



Editorial

A Forcible Repatriation For The Boy "Defector?"

For over a year the battle has been going on between U.S. judicial authorities and the Soviet government over the body and soul of a 13-year-old Ukrainian "defector," Walter (Volodymyr) Polovchak. In January, 1980, Walter's father, a Ukrainian bus driver, emigrated with his wife and three children to the United States. Very soon he became disillusioned with America and, a year ago, decided to return to Ukraine.

His two children, Natalie, then 17, and Walter, 12, refused to return and left the home to live with their 24-year-old cousin in a different part of Chicago, where the Polovchaks had settled originally. Since Natalie was old enough to make up her own mind, the parents were determined to get Walter back.

At first, the U.S. government helped prevent Walter's return; he was granted political asylum and the State of Illinois persuaded a juvenile court to declare him a runaway. Subsequently Walter was made a ward of the state and placed in a foster home.

Walter's parents were helped by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Soviet Embassy in Washington. In August, 1981, Walter's parents returned to the USSR and were given a "hero's welcome" in Moscow, to the accompaniment of wild and scathing accusations by the Soviet press charging the United States with "kidnapping" little Walter and keeping him "in an unknown place" against his will.

And suddenly the Justice Department retreated from its original position and involvement: it said it would not defend Walter's asylum if the Illinois court returns him to his parents.

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Report Arrest Of Mrs. Raissa Rudenko, Wife Of Former Head Of Ukrainian Helsinki Group

NEW YORK, N.Y. — The Russian-language New York daily, **Novoye Russkoye Slovo**, reported in its July 30, 1981 issue that Mrs. Raissa Rudenko, wife of Mykola Rudenko, Ukrainian writer and head of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, was arrested on April 15, 1981 on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," according to Art. 62 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

It is to be recalled that earlier the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in New York reported that Mrs. Rudenko was missing from her apartment in Kiev since April 14, 1981.

The report on her arrest appeared in the Russian-language bulletin, **Novosti**



Raissa Rudenko and her husband, Mykola Rudenko, head of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, before his arrest in the fall of 1976.

z SSSR, published in France by Kronid Lubarsky, a Russian political exile.

According to the latest information, a police search was conducted on May 18, 1981 in Kiev, at the home of Mrs. Larissa Murzhenko, wife of the Ukrainian political prisoner, Alexander Murzhenko, in connection with the case of

Former UPA Member Arrested

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Volodymyr Handziuk, former member of the Ukrainian liberation movement, that is, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), was arrested on January 13, 1981, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR).

Mr. Handziuk, born in 1932, was first arrested in the 1950s and re-arrested in 1964. He was sentenced to 12 years in prison and 3 years' exile. His prison term was up in 1976. He served in the same Perm concentration camp—VS 389/35 as Ivan Svitlychny, Stepan Soroka, Vasyl Pidhorodetsky and Ihor Kalynets. From January 1976 to December 1978, he was exiled to the Tomsk **oblast**. Upon completion of his sentence, he returned to his family in the Ivano-Frankivske **oblast** a crippled invalid. The reason for his arrest is not available.

Mrs. Rudenko. Police confiscated Mr. Murzhenko's correspondence, typed scripts and photographs.

It was additionally reported that in January 1981 Mrs. Rudenko was detained by authorities at the Moscow railroad terminal and searched. During the search police confiscated a letter from Ukrainian historian and political prisoner, Yuriy Badzio, which was smuggled out through censorship in the camp where he is currently serving his sentence.

It was also reported from Kiev that on March 21, 1981, Mrs. Rudenko was attacked by an unknown assailant who took her handbag, which contained her internal passport and several uncensored poems by her husband.



Impressive Observance Of Captive Nations Week In U.S. Congress

WASHINGTON D.C.—Geared to President Reagan's Proclamation that Captive Nations Week be observed this year by appropriate ceremonies in mid-July, 1981, Americans throughout the country have initiated a series of programs, lunches, and political meetings designed to celebrate the blessings of liberty and democracy and to deplore alien rule throughout the world imposed by foreign military power and alien Marxist-Leninist ideology.

In the Washington area these celebrations featured as their main event a luncheon at Capitol Hill on Wednesday, July 15, cosponsored by Congressmen Edward J. Derwinski (Republican, Illinois) and Samuel S. Stratton (Democrat, New York) on behalf of the National Captive Nations Committee and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The Washington luncheon, attended by 150 persons, featured opening remarks by Prof. Lev Dobriansky, chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, as well as talks by Congressmen Derwinski and Stratton. Congressman Derwinski stated that this year's commemorations were

"highly significant considering the continued Soviet Russian occupation of Afghanistan and the determined struggle of the Polish people for freedom from Soviet-imposed government."

