

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Trudeau, McGovern cool on linking arms control to human rights issues

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

NEW YORK — Former senator and Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern and former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau both say the conclusion of arms control agreements and other improvements in superpower relations should not be linked to Moscow's performance on human rights.

The concept of linking Soviet behavior in the area of human rights with other aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations was discussed at a press conference on January 17 at the 48th International PEN Congress.

Described as the largest gathering of writers ever to appear in this country, the congress opened in New York on January 12 with more than 600 literary figures from 40 countries in attendance.

In one of his rare public appearances since retiring as prime minister of Canada in 1984, Mr. Trudeau told reporters he supports the Reagan Administration's policy of not linking human rights to superpower cooperation on economic and security matters.

"I don't think human-rights concerns should be linked in a negative way to arms control," Mr. Trudeau answered

in response to a question from The Ukrainian Weekly. "I think the issue of a possible nuclear war is far too real to impede progress in improving Soviet-U.S. relations by linking it to this problem."

As laid out by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in October 1984, the American policy has been not to tie progress on arms control to Soviet behavior either at home or abroad. At that time, Mr. Shultz said the arms control process and arms control agreements were based on mutual interests in avoiding annihilation.

But in May 1985 — just two months after the start of the arms-reduction talks in Geneva — the U.S. said in a formal statement to the CSCE Ottawa Human Rights Experts Meeting that Soviet performance on the human-rights promises made in the 1975 Helsinki Accords is linked to progress at reaching an arms control agreement.

(That statement prompted Radio Moscow to raise questions about the seriousness of Washington's commitment to make the Geneva talks work).

Mr. McGovern — who joined Mr. Trudeau at the press conference with former Austrian Chancellor Bruno

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## Terelia sent to "death camp"

by Andrew Sorokowski

KESTON, England — An account of the two-day trial of Yosyp Terelia in Uzhhorod, Ukraine, last August recently reached the West and was disseminated by Katholische Nachrichten Agentur (KNA).

The account received in the West also relates that after his trial, Mr. Terelia was sent to Camp No. 36 — which has come to be known as a "death camp" — near Kuchino in the Perm region of Russia. Several renowned prisoners of conscience have been confined in the Perm Camp complex, among them Yuri Orlov and Anatoly Shcharansky. In the last 22 months, four Ukrainian prisoners of conscience confined in Camp No. 36 — Oleksiy Tykhy, Yuriy Lytyvn, Valeriy Marchenko and Vasyil Stus — have died. Three of them died due to medical neglect by the camp authorities.

Mr. Terelia was sentenced on August 20, 1985, to seven years' labor camp and five years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under article 62 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code.

The chairman of the Central Committee of Ukrainian Catholics, the 42-year-old Mr. Terelia is a founding member of the Initiative Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church, whose aim is legalization of the banned Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Among the grounds for Mr. Terelia's conviction were a lengthy 1982 letter to the German Catholic leader Dr. Hans Maier, his renunciation of Soviet citizenship, his dissemination of "anti-Soviet" literature, "anti-state" oral declarations, and his co-publication of the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine.

In his final statement, the defendant declared himself not guilty of the charges, pointing out that freedom of religion and conscience are guaranteed by the USSR Constitution. In the verdict, the judge emphasized that the 12-year sentence should provide an example to those who "had not grasped the seriousness of the situation." This may have been a reference to the current crackdown on underground religious activity in the USSR.

Mr. Terelia is married to Olena Tymofeyevna Umanets, a physician. They have three young children. Mrs. Terelia's address is: USSR 295212, Zakarpatskaya Oblast, Irshavsky Raion, pos. Dolgoe, ul. 1-go Maya, 9.

## Negotiations falter on Soviet deserters' emigration to Canada

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Plans to bring six Soviet soldiers being held by insurgents in Afghanistan to Canada have faltered after 18 months of negotiations according to an article in The Globe and Mail.

Sean Brady, a spokesman for the External Affairs Department of Canada said that External Affairs Minister Joe Clark had discussed the prisoners and a plan to bring them out through Pakistan when he visited that country in mid-December.

"Their position is they don't want to have a direct role, or be seen by the Soviets as having a direct role," in bringing the men out Mr. Brady reportedly said.

The chances of getting the men out, he contended, are slim.

Senior reporter Victor Malarek wrote that the men, who deserted to the Afghan side, were held for two years by resistance groups near the Pakistani border.

A Toronto lawyer, Serge Jusyp traveled to Afghanistan in July 1984 and gained assurance that the six men — five Russians and one Ukrainian — would be released. Mr. Jusyp is reportedly concerned about the soldiers' welfare since in early in December, 10 Soviet soldiers were executed by an Afghan resistance group.

The next step, would be to enlist the aid of the International Red Cross once

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## Soviet rights record attacked at PEN congress

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

NEW YORK — The Soviet Union came under attack for persecuting its writers by a group of emigre Soviet writers at the International PEN Congress.

At an afternoon news conference at the Essex House Hotel on January 16, Vassily Aksyonov, the exiled Russian

poet, told reporters that the Kremlin has always treated its writers poorly, and that he does not expect conditions to get any better for writers living in Mikhail Gorbachev's Soviet Union.

Mr. Aksyonov was one of the emigre Soviet authors invited by PEN to the congress. Other emigre writers on the guest list included: Joseph Brodsky, who left the Soviet Union in 1972;

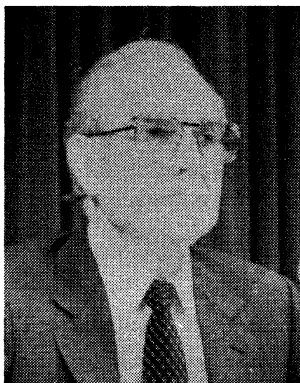
novelist Sergei Dovlatov of the USSR; Danilo Kis of Yugoslavia; Czeslaw Milosz of Poland; Herberto Padilla of Cuba; Jiri Grusa of Czechoslovakia; and Adam Zagajewski of Poland.

The head of the state-approved Soviet Writers Union, Georgi Martov, was quoted by the official press agency TASS as saying that the presence of

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Michael Bociurkiw



Speakers at 48th International PEN Congress. Pierre Trudeau, George McGovern, Vassily Aksyonov.

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Developments in Ukraine's nuclear energy program

by David Marples

During a visit to the Zaporizhzhia Oblast from October 28 to 30, the itinerary of Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, the first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, included a stop at the nuclear power plant near Energodar, which first began to generate electricity in December of 1984.

That Mr. Shcherbytsky singled out the plant for attention serves as a reminder that the Ukrainian nuclear energy industry has grown rapidly since 1981, and especially over the past two years, in which time nuclear power plants have come to account for some 60 percent of the republic's total electricity-generating capacity. The Ukrainian SSR is, moreover, expected to play a key role in Soviet plans to increase the contribution of nuclear energy to the USSR's production of electricity from 9 percent (i.e., the current level, which is well below what was anticipated at the start of the 11th Five-Year Plan) to over 21 percent by 1990.

In speaking to the plant personnel, Mr. Shcherbytsky focused on some of the problems that are said to be delaying the construction of a third power block of 1,000-megawatt capacity at the plant. In particular, he noted delays in the delivery of nuclear machinery to the plant and the failure of planning organs to provide a timetable for the acquisition of the necessary equipment or the recruitment of the necessary personnel. He also pointed out that workers at the plant lack cultural and sports facilities and took to task the city of Energodar and the raion authorities for having failed to improve transport and medical and commercial services.

These kinds of criticisms, particularly that with regard to the regular supply of equipment, are endemic to the Soviet nuclear power industry, which has been plagued by delays and failures to keep plans on schedule. (It should be added that slowness in the construction of nuclear power plants is a worldwide rather than a specifically Soviet phenomenon.) The Zaporizhzhia plant, however, evidently managed to circumvent some of these problems in the past by using a standardized design that has enabled power blocks to be constructed simultaneously. By this method, the

equipment is reportedly assembled in "units" that can be delivered to installation sites "in a state of maximum factory readiness."

Radio Moscow refers to the method as "the unified regional flowline system," and it is said to have resulted in the reduction of labor costs and fuel. It has been mentioned, for example, that in 1982 work was being carried out at the same time on three power blocks at the Zaporizhzhia plant, and it is known that the second 1,000-megawatt power block at the plant began functioning in July 1985, barely seven months after the first.

For the sake of comparison, the average time-lag between construction of blocks is reported to be two years. In Ukraine itself, construction of the Khmelnytsky nuclear power plant has been under way for seven years, and the first power block is not yet generating electricity (see below).

The Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant, which was commissioned in 1978, is a third-generation station with water-moderated reactors. When completed, its capacity will be 7,000 megawatts, which is substantially more than that of existing plants in the republic but is considered to be a desirable maximum output as far as the USSR's energy program is concerned. It was the first Soviet nuclear power plant to feed a current into the country's unified grid system, which is being set up to encompass all economically developed areas of the USSR and was said to be "approaching completion" in mid-1984.

The city of Energodar is being established as something of a center for nuclear engineering and is a frequent destination of foreign specialists on study visits. Earlier in 1985, a group of Cubans spent some time there studying under the supervision of specialists from the Kiev Institute of Construction Engineering. Other visitors have included specialists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia. The East Europeans are reported to be emulating the construction methods used at the Zaporizhzhia plant.

Besides what has been happening at Energodar, there have been some other major developments in the nuclear energy industry in Ukraine in the past

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## Soviet veterans of Afghanistan experience alienation, bitterness

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Soviet soldiers returning from Afghanistan are suffering many of the same feelings Americans returning from Vietnam did a generation ago, according to an article in the Christian Science Monitor.

Gary Thatcher, a reporter for the Monitor who is stationed in Moscow, wrote recently that a detailed article, printed in the official newspaper of the Young Communist League, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, indicates that feelings of alienation and bitterness may be "widespread and persistent" among those soldiers who have returned from Afghanistan.

The returning servicemen, known as "Afghantsi" meet regularly to discuss their experiences and how to deal with a sometimes hostile society, Mr. Thatcher wrote.

"Having been told that they were being sent to Afghanistan to 'defend the motherland,' some returning veterans find that while they have faced privations in Afghanistan, others have been thriving back home. What often follows is a sense of injustice and resentment, that spawns a host of problems that would be instantly recognizable to many Americans who lived through the Vietnam era," Mr. Thatcher continued.

Some of those returning servicemen question the Soviet Union's part in the war, while others have difficulty adjusting to the society. The

feeling of alienation is so deeply rooted in some that they have formed vigilante groups and make up their own form of justice for those 'civilians' they deem unworthy of the sacrifices being made in Afghanistan," Mr. Thatcher wrote.

Mr. Thatcher cited an example of a young man, Anatoly, whose estrangement from Soviet society was portrayed in a letter to *Komsomolskaya Pravda* by a Soviet prosecutor, Alexander Dobrotov. Mr. Dobrotov had been investigating charges against someone on alleged embezzlement, which were later dropped. Anatoly demanded to know why this "money-grabbing...Contra (a Russian term meaning "counter-revolutionary")," used to describe those who oppose Communist rule, including Afghan rebels) was set free. He threatened that action would be taken against the individual. The threat seems to have been carried out, Mr. Thatcher reported as the man left town "for good."

Mr. Dobrotov wrote that Anatoly returned from Afghanistan after 18 months there into a "routine, complacent" society into which he no longer fit. He even complained of his former civilian friends, who seemed more interested in acquiring nice clothes and the latest records, something which seemed so insignificant compared to the life-and-death situa-

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## Baptist leader rearrested in camp

KESTON, England — Pyotr Rumachik, one of the senior leaders of the unregistered Baptist Churches in the USSR, was rearrested in camp shortly before completion of a five-year sentence for his activity as a pastor and member of the Baptist Council of Churches, according to Keston News Service.

Pastor Rumachik, who was the senior pastor of the unregistered Baptist church in Dedovsk in the Moscow suburbs, was first arrested on August 15, 1980, in Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine, and charged with "violation of the separation of Church and state" (i.e. organizing unregistered church activity), "slandering the Soviet state and social system" (i.e. defending those persecuted for religious activity) and

"illegal enterprise" (for involvement with the Baptists' clandestine printing press).

He was sentenced in March 1981 to five years' strict-regimen camp and sent to labor camps in the Chita region of far eastern Siberia. It was his fifth sentence and his health was already seriously weakened.

During his time in Chita region his family had frequent cause for concern about his health and earlier this year learned that his fellow prisoners were being interrogated in an attempt to build up a new case against him.

The family's fears were confirmed when proceedings were opened against Rumachik on August 1. He was arrested and transferred to investigation prison on August 9.

Capacity of Nuclear Power Plants in the Ukrainian SSR in 1985

Location of plant	Year became operational	Capacity in megawatts	
		proposed	existing
Rivne	1979	2,880 ?	880
Chornobyl	1979	5,000	4,000
South Ukraine**	1982	6,200	2,000
Zaporizhzhia	1984	7,000	2,000
Odessa*	—	2,000	—
Khmelnytsky**	—	4,000	—
Crimea	—	not known	—
Kharkiv*	—	2,000	—
Cherkasy	—	4,000-	—
		6,000 ?	—

Total existing capacity in megawatts:

8,880

\*Nuclear heating and supply plants.  
\*\*Serving East European countries.

Sources: The figures in the table are based on information in Soviet Geography, May 1983, pp. 394 and 396; and October 1985, p. 646; and in Pravda, July 26, 1985; Izvestia, June 20 and July 5, 1985; Robinycha Hazeta, July 26 and October 22, 1985; and TASS, in English, January 1, 1985.

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## St. Petersburg mayor snubs Ukrainians as Ukrainian Independence Day passes

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukrainian Independence Day, January 22, came and went in the city of St. Petersburg, home to over 300 Ukrainian American families, without a mayoral proclamation.

Mayor Edward L. Cole, who had noted in a January 6 letter that he "would not feel comfortable in issuing a proclamation for Ukrainian Independence Day," did not respond to the local Ukrainian American Association's letter asking him to reconsider his position.

