaman who was seeking political asylum in the United States after jumping his Soviet freighter would have developed a full blown psychosis and would have been hospitalized had he remained in custody any longer, an Air Force psychiatrist said at a Senate hearing.

Maj. William M. Hunt III, M.D., made these statements at a hearing on February 4 which was dedicated to probing into the government handling of the Myroslav Medvid case. The hearing was sponsored by Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

Mr. Medvid had jumped from his Soviet freighter the Marshal Koniev on October 24 in an effort "to live in an honest country." After several days of intense negotiations, however, the seaman opted to return to his country amid protests from members of Congress and the Ukrainian community that he had been coerced into leaving the United States.

The comments appear to be a contradiction to a sworn statement made by Dr. Hunt that Mr. Medvid was mentally competent to make a decision to return to his homeland despite U.S. officials' knowledge that the Soviets had administered mind-altering drugs.

According to Mr. Kupchinsky, The Voice article (February 11) contains numerous inaccuracies which can easily be refuted by a careful look at readily available historical documents. In order to set the record straight, he responded to the most glaring errors in the story:

• The Voice article asserted that Mr. Lebed ran the "Sluzhba Bezpeky," which is described as the "reputedly murderous security force."

In fact, Mr. Kupchinsky says, The Voice was told that Mr. Lebed never commanded the SB. OUN documents indicate that the unit was commanded by an OUN leader named Mykola Arsenych. "Arsenych commanded the SB from beginning to end," Mr. Kupchinsky said. "But The Voice didn't bother to check this."

• The Voice goes on to identify Mr. Lebed as a graduate of the Gestapo training school in Zakopane. During his "sojourn with the Gestapo" at Zakopane, The Voice claims Mr. Lebed was the commandant of the "Ukrainian Training Unit."

But Mr. Kupchinsky disputes this theory. "Lebed never hid the fact that he was at Zakopane," Mr. Kupchinsky said, noting that he had thought it was a military training camp. "He was there for only five weeks and he left after he discovered it was a Gestapo police school," Mr. Kupchinsky added that Mr. Lebed attended the Zakopane school at the orders of the OUN leadership.

• The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists is portrayed by The Voice as an organization whose members have been accused of participating in Nazi persecutions and murders. "Joe Cona-

son, the writer of The Voice story, adds that "most historians regard the OUN as wholly fascist — and tied to German intelligence."

Documents from September 1941, indicate that the leadership of the OUN issued a directive for an anti-Nazi resistance in Ukraine. Mr. Kupchinsky says. Charges by The Voice that Mr. Lebed collaborated with the Nazi-sky in the face of statements by Mr. Lebed that he was hunted by the Nazis throughout the war.

• A confidential search warrant issued by the Gestapo raises further doubts about Mr. Lebed's alleged close association with the Nazis. The search warrant, dated October 4, 1941, directs anyone spotting Mr. Lebed to notify the Special Commission of the Commander of the Security Police and the SD (Sicherheitsdienst — Security Office) in Lviv.

According to Mr. Kupchinsky, a copy of the German search warrant was given to The Village Voice some weeks before the story appeared in the newspaper.

Olena Antoniv Krasivska killed in Lviv auto accident

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Olena Antoniv Krasivska, wife of Ukrainian Helsinki monitor Zinoviy Krasivsky, was killed in the collision of a taxi cab, a truck and a streetcar in Lviv, Ukraine, on Sunday, February 2. Mrs. Krasivska, 48, was a passenger in the cab.

One other person was killed in the accident and many were injured, according to the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group based in New York.

Mrs. Krasivska, a physician, was known for her active support of the human-rights movement. She was constantly persecuted by Soviet authorities for such activity.

In August 1982 she was the subject of a vicious article in Vina Ukraina, a Lviv daily newspaper. The article claimed nothing less than that her campaign directed against Mrs. Krasivska; it accused her of stealing money from the Russian Social Fund, set up by Nobel laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn to help the families of Soviet political prisoners.

The article appeared on page 3 of the newspaper, which is published by the Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. The article charged Mrs. Krasivska with misappropriating funds from the Solzhenitsyn Fund and squandering the money on her own frivolous indulgences, such as travel and nights out on the town.

The article also characterized Mrs. Krasivska as a social malcontent who sought "fame" for herself by joining the ranks of dissidents. At the time the article appeared, Ukrainian sources said they feared that Mrs. Krasivska would soon be arrested by Soviet authorities. Her husband was then serving the second year of a five-year internal exile term.

Mrs. Krasivska was born November 17, 1937. In 1963 she married Vyacheslav Chornovil, the well-known Ukrainian journalist and human-rights activist. The couple had a son, Taras.

In 1979 she married Mr. Krasivsky, a poet, philologist and veteran political prisoner.

Soviet psychiatrist receives Nobel nomination

WASHINGTON — Congressional members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, known as the Helsinki Commission, today made public their nomination of Dr. Anatoly Koryagin for the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize. Dr. Koryagin, a Soviet psychiatrist, was imprisoned in 1981 in reprisal for his active role in the unofficial Working Commission on Psychiatric Abuse.

At great personal sacrifice, Dr. Koryagin upholds the humane goals of the psychiatric profession and advocates the peaceful purposes of the Helsinki Final Act, the commission noted.

The Working Commission is one of 11 " Special" groups in the Soviet Union which monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki Final Act. Today, 45 men and women are imprisoned in the USSR for their Helsinki human-rights work.

In their nomination letter this year, the commissioners noted that "probably as a warning to other Soviet psychiatrists, Dr. Koryagin received the most severe sentence of any Working Commission member. Accused of 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda,' Koryagin was sentenced to seven years
Lithuanian Catholic bishop marks 25th anniversary of exile

NEW YORK — January 24 marked the 25th anniversary since Lithuanian Catholic Bishop Julijonas Steponavicius was exiled to a remote town outside his archdiocese. What makes Bishop Steponavicius of special interest is the fact that his archepiscopal see of Vilnius, Lithuania, is the capital of the only predominantly Catholic republic in the USSR.

According to the Lithuanian Information Center, exiled Bishop Steponavicius is a chapel and as a parish priest, he was neither tried nor convicted of any crime. At regular intervals throughout his period of exile, he has written to the government asking for the reason of his exile, but has been ignored. Petitions on his behalf from clergy and faithful have also failed to bring a response.

On September 10, 1980, Bishop Steponavicius was not allowed to go to the Vatican with four apostolic administrators from Lithuania for an ad limina visit with the holy See. In September 1981, Bishop Steponavicius was among the clergy and faithful who were ignored when the holy See made its visit to the USSR.

Bishop Steponavicius has in recent years been censured by Soviet authorities for attending religious festivals, jubilees and funerals. The Diocese of Panevezys is presently administered by Mgr. Kazimieras Dulkynas and the Archdiocese of Vilnius by the Rev. Algirdas Kazimieras Gutasuks.

Anatoly Shcharansky released

WEST BERLIN — Anatoly Borisovich Shcharansky, the 36-year-old Soviet advocate for human rights and the Jewish emigration movement, walked to his freedom at 11:01 a.m. Wednesday when he was released at Glienicke Bridge from East Germany to West Berlin in an elaborately planned East-West prisoner swap, involving all accused spies from Warsaw Pact and NATO countries.