The non-partisan commemoration on Capitol Hill marked the twenty-third annual observance of Captive Nations Week. "This commemoration is of special significance to the millions of Americans whose native lands are under Communist Governments," Derwinski stated.

Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, a Soviet specialist at Georgetown University, had high praise for President Reagan's innovations in American foreign policy toward the Soviet Union. "It is heartening to observe," Dobriansky told the 150 guests at the Washington luncheon, "that the president has insisted upon proper usages in his cabinet meetings, such as 'Soviet empire' and 'Soviet imperialism.' This at last is in the right direction." Dobriansky continued. "The next logical step for coherency in foreign policy and national strategy is to place the finger on two related issues—

one being the Soviet Russian empire, and the other being Soviet Russian imperialism which operates both within the USSR and beyond."

Congressman Stratton of New York introduced the principal guest speaker, Yaroslav Stetsko, president of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and premier of the short-lived attempt to renew Ukrainian statehood on 30 June, 1941. This move was crushed by the invading German armies and resulted in the internment for the duration of World War II of Mr. Stetsko and his colleagues.

In his speech Mr. Stetsko cited an instruction by the German Security police dated November 25, 1941 and sent to the advance posts of the Nazi occupation forces in Kiev, Dnipropetrovsk, Rivne, Mykolaiv, Zhytomyr and Vynnytsya, which read:

"Subject: Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (the Bandera Movement):

"It has been ascertained that the Bandera Movement is preparing a revolt in the **Reichscommissariat** (Ukraine), which has as its ultimate aim the establishment of an independent Ukraine. All functionaries of the Bandera Movement must be arrested at once and, after thorough interrogation, are to be liquidated as marauders. Records of such interrogation must be forwarded to the Service Command C/5. Heads of Commands must destroy these instructions on having made a due notice of them. **SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer** (signature illegible)."

Celebration of Captive Nations Week has become traditional in the United States, particularly among Americans of East European heritage, since President Eisenhower signed Public Law 86-90 on July 17, 1959, which established the third week in July as an annual Captive Nations Week. This observance will be repeated each year until freedom has been regained by those nations held captive by communist regimes.



CAPTIVE NATIONS RECEPTION, JULY 15, 1981 IN U.S. CONGRESS. Reading from left to right:—Congressman Edward Derwinski (Rep., Ill.), Mrs. Teresa Caryk, Germantown, Maryland, Congressman Frank Annunzio (Dem., Ill.), Congressman Clement Zablocki (Dem., Wisc.), Congressman William Broomfield (Rep., Mich.), Unknown (male) (not a member of Congress), Miss Natalie Caryk, Congressman Don Ritter (Rep., Pa.), Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, Congressman Samuel Stratton (Dem., N.Y.), Congressman Raymond McGrath (Rep., N.Y.), Yaroslav Stetsko, Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill (Dem., Mass.), Mrs. Slava Stetsko, Congressman Robert Dornan (Rep., Calif.), Mrs. Julia Dobriansky, Chaplain Ford, Congressman Claude Pepper (Dem., Fla.), Theodore Caryk, Germantown, Md., Congressman Larry McDonald (Dem., Ga.)

Paradjanov and Ukrainian National Movement

Press Commentary

The July 26, 1981 Sunday **New York Times** art section carried an excellent article by Richard Grenier on Sergei Paradjanov, celebrated Soviet filmmaker, his plight and persecution, partially at least because he had espoused the Ukrainian national movement.

He attained his full creative powers in the 1960s, possibly because he was a personal friend of Petro Shelest, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, where Mr. Paradjanov began his career as a filmmaker making Ukrainian-language films.

In those years, the USSR was in a state of social ferment under the impact of Khrushchev's "de-Stalinization" policy and a general trend toward a political "thaw." Alexandr Solzhenitsyn was allowed to publish his novel, **A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich**, and Yevgeny Yevtushenko brought out his poem "Babi Yar," which paid homage to Jews massacred by the Nazis in a Kiev suburb, which was always unmentioned in Soviet historiography.

Among Paradjanov's films in the Ukrainian language was "Shadows of Our Forgotten Ancestors," based on the classic novel of the great Ukrainian

story-writer, Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky.

