

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1986

25 cents

PROGRAM of the 31st REGULAR CONVENTION of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION INC.

to be held in
DETROIT (Dearborn), Michigan
at the
Hyatt Regency Dearborn Hotel
beginning May 26, 1986
9 a.m.

1. Opening of convention
2. Report of Credentials Committee
3. Election:
 - a) convention chairman, two vice-chairmen, two secretaries
 - b) 11-member Election Committee
 - c) five-member Committee on Petitions
 - d) six-member Secretaries Committee
4. Appointment of Press Committee
5. Reports of UNA supreme officers:
 - Supreme President John O. Flis
 - Supreme Vice President Myron Kuropas
 - Supreme Director for Canada Sen. Paul Yuzyk
 - Supreme Vice Presidentess Gloria Paschen
 - Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan
 - Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk
 - Supreme Organizer Stefan Hawrysz
6. Report of UNA Auditing Committee and members:
 - John Hewryk
 - Nestor Olesnycky
 - Anatole Doroshenko
 - Bohdan Hnatiuk
 - Very Rev. Stephen Bilak
7. Reports of Supreme Advisors:
 - Helen Olek-Scott
 - Taras Szmagala
 - Andrew Jula
 - Eugene Iwanciw
 - Walter Hawrylak
 - Walter Kwas
 - Tekla Moroz
 - Andrew Keybida
 - Anna Haras
 - Taras Maksymowich
 - Wasył Didiuk
 - William Pastuszek
 - Roman Tatarsky
8. Report of Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Zenon Snylyk
9. Report of The Ukrainian Weekly Chief Editor Roma Hadzewycz
10. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
11. Report of By-Laws Committee, discussion and resolutions
12. Report of Financial Committee and determination on bonding and salaries of paid supreme officers
13. Merger of UNA and UFA
14. Election of supreme officers of UNA
15. Report of Petitions Committee, discussion and resolutions
16. Resolutions and recommendations for the well-being of the organization
17. Miscellaneous
18. Adjournment

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All systems go

UNA execs finalize convention plans

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — With six weeks to go before the opening gavel of the 31st Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, the fraternal organization's supreme executive committee held a special meeting, as mandated by the UNA by-laws, in order to approve the elected delegates and alternate delegates to the convention, nominate members of three convention committees (credentials, by-laws and financial) and adopt the final convention program.

The executive officers met here at the UNA headquarters building on Saturday, April 12. The meeting was chaired by UNA Supreme President John O. Flis; in attendance were Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk and Supreme

Organizer Stefan Hawrysz.

Also present was John Hewryk, chairman of the Supreme Auditing Committee. Sen. Paul Yuzyk, supreme director for Canada, and Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, supreme vice-president, were unable to attend the special session.

The complete list of delegates and alternates, as approved by the executives, will be published in Svoboda. The convention program and the names of the members of the three convention committees appear in this issue (beginning on page 1 and continuing on page 4).

The highlight of the convention, which is scheduled to begin promptly at 9 a.m. on Monday, May 26, will be the convention banquet on Thursday evening (Continued on page 15)

Students revive SUSTA in Chicago



Members of the newly elected SUSTA executive pose together after two fast-paced days of plenary sessions.

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

CHICAGO — A conference held here last weekend has made it clear that Ukrainian students in the United States believe that after three years of inactivity it's time to revitalize their national student organization.

"We have a new generation of Ukrainian students that want to try something new again," declared Ronya Stojko-Lozynskyj, the outgoing president of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA), during an opening address to delegates.

The three-day conference, which opened with a welcoming reception on April 15, was the first such gathering since 1981. The purpose of the parley was to breathe life back into an organization that was formed in the early

1950s to represent and assist Ukrainian American students on a national level.

The estimated 50 delegates meeting at a youth center in Chicago's Ukrainian neighborhood took the first step towards revitalizing SUSTA by unanimously electing a 15-member executive board headed by Andrew Futey, 20, of Washington.

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- Rep. Fred Eckert's letter to Medvid and letters to the editor — page 7.
- Profile of a seminary, St. Vlad's — page 10.

Cheating the system is commonplace in East-bloc states

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "They have built a society where people feel that to survive they must cheat and steal from each other, where there is little sense of community, except, ironically, among the dissidents."

In the 69 years since the Communists came to power in Eastern Europe, this is the closest they have come to building their socialist society, according to New York journalist Lucy Komisar.

The problem, Ms. Komisar wrote in a recent article in *The Washington Post*, the proliferation among the people of "selfishness and conflict" fueled by capitalism.

Ms. Komisar, who recently toured Eastern Europe, says that in order to survive in the Soviet bloc, people need to have a well-honed talent for cheating the system.

She relates the story of a Polish woman who insisted that her son stay in Canada, because he wouldn't make it in Poland. "He wouldn't be good at cheating," the woman was quoted as saying.

Several Soviet citizens interviewed by Ms. Komisar said that stealing is commonplace — especially in state-owned businesses. For instance, a man who needed some electrical work done on his house, was told that the cost would depend on whether workmen could steal the necessary materials from their plant or buy them in a store.

A Polish professor who was asked why people loathe work, that they steal from the workplace, replied, "People are so certain that the state will cheat them, that they had better cheat the state."

A former writer for a liberal Communist newspaper offered the following explanation: "People who earn 15,000 zlotys (\$100) a month must steal from the shops to live. Working men in factories don't work hard because they want to save their strength for another job after the shift. They repair something, they sell something."

A Polish intellectual quoted in Ms. Komisar's article speculated that Poland's low productivity and resulting economic headaches may be attributed to workers' laziness.

Ms. Komisar singled out Hungary as a country where moonlighting by workers is widespread.

"In Hungary," Ms. Komisar wrote, "private activities represent a third of the economy, though most people also hold government jobs. The result here and elsewhere is low productivity in state enterprises."

According to people interviewed by Ms. Komisar, the need to cheat and steal has also infested the social services. Several Polish priests that were consulted said they are concerned about their parishioners' penchant for cheating the system.

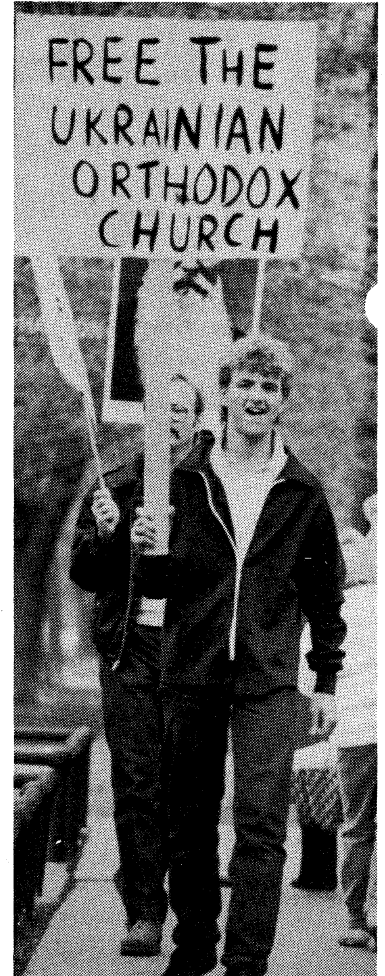
"It is very painful also for the Church," an unidentified Polish priest said. "It is a sign of a kind of moral disease."

Voluntary joint endeavors are stymied by the state, noted Ms. Komisar, adding that "any kind of unofficial cooperation, however, innocuous, is considered a threat by the state."

In Hungary for instance, which is

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Chicago Ukrainians protest religious persecution



Ukrainian demonstrators in Chicago, gathered in front of Holy Trinity Orthodox Church (Orthodox Church in America) on Saturday, April 12, protested Soviet persecution of Ukrainian Catholics, Orthodox and Protestants. A delegation of Russian Orthodox clergy

from the Soviet Union, headed by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk, was attending vigil services in the Holy Trinity Church at the time of the demonstration. Also participating in the protest were participants of the SUSTA convention being held that weekend in Chicago.

Fedorchuk in disgrace?

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The revised list of the Communist Party's Central Committee approved at the February party congress in Moscow, seems to indicate that Gen. Vitaly Fedorchuk, 67, the second-highest-ranking Soviet police official, has fallen into disgrace.

Mr. Fedorchuk, who once headed the Ukrainian SSR's KGB, had been dismissed abruptly as the minister of Internal Affairs (MVD) at the end of January. At the time, it was said that the general was to get a promotion. Since then, however, Mr. Fedorchuk has virtually disappeared from sight.

Western analysts have given two reasons that may have led to Mr. Fedorchuk's ouster, according to the *New York City Tribune*. One is that the general had not sufficiently rooted out official corruption since he had been appointed to the MVD post in December 1982. More importantly, however, were allegations that Mr. Fedorchuk had tried to further his own ends and reduce the stature of former General Secretary Yuri Andropov.

It was announced at the time of his dismissal, according to the *City Tribune*, that Mr. Fedorchuk had

(Continued on page 14)

Detention extended for Demjanjuk

JERUSALEM — John Demjanjuk was ordered held for another 15 days after a hearing on Friday, April 11, reported *The Jerusalem Post*.

Police presented new evidence that they said would help prove that Mr.

Demjanjuk was the Treblinka death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible."

The hearing was the fourth at which Mr. Demjanjuk was ordered held in prison since he was extradited to Israel by the United States on February 28.

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AFGHANISTAN: overview of a country where war rages on

by Natalia A. Feduschak

PART I

Afghanistan. The name evokes images of an exotic country where history has stood still, where life today remains much the same as hundreds of years ago.

Afghanistan. The name stirs up images of a ruined country with bombed-out villages, where tradition is dying a slow death.

These are two perceived Afghanistans. The real Afghanistan is somewhere in between.

For over six years a war has been raging in Afghanistan. It began on Christmas Eve 1979 when Soviet troops entered the country. In those years, there have been many changes inside Afghanistan, and millions of Afghans have fled their homeland.

Today, Afghans in Pakistan make up the single largest group of refugees in the world, surpassing by millions even those Ethiopians who were forced to leave their country because of widespread drought. End-of-the-year figures for 1985 showed that 2.6 million refugees were registered in Pakistan and 1.8 million were in camps in Iran.

Since January 1980, the United Nations has been expressing its grave concern about the situation in Afghanistan. Seven times it has passed a resolution calling for a negotiated settlement, including the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan. The U.N. under-secretary general for special political affairs, Diego Cordovez, has mediated negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and other involved parties in an attempt to resolve the conflict.

The war in Afghanistan has remained important for

several reasons. It cannot be seen only in terms of Soviet aggression. It is a misperception, that the Soviets intervened in Afghanistan out of the blue. The situation is much more complicated. The Afghans have had a long relationship first with the Russian empire, then with the USSR, which has resulted in friendship treaties, non-aggression pacts, and economic and military aid.

Afghanistan is important also because it is part of an Asian and Middle Eastern dynamic, where nations once under the umbrella of one superpower or another are now opting to follow their own course.

And it is important because it shows the spirit of a people who, holding on steadfastly to their religious and personal beliefs, are willing to fight for what they believe is right.

The Ukrainian Weekly has chosen to run a five-part-series on Afghanistan in an attempt to present a picture of present-day Afghanistan and what is and is not being done to resolve the conflict there.

The series will deal with five main subjects which should provide a basis for a better understanding of the situation. The first part gives background on Afghanistan. It sets the stage for the other four parts which will: investigate the reasons the Soviets invaded, relate experiences of the mujahideen, discuss the problems encountered by the refugees, and look at attempts to end the conflict in Afghanistan.

Geography

Afghanistan stands at the crossroads of the great civilizations and empires of the Middle East, Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent. The 249,999 square

mile republic is bordered by Iran on the west, Pakistan on the east and south, and the Soviet Union on the north. A very narrow strip, called the Vakhlan, extends northeast to touch China. Afghanistan is a country dominated by steep-sloped mountains, the ranges fanning out from the Hindu Kush (reaching a height of more than 24,000 feet) to the middle of the country. Within these mountain ranges there are many fertile valleys and plains where crops are grown.

Most of the land in this country is dry, and its rivers — the longest being the Helmand which runs southwest from the Hindu Kush to the Iranian border — are not navigable. The Helmand has, since ancient times, been used for irrigation, as have the rivers Hari Rud and Amu Darya.

Afghanistan has 26 provinces, and its major cities are Kabul, the capital, Jalalabad, Herat and Kandahar.

People

The people of Afghanistan are as varied as their regions. The Tadjiks have traditionally lived around the city of Herat, the Uzbeks and nomadic Turkmens in Vakhlan. The Hazararas, who are of Mongolian origin, live in the central mountains, and in the east and south are the Afghans and their kinsmen, the Pathans.

The Pathans made up roughly half of the country's prewar population of 15 to 17 million. They are the largest ethnic group in the Northwest Frontier Province and have been the politically dominant group. The second largest group in Afghanistan is the Persian-speaking Tadjiks. Ethnically they are related to the Tadjiks of the north in the Soviet Union. In the southwest live a small number of Baluch tribes. They are related to the Baluch of the contiguous areas of Iran and Pakistan.

The unifying factor for all these people is their religion, Islam. The large majority of the people are Sunni Muslims, the minority, Shiite.