The mayor, who was repeatedly unavailable when The Weekly contacted his office numerous times during the span of a week and a half, also did not respond to The Weekly's calls, although his staff assured The Weekly editor that messages had been relayed to the mayor.

Thus, it remains unclear why the mayor refused to issue a proclamation and why the mayor's International Relations Committee recommended against the proclamation's issuance.

John Kohut, president of the Ukrainian American Association (UAA), which is composed of some 120 Ukrainian families in the area of St. Petersburg, told The Weekly in a phone interview that he, too, was puzzled by the mayor's actions.

"I really don't know" why the mayor would refuse to issue a proclamation, Mr. Kohut said. He pointed out that the previous mayor, Corine Freeman, had issued and personally presented Ukrainian Independence Day proclamations to the Ukrainian community at special City Hall ceremonies, and she attended the community's Ukrainian Independence Day concerts as well.

Mr. Kohut said that mayoral proclamations had been issued for over five years in St. Petersburg, and he added that the Ukrainian American Association, which initiated such commemorations, had been in existence since 1975, when it was founded by the late Bohdan Bemko.

Mr. Kohut said that when news of

(Continued on page 11)

## Millennium committee appeals to community

NEW YORK — The National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine issued an appeal on January 4 to the Ukrainian American community requesting its cooperation in organizing Millennium observances in the next two years.

The committee asked specifically for help in organizing local committees throughout the United States, addressing its appeal for community-wide representation to local chapters of Ukrainian organizations and churches.

The group also appealed to Ukrainian students on the high school and college levels to initiate campaigns in their respective schools to inform other students, faculty and administration of the upcoming Millennium. They suggested students contribute individually to the effort by writing relevant essays,

term papers and theses.

Finally, the committee appealed to the Ukrainian community for financial support, specifically for celebrations of the Millennium planned on the national level in Washington in 1988. The group hopes to hold an exhibit of Ukrainian religious icons in the Smithsonian Institution.

The National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine was established in March 1985. Its president is Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky.

The honorary presidium includes Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Rev. Vladimir Borowsky of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance.

## For the record

### VOA on Day of Solidarity

*Following is a transcript of a Voice of America editorial reflecting the views of the U.S. government. The broadcast was monitored in New York on January 13.*

On January 12, 1972, Soviet police began wide-ranging arrests of human-rights activists in Ukraine. Among them was a young journalist named Vyacheslav Chornovil, who had profiled some of his fellow nationalists in unofficially circulated papers. He was tried for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," and sentenced to six years at hard labor, followed by three years of internal exile.

Two years later, while a prisoner in the gulag, Chornovil went on a daylong hunger strike to protest a new wave of arrests of Ukrainian dissidents. He wrote a letter to the president of the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet, pledging to repeat his hunger strike every January 12 as long as "even one Ukrainian political prisoner remains behind barbed wire or in a psychiatric hospital."

Chornovil's example inspired other imprisoned Ukrainians, who joined his hunger strike in succeeding years. Since then, thousands of people in Soviet Ukraine and people of Ukrainian descent abroad have observed January 12 as a Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners.

Nine months ago, Vyacheslav Chornovil finally completed his sentence and returned to Ukraine. Yet, as January 12 dawned again, hundreds of like-minded Ukrainians remained in Soviet prisons and labor camps.

Virtually all members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Committee, a group established to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords, have been imprisoned,

exiled or committed to psychiatric hospitals.

Last April, Mykola Horbal began an eight-year sentence at hard labor; Yosyf Zisels received three years; and Petro Sichko was resentenced without trial just as his previous term was scheduled to end.

Religious activists, mainly members of Evangelical sects and defenders of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, have been victims of especially harsh reprisals. Yosyp Terelia, editor of the underground Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, was sentenced in August to seven years in a labor camp and five years' exile. Vasyly Kobryn got three years under a frequently used statute, "knowingly disseminating fabrications slandering the Soviet state."

And, in September, Vasyly Stus, one of the greatest contemporary Ukrainian poets, died in a labor camp of starvation and medical neglect.

On Sunday, our thoughts turned to Ukrainian political prisoners, but, we must not forget that virtually all minority nationalities in the USSR are persecuted by the regime. Over the years, thousands of Armenians, Georgians, Tatars, Jews, Estonians, Lithuanians and Latvians have protested against official suppression of their national languages and literatures, distortion of their history and deprivation of their cultural heritage.

Their protests are non-violent: written appeals to Soviet officials, unofficially circulated newsletters, petitions and literary collections, and peaceful demonstrations in public places.

Yet, the regime's responses are relentlessly consistent: harassment, arrest, exile and imprisonment. Sad to say, there is only one well-treated minority in the Soviet Union, and that is the party elite.

## NBC's "Peter the Great": will it be historically accurate?

by Helen Perozak Smindak

NEW YORK — Conqueror. Lover. Legend. Peter the Great. Premiering February 2, Channel 4.

These words are imprinted in large type on posters seen everywhere around town in recent weeks, posters featuring a close-up of a handsome dark haired man in a fur coat, collar smartly turned "against the cold. The man's visage is thin — lips tightly set beneath a trimmed mustache, eyes bold and defiant, hair slightly disheveled by the wind. In the background rise the domes and spires of St. Basil's Church and neighboring buildings in the Kremlin.

The posters are part of an advertising campaign promoting NBC-TV's eight-hour mini-series "Peter the Great," touted by the network as the first totally independent American drama to be filmed in the Soviet Union. Based on Robert K. Massie's Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of the Russian czar, the mini-series will be telecast over four consecutive nights starting Sunday, February 2 (9-11 p.m. each night).

The drama has an all-star international cast that includes Academy Award winners Maximilian Schell as the mature Peter, Venessa Redgrave and Laurence Olivier, along with Omar Sharif, Trevor Howard, Ursula An-

dress, Ilke Sommer, Mel Ferrer and Jan Niklas as the younger Peter.

NBC's movies and mini-series press director Michael O'Hara calls the series "a fascinating journey back to the splendor, romance, intrigue and ad-

venture of 17th and 18th century Russia and Europe."

Brandon Tartikoff, president, NBC Entertainment, is quoted in a press release: "As Americans we read about the Soviet Union every day, but we

know very little about its history or culture prior to the Communist Revolution. Here is a mini-series that can both entertain and educate."

The mini-series will undoubtedly

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## Mazepa Foundation speaks out

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — Mazepa Foundation chairman Dr. Zenon Matkivsky said the foundation has learned that in the NBC mini-series on Peter the Great "there will be no mention of our namesake, the Ukrainian Hetman Ivan Mazepa."

This, despite the fact that Mazepa's exploits were heralded such great men as Lord Byron, Voltaire, Tchikovskiy and Pushkin, noted Dr. Matkivsky.

According to Dr. Matkivsky: "This oversight, this ignoring of the non-Russian cultures of the Soviet Union, by any group, for whatever reason, is tantamount to American participation in the Russification of 130 million peoples who live in 14 non-Russian Soviet republics, including Ukraine."



Swedish soldiers line up ready to do battle with Russians at the Battle of Poltava in NBC-TV's "Peter the Great."

## Obituary

# DP Commissioner Edward O'Connor

by Zenon Bodnarskyj

BUFFALO, N.Y. — A requiem mass was recently offered for Edward M. O'Connor, the country's first and only commissioner of displaced persons and the man who brought nearly a half million World War II refugees to the United States. Dr. O'Connor died November 24, 1985, at his Buffalo home. He was 77.

With the death of Dr. O'Connor, the Ukrainian community has lost a friend, protector and mentor. He was an unwavering supporter of Ukrainian aspirations for an independent, sovereign state, and for the cause of all captive nations enslaved by Russian imperialism.

In recent years, Dr. O'Connor was courageous in his condemnation of the Department of Justice Office of Special Investigations, which, by use of forged and fraudulent Soviet evidence, became an unwitting tool of the Soviet KGB in persecuting refugees from Russian Communist imperialism who found haven in the United States after World War II.

For almost 20 years, Dr. O'Connor, a Buffalo native, sat in the inner councils of government, helping to shape post-war foreign policy. His rise to influence began after graduation here from St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute (Buffalo), two degrees from the University of Notre Dame — where he played half-back on Knute Rockne's last "Fighting Irish" football team — and several probation and parole jobs throughout New York State.

"I'm an ordinary man," Dr. O'Connor

said in a 1978 interview as he reflected on his success. "I was well-prepared for life, but I had some unusual opportunities."

And some unusual luck. On July 28, 1945, because of a spirited discussion he was having on the subway with a New York Times correspondent, he was a few minutes late arriving at his New York City office with the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Being late saved his life.

A B-25 bomber lost in the fog had crashed into the 79th floor of the Empire State Building moments before his arrival, killing 12 members of his War Relief Services staff. His own desk was burned except for a picture of his wife and children.

"What a sad, sad thing that was," Dr. O'Connor recalled many years later. "Members of my staff killed, all my

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## Millennium project receives donations

SASKATOON — The Ukraine Millennium Foundation received \$3,000 in donations recently from Bishop Basil Filevych and his diocese for the production of 35 spiritual concertos by Dmytro Bortniansky.

The Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Saskatoon donated \$2,000 for the millennium project, while Bishop Filevych personally gave \$1,000.

All money will be used for the production of the record, which is under the directorship of Volodymyr Kolesnyk.

## Shevchenko to be honored at concert in D.C. Kennedy Center

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, chairman of the board of the Mazepa Foundation, announced that the Foundation is sponsoring a major concert at the Kennedy Center in Washington on March 9 in honor of Taras Shevchenko.

The purpose of the concert is twofold: to raise the money necessary for the U.S. Park Service to properly renovate, clean and maintain the Shevchenko Monument and its grounds at P and 22nd Streets N W in Washington; and, to use the public relations opportunity such a concert and cleaning effort offers to create national and local news stories by tying in the Kennedy Center concert to the hundreds of Shevchenko concerts and programs that will take place throughout the free world during the weekend of March 8-9.

Concert tickets are now on sale by mail (\$30 and \$25 for orchestra seats; \$20 for the first tier; \$15 for the second tier). Donations are tax-deductible and checks should be made out to the Mazepa Foundation and mailed to P.O. Box 1988, Alexandria, Va., 22313.

Because the objective is to raise funds and create PR, the public is encouraged to purchase tickets even if they cannot attend the concert. In fact, according to Andriy Bilyk, retained for PR by the foundation, "we encourage individuals and organizations to purchase tickets beginning today and to donate them (through the foundation) to key government, corporate and embassy decision-makers who live and work in the nation's capital."

"The sooner we can sell out the Kennedy Center Concert Hall, the more

effective will be our PR effort — particularly if on March 9 we can turn over to the U.S. Park Service a check for \$26,000 for the agreed-upon first stage of the Shevchenko Monument renovation effort — the replacement of the terrace which is breaking up after nearly 22 years of constant use," Mr. Bilyk said.

According to Mr. Bilyk, the Mazepa Foundation wants only to serve as a catalyst for the community in this Ukrainian effort. "We are prepared to work with every Ukrainian individual and organization to link the Washington event to local Shevchenko events. The more people and organizations that get involved the better," he said.

Over the past few years, the Ukrainian press in the United States and Canada has carried numerous articles about the deteriorating condition of the Shevchenko Monument. In the past year individuals and organizations have created separate bank accounts dedicated to refurbishing the monument and its grounds.

This past summer and through the fall, Mr. Bilyk and George Powstenko met with U.S. Park Service representatives and obtained a detailed cost analysis of what can be and needs to be done to renew the Shevchenko Monument.

They also found out that while the Park Service has no funds to keep the Shevchenko Monument in good repair, it does have an "adopt-a-park" program through which the Ukrainian community can rededicate itself to the Shevchenko Monument.

## Revolutionary proposal at synod puts metropolitan in spotlight

by Chris Guly

WINNIPEG — Considered by many at the Vatican to be Canada's most respected Catholic prelate, Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, 74, was in the spotlight at the extraordinary Synod of Bishops on November 25 in Rome.

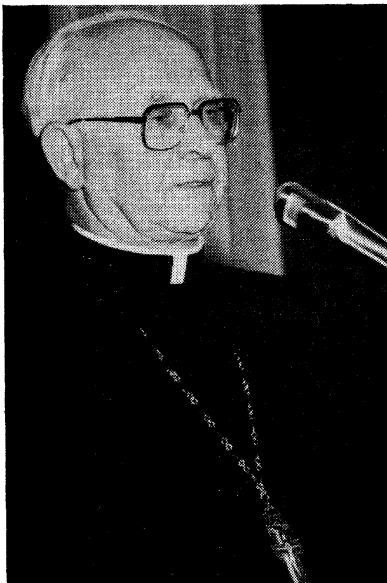
His address to the synod contained a proposal which would see a new legislative body established in the Church in the form of a permanent elected Synod. Metropolitan Hermaniuk's proposal, which received its share of mixed reaction, was revolutionary in the sense that it would bring a more democratic, decentralizing and representative approach to the daily workings of the Roman Catholic Church.

This correspondent recently interviewed the metropolitan about various issues, including the Synod.

*You have a reputation for being the "father of collegiality" in the Catholic Church ever since Vatican II. How would this proposed Permanent Synod function in the current structure of the Church?*

(Quoting directly from his November 25 address titled "Dogmatic Constitution on the Church Lumen Gentium" — Twenty-Five Years After Vatican II). The Permanent Synod of Bishops, would be composed of members elected by the delegates of the existing Synod of Bishops and some appointed by the holy father. They would have the legislative power to decide with the holy father, and under his authority, all the questions in the life of the Church, which are today decided by the Holy Father with the Roman Curia. This synod would exercise the legislative power of the Church; the Roman Curia would retain the executive powers.

The existing synod would elect 20 members with the other five appointed by the holy father, bringing



Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk

the total to 25 members in this Permanent Synod.

Members would be elected for six years with a change taking place every three years. Half of the members in the first term would only serve three years.

This is not really a new idea for the Church. Pope Paul VI, in his September 15, 1965 address, "Motu Proprio Apostolico Sollicitudo," discussed a similar concept. He said that such a body "could give have legislative power, where such a power

would be given...by the Roman pontiff, who in this case would have to approve decisions of the synod.