Film critic Grenier says that "Ancestors," was not explicitly a political film, but no more philosophically "un-Soviet film has ever been made on the territory of the Soviet Union."

It is set in the Carpathian Mountains and deals with the Ukrainian Hutzuls, the inhabitants of the eastern Carpathians. The film makes stunning use of the folk costumes and peasant architecture of the region. The story, says Grenier, is a "tale of dark and bloody ground," fatalistic and brooding, impregnated with the culture of the Hutzuls. Unlike another great Soviet filmmaker, Sergei Eisenstein, who glorified traditional Russian nationalism in such films as "Alexander Nevsky," and "Ivan the Terrible," Paradjanov's concern was centered on "man's soul" and his ultimate salvation, and these were themes far apart from official Soviet "social realism."

The Fall of Paradjanov

But the downfall of this great genius followed immediately after the fall of Nikita S. Khrushchev and Petro Shelest. Mr. Grenier writes:

"All six of Mr. Paradjanov's films had been in Ukrainian; he lived in Ukraine;

his son was in a Ukrainian school. Mr. Paradjanov, moreover, refused to testify against the dissident writer Valentyn Moroz, and signed letters protesting against the imprisonment of Ukrainian intellectuals. And when he balked, on artistic grounds, at dubbing a Ukrainian film into the Russian language, the police arrested him on charges—a serious crime in the Soviet lexicon—of Ukrainian nationalism."

"There was a hint of absurdity in charging with Ukrainian nationalism a Soviet Georgian of Armenian descent, born and brought up in Tiflis (Tbilisi), and it was perhaps due to this loophole that Mr. Paradjanov was released and sent to his Caucasus, where he was allowed to make films of flowers and fruit. But he made one historical Armenian film dealing with the life of the Armenian poet-mystic, Sayat Nova, in which the Soviet censors saw reflections of the Great Armenian Massacres by the Turks, hence — "Armenian nationalism."

In January 1974 Paradjanov was arrested and was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," illegal sale of icons, spreading venereal disease, selling pornography, homosexuality, and so forth. He was sentenced to five years at hard labor. Toward the end of his term, a Soviet **procurator** told Mr. Paradjanov that his term of punishment had been "extended" to ten years.

However, immediately after his sentencing a number of Western filmmakers began a campaign for the release of this great artist. Among the signers were such filmmaker greats as Truffaut, Godard, Malle, Fellini, Visconti, Antonioni, Rossellini, Losey and others. In 1978 Mr. Paradjanov was freed. He was denied all work, not only film work, but work of any kind.

Recently, writes Grenier, an Armenian tourist from the West met Mr. Paradjanov in Tiflis, living in a small room in a house without water. He keeps alive by selling off the remains of his family's possessions. Curiously, "perhaps in reaction to the Great Russians who dominate Soviet society, Mr. Paradjanov has developed in his adversity into a fierce and fervent Armenian," writes critic Grenier.

Rep. Coyne Meets With Ukrainian Activists

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Congressman Jim Coyne (Pa-8) recently met representatives of "National and Human Rights for Ukraine Committee," of Philadelphia, an organization dedicated to securing freedom for Ukraine by assisting Ukrainian dissidents in their struggle with Soviet authorities.

At the Ukrainian activists' behest, Coyne telephoned the Soviet Embassy in Washington to inquire about the

whereabouts of Raissa Rudenko, wife of 1981 Nobel Peace Prize nominee Mykola Rudenko. Mrs. Rudenko, who has been harassed by the Soviet KGB secret police, has been missing since April of this year and is feared dead. Soviet officials in Washington claimed they knew nothing about Mrs. Rudenko, or her husband. (Now it was reported that Mrs. Rudenko was arrested by the KGB.)



Pictured with Congressman Coyne are (left to right): Ulana Mazurkevich, Dr. Nina Strokata-Karavansky, former political prisoner, Vera Andrejchuk, Chrystia Senyk, and Orysia Hewka.

Stefania Sichko Pens Appeal On Behalf Of Her Son, Husband

New York—Stefania Petrash Sichko has written an appeal, dated November 10, 1980 to the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR on behalf of her husband, Petro and her 24-year-old son, Vasyl, both imprisoned members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, according to information recently received by the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council ((UHVR).

Another son Volodymyr, is also imprisoned in a Soviet labor camp.

