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D.C. Ukrainians picket offices of U.S. News & World Report

by Tania Demchuk

WASHINGTON — About 35 members of the Ukrainian American community of Washington demonstrated on Thursday, May 8, before the offices of U.S. News & World Report to protest the cover of the May 12 issue, "Nightmare in Russia." At the same time, four representatives of the community were meeting with U.S. News editor David Gergen and his staff.

The meeting was arranged by Eugene Iwanciw and attended by Bohdan Futey, Alvin Kapusta and Rostyk Chomiak. In addition to Mr. Gergen, James Kilpatrick, senior editor, Kathryn Bushkin, director of editorial administration, and Jeff Trimble, who will be Moscow correspondent for U.S. News beginning in June, were present at the hourlong meeting.

The delegation expressed the outrage

of the Ukrainian American community about the inaccurate cover headline. Individual members of the delegation explained Soviet Russification policy toward Ukraine and how the U.S. News headline lent support to that policy.

Mr. Gergen acknowledged that the headline was chosen for marketing reasons, even though it was inaccurate. He went on to state that the standards used at U.S. News and other magazines and newspapers allows for using "Russia" and "Soviet Union" interchangeably.

The delegation outlined the results of Russification, including the 1932-33 man-made famine, and its tragic consequences. They stressed that while the terms are often used interchangeably, this is incorrect and it is the function of newsmagazines to educate and not reflect inaccuracies by others.

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Gorbachev speaks on Chornobyl accident; sources still question casualty figures

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev broke his 18-day silence on the Chornobyl nuclear accident, speaking on Soviet television on Wednesday, May 14.

In his 25-minute speech, he reported that nine persons had died as a result of the disaster and that 299 were hospitalized with radiation sickness of varying severities.

Meanwhile, a U.S. State Department official who spoke on condition that he not be identified, had told The Ukrainian Weekly, "I don't honestly believe" the official Soviet figures of "two, or three, or six dead." He said he "would add a couple of zeroes to those figures."

The official, who said he has been dealing with nuclear issues for 10 years, commented that, as time goes on, more information will become available about the nuclear accident that began on April 26 some 60 miles north of Kiev, the Ukrainian capital.

In his TV address, General Secretary Gorbachev also stated, "The most serious consequences (of the accident) have been averted. Of course, the end is not yet. It is not the time to rest. Extensive and long work still lies ahead. The level of radiation in the station's zone and on the territory in the immediate vicinity still remains dangerous for human health."

During the week, more information about the nuclear catastrophe was being

released piecemeal by Soviet officials. It was revealed that 92,000 persons had been evacuated from the Chornobyl vicinity. News reports also gave descriptions of heroic efforts by workers to extinguish the fire at the plant, to evacuate area residents, and to entomb the still-smoldering reactor.

Dr. Robert Gale, the American specialist on bone marrow transplants who has been treating accident victims in Moscow, appeared at a press conference on Thursday, May 15. He said there would be more casualties in the weeks to come. A day earlier, Dr. Gale had reported that seven of the 35 persons most seriously affected by radiation had died.

In related news, Soviet newspapers reported that three persons had been punished for malfeasance during the nuclear accident. Pravda said that A. Sicharenko, an engineer and local party official from Prypiat, the town closest to the nuclear power plant, and another party official, A. Shapoval, had ignored their duties during the evacuation of employees and residents. Mr. Shapoval was stripped of his Communist Party membership, while Mr. Sicharenko was given a "severe reprimand."

A third official, A. Gubsky, secretary of the local construction organization, was given an unspecified punishment for failing "to give a timely, principled assessment of what had occurred."

ABA set to implement agreement with Soviet lawyers despite protests

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Despite mounting criticism, a five-man delegation of officers of the American Bar Association will depart for Moscow on May 26 to begin implementing formal ties of cooperation with a Soviet organization, the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL).

According to critics of the ABA-ASL ties, the ASL and its officers are responsible for a campaign of disinformation about the Soviet legal system and for "vicious denunciations" of Soviet dissidents, including Ukrainians Mykola Rudenko, Vasyl Stus and Leonid Plyushch.

Under the document signed in May 1985 by the ABA's executive director, the 300,000-member, internationally known ABA is formally linked to the Soviets by a cooperative agreement of indefinite duration. The agreement, which reportedly was proposed and drafted by the Soviets, contains expressions of mutual respect.

It provides for annual visits by five-person delegations, and for joint symposia, electronic information ex-

changes, and a variety of other cooperative ventures to be decided in the future. The agreement, which may be terminated by either side at any time, calls for the first American lawyers' delegation to visit the Soviet Union at Soviet expense this month to discuss "matters of cooperation and other legal issues of mutual interest."

Opposition to the agreement on human-rights grounds is being led by attorneys Patience T. Huntwork and Orest A. Jejna, both of Phoenix, Ariz. Mr. Jejna, a trial lawyer in solo practice, is a first-generation Ukrainian American. In November 1985 Mr. Jejna played a leading role in efforts by the Ukrainian American Bar Association to win freedom for Myroslav Medvid, in connection with the Ukrainian sailor's unsuccessful bid for political asylum in Louisiana.

Shortly after the Medvid incident, Ms. Huntwork contacted Mr. Jejna to ask for his support in opposing the ABA-ASL Agreement. Ms. Huntwork, a graduate of Stanford University and

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Demonstrator expresses his opinion about cover headline used by U.S. News & World Report.

NUCLEAR DISASTER IN UKRAINE

A glimpse of Soviet reality

The political fallout in Kiev

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

In the wake of the accident at the nuclear power plant in Chornobyl, Western observers have begun to speculate about the possible impact of the disaster on the political scene in the Soviet Union. Thus far, the main focus of attention has been on the credibility of the campaign for more "openness" (glasnost) in the Soviet media and in public affairs in general, which has been identified with Soviet Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Soviet delay in reporting the accident and, from the standpoint of Western governments, the unsatisfactory amount of information that has been provided, has led some commentators to suggest that in fact very little has really changed in the Kremlin. When put to the test, so the argument goes, the "new, fresh and dynamic" leadership in Moscow behaved in a way reminiscent of its predecessors. Although acknowledging that more details were made public than is usually the case when disaster strikes on its territory, the predominant view seems to be that Soviet officialdom attempted to cover up the Chornobyl accident.

The question uppermost in the minds of political analysts — i.e., what will be the ramifications of Chornobyl on the constellation of political forces in the Kremlin remains — as is most always the case — unanswerable. Nonetheless, one may rightly assume that the accident in Chornobyl has created the kind of political climate in Moscow that is highly conducive to the settlement of old scores. Responsibility will be fixed and individuals as well as specific institutions such as party organs, government ministries, and academic bodies will suffer the political consequences.

At the moment, attention should be

primarily focused on Ukraine, where the accident occurred, and on its political leadership, which shoulders direct responsibility for developments in the republic. Early reports in the Western media have already singled out Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, the first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, as a possible political casualty of Chornobyl. Two factors are at work here.

First, for some time now, conventional wisdom has held that the Ukrainian party leader is an "outsider" in the Gorbachev Kremlin. This view is based largely if not entirely on the fact that Mr. Shcherbytsky owes his political success to former CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and, as such, is an "opponent" of Gorbachev. Whether one follows from the other need not concern us here. The point is that, in line with this argument, speculation began to emerge last December about the impending demise of the Ukrainian Party leader. Most Kremlinologists were fairly certain that at the conclusion of the Ukrainian Party Congress in February Mr. Shcherbytsky would not be re-elected first secretary. This did not happen. Mr. Shcherbytsky was returned to Kiev and later re-elected to the Politburo after the CPSU Congress ended in March.

The current speculation about Mr. Shcherbytsky in the context of Chornobyl, therefore, has a prehistory of sorts. It is important to emphasize, however, that the fact that the earlier prognostications did not materialize reflects wholly on faulty analysis and not on the essence of the matter. It may indeed be true that Mr. Shcherbytsky is a "Brezhnevite," that he is a political opponent of Mr. Gorbachev, and that for reasons unknown to even the most experienced of "experienced observers" Mr. Gorbachev was unable to unseat him last spring. Unfortunately, none of this can be convincingly demonstrated. Indeed, in the event that the Ukrainian party leader loses his post in the aftermath of Chornobyl, many questions will remain unanswered barring the unlikely possibility of a full Kremlinological analysis from the Kremlin itself.

The second factor concerns the very nature of the Soviet bureaucracy, of which Ukraine and its leadership form a sizeable part. Without detracting from the plausibility of a cover-up at the very top of the Soviet political hierarchy, this view emphasizes that the rigidity and incompetence of the Soviet bureaucratic machine seriously hinders it from adequately responding to crisis situations. Accordingly, Mr. Shcherbytsky would have to pay the price for the failure of his apparatus to perform its functions in a timely fashion.

