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Ukrainians enter political arena in Canadian prairie provinces

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

This is the first installment of a three-part series on the involvement of Ukrainians in provincial politics in western Canada. Part I focuses on Ukrainians involved in the political process in the province of Manitoba. Next week: Ukrainians on the hustings in the oil-rich province of Alberta.

PART I: MANITOBA

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As the winds of change blow over the political landscape of Canada's prairie provinces this spring, an unprecedented large number of Ukrainians are entering the political arena to fight for votes in a highly volatile political environment that has recently been battered by unemployment, a troubled farm economy and a French-language rights controversy.

An informal survey of Ukrainians involved in provincial politics in the prairie provinces puts Manitoba well ahead of Saskatchewan and Alberta in terms of the number of Ukrainians who have announced their candidacy.

In Manitoba, where voters in 57 ridings went to the polls on March 18 to renew the mandate of the government of Premier Howard Pawley — the only New Democratic premier in Canada — more than 20 of the 219 candidates running were of Ukrainian origin.

Most of the Ukrainian candidates ran under the banner of the NDP, Canada's self-styled social democratic party. Others ran as Progressive Conservatives, Liberals and Independents. At least one candidate of Ukrainian origin ran as a member of the Manitoba Progressive Party.

But what has delighted many Ukrainians in western Canada is the fact that six of the Ukrainians who won seats for the NDP were drafted into Mr. Pawley's 21-member cabinet, which was sworn in April 10.

It's almost taken for granted in Manitoba that Ukrainians have an important and permanent role to play in the decision-making process. Less than two decades ago, this wouldn't have been possible in a land that was gov-

erned by a state elite that loathed accommodating members of non-charter groups.

Canadian elite

As Canadian sociologist Dennis Olson observed in a 1977 article on who directly holds the key positions of state in Canada: "The Canadian state is primarily an elite composed of middle-class Canadian males of British and French ethnicity."

"The elite for the most part is drawn from a very narrow slice of the Canadian population, with very little direct representation for the working class, women, and non-British, non-French ethnicity."

But much has changed in recent times, especially since 1971 when then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau introduced a federal policy that recognized the contributions made by Canada's ethnocultural communities, and committed the government to supporting many of their endeavors.

To Mr. Pawley, who has governed this province of 1 million since November 17, 1981, Manitoba is one of the few places in Canada which is sensitive to the needs of minorities to gain equal access. He has voiced his support for accommodating minorities at several Ukrainian community functions, including the 1983 convention of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation and the congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee held that same year.

Most recently, the Manitoba government gave \$1.2 million towards the construction of "Selo Ukraina", the new home of the annual Dauphin Ukrainian festival. Last year, \$150,000 was awarded to the Encyclopedia of Ukraine project.

Said one source: "The Ukrainian community in the biggest recipient of grants by far in this province."

Mr. Pawley's government was elected to a second term with a reduced majority. When the Legislature resumes sitting on May 8, there will be 30 New Democrats, 26 Conservatives and a single Liberal in the 57-seat assembly.

There were four new faces in Mr. Pawley's new Cabinet, three of which were elected for the first time.

Rookie minister

One of the rookie ministers, Judy Wasylycia-Leis, who is part Ukrainian and from St. John's riding in Winnipeg, takes on the mammoth portfolio of culture, heritage and recreation, and also becomes minister responsible for

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Society of Ukrainian-Jewish Contacts to assist Demjanjuk defense attorney



John Demjanjuk at the March 28 remand hearing.

by Zina Vishnevsky

JERUSALEM — A former Soviet political prisoner has agreed to assist in the defense of John Demjanjuk. Yakiv Suslensky, chairman of the Society of Ukrainian Jewish Contacts (SUJC), said he and other members of SUJC have agreed to meet with Mark O'Connor, Mr. Demjanjuk's American lawyer, once a week "to exchange opinions" here.

Mr. Suslensky said he founded SUJC four years ago "to promote understand-

ing between the Jewish and Ukrainian nations." He said there are 400 members worldwide, about 30 of whom live in Israel.

"I don't say I defend Demjanjuk. I say I am on the side of the defense," Mr. Suslensky said he is assisting the defense because he is "the victim of two terrible regimes where a word of defense cannot be heard."

Mr. Suslensky, a Ukrainian Jew from Odessa, lost his family during the German invasion of the Soviet Union.

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Demjanjuk children discuss father's ordeal, its ramifications

by Roma Hadzewicz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — John Demjanjuk, who is currently being held in an Israeli prison on suspicion that he is a Nazi camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible," is "at peace" because of his strong faith in God. According to his daughter, Lydia, 36, and son, John, 20, this is due to the fact that Mr. Demjanjuk knows he is innocent and has a clear conscience. "He's relying on his faith in God to get him through (the ordeal)," said Miss Demjanjuk.

For nearly 10 years, the Demjanjuk family of Seven Hills, Ohio, a

suburb of Cleveland, has been under constant pressure from U.S. government authorities and the news media. It was nearly a decade ago that the U.S. attorney's office in Cleveland began investigating Mr. Demjanjuk — after a Soviet publication accused the autoworker of being a Nazi collaborator. In 1979, when the Office of Special Investigations was created as the Nazi-hunting arm of the U.S. Justice Department, legal proceedings were initiated against Mr. Demjanjuk.

The Demjanjiks certainly have not had a normal family life since (Continued on page 11)

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Pravda article reveals importance of Russian language in USSR

MIDDLESEX, England — Soviet Nationality Survey, a monthly publication of The Society for Soviet Nationality Studies based here, published excerpts from a Pravda article concerning the importance of the Russian language in the USSR.

In its March edition, the Survey notes, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences L. Skvortsov, head of the section on the culture of the Russian language at the Russian Language Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has a few suggestions about improving the new draft edition of the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"There can be no true love of country, of the Homeland," intones Mr. Skvortsov, "without love of one's native tongue, without a knowledge of its invaluable riches and possibilities." Lenin's "careful and at the same time creative relationship with the Russian language" can serve as an example for all good Soviet citizens.

Indeed, the "influence of the great leader of the proletarian revolution on today's culture of speech has been enormous." The Survey then goes on to quote excerpts of Mr. Skvortsov's article in Pravda.

"The Soviet state is actively interested in the development of the speech and over-all culture of the members of socialist society. Tied to an enhancement of language culture are successes in mass information, propaganda, and

agitation, the enhancement of all ideological climate.

"Great is the cementing role of the Russian language in consolidating our multinational state and in developing our single Soviet culture, which is socialist in content, diverse in national forms, and internationalist in its spirit.

"Objective data from population censuses depict an unswerving growth in the number of inhabitants of non-Russian nationality who consider Russian as their native or second tongue, which they freely master.

"In the section, The Further Blossoming and Drawing Together of Socialist Nations and Nationalities," in the second part of the draft of the new edition of the Program, it is said that:

"In addition, the mastering, together with the language of one's own nationality, of the Russian language, voluntarily accepted by Soviet people in the capacity of a means of internationality intercourse, expands access to the achievements of science, technology, of our own and world culture.

"I suggest supplementing this text with the following theses:

"In conditions of the equal development and mutual enrichment of national languages, literatures, and cultures, the Russian language is actually becoming the second native language of all fraternal peoples of the USSR.

"Advanced by the very process as a language of inter-nationality intercourse, the Russian language was an important factor in the rise, and it

(Continued on page 15)

Soviet party congress signals no changes in religious policy

KESTON, England — On February 25, Mikhail Gorbachev opened the 27th Communist Party Congress with a five-hour speech discussing party policy in all spheres of social life. As noted by many commentators, this marathon effort was long on criticism of certain developments in Soviet society but rather short on practical suggestions on how the situation was to be improved. Over-all, the emphasis was on the need to improve the existing system, not drastically reshape it, noted Keston College.

As was perhaps to be expected, there were few references to religion in the speech and such as there were gave no indication of any major shift in policy, according to Keston College. Atheist education was described as an important part of the party's ideological activity and the stagnation of much of this work as something that could not be tolerated.

More significantly, Mr. Gorbachev brought up the subject of religion in his discussion of the nationality issue when he criticized the tendency of some art and literature "under the guise of national originality" to "idealize reactionary nationalist and religious survivals." He reminded delegates that these were contrary to the socialist way of life and a scientific world-view.

The question of the relationship of religion and nationality was taken up in the speech of I.B. Usmankhodzhaev, first secretary of the Uzbek party organization. His particular concern was with the way in which "our class enemies" attempted to use the so-called "Islamic factor" in their efforts to slander socialism and encouraged the spread of religious dogmas and harmful customs within the Soviet Union.

The influence of foreign enemies of the Soviet state was attacked by KGB Chairman Chebrikov who claimed that in their struggle against socialism, imperialists utilised many forms of "ideological diversion," including those based upon religion. Significantly, Mr. Chebrikov noted the new problems raised by the spread of video technology.

At the end of congress, an amended party program was adopted on the draft issued last October. In the section on atheist education a new first sentence was added:

"The party will use all forms of ideological influence for the wider propagation of a scientific understanding of the world, for the overcoming of religious prejudices without permitting any violation of believers' feelings."

If this addition has any purpose it is probably to demonstrate the "moderation" of the party's policy in that it balances the warning in the next sentence that religion cannot be used to the department of the individual or society as a whole, Keston College pointed out.

Over all, the speeches given at the congress, taken together with the implementation of religious policy during Mr. Gorbachev's first year in power, give little indication of any real change in Soviet religious policy. While there may have been changes in style, the number of religious prisoners known to Keston College has remained at around throughout the Gorbachev period.

More importantly, the party program as quoted above retains the commitment to the "overcoming of religious prejudices." Keston College stated that it would not rule out the possibility of change but that this should be measured by deeds, not words.

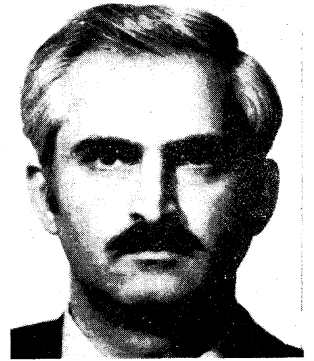
Kostava's whereabouts uncertain

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Conflicting reports surround the whereabouts of Georgian Helsinki Group founder Merab Kostava. USSR News Brief reported in March that Mr. Kostava had been released from a labor camp in Soviet Central Asia before the end of his sentence, and then not long after retracted the report, claiming it may have been false.

Mr. Kostava's friends have no evidence that he was indeed released or any recent reports about his health.

Keston News Service and the CSCE Digest had reported that Mr. Kostava, a musician, had been released ahead of schedule because of a serious medical condition. Keston News based its reports on the Russian emigre newspaper Russkaya Mysl. He was to have completed his sentence in 1988.

Mr. Kostava was originally sentenced in April 1977 to three years' camp and two years' exile for participating in the work of the Georgian Helsinki Monitoring Group. He was rearrested in Siberian exile and charge with hooliganism. Before completing his second



Merab Kostava

sentence, he was arrested a third time in camp in 1985, accused of violating camp regulations. USSR News Brief reported that upon release he was immediately hospitalized in Tashkent, apparently not fit enough to make the journey to his native Georgia. He has had tuberculosis of the lungs in open form.

Anatoly Shcharansky asks world to pressure Soviet Union

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In a statement published in the April 13 issue of The New York Times, former dissident Anatoly Shcharansky called upon international public opinion to "press the Soviet Union" to stop violating human rights. The statement was scheduled to be delivered on April 14 in Bern, Switzerland, at the Parallel Helsinki Review Conference.

"It is high time," Mr. Shcharansky wrote, "for Moscow to begin complying with the Helsinki agreement signed in 1975."

The Parallel Helsinki Review Conference, a meeting of non-governmental representatives designed to coincide with the official Helsinki review conference, was organized by the Andrei Sakharov Institute and by Resistance International, two human-rights organizations.

Mr. Shcharansky, who was just recently released from a Soviet labor camp and is living in Israel, scored the Soviets on declining Jewish emigration, and particularly on the recent Soviet crackdown on political prisoners in camps.

Mr. Shcharansky mentioned two recently adopted Soviet laws that

exacerbate conditions in which political prisoners are detained. The first, introduced in late 1983, is a new article (No. 188.1) of the Penal Code that permits the Soviet authorities to extend, almost at will, the length of any prisoner's sentence.

He said this measure had already been applied to a number of Helsinki monitors now in prison, who continually "resist 're-education'" — who refuse to comply with efforts to make them change their ideas and convictions." He wrote that the new law was also used to "intimidate" other political prisoners.

According to the second measure, an official directive introduced barely a year ago, prisoners who initiate a hunger strike can immediately be thrown into a dungeon.

"As a rule," wrote Mr. Shcharansky, "the policy regarding the camps very much reflects the general situation in the country — the disregard for the rule of law and the harshness of the repression."

Mr. Shcharansky continued by focusing attention on Andrei Sakharov, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and human

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AFGHANISTAN: Scholars debate Soviet decision to intervene

by Natalia A. Feduschak

PART II

One of the most important questions to ask when dealing with the current situation in Afghanistan is: "Why did the Soviets decide to intervene?" This happens to be the most problematic question as well.

Today, there are primarily two schools of thought.

There are those who believe that the Russians, and later the Soviets, have had a grand plan to dominate the region in order to have easy access to the Persian Gulf and the oil fields of the region, and that the intervention in Afghanistan is only one step in the process of attaining that goal.

And then there are those who say that the Soviets were reluctant to intervene, but seeing that a Communist regime was crumbling, they had to save face before the world community and international Communist movement. And, at the same time, feeling imperialist interests in the area, they felt they had to protect their security interests.

While experts and non-experts disagree widely, the varied opinions contribute to a better understanding of the situation there. Indeed, only those leaders who occupied the seats of power in the Kremlin and made the fateful decision to intervene could fully answer the question.

Two years of chaos

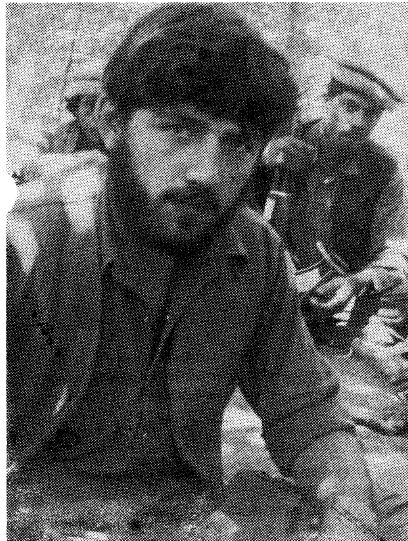
What precipitated Soviet involvement in Afghanistan is nearly two years of in-fighting and slaughter of innocent civilians by the Communist regime, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), which came to power in April 1978 upon the ouster and subsequent murder of Mohammad Daoud Khan. Daoud had come to power in 1973 after overthrowing his cousin, Mohammad Zahir Shah, who had ruled the country for 40 years.

There is no conclusive evidence that the Soviets helped instigate the 1978 military coup in Afghanistan or, as some people have claimed, were behind the murder of Daoud. The movement seemed to have been purely internal.