Both father and son were tried and sentenced in 1979 on charges of "slandering the Soviet state" and were each sentenced to three years in a strict-regimen labor camp. They are currently serving their sentences in Brainka, Voroshylovohrad **oblast** and in the city of Cherkasy, respectively.

In her appeal, Mrs. Sichko draws attention to the violations by camp authorities of the fundamental rights guaranteed Soviet political prisoners, such as corresponding and meeting with family members.

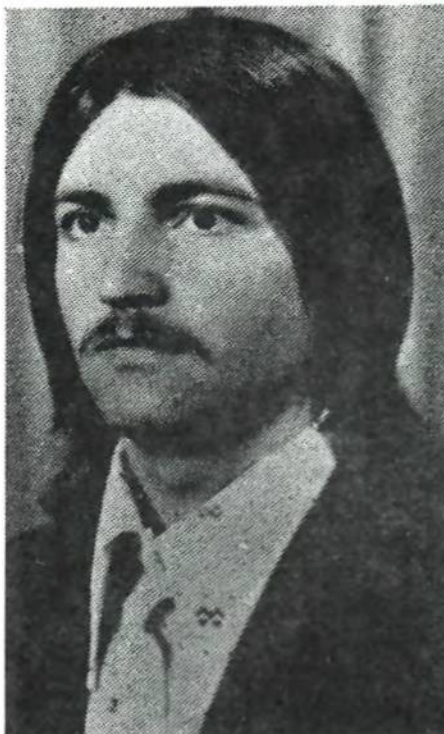
In addition, she writes of not having received any letters from Vasyl since June, 1980. She informs that on June 29, 1980 he was put in a cell where he was beaten and kept for two weeks. The last time she saw her son was for two hours in February and then again in August 1980. At the time, he complained of being forced to work despite being ill and running a high fever.

The next meeting, which was to have taken place in September, was postponed repeatedly and ultimately cancelled.

Mrs. Sichko has noted that her son was not being paid the 7 **karbovantsi** which was his due for working on construction, a sum with which he could buy food and provisions.

In her appeal, Mrs. Sichko demands that she be permitted to visit her son and that correspondence between them be allowed to be resumed.

In referring to the harassment of her husband by camp authorities, Mrs. Sichko noted that he incensed the authorities by refusing to sign a statement on safety conditions and that in March 1980, he was severely beaten by prisoners, with the tacit approval of authorities.



Vasyl Sichko

Bohdan Chuiko Condemned For The Third Time

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Among a number of documents received from Ukraine by the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR) is a protest-complaint of Bohdan Chuiko, addressed on January 19, 1981 to Boris V. Konoplov, the first secretary of the Perm **oblast** committee, against his illegal sentencing for the third time. This document reflects the classical lawlessness of the Soviet courts.

Bohdan Chuiko, an active participant in the Ukrainian liberation struggle, was first arrested and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in 1949. In 1972, he was again arrested and sentenced to 15 years at hard labor in a specially-strict regime and 5 years exile according to Art. 64 of the Criminal Code of the Russian SFSR — for "high treason." But in December, 1976 he was released, taking into account his previous sentence and because of his being an invalid. He was allowed to settle in the town of Michurinsk of the Tambov **oblast**, where his wife was living.

Having survived the beating, Mr. Sichko was put in solitary confinement for two weeks where, under existing conditions, he became ill. Despite a high fever, he was deprived of medical care. It was only when he fell unconscious, that he was taken to the Voroshylovohrad prison hospital where he was kept for ten days, wrote Mrs. Sichko.

Upon being sent back to the camp, he was informed that he was to be implicated by the camp administration in hanging posters with anti-Soviet slogans in the various barracks. This action was prepared by the camp administration in order to start new proceedings against him. The plan was thwarted because Mr. Sichko was taken to a hospital outside the prison zone at the time.

Mrs. Sichko goes on to inform that the last time she saw her husband was on September 29, 1980 and that she hasn't received letters from him for the past two months.

But on March 10, 1980 Chuiko was arrested, charged with "stealing of state property through swindling" and on April 12, 1980 he was sentenced to six years of imprisonment.

He was accused of padding his work time during his imprisonment from 1949 to 1956, and officially entered in his work record book in order to qualify for pension.

In his complaint, Mr. Chuiko said that he was being persecuted for his former membership in the Ukrainian nationalist organizations rather than for his "swindling" with his work records. In conclusion, Mr. Chuiko appealed:

"I beg of you to suspend all chicanery against me and allow me to work and terminate my sentence, which was imposed on me illegally anyhow. Or transfer me to the Mordovian camps, in accordance with the unofficial, clearly mendacious and repressive recidivist accusation, and thus give me an opportunity to avoid a slow death here."