Clearly, few will argue with the proposition that the Soviet bureaucracy is far from perfect. However, it is stretching the point a bit to suggest that Kiev could not or would not reach Moscow by telephone. Indeed, the two major, Kiev newspapers, *Radianska Ukraina* and *Pravda Ukrainy*, published the first terse notification of the Chornobyl accident released by the USSR Council of Ministers in their April 29 issues — i.e., before the same announcement appeared in the April 30 issue of *Izvestia*.

At the moment, the statement made in the course of an interview on May 2

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Ukraine student trip cancelled

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Nine Ukrainian students from Saskatoon, Sask., have been told by the University of Saskatchewan that they cannot go to Ukraine this month for a six-week academic exchange trip.

The group was to have arrived in Ukraine on May 12 to take part in Ukrainian courses at the State University of Chernivtsi, which has an exchange agreement with the University of Saskatchewan.

But the trip was cancelled at the last minute when Dr. Leo Christjanson, the president of the university, concluded that it was not clear whether the students would be safe from dangerous radiation levels from the crippled nuclear reactor at Chornobyl.

According to an aide to Dr. Christjanson, who requested anonymity, the university "was not 100 percent confi-

dent" that it was safe for the group to travel to Ukraine.

The source told *The Weekly* that the Canadian Department of External Affairs urged the university to cancel the trip until more information was available about health conditions in Ukraine.

(Last week the Canadian government warned Canadians not to drink rain water after finding that rain in Ottawa contained radioactive iodine in amounts six times higher than federal standards allow in drinking water. The Canadian government also issued a travel advisory for tourists in Eastern Europe, warning people not to travel to Kiev and an area 400 kilometers around the city.)

The university sent a telex to the State University of Chernivtsi on May 9 advising the Soviet hosts of the cancellation.

Connie Parchoma, a student of

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UIA briefs press on Chornobyl

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Institute of America was the site May 2 of one of the largest news conferences ever staged by the Ukrainian community here. The afternoon event, which featured a panel of speakers and Ukrainian community representatives was held in response to the nuclear reactor accident in Ukraine.

The news conference was called by UIA officials after it became apparent that the Soviet Union was doing everything possible to prevent information about the disaster from leaking to Western journalists.

About 40 journalists from most major news organizations in the tri-state area attended the 90-minute news conference.

Renowned civil- and human-rights activist Bayard Rustin lashed out at the Soviets for providing the international community and its own people with little information about the consequences of the accident. The Kremlin's silence on the Chornobyl disaster was a blow against world peace, he said.

"This is one of the most tragic silences I have seen," said Mr. Rustin. "It indicates the Soviets can't be trusted to trust their own people and can't be trusted to bring peace to the world."

Later, he told the roomful of reporters that the forced starvation of the

Ukrainian people in 1932-33 is a typical example of the Soviets' disregard for human life and of their contempt for nurturing open communications with the international community.

David Marples, an expert on nuclear power in Ukraine and a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, provided journalists with background information on the expansion of the nuclear power grid in Ukraine and other Soviet republics.

The "lack of trust" that the Kremlin has for its allies is illustrated by the fact that reactors destined for East-bloc nations cannot be diverted into plutonium-producing roles, Dr. Marples said.

The Chornobyl plant plays a unique role in Ukraine, Dr. Marples said, because it is the lone facility that has the capability to produce both electricity and plutonium.

During a question and answer session, Dr. Marples discarded Soviet casualty figures at Chornobyl as "lunacy."

The other members of the news conference panel included: Nadia Svitlychna of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group; and Dr. Bohdan Woroch, a cardiologist and officer of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America.

Help wanted: geography tutors for Dole, Kennedy

WASHINGTON — Local Ukrainian community activists have informed *The Ukrainian Weekly* that Sens. Robert Dole and Edward Kennedy apparently do not understand the distinction between Ukraine and Russia as evidenced by their statements on a D.C. area radio program on WTOP.

On Tuesday morning, May 13, both senators spoke on a regularly scheduled two-minute spot that features their viewpoints on a particular issue. The issue of the day was the Chornobyl nuclear disaster. Both men repeatedly referred to "Russia" and "Russians" when speaking about the site of the accident and the people affected.

Community leaders have suggested that readers contact the offices of both Sen. Dole (R-Kansas) and Sen. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to apprise them of the inaccuracies. The phone numbers of their offices are: Sen. Dole — in Washington, (202) 224-6521, in Kansas City, (913) 371-6108; Sen. Kennedy — Washington, (202) 224-4543, in Boston, (617) 223-2826.

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AFGHANISTAN: Soviet withdrawal remains primary question

by Natalia A. Feduschak

CONCLUSION

Originally, this last part of our series on Afghanistan was to look at what has been done for the Afghans by the U.S. government and other agencies. But because of the recent developments in Afghanistan, namely the resignation of Babrak Karmal as head of state for health reasons and the installation of General Mohammad Najibullah, former head of the Khad, Afghanistan's secret police, we will focus instead on this important issue and how it pertains to the possibility that the Soviets may withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, a matter currently being negotiated in Geneva, in the final round of U.N.-sponsored talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

There has long been a movement to end the war in Afghanistan. Not long after the Soviets intervened, the United Nations called for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country; the restoration of Afghanistan's independent and non-aligned status; self-determination; and the creation of conditions that would enable the refugees to return home with safety and honor. On November 13, 1985, the United Nations voted on this resolution, which was introduced by Pakistan, for the seventh time. It passed by a vote of 122 to 19, with 12 abstentions, the widest margin to date.

Because of increasing pressure from nations, many experts have agreed that the Soviet Union must do something about Afghanistan — either get out or gain support of the pro-Moscow Kabul regime. In this latest development, the installation of Gen. Najibullah as head of state, several American newspapers have reported that Western analysts believe the Soviets are trying to do the latter, thus hoping to divert attention from the war.

Little is known of Najibullah's past. But it is known that he has managed to build up the police network to 60,000. At 39, he is a doctor known for his hard-line fidelity to Moscow and his efficiency as head of Khad for the past five years.

He was described by TASS as an "internationalist...a great friend of the Soviet Union."

United Nations negotiations

It remains unclear what impact Najibullah's installation will have on the negotiations currently under way in Geneva. Before, when Babrak Karmal was head of government, the Pakistanis refused to negotiate with the Afghans face to face because they did not see the Karmal government as a legitimate government saying it was installed by force. The case is different with the general.

The seventh, and final round of talks between the two countries began on May 5. The outcome of these talks will not be known for another week.



Supplies waiting to be shipped to Afghanistan by the Afghan Community in America.

Since 1982, the U.N. has tried to negotiate a settlement to the Afghan problem. U.N. Under-Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Diego Cordovez has acted as the personal representative of the secretary general and has shuffled between two rooms in Geneva's Palais des Nations in proximity talks between the two nations. While in previous talks in 1985 Pakistan and Afghanistan were able to agree on three of the four proposals — non-interference in Afghanistan's affairs, international guarantees of a final settlement and the voluntary return of refugees, both sides have stalled on the issue of troop withdrawal. This final round of talks focuses primarily on this issue.

Troop withdrawal

Many proposals have been made on the best way to withdraw foreign troops from Afghanistan. The Soviets, while expressing a desire to get out of Afghanistan, have said they will not withdraw until aid to the mujahideen is cut off by other governments. In early April the Karmal regime for the first time offered a timetable for Soviet withdrawal, but the Pakistanis said it was too long. Mr. Cordovez, however, recently told reporters the timetable will be included as only one of the elements that need to be negotiated.

"The only real timetable is the one that will emerge from the negotiations. Everything is negotiable," he said.

Important to the future of Afghanistan is how Najibullah will decide to run the country. While experts are divided on how much the leader will affect the negotiating process under way in Geneva and how he will affect the future course of this country, all agree this is a critical time in the shaping of Afghanistan's future.

While the majority of those experts interviewed believe that Najibullah will be worse than his predecessor and clamp down on enemies of the state, a few have voiced optimism that the end of the conflict in Afghanistan is in sight, describing Najibullah as a temporary leader at best.

"He's the Joseph Mengele of Afghanistan," said Rosanne Klass, director of the Afghanistan Information Center at the New York-based organization Freedom House. "He's going to be tougher than Karmal. His installation may be designed to persuade the West that there is a chance (for withdrawal)." But any realistic withdrawal on the Soviet's part, she said, is far-fetched.