*So, your idea doesn't take power away from the pope, but merely distributes it on a representative basis?*

No, this would not affect the role of the pope nor would it replace the Roman Curia.

They would continue to function at the executive level as administrators. However, they would not be in a position to advise the holy father. With the approval of the holy father, this Permanent Synod would legislate or act on issues facing the Church on a daily basis. And, they would represent the international group of bishops which meets in synod every three years.

*So this Permanent Synod and the holy father would not rule on majority over a certain issue?*

No. Though it borrows from the model currently used by Eastern rite Churches, the pope would be in a position to either accept it or reject it.

*Why did you feel this to be the time for such a change?*

The three goals of this recent synod were to celebrate Vatican II, to verify how the documents from Vatican II had been implemented, and to promote the ideas behind Vatican II.

Theologically and canonically speaking, Paul VI recognized the possibilities of such a legislative power. I felt that the principal of collegiality had not yet been completely applied into the life of the Church. This formula would apply such a notion to its fullness.

*What are the chances of it being accepted in the near future?*

(Continued on page 12)



## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

### District committee meetings

#### Albany

WATERVLIET, N.Y.: The Albany District Committee of the UNA convened its organizing meeting here at the Ukrainian Club hall on October 5, with over 25 persons, representatives of the UNA branches, participating.

The meeting was chaired by Paul Jnewchuk, district chairman. Also present was UNA Supreme Advisor Walter Kwas, who represented the UNA executive at the meeting and delivered a message on its behalf.

Mr. Kwas also delivered an address covering a range of UNA matters and Ukrainian community affairs.

#### Lehigh Valley

EASTON, Pa. — The Lehigh Valley District of the Ukrainian National Association held its organizing meeting here at the Ukrainian Citizens Club on November 17.

The meeting was chaired by Anna Haras, district chairwoman and a UNA supreme advisor. Also present were UNA Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz and Shamokin District Chairman Tymko Butrey.

Mr. Hawrysz delivered a report on behalf of the Supreme Executive Committee to meeting participants.

#### Passaic

PASSAIC, N.J. — The UNA District Committee of Passaic met on October 26 at the Ukrainian Center for its annual organizing meeting.

The proceedings were chaired by the district chairman, John Chomko, and an address to branch representatives

was delivered by UNA Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, who was present at the meeting on behalf of the entire Supreme Executive Committee.

#### Niagara

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. — The Niagara District of the UNA held an organizing meeting here on November 23, with representatives of eight of the district's 10 branches in attendance.

The meeting was directed by the district chairman, Dr. Bohdan Dolishny. Among the guests of honor were UNA Supreme Director for Canada Sen. Paul Yuzyk, UNA Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz and Wasyl Sharan, chairman of the neighboring Toronto District Committee.

Sen. Yuzyk greeted the meeting participants on behalf of UNA executive officers.

#### Perth Amboy

MANVILLE, N.J. — The Perth Amboy District of the UNA, which unites 12 area branches, convened its organizing meeting here at St. Michael's Church hall on November 24.

The meeting was conducted by Michael Zacharko, the district chairman. Supreme Advisor Andrew Keybida was the official representative of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee at the meeting, and he spoke about a host of UNA-related topics.

#### Utica-Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — The Utica-Syracuse District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held an organizing meeting at the local Ukrainian National Home on October 27

with 28 persons in attendance.

The meeting was chaired by John Chopko, the district chairman, who also introduced the main speaker for the evening, Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, UNA supreme vice-president. Dr. Kuropas represented the Supreme Executive Committee at the meeting.

#### Rochester

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The Rochester UNA District Committee, headed by Walter Hawrylak, chairman, held its organizing meeting here at the Ukrainian National Home on November 2.

Mr. Hawrylak, who is also a UNA supreme advisor, delivered a report reviewing the UNA's activity in its major fields of endeavor.

Ten branches comprise the Rochester District.

#### Buffalo

BUFFALO, N.Y. — The organizing meeting of the Buffalo UNA District Committee was held here at the Ukrainian American Citizens Club on November 24.

Roman Konotopsky, the district chairman, conducted the meeting and introduced UNA Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, who represented the executive committee at the proceedings.

Mr. Hawrysz addressed the meeting participants, speaking about a variety of UNA activities.

#### Woonsocket

WOONSOCKET, R.I. — The Woonsocket District Committee of the UNA convened its organizing meeting at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall on October 27.

Alex Chudolij, the chairman of the district, conducted the meeting and reported on district activities.

#### New York

NEW YORK — The New York District Committee of the UNA held its organizing meeting here at the Ukrainian Sports Club building on October 10. The district encompasses 22 branches.

The meeting was conducted by the district chairman, Mykola Choman-czuk, while Olena Hentisz recorded the minutes.

The UNA Supreme Executive Committee was represented at the meeting by Supreme President John O. Flis, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz. All three officers addressed the meeting participants. Also present were UNA Supreme Assembly honorary members Joseph Lesawyer and Mary Dushnyck.

The UNA's new fraternal activities coordinator Mary Ann Sakalosh, was introduced to the district members, and she briefly addressed the audience, speaking about her plans in her new position.

#### Pittsburgh

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — The Pittsburgh UNA District Committee chaired by Supreme Advisor Andrew Jula held its organizing meeting here at the UNA Branch 161 Home on October 20.

The Supreme Executive Committee

of the UNA was represented at the meeting by Stefan Hawrysz, supreme organizer. Mr. Hawrysz addressed the audience, touching on all facets of UNA activity.

#### Cleveland

PARMA, Ohio — The Cleveland UNA District Committee convened an organizing meeting here at the Verkhovyna SUM-A Home on October 12.

The meeting was held immediately after a secretaries/organizers course directed by Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz.

The district meeting was chaired by the head of the district, Wasyl Lischynetsky, who introduced Messrs. Sochan and Hawrysz to the gathering. Both supreme officers addressed the audience, as did UNA Supreme Advisor Taras Szmagala.

#### Montreal

MONTREAL — The Montreal District Committee of the UNA, headed by Tekla Moroz, UNA supreme advisor, convened its organizing meeting here at the Plast Home on October 21.

Mrs. Moroz conducted the meeting, and Sen. Paul Yuzyk, supreme director for Canada, spoke on behalf of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee.

#### Shamokin

HOMETOWN, Pa. — The Shamokin UNA District Committee held an organizing meeting here on November 3 with 26 representatives of 11 branches participating.

Tymko Butrey, the district chairman, called the meeting to order and chaired the proceedings. Also present were Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz and Supreme Advisor Anna Haras, who is also chairperson of the neighboring Lehigh Valley District.

Mr. Hawrysz addressed the gathering on behalf of the UNA's supreme officers.

#### Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The UNA's  
(Continued on page 12)

#### Obituary

### John Wasyluka, branch secretary

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — John Wasyluka, long-time secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 284 in East St. Louis, Ill., died on December 25. He was 75.

Mr. Wasyluka was born November 7, 1910, in Deslodge, Mo., and became a member of the UNA in 1939. He was active in Ukrainian community and UNA affairs since his youth.

He was secretary of UNA Branch 284, the Zaporozska Sich Society, for many years, and was a delegate to several UNA conventions.

Surviving are his wife, Mary; daughters, Patricia McAmish, Marilyn Seaman, and Carolyn Chance; 12 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

The funeral was held on December 30, and burial was at the Mount Carmel Cemetery in Belleville, Ill.

## Fraternal Corner

by Mary Ann Sakalosh  
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

### Fraternal activities: they're crucial

This week, *The Ukrainian National Association Forum* introduces "Fraternal Corner," a periodic column of information and ideas prepared by the UNA's recently appointed fraternal activities coordinator, Mary Ann Sakalosh.

It appears that fraternal activities have won another victory against the Treasury Department in the treasury's attempt to tax fraternal societies. On November 20, 1985, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, announced the retention of tax-exempt status for fraternal societies.

This victory, however, does not mean that the "battle" is won or that we can grow complacent and cease our efforts in fighting taxation. From past experience, we know the U.S. government will no doubt continue to attempt to tax fraternal societies. Fraternal societies, especially those grossing \$25 million and more in premiums annually, will be required to maintain an active branch system — this means members participating in fraternal activities — and be subject to an audit and study by the

Internal Revenue Service. Even those fraternal societies which gross below \$25 million annually in premiums have reported that they have been audited and studied by the IRS.

It would, therefore, behoove all of us, as UNA members, to do our part and "pull together" in our struggle to maintain the UNA's tax-exempt status. We can do that by participation in the UNA's fraternal activities on the branch, district or national levels. We all stand to lose if the UNA is taxed. Since the IRS has mandated that fraternal societies be able to show member participation in fraternal activities and produce documentation as proof, members then, are obligated to do what must be done or face the consequences of our inaction.

UNA members are very hard-working and talented, and they deserve much respect, recognition and praise. It is therefore, with a plea that the UNA approaches its members: please, participate in fraternal activities. Feel free to call or write to the fraternal activities office if you have any suggestions: Ukrainian National Association, Fraternal Activities Coordinator, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302; (201) 451-2200.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Afghanistan: the seventh year begins

As the Soviet-Afghan war enters its seventh year, the people of Afghanistan comprise the world's largest group of refugees: there are close to 3 million refugees in Pakistan and 1.9 million in Iran. An estimated 1 million of the country's population of 15-18 million has been killed in Afghanistan. Thousands of Afghanistan's children have been sent to the USSR for as long as 10 years to be re-educated, that is, to be Sovietized and de-Afghanized.

The terror in Afghanistan includes indiscriminate bombings, rape of women, maiming of children by booby-trapped toys and of other civilians of booby-trapped everyday objects, destruction of all foodstuffs, crops and means of food production, and killing of all livestock and animals (the latter being reminiscent of Soviet "agricultural policies" in Ukraine at the time of the 1932-33 famine).

In the past year, Soviet policy in Afghanistan has come to include operations against civilians carried out by special commando units and the implementation of new, easier to use, torture techniques.

A United Nations-commissioned report released last month said the actions of the Afghan regime and Soviet forces appear intended to break the spirit of an independent people.

Clearly then, all the evidence indicates that Soviet and Soviet-backed forces have more than the destruction of the Afghan resistance in mind. Soviet policy is genocide pure and simple.

Six years have passed since December 27, 1979, when Soviet forces were "invited" to enter Afghanistan by the country's government in order to help root out the insurgency caused by "foreign interference." Today, there are over 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

And, there is no end in sight to "the savage stalemate," to borrow a phrase from Edward Girardet of The Christian Science Monitor, who has provided some of the best coverage of the war in Afghanistan and the plight of Afghan refugees.

If anything, since Mikhail Gorbachev's ascension to power, Soviet policy in Afghanistan has become even more brutal and operations aimed at civilians have intensified. But the resolve of the mujahidin (holy warriors) has not wavered, and all reports indicate that they are determined to pursue their holy war against the invading Soviet forces.

Since 1980 the United Nations General Assembly has voted seven times for a resolution expressing its grave concern at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan and calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces. It was most recently passed by the largest margin ever, 122 to 19, on November 13, 1985. The U.N. has also attempted to negotiate a settlement of the war since November 1980.

The United States, meanwhile, has supported the U.N.-sponsored negotiations and has offered to guarantee a comprehensive and balanced settlement.

Our firm hope is that the goal of improved U.S.-Soviet relations does not deter the United States from seeking — in addition to the complete withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan — the Afghan people's right to self-determination. We must not abandon this courageous nation that has already suffered immeasurably for its freedom.



## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Ethnics lose in White House shuffle

Ten years have passed since President Gerald R. Ford first appointed a special assistant for ethnic affairs.

Today, the position I once held no longer exists and there is a danger that under White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, meaningful European ethnic input into the White House decision-making process will be phased out entirely.

My appointment in 1976 set a historic precedent (there were special assistants for women, minorities and Hispanics, but not for ethnics) and was the result of years of lobbying by ethnic leaders as well as such distinguished ethnic lawmakers as Congressmen Edward Derwinski and Frank Annunzio. It came at a time when European ethnics in America were in the ascendancy. An ethnic heritage studies program had been established by Congress earlier, universities were creating ethnic programs of their own, numerous books on ethnics were being published, and prestigious foundations were funding ethnic coalitions. The 1970s were, in the words of Dr. Michael Novak, "the decade of the ethnic," a time when European ethnics were recognized, respected and, to a certain degree, regaled by those in power.

Taking advantage of the national mood and the fact that Bill Baroody, a perspicacious Lebanese-American, was director of the Office of Public Liaison (OPL), that unit of the White House responsible for special interest group communication, I was able to define my role as one of advocacy of ethnic interests.

My commitment to advocacy didn't mean that my advice was always accepted. There were too many competing interest groups to expect success on every issue. It did mean, however, that when it came to issues of vital concern to ethnics, my assistant and I always had an opportunity to present our case not only to those closest to President Ford but to Cabinet and sub-Cabinet members as well. Among other things, we organized White House conferences on ethnic education, neighborhood revitalization, the 1980 census, and ethnic mental health. As a result of these conferences (held in the Family Theater of the White House itself and attended by ethnic leaders) the ethnic heritage studies program was put back into the 1976 budget, a sub-Cabinet level, inter-governmental ethnic neighborhood task force was created, the Bureau of Census agreed to include "national origin" as one of census categories and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) began to fund research on ethnic mental health.

Although Jimmy Carter waited three years before he appointed a special assistant for ethnic affairs, the office was upgraded during his administration. My successor was Steve Aiello, a gentleman who not only retained the prestigious title but also had his office moved from the first floor of the Old Executive Office building to the White House itself. Since staff office proximity to the Oval Office is related to the significance and influence of the staff person, the White House location was a definite signal to the nation that on the

surface, at least, the importance of ethnic Americans had increased.

When Ronald Reagan came into the White House, the ethnic affairs office was downgraded almost immediately.

"We don't plan to have a special assistant for ethnic affairs because the president thinks such an appointment would be an insult to ethnics," one highly placed White House staffer told me in 1980.