Nina Strokata Seeks Release Of Raissa Rudenko

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The following report by Susan Walla appeared in the July 21, 1981 issue of *The Montgomery County Observer*:

A woman is missing in Kiev and a group of Americans hope their voices will save her life.

Last spring, Vera Andryczyk of West Norriton and Orysia Hewka of Plymouth Meeting, members of the Philadelphia Branch of the Human Rights for Ukraine Committee, were working for the release of a prisoner of conscience incarcerated in a Soviet labor colony. Mykola Rudenko, 61, a Ukrainian writer, was reported to be on hunger strike, though no news has been received since April on his condition.

Hewka, Andryczyk and the other members of the committee enlisted the help of U.S. Rep. Lawrence Coughlin to place a phone call to the labor colony on behalf of Rudenko. When they were unable to get through to the officials in charge, they attempted to place a call to his wife, Raissa, and were told her phone had been disconnected.

Three months later, it has been reported in Ukrainian-language papers in the United States that Mrs. Rudenko has been missing since April 14.

According to *The Ukrainian Weekly*, "Mrs. Rudenko, who lives in Kiev . . . has not arrived at pre-arranged meetings, has not telephoned her friends and is never home."

The members of the Human Rights for Ukraine Committee in this area have mobilized, as they have many times before, to generate publicity in the form of letters, phone calls and press coverage to inform the Soviets that underground sources have told them of Mrs. Rudenko's plight. As in many similar cases, they believe that publicity may force the Soviets to treat Mrs. Rudenko better even if they do not release her.

Joining the activity in Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. is another Ukrainian who knows better than her American counterparts the horrors Mrs. Rudenko may be facing. Dr. Nina Strokata, a physician and microbiologist, was sentenced to four years in strict-regime labor camps for, among other things, defending her husband Svyatoslav Karavansky at his trial. Karavan-

sky, a poet and journalist, served 30 years in prison for participating in the Ukrainian nationalist movement before he and his wife were exiled to the United States in 1979. They now live in Maryland and are highly active in the movement here.

The health of Rudenko, who still suffers from a spinal wound from World War II which never healed properly, concerns Dr. Strokata. "I know Rudenko personally," she said, "and wonder at the fact he lived this long." Observers in Ukraine and the West heard months ago that he was in prison and had undergone an operation, possibly for a hernia, and assume he may have given up the hunger strike voluntarily or involuntarily.

Dr. Strokata knows well the feeling of being on hunger strike. When she was in a prison camp in the USSR, she was one of the leaders of hunger strikes endured by the female prisoners. Prison officials would mock hunger strikers who drank water, she said, telling them that they were not truly fasting unless they renounced water too. This forced the prisoners to refrain from asking for water, for fear that news would reach the outside that they were not really on

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Sen. D'Amato Writes Dobrynin Urging Release of Mrs. Rudenko

Washington—Sen Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) recently wrote a letter to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin urging the Soviet government to release Raissa Rudenko, wife of the co-founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, who was arrested in April.

The letter was signed by 25 senators and 36 members of the House of Representatives.

"We urgently request that Raissa Rudenko be released from detention," wrote Sen. D'Amato.

In addition, the freshman senator also asked the Soviet government to release Mrs. Rudenko's husband, Mykola, poet and Nobel Prize nominee who has been imprisoned since 1977. Mr. Rudenko is reportedly gravely ill.

"Finally, and most importantly," concluded Sen. D'Amato, "we reiterate our request that Mykola Rudenko be released from the Mordovian labor

camp and allowed to travel to the United States for medical treatment and that his wife, Raissa, be allowed to accompany him."

Other members of the Senate who signed the letter were: Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.); John Heinz (R-Pa.); Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio); John Glenn (D-Ohio); Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.); John P. East (R-N.C.); Jesse Helms (R-N.C.); Sam I Hayakawa (R-Calif.); Bill Cohen (R-Maine); Max Baucus (D-Mont.); Paul Tsongas (D-Mass.); David Durenberger (R-Minn.); Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.); Don Nickles (R-Okla.); Bill Roth (R-Del.); Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.); Frank H. Murowski (R-Alaska); Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.); Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.); Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.); Paula Hawkins (R-Fla.); Larry Pressler (R-S.D.); Edward Zorinsky (D-Neb.); Lowell Weicker, Jr. (R-Conn.); Carl Levin (D-Mich.).