"They would like to win at the bargaining table what they have not been able to win on the field."

Ms. Klass said the Soviets installed Najibullah for two reasons.

"One, Karmal really is in bad health." So bad, she said, he may be on some sort of machines. (Mr. Karmal spent April in Moscow. Some experts said he was in a hospital during that time.)

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Shcharansky welcomed as hero in U.S.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Recently released Soviet dissident Anatoly B. Shcharansky was greeted with a hero's welcome when he arrived in the United States last week for a 10-day visit that included a private meeting with President Ronald Reagan in the White House and a reunion with fellow human-rights activists Yelena Bonner and Ludmilla Alexeyeva in New York.

Mr. Shcharansky, who spent almost nine years in Soviet prisons for his activity on behalf of Soviet Jewry and in the Moscow Helsinki Watch Committee, took part in the annual Solidarity Sunday rally for Soviet Jewry on May 11 in New York. Some 300,000 fellow Jews and supporters of the Jewish emigration movement, who for many years protested for his release, cheered as the former dissident thanked them for their part in winning his freedom and called for continued public pressure on the Soviet government to allow some 400,000 Soviet Jews believed to be waiting for exit visas to emigrate.

Ovations and song welcomed Mr. Shcharansky to an emotional ceremony at New York's Yeshiva University, where he accepted an honorary doctorate on behalf of his wife, Avital, who did not make the trip from Israel because she is pregnant. Two years ago, Mrs. Shcharansky accepted a similar degree for her husband.

Later that day, Mr. Shcharansky met with long-time friend and fellow Moscow Helsinki Group member Yelena Bonner, wife of exiled Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov. Ms. Bonner, who is in the United States for medical treatment, was reunited with Mr. Shcharansky in the New York office of Random House Inc., with whom he signed a book contract.

After a 10-minute private talk in Russian, Ms. Bonner and Mr. Shcharansky were joined by Soviet emigre and Moscow Helsinki Group member Ludmilla Alexeyeva for a press conference commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Moscow group.

"We must continue the Helsinki

process," Ms. Bonner urged and then proceeded to quote from Mr. Sakharov's Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech: "Peace, progress and human rights are three things that must be kept together."

Mr. Shcharansky, who was released in an East/West prisoner exchange in East Berlin in February, said the United States needed to apply political and economic pressure on the Soviet Union to reform its human-rights and immigration policies. "If the Soviet Union will understand they have no chance to get Western technology without fulfilling the Helsinki Accords, without creating an atmosphere of trust," he said, "only in that case can we be successful."

The following day, Mr. Shcharansky was honored by congressional leaders at a gathering in the Capitol rotunda in Washington. Legislators and Jewish group leaders listened as House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill (D-Mass.) and Senator Majority Leader Robert Dole

(R-Kansas) praised Mr. Shcharansky's courage in standing up to the Soviets on behalf of human rights.

Later that day, Mr. Shcharansky, who has taken the Hebrew first name Natan since his arrival in Israel, met privately with President Reagan in the White House where they discussed the U.S. human-rights strategy toward the Soviet Union.

At a press conference after the meeting, Mr. Shcharansky praised the president and his administration. "I was surprised how deeply President Reagan understands that (Soviet) system."

"Quiet diplomacy, from my point of view, can help only if it is supported by strong public pressure, strong public diplomacy," he said.

"This administration deals much better with the Soviet Union than its predecessors. And I quite frankly tell the president that in his hands is a historical opportunity, that the fate of 400,000 Soviet Jews to a great extent is in his hands. I am sure that he is the president who can reach success."

Major upset in Alberta: Koziak, Diachuk lose seats

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A historic reworking of Alberta's political map in the May 8 provincial election has stymied the political ambitions of five prominent candidates of Ukrainian origin, including two members of Premier Don Getty's cabinet.

The most stunning upset was the defeat of one-time Progressive Conservative Party leadership hopeful and Municipal Affairs Minister Julian Koziak, who lost his Edmonton seat by more than 2,000 votes to the candidate from the New Democratic Party — the province's self-styled social-democratic

Due to the major upset in the Alberta elections, the conclusion of Michael B. Bociurkiw's series on Ukrainians in the political arena of Canada's prairie provinces will appear next week. It will focus on Saskatchewan.

party.

Mr. Koziak, a Ukrainian Catholic and member of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton, was among six ministers defeated in the election. He is the first Ukrainian-Canadian to run for the leadership of a major Canadian political party.

Bill Diachuk, another Ukrainian in the Getty cabinet, missed being re-elected by a wide margin due to a surprising breakthrough by his major opponent, NDP candidate Ed Ewasiuik.

The ruling Progressive Conservative Party entered the election holding 75 of the 79 seats in the Alberta Legislature. Voting last week for 83 seats in an expanded Legislature, the voters reduced the Conservatives to 61 seats and increased the NDP to 16 from two. Even the almost-defunct provincial Liberal Party was saved from extinction, winning its first seats in Alberta in 18 years.

One Liberal who was not swept into office by the party's tide of resurgence was Pat Sembaliuk, a former president of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton, who was left trailing behind the NDP and Conservative candidates.

The other Conservative candidates who were victims of the NDP sweep were Catherine Chichak in Edmonton-Norwood and Ihor Broda in Edmonton-

Glengarry. Ms. Chichak, a member of the Legislative Assembly from 1971 to 1982 and eparchal president of the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League, was hoping for a comeback this year but was defeated by Ray Martin, the popular leader of the NDP, by more than 3,000 votes. This was Mr. Broda's first attempt at gaining a seat in the legislature; the one-time president of the Ukrainian Professional Business Club of Edmonton lost by an agonizing 1,652 votes.

According to Globe and Mail correspondents Andrew Nikiforuk and Matthew Fisher, the significant Conservative Party losses can be blamed on a lackluster campaign and the ailing provincial economy. Other sources indicated that the voters desired an effective opposition: after voting last week, there will now be 22 opposition members across from 61 Government members.

As for the startling defeat of the four Ukrainians that were running under the banner of the supposedly popular Progressive Conservative Party, there are almost as many reasons for their defeat as there were candidates in the election.

One western Canadian political observer said Mr. Getty's Ukrainian candidates may have been hurt by the premier's "insensitive" references to the benefits of the Chernobyl accident for Alberta's economy.

(At the height of the disaster, Mr. Getty told Albertans that the province would benefit from Chernobyl because it will convince people to switch from nuclear power back to oil. The premier then went on to suggest that Alberta's oil industry could use such a boost at a time of plummeting oil prices.)

Said the source: "You don't say that sort of thing in a province with a large Ukrainian population."

Roy Romanow, the former attorney general and deputy premier of the neighboring province of Saskatchewan, said Mr. Getty's "heartless and insensitive comment" on Chernobyl probably offended a large number of the Ukrainian voters.

Mr. Romanow told The Weekly that Mr. Koziak, who has always held a tough seat, probably "paid the price" for the Chernobyl comment.

The Conservative candidates, another source said, were unwise to let Mr. Getty's remarks on Chernobyl go by unchallenged.

D.C. Ukrainians...

(Continued from page 1)

The U.S. News staff expressed sensitivity to the concerns of the Ukrainian American community and Mr. Gergen committed to a thorough review of existing standards. Mr. Trimble, whose mother was born in Lviv, suggested some possible alternatives which would avoid the problem.

The delegation then requested an editorial by Mr. Gergen or a senior editor on the differences between the terms "Russia" and "Soviet Union." Mr. Gergen then committed to an article by the delegation to appear in the May 26 issue of U.S. News. Mr. Kilpatrick said that some articles had been promised by others in the community. Mr. Gergen asked whether the delegation would work with Mr. Kapusta in reviewing those articles in addition to submitting one.

When asked again about the possibility of an editorial, Mr. Gergen stated that the possibility would be reviewed. Mr. Bociurkiw then suggested a

full news article on an issue of concern to the community, such as the famine or the spiking of "Harvest of Despair," the documentary on the famine. Mr. Kapusta suggested that a series of articles on the non-Russians in the Soviet Union may be appropriate. The response was that these suggestions and other issues such as the Soviets laying the blame for the Chernobyl accident on the Ukrainian SSR, would be considered in terms of newsworthiness.

The delegation then met with the demonstrators outside the building and relayed the discussion which took place. All members of the delegation expressed satisfaction with the meeting in that they were able to explain the concerns of the community.

The demonstration, organized by the Ukrainian Association in Washington, capped a weeklong lobbying effort by the Ukrainian American community of Washington, as well as Ukrainians throughout the U.S. The Washingtonians bombarded the offices of U.S. News with telephone calls and letters throughout the week.