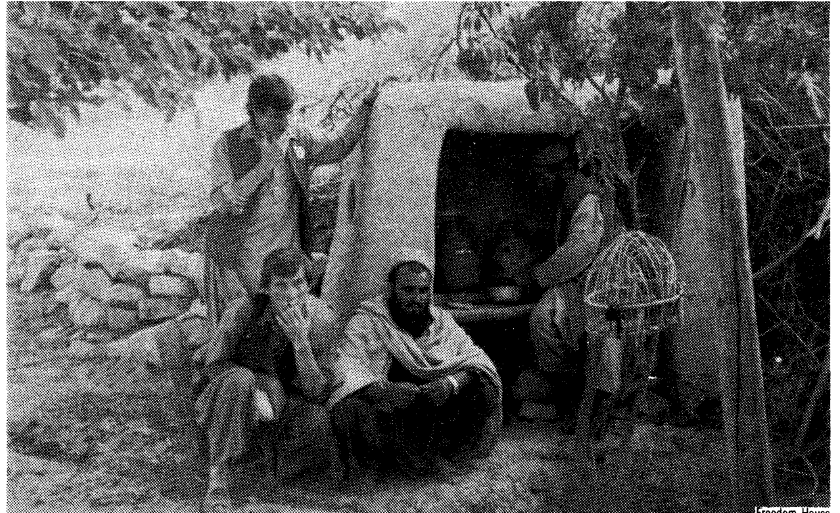
The April coup is known as the "Saur Revolution," named after the month of the Persian calendar in which it occurred.

Nur Mohammad Taraki, who was the head of the PDPA was named president of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the new government. Taraki headed the Khalq faction of the PDPA. Hafizullah Amin and Babrak Karmal, both members of the Parcham faction of Communist party, became deputy prime ministers. After the April coup, Soviet advisors went to Afghanistan and took over government offices and educational institutions.

The new government undertook a series of reforms, including land reforms and upgrading the status of women. At the same time, the AGSA, the police, immediately began a campaign of terror against the opposition, real and imagined, primarily of the upper



Private Vladislav Naumov from Volgograd served in Jalalabad as a tank mechanic.



Two Soviet soldiers who defected to the mujahideen relax before mealtime. Many Soviets who leave their army troops subsequently end up aiding the Afghan resistance.

classes — landowners, educators, religious leaders and prominent leaders of the Daoud regime.

The Khalq's violent strategy to reform the country, however, caused dissension within the government. In August 1978 a group from the Parcham faction of the PDPA tried to overthrow the Taraki administration. They were promptly arrested and their leader, Babrak Karmal, was subsequently appointed ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

In further opposition to the mass killings and reforms, insurgent groups began to form in Afghanistan — a number of these later became the framework for the mujahideen.

On December 5, 1978, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan signed a friendship treaty. In March 1979, a mass uprising against Soviet advisors and their families occurred in Herat and was put down only after bombing by Soviet aircraft. In August 1979, the military high command tried to oust Taraki from power. The attempt was subsequently put down by the Soviets. In a move to consolidate his power, Taraki allegedly met with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in September to discuss ways of getting rid of Prime Minister Amin, whose personal ambitions were increasing. When Taraki returned to Afghanistan on September 16, however, he was replaced with Amin. Several days after Taraki's disappearance, Amin announced his death.

While Amin denounced the atrocities of his predecessor, he wasn't any better and continued the violent purges and reforms.

Although the Soviet leadership claimed to support the Amin regime, it was not happy with Amin's performance. Consequently, in mid-September the Soviets began talking about the possibility of direct military intervention.

Amin, in the meantime, was losing support on the home front. On the international level, he wasn't doing much better. Amin tried to improve relations with Pakistan, and on several occasions had expressed interest in improving relations with the U.S., but his overtures went no farther than that.

Soviet disapproval of the regime

Amin declined a visit to the USSR in November in light of strained Soviet-Afghan relations. Increasingly unhappy with Amin, the Soviets began to mobilize their troops throughout November and December. On December 17, an attempted assassination of Amin failed. Then, 10 days later, an explosion knocked out Kabul's telephone system and Soviet troops captured Tajbeg Palace. According to Soviet specialist Raymond Garthoff's book, "Detente and Confrontation," even before the palace had been taken, Kabul radio began broadcasting the message, "the bloody apparatus of Hafizullah Amin...has been broken." It praised Taraki and "rais(ed) the banner of the national jihad...for (the) glorious April Revolution."

On December 28, Babrak Karmal was announced as head of the government and general secretary of the PDPA. The regime of Amin was denounced and

Taraki was rehabilitated.

What was surprising about this overthrow was that it was largely unopposed. Most of the fighting occurred only between the Soviets and Amin's guard force.

Said former United Nations Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick at a Senate hearing last year, "As long as the government of Afghanistan was ready to leave traditional patterns of life essentially undisturbed, the Afghan populace seems to have remained indifferent to the specific form of government, including a Communist government which ruled them."

Assessments by Western scholars

While the Soviet leaders were quick to welcome the new Communist regime which came to power in the April 1978 coup, they were also cautious in their evaluation of the new government. There was a question of how closely aligned the regime would be with the Soviets and whether Taraki and Amin would be able to maintain support among the masses. Mr. Garthoff writes that the Soviets did not feel that Afghanistan was ready for socialism, and that is why the Soviets were concerned about events unfolding there. "A failed socialist revolution would be worse than none at all," he writes.

So, the overthrow of Amin and the installation of Karmal as head of government shows that the Soviets felt the previous two leaders, especially Amin, were on a collision course headed towards a failed revolution and that is why they felt they had to intervene. A point made by many experts in interviews with *The Weekly* is that the Soviets had to save face because, increasingly, the populace was rejecting the new leadership.

While the Soviets clearly have a political interest in the area, Robert Legvold, professor of Soviet studies at the W. Averell Harriman Institute at Columbia University, contends, "The Soviets were led by events unexpected to them...I doubt the Soviets were driven by desires for a strategic salient in the area."

In light of the fledgling revolution, the Soviets were "concerned about (their) influence in the area and in the Third World." They were also concerned about other countries following the route of Egypt, which had broken ties with Moscow, Prof. Legvold said. "They knew it was not an easy horse to ride."

According to Barnett Rubin, professor of political science at Yale University, the Soviets "saw a crisis situation with an ally. In terms of security, they (had) fear of U.S.-Pakistani relations, but there was no long-term plan. Gorbachev (has) said...they're not interested in the Persian Gulf."

David Isbe, a member of the board of directors at the Washington-based Committee for Free Afghanistan agrees. "In 1979, the Marxist-Leninist government was going to fall. The Afghan Communist party was a small minority and not good at being Communists. (They were) classic comics and succeeded in turning most of the (country) against them." By 1979 Mr. Isbe said, what the PDPA faced was an armed rebellion. Furthermore, Mr. Isbe questioned w

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FOR THE RECORD

Rep. William O. Lipinski on "Harvest of Despair"

WASHINGTON — Rep. William O. Lipinski (D) of Illinois recently spoke about "Harvest of Despair," the award-winning documentary on the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine. He pointed out that the film should be shown by U.S. broadcast media so that it is seen by a wide audience throughout the country.

Rep. Lipinski's April 8 remarks appeared in the Congressional Record. The text of the statement follows.

I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the internationally acclaimed Canadian documentary "Harvest of Despair."

For those not fully aware of the facts of the Soviet-induced Ukrainian famine of 1932-33, the film provides rare footage and insights into the systematic starvation of upward of 7 million people. Coming at a time when the congressionally mandated Commission on the Ukrainian Famine is about to begin its official fact-finding work, "Harvest of Despair" will provide the necessary visual backdrop to the oral recollections and research into that

dark period.

As in those all-too-frequent modern instances where historic facts have been subordinated to murky foreign policy objectives, "Harvest of Despair" had not enjoyed the wide opportunities for viewing so befitting a film of its stature. Foreign policy objectives aside, we can never allow past facts to be sacrificed to current political expediencies. If "Harvest of Despair" gives the Soviets cause to squirm, so be it. When we are dealing with historic facts, we need not extend equal time to those who have committed genocide and would now like a cover-up.

Today, more than ever, we need for our broadcasters to take note of "Harvest of Despair" and to plan its showing as soon as possible. Americans should be able to judge for themselves the merit of this important work. We do not need to have the networks make this judgment for us.

Today, I call on my colleagues to bring this important work to the attention of their constituencies so that they can directly petition broadcasters to air the film. Until we have all seen this work and judged for ourselves, the true story of the Ukrainian Famine will be obscured.

Edmonton MP William Lesick on vandalization of monument

OTTAWA — William Lesick, member of Parliament for Edmonton East assailed the most recent vandalism of the Edmonton monument dedicated to the victims of the famine of 1933 in Ukraine in a statement he delivered in the House of Commons, on Friday, April 18.

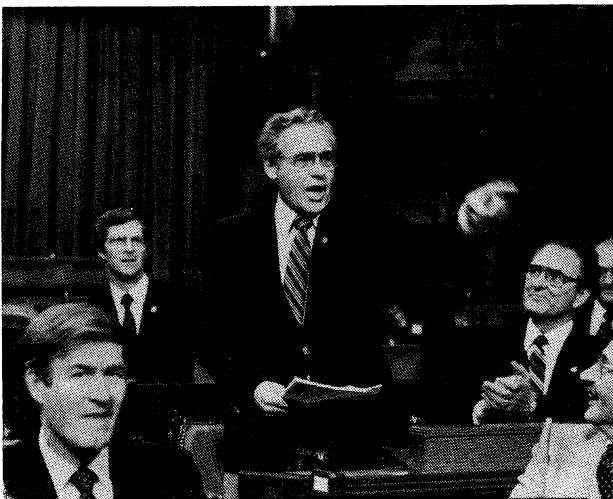
Following is the text of his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, on the evening of April 6 the monument commemorating the memory of millions of Ukrainians who died during the famine of 1932-1933 was defaced for the second time outside Edmonton City Hall. The words "Nazi lies" were painted on the monument.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the Jewish Federation of Edmonton stated, and I quote:

"This act of vandalism undoubtedly reflects the views of an insignificant sector of our society, yet it serves as a reminder that there are still those who will not accept the reality that the man-made famine of 1932-33 took place."

As a Canadian of Ukrainian racial origin I am outraged at this act of vulgarity against the memory of over 6 million Ukrainians who were starved at the hands of communism. This monument reminds us of past evils and atrocities committed against Ukrainians. People may deface monuments, but they cannot erase the memory of a people or change the truth of history.



MP William Lesick addresses the House of Commons.

Grad student to research camps

by Tania B. Chomiak

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Ukrainian summer camps are the subject of a study by a graduate student at the University of Virginia.

The researcher is John Seleski, whose field is Slavic folklore, and he says he is interested in interviewing a number of persons who have attended Ukrainian camps. He says he wants to record "their descriptions of, experiences in, and impressions of the camps."

The primary focus of Mr. Seleski's

study will be the Plast and SUM-A (the Ukrainian American Youth Association) camps, but he also would like to hear from those who have attended church, music, dance and sports camps.

Mr. Seleski will be on the UVA campus through the summer, and he says persons with youth camp experience who would like to help him with the study should write or call him at the following address: John Seleski, B-20 Cocke Hall, Slavic Department, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 22903; (804) 924-3548.

HURI fellow speaks on Poland

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Harvard Ukrainian Research fellow Tadeusz Szafar spoke recently about the Ukrainian community in Poland as part of the ongoing seminar series.

Mr. Szafar explained that the exact number of Ukrainians in Poland is hard to determine because no official figures exist and, unlike other groups, Ukrainians are not concentrated in only one region of Poland. Also, Mr. Szafar noted that the number of Ukrainians is obviously affected by the definition of "Ukrainian," whether ancestry or national feeling is the criterion used.

With these problems in mind, Mr. Szafar estimates that there are approximately 500,000 Ukrainians in Poland, or just over one percent of the population in a country with only two percent non-Poles in residence.

Mr. Szafar characterized the rise of Solidarity as a "time of missed opportunities" by both Ukrainians and Poles.

Ukrainians were not attracted to the movement because of its Roman Catholic and patriotic emphasis. And Poles, according to Mr. Szafar, did not view Ukrainians as important because of their small numbers, and so allowed pragmatic considerations to overrule moral ones. He concluded that dialogue has since improved.

Mr. Szafar is a native of Poland, where he was a journalist before his defection in 1972. He recently published a review of a biography of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky which was published in Poland. Mr. Szafar calls the book a "smeared tactic of character assassination" to defame the metropolitan at the time he is being considered for beatification, the first step toward canonization. The review is in the special issue of *Suchasnist* devoted to Polish-Ukrainian issues.

Mr. Szafar spoke at Harvard on February 13.

Profile: Ukrainian Community Network

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian Community Network (UCN) in Washington, better known as "the kitchen cabinet" was born in the heyday of the Medvid case. It started with 30 concerned citizens who wanted to make sure the case got all the attention it deserved.

Today, that "cabinet" has 65 members in the Washington metropolitan area and it is active in lobbying the Senate and other organizations to rally support for the Medvid case. Its members keep in touch with other organizations in Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and Connecticut and other ethnic organizations.

According to Larissa Fontana, who acts as the organization's Senate liaison, the group works primarily on the Medvid case — gathering information on new developments and hearings and then disseminating the news to its members through three group heads: Christina Oryshkevych in Maryland, Hanya Cherniak-Mak in Washington and Victoria Malik in Virginia.

The group holds monthly meetings and keeps in close contact with all area churches, "without whose help the network's work would be extremely difficult," said Mrs. Fontana.

Soon after Myroslav Medvid jumped ship, "about 30 people called and wrote constantly (to Capitol Hill), thus helping to gain the support of 75 senators in sending a letter to the White House asking for the president's help in the Medvid case," said Mrs. Fontana. It was this way that the group began, and this is the way it continues to operate —

through writing and calling government officials.

The group was formally organized in February on the suggestion of Eugene Iwanciw, head of the Ukrainian Association of Washington. The UCN remains an independent body, however.

"The network is really a community structure in the fullest sense of the word. All work together — personal and political opinions aside," said Mrs. Fontana.

The organization's most recent activity was to send thank-you cards to the original supporters of Senate Resolution 267 which would have established a special Senate panel to investigate the Medvid case and U.S. asylum procedures. The resolution was introduced by New Hampshire Sen. Gordon Humphrey. After a lengthy debate, the investigation has been turned over to the Helsinki Commission.

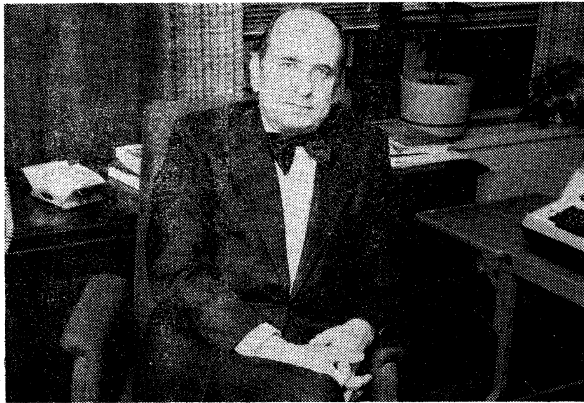
"Sen. Humphrey received a py-sanka while Sens. Dole, Mathias and Simpson received a booklet titled 'Ukraine,'" Mrs. Fontana said. Kansas Sen. Robert Dole, the Senate Majority leader, and Sens. Charles Mathias (R-Md.) and Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) were major opponents of the Humphrey resolution. In addition, Mrs. Oryshkevych sent Easter cards (Hallmark cards featuring pysanky) to 70 senators; President Reagan, Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and Attorney General Edwin Meese also received cards.