Mr. Shcharansky, who spent the last nine years in prisons and labor camps, trumped-up charges of treason, espionage for the United States, and anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, was released along with three accused NATO spies from Warsaw Pact countries.

The swap was reportedly negotiated as a result of the Geneva summit in November 1985, between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Shcharansky, who was born in Ukraine on January 20, 1949, was the first of the prisoners to be freed. He was welcomed "to the free world" by Richard R. Burt, U.S. ambassador to West Germany, who escorted him to a Mercedes sedan, which whisked the long-time dissident through West Berlin without incident.

Mr. Shcharansky was then flown to Frankfurt, where he was reunited with his wife, Avital, the former Natalya Stiglits, who hadn't seen him since emigrating from the Soviet Union a day after their wedding 12 years ago.

An executive jet brought Mr. Shcharansky to Jerusalem where he was greeted by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, half the Cabinet and leading rabbis. As the new Israeli citizen stepped off the airplane a Rabbi said to him. (Continued on page 13)

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Anatoly Shcharansky

Walesa cleared of slander charges

NEW YORK — A provincial court in Gdansk, Poland, dismissed slander charges against Lech Walesa, founder of the outlawed Solidarity free trade union, during proceedings on February 14.

The New York Times reported that the decision came after 20 minutes of proceedings during a six-hour day that was interrupted by two recesses.

With Polish officials seeking to avoid a full-blown trial and negative Western reaction, the judge asked if it were possible for the two sides to amicably settle their differences. The prosecutor, Raymond Blaszczowski, said, "If the accused were to make a statement that would satisfy the plaintiffs, it could lead to a withdrawal of the charges."

Mr. Walesa then rose and said, "My defense was that I slander anyone who had no intention of belittling anyone."

Judge Jerry Lenarczyk then ordered a recess after which the prosecutor tried to extract a more apologetic statement from Mr. Walesa, asking him if by his statement he wished to give satisfaction to those who were injured as stated in the indictment.

Mr. Walesa did not budge from his position, stating only that he upheld what he had said earlier. The judge then ordered another recess — this one lasting three and a half hours. Behind closed doors, negotiations continued. When the judge and prosecutor returned, Mr. Blaszczowski stated, "I believe that the plaintiffs could feel themselves satisfied by what Mr. Walesa has said and as a result I am with drawing charges." Judge Lenarczyk dismissed the prosecutor and adjourned the proceedings.

The Polish government had stated before the day of the proceedings that if Mr. Walesa apologized for his remarks about low voter turnout during last October's parliamentary elections the charges would be dropped. Mr. Walesa had faced up to two years in prison on the slander charges.

Russians harass army defector living in San Francisco

NEW YORK — Yuri Shapovalenko, one of four deserters from the Soviet army living in the United States, was harasses by a group of Russians in the United States in July 1984 received a letter from the Soviet consul asking him to attend the proceedings caused by his absence.

Mr. Teryokhin's letter arrived at the home of Mr. Shapovalenko's friends living in Burlingame, near San Francisco, where he was having a number of letters from his mother. It is clear that the Soviet authorities learned of the address by intercepting one such letter.

On the morning of January 13 a Soviet agent arrived at the same Burlingame address asking about Mr. Shapovalenko's whereabouts. He also asked that Mr. Shapovalenko drop by the Soviet consulate to pick up his mother's letter and when his friends suggested that it be given to them for translation, the officer said that Mr. Shapovalenko must pick it personally. The Soviet visitor identified himself as Alexander Belinski and left two telephone numbers, one of which matched that of the Soviet consulate.

In November 1984 two alleged Ludmilla Tashor at Freedom House, asking for help, saying that he didn't want any connection with the Russians. He was noticeably upset by the entire episode. Freedom House has been helpful in bringing Soviet POWs from Afghanistan to the United States. Upon the organization's request, Prof. Henry R. Kamenev, Prof. Holzer conveys Mr. Walesa told the prosecutor that the Polish government had stated before the day of the proceedings that if Mr. Walesa apologized for his remarks about low voter turnout during last October's parliamentary elections the charges would be dropped. Mr. Walesa had faced up to two years in prison on the slander charges.

Anatoly Shcharansky

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Six Albanians seek asylum by entering Italian Embassy

by Bohdan Faryna

NEW YORK — While the world's attention was being held by the recent terror attacks in Rome and Vienna, six Albanian refugees were waiting in the Italian Embassy in Tirana, Albania for the result of negotiations between the Italian and Albanian governments which will decide their fate.

On December 12, 1985, six Albanian nationals entered the Italian Embassy in Tirana in a desperate attempt to seek political asylum from the Albanian authorities.

The two men and four women have poison attached to their wrists, which they had to sever in order for the Italian authorities to deliver them to the Albanian police, it was reported in Italian and Albanian newspapers.

Albania, a small mountainous country on the Mediterranean Sea, bordering Yugoslavia to the west, Greece and the south and southeast, became a Communist state in 1944.

The six refugees are the brothers Aki I and Nicolò Moisi Popa and their sisters Klara, Irena, and Emmanouela Moisi Popa, according to their brother, who is now a Toronto dentist.

Dr. Roland Moisi Popa escaped in 1972 to Yugoslavia and later emigrated to Canada.

Their father, Moisi Popa, was elected in 1992 to the Albanian Parliament; one of his uncles was Albanian ambassador to Bulgaria in 1985; and his mother is secretary in the Ministry of Finance. They all served in the government of King Zog, who had to flee into exile after the occupation of Albania by Italy in 1939.

"They were the oldest and most respected families in Durres.

Correction

The address of the Ugandan American Coordinating Council was incorrectly given in the UACC's appeal published in last week's issue of The Weekly. The correct address is P.O. Box 1709, New York, N.Y. 10009.

Ukrainian Catholic Church's persecution discussed at New York conference

by Oleh Zdviulik

NEW YORK — The executive director of the New York-based Research and Information Center on Soviet Religious Affairs in Closed Societies said last week that the Ukrainian Catholic Church, banned for the past 40 years, "is the object of a particular Soviet fury."

"Without any exaggeration, it is one of the most persecuted churches in the world," said Blahoslav Hruby Wednesday, January 29, at a conference his organization sponsored and took into the religious and human-rights violations in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hruby was one of several participants to note the plight of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. No representatives of the Ukrainian community took part in the one-day meeting.

Mr. Hruby and his wife, Olgia, are the top executives and only full-time employees of the center. They are trying to get President Ronald Reagan to submit the issue of religious freedom to the United States from Czechoslovakia in the early 1940s.

The research center was founded in 1962 under the auspices of the National Council of Churches. Ten years later, when the council went out of existence, it continued on its own, largely with its annual budget, according to its director.

"The persons who have entered the Italian Embassy are individuals implicated in anti-state activity in service of a cause," Mr. Davies said in his keynote address at the conference, singling out the Ukrainian Catholic Church which, he said, "was clandestinely declared prohibited with the Orthodox Church" in 1946, making its further functioning illegal.

"In the same year the government openly declared this prohibition and despite a ceaseless and savage campaign of repression against it for the past 40 years, the Uniate Church survives underground."

Mr. Davies, who is retired but whose dissertation declared that the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, in addition to Poland, said that an estimate of the number of persons who have been resettled at gunpoint, plus five years' intern- nal exile.