Obituaries

Ihor Olshaniwsky, AHRU president, U.S. famine commission promoter



Ihor Olshaniwsky

NEWARK, N.J. — Ihor Wolodymyr Olshaniwsky, president and one of four founding members of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, died of a heart attack on Thursday evening, May 8, in St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston, N.J. He was 56.

The funeral was held Monday, May 12, from St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J. Burial followed at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

Mr. Olshaniwsky was born February 4, 1930, in Halych, Ukraine. He graduated from high school in 1948 while in a camp for displaced persons in Germany. He came to the United States in 1950 and settled in New York City.

That same year he was drafted into the U.S. Army. He attended signal corps school in Japan and served two years of combat duty as a signal corps specialist in artillery in Korea.

Mr. Olshaniwsky studied civil engineering at New York University.

After he married Bozhena (Betty) Pawlyshyn in 1956, the couple moved to New Jersey, where Mr. Olshaniwsky started his own construction company.

He was a national organizer for the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. He worked also as a realtor. At the time of his death, Mr. Olshaniwsky was a contracting officer for the state of New Jersey with HUD-FHA.

Mr. Olshaniwsky was most active in promoting human-rights issues. He chaired the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz in New Jersey since 1972. He was also elected in 1979 to serve as coordinator of North American human-rights committees.

After Soviet authorities released Mr. Moroz in 1979, Mr. Olshaniwsky and three other Moroz Committee members formed a new organization called Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. It was a local organization at first, based in Newark. Mr. Olshaniwsky was president of the group since 1980.

AHRU grew under his leadership, and by the end of 1985 it had well over 3,000 members and nearly 20 branches throughout the United States.

In 1986, Mr. Olshaniwsky unveiled an ambitious plan for a Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network (UNCHAIN).

Under his leadership, AHRU was active also in raising funds for the Walter Polovchak and John Demjanjuk defense funds, in defending Myroslav Medvid and in initiating various actions on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners and rights activists, including Yuriy Shukhevych, Oksana Meshko, Yosyp Terelia, Mykola Rudenko and Vasyli Stus.

AHRU's most important accomplishment under Mr. Olshaniwsky's leadership was the establishment by U.S. law of a government Commission on the Ukraine Famine. Mr. Olshaniwsky was the initiator of this measure and its moving force. He sought and gained

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Kvitka Steciuk, Svoboda employee, long-time UNA branch secretary

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Maria Kvitka Steciuk, long-time UNA Branch 25 secretary and Svoboda employee, died in a local hospital here on May 15 after a long illness. She was 66.

Mrs. Steciuk served the UNA for some 35 years as secretary of its largest branch and one of its most active organizers, as well as an employee in the advertising departments of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

Mrs. Steciuk was born on April 4, 1921, in Isakiv, a town in the Stanislaviv region of Ukraine, and emigrated to the United States following World War II. She began working for the UNA as soon as she settled in New Jersey, and had since served as a delegate to several UNA conventions and for two decades served as jury secretary for the Miss Soyuzivka contests.

Her husband, Wasyl, who died in 1975, was a well-known scholar and long-time general secretary of the Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Memorial services are scheduled for Sunday, May 18, at 7:30 p.m. at Lytwyn & Lytwyn, 1600 Stuyvesant Ave., Union, N.J. The funeral mass will be held on Monday, May 19, at 9 a.m. in St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic

Church on Sanford Avenue in Newark. Interment will be at St. Andrew's Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

Mrs. Steciuk is survived by her son, Yuriy, daughter-in-law, Katrusia, two grandchildren, Marko and Petro, and her sister-in-law, Mucha Pidhorodecky.



Maria Kvitka Steciuk

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

30th UNA Convention: history and comments

by John O. Flis

PART II

I knew that at this stage of the convention, the state of health of the president was paramount in the minds of the delegates. Some delegates desired the president to be well physically for the good of the UNA. Others looked for the slightest little flaw in his physical and mental well-being so they could point it out to others. Still others, not being certain, vacillated in their thinking from one extreme to the other.

I surmised what went through their minds.

Sometimes it is best to take the bull by the horns. I, therefore, informed the delegates that the subject of my addition to my printed report would be what concerns the delegates most at this point of the convention: the state of their president's health.

I began with the occurrence of my cerebral stroke at approximately 4 p.m. on February 3, 1981, in my office. I proceeded to relate how I was hospitalized at the Jersey City Medical Center for five weeks, after which I was transferred to the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation where I stayed for seven weeks. I related to the convention delegates both significant and insignificant remembrances of this period, including a meeting of the UNA executives which was held in my room at the Jersey City Medical Center during the second week of my illness.

Upon my discharge, I attended the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation at first three afternoons a week and then two mornings a week. My therapy ceased on May 18, 1982, with orders to report back for reevaluation once a

month. I informed the delegates that even during therapy days, if required by duties, I would take days off from therapy and would come to the office.

I hid nothing from the delegates. I showed them to what extent my right arm and right leg, which had been paralyzed, had recovered and what the medical prognosis was for complete recovery.

Among my convention papers was a letter from my physician, testifying to what I had started. I informed the delegates that this letter was available for inspection upon request. But, remembering the boomerang caused by Attorney Bohdan Futey's demand at the 1981 annual meeting for such certification, there was no such request.

I concluded my report. To my surprise the resultant applause was more than expected. I had bared my soul before the convention. Delegates began to rise to their feet. The applause grew louder. I have a recollection of Supreme Advisor John Odezynsky grinning from ear to ear, and applauding with his arms raised above his head. As I looked at some members of the Supreme Assembly II, I noticed that they were undecided about applauding or standing. However, they did both. They, of course, did not applaud fervently.

A standing ovation. I have attended every UNA convention since 1958, but had never seen or heard a standing ovation.

Acknowledging the ovation, I said to myself, "Flis, you have nothing to fear as long as you are truthful and open with the people you represent."

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Convention contemplations

We can accomplish a great deal

by Gloria Paschen

The excitement of electing a delegate to the 31st Convention of the Ukrainian National Association is over. The committees have been selected, the hotel reservations and travel accommodations have been made. The convention site itself is conveniently located and easily accessible, while the hotel accommodations range from excellent to luxurious.

With all those important factors taken care of, the delegates can now devote some time to thinking about the deliberations at the convention, and perhaps even reflect upon what they would like to see accomplished there.

As for me, I expect to see many of my friends who attended the last three conventions, and I'm sure we will be treated to those old complaints: "where is our youth and why aren't they here?" I also expect to hear a lot of endless conversation about minutiae, in Ukrainian, while a group of delegates pleads to

Gloria Paschen has been supreme vice-presidentess of the UNA since the last convention in 1982.

have them translated into English.

There are a number of things that I hope to see accomplished at this convention. I hope we will be treated to concrete new plans for action, rather than bombastically critical rhetoric about everything. I hope we will put into action the restructuring, updating and streamlining of our by-laws. We need to make them easier to understand and to modernize them. Then no one can accuse us of discriminatory practices.

I would like to see the convention consider creating or hiring a full-time national sports director, who would be responsible for the continuity of events for all sports. Until now, if one of the executives was interested in a particular sport, that sport got a lot of attention, while others fell by the wayside to die of neglect. I hope that delegates remember that an expression of diverse opinions can be shared without vilification. Mostly, I hope we delegates will bring to this convention a sense of humor and the ability to laugh at ourselves.

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Delegates have major responsibility

by Andrew Keybida

The 31st Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association will be held in Detroit, during the week of May 26, and the duly-elected delegates from a network of 460 branches, which unites nearly 80,000 Ukrainians in the United States and Canada, will participate in the deliberations of the convention.

The delegates must be prepared to fulfill their obligations and duties as representatives of the entire membership and provide the initiative for future progress, expansion and growth of the UNA. They must furnish the incentive and spark to foster peace, harmony and unity among the membership as emissaries of the largest, oldest and strongest Ukrainian institution in the free world. With total assets nearing \$55 million, the UNA is reported to be superior in areas of solvency and liquidity as compared with the 25 largest insurance companies in the U.S. Because of its

Andrew Keybida was elected a UNA supreme advisor at the last convention.

financial strength, the UNA has become the beacon of light and supporter of all deserving community projects, be it cultural, social, patriotic, financial or religious. The UNA is truly a viable, representative community organization which conducts business in order to ensure its own existence and defends the principles which form the very foundation of Ukrainian community life here in the United States and Canada.