The group will continue its efforts by monitoring the Medvid case through the Helsinki Commission, said Mrs. Fontana.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

The supreme president speaks

UNA approaches a turning point



John O. Flis at his desk.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Amid the quadrennial "convention fever," the appellation given to the hustle and bustle here at the UNA headquarters in the last weeks before a convention, Supreme President John O. Flis took time out to reflect on the ramifications of the 31st Convention of the Ukrainian National Association.

The 31st Convention, according to the UNA's top executive, represents a turning point in the history of the fraternal organization because after this convention the UNA will enter the world of modern insurance sales. As of July 1, the Ukrainian National Association will no longer have a supreme organizer (the equivalent of a chief insurance salesman) elected by the convention. As of that date, the UNA will have a sales director who is hired by the supreme executive committee.

"This represents a major change in

the UNA's functioning," explained Mr. Flis. It is a change that is to help the UNA out of its current organizing slump; a change that is expected to greatly increase the annual enrollment figures, as well as the amount of insurance coverage sold to members.

This means that the Ukrainian National Association will, in turn, be able to render more services; the more insurance the UNA sells, the more money can be allocated for fraternal activities that benefit, first of all, its members, and secondly, the public at large.

In hiring and not electing the person in charge of insurance sales, the UNA is following the route already taken by similar fraternal organizations in North America.

It was in 1982, at the 30th Regular Convention of the UNA, that the delegates passed an amendment to

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CONVENTION COUNTDOWN

UNA conventions in the past: an overview of Nos. 11-15

This week, in our Convention Countdown, we cover UNA convention Nos. 11 through 15, spanning the years 1910 to 1920.

• The 11th convention of Soyuz was held in Cleveland, on September 20-23, 1910. The number of delegates participating was 202.

This convention was particularly historic because the delegates approved a proposal to change the fraternal organization's name from Little Russian National Union to Greek-Catholic Little Russian Union. Even though this proposal was never implemented, it created a crisis within the organization that led to the establishment of the "New Union" (later called the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association and today known as the Ukrainian Fraternal Association).

At the convention it was reported that Soyuz had 14,430 adult members and 1,767 juvenile members. UNA assets stood at \$100,388.96.

Delegates resolved that Svoboda should publish a Ukrainian-language edition of 12 pages, and a Slovak edition (using Latin letters) of eight pages. It was also voted that from now on the Supreme Assembly would elect the editor of Svoboda and determine his salary.

Dmytro Kapitula was re-elected supreme president.

At the Supreme Assembly session in 1911, it was decided that, as a result of

the disenchantment of many members with the decision to change the organization's name and because of the subsequent campaign by the New Union, 10 branches had quit the UNA, while in 11 branches the membership was split between the two fraternal organizations. In 1911, the Little Russian National Union lost 1,016 members.

• The 12th convention took place in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on September 9-14, 1912. The 229 delegates present heard the organization report that membership was now 14,917, and assets totalled \$140,530.87. The convention decided that the editor of Svoboda should be elected at UNA conventions and that the editor and the manager of the print shop should both be members of the Supreme Assembly.

Delegates also decided to establish a seven-member Education Committee that would care for the educational needs of the fraternal organization's members.

The national fund was eliminated, the convention decided that members should pay 7 cents monthly to the reserve fund, and 3 cents to the schools fund.

The delegates also decided that members should be accepted into Soyuz without regard for their religious persuasion.

Dmytro Kapitula was elected to his third term as UNA president.

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UNA facts

Soyuz and sports activities

The charter of the Ukrainian National Association, which spells out the purposes and objectives of this fraternal organization, states clearly that among those goals is the furtherance of sports activities for members, their families and children.

Throughout its history, the UNA's branches in the United States and Canada have sponsored local athletic teams in sports such as baseball, softball, soccer, volleyball and bowling, to provide just a sampling. And the teams sponsored have ranged from pee-wees

to adults.

In addition, the UNA home office has supported various sports tournaments either by providing funding for the tournaments themselves or for trophies and awards. Among the beneficiaries of such support have been various sports competitions organized by the Plast and SUM-A youth organizations.

On the national level, the UNA has organized and sponsored yearly bowling and golf tournaments for UNA members. These events are coordinated

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Convention contemplations

Let's get back to our roots

by Andrew Jula

The Ukrainian National Association's No. 1 priority during this convention year should be to return to its fraternal roots. By this I mean, we should all remember that the UNA is a fraternal organization that exists for the benefit of its members. Too many of us have forgotten that, and have begun to see the UNA as some sort of political



Andrew Jula has been a UNA supreme advisor since 1954. He is also chairman of the UNA District Committee in Pittsburgh and secretary of UNA Branch 161 in Ambridge, Pa.

organization (whether in the American, Canadian or Ukrainian sense) or as a means for personal gain (be it in terms of prestige, power or notoriety).

The good of our organization should be our foremost concern as it was in the days of the late Dmytro Halychyn, who served as supreme president in 1950-1961. Mr. Halychyn, I recall, would make a special point of talking to the people, and he always said he got a lot of good ideas this way. He firmly believed that a member was supposed to feel at home within the UNA, and that officers should go out of their way to make the members feel this. UNA'ers should not think that they have to be intellectuals or college graduates to have good ideas; the so-called "common people" have excellent ideas, and this is a resource that should be tapped into more often by our officers. Members, on their part, should not hesitate to approach their branch or district officers, or members of the Supreme Assembly with suggestions, opinions, etc.

Getting back to basics — that's what I think is most important for Batko Soyuz at this juncture in history. And the basics are helping people — not just during great tragedies like the Johnstown flood, but also in everyday matters, like helping the elderly fill out

(Continued on page 12)



UNA golfers at 1972 tournament.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Famine commission a reality

It was a historic moment that foreshadowed future historic moments. On Wednesday morning, April 23, on Capitol Hill, the U.S. government commission on the Ukraine Famine became reality. On that day, in a stately hearing room in the Rayburn House Office Building, members of the famine commission — representatives of the executive branch of the U.S. government, members of Congress, and activists of the Ukrainian American community assembled for the first time.

Their goal at this organizational meeting: to establish guidelines for the significant tasks that lie ahead. Public Law 99-180 created the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine to conduct a study of the 1932-33 Ukrainian famine and, in so doing, gather all available information about the famine, analyze its causes and effects on the Ukrainian nation and other countries; and study and analyze the reaction by the free countries of the world to the famine. The end product of their work is to be a study submitted to the Congress for publication.

This was a day many in the Ukrainian American community had worked for, and a day that Ihor Olshaniwsky, the initiator and, literally, the moving force behind this bill, must have found personally gratifying (though he was unable to be present to witness the fruit of his labor). It was he, we recall, who refused to listen to the naysayers who cautioned: "why bother, this bill will never pass anyway."

Well, the bill became law because, as Rep. Dan Mica put it in his opening statement at the famine commission's meeting: "The study of the Ukrainian famine is not a matter of parochial interest to one people and one part of the world... it is precisely in understanding the specific events of the Ukrainian famine that we may hope to gain valuable insights into issues of continued public policy concern." Those issues, he said are: the use of food as a weapon, genocide, disinformation and the true nature of the Soviet system.

The bill became law because, as Rep. Benjamin Gilman noted, through the study of this particular genocide we are taking a step to ensure "that this kind of genocide does not occur again."

And now the word has become deed.

The commissioners — representing both the public and private sectors; the East and West Coasts and the Midwest; various political persuasions (both in the American and Ukrainian sense); young professionals, retirees and generations in-between; and women as well as men — engaged in constructive, amicable and intelligent discussion.

The topics were wide-ranging: by-laws, the budget, curriculum guides, oral histories, videotaping of famine survivors, public hearings and fund-raising. The proceedings could most accurately be characterized as dignified and to the point.

All this certainly bodes well for the future.

Yet, something less tangible, and perhaps even more crucial, also was in evidence at this first meeting. This was a genuine feeling of concern that the commission ultimately be a success and a recognition of the exigent work that must be done now. There is no tomorrow for a study of a genocidal famine that took the lives of more than 7 million over 50 years ago.

Congressman Mica told his fellow commissioners: "We ... bear a large responsibility in our work as members of the Ukraine Famine Commission. We must establish the facts about what has long been concealed. We must work to restore to public consciousness that which has disappeared from it for far too long. And we must remember above all that our ultimate responsibility is not to any one community, not even to the victims of this heinous crime, but to the American public and the elusive ideal of truth."

We wish the commissioners Godspeed in this important, indeed, imperative assignment.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS

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

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

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

A view from Canada

by Nadia Odette Diakun



Ukrainians in Canadian encyclopedia

When Mel Hurtig's "The Canadian Encyclopedia" (James H. Marsh, editor-in-chief. Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1985. 2,089 pp., three volumes) appeared last September, the lines in Canadian bookstores could not have been longer, and, perhaps, never has a Canadian publication generated so much excitement. Canadians often complain about the sorry state of the indigenous publishing industry; Mr. Hurtig showed Canada, and the many skeptics that pooh-poohed the project, what was really important to publish. Above all, Mr. Hurtig gave Canadians what was most needed: a quick and ready source of information about Canadians, not only for Canadians but for the world.

Supporters of the encyclopedia of Ukraine certainly can appreciate the value and labor that is expended to produce such reference works. Reviewers from coast to coast hailed the three-volume Canadian encyclopedia as the finest work in Canadian publishing in decades, and the clearest statement ever of this country's spirit and achievements. Mr. Hurtig spent \$12 million pursuing a private venture for the public good. It was well worth it.

The first national encyclopedia, "Canada: An Encyclopedia of the Country" was published in five volumes in 1899. It was followed by the six-volume "Encyclopedia of Canada," from 1935 to 1937; later, it was incorporated into the 10-volume "Encyclopedia Canadiana," published in 1958.

With respect to Mr. Hurtig's encyclopedia, here are some statistics: 2,500 writers, all experts in their fields, contributed to the encyclopedia and 19 pages list them all; each volume is 700 pages long; print type is 7 point (may pose difficulties for some readers); editors had to pare down 10 million words to the actual 3.2 million used in the 8,000 entries. The index covers 30,000 items and 97 pages.

Are Ukrainians topics among the entries? Of course; this is a national encyclopedia and Ukrainians are part of the national fabric of Canada. Distinctly Ukrainian topics are: Ukrainian Writing, Ukrainians, Ukrainian Easter Eggs, Ukrainian Children's Theatre, Ukrainian Museum of Canada; but demographic statistics on Ukrainians can be found under entries for the provinces and there is an entry on Eastern Rite Catholic Churches written by Petro Bilaniuk of the University of Toronto. William Kurelek and Ramon Hnatyshyn, president of the Privy Council, are among the individual biographies. Walter Tarnopolsky, quite appropriately, is the author of the entry on Human Rights. Justice Tarnopolsky is known not only for his judicial achievements, but also for his scholarly contributions.

The plethora of consultants on Ukrainian topics and others comprises: Robert Klymasz, National Museum

Nadia Odette Diakun is former assistant to a member of Parliament and a private consultant in Ottawa.

of Man (Ottawa); Manoly Lupul, University of Alberta; Luba Mycio, Canadian Wildlife Federation (Ottawa); Jaroslav Petryshyn, Grande Prairie Regional College (Alberta); Zenon Pylyshyn, Waterloo University (Waterloo, Ontario); George Rawlyk, Queen's University (Kingston); Walter Tarnopolsky, justice, Ontario Court of Appeal (Toronto); Yar Slavutych, University of Alberta (Edmonton); and David Sauchyn, University of Regina (Saskatchewan).

Entries are cross-referenced and are easy to follow. The subjects cover aspects of English Canada and French Canada equally. Of course, there are some oversights, such as an entry on humorous writing in English but no complement on humorous writing in French. Some of the information is already outdated at the time of publication, but this is one aspect of encyclopedia compilation that cannot be controlled.

The initial print run of 150,000 has been selling very well since its appearance, even at the cost of \$175 for the set. But if Canadians want subsequent generations to have a legacy and want their global neighbors to understand their nature and what makes them somewhat different from Americans, the expense is minimal. With so much negative nationalism expressed in Canada at times (and by negative nationalism I mean that which does not stress the qualities of Canadian achievements, but differences with the United States) it is a welcome change to have an image of Canada projected through permanent scholarly record.

Mr. Hurtig predicts that in the not too distant future, "The Canadian Encyclopedia" will be available by electronic means, via the TV screen, home computer, telephone, or perhaps video laser discs. Updates of the encyclopedia will be made immediately, thereby keeping the information as current as possible. Utilizing electronic technology will mean that the encyclopedia content can be expanded even more. For now, the interested will delight in the abundant illustrations, maps and photos, whose color fidelity is of excellent quality, no doubt made possible by the special inks that were developed for the project.

It is significant that this national encyclopedia reflects the history and culture of Ukrainians in Canada without the usual bias and distortion of Soviet interpretation. The province of Alberta granted \$4 million as part of Alberta's 75th anniversary celebration, and donated a set to every Canadian school, library and diplomatic post. Horizon Canada, a weekly magazine billed as an encyclopedia and initiated by the present federal government, pales in comparison.

Ukrainian schools in the United States should make it a point to obtain a copy for their libraries; not only is it an excellent reference on general Canadian knowledge, but also an excellent source for Ukrainian topics in a Canadian context.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukrainian women's conference to address four main concerns

by Nadia Nynka

In October of 1982, the "Ukrainian Woman in Two Worlds" conference took place at Soyuzivka in New York State, with approximately 600 women in attendance. The overwhelming feedback from the participants of the conference was highly positive. Based on questionnaires distributed at the conclusion of the conference, as well as at the conclusion of each panel discussion, 98 percent of the respondents said the conference met or surpassed their expectations. 97 percent said they would attend other such conferences in the future.

In response to that feedback, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA), will be sponsoring another such conference. Plans are well under way. The date chosen is October 4 and 5 of 1986. The place is

Princeton, N.J.

The 1982 conference was a unique experience for those who attended. It gave women of Ukrainian heritage an opportunity to share thoughts and ideas with one another, and to learn more about each other. The conference was a positive step in grappling with some of the complex issues that face us as Ukrainian women and as a Ukrainian community. It brought to light our common interests and our common concerns.

However, those discussions merely scratched the surface. Many issues were raised, but few resolutions were found. That should come as no surprise, since complex issues don't get resolved in a weekend. The 1986 conference is intended to pick up where the 1982 conference left off.

The UNWLA executive board has entrusted a committee of young women

with the task of organizing this conference. Some of these women are members of the UNWLA, while others are not. Further, the varied backgrounds of committee members brings a balance to the committee reflective of our community as a whole.