Instead of an "insulting" special assistant, the White House appointed Jack Burgess an "assistant director" of OPL and gave him liaison responsibilities for European ethnics, businessmen and farmers. Not surprisingly, ethnic liaison functions suffered.

Things improved considerably a few years ago when Linas Kojelis, a Lithuanian American, succeeded Jack Burgess as OPL assistant director. Since his sole responsibility was liaison with European and Asian ethnics, Mr. Kojelis was able to bring some luster back into the White House ethnic scene despite the fact that his office is on the third floor of the Old Executive Office Building. Mr. Kojelis was recently rewarded for his outstanding performance by being promoted to the rank of special assistant, not of ethnic affairs as we all hoped, but of defense and foreign affairs. Mr. Kojelis's promotion, ironically, could mean another downgrading of ethnics.

Mr. Regan has reorganized OPL and under the new plan, ethnics are being farmed out to others. Asian and Italian Americans will be served by Louis Acle, the present Hispanic coordinator. Max Green, the present Jewish liaison (Jewish Americans have had their own coordinator in the White House since the 1940s) will deal with Americans of West European heritage. Mona Charen, also of Jewish heritage, is slated to handle Americans of East European descent.

I have many questions regarding the Regan revision. Why is it that Hispanics and Jews can have someone of their own heritage serve as their liaison and European ethnics cannot? Given the present state of tension between certain Jewish American leaders and various East European communities in America, what is the wisdom in appointing a Jewish American, regardless of her abilities, as the East European liaison? Would Jewish Americans tolerate a American of Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Polish, Latvian or Estonian descent as their principal contact in the White House? Why is it that European ethnics, who supported Reagan by a margin of 62 percent will now have no liaison person in the White House while Jews, who supported Mondale by a margin of 65 percent, will now have two liaison people?

The program, I believe, is with Donald Regan. A Wall Street WASP with little political background and little knowledge of the dynamics of America's ethnic world, Mr. Regan has been a disaster for Ukrainians and other ethnics.

It was he who accepted and passed on State Department misinformation on the Medvid case and it is Mr. Regan who has brought ethnic America back to square one in the White House.

# Multiculturalism in Canada: back to basics

by Dr. Manoly R. Lupul

## CONCLUSION

But, you might ask, in light of the Official Languages Act and the even more recent language provisions in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, why not access French first? After all, is not communication more important than culture? Long before the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism was created in the early 1960s, it was easy to see the folly of substituting French culture for any ancestral culture as a second culture.

Why would anyone want to give up such real advantages in the acquisition of a second culture as the following: 1) natural curiosity about one's ancestral culture or cultural roots; 2) family interest and especially the reinforcement which grandparents could frequently provide; and 3) the fragments of a second culture and even language on which a teacher could easily build increased cultural understanding and additional linguistic skills. It made no sense then and it makes no sense now to give up such natural advantages in requiring a second culture and its language.

But is one to conclude from the above that in a multicultural society everyone is to be bicultural, combining Anglo-American culture with at least one other — an ethnoculture — derived from the past through generational transmission. How is that possible for offspring who may be faced with several generations of mixed marriage?

One's identity is, of course, a matter of personal choice and, for the individual, the culture and language of ethnicity is not the only center around which identity can be developed. It can also be developed around one's occupation, one's religion, one's social class, the color of one's skin, the books one reads and the company one keeps to discuss them (that is, one's intellectual peer group) and certainly one's region of birth and upbringing in a country as large as Canada.

Individuals need not choose any ethnic identity with which to critique and illuminate Anglo-American culture, or they can arbitrarily choose one ethnic identity out of their mixed ancestral background of identity through an ethnoculture is deemed desirable. But whatever they do, they should not make it more difficult for those who do choose an ethnic identity not only to do so but also to realize their aspirations through the ethnocultural groups they are likely to form. Thus, if one is not going to encourage the development of ethnocultural identity, one ought not discourage its development either.

But — and this is probably the most crucial basic issue of all — in what sense is multiculturalism a policy for all Canadians, if not all Canadians are expected to identify along ethnocultural lines and become bicultural? The identity of Canada is, after all, everyone's business and an identity that is officially sanctioned must encompass all. How can multiculturalism encompass those who choose an identity that excludes ethnicity?

The key to accepting multiculturalism as a cultural policy that encompasses all is to see it as an umbrella

*Dr. Manoly R. Lupul is director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. This article is adapted from an address delivered to the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship in Toronto.*

under which all other cross-cultural movements flourish, whether these be bicultural, intercultural, interracial or even interfaith and international. What each of the latter have in common is a relationship to some larger whole — a nation like Canada with its diverse population or a world like ours with its many peoples.

In the past, unfortunately, such cross-cultural movements have either embraced multiculturalism gingerly or even been hostile toward it. In fact, some of the most vociferous critics of multiculturalism have been proud members of other cross-cultural movements who, like the newspaper editors quoted earlier, see multiculturalism, as advanced to date, as being narrow or parochial or insufficiently cosmopolitan to be the umbrella for the wide range of cross-cultural movements which flourish in a liberal democracy. Such criticism is often legitimate, and it is up to the proponents of multiculturalism to accept the liberalized view of multiculturalism a wider base of acceptance.

But if the above is to come about, another basic issue must also be resolved. There must be an acceptance not

process of severing the exclusive relationship between multiculturalism and ethnicity. Both conditions are basic to the future security and welfare of ethnocultural communities in Canada.

The first is to improve the base for accessing a second language like German or Ukrainian or Italian or Chinese for cultural purposes through an amendment to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in Canada's new constitution. For this, the following clause needs to be added to section 23, the "Minority Language Education Rights" section:

"Citizens of Canada shall have their children receive their primary and secondary school instruction in the language of the majority of the population of the province in which they reside and in any other language(s) in accordance with the expressed desire of parents in any area of the province in which the number of children of such citizens is sufficient to warrant the provision out of public funds of minority language educational facilities in that area."

Where the interests and aspirations of ethnocultural groups are taken serious-

***The key to accepting multiculturalism as a cultural policy that encompasses all is to see it as an umbrella under which all other cross-cultural movements flourish, whether these be bicultural, intercultural, interracial or even interfaith and international.***

only of ethnicity as a proper center of identification for some individuals but of ethnocultural groups as their legitimate spokesman. In other words, if multiculturalism is to encompass more than just ethnicity and thereby assume its appropriate role in a liberal democracy as the umbrella for all cross-cultural activities, the place for group life based in ethnicity must be made more secure. Ethnocultural groups will not give up what to them is practically a proprietary hold on multiculturalism until they feel that their legitimacy as social and cultural phenomena and as centers for developing individual identity are recognized.

It is well to recall that after ethnocultural groups coined the term multiculturalism, they used it as a battering ram to advance much more than their cultural and linguistic interests. Multiculturalism has been used to raise all kinds of fundamental questions about the sharing of power and opportunity in all kind of areas: the media, the schools, the civil service, various government agencies and the board rooms of banks, companies, universities and other corporations.

Not until the conditions exist for developing confidence in one's identity rooted in the culture and language of one's ethnicity will ethnocultural groups give up seeing multiculturalism as being somehow peculiarly their own. One can hardly expect members of ethnocultural groups who must constantly define themselves and justify their very existence (let alone their needs) to be generous toward others and agree to an interpretation of multiculturalism that goes beyond ethnicity and language — even when the term clearly encompasses more and needs to encompass more if it is to be meaningful to all Canadians.

This evening there is time to address only the two most important conditions needed to legitimize ethnicity in the

ly, they must have the opportunity by right to access such languages as will meet not only their communicative needs but their cultural needs as well. Anything else in education at the provincial level is mere tolerance, and what ethnocultural minorities want is not tolerance but respect rooted in acceptance. Minorities also want to feel that they are an integral part of the country, and there is no better way to indicate that than by giving their basic concerns the status of rights in the fundamental law of the land. If the French Canadians have taught us anything, it must surely be that. A province which espouses multiculturalism is morally bound to press for such a constitutional amendment, and failing that it is at least bound to amend its own school legislation to provide as much. In this, it is clear that Ontario still has a very long way to go.

The second condition basic to the future security and welfare of ethnocultural communities in Canada is core funding or funding for group or community development by federal and provincial multicultural agencies. Without access to staff, equipment and a well-managed office — without, in short, a capable and efficient professional support base — ethnocultural groups that have demonstrated their will to survive will be unable to provide new activities attractive to the young or raise the quality of existing activities to involve the young. While volunteers are important, full-time professional staff of the kind that organize meetings like yours here this weekend are essential to provide the follow-up and continuity to the work of volunteers.

Fortunately for us, there is today a model in every province furnished by the French Canadians, as a result of the formation in the 1970s of an organization called the Federation of Francophones Outside Quebec, with its head

office in Ottawa. It is financed largely by the federal government and is led by professionals (most on a full-time basis), trained as community development officers, cultural field workers/animators/facilitators, teachers, social workers, public relations specialists and business administrators. With their provincial offices run by dedicated professional personnel, the Francophone infrastructure is in touch with Francophone communities and is well-equipped to put forth the needs of those communities.

Core funding by provincial and federal governments of ethnocultural activities is long overdue. Moreover, the ethnocultural communities are entitled to such funding. They have survived against great odds. Until the recent introduction of multicultural policies and programs, they were regarded at best as nuisance organizations or at worst as insignificant, oddball, almost un-Canadian-like organizations at the periphery of Canadian society that simply refused to go away. Yet, I would remind you once again that it is within their walls and with their meagre means that the bicultural individuals who gave rise to the multicultural movement in the first place were largely developed.

Today that multiculturalism is termed an asset. We have all experienced the praise and flattery heaped upon us for maintaining the practicing our cultural heritage — and no doubt we have reciprocated in kind. We saw that praise and flattery used to good effect by all three political parties during the federal election in 1984, and no doubt you are aware how members of ethnocultural communities are once more being rounded-up and courted in the Conservative leadership race in Alberta. Canada's ethnocultural groups were again well displayed and favorably noted during last fall's papal tour and again during Queen Elizabeth's even more recent visit.

But do people really think that what is displayed or presented as, for example, Jewish, Greek, Arabic or East Indian ethnoculture simply happens, or that it exists out there as if on trees to be plucked when required? If ethnocultural communities are, indeed, the integral part of Canada's multicultural identity which so many declare them to be, then it is time that the institutional and structural base within which cultural heritages are housed, refined and developed be nourished by something more than pious rhetoric, private funds and voluntary effort.

Over the last 10 years, Ukrainian Canadians in the prairie provinces, for example, have been engaged, with the support of the provincial government mainly, in giving certain special kinds of ethnocultural activities an educated, trained and informed professional base, and the results are there for all to see in the Ukrainian bicultural and bilingual/trilingual classes, the Ukrainian Museum of Canada (in Saskatoon), the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village (east of Edmonton) and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. Without the type of assistance to professional leadership and involvement advocated herein, none of the above would have been possible.

It should be obvious that the priorities of ethnocultural communities vary, but all have organizations of one kind or another. It is finally time, after more than a decade of innumerable conferences and meetings such as this one, to take the next step and look more closely at how well organizations themselves

(Continued on page 14)

## Student news: events, plans, goals

# University of Toronto club kicks off Ukrainian Week

TORONTO — "86 Ukrainian Style" is the name of the University of Toronto Ukrainian Students' Club annual Ukrainian Week slated for February 1-8.

The club's Ukrainian Week is its biggest project of the year. The annual project has long attracted hundreds of participants to such events as lectures, film nights, pubs, dances, concerts and panel discussions.

The week kicks off on February 1 with a "Super Zabava" featuring music by Yaseny. The dance — which is being co-sponsored by the Ukrainian student clubs at Erindale College, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and York University — is expected to be one of the biggest social events of the year in Toronto's Ukrainian community. It gets under way at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 83 Christie St.

The following day at 7 p.m., the week will officially be opened at a ceremony at the University of Toronto's Hart House. Sen. Paul Yuzyk and federal Member of Parliament Andrew Witer will be on hand to present greetings. The

day concludes with a drama production, titled "Where The Wind Blows," at St. Vladimir's Institute.

The Canadian government's Nazi war criminals probe will be the topic of a panel discussion on Monday at 7:30 p.m. at the U. of T.'s University College. The panel will include presentations by Toronto lawyer John Sopinka, U. of T. USC member Lesya Shymko and representatives from the Jewish community.

Tuesday will feature a Ukrainian-style lunch and a varenyky-eating contest at Hart House; on Wednesday there will be an audio-visual presentation on the millennium of Ukrainian Christianity at St. Vladimir Institute; and, a movie night will be held on Thursday evening at St. Vlad's.

The week winds up with a pub night on Friday evening at 404 Bathurst Ave., and a Saturday evening concert and cabaret at the Ukrainian National Federation Hall at 297 College St.

Other Ukrainian student clubs throughout Canada will also be sponsoring Ukrainian weeks in February.

# Exhibit held at Seton Hall



The Ukrainian Students' Club at Seton Hall University in South Orange, N.J., held an exhibit of Ukrainian history, culture and architecture here from November 15 to December 15, 1985. Members of the club were photographed in front of one of the exhibit showcases (from left) Petro Matiaszek, club referent, Lydia Hladky, club advisor, A. Tytla, C. Plakya and M. Brenchyc.

## Interview: Brazilian students active, but few in number

by Natalia A. Feduschak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Brazil is a beautiful country. Those who have grown up there will speak of its splendor with enthusiasm and sparkling eyes. They will tell you of its big cities, its warm weather, its friendly people.

But Brazil, in all its vastness and beauty, is also one of the poorest countries on earth. Although it is rich in natural resources — it is the world's largest grower of coffee — Brazilians have not sufficiently capitalized on these resources. Because of inflation, income distribution and government land policies, the country is in deep economic trouble. Its per capita income in 1978 was \$1,523, and just last year Brazil had a foreign debt of \$100 billion, the largest in the world.