Delegates must provide the leadership and exert greater efforts in enrolling new members into our organization. Our youth must be served and the UNA should be encouraged to continue the moral and financial support to all Ukrainian youth, student and professional organizations, all academic, cultural, sports and social clubs. Scholarships in the amount of \$100,000 were allocated this year to nearly 160 Ukrainian students, and these awards should encourage youth membership enrollment in the UNA structure.

Delegates should fully encourage and strive for the merger of the Ukrainian

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District committee meetings

Pittsburgh

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — The annual district committee meeting of UNA branches of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

At 3 p.m. sharp the meeting was opened with a prayer by Joseph Nadzak, president of Branch 161. On behalf of the branch, he extended a warm welcome to Supreme President John O. Flis.

Mr. Nadzak called Andrew Jula, supreme advisor to the podium. Mr. Jula noted that among the assembled were 25 representatives of seven branches or 75 percent of the area. He also noted that eight delegates were present. He also noted that due to rainy weather and travel distance five delegates could not make this meeting. Mr. Jula then introduced President Flis.

President Flis in his remarks stressed the enrollment of new members, which is the lifeline of fraternal organizations. He also noted that large unemployment in the area presented a hardship on organizing. He talked about Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, the UNA's financial status and about the forthcoming convention.

Questions from the floor were directed to President Flis, who answered all queries. The members were grateful for the honest answers from President Flis.

Branch 161 then hosted a lunch and refreshments were served.

Shamokin

SHAMOKIN, Pa. — The annual meeting of the Shamokin UNA District was held on April 6 at 2 p.m. with all of the branches belonging to the district being represented.

The meeting was held at the Stratford Hotel, at the intersection of Routes 309 and 54 in Holmton, Pa.

All of the delegates elected to the forthcoming 31st UNA Convention were present.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the district committee, Tymko Butrej, who welcomed all representatives of the 17 branches belonging to the district. At the request of Mr. Butrej, Helen Slovik, secretary, read the minutes of the prior annual meeting. The minutes were accepted as read.

At the request of those present, Mr. Butrej was asked to serve as chairman of the meeting and Mrs. Slovik was asked to act as secretary; both readily accepted.

Mr. Butrej then requested that all rise for a silent prayer for all those members who died during the past year, as well as for Mr. Petrucio, who had passed away recently.

Mr. Butrej then rendered a report on his duties as chairman during the past year. He stated that he convened and attended all of the district meetings during the year and attended the meeting called of all UNA district

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CONVENTION COUNTDOWN

An overview of UNA convention Nos. 21-25

This week's installment of Convention Countdown covers the period 1946-1962, that is, convention Nos. 21-25.

• The Ukrainian National Association 21st Convention took place in Pittsburgh on March 25-30, 1946, with 385 delegates and 20 Supreme Assembly members in attendance (the number of votes represented was 755). This was the first convention held after World War II and the reports revealed that the UNA had helped the war effort by purchasing \$20 million of war bonds and that 150 UNA members served in the armed forces.

As of the end of 1945, the UNA had

466 branches encompassing 45,720 members, including adults and juveniles. Assets stood at \$7,789,243.33.

The convention allocated \$12,300 for cultural-educational projects, \$5,000 in aid to members, and \$1,600 in scholarships for Ukrainian youths.

Nicholas Murashko was re-elected supreme president. Mr. Murashko died on August 3, 1949, and Gregory Herman became the acting president.

• The 22nd Convention of the UNA was held May 22-27, 1950, in Cleveland. A total of 909 votes was held by 429 delegates and 20 Supreme Assembly members. The reports delivered at the

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

Ihor Olshaniwsky: a eulogy

Ihor Olshaniwsky, the president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, who passed away last week, dedicated his life to a goal: human rights for Ukraine and Ukrainians. His death at age 56, at a time when he had so many plans and so much to do, and found himself limited only by the 24 hours that constitute a day (and, more recently, by his illness), is a loss for the entire community.

Mr. Olshaniwsky, with whom we at The Weekly worked on a number of projects, was a unique individual whose talent lay in building unique coalitions, broad-based coalitions of the most unlikely components. These coalitions, like Mr. Olshaniwsky himself, were goal-oriented. It didn't matter if a person was Catholic or Protestant, if he was a Democrat or Republican, Bandierite or Melnykite, young or old, Ukrainian- or American-born. All that was required was a desire to get the job done.

And during the years Mr. Olshaniwsky led AHRU, the job did get done, whether it was a resolution marking an anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, a letter-writing campaign on behalf of Yuriy Shukhevych, a demonstration in defense of Myroslav Medvid, or fund-raising for Walter Polovchak or John Demjanjuk.

Mr. Olshaniwsky was an optimist and a person who might have coined the truism "nothing ventured, nothing gained." He refused to hear the words of naysayers who often advised: why bother, it won't work anyway.

Mr. Olshaniwsky was a tireless, persistent and selfless community activist who gave of himself to others. His greatest gift to the Ukrainian community — one that has earned him a place in Ukrainian and American history — is the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

We mourn Ihor Olshaniwsky's death. May his memory be eternal, and may his example inspire others to take on the tasks ahead.

More on Chernobyl

It is two weeks since we first wrote in this space about the nuclear accident at the Chernobyl plant. It is three weeks after the accident began. And yet, the facts about how many persons were killed and how many injured are not known. We underline the word "facts" because the casualty figures cited by Soviet officialdom — party leaders and the "information" media — are, to put it succinctly, incredible. Western sources have labelled Soviet figures "preposterous," and one source suggested that a couple of zeroes appended to the figure for deaths might yield a more realistic number.

The point is, we fear the Soviets are conducting a cover-up much like the one that hid the awesome Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 from the world's view. We fear that although we sincerely hope such fears prove groundless, that the casualties of the Chernobyl disaster are much higher than the Kremlin admits. We fear the dead are buried and that a shroud of silence has been draped over Ukraine.

Western journalists, who were finally allowed to travel to Ukraine to areas where evacuees have been resettled, are being shown only what the Kremlin wants them to see: the Potemkin villages of 1986. We believe that the health of countless residents of Ukraine has been jeopardized by Soviet attempts to manifest normalcy.

It is disturbing to read reports that the European Community has banned the sale of produce from Eastern Europe, that Polish citizens are being administered iodine, that Scandinavian couples are warned not to conceive children at this time. It is more disturbing not to read reports of similar caveats within the USSR. Instead we are shown, through the miracle of Soviet television, spring planting, children at play, May Day celebrations.

And then we are rudely reminded that Soviet arrogance is boundless. Bolshoi Communicator Mikhail Gorbachev goes on the air — after 18 days of silence — to speak about the Chernobyl disaster. He acknowledges that nine are dead and 299 hospitalized, and then he proceeds to use the situation for Soviet propaganda: to call for a nuclear test ban, to suggest that the International Atomic Energy Agency be strengthened, and to condemn the Western media for sensationalizing the Chernobyl accident.

Meanwhile, the Western media, almost apologetically, eats it up. The cover-up is well under way.

Kiev consulate...

(Continued from page 7)

League of America, Ukrainian Professionals and Business Persons Association of New York/New Jersey, Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund, Ukrainian American Bar Association, Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, Ukrainian National Republic in exile, Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America and the Stamford Ukrainian Catholic Diocese.

The group was informed that the Kiev consulate may be open by the end of the year, but that this depends on the U.S. reaching agreement with the Soviets on parallel Kiev and New York consulates. As soon as negotiations are completed, "we are ready to take an advance party to Kiev," he said.

Mr. Courtney emphasized that the consulate will seek "to facilitate communications of Americans citizens with their relatives in Ukraine," and to

handle "divided family, inheritance and citizenship questions."

It will also help spur cultural exchanges between the American and Ukrainian people, he said, adding that "Some Ukrainian Americans have suggested the idea of exchanges of language teachers and students."

Among the topics raised during the ensuing discussion were contacts with evacuated families from the Chernobyl area, Russification policies, religious repression, contacts with citizens of Ukraine outside the consulate, the nationalities issue within the USSR, cultural exchanges and people-to-people contacts.

At the conclusion of the luncheon portion of the meeting, UNA President Flis thanked Mr. Courtney for participating in the exchange of ideas, and he invited Mr. Courtney to select any publications that the Ukrainian National Association has in its bookstore for his library in Kiev.

A view from Canada

by Nadia Odette Diakun



Lobbying: a means of communicating

by Nadia Odette Diakun

For many, the word "lobbying" evokes images of backroom wheeling and dealing, influencing government with unsavory, albeit legal, tactics on behalf of special-interest groups or large corporations. Lobbying can be a rather seedy game of manipulation, but it is also, in its more acceptable manifestation, a method of providing information to legislators on crucial issues.