Mr. Davies quoted the leader of the movement, Yosyp Terelia, as saying: "Of what use are Soviet passports to us. We will not, we do not want to have passports to be sent to a Soviet concentration camp." He noted that, for this, Mr. Terelia was tried and sentenced to seven years in a labor camp, plus five years' intern- nal exile.

Mr. Davies: "What can happen to dissidents who receive such sentences is shown by the death of another Ukrainian opposition leader, poet Vasyl Stus, who died last September at the age of 34.

"Mr. Davies, in open remarks, 1994-44 as leader of the resistance against the Italian and German occupation, Mr. Hoza's policy was Albania's poorest and most isolated soon after Akil Popa's imprisonment, his younger brother, Nicollo, who taught in the University of Belgrade. He taught languages there until he was arrested by the Yugoslav authorities in 1932 and sentenced to two years in prison for helping Albanian Refugees. After his prison term he escaped to Italy, and came from there to the United States. He is now living in New York, where he has been training himself for a career in the International Rescue Council (IRC).

Roland Popa said that the oldest brother, Nicollo, was trying to leave Albania in 1953 but was arrested by the Communist authorities for failing to publish articles he had written on the train of the University of Belgrade. He was finally released in 1944 as leader of the resistance against the Italian and German occupation, Mr. Hoza's policy was Albania's poorest and most isolated.

Soon after Akil Popa's imprisonment, his younger brother, Nicollo, who taught in the University of Belgrade. He taught languages there until he was arrested by the Yugoslav authorities in 1932 and sentenced to two years in prison for helping Albanian Refugees. After his prison term he escaped to Italy, and came from there to the United States. He is now living in New York, where he has been training himself for a career in the International Rescue Council (IRC).

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Ukrainian community pays last respects to former Svoboda editor-in-chief

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Family, friends, colleagues and co-workers from the Ukrainian American National and Svoboda Press publications, and fellow Ukrainian community activists bid a final farewell to Anthony Dragan, former longtime editor-in-chief of Svoboda, at memorial services on Friday, February 7, and at the funeral the following day.

Mr. Dragan, who was editor-in-chief of Svoboda from 1979 until his death, had been on the newspaper's editorial staff since 1946, when he arrived in the United States.

A panachyda was held at the Lytwyn and Lytwyn funeral home in Union, N.J., on Friday, February 7. The service was offered by the Rev. Yuriy Woroshchak.

Mr. Dragan was eulogized by Ivan Kedryn, senior Ukrainian journalist, who spoke on behalf of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, of which Mr. Dragan was a member; Olha Kurzowycz of the Ukrainian Journalists Association; Pavlo Dorozynsky of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, in which the deceased was active; and Zenon Snylyk, Mr. Dragan’s successor as Svoboda editor-in-chief.

Jurij Ferenckyv spoke on behalf of the family.

The funeral was held the next day, Saturday, February 8, from Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City. Officials at the liturgy were Msgr. Anthony Borsa, former pastor of the parish; the Rev. Roman Mischuk, pastor; and Msgr. Jaroslav Swyschuk, editor of the Stamford Eparchy’s newspaper, Sower.

The eulogy was delivered by Msgr. Borsa, who spoke of Mr. Dragan as a parishioner and close personal friend who endured personal tragedies during his life and survived them through his

Addenda to “Shoah”

Filaret Lukianovich, a Ukrainian survivor of the Auschwitz Nazi death camp who was prisoner No. 6601, contacted The Weekly last week with the request that he be allowed to make several addenda to the February 2 story about “Shoah,” the nine-and-a-half-hour documentary on the Holocaust.

Mr. Lukianovich, 72, of Philadelphia, had been interviewed for that article, but he felt that some of his comments on the film, which appeared in an article in Svoboda, should be noted for the benefit of Weekly readers.

Following the April 1985 screening of the film in Paris, many pro-tests were raised regarding the portrayal of non-Jews. Among those who said the film biased the Polish government, and members of both the outlawed Solidarity trade union and Poland’s Communist Party, who stated that the film inaccurately depicted the Polish people as anti-Semites.

Finally, Mr. Lukianovich wished to ask two questions he posed in his Svoboda article: Why is it that influential Western Jews did nothing to save fellow Jews? Why do Jews blame East Europeans, whose countries were invaded by the Nazis, for not helping them while the Western Jews are not blamed?

Obituary

Tamara Dolnycky of America Press

PHILADELPHIA — Tamara Dolnycky, wife of the editor-in-chief of America, the Ukrainian Catholic daily newspaper published here, died on Monday, December 30, following a massive heart attack. She was 65.

Mrs. Dolnycky, an employee of the America Press, was born in Lutsk, Volhynia, Ukraine, on April 21, 1920. She was a medical student at the time World War II broke out, and the war interrupted her studies. She had only two more semesters to complete before receiving her medical degree.

The funeral was held January 4 at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Philadelphia. Archbishop Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk offered the liturgy and panachyda, he was assisted by other members of the clergy. Burial was at St. Mary’s Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Fox Chase, a Philadelphia suburb.

Surviving are Mrs. Dolnycky’s husband, Mstyaslav, sons, George and Myron, daughter, Irene, and other family members.

Prolog chief...

(Continued from page 1)

Other historical documents record that Mr. Lebed’s wife and daughter were interned the Ravensburg Nazi concentration camp during the war.

To Mr. Conason’s claims that they were released “well before the war’s end,” their German captors did not re-lease them until the war was almost over.

Mr. Lukianovich questions whether the Germans would imprison the family of one of their star collaborators.

The latter portion of The Voice article focuses on Prolog’s alleged association with the CIA. Mr. Lukianovich denied that his organization is in any way connected with the CIA or any other U.S. government agency. Mr. Lukianovich denounced charges that it has mysterious sources of funding from a government agency, and possibly the CIA. He insisted that adequate funding is generated through Prolog’s book publishing program and from direct appeals to the Ukrainian community. Prolog is “financially self-sufficient,” he stressed.

“Lebed has nothing to hide on any of these things,” Mr. Lukianovich concluded. He came to this country perfectly legally and he was never a CIA agent. The bottom line is that this article is an attack on a country that supports Ukrainian independence.

The Soviets have consistently tried to discredit the Ukrainian liberation movement, and The Voice article appears at a time when the Soviets are continuing to smear the Ukrainian underground, Mr. Lukianovich said. He added that what The Voice has done is to add “its disreputable voice” to this campaign.

“If they can discredit the OUN during the war, then they can discredit a lot of other current activities (of the Ukrainian community) in the U.S.,” said Mr. Lukianovich.

He added that Prolog, too, has been a target of the Soviet disinformation apparatus, probably because of its good publications program and the dissemination of its materials within Ukraine.

In conclusion, Mr. Lukianovich said that Prolog, which for years has been trying to improve Ukrainian-Jewish relations, is calling on the Ukrainian community not to perceive this latest attack on Ukrainian nationalists as a “Jewish conspiracy.”

Mr. Lukianovich insisted that Mr. Lebed and his associates will not take the article lying down. Besides considering the possibility of taking The Voice to court for libel, a group of people associated with Mr. Lebed plan to form a committee that will work towards “defending the reputation of the under-ground” in Ukraine. The committee, Mr. Lukianovich said, will endeavor to gather resources for legal defense and historical documentation.

Sahndurserjeren des Reichskriminalpolizeiamtes.

Nur für den Verfassungsverbrecher.

Streng vertraulich!