The following congressmen signed

the letter: Charles F. Dougherty (R-Pa.); Eugene V. Atkinson (D-Pa.); Don Ritter (R-Pa.); Don Bailey (D-Pa.); James L. Nelligan (R-Pa.); Bud Shuster (R-Pa.); Brian Donnelly (D-Mass.); Nick Mavroules (D-Mass.); Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.); Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.); Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.); Bernard J. Dwyer (D-N.J.); James J. Florio (D-N.J.); Don Bonker (D-Wash.) Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.); John LeBoutillier (R-N.Y.); Thomas J. Downey (D-N.Y.); Charles E. Schumer (D-N.Y.); William Carney (R-N.Y.); Stephen J. Solarz (D-N.Y.); Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.); Leo C. Zeferetti (D-N.Y.); Norman F. Lent (R-N.Y.); Richard Ottinger (D-N.Y.); Gary A. Lee (R-N.Y.); Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio); Ron Mottl (D-Ohio); Toby Roth (R-Wis.); Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.); Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill.); Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.); Tom Lantos (D-Calif.); Don Edwards (D-Calif.); James J. Blanchard (D-Mich.); Michael Barnes (D-Md.).



Msgr. Robert Moskal Named Bishop By Pope John Paul II

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Most Reverend Stephen Sulyk, Metropolitan-Archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, announced on Friday, August 14, that Pope John Paul II has appointed the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Robert M. Moskal Titular Bishop of Agathopolis and Auxiliary Bishop of the Philadelphia Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy.

Msgr. Moskal has been for the past several years Chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia, and served as president of the "Providence" Association of Ukrainian Catholics, a Ukrainian American fraternal organization.

Bishop-designate Robert Michael Moskal, son of William and Jean Marie, nee Popivchak, both born in the United States, was born on October 24, 1937 in Carnegie, Pa. He received his primary education in Carnegie, and in Scott Township, Pa, and at St. Basil's Preparatory School in Stamford, Conn. In 1955 he was matriculated at Saint Basil's College in Stamford, where he graduated after four years with a B.A. in Scholastic Philosophy, completing his graduate studies in Theology at the Catholic



Bishop-Designate Robert M. Moskal

University of America and Saint Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, with a degree of Licenciante in Sacred Theology. He was ordained into priesthood by the then Metropolitan-Archbishop, Ambrose Senyshyn.

While serving as secretary of the Archdiocese, Fr. Moskal also founded a new Ukrainian Catholic parish in Warrington, Pa. where he became its first pastor. He also studied music at the Philadelphia Music Academy and the

Conservatory of Music in Philadelphia; he was editor of the archdiocesan weekly **The Way**; was vice-chancellor and was on the board of directors of Ascension Manor, which operates two high-rise facilities for senior citizens. From 1972 Bishop-designate Moskal was pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic parish in Melrose Park, Pa., but in 1974 he became the Chancellor of the Archdiocese; he also founded two Ukrainian radio programs. In the same year he was also elevated to the rank of Papal Chaplain. In 1977 he was elected president of the "Providence" Association of Ukrainian Catholics, a fraternal association founded by the first Ukrainian Catholic bishop in America, Soter Ortynsky, in 1912.

On October 4, 1979 Msgr. welcomed Pope John Paul II to the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia.

The bishop-designate has displayed administrative abilities as well as pastoral talents in all his assignments. Recently he was appointed to the Ukrainian Catholic Liturgical Subcommittee which is responsible for the Church's official English translation of liturgical texts.

Ukrainian Boy Seeks Permanent U.S. Residency By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.

(Courtesy, The New York Times, Aug. 6, 1981)

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—The year-old custody battle between the State of Illinois and the parents of Walter Polovchak, a 13-year old Ukrainian boy who does not want to return with them to the Soviet Union, has taken a new turn with the boy's request for permanent residency in the United States.

The legal dispute has already captured international attention because of the boy's age and because of the political and diplomatic questions the dispute raises about the rights of one country to take custody of a child from another country with differing political and social conditions.

Federal officials have tried to remain in the background by denying any direct involvement, but Federal intervention began two days after the boy ran away from home, when the

Immigration and Naturalization Service granted him religious asylum.

State Department's Role

Asylum granted "on the strength of a State Department request," according to Lloyd Bishop, the immigration agency's acting director here. "The State Department was contacted immediately after he applied for asylum," Mr. Bishop added, "and the decision was made after high-level consultations."