The committee is chaired by Nadia Nynka. The vice-chairwoman is Zenia Brozyna, who also heads up the program subcommittee. For the past several months, Ms. Brozyna and her subcommittee, consisting of Dora Horbachevska, Oka Hrycak, Nilia Pawluk and Tanya Rozka, have been at work planning panel topics and contacting people to serve as panel moderators, panelists, and workshop leaders.

The subcommittee has taken an interesting approach in planning panel discussions. In analyzing the many issues of interest to women, they have categorized them into four major classifications: family, community, work and self. The first panel discussion of the conference will speak to these four general interests in a woman's life. It will set the stage. From there, individual

panel discussions will expand upon issues, covered in the introductory panel. All panels and workshops will fall into one of these four categories.

Under the category of family the following individual panels/workshops will be held. "Parenting": The issues covered will range from preschool childcare and language development, to single parenting, to such teenage issues as alcohol and drug abuse, and teenage suicide. "Care of Aged Parents": The dilemma of old age homes versus home-care, availability of Ukrainian nursing homes, loneliness. "The Younger Generation": College-age students will discuss bilingualism and other bicultural issues.

• The following panels are planned under the category of Ukrainian society. "Women and the Political Scene": Panelists will discuss the need for political awareness and the means for influencing American legislative bodies. "Ukrainians or Americans — Who are We?": Representatives of different emigrations, or their descendants,

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"Peter Ustinov's Russia" is far off the mark

The commentary below was broadcast on CKJS Radio in Winnipeg on March 10.

by Orysia Tracz

Three weeks ago a new mini-series, "Peter Ustinov's Russia," began on television. I did not watch it, and will not — on purpose. Just reading the review of the first episode in the Winnipeg Free Press made me decide that for my own emotional, mental and physical well-being, I cannot watch it. It was as if I experienced burn-out. I knew that watching that program would upset me greatly, and I could not take any more. My nerves and emotions are raw enough from recent media coverage of things Ukrainian. In a previous commentary I spoke to you about media use and misuse of the terms "Ukraine," "Russia" and "Soviet Union." With last year's deluge of media coverage of supposed "war criminals and collaborators" — from Eastern Europe, mostly Ukrainian, all tried and convicted by the media — well, I have had enough.

The review told us about how the first episode traces "the development of Russian culture from prehistory," and how Kiev was "Russia's first capital," and how the "Russian empire moved from the sun-kissed south (Ukraine) to a grimmer but safer north." Upon reading this, I was almost physically ill. I am not a historian, but I know Ukrainian history, and that part of Russian history that pertains to Ukraine. And that is not pleasant.

Mykhailo Hrushevsky, the great Ukrainian historian — and as the Soviets labeled him, the bourgeois nationalist historian — made a very astute observation. By stealing Ukrainian history and passing it off as their own, the Russians have robbed not only the Ukrainians of their history. They have robbed themselves of their own history, ignoring it or not researching it enough for what it is, their own northern history.

From the time of Peter the Great, there was a calculated move to absorb Ukraine — and its history, culture, its earlier name of Rus', its natural wealth

— in whatever way possible, for its territory and its warm-water ports. Contrary to what Russian historians have put across as historical truth, Kiev was not founded by the Vikings; in fact, even the Soviets themselves were celebrating its 1,500th anniversary a few years ago. Kiev is not and has never been a "Russian" city. In fact, every traveler through the centuries has remarked how totally different Kiev and its people are from those of Moscow and other Russian cities.

The great myth that the Kievan civilization moved north to Russia proper after the Mongol invasions is totally, totally wrong. We know the Ukrainian rulers moved West, into Halychyna, to the cities of Halych and Lviv. Very obvious proof exists in the differences in the folk culture of the two peoples. If everything moved north, Ukrainians and Russians would have the same folk customs, traditions and beliefs. They do not. Tradition is so important to a people that it cannot be taught or imposed upon anybody, it just is, and nothing changes it. Ukrainians and Russians are different in tradition, in national character, in outlook, in everything. The fact is though, that they won the wars, the conquests, and therefore their Russian concept of history became "valid."

I mentioned Peter the Great earlier. That mini-series I did watch. It was billed as historical fiction, and I was aware of the controversy surrounding the lack of historical accuracy, which both Western and Russian historians protested. I enjoyed the costumes and the scenery. I did wonder how the Battle of Poltava could be shown without mentioning Hetman Ivan Mazepa or the Kozaks. In an earlier episode Peter does say he has to subjugate Ukraine.

The life of the Russian peasantry of the time was in marked contrast to what I know of how Ukrainian peasants lived at the same time. Also, there is a great contrast in how the Russians of all classes were afraid of Western ideas and influences, and how primitive they were, while Ukrainians at the time were literate, welcomed foreigners, and Hetman Mazepa spoke many European

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reader lauds Weekly articles

Dear Editor:

I write to congratulate you on at least two articles in the April 13 edition; namely, "Ukrainians in the Yukon?" by Mark Kopinec and "Toronto's Avant-Garde Ukrainian Theatre" by Larissa Onyshkevych. I for one would like to see more of these feature articles in The Ukrainian Weekly because:

1) It will provide an outlet for those who would want to submit articles.

2) It would encourage others to write articles if they see the possibility of being published.

3) Such features are very informative and provide new insights into Ukrainian community life, i.e., lets Ukrainians and the world know that there is Ukrainian community life outside of choirs, dance troupes, anti-defamation organizations and bake sales.

Nickolas C. Kotow
Bethel Park, Pa.

Medvid article poignant message

Dear Editor:

We had the pleasure of reading Kristina Pavlak's very sensitive article in The Weekly of March 9, titled "Lady Liberty weeps in New York harbor."

It was very timely in view of the renewed interest and investigations now being conducted in the Myroslav Medvid case. Ms. Pavlak poignantly described what must be the feelings felt by all freedom-loving peoples, Ukrainians and Americans alike. Her message is something we all need to inspire us and rekindle our faith and to be every vigilant and fiercely protective of our God-given rights and for all human beings.

It should serve to awaken us to the fact that the greater number of people who are willing to sacrifice their time and get involved in the struggle to maintain freedom in the world, the greater would be our influence upon those people who are in the positions to make the ultimate decisions in these

delicate matters. Our good example will generate more sympathy and interest to the world that watches.

We wish to commend all those persons, young and old, who courageously marched, proudly carrying their placards and flags. They were an inspiration and touched us deeply. If Myroslav Medvid was somehow made aware of this show of love and sympathy, it would certainly ease the pain he had to bear.

Thank you, Ms. Pavlak, on behalf of the Ukrainian Women's League of America, Inc., Branch 32, Irvington, N.J. God Bless You.

Margaret E. Batkiw
Public Relations

Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Inc., Branch 32
Irvington, N.J.

Canadian angered by avant-garde

Dear Editors:

As one who has studied Ukrainian ornament, especially embroidery, from an ethnographic point of view for over 20 years, I was really angered to read that singer Luba Bilash of Winnipeg explained her "avant-garde" approach to performing by taking pride in the fact during her numbers. "... You don't see French Canadian groups coming out on stage wearing burly caps and long aprons." (March 9).

Of course, it is her right to wear whatever she chooses, but anyone who can compare Ukrainian embroidery with burly caps and long aprons has absolute ignorance about the role of embroidery in the life of Ukrainian nobility and peasantry. An ethnographic study of a nation's ornamentation reveals a lot about its people's aesthetic sense, their love of beauty, and the factors which influence their choice, variations, and colors of ornament; environment, occupations and foreign influences.

I also wonder if Miss Bilash has ever seen any excellent examples of adaptation of Ukrainian embroidery to the latest fashions.

Halia Kotovyeh
Edmonton

Ukrainian stills spiritual needs of Toronto establishment

by Daria Antonyshyn

TORONTO — There is no incense, nor are there any icons in this church. The sermon, which is pre-printed and includes a bibliography, takes up to 20 hours to prepare. The ushers, who are dressed in formal wear, escort members of Toronto's establishment to their cushioned pews. The subdued atmosphere, however, becomes charged with emotion as the senior minister of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church gives reign to his oratorical skills. The Rev. Dr. Stanford Lucyk seems almost out of place as he delivers esoteric sermons with the passion of a Slav.

Just how does a Ukrainian "prairie boy" become senior minister at one of the largest and most powerful churches in Canada, a church billed by one pundit as the "only place to attend for socially mobile worshippers of the United persuasion"?

Dr. Lucyk was selected for the position in 1978 after serving as principal minister at the United Church in Kingston, Ont. It, no doubt, was his ability to "organize and pre-plan" that impressed the interviewers, for planning is crucial in a conglomerate of worship which offers over 50 activities, services and committees for those inclined to get involved. But it was ability to write and preach, honed during 25 years in the ministry, which was an important factor in his getting placed at Timothy Eaton Memorial.

Raised in Saskatchewan

He was raised in a small Ukrainian town in northern Saskatchewan. The town contained two Ukrainian churches, a Catholic and an Orthodox one; but since neither parent was a church-goer, it was not until he was in his teens that Stan Lucyk even went to church. As a grade 11 student he attended a service in a United church with a friend and during the hymn sing he experienced a "shaping by a mysterious prairie wind." The wind, which in Biblical language is also the word for the spirit of God, "was like an uprooting storm and during the singing of that hymn, I experienced the presence of God the Spirit, uprooting life for me from then on." By 17, Stan was preaching periodically.

After basic university training at the University of Saskatchewan, he graduated in theology from St. Andrews College, a United Church theological college. He began his ministry as a Western prairie pastor in 1952, moving eventually to Ontario in 1964. Throughout his ministry he continued his studies at leading theological schools in the United States, Europe and Israel.

In 1985, he was awarded his doctorate by the Lutheran School of Theology in Chicago. His thesis subject was: "The United Church of Canada's Dealings with the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce on the Issue of Investment in South Africa: A Case Study in Social Ethics."

Christian-Jewish interaction

As Timothy Eaton Memorial Church is located in the affluent Forest Hill area of Toronto where there is a high concentration of Jews, some interaction between the Christian and Jewish communities was customary by the time that Dr. Lucyk arrived. What was less customary was the frequency and intensity with which Dr. Lucyk raised the issue of anti-Semitism and its roots in the Christian faith. It was and is his

contention that "we need to know our guilt in this regard," a view that is not necessarily shared by all members of his congregation.

His interest in such issues led inevitably to membership in groups addressing such concerns. He became a member of the board of directors of Christian-Jewish Dialog of Toronto, a founding member of the Toronto Inter-Faith Council on Soviet Jewry, a co-leader with a Jewish rabbi of interfaith study tours to Israel, a leader of a four-person delegation visiting the Jewish refusenik communities in Moscow, Leningrad and Riga, and a member of the prestigious international Jerusalem Committee.

The Jerusalem Committee, which was established following the Six-Day War in 1967, is composed of an international council of leading architects, urban planners, historians, theologians, artists and writers who are involved in the preservation of ancient sites, and in the cultural and aesthetic needs of Jerusalem. Distinguished members have included: Thomas Hoving, Lewis Mumford, William S. Paley, Heinrich Boll, Jorge Luis Borges, Haim Cohn, Israel's former Supreme Court justice and Sir John Barnes, former British ambassador to Israel, to name a few. Dr. Lucyk is the only Canadian minister on the committee.

As Dr. Lucyk's contacts with the Jewish community flourish and become more intimate, those between the Ukrainian and Jewish communities, at large, become even more tenuous and mired in grim polemics.

Recently the polarization became apparent when a Toronto paper carried the following banner headline regarding the case of John Demjanjuk: "Nazi death camp suspect flown to Israeli jail cell." The story that followed shattered any complacency the reader may have had about John Demjanjuk and, by association, Ukrainians as an ethnic

group.

The same paper, in its letters to the editor section, carried a letter "applauding the release of Anatoly Shcharansky (and the prayer) that the release of Mr. Shcharansky (be) indicative of an easing of restrictions for all Jews of the Soviet Union who wish to emigrate to Israel." It was signed by members of Toronto's Inter-Faith Council on Soviet Jewry, among them Dr. Lucyk.

While the issues facing the Ukrainian and Jewish communities are complex and deep-rooted, they are not intractable. Surely if a Canadian minister of Ukrainian descent can preach in a synagogue one week and invite its rabbi to preach in his church the following week, there is a base on which sensitization of each community to the other can be built. It begins by sensitizing those of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian origin who have a romantic attachment primarily or only to Ukrainian food and dancing.

"The whole business of being Ukrainian was not laid on me," said Dr. Lucyk who is Ukrainian on his father's side. His potent Ukrainian images were of the sights of promenades taking place around churches at Easter, the smell of beeswax, the sight of frozen bodies borne on sleighs which carried them to burial sites, the visions of Slavs building their own biers.

Into the mix of this imagery are the images which those Ukrainians on whom the "whole business of being Ukrainian was laid," try to come to grips with. The images of people with swollen limbs and faces who gradually fade into skeletons after there are no longer any cats or field mice they can consume... Ukrainians dying by the millions in a land once called the granary of Europe... Ukrainians herded into sleighs and then into box cars to be transported into Siberian and other slave labor camps... Ukrainians shuffling numbly behind barbed wire and



The Rev. Dr. Stanford Lucyk.

ominous watchtowers... Ukrainians attempting to exercise their rights as Soviet citizens dying as a result from "road accidents" in the streets... Ukrainian religious groups banned... clergy disappearing... artists, writers, composers disappearing... their mutilated bodies discovered later.

These are the hideously potent images. They will not be obscured.

And, as Dr. Lucyk writes in his collection of sermons, "Growing Amid The Thistles," "if God does not intend suffering, then there is every warrant for doing everything we can to fight it, to alleviate it."

Daria Antonyshyn is a Toronto-based television story editor.

Philadelphia Ukrainians help Dougherty campaign

PHILADELPHIA -- Ukrainian Friends of Charles F. Dougherty held a cocktail reception and benefit for this proven friend of the Ukrainian American community who is now seeking a new term in the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Dougherty, a Republican, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1978 and re-elected in 1980. He lost his bid for a third term in 1982 to Democrat Robert A. Borsini. Now he is trying to regain his old seat in the House.

The benefit took place on Saturday, March 15, at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center. At the onset of the evening the guest of honor was introduced to everyone by Vera Andryczyk, who gave a brief overview of Mr. Dougherty's devotion to a variety of causes dear to the hearts and interests of Ukrainian Americans.

She also understood the former congressman's initiative on the national level in creating in 1981 the Ad-Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, a committee which today numbers over 100 members of Congress. As co-chairman of this committee, Mr. Dougherty initiated numerous letters and resolutions on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners.

Mrs. Andryczyk also informed the guests that on the local level, as a veteran state legislator, Mr. Dougherty advised leading members of the Ukrainian American community on matters of education of youth, on the problems

facing senior citizens, and on the availability of public funds for a variety of community proposals.