We im Lichtbild dargestellte Personen


Lebdr heutige wicht ein Servat. (wiebrecht-neineum) mit Ham, Okt 59 150.


Finden sie Sekretürmisr beim Kabinet der Nachkriegszeit und den für den Abiturienten Hamburg. — 4. 10. 41.

Reproduction of a wanted poster issued by Nazi authorities in western Ukraine. Text reads: Search warrant of the Reich Department of the Criminal Police. Only for official use. Strictly confidential! The person in this photograph, Mikola Lebed, was born on December 11, 1941 in Styrishi-Nowe, who makes use of numerous documents with false names, is to be apprehended. Caution — armed! Lebed often uses a private car (a dark Mercedes limousine), licence-number Ost 50 150. If you are asked to show your identity card, say you are a student. Lebed was a star collaborator. He was interned the Ravensburg Nazi concentration camp during the war. To Mr. Conason’s claims that they were released “well before the war’s end,” their German captors did not release them until the war was almost over.

Mr. Lukianovich explained that he did not say there were Ukrainians in-
HURI community bids farewell to Mace, y’Edynak

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Friends and colleagues gathered on January 22, at a luncheon to honor Dr. James E. Mace, who has been an associate of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and its project to study the Great Famine of 1932-33, and Dr. Gloria y’Edynak-Mace, who has served as information officer for the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund.

The couple left for Washington, where Dr. Mace will assume the position of staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, a commission established by law to produce a report in two years on the Great Famine. According to Dr. Mace, the creation of the commission is largely the result of lobbying efforts by Ukrainian community leaders such as Ihor Oshariany, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, and the support of sympathetic members of Congress.

Dr. Mace said he views his appointment as "an opportunity to find out more about the famine and to make it more widely known." He adds, "This is important not only from a historical standpoint, but also in terms of issues of continuing relevance, such as the use of food as a weapon, genocide and techniques of Soviet disinformation."

Dr. Mace has spent the last four and a half years researching the famine, publishing scholarly articles on the subject, and lecturing about his findings in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Australia. His work has been crucial in the preparation of Robert Conquest’s forthcoming book on the famine.

Frank Sysyn, associate director of the HURI, said: "Dr. Mace was invited here to research the famine, and succeeded admirably in this endeavor as well as in bringing the famine to the attention of the American public. As a specialist in 20th century Ukrainian history, he has contributed greatly to the academic community at the institute. While we at HURI are pleased that Dr. Mace is leaving for such a position, we regret his departure as depriving us of one of our most energetic and productive members."

"My job will be to administer the work of the commission under the guidance of 15 commissioners," he said, adding, "That’s a little like being one Indian under 15 chiefs."

The commission will be made up of members from the executive branch, the Senate, the House of Representatives and the public. In the final analysis, said Dr. Mace, "it will be the members of the commission that determine the direction and findings of the commission. My job is to help them do their work."

His first task is his most formidable—attending to the mundane essentials of setting up shop. "When you take into account office space, administrative expenses such as mailing and secretarial salary, travel and compensation of commissioners, the $350,000 or so we will be left with isn’t that much," said Dr. Mace. Fortunately, the legislature that created the commission allows the commission to raise funds. Anyone interested in making a donation or willing to share their memories of the famine (Dr. Mace promises to honor completely any requests for anonymity) should contact the office of Rep. Dan Mea, Chairman of Ukraine Famine Commission, 131 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

With Dr. Mace goes his wife, Gloria y’Edynak-Mace, whose presence at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will be equally missed. As information officer of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, she spearheaded a media campaign that resulted in radio editorials and a full-page story in The Boston Globe on the famine of 1933.

She has been instrumental in the dissemination of information on the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, reaching out to religious, academic and ethnic groups, as well as the media. "What we’ll miss most about her," said Desecq Balban Tarnawsky, managing director of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, "is her willingness to take on any project with a smile."

Dr. y’Edynak was an assistant professor of physical anthropology at Boston University and later the director of the Elizabeth Grady School of Aesthetics in Boston before coming to work at the institute. She plans to do corporate consulting to skin-care and cosmetic companies, but promises to remain active as a member of the USF executive committee.

Marta Biukaz will succeed Dr. y’Edynak as information director of the Ukrainian Studies Fund. A freelance writer and former teacher of English at Katharine Gibbs, she says, "I’m glad to be able to apply the skills I’ve acquired to something really important to me." She is a veteran of two summers of Harvard Ukrainian courses, a graduate of Boston College, and former staff member of the Boston Phoenix, a local newspaper.

Sevcenko is HURI acting director

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — While Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, rites his time to writing, Prof. Ihor Sevcenko administers the institute. Prof. Sevcenko outlined his opinions on the role of the institute:

"The scholarly goals of the institute are to an important extent a function of funds available to it. We as a team share a clear conception of those goals, but have to adjust them to our means. As of today the institute is provided with sufficient endowment to pursue a core of activities on a continuous basis. The assured core includes the publication of the journal, Harvard Ukrainian Studies, holding of Thursday seminars with some speakers invited from outside Harvard, a yearly subsidy for Ukrainian acquisitions at Widener Library, an occasional fellowship support for a graduate student dealing with a Ukrainian topic, and supporting the Harvard Ukrainian Summer School. Much can be done within this limited framework simply by keeping to the highest possible scholarly standards and securing international cooperation in publication and in the seminar program."

He concludes, "A full-fledged research institute, however, should be able to carry on long-range scholarly projects such as the publication of sources, both historical and literary, and to provide hospitality to research associates, paid not only on yearly but on a longer-term basis, those associates who would implement long-range programs, or carry out their individual research. A better endowed fellowship program would ensure continuity between the older and younger generation of scholars. It would support younger people doing research at the institute, and would thus provide manpower for teaching Ukrainian subjects in the United States and Canada."

In addition to serving as HURI acting director, Prof. Sevcenko is Dunbarton Oaks Professor of Byzantine History and Literature at Harvard University.

Lotocky, Moskal aid Harvard Project

NEW YORK — Bishops Innocent Lotocky in Chicago and Robert Moskal of Peru, Ohio, have each donated $5,000 to the Harvard Project on the Millennium of Christianity Ukraine.

The two prelates thus follow the lead of Metropolitan Maxim Hermiuniak of Canada, Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the United States and Bishop Basil Losten of Stanford, Conn., and Bishop Michael Hrynchyshyn of France.

The Harvard Project envisions the publication of a series of Ukrainian religious and literary works dated up to the year 1000. The project is directed by Dr. Omeljan Pritsak of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Scholars learn about Millennium

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Approximately 2,600 scholars worldwide received materials on the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity from the Cambridge-based Ukrainian Studies Fund office.

The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies includes specialists in anthropology and folklore, arts, communications, demography, economics, education, geography, history, international relations, law, library and information science, literature, military affairs, political science, psychology, religion, science and sociology.

Members of the AAASS around the world...
The Ukrainian National Association generously bestowed upon the editor of The Ukrainian Weekly the honor of sharing his reflections on Walter Dushnyck's 92nd birthday. The Ukrainian National Association is an organization dedicated to celebrating the Ukrainian diaspora and fostering the cultural and spiritual ties between Ukraine and the United States. Walter Dushnyck was a prominent figure in the Ukrainian community, known for his contributions to the cause of Ukrainian independence and his tireless work in the field of human rights.