The one thing which seemingly has not been a problem in Brazil, however, is its inhabitants' quest for national identity. Foreigners have blended into this society. While Portuguese, Africans and mulattoes make up the vast majority of the population, many other nationalities such as Italians, Germans, Japanese, Indians, Jews and Arabs are also part of the mainstream.

Among this country's 134 million inhabitants is a small group of 200,000 or so individuals who, after 40 years, have also successfully carved a place in Brazilian society. They are the Ukrainians.

Yaro Protchiarlo, 20, has spent most of his life in an area in southern Brazil known as Parana. It is in this area, near Brazil's two largest cities, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, that most of that country's Ukrainians live.

Ukrainians settled in Brazil during the 1870s, but the largest groups did not arrive until 1895 to 1897. Of the 200,000 Ukrainians there, roughly only six percent are originally from Europe. The rest are natives of Brazil.

"We are the fourth generation," Mr. Protchiarlo, the only delegate from Brazil, said at the recent Ukrainian world student congress held in Toronto. Discussing the Ukrainian student movement in his country, he painted an enthusiastic, yet bleak picture. The economic problems faced by many Ukrainian families make it difficult for students to meet on a regular basis, Mr. Protchiarlo said. In many instances, they meet only once a year.

"The students there have to work during the day and then study at night. There are many hardships in working and learning. It's the problem of many Ukrainians."

Along with the economic problems, Ukrainian students in Brazil also face another obstacle: getting into university. Because the number of students who want to attend universities outweighs

the country's ability to accommodate them, due to the enormous costs involved in attending a school, only a few Ukrainians are accepted. There are only about 1,000 Ukrainians at the university level, while others are waiting to get in, Mr. Protchiarlo noted.

Although the desire is there, it is difficult to organize cohesive student organizations, Mr. Protchiarlo said. But those students who are involved make it a point of meeting annually to discuss mutual problems. These congresses, Mr. Protchiarlo said, differ from those held by American or Canadian student organizations.

Quite often, students discuss their economic hardships, discuss the problems Brazil is facing as a nation. But they also use these conferences as a time to broaden their Ukrainian spirit and learn more about their heritage.

"When we're at a congress, or at a club, we think as if we were in Ukraine," he said. "We don't speak Portuguese (the official language of Brazil). When you speak Portuguese all week, you want to speak Ukrainian, or else you will forget (the language)," he said.

The structure of the conferences may vary, but they contain the same elements. A liturgy is held at every conference, Mr. Protchiarlo said.

"Without the Church, Ukrainians would be nothing" in Brazil, he said, emphasizing that it and its leaders are the core of the community. During these conferences there are also theatrical performances, singing and staging of dances by Ukrainian groups.

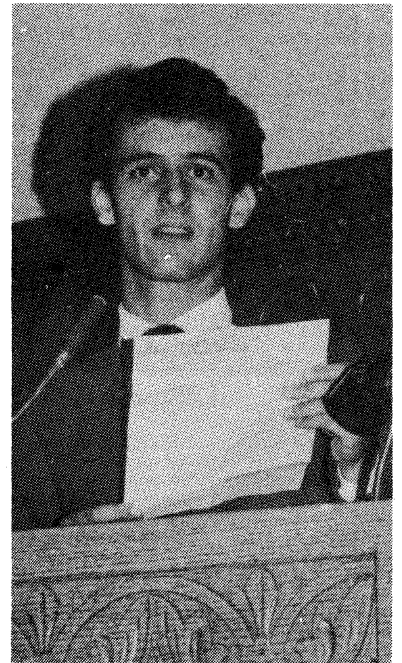
"We show off what we've learned in the past year. Our theatre... is not of the avant garde. We have only Ukrainian presentations at the congresses," Mr. Protchiarlo said.

The pride Ukrainians feel in their community has made a tremendous impact on Brazilians, he continued.

"Ukrainian-Brazilian relations are good. We meet with other students. The Brazilians know we are Ukrainian, and we want to tell them we're Ukrainian. They ask about (our culture), they go among the Ukrainians. They say, 'You have the nicest culture in Brazil. When we dance, they all watch and ask to learn.'"

Mr. Protchiarlo said he himself has felt the excitement the Brazilians feel when introduced to the Ukrainian community. He learned to speak Ukrainian at the age of 14 at one of the Ukrainian Catholic seminaries and today, at age 20, although somewhat haltingly, speaks Ukrainian well. He is also an instructor of Ukrainian folk dancing, which is something he said he enjoys very much.

A young man with high ambitions, Mr. Protchiarlo said he was preparing to take his entrance



Yaro Protchiarlo

exams for law school before he went to the Toronto congress. He explained that in order to practice law, he had to be admitted into a university and then undergo a special program of study in the field. After four years, he could then practice law. The exam was very difficult, he said, and this was the second time he was going to take it.

"Many people fail on their first try," he said. The child of a mixed marriage — his mother is Ukrainian, his father was Portuguese — he said he values being Ukrainian more and more. "Today I can say I am a Brazilian. I like Brazil, but I am also a Ukrainian. If my mother is Ukrainian, I am also Ukrainian." It is this pride that comes through as Mr. Protchiarlo talks. He says he would like to visit Ukraine one day. Although Brazilians of Ukrainian descent get little direct news of Ukraine, they nonetheless have the desire to visit their ancestors' homeland.



## Ukrainian Student Outreach looks to the future

Ukrainian Student Outreach held its third in a series of brunch meetings on January 26 in Philadelphia. To date, members of Ukrainian student clubs at Rutgers University, University of Pennsylvania, St. John's University, Villanova University, Hunter College, Queens College and New York University as well as TUSM have taken part in the meetings. A variety of committees with a wide range of projects has come into existence.

Thus, for the first time in several years, Ukrainian students are beginning to establish broader contacts with each other and take on tasks of mutual interest.

So, the first step toward pumping some life back into the Ukrainian student community has been taken. The question that the Coordinating Committee of Ukrainian Student Outreach puts forward at this time: "Hey, people! Where to now?" The answer to the question has three parts.

- First, Ukrainian Student Outreach needs to further fill its ranks. For instance, such clubs as Syracuse, Seton Hall and the University of Pittsburgh have an open invitation to join in and take part. This is not to mention the faraway clubs in the Chicago and Detroit areas whose correspondence would be very welcome. Give it a chance; those of us who have — from Plast, SUM-A, different social and academic backgrounds — have really benefitted. (And the food hasn't been bad either.)

- Second, Ukrainian Student Outreach needs to take on direction as determined by today's student leaders. Namely, the club presidents ought to take a more active role in deciding where to go with Ukrainian Student Outreach. The Coordinating Committee was formed and exists only to give a primary push; at the proper time, it will have to expand to include a wider representation of Ukrainian students and their clubs.

- Third, Ukrainian Student Outreach needs to investigate the possibility of helping to revitalize SUSTA. Until a couple of years ago, this organization did much to actively coordinate and represent Ukrainian student life in the United States. Its purpose was and can again be an important one. Once Ukrainian students begin to take themselves seriously, the idea of renewing SUSTA ought to be discussed. Ukrainian Student Outreach should aid in the process of making the Ukrainian student community matter again.

Thus, Ukrainian Student Outreach looks to the future. It would, though, be unfair not to glance back at its brief past as well. Ukrainian Student Outreach's short history has been a candid, refreshing and fun one. Young people of diverse backgrounds and various locales have come together on Sunday mornings to eat, drink, be merry, talk, discuss and work. It's been a good time, but — in light of the needs of Ukrainian students, the Ukrainian-American community, and Ukraine itself — it's

been an important time as well.

For more information, contact the Coordinating Committee at P.O. Box 3108, Jersey City, N.J. 07302 (201) 451-4758.

**The Ukrainian Student Outreach:**  
**Michael Bociurkiw**  
**Michael Mulyk**  
**Peter Shmigel**

### Coordinating Committee:

**Objective:** to keep in touch with all participating clubs and interested parties and to oversee all other committees.

**Contact persons:** Mike Bociurkiw, (201) 451-4758, or Mike Mulyk, (718) 854-8030. Call for general information.

### Newsletter Committee:

**Objective:** to gather and publicize all information about upcoming student club and other events of interest.

**Contact person:** Peter Shmigel, (718) 657-7958. To publicize events, call in information.

### Zabava Committee:

**Objective:** to organize an inter-club Ukrainian student dance.

**Contact person:** Now looking for anyone or any club to get involved with working on a proposed "bash to end all bashes."

### Conference Committee:

**Objective:** to organize an academic conference on a variety of contemporary Ukrainian topics.

**Contact person:** Mike Halatyn, (718) 932-4175. The committee would like to hear from all interested students about possible speakers and subjects of interest.

### Brunch Committee:

**Objective:** to organize the next brunch meeting of Ukrainian Student Outreach.

**Contact person:** Thus, far, the brunches have been sponsored on a rotational basis in New York, New Brunswick and Philadelphia.

## A round-up of club activity

### Columbia University/Barnard College

**President:** Ksenia Zielyk, 69 E. Seventh St., New York, N.Y. 10003.

**Events:** "Harvest of Despair" together with a guest expert. On May 16, the club will sponsor a dance at Feathers in Greenwich Village. An ongoing club project is the attempt to get a graduate level course in political science on Ukraine included in Columbia's curriculum.

8, the branch will sponsor a dance at the Holy Ghost Church Hall in Astoria, Queens. On March 15-16, the branch will participate in the TUSM National Plenum in DuBois, Pa. Throughout the spring, the branch will be preparing a human- and national-rights campaign to coincide with the second Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

### Villanova University

**President:** Roma Kohatiuk, Tunbridge Road, Haverford, Pa. 19041.

**Events:** Spring's main activity for the club is the sponsorship of a lecture series, in conjunction with the Philadelphia Ukrainian Student Coalition, on pertinent Ukrainian themes. The lectures take place on Saturdays at 10 a.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center at 700 Cedar Road.

### University of Pennsylvania

**President:** Leda Hewka, Box 928, 3901 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Events:** On January 22, the club held an on-campus commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day. Throughout the spring, the club will also be an active sponsor of the Philadelphia guest lecture series. A festival of films by Ukrainian artists or on Ukrainian themes is also planned. In addition, the club has a weekly coffee-discussion hour.

### Hunter College

**President:** Petro Plisak, 43-01 57th St., Woodside, N.Y. 11377.

**Events:** The club will participate in Hunter's International Day, as well as continue its administrative struggle for funding within student government.

### Queens College

**President:** Halia Mihalcio, 32-74 38th St., Astoria, N.Y. 11103.

**Events:** During the spring semester the club will screen the cult classic "Taras Bulba," organize a Ukrainian Day, and having a guest speaker on Ukrainian/Jewish relations.

### Rutgers-Newark

**President:** Alexandra Gerula, 312 Delwanna Ave., Clifton, N.J. 07014.

**Events:** For spring, the club plans are to contribute articles to the school newspaper and organize a library exhibit of Ukrainian traditional Easter crafts.

### Rutgers-New Brunswick

**President:** Yaro Kulchyckyj, RPO 3380, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903.

**Events:** On February 6, the club will hold a "Mak Deb" (a fake debutante ball) at 21 Guildon St., New Brunswick. On March 9, guest speaker, Prof. Mostovych, will be addressing the club.

### TUSM-New York Branch

**President:** Jerry Kuzemczak, 61-01 37th Ave., Woodside, N.Y. 11377.

**Events:** In February, the branch will commemorate the Battle at Kruty. On March

### New York University

**President:** Vera Sus, 24 St. Mark's Place, New York, N.Y. 10013.

**Events:** The Ukrainian Students' Club at New York University has been very active during the fall semester. Among the events held: a Ukrainian day on campus; an exhibit of works by Ukrainian artists; a lecture on the participation of Ukrainians in World War II; a film festival; and a Christmas party. Some 20 Ukrainian students are members of the club at N.Y.U.

## Attention, students!

Throughout the year, Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Black and white photos (or color with good contrast) will also be accepted. MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

## NBC's...

(Continued from page 3)

entertain, as network epics are wont to do. However, there is widespread speculation among Ukrainians as to whether the production will be historically accurate and therefore count as "educational" material.

### Battle of Poltava

Peter the Great, who lived from 1692 to 1725, defeated the armed forces of Ukrainian Hetman Ivan Mazepa and King Charles XII of Sweden at the Battle of Poltava in 1709. Does the mini-series include mention of Hetman Mazepa, Ukraine or Ukrainians? Is there any allusion to the Zaporozhian Kozaks led by Constantine Hordienko who declared their solidarity with Mazepa in the question of the Swedish alliance?

It remains to be seen for information on these questions could not be obtained from NBC. A telephone inquiry to press representative Barry Cherin in California elicited this response: "Ukrainians? Mazepa? I have no idea; there's an awful lot of European crowned heads in the series. Just watch the four parts on February 2, 3, 4 and 5."

Ukrainians who tune in to NBC for the mini-series should find the answers in the concluding episode on Wednesday, February 5, when (according to press information supplied by NBC) Peter's troops and Swedish forces are shown in combat at the Battle of Poltava. Soviet sources usually downplay Mazepa's participation in the battle.

Mr. Massie's book, published in 1980, gives a detailed description of the Swedish Army crossing through Ukraine to Poltava, of the battle itself and, later, the retreat across the Dnieper and Buh rivers. A separate chapter focuses attention on Gen. Ivan Mazepa, hetman of the Ukrainian Kozaks, who "still dreamed the old Cosack dream of independence."

### Kiev churches copied

One might surmise that an epic TV production filmed almost entirely in the Soviet Union would have some mention of Ukrainians or things Ukrainian. Only two small points of interest emerge from the mass of synopses, fact sheets and photos prepared for the press and

encased in a leather-like black binder with the words "Peter the Great" embossed in gold letters on the cover. In the production notes, it is stated that one of the film locales in the city of Suzdal is the Church of Boris and Gleb, erected by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in 1152 "on the pattern of churches in Kiev."

Among the 21 professional Soviet actors who appear in the mini-series (says another note) is Natalya Andreichenko in the role of Eudoxia, Peter's first wife. Miss Andreichenko's surname has a decidedly Ukrainian ring.