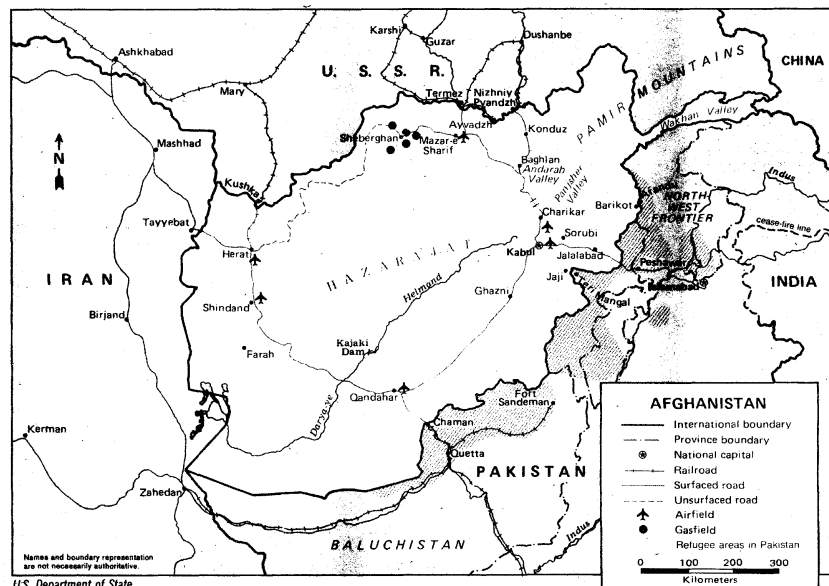
History

The Soviet intervention in 1979 does not constitute the first time foreign troops entered Afghanistan. The British preceded the Soviets twice before — in 1839 and 1878. And on both occasions the Afghans employed the help of the Russians to help them keep out the Western intruders.

While Afghanistan has a long history, it was not until the 18th century that it became a united state, covering much of present-day Afghanistan. And, it was not until the reign of Dost Muhammad, who became amir in 1826, that Afghanistan became an international problem. It was from this time until the middle of the 20th century that the country acted as a buffer between the Russian (later Soviet) and British empires. Each tried to fight the expansion of the other, while at the same time extending its own borders. Vying for Afghanistan eventually became known in the English-speaking world as "The Great Game."

Both the first and second Afghan Wars (1839-42, 1878) resulted from territorial disputes in eastern Afghanistan. Both times the British invaded Afgha-

(Continued on page 11)



Map showing the general location of Afghanistan, refugee areas in Pakistan, major cities and valleys.

Canada opts not to remove six Soviet POWs from Afghanistan

TORONTO — The Canadian government had received permission from Pakistan several months ago to remove six Soviet defectors held by resistance fighters within the borders of Afghanistan, but nothing has been done since then to secure their release.

And according to The Globe and Mail, a well-placed source said the Canadian government has no intention of doing so. "The thinking was, 'What is the political mileage in getting these men into Canada?'" he said.

Officials of External Affairs and Immigration previously said they were working to free the Soviet soldiers for nearly two years. When asked about their progress, wrote reporter Victor Malarek, they have pleaded with newspapers not to write about the matter, claiming stories would jeopardize the lives of the POWs.

Last week, however, an External Affairs official told the Globe and Mail

that the Canadian government had taken no action because it did not want to jeopardize sensitive negotiations between the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Afghan government on the handling of prisoners. The soldiers are in no "immediate danger," he said.

Five of the soldiers are deserters who no longer wanted to take part in Soviet operations in Afghanistan while the sixth was captured and has since denounced the actions of his government.

The Red Cross, however, cannot intervene on behalf of the soldiers, said Jean-Jacques Surback, a Red Cross delegate in New York.

The Canadian government has contended that the major stumbling block to getting the POWs out of Afghanistan has been Pakistan because it has not wanted to get involved in freeing the Soviets. But the Globe and Mail report-

ed Pakistan had told the Canadians if they wanted the Soviets, they could have them. Pakistan would turn a "blind-eye" in the event of a rescue mission. Its major concern was that it not be viewed as having a direct role in any rescue attempt.

One source told the Globe and Mail that all a rescue attempt would require is for the POWs to meet Canadian officials in a "safe house" and supply them with bona fide documents. "This isn't something that calls for a Rambo-style assault," the source said.

It is a matter of "political will," two Ottawa sources told the newspaper, and required only a ride by van to a required meeting place for a transfer.

According to Serge Jusyp, a Toronto lawyer who visited Afghanistan in 1984, "The Canadian government is afraid to offend the Soviet government."

Bob Mykytiuk, president of the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid

Society, told the Globe and Mail that he is "disgusted at the pathetic humanitarian response of the Canadian government in this issue.

"I find it strange that on several occasions these men could have been taken out and (we) find out the main stumbling block...has been External Affairs. Not Pakistan. Not the Afghans. But our own officials.

"What really angers me is that these men are true refugees in every sense of the world. They are conscientious objectors like those Americans who refused to fight in Vietnam. These men do not want to kill villagers. They do not want to kill innocent women and children. They do not want to take part in the genocide of Afghanistan.

"And I find it disgusting as a Canadian citizen that Canada, while waxing eloquently about humanitarian rights violations by Soviet troops in Afghanistan, is doing nothing to save these men."

Millennium committee continues work *TUSM fights for Shukhevych*

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Working Committee of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine held two East Coast meetings in February and March on the progress of their plans for nationwide celebrations of the historic event by Ukrainian Americans in 1987 and 1988.

A February 8 meeting was held in the Ukrainian Cultural Center at the Ukrainian Orthodox headquarters in South Bound Brook, N.J. and was presided over by committee chairman Yuriy Soltys.

Ulana Diachuk, head of the financial committee, delivered a report on her committee's fund-raising efforts and their recent receipt of generous donations from various Ukrainian organizations, including a \$1,000 gift from the Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society and a \$3,000 allocation from the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

Mrs. Diachuk also discussed the financial committee's plans to intensify fund-raising to cover the costs of commemoration, slated to take place mainly in Washington, as well as the publication of English-language brochures, advertisements, an exhibit of religious icons, seminars, and others.

Vyacheslav Vyshnevsky, vice-chairman of the working committee, reported that he had contacted the heads of various Ukrainian youth organizations to interest them in forming a national youth committee to commemorate the Millennium.

Peter Stercho, chairman of the or-

ganizing committee, reported on that group's recent efforts in organizing local committees in Ukrainian communities throughout the United States. Dr. Stercho said that 334 letters were sent to local parishes of all denominations and to various community leaders. Such committees, he said, exist already in Chicago, Detroit, and Syracuse, N.Y.

The working committee decided that it would ask former Ukrainian Weekly editor Ihor Dlaboha to serve as liaison with the English-language press. They also agreed to request that the library at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Bound Brook maintain and store archives for the National Committee and all the subsequent local committees.

A second meeting of the working committee was held on March 22 in the Ukrainian Catholic Church headquarters in Philadelphia. It also was presided over by Mr. Soltys.

The meeting was attended by Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, who warned the committee members that Soviet propagandists had the goal of establishing the Millennium of Christianity as a Russian holiday and he suggested emphatically that the committee step up its activity.

The working committee voted unanimously to support Rep. Jack Kemp's (R-N.Y.) resolution calling for the erection of a monument to St. Volodymyr the Great on public grounds in the nation's capitol. Members of the committee urged individuals to mail letters of appeal to their congressmen to support the resolution.

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NEW YORK — Members of the national executive board of the Ukrainian Student Association of Mykola Michnowsky (TUSM) and the organization's New York branch lobbied United States congressmen and senators in Washington on March 26-27, voicing their concern about Yuriy Shukhevych, a long-time Ukrainian prisoner of conscience in the USSR.

This most recent action is part of a continuing campaign by TUSM in defense of Mr. Shukhevych. In the last two years, TUSM has intensified its efforts to bring attention to the plight of this political prisoner and obtain his release.

TUSM members held meetings with defense of Reps. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), John Porter (R-Ill.) (both are co-chairmen of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus), Bill Green (R-N.Y.), Thomas Manton (D-N.Y.), Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.), Gary Ackerman (D-N.Y.), Frank Guarini (D-N.J.), Senators Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.) and Daniel

Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.).

The objectives of the meetings were to inform and update members of the House and the Senate on recent developments in the Shukhevych case; and to begin working on a coordinated action between the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate, various Ukrainian American organizations and other supportive groups and individuals throughout the United States. The goal of the action is to put moral and psychological pressure on the Soviet Union to release Mr. Shukhevych and allow him and his family the opportunity to emigrate to the West, and on the Reagan administration to make every possible effort and take advantage of every opportunity to call for Mr. Shukhevych's release.

Mr. Shukhevych, 52, has spent 34 years languishing in Soviet prisons and labor camps. He is 99 percent blind as a result of eye surgery performed in 1982, and is currently serving a five-year term

(Continued on page 14)

Nazi hunter Wiesenthal says Slavs more guilty than Nazis

by Natalia Pawlenko

EDISON, N.J. — Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal spoke before a crowd of about 400 people on April 7 at Middlesex County College here. The title of his lecture was "The Murderers Among Us — The Lessons of the Holocaust."

The lecture, which was nearly two hours long, was primarily a discussion of the consequences of the Holocaust. Mr. Wiesenthal's personal motivation in searching for Nazi war criminals and a history of the Documentation Center which he established in Vienna in 1946.

Mr. Wiesenthal's strongest condemnation of those involved in the Jewish Holocaust was directed at the Ukrai-

nians, Byelorussians and Balts. He stated that when the Nazis entered the Soviet Union, they were unable to differentiate between the Slavs and the Jews and turned to the local populations for help. He said that the Slavs came to the Germans, saying "...we know you are looking for Jews. We will help you."

The Nazis then created special squads made up of these Slavs, Mr. Wiesenthal continued, "and the guilt of these people is bigger than the guilt of the Nazis." Mr. Wiesenthal explained this assertion by stating that the Nazis could say that they received orders to execute people, that they did not know they could refuse to do so at the time, whereas the deeds of the Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Balts were completely voluntary.

Mr. Wiesenthal also stated that not only were 6 million Jews murdered by the Nazis, but that millions of others also were killed. He did not, however, elucidate who these millions of others were, mentioning only the extermination of 500,000 Gypsies.

In his conclusion, Mr. Wiesenthal recounted how his organization had been approached in the past by individuals from other Jewish organizations who felt that a natural partnership should have been established between Jewish and non-Jewish survivors of the Holocaust, since there are many more of the latter in the United States. "The answer was," Mr. Wiesenthal said, "we don't need them."

Mr. Wiesenthal did not make his originally scheduled statement on Kurt Waldheim, former secretary-general of the United Nations, who has been linked to Nazi war crimes, and he cancelled the press-conference which was to have taken place immediately after his lecture.

Famine commission member replaced

WASHINGTON — Anastasia Volker of Royal Oak, Mich., who is known for her activity as president of the Ukrainian Village Corp., which runs a local seniors housing project, has been named a public member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

She was named in place of Lubow A. Margolena, who declined the appointment. The new appointment was announced by Dr. James E. Mace, executive director of the famine commission.

The commission, which includes six public members, three representatives of the executive branch of the U.S. government, four members of the House of Representatives and two senators, will hold its first meeting on April 23 in Washington.

UNA convention program

(Continued from page 1)

The convention will open promptly at 9 a.m. on Monday, May 26. Registration of delegates will take place on Sunday, May 25, from noon to 10 p.m. and on Monday, May 26, beginning at 7 a.m.

For the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA:

JOHN O. FLIS
Supreme President

MYRON B. KUROPAS
Supreme Vice President

SEN. PAUL YUZYK
Supreme-Director for Canada

GLORIA PASCHEN
Supreme Vice Presidentess

WALTER Y. SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

ULANA M. DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

STEFAN HAWRYSZ
Supreme Organizer

A welcome concert will be held Sunday, May 25, beginning at 6:00 p.m. in the Great Lakes Center of the Hyatt Regency Dearborn Hotel featuring soloists, choral and dancing ensembles.

On Thursday, May 29, a banquet will be held in the Great Lakes Center of the Hyatt Regency Dearborn Hotel beginning at 7 p.m.

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

The UNA Supreme Executive Committee, during its meeting on April 12, 1986, appointed, in accordance with Article 16 of the UNA By-Laws, the following delegates to convention committees.

Credentials Committee

1. John Hawryluk, Branch 360, Buffalo, N.Y.
2. Roman Lapychak, Branch 27, Newark, N.J.
3. Wolodymyr Jaciw, Branch 32, Philadelphia, Pa.
4. Alexander Kowalchuk, Branch 460, London, Ont.
5. Michael Olshansky, Branch 5, Chicago, Ill.

By-Laws Committee

1. Jaroslaw Bilak, Branch 432, Toronto, Ont.
2. Helen Slovik, Branch 7, McAdoo, Pa.
3. Zenobia Zarycky, Branch 327, Hempstead, N.Y.
4. Roman Prypchan, Branch 399, Chicago, Ill.
5. Harry Zerebniak, Branch 180, Akron, Ohio

Financial Committee

1. Ivan Skira, Branch 153, Philadelphia, Pa.
2. Ivan Sierant, Branch 86, New York, N.Y.
3. Atanas Slusarczyk, Branch 174, Detroit, Mich.
4. Peter Diakiw, Branch 427, St. Catharines, Ont.
5. John Gawaluch, Branch 22, Chicago, Ill.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA facts

Soyuz and its publications

In keeping with its mandate "to publish and circulate ... literary and educational publications and newspapers" in the Ukrainian and English languages, the Ukrainian National Association publishes two newspapers, one children's magazine, books, pamphlets and almanacs.

The UNA does not look to its publications as money-making ventures, but

as yet another service rendered by the largest Ukrainian fraternal organization in the world to all Ukrainians — members and non-members alike.

Svoboda, which is known as "the official organ of the Ukrainian National Association," actually was in existence before the UNA. It was Svoboda that begat the UNA and not vice versa, as

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CONVENTION COUNTDOWN

UNA conventions in the past: a look at Nos. 6-10

PART II

We continue our review of the conventions of the fraternal organization today known as the Ukrainian National Association with notes on conventions 6 through 10.

• The 6th convention of Soyuz was held in Pittsburgh on June 12-14, 1900. At this time, Soyuz had 3,067 members and assets of \$10,184.40.

It was at this convention that the organization changed its name from Russian (Ruskyi) National Union to the Little Russian National Union. (This was the first step, as we shall later see, toward the Ukrainianization of Soyuz.)