The Ukrainian National Association is the subject of a letter to the editor titled "Deschens on tightrope," which is a response to the Deschens Commission's report on Nazi war criminals. The editorial argues that the Deschens Commission's evidence-gathering methods are being used to harass and discredit anti-Soviet emigres, and that the commission's actions are not driven by evidence but by ulterior motives. The editorial also questions the role of the Deschens Commission in the context of human rights and civil liberties.

The Theme of the Ukrainian Weekly is "Recognition for AHRO activist," which highlights the contributions of Walter Dushnyck to the cause of human rights and democracy. The editorial concludes with a tribute to Walter Dushnyck, recognizing his dedication to the cause of Ukrainian independence and his efforts to promote human rights and democratic values.

The Editorial Team of The Ukrainian Weekly explores the significance of Walter Dushnyck's work and his legacy in the context of the Ukrainian diaspora and the role of the Deschens Commission in the context of human rights and civil liberties. The editorial calls for a more just and fair approach to the investigation of Nazi war criminals, emphasizing the importance of due process and the need for simple fairness.

The letter to the editor, titled "CLC responds to editor," provides a response to the Deschens Commission's report on Nazi war criminals. The letter argues that the Deschens Commission's evidence-gathering methods are being used to harass and discredit anti-Soviet emigres, and that the commission's actions are not driven by evidence but by ulterior motives. The letter also questions the role of the Deschens Commission in the context of human rights and civil liberties.

The letter to the editor, titled "Tribute to Walter Dushnyck," highlights the contributions of Walter Dushnyck to the cause of human rights and democracy. The letter concludes with a tribute to Walter Dushnyck, recognizing his dedication to the cause of Ukrainian independence and his efforts to promote human rights and democratic values.

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Danylo Shumuk: longest serving prisoner of conscience in USSR

The article below is reprinted from the winter 1986 issue of The Candle, a journal of international human rights published by the Canadian section of Amnesty International.

Danylo Shumuk is the longest serving prisoner of conscience known in the USSR. He has spent a total of 41 years in correctional labor colonies, 9 of which have been under Soviet rule. Many Amnesty International members will be familiar with Danylo Shumuk's story through the widely distributed film, "Prisoners of Conscience." Danylo's nephew, Ivan Shumuk, who now lives in British Columbia, was in Ottawa in May of this year and came into the Amnesty International office to talk about his uncle.

Danylo Shumuk's most recent arrest was in January 1972 in connection with a number of unauthorized writings and a manuscript of his memoirs in his home. He was convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Twice before he had been convicted by Soviet courts in connection with his political beliefs. He was labelled by the court as "an especially dangerous recidivist" and received the maximum sentence of 10 years' imprisonment in a special-regime corrective labor colony — to be followed by five years' internal exile.

Danylo and Ivan Shumuk grew up together — until Danylo's first arrest in 1933 when he was 18 and Ivan 13. Ivan came to Canada in 1950. He refrained from writing to relatives still in the USSR because he feared that punitive actions might be taken against those receiving mail from the West. However, when news of the rehabilitation of his uncle's most recent sentence reached him in 1972, Ivan felt he could no longer hurt Danylo. Using an address he obtained from Amnesty International, he began writing to Danylo in 1973. Danylo and family members in Canada have continued to correspond although in the past the number of letters Danylo was allowed to send was limited.

Much of Danylo's sentence of imprisonment was served at the Mordovian Strict-Regime Corrective Labor Colony Number 36 in the Perm Region of the Urals. Subjected to the hard physical labor and chronic undernourishment characteristic of Soviet corrective labor institutions, Danylo's health was seriously undermined. Even under these trying physical circumstances, Danylo feared that he might not survive the difficult journey, hearing firsthand from you the full story of how your accidentally falling death; at the time it was thought that he was suffering stomach cancer. This news touched off widespread appeals from his family, from AI through its Urgent Action Network and from prominent politicians for his immediate release. In Canada, the House of Commons unanimously passed a motion urging the Soviet Union to release Danylo Shumuk.

Ivan Shumuk credits the intervention of the Canadian government, through the inquiries made by the then minister for external affairs, Don Jamieson, as being instrumental in Danylo receiving proper hospitalization and diet during this period. Ivan believes that "publicity always helps. If the outside world knew about a certain prisoner they [the authorities] are more careful in the way they treat that prisoner." More recently the present minister for external affairs, Joe Clark, raised the case of Danylo Shumuk with Soviet officials in Ukraine during his trip to the Soviet Union in April of last year.

In December 1981, Danylo completed his 10-year period of imprisonment and was dispatched to his place of exile in Soviet Central Asia. At the time, AI feared that he might not survive the difficult journey and through its Urgent Action Network appealed for his release on humanitarian grounds as provided for by Article 100 of the Soviet corrective labor code.

Prisoners of conscience and their relatives regard this transportation as one of the severest aspects of the entire process of imprisonment. Receiving inadequate food, water, and medical attention, prisoners normally have to suffer further hardships during stopovers along the way in "transit camps." In describing his uncle's experiences, Ivan says "it was the hardest ever experience of his life — regardless that his life was hard to begin with... he was taken back and forth in different directions on purpose and going through..."

(Continued on page 16)
New York State

TROY, N.Y. — Eugene Spiak, son of Jacob and Daria Spiak, attends the 3-year-olds' Nursery School program at the Ukrainian Independence Day program sponsored by the Ukrainian American Cultural Club on Saturday, January 22.

One of the most memorable events was the food tasting. The children and teachers had samples of Ukrainian food which included holubtsi, homemade Ukrainian bread andcomte. A field trip was held on January 21 for the entire class to view the Ukrainian Independence Day program in the "well" of the "bare State Plaza" in Albany. There the 30 children from the nursery school observed three Ukrainian folk dances as performed by the Zorepad Dance Ensemble of Albany with State Sens. Warren Anderson and Joseph Bruno during the Ukrainian Independence Day program at the Empire State Plaza.

Information about Ukraine and its culture, including an explanation of traditional breads, kolach and paska, and their significance during the Christmas and Easter seasons, was presented. Teachers and parents dressed in traditional costumes to tell about Ukraine's culture and history. The children then were introduced to Ukrainian folk dances as performed by the Zorepad Dance Ensemble of Albany.

Houston

HOUSTON — Over 60 people attended the Ukrainian Independence Day program sponsored by the Ukrainian American Cultural Club on Saturday, January 22.

After welcoming remarks by UACC President Eugene A. Kuchta, the evening's program was conducted by Michael Balahutak, master of ceremonies.

Mr. Shapiro, it is with great appreciation and pride that we witness your signing of this proclamation for Ukrainian Independence Day — I personally and the rest of the Ukrainian people, are grateful to you for all that you have done in the past and we pray for the future peace and human rights and joining here with you, we wish you the best of health to continue to promote freedom of speech and religion for all people including Ukrainians and Americans.

One of the most memorable events was the food tasting. The children and teachers had samples of Ukrainian food which included holubtsi, homemade Ukrainian bread and comte. A field trip was held on January 21 for the entire class to view the Ukrainian Independence Day program in the "well" of the "bare State Plaza" in Albany. There the 30 children from the nursery school observed three Ukrainian folk dances as performed by the Zorepad Dance Ensemble of the Capital District in Albany. They greeted the legislators and over 200 people in attendance with traditional Ukrainian greeting of bread and salt.