Spokesmen for the department have maintained since last February that it "has taken no direct role in the Polovchak case, which is properly a matter for the Illinois courts."

"It is rare that a child of this immaturity would be granted asylum" Mr. Bishop said, adding that although Walter signed his application for

asylum, responses to questions on it appeared to have been printed by someone else.

The application for asylum lists six categories under which asylum may be requested, including race, religion, nationality, political opinion and membership in certain groups.

On the boy's application, the religion and nationality categories were specified. One question asked: "If you base your claim for asylum on current conditions in your country, do these affect your freedom more than the rest of the country's population?" Walter's response was, "Yes, believe freedom of worship would be denied."

Another question asked: "What do you think would happen to you if you returned?" The boy's response was, "Prevented from receiving higher education, considered suspect, restricted mobility."

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Nina Strokata . . . (concluded from p. 5)

strike. "It is important that people know about a hunger strike and really believe it," Dr. Strokata said.

"A hunger strike in prison is extremely dangerous and causes complications," she noted. When they see a striker is near death, the Soviets usually force-feed them by inserting tubes in their throats.

"This is a form of rape," Dr. Strokata asserted. "Often the prisoner stops the hunger strike to avoid this."

Other pressures, too, are sometimes brought against hunger strikers. Outside observers theorize that Raissa Rudenko may have been abducted to bring pressure on her husband to end his hunger strike. Unlike many of the Ukrainian prisoners or exiles, Raissa was not actively involved in the



UKRAINIANS SEEK PRISONER'S RELEASE.
Dr. Nina Strokata, physician and microbiologist relating her views on Ukrainian dissidents.

dissident movement and was persecuted only because of her marriage to Rudenko. "Guilt by association" among family members is common, Hewka and Andrejczyk report.

Another Ukrainian Sentenced In Kiev

New York, N.Y.—According to reliable reports from Ukraine, a Communist court in Kiev imposed a sentence of four years of imprisonment on Stanislav Zubko, a Ukrainian. There is no further identification as to his residence, profession or educational background. There was also no date of trial reported, except that it took place about the same time as the trial of Feliks Serebrov in Moscow, which was either at the end of June or at the beginning of July, 1981.

Some time ago Mr. Zubko applied for an exit visa to emigrate to the West.

This apparently was the basis of a search of his apartment and the subsequent trial. But since seeking to emigrate from the USSR, is not an "official" crime, so some reason for his arrest had to be invented.

During a search in Zubko's apartment militiamen and KGB operatives "found" a hand gun and drugs (hashish), which constituted the basis for his arrest and trial.

The possession of fire arms in the Soviet Union is considered to be a "crime of crimes" and usually investiga-

One of the difficulties in dealing with the case of Raissa Rudenko is that the information was received in the West three months late. "The channels are very slow normally, but this was an especially slow case," Dr. Strokata said. The difficulty is, ironically, not in getting the information out of Russia, but in getting it from Kiev to Moscow.

Because all information must be documented, the process can be difficult. "It (the information) is carried bodily by a human express, not by phone or mail," explained Dr. Strokata. Couriers used to glue the documents to their backs to avoid discovery during a frisking by officials, but since the late 1970's people have been stripped completely for full body searches.

tions take months during which Soviet authorities are endeavoring to find other "conspirators" and "subversive organizations." As a rule, penalty for the possession of fire arms calls for very severe punishment, ten, fifteen or twenty years.

But in the case of Mr. Zubko the punishment was only three years of imprisonment which explicitly implies that a case was made on a trumped up charge in order to discourage further efforts of Soviet citizens to emigrate abroad.



SEEKING ASYLUM . . . Ukrainian-born Walter Polovchak (center) shares a meal and a joke with summer camp pals in Baraboo, Wis. But the 13-year-old, who hopes to stay in the U.S., is alarmed by the Justice Dept.'s decision not to intervene if the courts allow his parents to return him to the Soviet Union.

Justice Department To Defend Walter Polovchak's Asylum

WASHINGTON, D.C. The Justice Department said on August 28, 1981 that it would "continue to defend vigorously" the asylum granted a 13-year-old Ukrainian boy who stayed in Chicago last year rather than return with his parents to the Soviet Union.

A department spokesman, Thomas P. DeCair, called a news conference to deny reports that the department had agreed to let the parents of Walter Polovchak take him back to the Soviet Union if an Illinois court allowed them to regain custody. (cf. the editorial on the case appearing elsewhere in this issue—Editor).