Dues were raised from 50 cents a month to 70 cents; and the enrollment fee, which used to be 50 cents for all members, was altered as follows: 50 cents for members age 16 to 25, \$1 for members age 25 to 35, and \$1.50 for members age 35 to 45.

It was also decided that each brotherhood that belonged to Soyuz (the organization was then composed of brotherhoods, not branches) was entitled to one convention delegate. The Rev. Anthony Bonchevsky was elected supreme president.

At the 1901 annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly it was agreed that Canadians could become members of the association, provided that they first formed brotherhoods which became member-organizations of Soyuz.

• The 7th convention took place in Jersey City, N.J., on June 18-20, 1902. The association had grown to 60 branches, had a total membership of 3,384 and assets of \$14,252.19. Thirty-one delegates representing 57 votes participated in the convention.

This convention was noteworthy because a group of Russophiles attempted to gain control of the UNA. However, nationally conscious Ukrainians prevailed, and only they were elected to the Supreme Assembly. It was also decided that only Ukrainians could be officers in local brotherhoods and in Soyuz.

The seventh convention was also the

The information in this review of past UNA conventions is culled from "Conventions of the UNA" (U Dzerkali Konventsiy UNS), a Ukrainian-language book by the late Anthony Dragan.

first convention at which secret ballot voting was held in the elections of the Supreme Assembly members. The Rev. Nicholas Stepanovych was elected supreme president. The delegates voted to donate \$50 to Ukrainian students in Lviv.

• Convention No. 8 saw Soyuz returning to its roots, Shamokin, Pa., on May 30 to June 2, 1904. The UNA was now 10 years old and this jubilee convention fittingly celebrated that anniversary.

The UNA now had 5,867 members and assets of \$17,995.34. The convention reports noted that during the first 10 years of this existence, the UNA had paid death benefits totalling \$94,578; and assistance to members totalling \$5,463. Income was \$145,193 during this 10-year period, while expenses were \$127,198.

Convention delegates agreed that each Soyuz member had to pay 25 cents per year (payable in December) to the contingency fund.

The new supreme president was Constantine Kyrchiv.

• The 9th convention brought 72 delegates to Scranton, Pa., on June 25-28, 1906. The supreme secretary reported to the convention that the UNA had 139 branches with 7,888 members. Assets had grown to \$23,705.34.

The convention voted to replace monthly dues of 70 cents with variable premiums dependent upon the amount of death claims paid out by the UNA. Meanwhile, death benefits were raised to \$1,000. Within their monthly dues, UNA members were now to contribute 2 cents to the reserve fund, 1 cent to the indigent fund and 1 cent to the national fund.

Convention delegates approved a donation of \$100 to the battle fund in Galicia.

• One hundred twenty-one delegates attended the 10th convention on July 7-10, 1908, in Philadelphia. Assets had jumped to \$46,071.26; membership likewise saw a considerable increase, growing to 10,266.

Soyuz's special funds had monies as follows: orphans fund, \$21,017.50; reserve fund, \$16,646.27; national fund, \$1,567.03; indigent fund, \$1,647.03; and administrative fund, \$5,193.43.

The delegates voted that the Supreme Assembly should consult specialists in

(Continued on page 12)



Some of the UNA's publications: Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly, Veselka, UNA Almanac.

District committee meeting

Montreal



Tekla Moroz

MONTREAL — Representatives of the various UNA branches belonging to the Montreal UNA District met on March 24 at the Plast Home in Montreal.

Tekla Moroz, the chairperson of the district, welcomed all of the secretaries, and UNA convention delegates, and called the meeting to order. At the request of Mrs. Moroz, a minute of silence was observed for all deceased UNA members.

Mykola Perejma read the minutes of the prior meeting which were accepted. Mrs. Moroz was nominated as chairman of this meeting, and Mr. Perejma assumed the duties of secretary.

The first to render a report on the work performed during the past year, was Mrs. Moroz, as head of the Montreal District. She stated that she took part in all of the meetings of the district and urged members to fulfill the district quota of 60 members. The district organized 50 members meeting its 1985 quota by 83 percent.

Alexandra Dolnycky organized 25 members: Mrs. Moroz 12 members; Vera Banit, five members.

Mrs. Moroz reviewed the number of

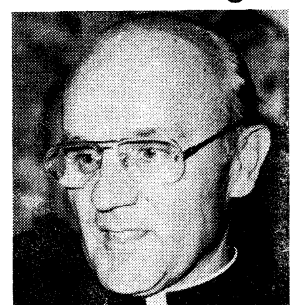
(Continued on page 12)

Metropolitan Sulyk to address delegates

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, will address delegates to the 31st Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, the UNA Home Office announced last week.

The metropolitan will speak during a convention session. He will also attend the convention banquet that is scheduled for Thursday evening, May 29, at 7 p.m. in the Great Lakes Center of the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Dearborn, Mich.

The UNA convention will be held at the hotel, located in a Detroit suburb, May 26 through 31.



Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Breathing life into SUSTA

It was both a time of national reconciliation and an attempt at breathing life into an organization whose lease on life had run almost its course. The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA), which held a national congress for the first time since 1981, has been resurrected, and its future prospects look good.

During the three-day parley, appropriately held in Chicago's Ukrainian neighborhood, more than 50 Ukrainian students from diverse regions and backgrounds sat down together to hammer out a new agenda for their national coalition of student organizations. It was a mission that was long overdue, since few of us can remember recently seeing students as a visible and vibrant entity in the Ukrainian community. But the students made it abundantly clear that they are ready to put their ideas and resources to work, and address issues that are of vital importance to today's Ukrainian students' movement.

At the top of their list of priorities the students emphasized the need to provide the constituent clubs of SUSTA with badly needed assistance. In the past many club presidents have complained that they lack the necessary skills and resources to mobilize Ukrainian students on the local level. Now that SUSTA's leaders know who their members are and where the problems are most acute, they can roll up their sleeves and offer assistance in the way of leadership skills development seminars, seed money, and national and regional conferences.

Once SUSTA has had a chance to get back on its feet, the executive board should look at ways to help students gain access to the decision-making areas of American society. As Myron Wasylyk, one of the conference speakers, correctly stated, it's time for young Ukrainians to shed the ghetto mentality of the Ukrainian community and look at ways in which Ukrainians can have an impact on the decisions affecting their interests. This requires that a concerted effort be made to encourage Ukrainian students to enter fields where they will have some input into the formulation of public policy: journalism, politics and law are just three areas which immediately come to mind.

How can SUSTA help its membership achieve these career goals? Scholarships, career seminars and networking with professional groups are mechanisms which other groups have used and which appear to be most useful in opening up career opportunities.

Further, the organization should look north of the border at some of the contemporary issues that Ukrainian Canadian students have been talking about for years but which haven't entered into the discourse of Ukrainian American leaders — such issues as language retention, intermarriage, cooperation with other ethnocultural groups and government lobbying are topics that need to be discussed at a time when statistics show an alarming assimilatory trend among Ukrainians.

The newly elected executive board of SUSTA appears to include a broad cross-section of the Ukrainian American community. The leadership of SUSTA should studiously avoid the mistakes made in the last few years when the executive board carelessly alienated a majority of the membership by engaging in petty political and personal squabbles. The best way for the SUSTA leaders to ensure the long-term survival of their organization is to create and maintain an atmosphere that allows all ideas to be shared and discussed.

The Ukrainian community, too, has a role to play in the resurrection of SUSTA. The leaders of the Ukrainian community should put their money where their mouth is and share their stock piles of green-backs with the younger generation, of whom the gerontocracy superciliously refers to as "our future." Credit unions and our community-wide organizations would not be wasting their money by investing in SUSTA-sponsored projects that are aimed at assisting young Ukrainians in reaching their career goals.

Finally, it would not be entirely inappropriate for SUSTA to investigate ways in which cooperation and communication can be established with other national coalitions of Ukrainian students — most importantly the Canadians who seem to have the highest number of organized Ukrainian students united under the banner of SUSK. As has been reported in the past, SUSK says it is unprepared to pour its scarce resources into a large bureaucracy of national Ukrainian student groups. Rather, as was stated by the Canadians attending the Chicago parley, SUSK prefers to create informal bilateral relations where cooperation is built on trust and goodwill. It would be imprudent for SUSTA to ignore SUSK's invitation to collaborate in joint projects: both organizations have little to lose and much to gain by working together in such areas as human rights, government lobbying and cultural retention.

The revitalization of SUSTA is an invigorating sign that proves there is still room for national unity in a community that has in the past few years experienced intense feuding among members of emigre political parties. The older leaders of our community should take a close look at what the students had wrought during their sojourn in Chicago, and perhaps take note of the ingredients required for accommodating diversity. Maybe it's time for our elders to ask themselves if there's something useful they can learn from young people.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Ukrainian Marriage Encounter takes off

"With the exception of the birth of our son and our marriage day, the weekend was the greatest single experience my wife and I have ever had."

"A fantastic weekend! We believe our lives have been turned around."

"We were told the weekend would be a unique experience but what happened to the two of us during those 44 hours together went far beyond anything we could have imagined."

Enthusiasm, joy, jubilation — these were just some of the sentiments expressed by married couples who attended the first all-Ukrainian Marriage Encounter weekend at Resurrection Center in Woodstock, Ill., on March 15 and 16.

Marriage Encounter "presenters" during the weekend were Jerry and Pat Butler, Myron and Lesia Kuropas, the Rev. Andriy and Halyna Chirovsky, and the Rev. Tom Burr.

Participating couples were members of Ukrainian Catholic parishes in Chicago (St. Nicholas, Ss. Volodymyr and Olha, St. Joseph), Milwaukee (St. Michael) and Newark (St. John the Baptist). Pastors and priests from the Chicago and Milwaukee parishes whose parishioners participated were "encountered" earlier and enthusiastically supported the idea of an all-Ukrainian weekend in both word and action.

The idea of an all-Ukrainian weekend really got under way two years ago when Bishop Innocent Lotocky asked my wife, Lesia, and me to begin inviting Ukrainian American couples and religious to a Marriage Encounter weekend so that they may renew their respective sacraments. With the bishop's moral and financial support, a total of 25 Ukrainian couples, (including married clergy), three celibate priests, and two nuns have thus far been encountered.

For Lesia and me, the all-Ukrainian weekend was the realization of a dream that began three years ago when we were first encountered and decided to introduce the Marriage Encounter experience into the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Chicago. We later learned that Byzantine Catholic weekends had already been held in the Stamford Eparchy and that Ukrainian weekends were common in the Saskatoon Eparchy.

Bringing the weekend to our people wasn't easy for a variety of reasons, most of which had to do with misconceptions about the entire experience.

"Why do we need Marriage Encounter?" some of our friends asked. "We have a good marriage."

"We're too busy," other couples told us. "And if we want some time together we break away for a weekend in some luxury motel."

We explained that a Marriage Encounter weekend was for couples with a good marriage who want to deepen their relationship. It's different from a breakaway weekend because the focus is on "coupleness," on how two married people communicate their needs and feelings with each other. A Marriage Encounter weekend is like a spring tune-up because it puts romance back into the relationship even after 20, 30 or 40 years of marriage.

All of this, of course, is part of a new national trend among married couples that are willing to break out of the "married singles" mold of the '60s and '70s.

"People are rediscovering the personal relationship," says Edward M. Shelley M.D., assistant professor of clinical psychiatry at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. "People are finding that having a sense of continuity, a past, present and future with another person, makes them feel better. It's like re-discovering the wheel."

"Romance is in again," argues Dr. Shelley, "for both men and women." The proof: a revival of the old-fashioned romantic gestures that fell out of favor in the 1970s.

But romance takes effort, and one of the reasons people are willing to make that effort, concludes Dr. Shelley is that personal commitment is no longer feared.

For Lesia and me, the all-Ukrainian Marriage Encounter weekend was also the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America. Couples in love are a visible sign of Christ's love for His Church. They can serve as the catalyst for reconciliation, for healing within our Church. What better way to commemorate the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine than to bring love and community back into our Church?

A second all-Ukrainian weekend is scheduled for the fall and it's not too early to sign up. If you don't believe the weekend is everything we say it is, just ask one of the couples that attended one.



Participants of the first all-Ukrainian Marriage Encounter weekend held March 15-16 in Woodstock, Ill.

Letter to a friend: Rep. Eckert writes to Medvid

Following is the most recent letter Rep. Fred J. Eckert (R-N.Y.) has written to Myroslav Medvid. This letter was written in response to TASS reports that the Ukrainian seaman not only "accidentally" fell overboard into the Mississippi River, but also was taken ashore by U.S. Secret Service agents who tried to talk him into defecting.

Rep. Eckert has been singled out by TASS for his role in the Medvid case. The congressman organized a letter-writing campaign in which dozens of members of the House and Senate have signed up to contact Mr. Medvid in the months and years ahead to keep up a constant inquiry about his health and safety. The letters sent to Mr. Medvid are in both English and his native Ukrainian.

Dear Myroslav:

I have read a TASS report that says you received my letter.

TASS also reports that I have been invited to meet with you in Ukraine

to see for myself how well you are. I accept the invitation.

Myroslav, because I learned about this invitation second-hand from reading a TASS report, I was wondering if you could fill me in on the details. Will this be an official invitation from the Soviet government? Will I be the guest of the Soviet government? It is reported that I can bring others with me. How many did you and TASS have in mind? Would they be guests of the Soviet government? Should I check with the Soviet Embassy here in Washington for further details?

I do hope we can find a mutually convenient time for my visit. This is an election year for members of Congress, so timing might be a bit difficult. Are they planning to hold free elections any time soon in Ukraine or in any other part of the Soviet Union? It's kind of a nuisance if you are one of the ones running for office — but the people seem to like it that way.

I notice, Myroslav, that once again

TASS is reporting that you "accidentally" fell into the Mississippi River. In my earlier letter, I asked you: When you fell, why did you swim 100 yards to shore in a storm through turbulent water rather than simply swim a few feet back to the ship? Now I find the answer in this latest TASS report: When you fell into the Mississippi River, United States Secret Service agents grabbed you and took you ashore and tried to talk you into defecting. That latest TASS report is the first time I'd heard of this.