Other prominent members of the Philadelphia Ukrainian American community added their voices in support and recognition of Mr. Dougherty. Dr. Alexander Chernyk spoke about his experiences in working closely with the former congressman on several projects, and special guest Svyatoslav Karavansky, a former political prisoner in the USSR, who was present with his wife, Nina Strokata, a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, stated how very important it is for Ukrainians to have friends in Congress like Mr. Charles Dougherty — friends who are not afraid to speak out on behalf of Ukrainians.

When it was time for the guest of honor to take the podium, Mr. Dougherty was very modest, refusing to take sole credit for the accomplishments attributed to him. Speaking of the Ad-Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, he said that it was not he who created it, but "we" — he and Ukrainian Americans together. He also promised that once elected to serve in Congress again, there would be many more such "we's."

The primary election will be held on May 20, and Mr. Dougherty will be running on the Republican ticket in the 3rd Congressional District. There are 1,800 Ukrainian American families living in this district with a potential vote of 6,000.



Charles Dougherty, who is running for representative of the 3rd Congressional District in Pennsylvania, addresses friends at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia.

Montreal illustrator publishes "Encyclopedia" of editorial cartoons

Encyclopedia, written and illustrated by Volodymyr Hayduk. Lachine, Que.: Les publications et communications OKO Inc., 1985, 96 pp. \$22.50 (Canadian).

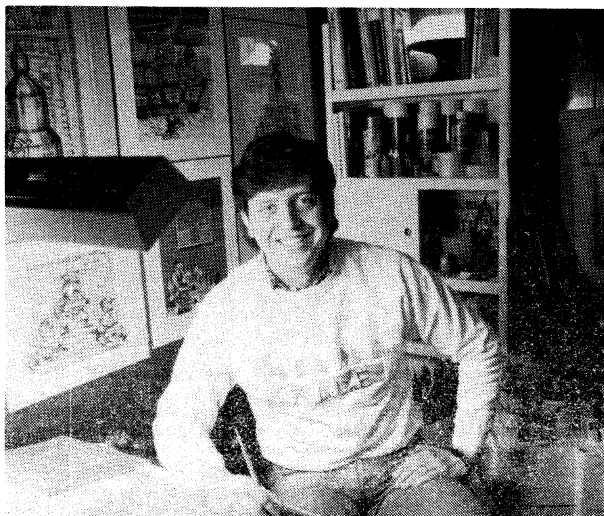
Few publications about Ukrainian community life in the diaspora have taken as poignant and candid a look at Ukrainians as Volodymyr Hayduk's collection of editorial cartoons called "Encyclopedia."

Published late last year by the now-defunct Montreal Ukrainian community newspaper OKO, this Canadian publication takes aim at several facets

of the Ukrainian community: from the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and Ukrainian Christmas traditions to Valentyn Moroz and the Ukrainian students' movement.

The 33-year-old Mr. Hayduk is a freelance illustrator, graphic designer and photographer who first made a name for himself by drawing editorial cartoons for the OKO newspaper. Many of those illustrations, along with never-before-published material, appear in the large-format book.

The cartoonist describes his book as "a collection of editorial cartoons



Volodymyr Hayduk

which...offers a subjective insight to matters usually not reflected in academic works with reference to Ukrainians."

He adds: "It is a kind of mutant offspring of the ideal model because in its own intimate way, it exposes hidden truths and suggests a great deal about the Ukrainian sense of logic and behavior."

Largely financed by a \$5,800 multiculturalism grant from the Canadian government, "Encyclopedia's" first press run of 1,500 copies is expected to be a sell-out, according to Mr. Hayduk, a resident of Montreal.

The cartoons included in "Encyclopedia" are accompanied by captions in English, French and Ukrainian. The graduate of communications studies at Concordia

University had had his work displayed at the prestigious International Salon of Cartoons, a 1985 gathering of the world's best cartoonists.

"Encyclopedia" includes an introduction by Globe and Mail reporter Victor Malarek.

Says Mr. Malarek, a one-time bureau chief of the Globe's Montreal bureau: "His (Mr. Hayduk's) work is impressive and shows the mark of a man who possesses a wealth of wit, comedy and insight."

"Volodymyr's cartoons hit you where it hurts. They jar your funny bone. They make you grit your teeth. And they make you laugh...at yourself and at your family and at your community."

"Encyclopedia" is available from Vografik enr., P.O. Box 11, Lachine, Que., H8S 4A5.

ПІДГОТОВКА ДЕЛЕГАТІВ ДО СВІТОВОГО КОНГРЕСУ ВІЛЬНИХ УКРАЇНЦІВ



The manner by which delegates prepare for the World Congress of Free Ukrainians is met with dismay by the clergy. "Oh, Lord! Why must Ukrainians show the world how strong and talented they are... in their own circles?" "Forward sons, for Ukraine!" sounds off the militant rat.

Mace book reviewed in press

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Book reviews of Dr. James Mace's newly released "National Communism in Soviet Union, 1918-1933," have appeared in issues of Slavic Review and the Australian News Weekly.

In the 1985 summer issue of Slavic Review, John S. Reshetar Jr. described Dr. Mace's book as "an important work, not only in Ukrainian studies, but for the history of Communist theory and practice."

Dr. Mace, a research fellow at the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard, and executive director of the U.S. Ukrainian Famine Commission, authored this account of the 15-year

struggle by the Kremlin to suppress the national Communist movement in the Soviet Union between 1918 and 1933.

Dr. Reshetar writes: "The suppression of Ukrainian national communism is discussed in the context of the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33, which was designed to break the resistance of the Ukrainian peasantry. Mace demonstrates that collectivization in the Ukrainian SSR had more far-reaching and costly consequences than did collectivization in Russia, both in its greater demographic impact, because of the loss of millions of lives, and in terms of the ensuing cultural deprivation... This is a well-crafted and amply documented work that lucidly depicts a crucial period in the emergence of Soviet nationalities policy... Mace has performed a valuable service in skillfully explicating some of the most essential issues of an entire period of Soviet history. He has penetrated the ideological fog that had tended to surround these issues and has laid bare the essence of a neglected and poorly understood problem."

A book review by Peter Westmore in the November 13 issue of the Australian News Weekly summarized Dr. Mace's account of how Lenin, and later Stalin, attempted to incorporate the Ukrainian revolution into the Russian revolution, and ultimately to destroy it.

"National Communism in Soviet Ukraine, 1918-1933," is priced at \$25. It is available from the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

HURI at conference

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute associates participated in the New England Slavic Association's Annual Conference held at the University of Massachusetts in Boston March 14 and 15.

HURI associates David Das, Paul Hollingworth, Donald Ostrowski, and Paulina Lewin comprised the panel, "Aspects of Hagiographic Study."

Maxim Tarnawsky represented the Ukrainian "case" on the panel "The Avant-Garde and East European Literature: Four Case Studies," and George Liber served as a panelist on "State and Society in the Stalinist Revolution."

Book review

Peter Nosko's "Kobzar" illustrations

"The Kobzar Illustrations of Petro Nosko," Ottawa, UMMAN and Ukrainian Language Association 1985, 48 pp.

by Stephen P. Holutiak-Hallick Jr.

A small work titled "The Kobzar Illustrations of Petro Nosko" was recently published in Canada. The booklet was issued to commemorate the artist's 100th birthday.

The collection of illustrations and sketches brings to life a number of poems in Taras Shevchenko's "Kobzar" and re-introduces us to Mr. Nosko's artwork, which had been published previously in a now rare 1927 edition of the "Kobzar," edited by O. Poltaratsky in Kiev.

To a certain degree this work's publication occurred by chance. Gratitude is to be given to the artist's daughter, Mrs. T. Nosko-Oboroniv, for showing determination and perseverance in seeing this project through. For a number of years she searched in major Western European and American libraries for a copy of this 1927 "Kobzar" for her family archives.

Eventually, her long search led her to find a single copy, shelved in the Petlura Library in Paris. Her decision to popularize her father's works is our gain.

"The Kobzar Illustrations" includes 40 sketches which depict scenes in 29 poems by Shevchenko. Each sketch is accompanied by the line which inspired

the artwork and the poem title. All captions are in Ukrainian. The artwork is poignant, descriptive and realistic. The "kozak" sketches from "Haydamaky," "Hamaliya" and "Chernyts" are most interesting; while the scenes from "Khustyna" and "Kateryna" are moving and representative of the times.

The book, which was published by the Ukrainian Mohylo-Mazepian Academy of Sciences and the Ukrainian Language Association, is edited by J.B. Rudnycky. It is available from the ULA, 911 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

For Ukrainians, March is traditionally a time dedicated to the memory of Shevchenko (1809-1861), Ukraine's poet laureate. There was a time when all school children of Ukrainian ancestry recited Shevchenko's verses and through his words rediscovered and relived Ukraine's beauty, glory and past. In the 1980s priorities have been readjusted and Ukrainian language dependency has decreased. Shevchenko, again awaits exploration, rediscovery and interpretation by a new generation of Ukrainians.

The collection of Shevchenkiiana has been enhanced by this timely work. Hopefully Mr. Nosko's mastery will help rekindle that which Shevchenko did in words... if only in a picture.

Ukrainians enter...

(Continued from page 1)

the Manitoba Lotteries Foundation Act and minister responsible for the status of women.

Ms. Wasylycia-Leis ran against two other Ukrainians in St. John's riding: John Baluta, of the Progressive Conservative Party and a past president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, and independent William Hawryluk.

Manitoba Ukrainians will likely want to keep a close watch over Ms. Wasylycia-Leis' portfolio, especially since it is the source of \$460,000 in cultural funding distributed to 42 ethnocultural groups (the Ukrainian community receives about \$140,000).

One of the switches made by Mr. Pawley involved Wilson Parasiuk, a Ukrainian from Winnipeg's Transcona riding who easily garnered enough votes to regain his seat in the Legislature.

The Ukrainians in Manitoba have reason to be elated with news of Mr. Parasiuk's return to the legislature and to Cabinet.

Said Roman Yareniuk, the chairman of Manitoba's Ukrainian Community Development Committee: "Mr. Parasiuk is one of the strongest supporters of the Ukrainian-English bilingual program and one of the most important members of the Cabinet."

Indeed, Mr. Parasiuk, who inherits the energy and mines and Manitoba Hydro portfolios, is no stranger to the Ukrainian community. He is a Ukrainian Orthodox who at one time enrolled in the Ukrainian language courses offered at the University of Manitoba's St. Andrew's College. Two years ago, the Ukrainian community in Winnipeg lauded Mr. Parasiuk's accomplishments at its annual Osvitna banquet. The event is held each year to honor prominent members of the Ukrainian community.

Ukrainians in NDP

Mr. Parasiuk, in a telephone interview with *The Ukrainian Weekly*, said the presence of Ukrainians in the New Democratic Party is no new phenom-

enon. He points to the government of former NDP premier Edward Schreyer — who is part Ukrainian and later went on to become Governor General of Canada — which invited at least three or four Ukrainians into the Cabinet.

"The New Democratic Party is the most participatory political party in all of Canada," Mr. Parasiuk said. "We offer them (members of ethnocultural groups) the opportunity to get involved."

Mr. Parasiuk estimated that as much as 20 percent of the residents of his riding are of Ukrainian origin. He asserted that the Ukrainian community has acted as a "very vital force" in strengthening the bonds between ethnocultural groups in Manitoba — particularly through the community's involvement in the annual Folklorama multicultural festival.

Said Mr. Parasiuk: "To me multiculturalism means sharing your ethnic strengths and experiences with other groups — especially the groups with recent immigrants who always tend to be at the bottom of the pole."

"I think the Ukrainian community, symbolically, has been a very vital force in the Folklorama program. People really get to understand each other well in that program."

The political pundits say Mr. Parasiuk is a likely contender for the leadership of the NDP, which endured the closest race in Manitoba's history this spring.

Although he didn't rule out the possibility of someday taking over the helm of the party, Mr. Parasiuk says he is happy where he is. He says his immediate priority as minister of energy and Manitoba Hydro is to promote economic renewal in the province. He is already orchestrating the sale of hydro electricity to a couple of American utility companies — a transaction involving billions of dollars — and there are also plans to construct new hydro dams in the northern part of the province. Mr. Parasiuk said he is also looking at ways to stimulate the province's mining, oil and potash industries.

Said Mr. Parasiuk in response to rumors about his leadership aspirations: "I'm not sure about my plans. My greater aspiration is to do things. I get a great charge out of doing things that have an impact."

Other Ukrainians in Cabinet

The other Ukrainians included in Mr. Pawley's recent Cabinet shuffle include: Bill Uriski, agriculture; John Bucklaschuk, municipal affairs and Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation; Harry Harapiak, northern affairs; and Leonard Harapiak, natural resources.

According to Mr. Yareniuk, there was no concerted community effort during the election to get Ukrainians out on the hustings. Mr. Baluta is believed to be the only candidate of Ukrainian descent to attract a substantial number of supporters belonging to Ukrainian organizations in the Winnipeg area. Members of SUM, Plast and the Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Manitoba were said to be out pounding the pavement for him. Mr. Baluta's downfall, sources said, can be attributed to the fact that he ran in a riding that was remained an NDP stronghold.

Bilingual program

The absence of organized support in the Ukrainian community does not mean that the Ukrainian population in Manitoba loathes political activity. A Winnipeg-based group called Manitoba Parents for Ukrainian Education, for example, is quietly talking about giving

Ukrainians a bigger voice on the local school boards which participate in the publicly funded Ukrainian-English Bilingual Program.

The program, which is supported by over \$300,000 in government subsidies, provides almost 1,000 school children in the province with a balanced curriculum of English and Ukrainian-language instruction from kindergarten to grade seven. MPUE hopes that at least two Ukrainian candidates will run in the next school board elections.

Other Ukrainians, meanwhile, work on an individual basis or in small, almost clandestine groups to make sure that there are enough Ukrainians involved in the political process, and that the community continues to benefit from government largesse.

It shouldn't surprise anyone that Ukrainians are so well represented in the Manitoba government. Until the early 1960s, Manitoba had the largest number of Ukrainians of any Canadian province. In the first part of the 20th century Manitoba was the prime destination for immigrants in the inter-war era. By 1971, Statistics Canada pegged the Ukrainian population in Manitoba at 114,000.

But the province of Ontario now has the largest number of Ukrainians in Canada. According to Jars Balan, author of "Salt and Braided Bread," a book about Ukrainian life in Canada, the number of Ukrainians living in Manitoba declined in the last decade to just below 100,000 (about 10 percent of the total population).