### Interest in Eastern Europe

NBC's "Peter the Great" mini-series comes at a time of unusual interest in Russian and East European history on the part of authors, playwrights and television producers. Within the past year, New York has seen three stage productions, not always complimentary to Ukrainians.

They include the Off-Broadway production "Before the Dawn," set in Kiev in 1941 on the eve of the Babyn Yar massacre; "A Tale of Zabokretch," a concert version of a new musical that tells the story of a pogrom in a Ukrainian shtetl in 1919; and "Today I Am a Fountain Pen," a comedy by Morley Torgov currently playing in Manhattan, whose cast of characters includes Annie Ilchak, the daughter of a working-class Ukrainian family. Mr. Torgov's plays and original stories about a childhood spent in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., are scheduled to be published in April in the United States.

Coming up in early March on Canada's CTV network is a six-hour mini-series titled "Peter Ustinov's Russia," based on Mr. Ustinov's best-selling book, "My Russia." Said to be the first Western-produced TV program about Russian life to be shown on Soviet soil, the production will be telecast in the United States following its Canadian debut on March 2. According to Mr. Ustinov, it will examine "various undeniable facts of Russian history and illuminate or correct certain areas which are either unknown or else neglected in the West."

In his book, Mr. Ustinov follows the stance of most Russian historians that Kiev was the first capital of Russia and Prince Vladimir the Great adopted Orthodoxy for the Russian people.

## Victor Kolpakov ordained in Newark by Archbishop Metropolitan Sulyk



Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk ordains Deacon Vladimir Kolpakov during a hierarchical liturgy at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J.

by Andrew Keybida

NEWARK, N.J. — Rev. Deacon Vladimir Kolpakov, son of the late Victor Kolpakov and Sofia Kitwis of Newark, N.J., was ordained by Archbishop-Metropolitan, Stephen Sulyk, of Philadelphia, on Sunday, December 22, 1985, during a hierarchical liturgy celebrated at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church here. Some 400 Ukrainian Catholics were in attendance.

The rite began with a solemn procession of the celebrants and assistants into the church. St. John's Choir, under the direction of Michael Dobosh, sang the responses.

The main celebrant and homilist was Metropolitan Sulyk. The concelebrants were the Very Rev. Michael Kuchmiak CSSR, pastor of St. John's; the Very Rev. Michael Bzdel CSSR, provincial superior of the Ukrainian Rite Redemptorists; the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak OSBM, vicar general of the Stamford Eparchy; the Very Rev. Msgr. Joseph Fedorek, dean of Northern New Jersey; the Very Rev. John Sianchuk CSSR; and the Rev. George Perejda CSSR of Redeemer House in Trenton; the Very Rev. John Fetsco CSSR of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Msgr. Canavan, chancellor of the Archeparchy of Philadelphia and the Rev. Michael Wivchar CSSR, assistant of St. John's, were the masters of ceremonies.

Numerous Redemptorist priests and brothers of both the Ukrainian and Latin rites as well as Redemptorist seminarians from the Redeemer House in Toronto, where Deacon Vladimir lived and studied, attended the ceremony.

During his sermon, the Very Rev. Kuchmiak stated that the priesthood is holy and mighty before God and men, and that Deacon Vladimir had heard the call of Christ and answered it willingly. Father Kuchmiak praised the Kolpakov family who nurtured and educated Vladimir and asked the Lord to grant the young deacon a steadfast faith and fiery zeal to work for Christ, His Church and His people.

Father Vladimir is the eldest of four children; he has three married sisters.

He was born in Barquisimeto, Venezuela, on January 26, 1950. In 1956, together with his parents and sisters, he moved to Newark, and joined St. John and Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. He attended public school, Arts High School in Newark and Seton Hall University in South Orange, N.J.

In 1977-78 he joined, as a "come and see" candidate, the Missionary Brothers of the Word, a contemplative branch of Mother Teresa's Missionary Brothers in Charity. In 1979, Father Vladimir began his novitiate with the Redemptorist Fathers, in Oconomowoc, Wis., after which he attended St. Alphonsus College in Suffield, Conn., where he obtained his B.A. degree in philosophy.

Since 1982, he has been at the Redeemer House in Toronto, taking theological studies at the Toronto School of Theology, a part of the University of St. Michael's College, where in December he completed his master of divinity degree program.

Father Vladimir was ordained a deacon on February 17, 1985, at the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Eucharist in Toronto, by Bishop Isidore Borecky, eparch for Ukrainians in Toronto and Eastern Canada.

Following the ordination liturgy, the newly ordained priest bestowed his first blessing upon the clergy and his family.

Shortly thereafter, all the clergy and faithful gathered in the gymnasium of St. John's to share in the reception of the newly ordained priest. The Rev. Perejda presided as toastmaster and led the 350 assembled friends and parishioners in prayer. The Very Rev. Bzdel praised Father Vladimir for his exemplary work at the colleges and asked everyone to pray for him. After Father Vladimir's family and friends were introduced, he thanked them for their support and love during those trying years. He thanked the Lord for giving him the grace of the priestly vocation and expressed his eternal gratitude to those priests who had helped him obtain his goal.

On Sunday, December 29, the Rev. Kolpakov celebrated his first divine liturgy of thanksgiving at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church and bestowed his first blessing to the faithful.

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## Negotiations...

(Continued from page 1)

more, Mr. Malarek reported. However, the organization has refused to get involved, citing its mandate which states it may aid only prisoners of war captured by the opposing side and who wish to be repatriated.

The Soviet soldiers are defectors who wish asylum in another country, Mr. Malarek wrote.

According to Mr. Brady, if the Red Cross refuses to get involved, the only other possibility, short of going into Afghanistan "with an extraction team," is to give up.

It is inconceivable "that we can abandon our commitment to human rights and to saving people around the world in such a cavalier way," Mr. Jusyp said. "If we can bring a Czechoslovak hockey player who is sitting in some safe place in Europe, surely we can bring six poor guys over here who are under the threat of death daily."

Mr. Jusyp was referring to 23-year-old hockey star Miroslav Ihnacak, who was granted a special ministerial permit in early January by Immigration Minister Flora MacDonald. Mr. Ihnacak had defected in Vienna, and he flew to Canada, where he was met by his brother, Peter. Along with his brother, he is now a member of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

The article went on to say that Bob Mykytiuk, president of the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society, said Mr. Clark "is passing the buck on a desperate humanitarian situation and one which could have highlighted Soviet genocide in Afghanistan." Mr.

Mykytiuk further noted that Mr. Clark knows the International Red Cross "cannot assist defectors or POWs that do not wish to be repatriated" under the terms of the Geneva Convention.

Ludmilla Thorne, a director of the New York-based information and research service, Freedom House, said if the Canadian government "really wanted to get those boys out of there, they could do it." Her organization had secured the release of six Soviet POWs in Afghanistan, Mr. Malarek reported.

Government sources stated that they have been working on the case with complex negotiations, while exploring different avenues.

"The Pakistanis wanted everything done on the QT. They didn't want to be in the position that the Soviet Union makes them ultimately responsible for the defection," stated an undisclosed source. The government has also been in negotiations with two other countries — Britain and West Germany.

At one point in 1984 it seemed the six soldiers might be airlifted to West Germany. A reception was set up for them there, and an emigre organization was to act as their host until they left for Canada. Costs had been provided by the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society, but in the end the plans failed.

"West Germany wanted at the very least a semi-official agreement with Pakistan that they were brought out with their knowledge and not sneaked out of the country," said the government source.

"On top of all that, the Pakistanis don't trust the Canadian officials in Islamabad to get the POWs out without a hitch. They think the Canadians will

blow it because they don't have experience in this area of the world.

"So the Pakistanis requested that Britain's MI-5 get involved because the Brits have 200 years of history in that area and they also have operatives in the area."

## St. Petersburg...

(Continued from page 3)

Mayor's Cole's refusal was circulated at a local Malanka, or New Year's dance, "the first reaction was to go and demonstrate." The community was "up in arms," he said. Olga Fylypowycz, secretary of the UAA, similarly described the community's reaction, referring to it as "outrage."

The decision was made, however, to write to the mayor, since there was still time for the mayor to change his position. The community did so on January 14, but the mayor, as of January 23, had not replied to that letter.

Mr. Kohut also pointed out that the UAA's letter had been drafted with the help of Dr. Michael S. Pap, noted

The British refused to get involved, Mr. Malarek reported, because of the embarrassment which had been caused when one of the Soviet soldiers to whom they had granted asylum in July 1984 returned to the Soviet Union several months later.

scholar of history and political science, formerly of John Carroll University in Cleveland. Dr. Pap had been in town at the time Mayor Cole's letter had been received by the UAA.

Mr. Kohut said that among the next steps the community plans to take is to tell its story to the local media, including the St. Petersburg Times and The Independent.

In the meantime, however, area Ukrainian Americans celebrated Ukrainian Independence Day by traveling to the State Capitol in Tallahassee on January 22, where Secretary of State George Firestone presented them with Gov. Robert Graham's proclamation and his own proclamation. A busload of Ukrainians, including the UAA's Ukraina Choir, which performed at the ceremonies, made the 14-hour round trip.

## Soviet rights...

(Continued from page 1)

these emigre Soviet authors and other "propagators of hatred" led to the cancellation of a trip of eight invited Soviet representatives — including Yevgeny Yevtushenko and Andrei Voznesensky, as well as novelists Danil Granin, Valentin Rasputin and Chingiz Aitmatov.

The eight Soviet writers were invited to the weeklong congress by American PEN president Norman Mailer and PEN Center Executive Director Karen Kennerly.

"It was impossible to perceive them (the Soviet writers) coming here because it was a group of some of the best talented writers," Mr. Dovlatov said in Russian. "To let them all come in here would be almost like breaking Soviet law."

Mr. Dovlatov, who has just published a book about his experiences as a guard at a strict Soviet security camp for young offenders, gave a poignant description of the way Soviet authorities deny exit visas to writers. He explained that when a Soviet-made computer was recently used to process a batch of emigration applications by Soviet writers, all of the visas were denied on the basis that they were submitted with "an intentional absence of logic."

The Soviet Union's unwillingness to grant visas to the eight Soviet writers is a "negative sign," and shows the lack of sincerity with which Mr. Gorbachev hopes to pursue increased cultural exchanges, Mr. Aksyonov said.

"What kind of cultural exchange are they proposing when they demand from International PEN the expulsion of undesired groups (of emigre writers

from the congress).

"They are trying to open the door for ideas and aesthetic views, and at the same time they are lying as usual, saying that we are disseminating hatred and animosity towards the cause of mutual peace and friendship. It's just proposterous."

It was during this news conference that Rene Tavernier, the president of the French PEN Center, described the work of his group on behalf of imprisoned Soviet writers. Mr. Tavernier said his group has adopted 10 Soviet writers as honorary members, including the well-known Russian poet Irina Ratushynskaya and Ukrainian author Mykola Rudenko.

"We try to do what we can to help them," explained Mr. Tavernier. He added that his group tries to collect as much information as possible on the adopted writers who are either in prison or serving sentences in internal exile.

Toward the end of his talk, Mr. Tavernier said that imprisoned writers who have come to the West have acknowledged the defense work done by groups like PEN.

According to Mr. Tavernier, several writers have sent him thanks for "giving them the feeling that they are not alone in the world."

He summed up by saying: "This is exactly why we are doing something — though we know that sometimes nothing happens. But we have to do something for these people that deserve a sense of solidarity."

American writer Arthur Miller spoke briefly at the news conference about his recent trip to a writer's conference in Lithuania, where he said the American delegation came under criticism for, among other things, the U.S. government's treatment of American Indians.

## Trudeau, McGovern...

(Continued from page 1)

Kreisky — made similar remarks on the relation of human rights to bilateral relations.

"You can't link those two (arms control and human rights)," Mr. McGovern said before the overflow audience of reporters at the Essex House Hotel. "Arms control agreements are not a reward for good behavior. We've been too reckless in the way we've approached human rights in the USSR."

Later in the discussion, Mr. McGovern wondered aloud about the effectiveness of linking improved trade relations with the Soviet Union to levels of emigration.

Mr. McGovern said he was referring to legislation passed in 1974 that gave the U.S. Congress the right to withhold most favored nation trading status to non-market countries that deny their citizens the right to emigrate. (Most favored nation status is a trading concession extended on an annual basis which exempts a country's exports to the United States from a variety of tariffs).

The amendment to the Trade Act of 1974, known as the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, was introduced at the height of the cold war between the two superpowers. It was designed in responses to, among other things, the demand by the Kremlin that those who emigrate must pay for their education in hard currency before they leave.

Mr. McGovern, who voted for the bill when it was presented on the floor of the Senate in 1974, said the Jackson-Vanik amendment was only partially successful in making things easier for Jews wishing to leave the Soviet Union.

"There's no question that there might have been a temporary improvement (in easing emigration restrictions). But it has also caused a deterioration in Soviet-American relations, a sharp fall-off in trade, and a decline in the number

of Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

"It's significant impact was to make it more difficult for Soviet-American relations to improve. It was negative and not helpful and I personally regret voting for it," Mr. McGovern said.

Mr. McGovern's sentiments were echoed by Mr. Kreisky, who said that while the Jackson-Vanik Amendment initially had a "tremendous impact" for Russian Jews wishing to emigrate, it later worsened conditions for them.

The rate at which Moscow allows Soviet Jews to emigrate is an indicator often used to gauge the ups and downs in the Soviet record on human rights. According to estimates by the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the number of Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union fell in 1975, but then increased steadily from 1976 to 1979 in the heyday of East-West detente.

From a high point of 50,000 in 1979, the flow had dwindled to about 900 in 1984.

The number of Jews who have applied to emigrate is now estimated to be as high as 30,000. Yet, in May and June of last year, the figures were the lowest since the death of Joseph Stalin — only 36 Jews were allowed to leave.

On the economic level, there was a visible increase in East-West trade and investment after 1975. But since 1980, East-West trade actually declined as a result of the debt problems in Eastern Europe and the recession in the West.