Boy, Myroslav, they must have been a couple of dumb agents — we have so many people trying to defect to America that it's a real waste of time for U.S. agents to float around in a river during a storm and just wait for someone to fall overboard! Maybe I'm a little slow in figuring out these things, but do you suppose, Myroslav, that they were not dumb, but were actually very, very clever — I mean, they must be truly remarkable to have known that you were going to fall overboard when you didn't even

know that yourself!

Myroslav, I think it's good that you and I are having this dialogue. But don't you think it would be even better if you wrote directly to me yourself, rather than have TASS report what you think? What happened to our exchanging photos? Did you get mine? I didn't get yours. In fact, Myroslav, has it occurred to you that when Svetlana Alliluyeva, Joseph Stalin's daughter, returned to the Soviet Union, she appeared on Soviet television and before the Western news media, and when Vitaly Yurchenko returned, he appeared on Soviet television and before the Western news media — but you haven't. Why not? Are you shy? As your friend, I encourage you — go on Soviet television, appear before the Western news media, tell the foreign news media yourself in person how delighted you are to be back in the Soviet Union. I know they would love to interview you. I am sure that TASS and Pravda enjoy

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Comment on SUSTA editorial

Dear Editor:

While I agree with your publication's recent assessments of the Ukrainian-American student movement and problems created by the last SUSTA executive board, I must take issue with your April 6 editorial's specific reference to TUSM.

As a former president of the Cleveland TUSM Branch, I can assure you that our membership's activities and decisions have always been derived in a democratic manner free of party influence, despite what you label as "TUSM's blatant ideological stance."

Since TUSM's inception in the late 1940s, the organization and its student membership has always prided itself on the fact that TUSM has been the moral conscience and at times, loyal opposition, to the Ukrainian Liberation Front establishment. In being so, TUSM can be credited with the reputation of being the progressive element of the liberation movement. Regarding the movement as a whole, in obtaining new directions geared to reaching the ultimate goal of basic human rights and national self-determination for the people of Ukraine.

As a component part of the Ukrainian American student community, TUSM branches are not only entitled a place in SUSTA, but currently must be credited for being a major force behind the resurgence of the Ukrainian student movement in the U.S. Excluding TUSM from SUSTA on the basis of its ideological convictions is in itself a violation of democratic principles and a hindrance to the plurality of the Ukrainian student movement, which ideally should prepare young Ukrainians to assume leadership roles in our national organizations. By proposing TUSM members remain outside the SUSTA framework, you are blocking the forum for communicating and exchanging ideas and opinions which are so necessary if our community is to survive and prosper. Furthermore, the ideological convictions which you consider "parochial," are in fact of the

same core as those that have guided organizations such as Plast, SUM and ODUM.

While The Weekly has called for unity and plurality in the Ukrainian community, it is in fact contradicting itself by calling for an organization's removal based on an ideology, which surprisingly to some, is very democratic.

Myron W. Wasyluk
Washington

TUSM response to editorial

Dear Editor:

Your editorial in the April 6 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly (SUSTA: an agenda for change) prompts the national executive of TUSM to reply.

In the first place, TUSM agrees with the substance of your analysis of the upcoming SUSTA congress in Chicago. As you point out, the congress ought to serve as the basic foundation of unity upon which to construct a new, representational and productive SUSTA.

However, in light of our publicly stated position regarding SUSTA, we are perturbed by the malignment of facts on your part concerning TUSM and its intentions. With all due respect, it must be noted that the sections of your editorial dealing with TUSM border on disrespect and, in essence, journalistic irresponsibility.

For example, had you contacted TUSM prior to writing your piece, you would have been fully informed that the TUSM national executive will not retain official status at the SUSTA congress because of the fact that TUSM is recognized as an equal partner in the CeSUS structure. Our branches — as Ukrainian student clubs in their respective localities in their own right — have a full legal right to participate (Article 1, Point 2 of the SUSTA Constitution). Clearly, in your editorial haste, you neglected to determine these facts.

More importantly, though, we are offended by your flippant remark concerning TUSM's character. Any one — including members of your editorial staff — who has dealt with TUSM within the context of CeSUS or Ukrai-

nian Student Outreach, read our publications, or attended our meetings knows that TUSM emphasizes respect for debate, candor, honesty and democratic principles. Our actions speak for themselves; your comments contradict your own knowledge of our organization and its activity.

This is particularly true as regards our ideological convictions. Yes, you are quite right when you state that TUSM possesses a "blatant ideological stance." Indeed, we are proud of it. Your interpretation of the concept of "ideology" is shallow at the very least. For TUSM, "ideology" means a set of values derived from intent study of history, culture, religious teachings, politics and philosophy. The conclusion we work hard to arrive at is the ideology of Ukrainian revolutionary nationalism. By this ethical framework, TUSM attempts to guide its actions on behalf of Ukrainians — such as Yosyp Terelia, Yuriy Shukhevych and countless others — suffering for their beliefs in the USSR. Within the context of our ideology, a moral obligation exists to act in defense of those less fortunate than ourselves; those whose individual rights are being denied, those whose national aspirations are brutally crushed, those whose churches are being destroyed, those whose language is being torn out by its roots... We straightforwardly put to you the question: is it wrong to have this "blatant ideological position" included among other divergent points of view in the Ukrainian American community? Can you not respect our right to speak out against the Russian imperialist occupation of Ukraine in our own way?

Essentially, all that TUSM asks is that you first check your facts and, most importantly, your motivations prior to aiming your editorial attention at any given community topic. Your usual record for doing so is commendable. By not doing so, as in this case, you have inevitably fallen into the "older generations" trap of petty politics. We sincerely hope that you consider our criticism in the same spirit of good faith in which it is forwarded.

Slawko Halatyn
TUSM National President
New York

Editor's note:

We stand by our editorial. However, because of the way the two letters erroneously present The Weekly's position, several clarifications are needed.

Of course, we know that TUSM branches, under the current SUSTA constitution, can be member-organizations of SUSTA. However, we continue to strongly believe (as many others, for many years, have believed) that TUSM should not be a member of SUSTA. And, this belief is not predicated on TUSM's particular political stance (and, yes, it is a blatant one, as no one denies that TUSM is an ideological group and its goals have always been very clearly spelled out), but on the fact that the organization has any political stance at all. We would similarly argue that Zarevo, or any other ideological organization, should not belong to SUSTA.

Our reasoning is also based on the indisputable fact that TUSM has its own political agenda: SUSTA, likewise, has a particular, although not ideologically political, agenda. To whom then, should TUSM branches that are SUSTA members be responsible? In other words: how can one serve two masters and satisfy both?

We feel that TUSM members' ideas can be adequately represented within the framework of student clubs organized on the university and local levels as SUSTA branches. In fact, many TUSM members belong to both their local TUSM branch and a university club. Another noteworthy point is that not all TUSM members are students; many are former students and, therefore, do not fit into the SUSTA structure.

TUSM, by all means, has a role to play within the Ukrainian community, as it has in the past and continues to do so — especially in the realm of human rights. However, since TUSM itself is a national organization and is on a par with SUSTA within CeSUS, the world student body, we can't understand why, logically, TUSM branches should belong to SUSTA.

Another way to look at this matter is: if TUSM branches are members of SUSTA, then, should SUSTA branches be members of TUSM?

Students revive SUSTA at Chicago parley



SUSTA delegates following closing session at ODUM building in Chicago's Ukrainian district.

(Continued from page 1)

To most delegates attending this watershed event in the history of the Ukrainian students' movement in the United States, the fact that the main meeting hall at the congress was packed almost to capacity was reason enough to declare the gathering a success.

As one young observer noted, there have been few other forums in recent memory where Ukrainian students from different parts of the United States could meet and "sketch a blueprint" for the future of Ukrainian student life.

Others, who said they came to Chicago expecting the congress to offer no hope or expectation of improvement for SUSTA, called the event a great success because much of the work was accomplished without the political wrangles that have frustrated previous attempts at mobilizing Ukrainian American students.

In the weeks leading up to the congress there was speculation in student circles that a possible resurrection of the organization would be stymied by argumentative dialogue and charges of incompetence aimed at members of the outgoing executive board.

Indeed, during an opening session held Saturday morning, a battle emerged between those who demanded that the outgoing executive members account for their past actions and those who said they wanted to bury the past in order to make room for talk about the future.

But a majority of the delegates stressed that any move towards reviving SUSTA can only come after a review of the organizational headaches that have paralyzed the national coalition of students since 1981.

Written report requested

As part of an attempt to compel the outgoing executive board — of which there were only three members in attendance — to account for their past actions, a motion was passed requiring Ms. Lozynskij to present a written report to the presidium of the congress.

Earlier, Ms. Lozynskij had presented an oral report to the congress which was judged by many delegates to be an account unacceptable to a membership

that wanted to know exactly what activities were undertaken by the executive board during its term of office.

In her report, Ms. Lozynskij acknowledged that a full accounting of the problems that have afflicted SUSTA during the past three years could not be provided since a majority of the members of the outgoing executive board were not on hand to discuss the issues. Many delegates said they were surprised to learn that invitations were not sent out to most of the executive board.

Most of the debate centered on the factors contributing to the demise of SUSTA, which was described by Ms. Lozynskij in her report as contracting an "almost terminal illness" only 18 months after the last executive was elected in 1981.

Said Ms. Lozynskij in response to a question about her executive board's failure to call a congress at the end of its two-year term: "It was a large degree of burn-out. If you're too long in a position you get tired... of the hassles... of trying to convince people to be active. We had a lot of party and personal politics going on in the executive board... this all led into the abysmal state that SUSTA was in."

Ms. Lozynskij added that the convening of the fourth international gathering of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians in December 1983 "messed up the timetable" to hold a national congress at the end of the executive board's term of office.

Michael Mulyk, outgoing executive vice-president, and Ms. Lozynskij, however, both predicted a promising future for SUSTA. One of SUSTA's most important functions, Mr. Mulyk said, will be to assist students in "examining their condition" as Ukrainian Americans. He added that the national organization can assist Ukrainian students to "become a part of the world" by representing their interests at international student conferences.

When asked whether the membership would be provided with a financial report, Ms. Lozynskij replied that there is no complete record of SUSTA's financial transactions for the past five years. She told the delegates that SUSTA has been without money for the past three years and that any expenditures have been subsidized by personal contributions.

Keynote speech

Myron Wasyluk, the conference chairperson, told the conference in a keynote speech on Saturday night that SUSTA has for the most part served as "an integral part of the Ukrainian community," and has worked hard at developing the leadership skills of young Ukrainian Americans.

Although the past four years have not shown "any signs of productivity for SUSTA," Mr. Wasyluk acknowledged that the student organization is well on the road to recovery.

In the brief speech that was warmly received by the banquet audience, Mr. Wasyluk encouraged the students to seriously look at career opportunities that will give them access to the "influence areas" in American society.

"Face it guys, it's time to get out of the Ukrainian ghetto," Mr. Wasyluk said.

As part of his concluding remarks, Mr. Wasyluk, who is also the director of the Washington-based Ukrainian National Information Center, advised the students to do all they can to avoid "political factionalism" in their organization, for the obvious reason that it would stifle progress towards change.

The Saturday evening banquet was followed by reports from conference committees that were set up to revise the SUSTA constitution and produce resolutions for the newly elected executive. Earlier, a verifications committee was also struck to determine the allocation of votes, and a nominations committee worked throughout the weekend to draw up a list of candidates for the executive board.

Some major changes were made to the SUSTA constitution, which has been described as an ineffective document that provided few checks and balances.

Constitutional amendments

Among the changes in the constitution passed by the delegates: the election of the SUSTA executive board will take place annually instead of every two years; a conference of Ukrainian student club presidents will be convened during each congress in order to provide the SUSTA membership more input into the organization; the number of executive board members was increased to make room for a congress

coordinator; and the objectives of the organization were reworded to better reflect the current situation of Ukrainian American students.

The purpose of SUSTA, the amended constitution says, is: "to represent and organize a forum of Ukrainian students; to foster and cultivate Ukrainian national, cultural and religious values in its members; to work for the benefit of the Ukrainian American community; and to encourage the higher education of its members."

If there were any complaints about the congress, they had to do with the lack of time that delegates had to get to know each other. Indeed, the gathering attracted students from most cities with large Ukrainian communities, including: Minneapolis, Detroit, Cleveland, Detroit, Syracuse, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

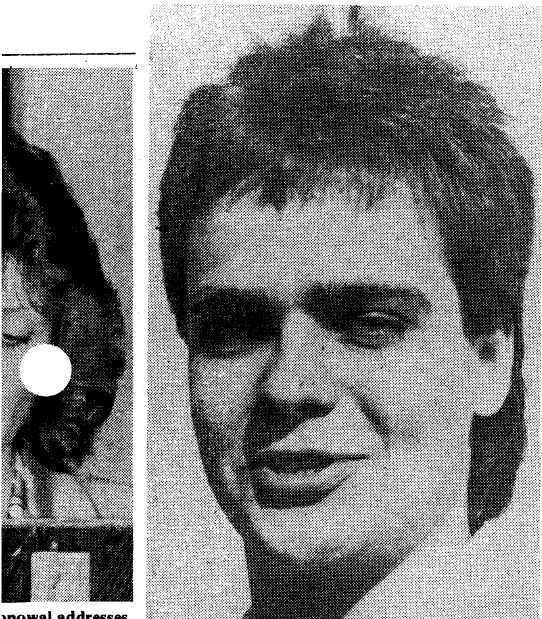
Two representatives from the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) attended the congress as observers, and delivered a statement at the banquet endorsing the establishment of closer ties between Ukrainian students in Canada and the United States.