Lobbying belongs to a set of principles of politics. It is part of political activity and without it, in one form or another, much information would not even reach legislators. There are essentially two types of lobbies: active — continuous on a variety of issues as expressed by a certain group; categorical — issue-oriented, one which becomes active only if there is an urgent matter of interest coming up.

The efforts of the Ukrainian community in both Canada and the United States can be classed as being categorical. How often does any Ukrainian community institution or agency lobby the government of the day on issues other than human rights or multiculturalism? Much of the effort concentrated in the lobbying of the Ukrainian community has been focused on issues of human rights, especially as they relate to the Soviet Union.

If we are honest with ourselves, we will admit that demonstrations, mail-in campaigns, and meetings with members of Parliament, Congress, etc., only enhance our nationalistic and parochial feelings that something is being done; such efforts have seldom veered government policy.

Events of the last year have made it more apparent to the Ukrainian community that there is a need for a renewed activism, especially now be-

Nadia Odette Diakun, former legislative assistant to a member of Parliament, recently spoke on lobbying during a seminar on the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry held April 5 in Edmonton.

cause of the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry. One of the problems the Ukrainian community faced in Canada was media attention exacerbated by the James Keegstra and Ernest Zundel trials both were concerned with hate literature and the promotion of hatred of Jews. Treatment by the media and government has nothing to do with justice or fair play; it is simply a matter of politics, sometimes politics at its worst.

The treatment any particular ethnic, community or social constituency receives depends very much on its ability to wield economic and political power. Such power is not vested in open venues; it is rather a function of quiet diplomacy that can buy time and ambiguity. Such a strategy allows for careful formulation of the active venue, open political action.

Simple guidelines should regulate and direct any lobbying activity:

- 1) Economics — adequate funds are needed for the production of information kits, research and other expenditures.

- 2) Anticipation of events — this is not difficult to do if the lobby group monitors the press and meets regularly with politicians. Such meetings will provide valuable information.

- 3) Monitoring — of the press, voting patterns of legislators, essential information on political events, constituencies (such as statistical data).

- 4) Historical record — there is no point in focusing energy without a ready source of information such as documents, memoirs, publications.

- 5) Media relations — successful lobbying sometimes is simple good relations with the press. The most useful resource may well be an easy working relationship with the local media.

- 6) Timing — knowing how to effect the best results and when to implement an action is the key to lobbying that gives expected and desirable results.

A recently published book by Paul Malvern, "Persuaders, Influence Peddling, Lobbying and Political

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Letter: promoting "Harvest of Despair"

Dear Editor:

I have been following the progress of the film "Harvest of Despair" and its impact on the media. After hearing of its rejection from programming on WNET New York, I immediately took initiative and contacted the programming department of N.J. Network (the statewide PBS affiliate). N.J. Network has four operating TV stations in New Jersey which cover the entire state, and also provide overlap coverage to New York City and Philadelphia.

I have been in communication with Arthur Starkey, the program manager at N.J. Network in Trenton. When I questioned him about the film "Harvest of Despair," he replied that it was not even offered for showing on the network. I bridged that problem by contacting the Ukrainian Famine Research Institute in Toronto and asking them to send relevant information to Mr. Starkey. Mr. Starkey's initial reaction to my inquiry

was positive, but I am still awaiting his decision regarding showing of the film on N.J. Network.

It is apparent to me that the Toronto Famine Institute initially chose to ignore N.J. Network. This was a great error in judgement. As I have stated, N.J. Network has four TV stations under its wing, and covers not only the state of New Jersey, but also New York City (WNET's viewer market), and Philadelphia (WHYY's viewer market). Thus, showing "Harvest of Despair" on N.J. Network would have much greater impact than showing it only on WNET-13.

I strongly urge all Ukrainians in the tri-state (or should I say five-state) area to contact N.J. Network and show support for the film. Here is the address: Mr. Arthur D. Starkey, Program Manager, N.J. Network CN 777, 1573 Parkside Ave., Trenton, N.J. 08625; (609) 292-5252.

George A. Miziuk
Trenton, N.J.

Kiev advance party chief on U.S. consulate's missions

Following is the text of remarks by William H. Courtney, chief, designate, Kiev Advance Party of U.S. Consulate General, delivered at a reception sponsored by The Washington Group on May 8, as well as at the Ukrainian National Association on May 13.

At the Geneva Summit last November, President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev agreed to establish consulates in Kiev and New York. We are now negotiating on the arrangements for the consulates. As soon as agreement is reached, we are ready to take an advance party to Kiev.

We plan to establish a significant presence in Kiev, including up to 30 American employees. This size is justified, in our view, by the importance of Ukraine and the Soviet Union. It takes into account that the Soviet Union is America's primary adversary, and that Ukraine is the largest non-Russian republic, comparable in size and population to France. It reflects our heritage: several million Americans have roots in Ukraine, more than in the rest of the Soviet Union combined. Moreover, establishing a major presence in Kiev signifies our desire to achieve concrete progress in U.S.-Soviet relations. The president is personally committed to this goal.

We hope to open the consulate general by the end of the year. Our schedule is ambitious. Meeting it depends on our reaching agreement soon with the Soviets on the

arrangements for New York and Kiev, including mechanisms that allow us to install secure office and communications facilities in Kiev. Our plans are based on full reciprocity. We will insist on conditions equivalent to those of the Soviet consulate in New York, including with respect to number of personnel, control of property and access to officials. There will be no Soviet employees in the consulate office in Kiev.

Ukraine is likely to figure prominently in the news over the next several years:

- The tragedy at Chernobyl raises profound questions not only about the safety of the Soviet nuclear program, but also about the aid given to threatened citizens and the notification given to neighboring countries. Definitive answers to these questions may be slow in coming, but will be of great interest to the Soviet Union's negotiating partners. The United States is prepared to make available to the Soviet Union humanitarian and technical assistance in dealing with this accident. Had our consulate been in operation last week, we would have had more timely and reliable reporting on the events, and a continuing presence in the city even after Soviet authorities had closed it to travel by diplomats and journalists based in Moscow.

- The millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and Russia in 1988 will attract international attention. How it is celebrated in Moscow and Kiev, and the over-all extent of religious re-

pression, will be watched by all parties to the Helsinki Final Act, as well as by Ukrainian Americans.

- The work of the Ukrainian Famine Commission, set up by the Congress, will interest especially those Americans whose families were touched by that enormous tragedy. Their concern is shared, however, by all people who are troubled by man's inhumanity to man, wherever it may occur.

- Lastly, we hope the opening of the consulate in Kiev will add to American public interest in Ukraine and spur increased contacts between Ukrainians and Americans.

Our consulate in Kiev will have important missions. It will give us a unique vantage point from which to assess political, economic and social developments at a time of greater internal ferment in the Soviet Union than since the early post-Stalin era. The Soviet Union has a dynamic new leadership, but it confronts large problems of economic stagnation and social alienation. Whether Gorbachev's new programs can make a dent is uncertain, but their degree of success could have an important effect on the formation of Soviet foreign and military policies.

Human rights will be at the center of our activities in Kiev. We will seek to maintain contacts with those persons who are concerned with individual and collective human rights guaranteed in the Helsinki Final Act and other international agreements. In this regard, let me reiterate that the United States recognizes the right

of peoples in Ukraine, as elsewhere, to preserve and celebrate their own cultural heritage and ethnic identities. This is a right which all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act have pledged to respect.

Soviet human-rights practices in Ukraine, as in other parts of the USSR, have not met the standards of the Helsinki Final Act. The Uniate Church, for example, is still outlawed. Yosyp Terelia, a leader of the unofficial "Initiative Group of the Committee for the Defense of Believers of the Catholic Church," was sentenced last August to labor camp and internal exile. His colleague, Vasyl Kobryn, was convicted of anti-Soviet slander. Both men were moving forces behind the samizdat Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, which exposed Soviet repression of the Uniate Church, including church burnings, and brought to the world's attention the renunciation of Soviet citizenship by hundreds of Ukrainian Catholics protesting religious persecution and Soviet subjugation of Ukraine.

There are other examples in Ukraine of Soviet persecution. Last September the prominent dissident poet Vasyl Stus died of emaciation in a labor camp. Hebrew teacher Yevgenny Koifman was tried and sentenced in Dnipropetrovsk on a trumped-up narcotics charge. His wife was confined to a psychiatric hospital after she sought to help him. Crimean Tatars, forcibly evicted from their historical homeland in

(Continued on page 11)

Chornobyl shows need for consulate

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON — The importance of having a U.S. diplomatic mission in Kiev was underscored by the tragedy at Chernobyl, according to the official designated to head the American Consulate General in the Ukrainian capital.