This year, there is renewed talk of granting most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union. But according to U.S. sources, no substantial improvement is expected in the U.S.-Soviet relationship in trade — including the extension of most-favored-nation status — until there is also improvement in the rights situation.

Currently, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary and China are the four Communist countries that enjoy most-favored-nation-status in trade.

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## Revolutionary...

(Continued from page 4)

I think they are pretty good. I even had many non-Catholic clerical observers come up to me and express their satisfaction with this proposal. I think it will bring us closer to ecumenism with its representative character.

Your two colleagues, Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky and Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia addressed the synod fathers on the issue of a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate. In fact, it was Archbishop Sulyk who spoke about the jurisdiction of a patriarch or a major archbishop outside his eparchal territory. Though this issue was not formally discussed at the recent synod, in light of the upcoming Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine in 1988, what are the chances of such a patriarchate established outside Ukraine?

It's a situation which other rites are faced with, in Lebanon, in Egypt, as well as in Ukraine. The Melkites and the Maronites practice their faith outside their home countries and are sympathetic to our situation. Since we are a Church with over 1 million members outside Ukraine, we feel that our major archbishop, who has no active jurisdiction over his Archeparchy in Lviv, should be formally recognized as head, or patriarch, of our Church. I hope it comes soon.

In October, the Ukrainian Catholic Synod met in Rome to discuss its own issues. One which arose

concerned the establishment of a Metropolitan See in Brazil. What is the likelihood of this occurring before or during the 1988 Millennium celebrations?

The chances are very good. Brazil has a very large and growing Church of over 200,000 members. They come very close to our Church population in Canada.

With the elevation of the eparchy in Curitiba to a Metropolitan See would come the creation of two new eparchies in Brazil.

I've been asking you to predict future developments from your vantage point within the Ukrainian Catholic Church. How about from your perspective as an ex-officio member of the synod. You mentioned contact between yourself and other Christian observers over your proposal of a Permanent Synod. What about the notion of ecumenism, what are its chances this century or early next century.

Ten different Christian Churches were represented at the synod. Of the 10, one, Prof. Henry Chadwick of the Anglican Church, spoke at the end of our proceedings. Noting our common past and some of our shared theology and beliefs, he seemed hopeful that such an event would occur. I am hoping too. I met with the patriarch of Constantinople, who resides in Australia, as well as members of the Anglican, Methodist and Baptist Churches. As long as this friendly dialogue and understanding continues — and it is even with non-Christian groups at the non-ecumenical level, though I cannot predict when — I am very much in

favor of moving towards unity.

As a result of Cardinal Wladyslaw Rubin's resignation as head of the Congregation for Eastern Churches, the holy father appointed an Indian Cardinal, Simon Lourdasamy as the new head. Will he change the scope or the direction of this congregation? (The Pope also appointed Cardinal Lubachivsky to the Roman Curia to join this congregation as well as the Secretariat for Non-Believers. Another Ukrainian Catholic, Archbishop Myroslav Marusyn, continues to sit as secretary to the newly appointed Cardinal Lourdasamy.)

He can't. The mandate and structure are already in place. He will act only as the executive administrator.

Finally, Your Grace, rumor has it that you will turn 75 next October. Though you are required by Canon Law to submit your resignation at this age, some feel that it will not be accepted until after the 1988 Millennium celebrations. Do you want to retire?

Well, it is no rumor. I will be 75 on October 30, 1986. At that time, I will tender my resignation to the holy father. As to whether or not I want to retire, the question is irrelevant. It will be up to Rome to decide, and if they decide to accept it, it will be up to the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops' Synod to offer the names of three candidates as a successor to the Holy See.

## Jersey City

(Continued from page 5)

District Committee of Jersey City met here at the local Ukrainian Community Center for an organizing meeting on November 10.

Walter Bilyk, district chairman, conducted the meeting. UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan was the Supreme Executive Committee's representative at the meeting, and he addressed the district and branch representatives, covering the gamut of UNA activity.

## New Haven

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — The UNA District Committee of New Haven conducted its organizing meeting here at the local Ukrainian Catholic church hall on October 27. Over 25 persons representing 10 of the district's branches attended the meeting.

District Chairman Dr. Michael Sni-hurowych chaired the proceedings. UNA Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz addressed the audience on a variety of UNA matters. He was the representative of the Supreme Executive Committee at the meeting.

## DP Commissioner...

(Continued from page 4)

records gone."

A few months earlier, Dr. O'Connor had gone behind German lines, with a pass from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, to assess the emergency relief needs of Western Europe. Eventually he served on the board or as an adviser to American Relief to France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Philippines and China.

Dr. O'Connor subsequently persuaded President Harry Truman to take interest in the estimated 6.5 million persons facing forced deportation to Russia and other Eastern bloc countries after the war. The president named him commissioner of displaced persons, and Dr. O'Connor shepherded 430,000 refugees here, with another 1.4 million going to Allied countries.

He served on the National Security Council under Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, directed a select congressional committee investigating post-war Communist advances, was a senior consultant to the U.S. Information Agency from 1955 to 1958, and as staff

director for the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy from 1962 to 1966 drafted immigration laws in effect through the 1970s.

In 1950, Dr. O'Connor received an honorary doctor of law in political science degree from the University of Munich. Among his decorations from European governments are Officer, Order of Orange Nassau, the Netherlands; Officer, Order of Oak Leaf Crown, Belgium; Medal of Gratitude, France; Medal of the Blessed Hand of St. Stephen, conferred by the imprisoned Hungarian Cardinal Josef Mindszenty; Knight of St. Agatha, Republic of San Marino; and Knight, Order of Merit, Republic of Italy.

A founder of the National Captive Nations Committee, chartered by Congress in 1959, he was still on the national board and chairman of the Western New York Chapter at the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife, Geraldine; a daughter, Maureen Bailey of Silver Spring, Md.; a son, Mark J.; eight grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

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

## Myron Myroslaw Prymak

passed away on December 27th, 1985.

PANAKHYDA — January 1st, 1986 and RELIGIOUS SERVICE on January 2nd, 1986 at St. Paul, Minnesota and from there to eternal rest in Ukrainian National Memorial Cemetery of U.S.A. at 4111 Pennsylvania Avenue S.E., Washington, D.C.

In Grief:

Sister — OLHA GAMOTA with husband BOHDAN  
Nephews — BOHDAN ANDRIJ GAMOTA  
Dr. JURIJ GAMOTA with wife CHRISTINA and sons JURIJ,  
DANYLO and ALEXANDER  
Relatives scattered all over the world.

In Eternal Remembrance.

In lieu of flowers please send donations in his name to Ukrainian Historical Brotherhood of Chicago.



## Developments...

(Continued from page 2)

year or so. At the Chornobyl plant in the Kiev Oblast, the fourth of five scheduled 1,000-megawatt power blocks became operational at the end of 1984. In March 1985, the second power block, with a 1,000-megawatt reactor, began generating at the South Ukrainian plant, which is located near the village of Prybuzhie in the Mykolayiv Oblast.

At the Rivne plant at Kuznetsovsk in western Ukraine, which has two small reactors, each of 440 megawatts, two new energy blocks with a capacity of 1,000-megawatts each have been scheduled for construction along the lines of those at the Zaporizhzhia plant, with the first to be completed by the first quarter of 1986. The proposed capacity of this plant is thus to be tripled from its current level.

Finally, a new plant is being constructed near Chyhyryn in the Cherkasy Oblast, also along "the unified flowline system." According to a Western source, the site of the plant had formerly been allocated for the construction of an oil-fired central electric station during the 10th Five-Year Plan, but this project was evidently abandoned. The same source notes that the plant is to be located on the south side of the Kremenchuk Reservoir on the Dnieper River and will most probably be comprised of pressurized water reactors with an ultimate capacity of 4,000 to 6,000 megawatts.

Work on the Chyhyryn plant means that there are now nine nuclear power or nuclear power and heating supply plants in existence or under construction in the Ukrainian SSR. Moreover,

whereas only two such plants were in operation at the start of the 11th Five-Year Plan, four are now active. As for the Khmelnytsky nuclear power plant, which is located not far from the village of Netishyn in the Slavutsky Raion of Khmelnytsky Oblast, there have evidently been delays in its construction. The first power block of the plant, which is being commissioned and financed jointly with Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, was due to be commissioned later this year, but to date no mention has been made that it is now in operation. Construction of the plant began as long ago as 1978. When completed, the total capacity of the Khmelnytsky plant is to be 4,000 megawatts. The table on the following page shows that Ukraine does not seem to have fulfilled the target of 9,880 megawatts of nuclear-generating capacity specified in the 11th Five-year Plan.

Mr. Shcherbytsky's visit to the Zaporizhzhia plant reflects the concern of the Soviet authorities for the smooth progress of a key Ukrainian industry that is serving not only the European USSR but also the East European market. The Zaporizhzhia plant is evidently intended to be taken as a model for the future in terms of the construction techniques being applied there and the ultimate size of the plant. Construction seems, however, to be taking priority over the establishment of an adequate infrastructure, including facilities of various kinds for the workers. (The plant is presumably located well away from the city, although this is not always the case, as noted below.) The workers are even preparing for the installation of new blocks before they have access to

cultural, sporting and other facilities. Thus, a trench for a future sixth power block has already been dug.

A former Czechoslovak official has estimated that a period of 15 years is required from the time that a nuclear power plant is first commissioned until the activation of the first reactor. In the case of the Zaporizhzhia plant, this time-period has been reduced to six years, but according to Mr. Shcherbytsky, at the expense of the recreational needs of the work force.

The question of safety also needs to be raised given the projected rapidity of expansion of the industry and the proximity of the nuclear power and heating stations, such as those being built at Odessa and Kharkiv, to major cities. This is, however, not a matter to which the authorities are prepared to devote much public discussion.

According to the then USSR minister of power and electrification, Petr Neporozhny, "such stations are very economical and can be built in the immediate vicinity of a city because they do not emit smoke and are totally safe."

Similarly, the political analyst of Novosti noted last year that "many years of Soviet experience have proved that it is quite possible to guarantee the complete safety of nuclear station operation."

After the initial success with the completion of work on the second power block, the Zaporizhzhia plant is now facing the sort of supply problems that have continually plagued the development of nuclear energy in the USSR. Because the third block does not seem to be near completion (Mr. Shcherbytsky would undoubtedly have taken the opportunity to announce this if it were), it can be assumed that the seven-month schedule for construction of a block will remain an unusual rather than a usual happening.

While the plans for the development of nuclear energy in Ukraine and the USSR from 1986 to 1990 seem rather ambitious, it is certain that this sphere of the economy will continue to command the attention of the Ukrainian and the Soviet leadership.

## Soviet veterans...

(Continued from page 2)

tion of Afghanistan.

"What did my friend die for?" asked Anatoly. "Was it really for these speculators? These complacent and self-satisfied scroungers? And what is the battle there going on for?" he asked.

Mr. Thatcher noted that the fact such things are printed in a Soviet paper may show how deeply dissatisfied the Soviet people really are with

the war in Afghanistan. Privately, some people do not understand why the USSR is involved in the war, he said.

The Komsomolskaya Pravda article ended by stating that much has been done for the returning soldiers, such as "providing a job for some, a hospital and doctors for others."

But, the article concludes, "it is not easy to step from a battlefield into a peaceful life."

"Some," it stated, "never manage it."

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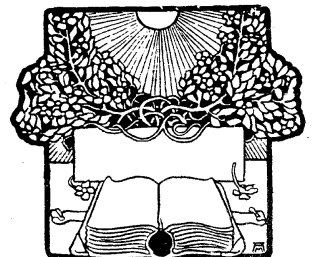
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## Multiculturalism...

(Continued from page 7)

operate and how the volunteers who run them could be assisted by government to make them even more effective. Such assistance would be of immense benefit to the ethnocultural communities and a small price to pay for sharing multiculturalism with all Canadians by separating it from the exclusive tie to ethnicity which has characterized the multicultural movement to date.

Thus, to summarize, it is easy to accommodate the critics of multiculturalism, provided it is only the difficulty of identifying with multiculturalism based primarily in the culture (and language) of ethnicity that is the problem and not the fact of diversity itself. In Canada it is not necessary to cultivate diversity for its own sake. Diversity exists naturally. It did so among the native peoples even before the white man came. It did so in New France, even though the Huguenots were not particularly welcome. It did so among the Loyalists, even though some of the most different were brought to Canada as slaves. In the Canadian West it was always the predominant characteristic, and with the great influx of immigrants at the turn of the century, it was definitely too late to think that the trend toward a culturally pluralistic society could be reversed.

Today a conscious policy of cultural assimilation into one or even two melting pots, however benevolent, is totally unrealistic. The melting pot will always simmer away naturally, and there is no need to stoke it. Far more productive for Canadian society and for a Canadian identity that is as distinctive as the reality of North America permits is to accept the legitimacy of ethnicity in exchange for a liberalized multiculturalism that encompasses a wide range of cross-cultural and culturally pluralistic interests, movements and structures.

That is the best path by far toward a policy for human relations that goes beyond suzerainty and tolerance and embraces acceptance and mutual respect

for all the cultural constituencies that hope to benefit from a policy of multiculturalism in Canada.

## UNA Branch Meetings

## SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1986

**Chicago, Ill.** The annual meeting of Good Will Society, UNA Branch No. 22, will be held Sunday, February 2, 1986, at St. Joseph's Church Hall, 5000 North Cumberland Ave., Chicago, Ill., at 10:30 a.m. after Liturgy. Officers will be elected.

John Gawaluch, President  
Helen Olek Scott, Secretary

**Minneapolis, Minn.** The annual meeting of the UNA Branch No. 345 will be held on February 2nd, 1986 in the auditorium of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Minneapolis, Minn., 505 4th St. N.E., immediately after Church Service (at approx. 12:15 p.m.). Agenda of the meeting: 1. Reports of outgoing officers; 2. Questions and discussion on reports; 3. Election of new officers; 4. Election of delegate and alternate to the 31st Regular Convention of the UNA; 5. Discussion of current business items; 6. Adjournment. In case the number of attending members will not make up the necessary quorum the meeting will be held one hour later regardless of number of attendees.