Ukrainian Boy Seeks Residency . . . (concluded from p. 6)

The grant of religious asylum became part of a series of unusual legal actions that removed Walter and his 18-year-old sister, Natalie, from the custody of their parents, Anna and Michael Polovchak.

Offered to Share Apartment

After Mr. Polovchak had indicated

his intentions, a nephew who was then living with them on Chicago's West Side, who also was named Walter Polovchak, rented an apartment that he offered to share with the boy and his sister, Natalie.

Walter, and his sister accepted the offer and ran away from home. The parents reported them missing and the

Editorial: A Forcible Repatriation (concluded from p.1)

The Chicago **Sun-Times** of August 12, 1981 carried a front-page report by Roger Simon, entitled, "U.S. Accused of Selling Walter, 13," which quoted one of Walter Polovchak's attorneys, Henry Mark Holzer, as having said:

"This is a sellout of Walter Polovchak. The United States is abandoning him. It is horrendous. The government of this country is turning its back on a person they have already given asylum to . . ."

Another attorney of Walter, Ukrainian American lawyer Julian Kulas, has for the first time filed a court document charging that Walter's parents "are being manipulated and/or controlled by the Soviet Embassy and the KGB (secret police)" in the interest "of the Soviet government and its intelligence and propaganda services."

Significantly, the American Civil Liberties Union used a Soviet official from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, a Petr M. Prilepsky, a third secretary and vice consul, to act as interpreter from English into Ukrainian, even though there are at least 75,000 to 90,000 Ukrainian Americans in the Chicago area!

Walter's lawyers also reported on a confidential agreement between the Justice Department and the American Civil Liberties Union concerning the final decision regarding Walter's fate.

"What will the word of our government be worth if this agreement goes into effect? The U.S. is telling people: 'Yes, we will give asylum, but we might abandon you later,' " said attorney Holzer.

We recall the infamous "repatriation action" by British and American military authorities of Soviet POWs immediately after the war, the suicide of Soviet POWs at Fort Dix, N.J., the "handing" over of Simas Kudirka to a Soviet boat captain in American waters, and so on.

Have we, as a nation, not learned the nature of the Soviet system? The persecution of dissidents, the **gulags**, man-made famine, and the Soviet psychiatric wards—all this has not penetrated our allegedly "fair minds" for justice, tolerance and human rights? Apparently not, when we read the "pontification" in a **The New York Times** editorial on August 16, 1981:

" . . . Does the KGB recruit bus drivers for international operations, and the CIA little children? This looks more like a family affair gone political . . . And 13-year-old Walter, as any parent can testify, is at an age that richly enjoys the role of pain in the neck.

"American officials are to be commended for backing away from involvement in the case. Whether Walter belongs with his parents is for the courts to decide. But this is no place for cold-war politics. Even if Soviet officials continue to exploit one family's unhappiness for propaganda, Americans should know better."

Walter's attorneys say that even if he is given into the custody of his parents, his asylum could prevent his removal from the United States.

The case of Walter Polovchak has drawn worldwide attention, polarized many Americans and has been the cause of constant threats from Moscow. Now the word is for the Ukrainian community not only in the United States, but in Canada, Australia, Western Europe and in South America to protest this violation of political asylum and prevent the returning of this little "defector," who does not want to be reared in slavery.

police found them the next day. However, when the parents went to pick up their children, Julian E. Kulas, a Ukrainian born Chicago lawyer showed up at the police station and said that the children had run away to avoid returning to the Soviet Union.

Instead of turning Walter and Natalie over to their parents, the police prepared a "minor in need of supervision" petition and continued to hold them. State officials filed the petition in juvenile court and following several days of hearings, Judge Joseph C. Mooney of Cook County Juvenile Court placed the children in the temporary custody of the state. They were later placed with foster children.

Court testimony verified that the children had fled because they did not want to return to Ukraine. There was no documentation that they were not being properly cared for by their parents.

Illinois law allows children to be taken from their parents when there is evidence that the child's "welfare or safety or the protection of the public cannot be adequately safeguarded without removal."

A second phase of the juvenile court proceedings will determine the disposition of the case; that is, who will be given custody of Walter. Judge Mooney has said that he will allow testimony on conditions in Ukraine to be given as evidence in that hearing.

The parents have said that, because of their daughter's age, they would not fight Natalie's decision to remain in the United States but they insisted that Walter was too young to make such a decision.



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