"Had our consulate been in operation last week, we would have had more timely and reliable reporting on the events, and a continuing presence in the city even after Soviet authorities had closed it to travel by diplomats and journalists based in Moscow," William H. Courtney said on May 8.

"The tragedy at Chernobyl raises profound questions not only about the safety of the Soviet nuclear program, but also about the aid given to

threatened citizens, and the notification given to neighboring countries," he said. And while the answers to these questions "may be slow in coming," he added, they "will be of great interest to the Soviet Union's negotiating partners."

The American diplomat expressed the administration's views on the nuclear accident and the importance of opening the U.S. Consulate in Kiev during a meeting with the Ukrainian American community of the Greater Washington area. The evening reception and discussion session, sponsored by The Washington Group, a Ukrainian American professional association, were held at Holy Family Ukrainian Parish Center.

Mr. Courtney said the United States is ready to send an advance party to Kiev as soon as negotiations on consulate arrangements are reached with the Soviets, who will be opening their reciprocal consulate in New York City.

"We hope to open the consulate general by the end of the year," he said. This "ambitious" schedule, he added, will depend on reaching agreements with the Soviets on such things as secure office and communications facilities, the number of consulate personnel, control of property and access to officials.

The original planned schedule had slipped somewhat, a State Department official disclosed following Mr. Courtney's presentation. The hoped-for May 1 departure of the U.S. advance team was postponed because negotiations had not been completed.

U.S. plans call for a consulate staffed by 30 Americans. "There will be no Soviet employees in the consulate office in Kiev," Mr. Courtney said. Staff selec-

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Kiev consulate a unique vantage point



William Courtney, chief-designate of the Kiev advance party, with former Ukrainian political prisoners Leonid Plyushch and Nadia Svitlychna during a meeting at the Ukrainian National Association headquarters.

by Roma Hadzewycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — William Courtney, the State Department official designated chief of the advance party of the U.S. Consulate General in Kiev, told an audience of New Jersey-New York Ukrainians and two former Soviet political prisoners, that the consulate "will give us a unique vantage point from which to assess political, economic and social developments at a time of greater internal ferment in the Soviet Union."

He further stressed, "Human rights will be at the center of our activities in Kiev. We will seek to maintain contacts with those persons who are concerned with individual and collective human rights guaranteed in the Helsinki Final Act and other international agreements."

Leonid Plyushch and Nadia Svitlychna of the External Representation of the Kiev-based Ukrainian Helsinki Group were among the two dozen

persons who heard Mr. Courtney's remarks and later participated in an off-the-record discussion.

Mr. Courtney also told the group gathered at the headquarters of the Ukrainian National Association. "We will seek to use Ukrainian in all of our official business." He said, "Two of the officers in the initial group (of consulate staffers) are Ukrainian Americans and speak Ukrainian. The other key officials speak Russian and will study Ukrainian."

The meeting and subsequent luncheon were organized by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and hosted by the UNA.

Daniel Marchishin, first vice-president of AHRU, and John O. Flis, UNA supreme president, each made opening statements.

Present among the group were UNA officers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly editors, and representatives of AHRU, Ukrainian National Women's

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William Courtney

Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor N. Stelmach

41 Ukrainians active in '85-86 season

Gone are the olden days when a Ukrainian hockey fan could only root for a Stasiuk or Bucyk here, and a Sawchuk or Nesterenko there. The early 20th century's emigration of Ukrainians to Canada produced a few generations of professional hockey stars in bountiful numbers.

This past regular season saw 36 Ukrainian skaters and five Ukrainian goaltenders participate in the National Hockey League. Of the 21 NHL franchises, only two cities did not dress a Ukrainian professional. (Shame on you Washington and Pittsburgh! Cities with large Ukrainian populations, to boot!)

The Chicago Black Hawks were tops in terms of a Ukrainian delegation with five native sons. Three teams followed with four each: Detroit, the New York Islanders and Hartford. Edmonton, St. Louis and Minnesota were next with three. Duos represented Vancouver, Los Angeles and the New York Rangers. The remaining squads each fielded one Ukrainian iceman. Let us take a closer look at how our Ukrainian pro hockey stars contributed to their respective teams' regular season successes.

Out west in the Smythe Division, the two-time Stanley Cup champion Edmonton Oilers reigned supreme once again. Led by hockey's greatest player, perennial MVP Wayne Gretzky, big

winger Mike Krushelnyski and enforcer Dave Semenko, the Oilers shook, rattled and rolled. Mr. Gretzky led the league in scoring with 52 goals, 163 assists for 215 points, all in 80 games. For him, an average campaign. For the mere mortal NHL-er, three years of productivity in one. Wayne also led the league in assists and was sixth in total goals. Krushelnyski disappointed with only 16 goals, 24 assists, 40 points, after an impressive first season in Edmonton. However, Mike K. did miss 26 games due to injuries. Semenko saw a bit less ice time this season due to the addition of two other muscular type forwards. Dave chipped in with six goals, 12 assists, and a mere 141 penalty minutes.

Second-place Calgary was the only other Smythe squad with a .500 record. A strong nucleus of youngsters led the Flames to a strong showing. Steve Bozek has finally found and turned in a solid 21 goals, 22 assists, 43 points in 64 games.

Winnipeg went from the biggest surprise a year ago, to the biggest disappointment a year later. Once boasting three Ukes in Dave Babych, Morris Lukowich and captain Dale Hawerchuk, G M John Ferguson went the bartering route, dispatching Lukowich to Boston (later to Los Angeles) and big Babych to Hartford. Poor Hawerchuk, without much of a supporting cast, contributed mightily

with 46 goals, 59 assists for 105 points. Dale ended up as the league's ninth leading scorer, 10th in goal scoring.

The Canucks of Vancouver continued play at a mediocre level. Their captain, Stan "Steamer" Smyl, once again was heart and soul here, garnering 27-35-62 points and 144 minutes in penalties. A couple of Smyl clones would make this a strong division contender. Top amateur selection Jim Sandlak got into only 23 games, notching 1-3-4 point totals, while shutting back for more junior seasoning.

In Los Angeles, the Kings should have been dethroned for missing the playoffs yet another time. Morris Lukowich came over from Boston to try and add some scoring punch and managed a scant 12-13-25 production in 69 matches. Gone are the days when Lukowich pumped in 40 a year. King goalie Bob Janecyk's numbers were deceptively fair: in 38 games he allowed 162 goals against, for a 4.67 average. Absurdly high, yet one must remember he benefitted from negligible defense help.

Out in the Midwestern regions of the Norris Division, Chicago proved to be the best of the rest. Boasting a high of five Ukrainian pucksters, the Black Hawks just scrapped past the St. Louis Blues, a mild surprise. Sophomore Chicago native Ed Olczyk improved significantly from a very good rookie season, posting 29-50-79 points, averaging a superb point per game. Speedy Ken Yaremchuk finally stuck with the parent club for a full year after cups of coffee the previous two campaigns. Yaremchuk showed flashes of stardom with 14-20-34 numbers. Veteran Tom Lysiak played in only 51 games due to injuries and youthful competition, compiling poor 2-19-21 point totals. Pesky fourth-line center Steve Ludzik regressed from a year ago with but six goals and five assists. Injuries did not help. Once back-up goaltender Warren Skorodenski lost his spot on the roster due to the acquisition of Bob Sauve. Skorodenski saw action in one game, playing the full 60 minutes and yielding six goals.

They really had very few reasons to sing the Blues in St. Louis as coach Jacques Demers successfully patched together a few key veterans, some unwanted rejects and select newcomers into a legitimate playoff contender. Underrated centerman Bernie Federko was his usual masterful self with 34 goals and 68 assists, breaking the hundred point barrier with a total of 102. Bernie was actually 12th in league scoring and seventh in assists. Ex-Canadian winger Greg Paslawski showed signs of being a future sniper by tallying 22 goals in but 56 games. Greg's 33 points were often clutch and very valuable. Young defender Mike Posavad got called up from Peoria for six games to help out during an injury crisis, failing to register any points.

The North Stars did not shine in Minnesota. Despite a line-up cluttered with potential superstars, the Stars were woeful at best. Little Dennis Maruk managed 21-37-58 points and 67 penalty minutes in 70 matches. Maruk was maligned for being too offensive minded and a bit selfish, yet all in all contributed more than most of the other North Stars. Tough guy Ed Hospodar was dealt from Philadelphia half way through the season to add needed muscle and protection for Minnesota's small forward crew. He didn't score much (3-3-6), but stood tall and strong at the blue line (146 minutes). Fellow toughie Dan Mandich continued to battle serious hurts as attested by his participating in only three games (25 minutes).