Reading from a prepared statement that included greetings in French, English and Ukrainian, Chrystyna Chudeczak, a past-president of SUSK, told the delegates: "SUSK believes in the necessity of conducting multilateral relations between Ukrainian students in the United States, Australia, South America and Europe in order to develop a strong and cohesive Ukrainian student movement."

"...We welcome the opportunity to participate in this SUSTA congress. This type of bilateral communication is a first step in initiating similar communication with other Ukrainian student organizations worldwide."

When the students were not busily engaged in committee meetings or talking about projects which their individual clubs could undertake, they retreated to the swank Marriot Hotel near O'Hare Airport where some of the more stalwart socialites held court in their hotel rooms. Others spent what little free time there to get a taste of Chicago Ukrainian life at Galan's Ukrainian restaurant or at Sak, Ukrainian bar down the street from the meeting hall.

Congress organizer Ole delegates a



Andrew Futey, newly elected SUSTA president.

konowal addresses
quiet.

the many people who left with a sanguine view of the SUSTA was Peter Shmigel, a member of the New York branch of the Ukrainian Student Association of Michigan (TUSM).

Mr. Shmigel after his return in essence, the results of the election in terms of resolutions and the board elections are not overly substantive, but they are a representation of the fact that American students have recognized the need to reach out to their community and work hard for the benefit of the Ukrainian American community and Ukraine itself."

The mood of optimism prevailed at a Saturday afternoon session where delegates had an opportunity to express their views on Ukrainian student life in America. The session, which was described as "having set the stage for cooperation," saw the student representatives reporting on their activities and discussing different ways to motivate students on the

local level that received enthusiastic approval. The congress was that SUSTA has a scholarship fund that would help needy Ukrainian students, those studying in developing countries. Fund-raising for this project is begun, and SUSTA will be working to increase the Ukrainian community's involvement in the near future.

The assurance of their support for community causes, the students endorsed their proceedings for an hour Saturday afternoon at the nearby demonstration. They were proudly displaying a large banner as they marched through the streets, joined the protestors in support of the well-being of persecuted Ukrainians and believers in Ukraine. The demonstration was organized by the Chicago branch of the Ukrainian Committee of America.

Mr. Futey, following his election to the position of president, told the delegates he was pleased with the outcome of the congress.

"The number one reason that students are here," Mr. Futey said, "was to get student involvement and wanted to get SUSTA back on its feet."

The aim was a wide representation of the congress, but to achieve our objectives we will have to

encourage all Ukrainian American students to assist us."

Added Olesia Konowal, a congress organizer: "We think all the work that went into this congress was worth it. The turn-out was very good and everyone seems to be satisfied with the newly elected executive board."

Mr. Futey, a student of business administration at George Washington University, said his immediate priority is to assist the local Ukrainian student clubs to get back on their feet again. It was noted at the congress that many clubs are experiencing difficulties due to the fact that they lack the necessary organizational skills to mobilize members. The first SUSTA executive board meeting is slated for June in Washington, and a conference of Ukrainian student club presidents is being planned for November.

Executive board members

The other SUSTA members who were elected with Mr. Futey to the executive board are: Yarko Kulchycky, executive vice-president; Xenia Zielyk, secretary; Taras Szmagala, treasurer; Oryna Hrushetsky, public affairs director; Darian Martiniuk, publications director; Michael Mulyk, alumni activities director; and Larissa Savertallo, education director.

The three regional vice-presidents are: Leda Hewka, East; Ulana Remeniuk, Midwest; and Olesia Konowal, West. The portfolios of cultural director, and sports and social director will be jointly held by Xenia Kozak and Darka Konopada.

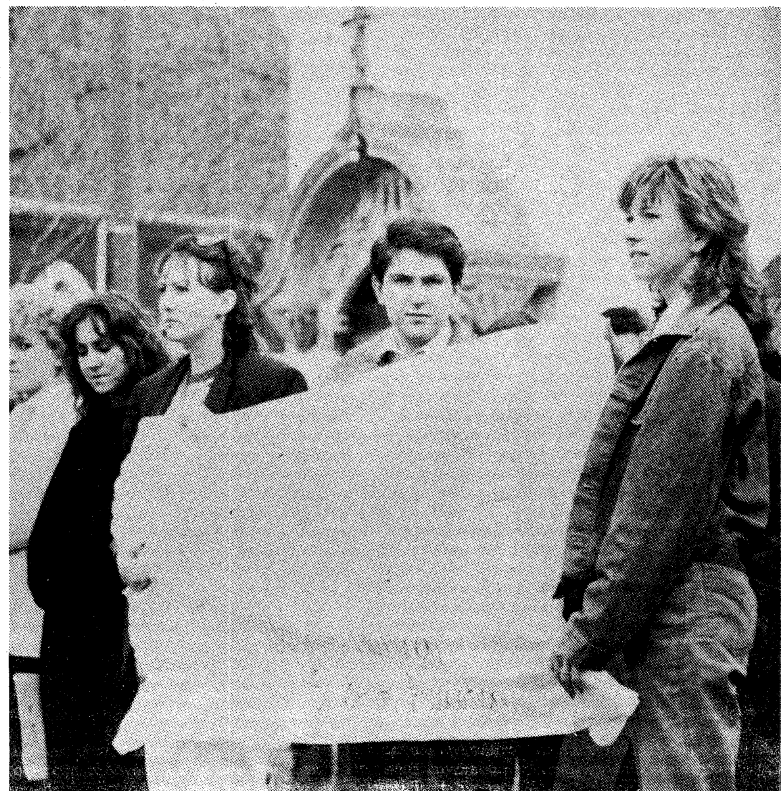
The next SUSTA congress will be held in New York in spring 1987. Peter Plisak, the president of the Ukrainian students' club at Hunter College, was chosen as the congress coordinator.

The delegates also chose six students to serve on the auditing committee and an arbitration committee that will be available to provide the executive board with advisory opinions on contentious issues facing the organization or its membership.

The SUSTA congress was organized by a six-member committee of Ukrainian students from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. Ms. Konowal, president of the Ukrainian students' association, and Lida Skrebetz served as co-chairpersons of the congress organizing committee.



Students march through Chicago streets en route to demonstration.



SUSTA banner held by students at demonstration.

Profile of a seminary: St. Vladimir's in Roblin, Man.

by Chris Guly

ROBLIN, Man. — Just a stone's throw away from the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border, Roblin is your typical Canadian prairie town; it is in the middle of nowhere — a point driven home in the dead of winter as the north wind sweeps snow drifts across a terrain of evergreens and flatlands.

The only Ukrainian Catholic minor seminary and high school/residence for boys in North America, St. Vladimir's is situated on 180 acres of land.

Run by the Ukrainian Catholic Redemptorist Fathers, St. Vlad's offers a high school curriculum for grades 10 to 12 within a Ukrainian Catholic atmosphere. Considering the fact that these young men live together during their academic year, community is an unwritten, yet a very important offshoot of the St. Vlad's experience.

Opened in 1942, the minor seminary has produced 30 priests, (including one, Brian Kolodziejchuk, who became the first member of Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity Fathers) and one bishop (Michael Hrynchyn of Paris). That, according to the director of the school and himself an alumnus, the Rev. Peter Stasiuk, CSSR, 42, comes to roughly one vocation a year.

Not bad, yet not quite good enough to meet the challenge presented by statistics on the Ukrainian Catholic clergy in Manitoba. With an average age of 60 and about 50 percent of the clergy in the Archeparchy in Manitoba coming from the old country, the Redemptorists would naturally like to see a lot more vocations.

After all, St. Vlad's is a minor seminary, but as the school's principal, the Rev. Peter Pidskalny CSSR, 40, also an alumnus explains, its goal is not simply to churn out priests, but to groom future leaders in the community and church laity to become actively involved in the Church.

In that sense, the high school is neither entrenched in medieval-style monastic thinking nor is it an urban, preppy high school. Strategically placed between two major Ukrainian centers, Dauphin, Man., and Yorkton, Sask., St. Vladimir's represents a group of young men from different backgrounds living, studying, working and playing together in community. There are no pretensions, no outlandish expectations. One-half of the students come from Manitoba and about one-third are natives of Saskatchewan.

At first exposure, the school is similar to any other boys' school, residence, or locker room. A small group of seniors prancing through the halls, exercising their status. Some play pool, while another adventurous sort tackles the Nautilus weight machines. A group practices Ukrainian dancing. A few head off for a hockey game. A lone junior fiddles around with a computer, while another studies in the library. Meanwhile, a couple of overly energetic adolescents burn off some steam wrestling in the corridors.

There are no cassocks for these guys; however, life in Roblin is no free-for-all either.

Almost every waking hour is accounted for, from the moment the students rise at 6:45 a.m. to the moment they are supposed to be in bed after watching CBC's "The National" at 10:22 p.m. Classes run from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m. Each morning, mass is celebrated in the school's chapel at 11 a.m. Study hour is usually required for all from 7 until 9 a.m., followed by evening prayers. So if one doesn't include meals and extracurricular activities — which, incidentally, everyone is required to participate in to some degree — a regular weekday might see about one hour's free time a day, apart from the Wednesday outings, which last about 90 minutes, to town to purchase essentials. And then there are the chores and duties which extend into the weekends.

In spite of its remote location, males-only atmosphere and tight schedule, St. Vlad's is far from being a prison.

According to Clint Lucyshyn, 19, a Grade 12 student from Saskatoon, there are no barriers between grades, nor are there any between teachers and priests. Sure he appreciates free time more than he would at home where going to a movie isn't that big a deal, but, as he adds, "we all have a closer relationship here than in any other school."

The oldest student at the school, Mr. Lucyshyn dropped out of school after Grade 9. Out of work and inspired to a certain degree by his cousin, Brian, who joined the Redemptorists' Redeemer House in Toronto, (a "come and see" home for those interested in entering the congregation), Mr. Lucyshyn decided

to try it out.

Blonde, husky and with the kind of tough air and good looks that have made him somewhat of a "gang" leader at the school, Mr. Lucyshyn acknowledges the fact that a steady girlfriend back home has kept him from seriously considering the priesthood. But if such praise and reflection upon a vocation come as easily from someone like Mr. Lucyshyn, something at St. Vlad's must be working.

Neil Hrobacheski, 17, a Grade 12 student from Calgary, echoes such praise. "I used to think that priests were the next thing to God. As I have gotten to know them over the years at St. Vlad's, I have come to realize that they are just like anybody else and that they can be considered friends as well."

For Mr. Hrobacheski that extends to the teaching staff as well. "They (the teachers) are always there when you need them. I remember having a personal problem that was bothering me a great deal. I phoned Mr. Bzdel (an English teacher and former student) at 3 a.m. one time, and he immediately came over to the residence to talk my problem over with me.

Such attitudes don't drastically change in other grades, either. Paul Bakan, 15, a Grade 10 student from Winnipeg, recalls that it took some time to adjust to life at St. Vlad's, but he has realized that, compared to other schools he's attended, the "influences are better" and more conducive to studying and planning one's career. In his case, it's football.

And it's a place where one establishes close friendships and learns to relate to others with responsibility, respect and consideration.

The Hryniuk brothers from Swan River, Man., are a case in point. Though each is getting something different out of his experience here, their analysis of living in residence is generally positive.

Kevin, 17, in his final year at the school, anticipates that he will be both happy and sad when he leaves St. Vlad's. "It's a strong brotherhood, here," he reflects. "I know I'm going to miss some of the people here."

"I've become more aware of my spirituality...Sure there were times I didn't want to go to chapel or to mass, but in the long run, I think I've become more respectful and appreciative of my tradition and of my rite."

Younger brother Brian, 16, in Grade 11, hasn't reached the reflective years of that Grade 12 gang yet. He's still restless and would rather spend time with his girlfriend back home, or burn off energy playing basketball (in a gym, if they had one), or beating his older brother, Kevin, in a wrestling match, than

contemplating the faith.

Where rules might be the enemy, he is quick to point out that some of the friends he has acquired at St. Vlad's are gold. "I would probably trust some of them more than my brother (Kevin)...some of them with my own life."

Most simply enjoy St. Vlad's — for the positive side of community, friends, the annual concert tour in which everyone participates in either choir or dancing, or the high standards of academia or athletics.

And, in spite of rules which have them always remain on school property, lack of privacy, inconsistencies in discipline, and the occasional opened letter to a student suspected or found guilty of truancy the students seem to be as one in promoting St. Vlad's.

Where change might be in order, they are willing and eager to work things out, because St. Vladimir's is no ordinary school.

And if this year's graduating class is any indication of how special 1986 may be with the largest Grade 12 crew of 16 receiving diplomas this May, the number of vocations within that group might spell some type of success for the efforts of the Redemptorist Fathers.

Robert Malowany, Dale Worobec and Richard Millham, all 17 and all in Grade 12, are each considering their vocations to the priesthood quite seriously. Mr. Millham is considering the Basilian Fathers, while Messrs. Malowany and Worobec might enter the priestly order which both taught and parented them during their high school years.

Though they all might want to experience the "outside" world before entering a novitiate or seminary, and perhaps go on to university, each is very conscious of the impact his years at St. Vlad's have had on his final realization of a religious vocation.

And all this couldn't have come at a better time than now and as the school begins a major push in its current fund-raising campaign to expand the facilities in Roblin. Budgeted at \$990,000, St. Vladimir's hopes to build a much-needed and long-overdue gymnasium/auditorium, additional classrooms, and renovate kitchen and washroom facilities. But to achieve the nearly \$1 million mark, the school must rely heavily upon the generosity of the public.

In fact, the Revs. Stasiuk and Pidskalny are so confident that they will eventually reach that number (hopefully with some governmental assistance) that they have forecasted the start of the project early this fall.

And with a performance record like the one St. Vladimir's boasts, it's no wonder the Redemptorists are placing their odds so high in their favor.



St. Vlad's students (from left) Clint Lucyshyn, Kevin Hryniuk and Michael Stadnyk, the school president.

Afghanistan...