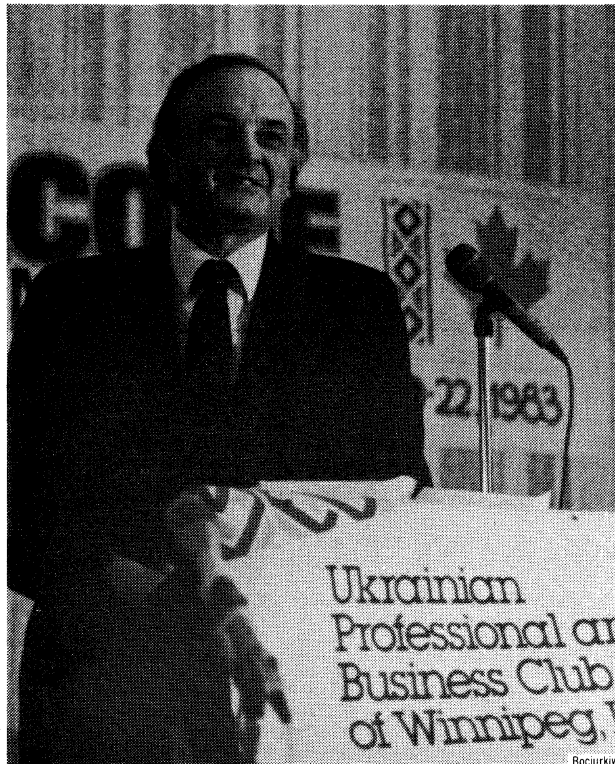
If the Ukrainian community has any expectations of the Pawley government, they have to do with preserving and perhaps increasing funding for its educational and cultural programs.

"We expect a continuation from the previous session," said Mr. Yareniuk, who is also an executive member of the Manitoba Intercultural Council. "Many Ukrainians in Manitoba believe that the present government is the most progressive of any provincial government in supporting multicultural policies."

Mr. Parasiuk noted, however, that in light of the recent cutbacks in transfer payments between the federal government and the provinces, Manitoba's ethnocultural groups may face a reduction in the subsidies they receive from the Manitoba government.

If the Ukrainian community were to press the government for more money for the Ukrainian-English bilingual program, Mr. Parasiuk said he would have a hard time committing himself to more funding.

"We're facing federal cutbacks to the provincial programs in health and educational programs," Mr. Parasiuk said. "We're fighting hard to maintain existing social services."



Manitoba Premier Howard Pawley at 1983 Ukrainian professionals banquet in Winnipeg.

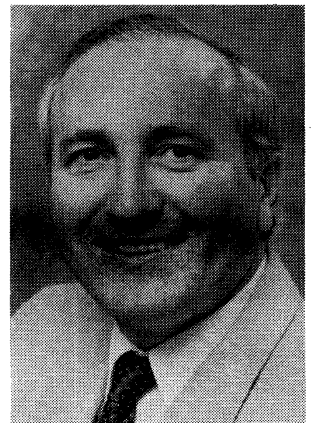
Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that *The Ukrainian Weekly* is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that *The Weekly* is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of *The Weekly*, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

— The editor



Energy and Mines Minister Wilson Parasiuk.

Society of Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 1)

He said he spent seven years in Vladimir Prison as a Soviet prisoner of conscience before being released to Israel in 1976.

"I owe my life to two Ukrainians who saved my life in prison," said Mr. Suslensky during an interview in his Ramat Alon apartment. He said he began to sympathize with the Ukrainian struggle for independence while in prison.



Attorney Mark O'Connor

Mr. Suslensky said he and his supporters will provide Mr. O'Connor with an English translation of articles published in Hebrew or Russian. Mr.

Suslensky had also assisted Mr. O'Connor in archive searches at Israeli universities and at Yad Vashem, the national Holocaust memorial.

Israeli press reports

Israeli newspapers have carried numerous reports about "new evidence" in the case of Mr. Demjanjuk. The articles have quoted Mr. O'Connor and have referred to testimony uncovered at the Bar-Ilan and Haifa universities.

Mr. O'Connor told Israeli reporters that the archives show "Ivan the Terrible" was killed in the August 1943 uprising at Treblinka. The news reports in the first weeks of March carried no information contradicting Mr. O'Connor.

"We have no evidence to the effect that Ivan was killed," said chief Israeli police investigator Alex Ish-Shalom during the March 28 remand hearing at Ayalon Prison in Ramla. "All the information in the press is a deliberate result of efforts to mislead this court," he said.

Mr. O'Connor, who was seated among reporters, said that by asking questions about press reports Magistrate Aharon Simcha "was taking judicial notice of all elements in this case."

Israeli Police-Inspector General David Kraus told The Jerusalem Post that he feared witnesses may have been prejudiced by the press accounts casting doubt on Mr. Demjanjuk's identity.

Justice approves O'Connor

Israeli Ministry of Justice officials told Mr. O'Connor to stop making comments about evidence to reporters if he wanted to represent Mr. Demjanjuk in Israel. The Israeli code of ethics governing Israeli lawyers prevents them from speaking to reporters about evidence. Mr. O'Connor on April 16 received Justice Ministry approval to represent Mr. Demjanjuk.

Demjanjuk children...

(Continued from page 1)

that time. Perhaps the most poignant reminder of that sad fact was Lydia's account of how difficult it was for her father to see his newborn grandson for the first time in a federal prison in Missouri.

Almost 10 years later, family members say that, at the very least, there is an end in sight to their father's suffering.

"I don't know if he will receive a fair trial in Israel, but I believe he will be vindicated," emphasized John.

"Now there are witnesses coming out saying that the real 'Ivan' was killed," said Lydia, adding, "The world is going to judge; Israel is in the public eye." She pointed out that there are conflicting reports among the very few survivors of the Treblinka death camp concerning the fate and the identity of the guard they knew as "Ivan the Terrible."

Lydia and John recently visited The Weekly and Svoboda editorial offices to discuss their father's case. They were in the area because of speaking engagements in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut tri-state area.

The Demjanjucks said they had received only one letter from their father since he was extradited to Israel on February 28, and that letter was written soon after his arrival in Israel. The family has written one letter to Mr. Demjanjuk, but does not know if he received it.

Lydia and John said all they know about their father's detention in

Israel is what his attorney, Mark O'Connor, has told them.

Mr. O'Connor was in Israel recently, and he met with his client three times at Ayalon Prison in Ramla. The two spoke in private; however, their meeting was monitored by TV cameras. Mr. Demjanjuk, who turned 66 on April 3, is under constant interrogation by Israeli police authorities. He is being questioned in English and not in his native Ukrainian, the language with which he feels most comfortable. According to his defense attorney, he is in good physical health, exercises and goes outdoors for walks.

"The one thing that really bothers me," said Lydia, is "why won't they let him call home? Let him call collect — we'll pay for it."

According to Lydia, Mr. Demjanjuk has to be formally charged no later than 60 days after his detention began. That deadline is nearing, and Israeli authorities must either proffer charges or release the suspect. She added that family members might go to Israel if a trial is held.

The Demjanjucks also revealed some of the secrecy surrounding their father's extradition. "We saw him the day before he was extradited — for two hours," said Lydia.

"The next day he was taken to the airport, and the family was not even told," she continued. "We found out our father was leaving when Holtzman [Liz Holtzman, former congresswoman who was the architect of legislation establishing the OSI] held a press conference."

The family's impression, said

Reporters did not question Mr. O'Connor's statements about new evidence because "they were unaccustomed to American lawyers," said Gideon Ramez, the foreign affairs editor of Israeli Radio.

Mr. Ramez interviewed a Treblinka survivor living in Spain who Mr. O'Connor claimed could clear Mr. Demjanjuk. "He was sincere but had nothing but hearsay," said Mr. Ramez. He said the 85-year-old man was not at Treblinka at the time of the uprising.

Mr. O'Connor did not make a widely publicized trip to Poland in early April. Although he told reporters in Israel that he was going to interview three Polish peasants from the village of Treblinka who could clear Mr. Demjanjuk, a spokesman for the family said Mr. O'Connor was unable to get a Polish visa.

Meanwhile, Mr. Suslensky said he is planning a trip to Europe to promote another of his causes. He has been urging Yad Vashem to name the former Catholic metropolitan-archbishop of Lviv, Andrey Sheptytsky, a Righteous Gentile Among the Nations for his role

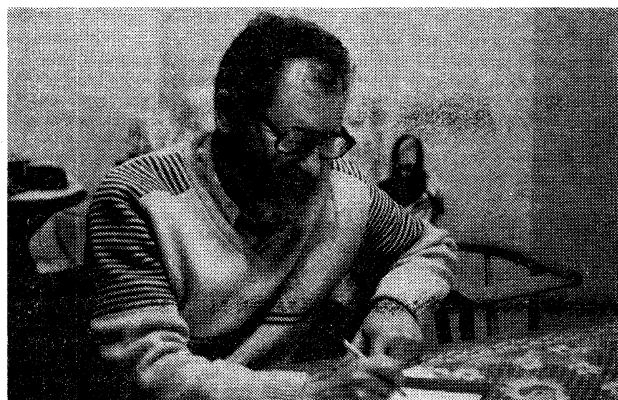
in saving Jews.

Petitions to acknowledge Metropolitan Sheptytsky have been repeatedly turned down by the Yad Vashem commission. A January 23 letter to Mr. Suslensky states the metropolitan embraced Nazism before rejecting it.

"It is wiser...to let the matter rest for the time being and not force the issue to be prematurely resolved before its time," said the letter signed by the director of the Department for the Righteous at Yad Vashem.

Mr. Suslensky said he met Mr. O'Connor in Cleveland two years ago while raising money for a memorial to Ukrainian famine and Holocaust victims. The monument, erected at the base of Mount Zion in May 1985, was destroyed by a veterans' group on September 26. Mr. Suslensky called the destruction "an act of Ukrainophobia."

Zina Vishnevsky, a reporter for WCPN-FM in Cleveland, recently spent two weeks in Israel on assignment. Last year she produced an award-winning documentary on the Ukrainian famine.



Yakiv Suslensky in his Ramat Alon apartment near Jerusalem.

Lydia, was that the authorities "had it all planned even before the Supreme Court decision" that was Mr. Demjanjuk's last hope.

But the Demjanjucks have fought for their father for nearly a decade, and they are not about to give up now.

That is why Lydia and John, their sister, Irene, and her husband, Edward Nishnic, are on a speaking tour organized by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. The purpose of the tour is twofold: to inform the public about the Demjanjuk case and its ramifications, and to raise funds for the defense (to cover the expenses of witnesses and experts brought to Israel for the trial).

John interjected, "Please let your readers know that the family has asked that contributions be sent to

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and not to any other committee."

The speaking tour, according to Lydia, is also meant "to let the community know that if we can stop this now no other family will have to go through what we went through."

Asked if she wished to make a statement to the Ukrainian community through The Weekly, Lydia replied unhesitatingly, "yes."

"We have to become more aware of what's happening politically. You can't think that just because you're in the United States you will be free."

"Take a look: What exactly does U.S. citizenship mean? In my father's case, it doesn't mean anything. We definitely are being discriminated against."



Lydia and John Demjanjuk at The Weekly's editorial offices.

UNA approaches...

(Continued from page 5)

the UNA by-laws that eliminated the supreme organizer as an elective office. The measure stipulated that the change would go into effect on July 1, 1986.

However, Mr. Flis explained, it is not the intention of the executive committee and of most Supreme Assembly members to do away with the present system of organizing members, but merely "to bolster the organizing efforts of the part-time organizers who enroll approximately 2,000 members annually into the UNA."

"The new position of full-time professional organizer will be in addition to the present fraternal organizers, and the branch secretaries will continue to be an integral part of UNA organizing efforts," he added. There is room within the UNA for both professional and fraternal organizers.

In fact, the UNA's new sales department is foreseen as consisting of three positions: national sales director, national fraternal organizer, and fraternal activities coordinator.

"We envision hiring the present supreme organizer as the national fraternal organizer in view of his years of experience" said Mr. Flis. His job will be to work with the branch secretaries and other part-time organizers.

The national sales director, on the other hand, will oversee the work of the professional organizers that the UNA intends to hire.

But, why is a changeover to this new structure for UNA insurance sales necessary?

Mr. Flis pointed out that state laws govern fraternal insurance companies' activities. Under these laws, which differ from state to state, part-time fraternal organizers are allowed to sell insurance, but strict limits are placed on the amount of insurance they can sell and/or the number of members they can enroll.

For example, he noted, in New York state, where there is a large market for UNA insurance, a fraternal organizer cannot sell more than \$20,000 of insurance per year, a limit that can be reached through the sale of one insurance policy. In Pennsylvania, to cite another example, the limit is higher — \$100,000 — but this figure, too, can be reached very quickly. Thus, the activities of these organizers are severely limited. Moreover, should the organizers overstep these bounds, they are subject to fines.

Professional organizers, on the other hand, have state licenses and have no restrictions placed on the number of members they can enroll or the amount of insurance they can sell.

The third member of the sales department team is the fraternal activities coordinator. This position is extremely important to the UNA if it wants to maintain its status as a tax-exempt fraternal organization. The federal government is threatening to tax any fraternal that does not in fact function as a fraternal, that is, does not adhere to the goals for which it was originally established.

Fraternals must use their money to work for the benefit of their members the community, and the nation. "The way the government looks at it, if fraternal function as volunteers in

aiding the nation, then the government authorities do not have to render these services," Mr. Flis explained.

The fraternal activities coordinator is to work on proposing fraternal projects, promoting them and getting members involved. This person must work with the sales director. By selling the idea of the UNA and fraternalism, and engaging in corporate image-building for the UNA, the fraternal activities coordinator is actually making it easier for the sales director and fraternal organizer to increase membership.

All these changes in the sales/organizing activities of the UNA will, of course, benefit members and potential members. Professional organizers will approach prospective members and not vice versa, and in this way will make it easier for the public to enroll in the UNA. They will approach heretofore untapped audiences, especially the younger generation of well-to-do Ukrainians, with modern sales techniques and modern insurance advice and coverage.

The new sales staff will also be able to devote time to the development of new and more desirable types of insurance for UNA members, for example, annuities, which are very attractive tax-wise, Mr. Flis continued.

New insurance plans will become part of the UNA insurance portfolio, he said, and "members will be able to get what they want and what they need."

"There is absolutely no reason that the UNA can't compete with commercial insurance companies," Mr. Flis stressed.

And while getting excellent insurance coverage, UNA members are also helping their community, for profits are channeled back into fraternal activities.

Looking back on the achievements of the past four years, the UNA supreme president said, "I am proud of our record of progress."

He lists among those achievements a growth in assets to \$55 million, the construction of seniors housing at Soyuzivka with plans for more housing on land adjacent to the estate, and the upkeep and renovation of facilities at Soyuzivka.

In addition, the UNA and Svoboda Press operations are now being computerized, and talks about merger of the UNA and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association are continuing. And, the UNA has continued to play a leading role in Ukrainian community life.

All these achievements, however, would not have been possible without the cooperation that was in evidence during the past four years among the members of the supreme executive committee and with the members of the Supreme Assembly. "The Supreme Assembly authorized the steps taken — and many of them were unanimously voted," added Mr. Flis.

All in all then, the prognosis for the UNA's future is a good one, with an expected growth in membership as well as assets, and a marked increase in fraternal activities for UNA'ers and community members of all ages.

UNA conventions...

(Continued from page 5)

• Buffalo, N.Y., was the site of the 13th convention, and 312 delegates attended the sessions held September 7 through 12, 1914.

In nationalist terms, this was perhaps the most important convention of the fraternal organization, for it was at this conclave that the organization's name was changed to the Ukrainian National Association.

At this convention also it was determined that dues should be based on the National Fraternal Congress Table of Mortality figures. Thus, after 20 years of existence, the UNA for the first time took the route of a business organization and this guaranteed the UNA's continued survival.