The Ukrainian Independence Day program is sponsored every year by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian community of Union and neighboring towns.

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BINGHAMTON, N.Y. — During the month of January, residents of the Triple Cities of Binghamton, Johnson City and Endicott, were made strongly aware of the presence of the Ukrainian community in their midst by the presentation of two complementary "Ukrainian Days."

On January 22 the Ukrainian community gathered for flag-raisings and ceremonies with a prayer. Mayor Tom Bucci of Bridgeport, Conn., with a delegation of Ukrainian Americans, also sent a message of support to the Ukrainian community.

Prior to the Ukrainian Day on January 22, the Ukrainian community presented a Ukrainian heritage program titled "Experience Ukraine" at Binghamton's prestigious Roberson Center for the Arts and Sciences. The event took place on January 12 and was presented in conjunction with the museum's main exhibit: "Starting Over," which chronicled the organized community life of the various ethnic groups including Ukrainians, in the Binghamton Area. The "Experience Ukraine" program was presented as a supplementary, in-depth, program about Ukraine and Ukrainians.

"The main goal for the program was twofold: to inform the general public about Ukraine, and to reach as many people as possible of Ukrainian descent within the immediate and neighboring Ukrainian communities, as well as those outside the organized Ukrainian community. Therefore, public relations with the news media was given top priority in funds and effort," said Mima Zobniw, co-chairperson of the event.

"The map of Ukraine was selected as the logo for the event, to appear on all posters, leaflets and press ads, since it best represented our goal to inform people about Ukraine," stated Anne Petras, co-chairperson for "Experience Ukraine."

"Experience Ukraine" was planned as a daylong program of films, live presentations of Ukrainian music and dance, exhibits of Ukrainian art with time free for refreshments. The program opened with the film "Helm of Destiny" which fitted perfectly with the general immigration theme of the museum's exhibit and gave an excellent overview of the history of Ukrainian immigration to the United States. Also shown, was the documentary "Harvest of Despair" which enlightened people about a tragic, yet little-known event in U.S. history.

"Preserving culture, language shows support for homeland" spent the day visiting Ukraine at Roberson

Binghamton Press special about the local Ukrainian community.

Rockland County

NEW CITY, N.Y. — Ukrainian-American Veterans of Post 19, Spring Valley, held an annual celebration of the 45th anniversary of the Heroes' Day in Ukraine. Joe Kazcak from Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Church would open the ceremonies with a prayer.

Dr. Vasyl Luchkiew chaired the program. The legislative Chambers were filled with Ukrainian and other ethnics of all ages. Kenneth T. Zebrowski, recently selected as chairman of the Rockland County Legislators, was the keynote speaker.

Addresses were also given made by New York State Sen. Eugene Levy; Herbet Reisman, supervisor of Ramapo; Joseph Holland, county clerk; Alex Gromach, majority leaders of the Rockland County Legislature; Bruce Levine, county legislator and former Clarkstown supervisor; and Theodore R. Dusanenko, county legislator.

Winsipeg

WINNIPEG — Mayor William Norrie of Winnipeg officially proclaimed January 22 Ukrainian Independence Day in that city. The proclamation kicked off a weeklong celebration of this event. Activities were organized by the Winnipeg Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Events during the week included a Ukrainian Independence Day concert, held January 26, a children's poster contest on the theme "What I like best about Ukrainian culture" and an exhibit of mementos of the Ukrainian National Republic.

The weeklong celebration was topped off with a 45th anniversary banquet in honor of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Winnipeg branch on January 25. Ukrainian Week ran from January 26 to February 2.

Irvington

IRVINGTON, N.J. — The Irvington Board of Education adopted a proclamation condemning the persecution and oppression of the Ukrainian people and the destruction of the Ukrainian culture by the Soviet Union. It was issued on the occasion of Ukrainian Independence Day.

The proclamation was adopted by the board on January 15 and was presented by board member Patrick McNally.
thought it was significant they certified investigation of the matter said in an interview with The Weekly last week, "I any unethical or unlawful conduct on the verge of flipping." He characterized investigated. While he had thanked Sen. which the Medvid affair might be.*Sen. Humphrey disclosed that he was introduced Senate Resolution 267, procedures and recent asylum cases. In December, Sen. Humphrey had introduced Senate Resolution 267, which would create a Special Panel on Asylum composed of seven senators. The resolution would empower the panel to subpoena witnesses and evidence in its review of U.S. asylum procedures and recent asylum cases. The resolution currently has over 60 co-sponsors. Sen. Humphrey would not comment on his negotiations with Sen. Dole. He said in an interview that he was looking into the matter in a general way, attempting to dispose of the matter in one or two hearings. He wouldn't stand for that," Sen. Humphrey emphasized.

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Six Albanians...

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Having had no direct contact with his relatives for 18 years, he said that he was awaiting the Italian Consulate in Tirana, "to be able to communicate with them in the Italian Embassy in Tirana. In recent years, many Albanians from Albania, especially young people who see no future in their country—in many cases without a relative—repeatedly escaped from Albania to Yugoslavia and Greece," said Prof. Barolli, president of the Albanians are of the Muslim faith. Together with the Church of Christ in Pennsylvania, Prof. Barolli's congregation sent a telegram to Mr. Shultz to come to America after they escaped to Greece or Yugoslavia. Individuals and organizations of the Albanian community in the New York metropolitan area are supporting the plight of the six Albanians, by sending telegrams to the Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, to Secretary of State George Shultz and to Mother Theresa, who is an Albanian nun.

We hope that the Italian government will not deliver the asylum to a place that it is abandons them in the hands of the Albanian police. There can be no doubt about their fate if they are delivered to the Albanian government. It all changes because our government lost its integrity. The fate of Miroslav Medvid, our Ukrainian brother, is sad; the fate of the United States is tragic.

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he said, "For me, though, bass Paul Plishka was even better — his noble voice was in superb estate, and among the soloists sounded as if he had been born speaking Latin."

The January 12 concert, which featured a quartet of soloists from the Metropolitan Opera, including Mr. Plishka, and was attended by many celebrities, was dedicated to the memory of Sara Tucker, the late tenor's wife, who passed away last September.

The Rev. Joseph E. Ball

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Sister Mary Cecilia OSBM, president of Manor Junior College, announced the appointment of the Rev. Joseph E. Ball of White Plains, N.Y., as chaplain of the college. He was appointed by Archbishop Stephen Sulyk.

Mr. Oleksyk has completed his basic training in Fort Bliss, Texas. He is an artillery officer with the rank of second lieutenant. He is the only military man on the U.S. team. By comparison, all the players on the Soviet team are in the military.

The Rev. Ball previously served as pastor of Transfiguration Church, Clarks Summit, Pa. He was ordained a priest in the Byzantine Rite in 1981 at the Cathedral of St. Michael the Archangel, Passaic, N.J.

He holds a B.A. in humanities from Holy Apostle College, Cromwell, Conn., a college which specializes in preparing men for lay vocations to the priesthood. He continued his studies at St. Mary's in Baltimore and Sts. Cyril and Methodius Seminary of the Byzantine Rite in Pittsburgh, where in December 1979 he was made a deacon of the church.

The Rev. Ball is currently enrolled in the pastoral counseling program in the graduate school of Manor College.