(Continued from page 3)

nistan; both times the Afghans appealed to the Russians for help and both times were refused, despite a growing friendship. The British lost the First Afghan War and their troops were decimated as they withdrew. In the Second Afghan War, however, the British did win, and this time succeeded in changing the regime in power, severing Afghan-Russian relations, which had grown in the past 36 years, obtaining territorial concessions and a complete surrender of Afghanistan's external affairs to the British.

In the beginning of the 20th century, the Afghans began to believe that the Russians and British would settle their problems at the expense of Afghanistan. Thus, despite several Anglo-Russian agreements moderating their rivalry, Afghan nationalism grew. The country continued to chafe under British influence. Then, in 1919, Amir Habibullah, the ruler, tried to regain some lost territories and was assassinated.

In light of this, his son and successor, Amir Amanullah, launched the Third Afghan War, but was quickly defeated by the British. By this time, however, the British had enough of their own problems. In August 1919 they recognized Afghanistan's full independence.

In 1921 Amir Amanullah signed a friendship treaty with the USSR, and in 1926, a non-aggression treaty was signed by the two states.

Amanullah had started instigating reforms which were not popular. Widespread revolt ensued, and after several turbulent years, his son, Mohammad Zahir Shah, established himself in power. He ruled the country for the next 40 years.

The end of World War II saw the demise of the British on the subcontinent and the creation of Pakistan in 1947. Pakistan inherited the ethnically Afghan tribes, Pushtun, and land east of the Durand line. The area at once became disputed territory.

The Afghans by this time had begun to see the Soviet Union also as a potential threat and the United States as a distant party uninterested in the region. For that reason, the Afghans tried between 1946 and 1955 to establish economic, political and military ties with the U.S. The attempts were fruitless, however. The Americans, having pledged their support to Pakistan, said they weren't interested, and the Afghans again turned to the Soviets for economic and military aid which was willingly granted.

The 1960s saw the creation of the country's Communist party, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA). Nur Mohammad Taraki served as secretary general of the body. In 1967, however, the party split into two factions: the Khalq (The Masses) and the Parcham (The Banner). Taraki led the Khalq, which was composed primarily of the Pushtun tribes and was more militant. Babrak Karmal took over the Parcham, which was drawn primarily from the Tadzhiks. The Parcham were more orthodox Communists, but they were also more willing to work within the system.

In July 1973, Prince Mohammad Daoud Khan, who had served as prime minister from 1953 to 1963 and was then deposed, seized power in a bloodless coup while the king, Mohammad Zahir Shah was visiting Italy. Daoud was the king's first cousin.

Daoud was victorious primarily because he had been able to secure the backing of the officer corps because of his support for a "Pushtunistan," a state which would be carved from Pakistan in a step toward reunification with Afghanistan. Because many of the officers supported the Parcham, Daoud appointed some Parcham members to government positions and sent out 160 young Parcham activists to reform civil administrations in the country. The Khalq, not participating in government affairs, were, in the meantime, gaining a larger membership and, through the efforts of U.S.-trained schoolteacher Hafizullah Amin, recruited military officers.

From 1974 to 1977, Daoud began replacing the Parcham members of his government with leftists. He set up his own political party, with which everyone had to merge — at least nominally. In 1977 he got approval of a constituent assembly (loya jirgah) for a constitution establishing a presidential one-party system; as a result, the two Communist factions undertook an uneasy reunification.

In an effort to lessen Afghan dependence on the Soviet Union, Daoud began receiving economic aid from other countries, and in the spring of 1978 he visited India, Egypt, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

Soviet-Afghan relations had grown progressively worse since 1974. An April 1977 visit to Moscow

ended with an agry confrontation between Daoud and then General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, with Daoud reminding Brezhnev that he was the president of an independent country.

While many Afghan refugees in the U.S. say Daoud instituted some good reforms in their country and was well-liked, it will never be known where he would have led Afghanistan. On April 27, 1978, Daoud was overthrown and killed in a military coup. (The history of Afghanistan from this point on will be covered in Part II.)

Political factions

Since the Soviet intervention in 1979, the people of Afghanistan have been fighting what they call a jihad, or holy war. They say they are fighting this war not only for their own independence and freedom, but are fighting to stop Soviet aggression everywhere. The soldiers of this war are known as the mujahideen, or holy warriors.

But the mujahideen have been plagued with some serious problems. While they have been able to hold



The mujahideen, Afghan resistance fighters, defend themselves from Soviet attack. Many of the battles take place in mountainous regions where the mujahideen, being used to the terrain, have been more successful than the Soviets.

the Soviets at bay for six years, they have suffered disorganization within their own ranks which has gotten in the way of them being as strong militarily as they could be. Those mujahideen who have come to this country on speaking tours negate the assertions of disorganization, claiming that as a fighting force they are stronger than ever before. But journalists who have visited Afghanistan and experts here disagree.

Traditionally, the Afghans did not have fully institutionalized political parties, as they were ruled by a monarchy. While today there is only one officially sanctioned party, the communist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), the mujahideen factions have varying degrees of political tolerance, which has added to their disorganization. The headquarters of the mujahideen political parties are located in Peshawar, Pakistan, as they are not allowed in Afghanistan.

The mujahideen's disorganization has worried U.S. legislators on Capitol Hill and other experts because of the problems this causes in effectively aiding the Afghan resistance.

At a hearing held in Washington last year Dr. Jack Wheeler, director of the Freedom Research Foundation said, "There will be no unity between these leaders in Peshawar because their egos are on the line, and if there is unity, it will be a diminution of their own personal power. It is a very corrupt situation; nobody wants to talk about it, but it has got to change if there is to be effective aid."

The largest leftist party of the emigre groups in Pakistan is the Sazman-e Azadkash-e Mardom-e Afghanistan (the Liberation Organization of the People of Afghanistan), known as SAMA. Some people have described it as a Maoist organization. Other anti-Soviet Marxist-Leninist parties are the Shola-e Javed and Rahat. The country's social democratic party is the Afghan Mellat (Afghan Nation). There are many other smaller splinter groups within the mujahideen.

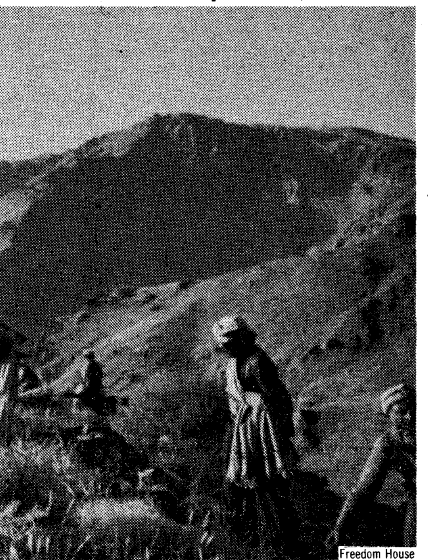
Economy

In a January 1985 speech, President Babrak Karmal said that the mujahideen have caused more than \$350 million worth of damage with the destruction of 1,800 school buildings, 31 hospitals, hundreds of trucks, and 14,000 kilometers of phone lines. According to a 1985 State Department report however, "there is considerable evidence that the economy continues to function in much of the country."

Soviet-Afghan trade was up slightly in 1984, totaling about \$1.1 billion. This makes up nearly 70 to 80 percent of total Afghan trade. Inflation runs about 25 percent in the cities.

Even before the war, less than 10 percent of the land was arable. Today, only about 10 million acres are cultivated annually and the agriculture depends heavily on irrigation from the country's rivers, the spring thaw and underground water reserves.

In 1984 and early 1985, Afghanistan suffered from unusually low precipitation, but by the end of 1985, the situation eased. Wheat production, which tradi-



Young Afghans

tionally makes up half of all agricultural production, stayed at about the same level in 1985 as during the pre-intervention periods, the State Department has estimated. The government also said wheat production was above the annual average since the intervention.

Opium production, because of the relative ease in growing the plant, rose in 1985.

There are isolated food shortages (which will be looked at later in the series) in those areas which have been hardest hit by the war. The traditional food exports of fruit and vegetables have diminished. Most of the country's food is imported from Pakistan and the Soviet Union.

Young Afghans

There are indications that the Soviets are airlifting children between the ages of 7 and 10 and taking them to the Soviet Union for re-education for a period of up to 10 years, a number of sources have said. While the exact number of children who have left the country is not known, a February 1986 U.S. government report projects the numbers to be in the thousands.

While it is impossible to verify these assertions, sources say the idea behind this type of action is to produce Afghans with unquestioning Soviet loyalties. "The Russians will be out, but communism will stay," said Habib Mair, president of the Afghan Community in America, a New-York based service organization.

Soviet sources, however, disclaim any such actions, stating the Afghan children who are in the Soviet Union are orphans who are there for summer camp, after which they return to Afghanistan.

Also, a number of university students go to the Soviet Union to receive a better education. According to U.S. government reports, since the mid-1950s, about 25,000 Afghans have gone to the Soviet Union for higher education.

(Continued on page 13)

Montreal

(Continued from page 5)

members in each branch and reported on the number of convention delegates each branch is entitled to. The convention is to be held at the Hyatt Regency Dearborn Hotel near Detroit on May 26-31.

Mr. Perejma reported as secretary of the district. He stated that he attended to all correspondence relating to the district, was present at all meetings of the district and kept the minutes of these meetings.

Bohdana Javornysky, the district treasurer rendered the financial report for the year stating that the district is solvent and has sufficient funds to meet its need.

Mrs. Dolnycky, the organizer for the district, then rendered a report in which she stressed the importance of the Veselka magazine in her organizing efforts among young people. A discussion of organizing needs and efforts ensued.

It was requested that the UNA Main Office, after approving scholarships for students living in Quebec, should forward checks for the scholarships to the district, and the district officials should present the awards personally to each student.

It was unanimously voted to retain

the officers of the district for another year. Mrs. Moroz and the other officers thanked those present for their confidence.

Following are the district officers re-elected for another term: Mrs. Moroz, chairperson; Osyp Wynnycyk, vice-chairman; Mr. Perejma, secretary; Mrs. Javornysky, treasurer; Mrs. Dolnycky, organizer and delegate to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee; Adolf Hladylovych, press director; Mrs. Banit, Ivan Geba and Michael Karpynsky, members of the board.

Mykola Andruchiw, Michael Diduch and Mr. Hladylovych were elected to the auditing committee; with Mr. Andruchiw to serve as chairman.

John O. Flis, the supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, then addressed the meeting. First, he reviewed the organizing accomplishments of the Montreal District, congratulating individual secretaries and organizers. He then went into the overall progress of the UNA and the financial gains recorded by the UNA at the end of 1985. The profit made by the UNA's headquarters building pushed the UNA's over-all profit to new heights.

He also congratulated all elected delegates to the 31st UNA convention and mentioned a number of problems which will be dealt with by delegates. Mr. Flis then answered a number of questions posed by the elected delegates, as well as by other UNA'ers.

Other matters which came under discussion were the need for professional salesmen, for detailed instructions for non-professional salesmen and, in general, for renewed and stronger organizing efforts among all the secretaries.

There being no further business, the meeting was concluded with a prayer. All present were then invited to a reception sponsored by the district.

Soyuz...

(Continued from page 5)

many would think not knowing the early history of the Ukrainian American community in the United States.

Svoboda has been published without interruption since September 15, 1893. It was in the newspaper's fourth issue, dated November 1, 1893, that an article titled "We Need a National Organization" appeared. That article was the genesis of the what today is known as the Ukrainian National Association.

The article stressed that it was essential that Ukrainians in America form a national organization that would care for their well-being and help Ukrainian workers by providing death benefits and financial aid in cases of illness or disability, as well as provide for their education through reading rooms, schools and publications. On February 22, 1894, the UNA became reality.

Today, Svoboda provides news and commentary on a daily basis to readers around the world. It is the largest Ukrainian daily newspaper in the free world.

In 1933, on October 5, the UNA published the first issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, which was then seen as a newspaper primarily for Ukrainian youth — the generation of Ukrainians born in the United States. The Weekly was then published as a supplement to Svoboda by the Junior Department of the UNA. And just as Svoboda gave birth to the UNA, The Ukrainian Weekly played a decisive role in the formation of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America.

The Ukrainian Weekly of today is no longer a newspaper solely for youth. Nor is it a supplement to Svoboda. It is an English-language newspaper that provides Ukrainian-related news, features and commentary to Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians, young and old.

Veselka (The Rainbow), a children's

magazine in the Ukrainian language, was first published by the UNA in 1953. It is a monthly magazine featuring poems, short stories, cartoons, puzzles, riddles and drawings.

These three products — Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka — along with the annual UNA Almanac, are the UNA publications most familiar to Ukrainians in the United States and Canada.

However, the UNA's publications activity does not end there. The UNA has always published books on a variety of topics: history, politics, ethnography, etc. It has also released numerous brochures on myriad subjects.

This month, the UNA's Svoboda Press publishing house released the late Anthony Dragan's last work, an account of the Soviet massacre of Ukrainians at Vinnytsia. This book was published in Ukrainian as "Pamiataymo pro Vinnytsiu" and in English as "Vinnytsia: A Forgotten Holocaust."

In 1983, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Soviet-orchestrated famine in Ukraine, the UNA published The Ukrainian Weekly's book "The Great Famine in Ukraine: The Unknown Holocaust."

The UNA also funded the publication of the two-volume "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia," the only complete English-language encyclopedia devoted exclusively to Ukraine and Ukrainians.

Currently, the UNA, jointly with the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, is underwriting the publication of Dr. Robert Conquest's book on Stalin's collectivization policies and the famine of 1932-33. The book, titled "The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine," is due out in the fall.

Thus, for over 90 years, the UNA has educated its members, the Ukrainian community and the public at large about Ukraine and issues of concern to Ukrainians worldwide.