Men could now become members from age 18 to 50, while women could enroll up to age 40. Insurance coverage could now be purchased by men for the following amounts: \$100, \$250, \$500, \$750, \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000; women could buy policies up to \$1,000 in value.

Delegates also agreed that a resolution calling for an end of the world war and the liberation of the Ukrainian nation should be sent to U.S. President Woodrow Wilson and to the ambassadors of England, France, Russia, Germany and Austria.

The UNA reported an adult membership of 20,549, and 4,786 juveniles.

Dmytro Kapitula was elected to a fourth term a supreme president.

The following donations were approved: \$1,000 for the Ukrainian National Council in America, and \$500 for the Red Cross of the Ukrainian Salvation Committee based in Vienna.

• The 14th convention of the UNA took place with 118 delegates in attendance in Harrisburg, Pa., on October 22-27, 1917.

The financial report delivered at the conclave revealed that assets had increased to \$432,012.26. The membership stood at 9,822, adults and 1,913 juveniles. The membership had actually increased as a result of the reforms

instituted at the Buffalo convention.

It was decided that men up to age 55 could become UNA members, and women up to age 50 would be accepted.

Delegates also voted that conventions would now be held every three years in October, that the expenses of delegates (one per branch) should be paid by the UNA, and that a referendum of members should be used to decide matters that could not be decided by the convention.

It was also voted that the Supreme Assembly should consist of 18 persons, among them three women.

The convention sent a message of congratulations and support to the Ukrainian Central Rada in Kiev and its president and general secretary.

Constantine Kyrchiv, who had served as supreme president in 1904-1908, was elected supreme president.

• The 15th UNA convention was convened in Philadelphia on October 11-16, 1920, with 199 delegates present. Reports revealed that the UNA now had 12,237 members insured for \$9,583,250. Assets were \$586,317.98, plus \$16,473.55 in the youth association.

Convention delegates decided that Svoboda, which had been published three times per week, should now become a daily newspaper. In order to help cover the costs of the Svoboda operation, it was voted that all members should pay 30 cents monthly for the newspaper.

The executive committee was charged with restructuring the youth association, which was found to be inappropriate for further expansion.

(Svoboda became a daily as of January 1921; and the youth association was reformed through a member's referendum, the results of which went into effect July 1, 1921.)

Semen Yadlovsky was elected the new supreme president of the UNA.

At the May 1922 meeting of the Supreme Assembly, it was decided that the UNA should become a member of the Federation of Ukrainian Organizations in America.

Let's get back...

(Continued from page 5)

various government forms, providing transportation for seniors, advising widows or widowers what to do after the death of a spouse and visiting the sick. In short, we should remember that the UNA and UNA'ers were always dedicated to aiding our brothers and sisters in times of personal need. That is where local branches and districts can be active.

On the national level, the UNA should do much, much more to publicize its fraternal activities, like the various sports tournaments, cultural events and youth activities. These events should be announced well beforehand and publicized throughout the country in order to make the UNA more attractive to prospective members. The same goes for Soyuzivka (where members enjoy a discount), UNA student scholarships (given to UNA members on the basis of financial need, not only academic achievement), UNA publications, that is, Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka (which are available to members at substantially lower prices) and all the other benefits of UNA membership. We simply do not use our benefits well enough to promote the UNA's good image and to increase our membership.

Regarding UNA conventions, I believe that to have a successful convention it should be conducted in both

languages, Ukrainian and English. Some of our delegates do not know Ukrainian well enough and, as a result, they are not aware of what is being discussed or even what they are voting on during the convention sessions. The delegates must thoroughly understand what is at issue in order to make intelligent decisions that affect the future of the UNA. All resolutions, recommendations and other important matters should be presented bilingually at the convention.

In order to get convention delegates more involved in UNA affairs it might be good to discuss the next convention at the convention in progress. The delegates should talk about the site of the next convention and its program.

Also, UNA'ers on the local level in the area where the next convention is to be held should involve early in the planning stages. This would go far to guarantee that our quadrennial conventions are a success. Having served as chairman of the convention committee, I know how much work is needed to plan a convention. The sooner we begin, the easier it will be to get everything to fall into place.

Finally, I would like to say that convention delegates, if they care about our Soyuz, should leave their politics at home and come to the convention ready to concentrate on UNA issues and to make decisions that will benefit the entire organization.

Ukrainian women's...

(Continued from page 7)

discuss the contribution made to Ukrainian society as well as that emigrations problems and frustrations. "Our Community and Beyond": Ukrainian women outside of the mainstream of Ukrainian society discuss their views of the Ukrainian community.

- The category "self" deals with topics relating to more personal issues. "Stress Reduction": discusses increased stress in our daily lives, how it can benefit or destroy us. "Separation and Divorce": discusses the legal ramifications, the need for support networks. "Reaganomics — How it Can Work for You": offers financial advice on making small investments, second mortgages, small loans, establishing credit histories, etc.

- Under the category of work, there will be one panel and two workshops. "The Working Woman": will discuss how to present yourself for a job interview, the impact of a written resume, networking, career planning and working for Ukrainian business establishments. "Positive Self-Image": is a workshop giving practical advice on developing self-confidence and increasing one's assertiveness. "Writing Resumes": is a practical workshop focusing on resume-writing do's and don'ts.

These panels will be held on Saturday and Sunday, October 4 and 5.

Additionally, there will be two pre-conference workshops held on Friday, October 3. A separate registration will apply to these workshops. Although they are oriented towards organiza-

tional issues, all are welcome to attend. The two workshops are "Effective Public Relations" and "Organizational Fund-Raising."

Registration information is being prepared by Lesia Kachmar, committee treasurer. By May 1, registration forms will be mailed out to those who participated in the 1982 conference. Additionally, registration information will be carried in the press and distributed to each UNWLA branch. By May, registration forms can also be obtained by calling or writing the UNWLA executive office in New York City.

Luba Nykyforuk, as the committee's hotel liaison, is handling hotel arrangements with the Ramada Hotel and Conference Center in Princeton. The Ramada Hotel, site of the 1986 conference, is only a 40-minute drive from Newark Airport. Whether you plan to travel to the conference by plane, bus or car, it is easily accessible.

Public relations for the conference are being handled by Olga Liskivsky. Assisting her are Marta Baczynsky and Maria Cisyk. Watch for their press releases in the coming months.

Anisa Handzia Sawyckyj, as chairwoman of the 1982 conference, is serving as adviser to the committee. Ivanna Ratyck is the committee's liaison to the UNWLA executive.

In all, this conference is promising to be an interesting and exciting experience for those who are willing to come and actively participate. This conference is the only one of its kind where all women, whether they belong to an organization or not, can actively participate in the discussion directly, and not through elected delegates or spokespersons. Let's take advantage of the opportunity.

Soyuz and sports...

(Continued from page 5)

by the UNA Sports Committee.

Many athletic events are held at the UNA's resort in the Catskills, Soyuzivka.

Most important among them are the annual national championships in tennis and swimming traditionally held during the Labor Day holiday weekend. There are several other tennis tournaments during the course of the year at Soyuzivka, and the resort has also been the site of volleyball and table tennis events.

Soyuzivka also plays host annually to the very popular tennis camps for youths who come to the UNA resort from near and far to take advantage of the knowledge of tennis experts.

The UNA, then, has always acted in accordance with the dictum: in a sound body, a sound mind. Literally thousands of Ukrainians have, through the years, taken advantage of the UNA's role as a patron of sports.

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Pamphlet sheds light on terminology

What do you do when you hear a newscaster use "Russia" when he means "Soviet Union"? How do you react when your child comes home from school saying that his teacher discussed "Kiev, Russia" today? Now there's an easy way to combat this misusage.

"Russia or the Soviet Union? There is a difference" is the name of the best-selling pamphlet of the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund. In the pamphlet Harvard Prof. Frank Sysyn explains in clear terms the difference between the terms "Russia" and the "Soviet Union," and explores the causes of the confusion as well as the repercussions.

The USF has distributed over 30,000 of these pamphlets, filling orders from a variety of sources such as the Russian Bible Society in North Carolina, the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations, the Latvian Welfare Association, and college professors at the University of Virginia and Eastern Washington University.

The USF office intends the pamphlets for even broader dissemination. "Ukrainians now have an attractive, well-written pamphlet to send to anyone who doesn't understand the difference. By sending these pamphlets we declare that we won't

accept ignorance as an excuse for this confusion," said Deacon Bohdan Tarnawsky, managing director of the Ukrainian Studies Fund.

Kay Baziuk, a student at Northeastern University, described an experience most Ukrainians have shared. Her political science professor used the terms "Soviet" and "Russian" interchangeably. "I went to him after class, gave him the pamphlet and explained that I am of Ukrainian background. He apologized at the next class, and now if he slips during a lecture, he corrects himself," she said.

Marta Baziuk, information officer for the USF (and Kay's sister), added, "By informing a professor, by giving him or her a pamphlet, you are reaching a vast audience; the professor's students, readership and colleagues. Academics play an important part in shaping the thinking of educated Americans; students can be a part of that shaping. And it's so simple with this pamphlet. I hope Ukrainian students, and anyone who feels a responsibility to inform the public of the truth, will take up the challenge."

The cost of 10 pamphlets is \$1. Pamphlets may be ordered from: Harvard University, Ukrainian Studies Fund, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

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Afghanistan...

(Continued from page 3)

strategic goal the Soviets could have hoped to achieve in Afghanistan. "Afghanistan is a poor country with no strategic ports."

Others, however, say the assertion is too simplistic, that the Soviets indeed have had grand designs on the region.

Rosanne Klass, director of the Afghanistan Information Center at the New York-based Freedom House, is one of the leading proponents of the theory that the Soviets and Russian empire have had their eye on Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf area for a long time. The Russian drive for influence in the area started with Catherine the Great, Ms. Klass said. "Over the next 150 years, the czars were pushing into the area. The two British wars were conducted because of a concern about growing Russian influence in Kabul. (Leon) Trotsky said the road to London and Paris lies through the city of Kabul and the Punjab."

The 1979 Soviet intervention, she said was "the culmination of 200 years of long-range planning and opportunism" to maintain easy access to the Persian Gulf and oil fields of the area.

Soviets defend involvement

The Soviets maintain that the reason they became involved in Afghanistan was that they were asked by a friendly government for help; because they feared the Western imperialists. When asked if the Soviets had grand designs on the region, one Soviet source interviewed said the allegation was "baseless" and a "false accusation." The Soviets were merely helping a friend in need.

The Embassy of Afghanistan and the Soviet Mission at the United Nations would not comment on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Others have supported Ms. Klass's contentions but not as strongly. Marin Strmecki, a free-lance journalist who has traveled to Afghanistan and research assistant for former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski stated, "the Soviet Union historically has said it is interested in going south." But he asserts that the decision to intervene came from the increasingly volatile situation. The desire to expand south can be seen in the Hitler-Stalin pact of 1939 when then-General Secretary Joseph Stalin made a "geopolitical demand to expand south... This has been a constant in their policy."

"At the same time, they saw a great opportunity in 1978 when the Communist coup took place and they were trying to reap the benefits of that," said Mr. Strmecki. "In December 1979 (when they invaded), they didn't think it would be very hard, (they) thought it would be like Czechoslovakia."

If the Soviets indeed were looking at Afghanistan as a springboard for greater involvement in the region and were able to consolidate their power, the ramifications would be great, Mr. Strmecki said. "If you became the dominant power in Southwest Asia, with that access to the Persian Gulf, they'd have the ability to strangle the U.S. and Japan economically. Japan and Europe are heavily dependent on that area. It is of tremendous strategic importance."

And a knowledgeable source at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, who wished to remain unnamed, stated, "the importance of Afghanistan lies in its strategic situation. It is a jumping board into Pakistan... it brings them (the Soviets) closer to the Indian Ocean where they can build military bases."

All those interviewed, however, warned that the Soviet decision to intervene in Afghanistan came from a decision more complex than simply: do we do it or not. The decision came after study of a larger Asian dynamic. When examining the over-all strategic balance in the region, they hinted, one must take into account the various triangular and bilateral relationships that may have influenced the Soviet decision, such as the Soviet-Chinese-Indian triangle and bilateral relations between Pakistan and India. All of these must have had an impact on the Soviet decision to intervene, they said.

Costs of the Afghan conflict

The real costs of the war, both political and military, sources generally agree, have been small. Thus, it is unlikely that Soviet troops will pull out of the country soon. (Soviet troop withdrawal will be discussed later in the series.) In real terms, although the Soviet intervention elicited international disapproval and the United Nations continues to condemn the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, states conduct business as usual with the USSR. Indeed,

after the Soviet intervention in 1979, trade between the USSR and several European nations actually went up because of sanctions imposed by President Jimmy Carter.

The military costs have also been marginal. According to Ambassador Kirkpatrick, only 1 percent of the Soviet military budget is spent on Afghanistan.

The following poem was written by Mansur Aladinov, a former Soviet soldier who has been held by the mujahideen for over three years. It was written in 1982. Mr. Aladinov has written many poems and stories which echo the same theme — the Soviet soldiers' experiences in Afghanistan.

Mr. Aladinov is a Crimean Tatar from Tashkent, who attended Russian schools. All of his poems were written in Russian. This poem is translated by Ludmilla Thorne, director of the Center of Appeals for Freedom of the New York-based organization Freedom House.

Afghanistan

Fate has brought us
To a distant, mountainous land,
Where life harkens
Of the Middle Ages.
Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Afghanistan.

Valleys, mountains, soaring passes,
Gorges, knolls and
Squalls of leaden storms.
Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Afghanistan.

Before dying everyone
Thinks of his home,
His father and mother,
His place of birth,
And his native village.
Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Afghanistan.

How cruel you are,
Every bush here
Reeks of death.
Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Afghanistan.

To the last cartridge
We believe in life,
As we keep pulling
On the bolts
Of our automatic weapons.
Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Afghanistan.

Our hearts leap
Like singing thrushes
In a cage,
Our hands tighten
On our automatic rifles.
Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Afghanistan.

With wild fury
We cling to life,
With fire in our eyes,
Sand in our mouths
And an AK*
In our hands.
Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Afghanistan.

While at home,
Mothers turn grey
As they while away
The hours of night.
Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Afghanistan.

And only here
Will you understand
The meaning of friendship.
At any moment
You may shield a friend
With your own body.
Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Afghanistan.

Here there are no fathers
Or mothers.
Here, your life
Is in your own hands.
Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Afghanistan.

*The AK is the Kalashnikov automatic rifle.

Some experts place the number at 2 to 3 percent. Soviet casualties number somewhere in the area of 8,000, Ms. Kirkpatrick said at a Senate hearing last year. Mr. Strmecki said the number of Soviet soldiers killed is somewhere in the area of 30,000 plus 20,000 wounded over a period of six years. The numbers in

military terms are not high, sources have said. Currently, there are approximately 115,000 troops in Afghanistan.

"The Soviets are still at the stage of believing time is on their side," said Prof. Legvold. The costs to the Soviets, he said, are "bearable."