For the UNA, Branch # 345 —  
Michael Karkoc, Secretary

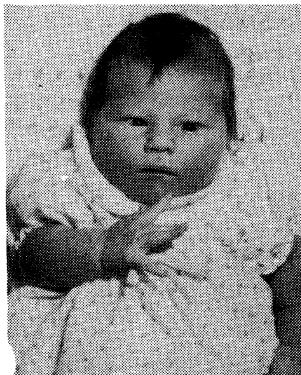
## SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1986

**Chicago, Ill.** A regular meeting of the St. Peter and St. Paul, Branch #220, UNA, will be held on Sunday, February 16, 1986, at 3:00 p.m., in the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church Hall, 4952 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill. All members are urged to attend.

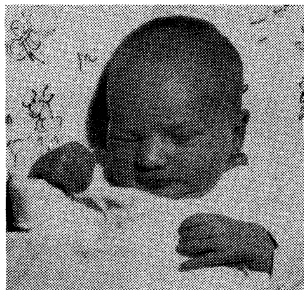
Mrs. Genevieve M. Blydy, Secretary

Read The Weekly

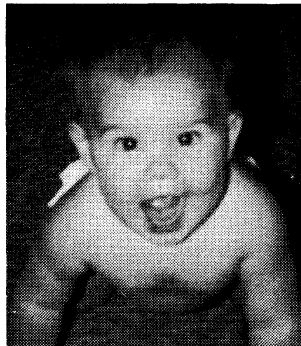
## Young UNA'ers



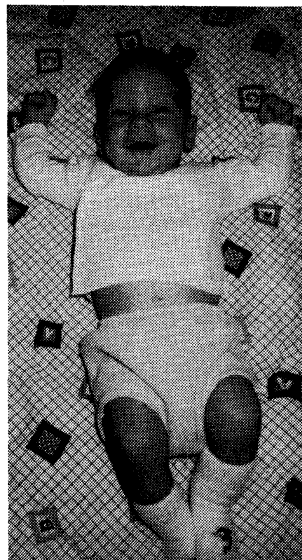
The newest member of UNA Branch 347 in Millville, N.J., is Janeen Lea Hepner, daughter of John and Nancy Hepner. Little Janeen's "college certificate" was purchased by her grandparents, Frances and Alexander Zapar.



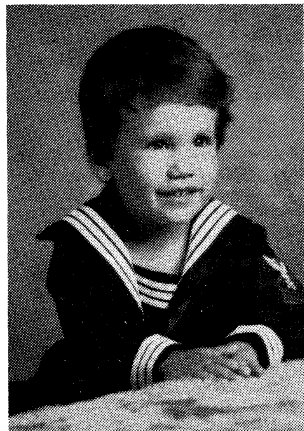
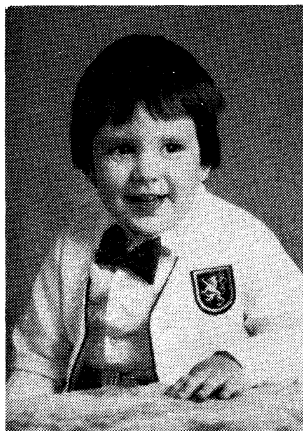
Heather Kathleen Suchorsky, daughter of John and Kathleen Suchorsky, is a new member of UNA Branch 65 in Elizabeth, N.J. Grandparents George and Elizabeth Suchorsky enrolled Heather in the UNA.



Emily Elizabeth Chornomaz, born November 12, 1984, is one of the youngest members of UNA Branch 490 in Irvington, N.J. She is the daughter of Daniel and Maureen Chornomaz of North Plainfield, N.J., and the granddaughter of Helen Chornomaz, Branch 490 secretary, who enrolled her. The entire family, including Emily's brother, Gregory, are members of the UNA.



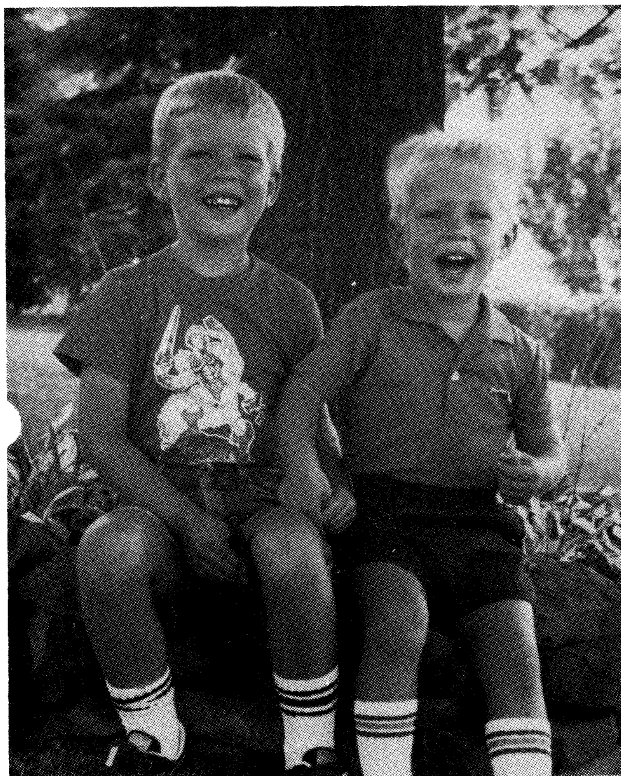
David Michael Kolatschko, the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kolatschko, recently joined his grandparents' UNA Branch, No. 304 in Buffalo, N.Y.



Michael (left) and Steven Syhlowyj, the children of Dmitri and Ursula Syhlowyj, are among the youngest members of UNA Branch 127 in Buffalo, N.Y. Their grandparents are Mary and Wasyl Bumbar.



Three Wochok sisters and a brother have joined UNA Branch 325 in Brooklyn, N.Y. They are: Adria Nadya, 10, Alexis Christina, 7, Zachary Andrew John, 3, and Laryssa Danielle, 1, all of El Macera, Calif. Their parents are Dr. Zachary and Barbara (Wylder) Wochok. Grandmother Dorothy Gruchowsky Wylder enrolled the quartet into the UNA.



Astoria, N.Y., Branch 5 of the UNA was recently enriched by two young members, brothers Michael K. and Christopher J. Leszczynski. Their parents are Olga and Kenneth Leszczynski.

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January 28

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** Manor Junior College will offer a free workshop, "Education Can Be for You," on Tuesday, January 28, from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. The workshop for adults who have never attended college or who are considering a return to college will include practical guidelines for selecting the amount of education, the school and program for you, financial aid, getting the most for your money and special issues for the adult student. For more information call (215) 884-2218.

January 31

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** Manor Junior College will hold an Allied Health

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Career seminar from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Sponsored by the admissions department and the Allied Health Division, the event will be held in Manor's seminar room in the library building on Manor's campus, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. For more information call (215) 884-2216.

February 1

**EDMONTON:** The Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Alberta are launching their Ukrainian Students' Week with a dance at 8:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Federational hall. For more infor-

mation call (403) 439-7005.

February 2

**CALGARY, Alta.:** The Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Calgary begins its Ukrainian Students' Week with films, art displays and lectures. For more information call the club at (403) 227-3830.

February 7

**TORONTO:** The Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Toronto will hold a "Pub" night, featuring "Active Imagination," as part of its Ukrainian Students' Week, starting at 8 p.m. at 404 Bathurst St.

February 8

**SASKATOON:** The Saskatchewan Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee will sponsor a conference, "Ukrainian Language Education-A Challenge for Tomorrow," at the Saskatoon Public Library Auditorium, 311 23rd St. E. Registration for the conference begins at 9 a.m. and will cost \$10. For more information contact Veronica Churchman at (306) 652-5850.

**VEGREVILLE, Alta.:** The Sopilka Dance Ensemble and Ken Kachmar's School of Ukrainian Dance and Culture will hold their second annual dance at Vegreville's Social Centre. Music will be provided by Burya of Toronto. Advance tickets only. Phone (403) 632-2584.

**TEANECK, N.J.:** The Chervona Kalyna Plast fraternity will hold its traditional "Vechnytsi" dance and banquet with the presentation of debutantes in the Grand Ballroom in the Loew's Glenpointe Hotel, Route 80, about five minutes from the George Washington Bridge. Cocktail hour is at 6-7 p.m., dinner at 7 p.m., with the debutante presentation at 9:30 p.m. Tickets for the banquet, including dinner and drinks, and the dance are \$60 per person. Tickets to the dance only are \$25 per person. Forward money for tickets to: Eugene Brozyna, 244 Union Ave., Woodbridge, N.J. 07075. Music will be provided by the Lidán band of Chicago.

**CLEVELAND:** St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral is

sponsoring its 11th annual "Evening in Poltava," featuring popular entertainer Alex, in the church hall. The Roman band of Cleveland will also perform. Tickets for the dinner, concert and dance are \$14 per person. For information and tickets call Vera or George Kap at (216) 864-5828.

February 9

**PASSAIC, N.J.:** Branches 18 and 70 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America are sponsoring a slide presentation on Ukrainian community life in Brazil at St. Nicholas Ukrainian School Auditorium, 212 President St., at 1 p.m. Admission to the slide show, with slides made by Petro Bokalo and an oral presentation by A. Krawchuk, will be \$3 and will go into a scholarship fund. Borsheh and sandwiches will be served. For further information, call Musia Moczula-Jachens at (201) 779-0459.

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** The Odessa Ukrainian Dancers of Rhode Island will sponsor a Ukrainian Cultural Concert at 2 p.m. in St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 74 Harris Ave. The concert will feature the Odessa Dancers, the "Eternity's Echo" Bandura Ensemble and the Choir of St. Andrew's Orthodox Church of Boston. Alex Chudolij will be master of ceremonies. Tickets are \$4. For information call Sandra Hreczuck at (617) 883-4327.

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

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

## Immigration exhibit to close

**NEW YORK —** The Ukrainian Museum's exhibition "To Preserve a Heritage: The Story of the Ukrainian Immigration in the United States" will complete its successful run by February 16 in order that new exhibits may be mounted.

Following three years of collecting photographs, research and preparation, the exhibit opened in May of 1984 to great acclaim. It was organized by Maria Shust, the museum's director, curated by Dr. Myron Kuropas and Chrystyna Pevny, the museum's archivist, and designed by Zenon Feszczak, art director of the Port of History Museum of Philadelphia.

The "Ukrainian Immigration" exhibit was primarily conceived as a tribute to the pioneers — those early immigrants who arrived in America toward the end of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th centuries. Consisting of over 300 photographs as well as books, pamphlets, documents and objects of material culture, the exhibit gives an overview of the four waves of Ukrainian immigration to the United States, but concentrates primarily on the early immigrants, their beginnings in a new land, their accomplishments and commitment to preserve their traditions and culture.

Since its opening, the exhibit has been visited by both Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians, New Yorkers and

those visiting the metropolitan area, adults as well as classes of school children and youth organizations. Judging from the comments in the museum's guest book, the exhibit has served as an impetus for a rediscovery of roots by several generations of American-born Ukrainians. To the more recent arrivals it gave a better knowledge and understanding of the tribulations and triumphs of the early immigrants. To the younger generation it has served as an inspiration for their involvement in and commitment to the life of the Ukrainian American community.

To cite two entries: "All Ukrainians in this area should see it and discover their heritage which they can be proud of" and "Wonderful historical presentation of the preservation of a culture."

The exhibit is accompanied by a 100-page catalogue which contains approximately 300 photographs with text by Dr. Kuropas. It is available in separate Ukrainian and English editions, and costs \$12.50.

The museum plans to develop the display into a traveling exhibit, to be viewed by as large an audience as possible. Those communities interested in obtaining the exhibit should contact The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; (212) 228-0110.

## Manor offers computer workshop

**JENKINTOWN, Pa. —** Manor Junior College will offer a workshop on "Computer Literacy," on Tuesdays, February 4, 11, 18 and 25 from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. The fee for the workshop is \$60.

The workshop will provide a basic introduction to the computer for individuals interested in home or business applications. The essential computer jargon and the make-up and function of the microcomputer will be included. The BASIC language will be introduced, and participants will have an opportunity for hands-on experience

with various software programs. A certification of completion will be provided at the completion of the workshop.

Early registration by mail is encouraged or you may register in person. For more information, call Manor's Continuing Education office at (215) 884-2218 or 884-2219. The office is open Monday and Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Tuesday through Thursday 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. in the Academic Building on Manor's campus, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, Jenkintown, Pa.

### NOTICE

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## Kolomyjec to perform at UIA

**NEW YORK —** Joanne Kolomyjec, a Canadian Opera Company soprano will present a recital on Sunday, February 2, at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 3:30 p.m.

Part of the UIA Sunday Concert Series, her program will include international songs and arias by such composers as C.F. Bach, Brahms, Faure, Obradors, Dvorak, and Lehar. She will also perform selections by Stetsenko and selections from Lysenko's opera "Natalka Poltavka."

Although Ms. Kolomyjec, a finalist in the 1983 Metropolitan Opera auditions, will make her New York City debut at the Sunday afternoon concert, she is no stranger to opera audiences. She has appeared in the Canadian Opera Company productions of "Carmen," "The Coronation of Poppea,"

"Elektra" and "Jenefa." She has also starred in "The Merry Widow," "The Tales of Hoffman," "La Boheme" and "Cosi Fan Tutte" with the Canadian Opera Company.

A soloist with the Toronto Symphony, Ms. Kolomyjec is scheduled to make her Carnegie Hall debut with the Toronto Symphony, singing in Strauss' "Daphne" later this year.

For the UIA concert series, she will be accompanied by pianist Thomas Hrynkiw. Suggested donation is \$10; \$6 for senior citizens and students. A wine and cheese reception will follow the program. The UIA Sunday Concert Series is made possible through the support of the Self-Reliance Credit Unions, membership and private donations. For more information please call the UIA at (212) 288-8660.