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Notes on people

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Awarded rank of Eagle Scout

Jeanteen-year-old Michael Ripe of Los Alamitos, N.M., was recently awarded the Eagle Scout rank at a Court of Honor conducted by his local Boy Scout troop. A member of UNA Branch 276 and the St. Nicholas Society, Mr. Ripe won his new rank for his project of assembling and installing 43 picnic tables at Bandelier National Monument. He is serving as junior scoutmaster of his troop. He is the grandson of Stephan Evantsky, secretary of UNA Branch 276, in Ambridge, Pa.

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Makes U.S. team

CLEVELAND — Rick Oleksyk, 22, has been chosen to be a member of the United States national handball team, and will be competing in Spain and Italy in the next several weeks.

The West Point graduate originally wanted to play basketball, when in college, but because of knee injuries, he was forced to abandon his plans.

With the help of his high school coach, however, he got into West Point and continued to play basketball.

He played basketball and baseball there, but my knee continued to bother me. As a result of swelling in the joint, I could only practice basketball every other day. Because I had to miss practice I was transferred from the varsity to the junior varsity. At West Point, those with basketball experience are recruited for team handball, and this is the way I got involved with the sport," he said in a recent interview with his home-town paper.

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With profound sorrow we wish to inform our friends, relatives and the Ukrainian Community that

WASYL SCHERBEY


In Sorrow:

Son — NESTOR SCHERBEY with wife LIDIA
Daughters — CHRISTINA NEHANIV with family
Grand children — ROMAN, VALENTYNA
Relatives near and far —
DARIA KOZAN with husband
YAROSLAVA ZDAN with husband
BOHDAN IWASHKO with wife
MYRON IWASHKO with wife.
Family in Ukraine.

In Eternal Remembrance

Olena Antoniv...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Krasivsky was first sentenced in 1947 at the age of 18 to five years in a labor camp after he attempted to escape from Kazakhstan, where he and his family had been exiled along with thousands of others from western Ukraine.

In the mid-1960s he was one of the co-founders of the Ukraine National Front, which openly advocated the independence of Ukraine through non-violent, legal means. As a result, he was sentenced in 1967 to five years’ prison, seven years’ labor camp and five years’ exile for “anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.”

He was sent to the Serbsky Institute for Forensic Psychiatry in early 1972 after he was accused of writing and circulating “verses of a nationalist content.” He was deemed mentally incompetent and was sent to psychiatric hospitals, from which he was finally released in 1978.

He was unable to practice his profession, was required to see a psychiatrist and his movements were restricted. His two sons were treated like outcasts. Finally, Mr. and Mrs. Krasivsky applied for permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union. The request was denied.

In the summer of 1979 Mr. Krasivsky joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, and in March 1980 he was arrested during a pre-Olympic sweep of dissenters. No formal charges were brought against him, but he was accused of having fringed mental illness to avoid completing his 1967 sentence, even though it was the Serbsky Institute psychiatrists who had ruled him incompetent. He was forced to serve the remainder of his term, 10 months in a labor camp and five years of exile.

His wife regularly visited him in exile in the Tyumen region of Siberia, and while there, he was said to be a physician, something she could not do in Lviv. Mr. Krasivsky, an ailing invalid, received his sentence and the couple resumed their life in Lviv.

The Krasivskys maintained contacts with Amnesty International for several years, and in 1983, AI succeeded in having The Washington Post publish excerpts of correspondence with the couple.

Surviving Mrs. Krasivsky are her husband, Zinoviy, her son, Taras Chornovil, her sister, Maria, and other family members.

Tribute to...

(Continued from page 6)

nothing else, a realist — whose realism had been annealed by bitter and painful experiences. During the Six-Day War, he told me, the Ukrainian people rallied for Israel — partly because they identified with it and partly because Israeli’s enemies were Soviet allies using Soviet weapons. After the Six-Day War the World Ukrainian Congress wanted to express its congratulations. Since it had no contact with the organized Jewish community, it was in a quandary as to where to direct its felicitations. The World Ukrainian Congress sent a congratulatory telegram to the World Jewish Congress. The Ukrainian Congress never was given the courtesy of an acknowledgement or a thank you.

After the Munich Olympic massacre, Walter was again involved through the Ukrainian Congress in sending condolences to the Israeli Government. Again there was never a word in response.

Walter interpreted these rebuffs as deliberate, and rightly so, although it is possible that those who received the telegrams suspected something sinister,

as they had no idea who the World Congress was and what it stood for. The hegemony of Jewish bolshevism and Ukrainian fascism prevailed at this time and lingered to a lesser degree today.

Despite the lack of further meetings between the Anti-Defamation League and Ukrainians, the strained and often hostile relationship between the two peoples abated, thanks in large measure to Walter’s contributions. When problems with the Jewish community were discussed in the United States, Walter would often call me for possible clarification and at times rectification, and conversely Walter assiduously dealt with inter-ethnic problems arising in the Ukrainian community. More than any other Ukrainian American, he understood and could constructively resolve Ukrainian-Jewish issues. Everyone knew how much his passing had weakened the struggle to improve Ukrainian-Jewish relations, and co-raimentantly, the struggle against Soviet Russian imperialism.

In these trying days, when the hysteria engulfing the OSI hearings is restressing old hatreds and spawning new ones, our common enemy is back and gloats; for the demagogues in each of our communities and the sensationalist media are fulfilling the disinformation tasks of the KGB, making it that much easier to oppress our peoples behind the iron curtain and to threaten those of us who are fortunate enough to live in the free world.

It is in these trying days that Walter Dunhock’s loss is most sadly missed.

Alexander Epstein

Toronto

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UKRAINE

Edited by Volodymyr Kubijovycz

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Physicians condemn...
(Continued from page 3)

Salamon, a U.N. health official said that while deaths have occurred because of the resettlement program, the United Nations World Health Organization said that death rates have occurred on anywhere near that scale."

In a phone interview with The New York Times, M. Peter McPherson, head of the United States Agency for International Development stated: "Our judgment is that there have been large numbers of death that have occurred because of the resettlement program, the United Nations World Health Organization said that death rates have occurred on anywhere near that scale."

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# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for December

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jov.</th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>A00</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19,293</td>
<td>52,016</td>
<td>6,967</td>
<td>78,276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TOTALSimetED HAINES

- **GAINS IN DECEMBER 1985**
  - New members: 111
  - Transferred in: 4
  - Change in class: 5
  - Transferred from Juv. Dept.: —
  - **TOTAL GAINS:** 133

- **LOSSES IN DECEMBER 1985**
  - Suspended: 20
  - Transferred out: 4
  - Change of class: 1
  - **TOTAL LOSSES:** 25

#### TOTALS

- **Total Gains:** 158
- **Total Losses:** 25
- **Total:** 133

### INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

- **Dues From Members** $253,969.55
- **Income From "Svoboda" Operation** 111,235.48
- **Investments:**
  - Bonds Maturd Or Sold... $594,411.51
  - Mortgages Repaid... 148,534.02
  - Certificate Loans Repaid... 38,660.90
  - Printing Plant... 9,539.70
  - Real Estate... 17,932.84
  - Electronic Data Processing Equipment... 2,190.59
  - **Total Investments:** $722,271.06