Soviet defectors in Afghanistan

Another aspect of Soviet involvement in Afghanistan is those soldiers who were sent abroad to fight the war. Some of those young men have become disenchanted, feeling they are fighting a "dirty war," and they have defected. Today, there are approximately 200 Soviet soldiers who defected from their army units to the mujahideen and are hoping for permission to emigrate to the West. Only a handful of those have been granted permission to come to the United States, despite government assurances to persons working on their behalf in this country that it would help them as much as possible.

Mykola Movchan, an ex-Red Army soldier, is one of those few that were allowed to emigrate. He came to the United States on July 22, 1984, along with three other Soviet defectors. After Mr. Movchan had spent nine months in charge of a grenade-launching unit in Ghazni, Afghanistan, he said he had had enough. In June 1983, he defected from the Red Army and spent the next 13 months with the mujahideen.

"We don't want this war," he said of his comrades in Afghanistan. Speaking at his home in Jersey City, N.J., Mr. Movchan said, "The Afghans didn't come to us, we came to them."

Mr. Movchan said that many of the soldiers who are fighting in Afghanistan are young, 19 and 20 years old. Most are completing their required service in the army before going on to higher education. Mr. Movchan said that before he came to Afghanistan, he was told that he would be fighting Chinese and American insurgents, something which he found was not true once he came to Afghanistan. What he found, he said, were simple Afghan villagers.

There are many reasons Soviet soldiers decide to defect, said Ludmilla Thorne, director of Freedom House's Center of Appeals for Freedom.

"Some see it as the dirty immoral Afghan war. Some don't like the Soviet system to begin with," she said. Others can't bear the situation in the camps. There is a terrible relationship between young recruits and older soldiers. Ms. Thorne said many of the younger men are mistreated by soldiers who have been in Afghanistan for a longer period of time. Some are "humiliated" and "brutalized" by their superiors.

What causes many soldiers to defect is the war itself, and what it does to human beings she said. "They don't want to fight and kill innocent people, but there is pressure from the Kremlin. A war brutalizes every person, a brutal war brutalizes its participants. Of the Soviet soldiers, some are sadists. Many soldiers are told if they don't shoot Afghan soldiers (mujahideen) they will be shot. If you see your friends kill and get killed, it turns into sadistic attitudes... This war has turned the Soviet soldier into a barbarian."

Mr. Movchan said the morale is very bad among the Soviet soldiers. Many, to forget their troubles and block out what they are doing, have turned to smoking hashish, a common drug grown in Afghanistan. "What we see in Afghanistan is an enormous tragedy," he said.

While the U.S. government has promised to help Soviet defectors get out of the country, Ms. Thorne said it has been slow in taking any action on behalf of Soviet POWs. To date, the U.S. government has helped only a handful of young men emigrate to the West.

The tragedy here is that, while the Soviet soldiers could discuss their experiences fighting in Afghanistan and help the West understand the situation more clearly, Ms. Thorne said, the government has not played this card. Mr. Movchan said that if more Soviet defectors were brought to this country, more would speak about the Afghan situation. Part of the problem, Ms. Thorne said, seems to be that several Soviet soldiers who defected and allowed to emigrate West opted after some time to return home. Despite this, Ms. Thorne said the government should push to bring over more Soviet defectors. "I don't understand why the U.S. government doesn't use this leverage. I have begged U.S. officials for three years...to bring out soldiers...The Soviet Union will not go to war over a few soldiers."

"These boys, they have no future. They are men without a country, men without a future," she said.

Next: The mujahideen perspective.

Research council seeks sources for Russian/Soviet bibliography

NEW YORK — Metropolitan New York is the single richest American center of resources for the study of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union, including its various national groups. However, no published guide fully covers these resources, and scholars are often unaware of material that can be helpful in their work. To meet this need, the Subcommittee on Bibliography, Information Retrieval and Documentation of the Joint Committee on Soviet Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council is sponsoring a survey of these resources in the New York City area and nearby parts of New Jersey and Connecticut.

The project will focus particularly on collections of materials in imminent danger of dispersal or which have previously escaped notice, and are not listed in other standard guides. This survey will result in a first publication, "Scholarly Resources for the Study of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union in the New York Metropolitan

Area: A Preliminary Guide."

Representatives of several centers of advanced research in New York City are collaborating to produce the guide. The project director is Cynthia H. Whittaker of Baruch College, City University of New York, and the project managing director is Robert A. Karlowich of Pratt Institute. Scholars serving on the consultative board include: Edward Kasinec, board chairman, of The New York Public Library; Thomas E. Bird of Queens College, CUNY; Marc Raeff and Olha Della Cava of Columbia University.

Anyone knowing the location of personal papers, books, arts, film and sound recordings, or cultural artifacts pertaining to any peoples of the Russian Empire and/or the Soviet Union, should write to: Cynthia H. Whittaker, Professor of History, Baruch College, CUNY, 17 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Phone messages may be left for the project director, Prof. Whittaker, at (212) 725-4414, or for Mr. Karlowich, at (718) 636-3702 or 3704.

"Peter Ustinov's..."

(Continued from page 7)

languages. One very telling contrast is the marriage scene, where the bride's father gives Peter a whip, to use on his bride the way the father could on his daughter. This was unthinkable in Ukrainian society, where the women were emancipated, and did not hide from or fear their fathers or husbands.

Taras Shevchenko wrote about Peter the Great, the First, and Catherine the Second. "He was the First, who crucified Ukraine, and she, the Second, finished off the widows and orphans." Shevchenko also reminded us that the city of St. Petersburg is built on Kozak bones. It was the Kozaks and other slave labor who built that city on the marshes.

I'm surprised more people did not react to the review or the series. Our Ukrainian academics, especially the historians, are either lazy, or can't be bothered. And yet they are the ones whose opinion is worthwhile. I was also surprised at the number of people who phoned me to ask if I will be writing to the paper. My reply was that I will not, but I asked them if they will be. It's not that hard — make the letter short, polite, give your name, phone and address. And if it is not published in a week or so, phone and ask why not. More people must react and take part.

As for Peter Ustinov, whom I still like as an actor, Prof. Jaroslav Rozumnyj, head of the department of Slavic studies at the University of Manitoba, said it best (in the Winnipeg Free Press): Peter Ustinov should stick to selling American Express.

Anatoly Shcharansky...

(Continued from page 2)

rights activist currently in exile in the closed city of Gorky. "I do not need to remind you," he wrote, "that Andrei Dmitrivich Sakharov is a hero, a model of an honorable man who continues the very best traditions of the Russian intelligensia, fighting for the trampled rights — be they national, religious or political — of all the people of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Shcharansky continued: "He is cruelly and unjustly isolated from his family and friends, barred from scientific work and normal social activities. His state of health inspires growing fears. I consider it vitally important at this moment to raise our voices and call for the Soviet Government to stop its persecution of Andrei Sakharov."

Mr. Shcharansky expressed hope for "a real detente" and an "establishment of genuine trust between the superpowers" on the condition that "both sides show full respect for human rights in the keeping with the Helsinki agreement."

Pravda article...

(Continued from page 2)

remains the basis, of the further strengthening and consolidation of the new historical community of people — the Soviet people."

"The outstanding role of the Russian language in the unity of the great brotherhood of USSR peoples should, in my opinion, find a fitting reflection in the new edition of the CPSU Program."

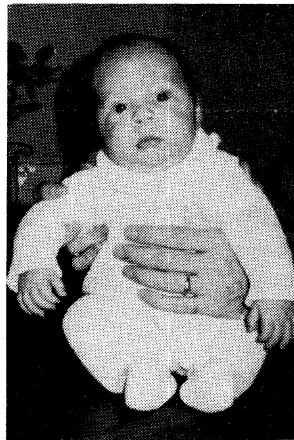
Young UNA'ers



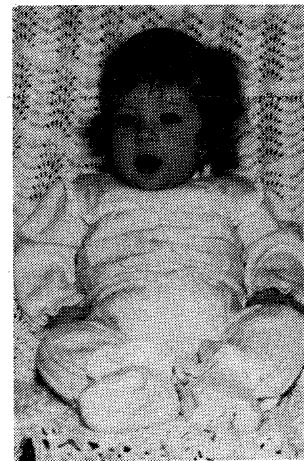
Nadia Katerina Stylianou is all dolled up for her photos as the youngest member of UNA Branch 327 in Hempstead, N.Y. She was enrolled by her grandmother, Kateryna Petryha. Nadia's parents are Irene and Dimitri Stylianou. The Petryha and Stylianou families all belong to the UNA.



This young Kozak, Olexa Yarema Casanova, recently became a member of UNA Branch 25 in Jersey City, N.J., thanks to his grandmother, Dr. Maria Koznarsky. Olexa's proud parents are Ika, a former assistant editor at The Ukrainian Weekly, and Jose Casanova. Olexa is the grandson of the late Myroslav Koznarsky.



Andrew Michael Kovch, sitting up with a little bit of help, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 292 in Detroit. His parents are George and Mary Ann (nee Jozwiak) Kovch. Andrew was enrolled into the UNA by his grandparents, Walter and Tessie Jozwiak. The Jozwiaks and Kovches are all members of UNA Branch 292.



Pretty Kristin Ann Boyko, daughter of Robert and Carrine Boyko, is one of the newest members of UNA Branch 292 in Detroit. She is the granddaughter of Michael and Eva Papinchak, formerly of Ambridge, Pa., and now residents of Westland, Mich.

The Ukrainian Weekly PRESS FUND

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May 8

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard University will hold a press screening of "Harvest of Despair" at 10 a.m. at Harvard University, Emerson Hall, Room 105. Dr. James Mace, staff director of the National Advisory Commission on the Ukrainian Famine, will give a brief introduction.

May 9

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America presents "Easter Around the World," a holiday celebration, featuring traditional music, art, and Easter food from many nations, from 6:30 - 9 p.m. at the Institute, 2 East 79th St. A contribution of \$10 is suggested. Please R.S.V.P. to the Institute at (212) 288-8660.

BOSTON: The Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard University requests all Ukrainians in the Boston area and beyond to attend the Holocaust Memorial Service at 11:30 a.m. at the Statehouse in order to show respect for the victims of the Jewish, Arme-

nian and Cambodian genocides, as well as voice displeasure at their exclusion from the official commemoration.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.: The Political Action Committee of New Britain will hold a cocktail fundraiser in honor of Connecticut Governor William A. O'Neill at 7 p.m. in the American Ukrainian Citizens' Hall, 35 Oak St. Among the invited guests will be Lieutenant Governor Joseph I. Fauliso, Secretary of State Julian H. Tashjian, Attorney General Joseph I. Lieberman, U.S. Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, U.S. Reps. Barbara B. Kennelly, Samuel Gejdenson, Bruce A. Morrison, New Britain Mayor William J. McNamara, and others. A donation of \$20 is requested. For ticket information call (203) 666-2068 or (203) 224-8883.

May 11

FOX CHASE, Pa.: The annual Fox

Chase pilgrimage in honor of the Virgin Mary will be celebrated by a Divine Liturgy at 9 a.m., by a Pontifical Liturgy at 11 a.m. and by an afternoon program of blessing of water and the sick, recital of the stations of the cross, and a solemn procession to the Grotto with the singing of moleben. All of these events will take place on the grounds of the Basilian Sisters Monastery.

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.: The Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard University will hold a commemorative program of the Ukrainian Famine of 1933, beginning with a memorial service at 11:30 a.m. in St. Andrew's Orthodox Church, 24 Orchard Hill Road, in this suburb of Boston. A famine commemorative program, featuring speakers Dr. James Mace, of the Commission on the Ukrainian Famine, and Dr. Frank Sysyn, associate director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, will follow at noon. For more information call the Ukrainian Studies Fund at (617) 495-7835.

May 23

TORONTO: The Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Toronto will hold a banquet and reunion for all alumni members at St. Vladimir's Institute, 620 Spadina Ave. For more information call Jeffrey Stefaniuk at (416) 964-0389.

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.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

THE UNA: MORE THAN AN INSURANCE COMPANY

UNA schedules golf tourney for July 4-5 in Youngstown

by Gene Woloshyn

POLAND, Ohio — UNA's National Golf Tournament, to be held in Youngstown, Ohio, July 4-5, is open to all members of the Ukrainian National Association, in the following categories: men over the age of 65; senior men, over the age of 65; and all women. All memberships will be verified by the home office in Jersey City.

Headquarters for the tournament will be the Holiday Inn, Number 3, Northwest, located at 1051 North Niles-Canfield Road, Interstate 80 at Route 46, Youngstown, Ohio, 44515. The telephone number is (216) 793-9851. The rate for U.N.A. golfers is \$35.00 for two people in a two-bed room. Please note when making reservations that you are with the U.N.A. tournament to ensure that you receive the special rate. The motel is located close to the golf courses, as well as to other planned activities.

One golf course to be used is Dogwood, 18 holes, par 71 and 5,715 yards long. The green fee for 18 holes is \$7 and

the cart rental is \$5 per golfer. The other course is Spring Lakes, 18 holes, par 72 and 6,607 yards long. The green fee is \$8 and the cart rental is \$6.33 per golfer.

Tee off times for Dogwood and Spring Lakes, on Friday, July 4, will be 11 a.m. This will permit the courses, regular patrons to use the course and it will allow UNA golfers, from nearby cities, such as, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, to drive in Friday morning. Saturday tee times will be 8 a.m. at Spring Lakes and 10 a.m. at Dogwood.

Prizes will be awarded as follows: men's low gross score for the 36 holes, senior men's low gross score for the 36 holes, women's low gross score for 36 holes.

There will be eight cash prizes, based upon Calloway scores, for the men, two cash prizes for senior men, and five cash prizes for women. The cash awards may be changed, based upon the number of entries in each category. Prizes will be given for closest to the pin on all par 3 holes, longest putt and longest drive each day.

Half of the golfers will play at Spring Lakes and the other half at Dogwood. The next day the golfers will switch golf courses.

On Friday night, a buffet will be served at the St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Pavilion. On Saturday night, an awards banquet will be held at the St. Anne's Ukrainian Catholic Center. The entry fee of \$15 for each golfer will provide for the buffet and banquet. All other expenses, such as green fees, cart rentals and motel costs, will be the responsibility of each golfer. Each golfer will receive a souvenir that will be a pleasant reminder of the tournament.

Entry blanks may be secured by contacting the tournament director: Gene Woloshyn, 2047 Wingate Road, Poland, Ohio, 44514; (216) 757-4712. All entries must be received by June 28. This will provide time for a membership check and for the preparation of the foursomes and tee times for both courses. Average scores for 9 holes will be used as the basis for pairings.

Attention! **CHICAGO AREA** Attention!

Ukrainian National Association Chicago District Secretaries and Convention Delegates. Please attend:

PRE-CONVENTION MEETING

Saturday, May 10th 1986 at 3 p.m.

At: Lions Home Hall, 2nd Floor, 2353 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Branches: 17, 22, 33, 35, 51, 103, 106, 107, 114, 125, 131, 157, 176, 220, 221, 259, 301, 379, 423, 452, 472.

John Gawaluch, Chairman Peter Gut, Vice Chairman
Nick Chemers, Secretary, Katherine Hulchi, Secretary, Genevieve Blidy, Treasurer

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MAY 1986