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Ukrainian National Association DISTRICT COMMITTEE of WILKES BARRE, Pa.

announces that

ANNUAL MEETING

will be held

Sunday, April 27, 1986 at 2:00 p.m.
at the

Hall of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church
Zarbay Avenue, EDWARDSVILLE, Pa.

The Branch officers, Convention delegates and representatives of the following UNA Branches are invited to attend the meeting:

29, 30, 99, 169, 223, 236, 282, 319

PROGRAM:

1. Opening
2. Election of presidium for annual meeting
3. Minutes of preceding meeting
4. Reports of District Committee Officers
5. Discussion on reports and acceptance
6. Election of District Committee Officers
7. Address of UNA Supreme Organizer STEFAN HAWRYSZ
8. Question and answer
9. Adoption of District Program for 1986
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Stephan Hawrysz, UNA Supreme Organizer

All UNA members are invited to attend this meeting.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Wasy Stefury, Chairman Katherine Lukacz, Treasurer Iwan Blyschak, Secretary

UNA conventions...

(Continued from page 5)

the publishing field to determine the value of the Svoboda print shop, which was privately owned by the Ruthenian Exchange Co. The intention was for the UNA to purchase the company. The Supreme Assembly fulfilled this obligation, and the Svoboda print shop and newspaper were bought on July 21, 1908, for \$16,855.

The convention also charged the Supreme Assembly with establishing a Youth Association that would function under the auspices of Soyuz.

The first Ukrainian American bishop, Soter Ortynsky, was named an honorary member, as well as spiritual guardian,

of Soyuz. Dmytro Kapitula was elected supreme president.

During the Supreme Assembly's annual meeting, it was decided to give \$200 in financial aid to Ukrainian strikers in McKees Rocks, Pa.

This review of the 6th through 10th conventions of the UNA clearly shows that the organization first known as the Russian National Union, then as the Little Russian National Union was becoming more and more aligned with nationally conscious Ukrainians. At the same time, membership and assets were rapidly growing, and, thus, the organization was able to make donations to worthy causes.

Letter to a friend...

(Continued from page 7)

having you exclusively to themselves, but you have a story to tell that is of interest to the news media throughout the world. Share it with them.

I really must close now, Myroslav. I have a vote coming up on the floor of the House of Representatives in a few minutes. That's how we decide things here — by voting. If you ever make it to the United States, I would enjoy showing you how we do it. One thing I have noticed over the years is that persons who come to America from countries that do not have representative government seem to be even more impressed by it than persons who grow up under the system.

I look forward to seeing you one day soon in Ukraine.

With warmest regards,

Fred J. Eckert
Member of Congress

P.S. You are right, it is a shame we have to spend money investigating the facts surrounding the cases of would-be defectors whose lives may have been jeopardized by inept American immigration officials. It would indeed be wonderful if instead we were able to spend that money fighting hunger. As a Ukrainian, you must be especially sensitive to the issue of hunger since Stalin's forced famine of more than 7 million Ukrainian men, women and children in the 1930s is the darkest hour in Ukrainian history. I understand.

Afghanistan...

(Continued from page 11)

It is not clear, however, whether Soviet education is having the desired effect. Abdulbaqi Mehraban, a veterinary student, told The Washington Post special correspondent James Rupert that many university students went to the Soviet Union for the same reasons he did: for a better education and a better standard of living.

"Many students also like it because you can get vodka and meet girls, unlike in Afghanistan (and) you can stay out of the Army. When we had been there a short time, I was impressed. People had jobs and weren't hungry," he said.

"But after a year, I could speak good Russian and talk to people and found out that you can't talk about your ideas. Studying in Russia doesn't make everyone into a Communist."

Afghan refugees in the U.S. also claim that the Soviets have virtually reorganized the educational system in Afghanistan and are trying to recast the Afghan culture by downplaying Islam and emphasizing Marxist-Leninist ideology. Because of this,

many parents have opted to keep their children out of school, while others are sending their children to schools run by the mujahideen, they said.

Media Coverage

There has been quite a bit of criticism from U.S. officials and other experts that the media has not sufficiently covered the war. Rosanne Klass, director of the Afghanistan Information Center at the New York-based Freedom House, said in passing in a recent interview that when she called the news media in 1983 to tell them about recent developments in Afghanistan, many were surprised the war was still going on.

Today, the situation has changed somewhat. Critics maintain that the media still does not give the war enough coverage. Neither The New York Times, The Washington Post nor the major networks have permanent correspondents in Peshawar, Pakistan.

There are, however, reasons for this. The Afghan government has officially closed its doors to Western correspondents, thus making it difficult for journalists to get an accurate story. Barnett Reuben, assistant

professor of political science at Yale University, wrote in a Helsinki Watch report, "The Afghan resistance parties based in Pakistan...are hardly objective sources of information and are often at odds with one another...Independent investigation requires the visitor to enter the country illegally from Pakistan, trek for weeks over forbidding terrain and brave the dangers of a war without fronts."

Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan Vitaly Smirnov brought home the dangers of reporting from Afghanistan when he told Olivier Warin of French television and an Agence France Presse correspondent in Islamabad, Pakistan, on October 5, 1984:

"I warn you, and through you, all of your journalists colleagues; stop trying to penetrate Afghanistan with the so-called mujahideen. From now on, the bandits and the so-called journalists — French, American, British and others — accompanying them will be killed. And our units in Afghanistan will help the Afghan forces to do it."

The Soviet Union has never issued a denial of this statement, despite its circulation all around the world.

Next week: Why the Soviets intervened.

Millennium...

(Continued from page 4)

Mr. Stercho, the organizing committee chairman, once again reported on his group's efforts to interest local communities to create their own Millennium committees. He said that most recently, committees had been formed in Albany and Rochester, N.Y.

George Powstenko, the committee's events director, said the national commemoration of the Millennium in 1988 would be concentrated into one week of events in Washington beginning Sunday, August 7, and ending Sunday, August 14. This period is believed to historically coincide with the actual time of the Christening of Rus' by St. Volodymyr in 988.

The committee set an attendance goal

of 100,000 Ukrainians for that week in Washington, which would feature religious services of all denominations, several concerts in the Kennedy Center, youth festivals, as well as events at various governmental institutions and exhibits of Ukrainian religious art.

Similar events would be held on a smaller scale on the local level in 1987.

Public relations director Andriy Bilyk reported on plans to publish brochures on the Millennium. Artists Petro Mehyk and Vasyl Doroshenko will help prepare the brochures.

Some 22 working committee members attended the meeting, which happened to coincide with the first anniversary of the national committee's creation. Among those in attendance was the national committee chairman, Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky.

1986 tennis season at Soyuzivka

USCAK East (Juniors A and B)	July 4-6
Doubles	August 9-10
USCAK Nationals	August 29 - September 1
UNA Invitational	September 13-14
Plast	September 27-28
KLK	October 4-5

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Organization Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU)
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Come and learn about the newest developments in John Demjanjuk's case
Come and meet Demjanjuk's children
Come and tell them that they are not alone, that you are with them
Come and give them your prayers and moral support
Come and give financial support to John Demjanjuk's legal defense
If you cannot attend personally, please send a contribution.

Speakers at the rallies:

- LYDIA DEMJANJUK — John Demjanjuk's daughter
- IRENE NISHNIC — John Demjanjuk's daughter
- JOHN DEMJANJUK, Jr. — Demjanjuk's son
- EDWARD NISHNIC — John Demjanjuk's son-in-law
- IHOR OLSHANIWSKY — President of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine
- MARK O'CONNOR, Esq. — John Demjanjuk's defense attorney (if available)

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Sunday, April 20, 1986, 1:30 p.m.
St. George Academy — Auditorium, 215 East 6th Street, New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Friday, April 25, 1986, 7:00 p.m.
Ukrainian Shrine — Auditorium
4250 Harewood Road, N.E., Washington, D.C.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Saturday, April 26, 1986, 6:00 p.m.
Samopomich — Auditorium, 239 South Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland

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Buffalo, N.Y.

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, April 20, 1986, at 2:30 p.m.
at the Ukrainian American Civic Center, Inc.
205 Military Rd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:
40, 87, 127, 149, 299, 304, 360 and 363

PROGRAM:

1. Opening
2. Election of presidium for annual meeting
3. Minutes of preceding meeting
4. Reports of District Committee Officers
5. Discussion on reports and acceptance
6. Election of District Committee Officers
7. Address of UNA Supreme Secretary WALTER SOCHAN
8. Question and answer
9. Adoption of District Program for 1986
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary
Roman Konotopskyj, President ■ Wasyl Sywenky, Secretary ■ Maria Harawus, Treasurer

Fedorchuk...

(Continued from page 2)

been "transferred to other work." The vague wording does not necessarily mean, however, that the general has fallen into disgrace, and it is possible that it does not signal the official's demise, the City Tribune reported.

Mr. Fedorchuk had been head of the KGB for seven months before being in KGB for seven months before being transferred in December 1982 to the MVD. Prior to his appointment as head of the secret police for the entire USSR, he had been the head of the Ukrainian republic's KGB.

Western analysts have said there is a slim chance Mr. Fedorchuk could reappear, possibly as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, the City Tribune reported. In any event, this would still be a demotion, observers said.



Cheating the system...

(Continued from page 2)

ranked as the most liberal of communist societies, the only independent organization allowed to exist are a nudist society and a group of homeowners at a major vacation site.

In light of the massive failure of state programs designed to convert citizens into the new communist man, leaders are disillusioned. Polish officials, for instance, have abandoned efforts to bring about economic decentralization and adherence to market mechanisms.

Ms. Komisar concluded her article with the observation that cheating and stealing are also commonplace in democratic societies, "but such behavior is censured, not accepted."

Ms. Komisar concluded: "Citizens need to have a stake in work and society; they need the impetus and possibility to join together to make them better. They need the sense of community and cooperation that the socialist utopians envisioned. That is the secret of 'democratic man.'"

MISCELLANEOUS

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TUSM fights...

(Continued from page 4)

of internal exile in the Tomsk region of Siberia. His term of exile ends in the spring of 1987.

As a direct result of the recent meetings with the members of the House and the Senate, Congressmen Lantos and Porter will co-sponsor a "Dear Colleague" letter to be circulated among the members of the House informing them about the plight of Mr. Shukhevych. They will be asked to sign letters to President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressing concern over the fate of Mr. Shukhevych and urging his release. A similar letter will be circulated in the Senate.

TUSM is asking individuals and organizations to write letters or send mailgrams/telegrams to their congressmen and senators urging them to sign the circulated letters in defense of Mr. Shukhevych. Letters should be addressed to: The Honorable (name of

legislator), United States House of Representatives/or Senate, Washington, D.C. 20515 (House)/or 20510 (Senate).

TUSM will continue its lobbying campaign in Washington during the week of May 27-30. Approximately 30 lobbyists are expected to participate. The plans call for small groups of two to three individuals at each meeting. Members of the House and the Senate and their staffs will receive a brief oral presentation and a detailed package of materials concerning Mr. Shukhevych and Ukraine.

Individuals or organizations interested in volunteering their time to help lobby in Washington on behalf of Mr. Shukhevych, may contact Luba Petraszcuk, public relations director of TUSM, (313) 759-5901; or Michael Halatyn (718) 932-4175. Financial contributions are tax-deductible (UCCA Tax Exempt No. 132680); donations may be sent to: TUSM, 136 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

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Jersey City, N.J. 07302
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Woonsocket, R.I. and Vicinity

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, April 20, 1986, at 1:00 p.m.
at St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall

Harris Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers and Delegates of the following Branches are requested to attend:

73, 177 in Providence, 93 in Central Falls, 122 in Taunton.
206 & 241 in Woonsocket, R.I.

PROGRAM:

1. Opening
2. Election of presidium for annual meeting
3. Minutes of preceding meeting
4. Reports of District Committee Officers
5. Discussion on reports and acceptance
6. Election of District Committee Officers
7. Address of UNA Supreme Organizer STEPHAN HAWRYSZ
8. Question and answer
9. Adoption of District Program for 1986
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

After the Meeting

UNA Film UNA-PLUS and Slavko Nowytski's "PYSANKA"
will be shown

Meeting will be attended by:

Stephan Hawrysz, UNA Supreme Organizer

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Dmytro Wasyluk, Anthony Konfonyk, secretaries
Janet Bardell, treasurer

Alex Chudolij, Chairman

Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania

DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES OF PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

ANNOUNCES THAT ITS

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

WILL BE HELD

Sunday, April 20, 1986, at 3 p.m. — sharp
at the 600 Glenwood Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates, Branch Officers of the following Branches are requested to attend without fail:

24, 41, 53, 56, 63, 91, 96, 109, 113, 120, 126, 132, 161, 264,
276, 296, 338, 481

PROGRAM:

1. Opening
2. Election of presidium for annual meeting
3. Minutes of preceding meeting
4. Reports of District Committee Officers
5. Discussion on reports and acceptance
6. Election of District Committee Officers
7. Address of UNA Supreme President DR. JOHN O. FLIS
8. Question and answer
9. Adoption of District Program for 1986
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. John O. Flis, UNA Supreme President
Andrew Jula, UNA Supreme Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

ANDREW JULA, President
DMYTRO HOLOWATY, Secretary
EUSTACHY PROKOPOWYCZ, Treasurer

UNA execs...

(Continued from page 1)

ing, May 29. In addition, on the eve of the convention, a special welcome concert will take place on Sunday evening, May 25. (For details, see the program announcement.)

In addition to the special pre-convention meeting, the supreme executives held a regular meeting, during which the officers delivered their reports.

Supreme treasurer's report

At the beginning of her presentation, Mrs. Diachuk reported on new investments, which were then approved by the executive committee.

Further in her report, she stated that the UNA completed 1985 with a growth in assets of \$2,702,245 (5.18 percent), thus bringing total assets to nearly \$55 million, or more precisely, \$54,875,545.

The amount of dues collected during the year again experienced a drop (of 3.86 percent) and the sum was \$2,864,429. Income for the Svoboda Press and Soyuzivka operations was down as well.