- **Income For December, 1985** $2,197,281.47

### DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER 1985

- **Paid To Or For Members:**
  - Cash Sunders... $65,508.04
  - Endowments Matured... 142,552.95
  - Death Benefits... 85,447.19
  - Interest On Death Benefits... 112.74
  - Payor Death Benefits... 415.49
  - Reinsurance Premiums Paid... 3,292.41
  - Dues From Members Returned... 76,458.61
  - Indigent Benefits Disbursed... 2,750.00
  - **Total:** $300,637.73

- **Operating Expenses:**
  - Real Estate... $83,240.30
  - Svoboda Operation... 110,481.31
  - Official Publication-Svoboda... 65,000.00
  - **Total Operating Expenses:** $258,721.61

- **Organizing Expenses:**
  - Advertising... $8,086.54
  - Medical Inspections... 247.60
  - Reward To Branch Organizers... 2,342.71
  - Supreme Medical Examiner’s Fee... 375.00
  - Field Conferences... 7,099.00
  - **Total:** $17,957.11

- **Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:**
  - Salaries Of Executive Officers... $13,321.67
  - Salaries Of Office Employees... 35,553.50
  - Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums... 23,756.48
  - Tax-Canadian Witholding and Pension Plan... 1,993.73
  - **Total:** $77,887.48

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

**INCOME FOR DECEMBER 1985**

- **DUES FROM MEMBERS:** $253,969.55
- **INCOME FROM "Svoboda" Operation:** 111,235.48

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  - **Total:** $77,887.48

**Total Income:** $3,372,357.35

**Total Operating Expenses:** $258,721.61

**Total Organizing Expenses:** $17,957.11

**Total Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:** $77,887.48

**Total:** $37,376.57

**Miscellaneous:**

- **Expenditures of Annual Session:** 600.00
- **Amortization of Premiums On Bonds:** 11,691.12
- **Depreciation On Printing Plant And Equipment...** 11,732.39
- **Depreciation Of Real Estate...** 17,932.84
- **Ukrainian Publications...** 804.00
- **Donations...** 50,249.00
- **Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee...** 753.64
- **Total Miscellaneous...** $93,768.39

**Total:** $372,236.57

**Total Income:** $3,372,357.35

**Total Operating Expenses:** $258,721.61

**Total Organizing Expenses:** $17,957.11

**Total Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:** $77,887.48

**Total:** $37,376.57

**Total Income:** $3,372,357.35

**Total Disbursements For December 1985:** $2,990,965.56

**BALANCE**

**ASSETS**

- Cash... $188,025.91
- Life Insurance... $52,811,976.91

**LIABILITIES**

(Continued on page 15)
Triple Cities

(Continued from page 9)

krainian history, the man-made famine in Ukraine of 1932-33. The performers were two dance groups, the Sacred Heart Nezabudky Ukrainian Dancers and St. John's Ukrainian Dancers, as well as the church choir of St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which has a very wide repertoire including not only liturgical music, but also Ukrainian contemporary and folk music.

A special guest at "Experience Ukraine" was Dr. James Mace of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University, who clearly and concisely explained "Who are the Ukrainians" by delving into Ukrainian history and aspirations.

A display, prepared by Mrs. Petras, filled an entire museum gallery with ceramics, woodcarvings and books, serving as a visual introduction to Ukrainian objects. According to Mrs. Zobniw, in addition to the general support of the Ukrainian community, convincing the Roberson Center to do an immigration story about the Ukrainians in this area, in the Sunday Feature Insert one week before the "Experience Ukraine" event, as well as featuring the event on a radio talk show, proved most beneficial to the success of the "Experience Ukraine" program and its goals.

Monthly reports...

(Continued from page 15)

Bonds........................................ 39,971,069.21
Accidental D.D......................... 1,419,765.84

Mortgage Loans.......................... 4,126,823.71
Died........................................ 165,348.36

Certificate Loans...................... 781,216.05
Old Age Home.......................... 337,162.89

Real Estate............................... 784,600.53
Emergency.................................. 47,927.30

Printing Plant & E.D.P................ 93,374.52

Equipment............................... 303,306.33

Loan to U.N.U.C.......................... 2,000.00

Housing Corp............................... 101,386.60

Total....................................... $54,875,545.52

ORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

THE FIVE BEST IN DECEMBER, 1985

Districts: Chairman: Members:
2. New York, N.Y. M. Chomczuk 143
3. Chicago, Ill. M. Olszansky 128
5. Rochester, N.Y. W. Hawrylak 96

Br.: Secretary: Members:
1. 231 Camden, N.J. P. Pijner 55
2. 217 Rochester, N.Y. S. Prymak 48
3. 176 Karlovska, N.Y. S. Haywyluk 43
4. 25 Jersey City, N.J. Kvitka Steciuk 36
5. 216 Rochester, N.Y. W. Hawrylak 34

Organizer: Branch: Members:
1. W. Pastuszek 231
2. S. Prymak 217
3. Kvitka Steciuk 25
4. W. Hawrylak 316
5. J. Hawrylak 445

Total Number of New Members for 12 months of 1985: 1,956
Total Amount of Life Insurance in 1985: $7,763,000

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

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Invites its members and their guests to their annual
SKI RACES
to be held at
SKI WINDHAM (Windham, N.Y.) on MARCH 1, 1986.

Banquet and awards ceremony will be at the Lexington Hotel.
To reserve rooms (First come - First serve) at the Lexington Hotel.
Call (518) 989-9797 — mention KLK
Registration fee $12.00
Banquet — $15.00
Children & Students — $6.00
To register for races call George Popel — (201) 297-0786 before 10:00 p.m.

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and the
SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
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1. To promote the Ukrainian Story
2. To counter inaccuracies about Ukrainians
3. To protect the civil rights of Ukrainians

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Amount of donation
Name
No. and Street
City State Zip code

Total Amount of Life Insurance in 1985

TENNIS CAMP — June 22 — July 2
(Boys and Girls ages 12-18). Food and lodging $180.00 (UNA members),
$210.00 (non-members). Tennis fee: $60.00.

BOYS' CAMP — June 6 — July 26
Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games.
Ukrainian songs and folklore. UNA members: $100.00 per week; non-members
$120.00 per week.

GIRLS' CAMP — June 6 — July 26
Similar program to boys' camp, same prices.

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP — July 27 — August 9
Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced
dancers. Instructor: ROMA PRIMA-BONDACHYNSKY. Limit 60 students. Food and
lodging $195.00 (UNA members), $225.00 (non-members). Instructor's fee:
$100.00.

For more information, please contact the management of Soyuzyvka:

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S O Y U Z I V K A
PREVIEW OF EVENTS

February 21
WASHINGTON: The Washington Group will hold its Friday Evening Forum, featuring a discussion with Maria Bohachevskaya-Choven, Ukrainian-born U.S. citizen who was denied Ukrainian-U.S.A. Cultural Exchanges: Personal Reflections," at 7:30 p.m. in St. Sophia's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 319 20th St. N.W. Wine and cheese will be served. Admission will be $5 for non-members, free for TWG members.

February 22
PHILADELPHIA: The Philadelphia Committee for the Harvard Project will hold a conference on "1,000 Years of Ukrainian Christianity" at 11 a.m. in the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. For more information call the center at (215) 663-0707.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information to: PREVIEW EVENTS, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

PLEASE NOTE: Review items appear one week before desired date of publication. Please do not call us to request that an item be published only once (please note desired date of publication). All items are subject to the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.