However, Mrs. Diachuk noted, for the first time in the UNA's history, general income during the year topped \$10 million and showed an increased of \$739,759 over 1984.

Expenses totalled \$7,741,477, a sum \$383,129 higher than during the previous year. A considerable increase was seen in dividends paid out to members, which totalled \$985,718, or \$247,466 more than during the previous year. Soyuzivka expenses were 2.5 percent lower in 1985 than 1984, while Svoboda Press expenses were about the same during both years. Expenses of the two operations together were \$1,053,388.

Already during the first two months of 1986, Mrs. Diachuk pointed out, UNA assets grew by \$508,695.

The Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. collected rents totalling \$2,658,526 during 1985, this amount was higher by \$286,308 than that collected in 1984. UNURC expenses were \$3,318,872, a figure which includes nearly \$2 million paid out in interest on loans. The UNA received nearly \$1.5 million of this total, while UNA members who hold promissory notes gained nearly \$500,000.

Report of supreme secretary

Supreme Secretary Sochan reported

that in 1985 secretaries and organizers obtained 1,956 new members for \$7,791,500 of insurance. However, losses sustained during the year resulted in a total membership at the end of 1985 of 77,964 members, a drop of 1,780 members from the previous year's total.

As of December 31, 1985, active members were insured for a total of \$133,437,448, while total insurance covering both active and inactive members amounted to \$165,684,613.

The supreme secretary also reported on progress in converting to the new IBM System 36, now being supervised by computer expert Jaroslaw Tomorug. He also reported on progress in the preparation of all insurance certificates, including the new annuity and the decreasing term plans, based on the latest 1980 mortality tables.

Finally Mr. Sochan reported on the preparations for the 31st Convention: announcement of the convention, mailing of credentials for delegates and alternates, verification of returned credentials, mailing of greetings and hotel registration forms to delegates, printing of ballots for convention elections, printing of convention reports. He added that so far he had received only four reports from supreme officers.

Mr. Sochan reported on the total number of delegates' credentials received to date. Branches entitled singly to elect one or more delegates had elected 262 delegates, while merged branches had elected 75 delegates, giving a total of 337 convention delegates. He submitted the credentials of delegates and alternates for verification to the supreme executive committee.

Supreme organizer's report

Supreme Organizer Hawrysz said that he had already mailed announcements to all the districts in the United States and Canada in reference to the organizing campaign which was discussed by the supreme executive committee on December 29. The goal of the campaign is to recruit 1,500 members by the end of May.

The first three months of the campaign, however, have not yielded the desired results. In January, 160 members insured for \$63,500 were recruited; in February, 109 members for a total of \$94,000 insurance; and in March, 140

members for a total of \$51,000 of insurance.

Annual meetings have already taken place in the following districts: New York, Jersey City, Chicago, Perth Amboy, Montreal, Passaic, Lehigh Valley, New Haven, Newark, Sharmokin, Rochester, Syracuse and Troy, said Mr. Hawrysz. In April, the following districts are to hold their yearly meetings: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Buffalo, Woonsocket and Wilkes-Barre. No date has yet been set for a meeting in Niagara, and the Detroit district does not plan a meeting before the convention, primarily because members are busy in organizing the convention. Winnipeg and Scranton did not have meetings this year, he said.

Those districts which recruited the most members in the first three months of the organizing campaign were: Philadelphia, which gained 54 new members, Detroit with 37; New York, 35; Rochester, 29; and Chicago with 26. A letter will soon be sent to all delegates asking them to recruit as many members as possible before the convention.

Supreme vice-president's report

Mrs. Paschen reported on her community and UNA-related activities in the Chicago area. In addition to describing some of the difficulties encountered by local UNA branches in electing delegates to the upcoming convention, Ms. Paschen reported that the Chicago UNA District Committee will hold a meeting of all delegates and branch heads.

Supreme president's report

In his report, UNA Supreme President Flis described preparations for the upcoming convention, including the distribution of invitations to Ukrainian bishops, members of Congress, and the president and vice-president of the United States.

Mr. Flis went on to report that the president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Peter Savaryn, has con-

firmed his participation as keynote speaker at the convention banquet on May 29. Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk has also confirmed his attendance at the banquet and the convention, Mr. Flis said.

The meeting participants were told that the work of the convention organizing committee is proceeding smoothly, and that plans to stage the concert and banquet are in order. The convention hotel is located near major dining and shopping areas, and delegates will be provided with sightseeing buses that will transport them to Detroit's tourist attractions and the Ukrainian district.

Mr. Flis also reported on developments at the UNA estate, Soyuzivka, which is currently being renovated to meet the demands of its residents and guests. Mr. Flis said the improvements at Soyuzivka include the installation of new plumbing and the construction of a residence for seniors.

On Father's Day, June 15, the blessing and official opening of the seniors residence will take place; all UNA Supreme Assembly members will be invited. The annual meeting of the UNA Scholarship Committee will take place on the preceding day.

In conjunction with Independence Day celebrations and commemorations of the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty, the UNA plans to host members at the UNA building in Jersey City, N.J. Visitors to the building will be provided with refreshments.

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Youngstown and Vicinity
THE YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT COMMITTEE
OF UNA BRANCHES
announces that its
ANNUAL MEETING
will be held

Sunday, April 20, 1986, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Center
1025 North Bella Vista, YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates, Branch Delegates and Officers of the following Branches are requested to attend without fail:

Titusville, Pa. — 72, Campbell — 119 & 218,
Youngstown — 140, 230, 274 & 348

PROGRAM:

1. Opening
2. Minutes of preceding meeting
3. Election of presidium for annual meeting
4. Reports of District Committee Officers
5. Discussion on reports
6. Vote of confidence
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Adoption of District Program for 1986
9. Address of UNA Supreme Treasurer ULANA DIACHUK
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by
Ulana Diachuk, UNA Supreme Treasurer

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:
Estelle Woloshyn, *President* Mary Makar, *Secretary*

April 20

PITTSBURGH: A benefit concert for the Ukrainian Technological Society's Scholarship fund will take place at 4 p.m. at the Frick Fine Arts Building on the University of Pittsburgh campus. Iryna and Luba Zawadiwsky of Parma, Ohio, will sing and play the bandura. Henry Steinhagen, also of Parma, will recite poems by Ivan Franko and other Ukrainian authors. A \$5 donation is requested. For more information call (412) 831-7362.

April 23

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College will hold a Business Career Day from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Manor's seminar room in the Basileiad library building. Sponsored by the admissions and business departments, the Career Day will expose prospective students to the various business programs offered at Manor. In conjunction with this event, Manor's business division will hold a business awards luncheon the same day from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. in Manor's auditorium, Academic Building, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. For further information call (215) 884-2216.

April 25

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Intercollegiate Club of Greater Philadelphia will hold an Intercollegiate Student Night, featuring a lecture on "Ukrainian Guerrilla Warfare" by Peter Sodal of Prolog Research from New York at 8 p.m. in the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center at 700 Cedar Road. For more information call (215) 663-1166.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian American Justice Committee presents the last of a series of seminars on advocating the Ukrainian cause in America. The Rev. Peter Galadza, UAJC president, and Dr. Myron B. Kuropas and Roman Golash, UAJC vice-presidents, will hold a panel discussion on "Developing Implementable Strategy in Advocating the Ukrainian Cause." The event will take place in the basement hall of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church, 2245 W. Superior, at 8 p.m. A \$3 donation is requested. For further information call Mr. Golash, (312) 359-8489.

April 26

PHILADELPHIA: The Cheremosh ensemble of Ukrainian dancers, musicians and singers, the Ukrainian Hutsul Society and the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center of Philadelphia will sponsor

"Hutsul Night," featuring Hutsul food, music and dance at 7 p.m. at the center, 700 Cedar Road. For information call (215) 663-1166.

April 27

CHICAGO: The Ukraina Folk Dance Ensemble will perform in concert at the Auditorium Theatre, Congress Parkway at Michigan Avenue. The program will include Stefan Szkafarowsky of the Chicago Lyric Opera Company. Tickets ranging from \$5 to \$19 are available at the Auditorium Theatre Box Office and Ticketron outlets. For more information call Sandra M. Semkiw at (312) 692-3506.

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Literary Association and the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center will sponsor a "Literary Tribute to Author Halyna Zhurba" at 4 p.m. at the center, 700 Cedar Road. For information call (215) 663-1166.

May 6

ELKINS PARK, Pa.: The Ukrainian Businessmen Association in cooperation with the Philadelphia branch of the Ukrainian Catholic University will sponsor a commemorative St. George's Day program,

featuring a divine liturgy and various seminars, at 7 p.m. in the St. Sophia Building, 7911 Whitewood Road. Admission is free. For information call Alexander Boretzky at (215) 233-5371.

ONGOING:

PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.: A traveling exhibition of works by the late Jacques Hnizdovsky will be on view at the Prince George Gallery through May 5. The exhibition is organized by the Burnaby Art Gallery.

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.

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.

Club Suzie-Q plans events

NEW YORK — Club Suzie-Q, a social group geared to young Ukrainian professionals, has announced its events schedule for 1986.

The group's third annual Club Suzie-Q Week has been set for August 16-23 at Soyuzivka. The concept of young Ukrainian professionals from around the country getting together for a whole week each summer seems to have caught on. In 1985, over 60 people — some from as far away as California and Ottawa — spent a relaxing seven days together, with many planning to return in 1986.

The summer program will again include, among other things, get-acquainted games, sports, dancing, campfires, a rafting expedition, and lots of conversation. Last summer, members also viewed the film "Harvest of Despair" and held a meeting on the Demjanjuk case and defamation of Ukrainians.

Details of this summer's program will be announced at a later time.

Club Suzie-Q is planning two other events at Soyuzivka this year: a "Summer Preview Weekend" on June 7-8, and a "Fall Weekend" on October 25-26.

The weekend programs — a microcosm of a Club Suzie-Q summer week — include social games, hikes, cocktail hour and dinner, dancing and entertainment. Although the weekends might be expected to draw attendees only from the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area, in fact some attendees have driven

(or even flown in) from cities as distant as Washington, Boston, Detroit and Toronto.

Another event planned for the summer is a beach party that will take place on July 12 on Long Island's north shore. (Details to follow.) Club Suzie-Q members are also looking forward to meeting informally at the Garden State Arts Festival in New Jersey on June 14 and the Glen Spey Ukrainian Festival on July 19.

Registration for the two weekends (June 7-8 and October 25-26) is \$15 per person. Registration for the August 16-23 week is \$25, which includes a free subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly. (Those who already are subscribers to The Weekly may assign their free subscription to a friend.) Make checks payable to George Mycak and mail to Mr. Mycak, c/o Club Suzie-Q, 101-28 75th Road, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375.

Accommodations at Soyuzivka should be arranged directly with the resort management, as Club Suzie-Q is an independent group that is not connected with the UNA, Soyuzivka, or any other institution. Contact: Manager, Soyuzivka-UNA Estate, Foordemore Road, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446, or call (914) 626-5641.

For further information on Club Suzie-Q events, call the Club Suzie-Q organizers: Halya Duda, (203) 658-7775; George Mycak, (718) 263-7978; or Anisa Mycak, (212) 752-2555 (days). For information on the July beach party call Mike Drabek, (718) 204-2655.

Millennium service slated in Toronto

TORONTO — The all-Canadian ecumenical service of thanksgiving in commemoration of the Millennium of the Christianization of Ukraine-Rus' will be held here, on the first Saturday following Easter according to the old calendar, that is on May 10.

The chief celebrant of the service will be Bishop Isidore Borecky of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Toronto and Eastern Canada. He will concelebrate the service jointly with Metropolitan Wasyl, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, and numerous bishops, priests and pastors of 32 churches of Canada at St. Michael's Cathedral in Toronto.

Words of greeting will be delivered by the archbishop of the cathedral, Cardinal G. Emmett Carter. The service will begin at 2 p.m.

The Armenian Choir will sing ancient Armenian hymns, followed by the Youth Choir of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Nicholas (conducted by R. Hurko) which will sing Ukrainian hymns and the beloved hymn "Bozhe Velyky Yedyny" before the beginning of the service.

Numerous hierarchs and clergy will enter the cathedral in a magnificent procession.

The faithful may arrive at the cathedral from 1:30 p.m. The cathedral has 1,400 seats, with standing room for an additional 1,100.

The choir of the Ukrainian Orthodox St. Vladimir Cathedral, conducted by Valentyna Rodak, will sing the service of thanksgiving.

The Symon Petlura Institute, as the lay sponsor of the service, received from the participating Churches the honor of providing a person to deliver an address in lieu of a sermon. Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, will be the speaker. Bishop Isidore Borecky will speak words of gratitude for the great blessing of the Millennium, in the name of Ukrainian Churches, and of the entire ecclesia of Christ in Canada.

This is the second Ecumenical Service of Thanksgiving for the Millennium. The first service took place at St. James (Anglican) Cathedral in Toronto, on April 20 in 1985. The chief celebrant was Metropolitan Wasyl, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada.

A banquet in celebration of the Millennium will be held the same evening at the Ukrainian Cultural Centre, 85 Christie St. Numerous church dignitaries, diplomatic representatives, federal, provincial and municipal representatives and cultural leaders will participate in the reception.

The Very Rev. Dr. Stephen Jarmus, the chairman of the presidium of the Consistorium, the governing body of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, will be the guest speaker at the banquet.

Tickets to the banquet may be obtained at the Arka West and Arka Bookstores in Toronto at \$40 per person. They also may be ordered by telephone (416) 588-0821, 536-8776 and 635-0064.

The Symon Petlura Institute, the lay sponsor of the service, is responsible for all financing in connection with the ecumenical commemoration. One of the major responsibilities is the printing of 3,500 copies of the service book for St. Michael's Service. Those wishing to donate funds for the realization of this project may send donations to the Symon Petlura Institute, 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2H4.

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