Toronto's inconsistent Walt Poddubny started with the main club, got demoted very early for being lazy on the ice, learned his lesson in the minors, came back, got hurt, returned, and got productive (12-22-34) in 33 games. There's still hope for this guy!

Finally, we're obligated to mention the Detroit Red Wings, since they do employ four Ukrainian hockey players. The Motowners were so pitiful in 1985-86, well, mere words simply won't do it. John Ogradnick was the only Wing who had the right to cash his paycheck (this is the truth, folks, not favoritism) with 38 goals and 70 points. He's still mentioned as the second or third best left winger in the entire Campbell Conference. Fellow Ukrainian Joey Kocur had the dubious distinction of leading the NHL in penalty minutes with a whopping 377 in 59 games. He scored at a 9-6-15 rate. This Kozak did most of his playing with his dukes. Expensive free agent Ray Staszak spent almost the entire season in Adirondack (AHL) learning his trade. He proved to be no bargain. In four games with Detroit, Ray assisted on one goal. Greg Stefan tended the nets in 37 games, most of them as the No. 1 goalie for the worst team in hockey. Greg permitted 155 goals, earned one shutout and had a goals against average of 4.50.

In the northeastern confines of the Adams Division, Les Nordiques de Quebec finished first, thanks in great part to surprise phenom goaltender Clint Malarchuk. This youngster went from a two-year disappointment to hero backstopper of 46 games, second with four shutouts and third in over-all average (3.21).

The other Canadian team, from Montreal, promoted rookie winger Randy Bucyk at the end of the regular season. If the last name sounds familiar, you earn an "A" in Ukrainian hockey trivia. Yessir, he's the son of former Bruin great Johnny Bucyk. In 17 games, young Bucyk accumulated four goals and two assists. Hope to hear more from this budding star next year.

The Boston Bruins found themselves in a transitional stage in '85-86, what with a rookie coach and a host of new youngsters. Big rugged defenseman Gord Kluzak returned from his season crippling knee injury last year and performed admirably, if unspectacularly. Kluzak accumulated 155 penalty minutes and 8-31-39 points in 70 of 80 games.

The Whale finally gushed in Hartford. These young upstarts surpassed the dull-bladed Sabres of Buffalo for a playoff spot, thanks in great part to the on-ice skills of a quartet of Ukrainians. The Babych brothers were united by two separate trades: older brother Wayne came over from Quebec, after younger brother Dave moved over via Winnipeg. The form showed occasional signs of regaining his old scoring touch with 17-22-39 numbers in a scant 54 games. The later immediately assumed the role of ironman, often logging 30 to 40 minutes of icetime while patrolling Hartford's blue line. Big Dave chipped in with a solid 14-55-69 points, excellent figures for a rearguard. Top draft selection Dana Murzyn made the big time in training camp and lasted the entire season, posting 3-23-26 and 125 minutes in the bad boy box. Rare for a 19-year-old to make it straight out of juniors. Veteran Mike Zuke started out as the fourth center and top penalty killer, but nagging hurts and another acquisition guided him into retirement. Here was a guy who nobody ever dreamed would last as long as he did in the NHL. Mike, in his final 17 games, managed two assists.

(Continued on page 11)

FINAL SCORING STATISTICS:

Player	Team	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
W. Gretzky	Edmonton	80	52	163	215	46
M. Bossy	N.Y. Islanders	80	61	62	123	14
D. Hawerchuk	Winnipeg	80	46	59	105	44
B. Federko	St. Louis	80	34	68	102	34
D. Andreychuk	Buffalo	80	36	51	87	61
E. Olczyk	Chicago	79	29	50	79	47
J. Ogradnick	Detroit	76	38	32	70	18
D. Babych	Winn.-Hart.	81	14	55	69	50
S. Smyl	Vancouver	73	27	35	62	144
D. Maruk	Minnesota	70	21	37	58	67
S. Bozek	Calgary	64	21	22	43	24
M. Osborne	N.Y. Rangers	62	16	24	40	80
M. Krushelnyski	Edmonton	54	16	24	40	22
G. Kluzak	Boston	70	8	31	39	155
W. Babych	Quebec-Hart.	54	17	22	39	77
W. Poddubny	Toronto	33	12	22	34	25
K. Yaremchuk	Chicago	78	14	20	34	43
G. Paslawski	St. Louis	56	22	11	33	18
D. Murzyn	Hartford	78	3	23	26	125
M. Lukowich	Boston-L.A.	69	12	13	25	61
T. Lysiak	Chicago	51	2	19	21	14
D. Semenko	Edmonton	69	6	12	18	141
J. Kocur	Detroit	59	9	6	15	377
L. Melnyk	Edm.-N.Y. Rangers	52	3	11	14	76
R. Kortko	N.Y. Islanders	52	5	8	13	19
S. Ludzik	Chicago	49	6	5	11	21
K. Daneyko	N.J. Devils	44	0	10	10	100
R. Bucyk	Montreal	17	4	2	6	8
E. Hospodar	Phil.-Minn.	60	3	3	6	146
J. Sandlak	Vancouver	23	1	3	4	10
G. Diduck	N.Y. Islanders	10	1	2	3	2
M. Zuke	Hartford	17	0	2	2	12
R. Staszak	Detroit	4	0	1	1	7
D. Mandich	Minnesota	3	0	0	0	25
C. Mokosak	Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	5
M. Posavad	St. Louis	6	0	0	0	0

GOALTENDERS:

Player	Team	GP	MINS	GA	SO	AVG
C. Malarchuk	Quebec	46	2657	141	4	3:21
K. Krudey	N.Y. Islanders	45	2563	137	1	3:21
G. Stefan	Detroit	37	2068	155	1	4:50
B. Janecyk	Los Angeles	38	2083	162	0	4:67
W. Skorodenski	Chicago	1	60	6	0	6:00

New York bandura exhibit focuses on Ukrainian past

by Natalia A. Feduschak

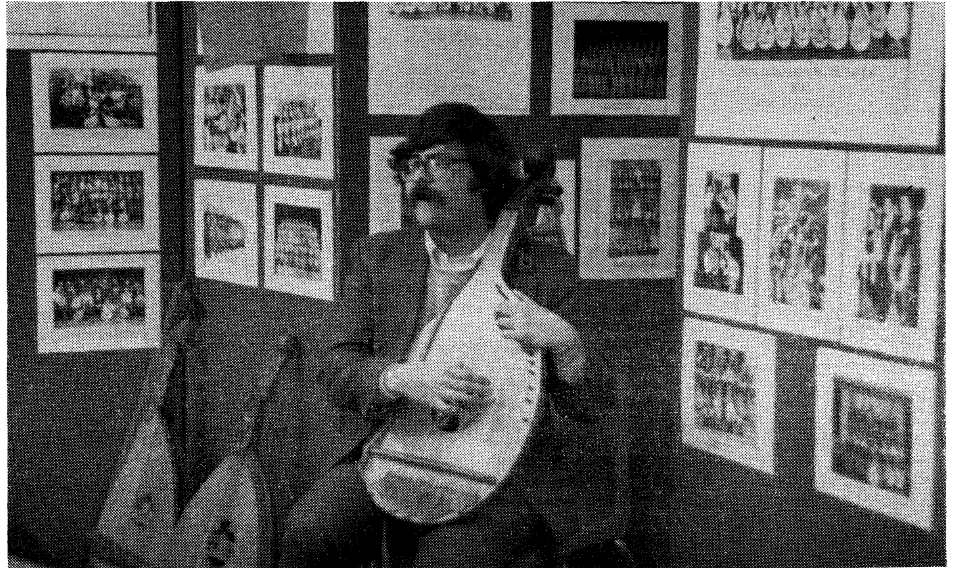
NEW YORK — For centuries, the bandura has been one of those symbols synonymous with the Ukrainian people. It has had a tremendous impact on the development of Ukrainian folklore and history. As the national instrument of Ukraine, it has delighted Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike for generations.

In keeping with the Ukrainian love for this instrument, the bandura was the subject of a weeklong exhibit at The Ukrainian Museum on April 19-27, sponsored by the New York School of Bandura. Sixteen different banduras were exhibited. Besides artifacts from the school's own archives, those belonging to famed bandurists Zinoviy Shtokalko, Chornyj from Argentina, W. Jurkewych and the Rev. Ireneus Hotra, the banduras of Alexander and Petro Honcharenko, examples of various banduras built by Ken Bloom and a number of museum-piece banduras brought from Ukraine by recent immigrants were on display. A number of other Ukrainian instruments, such as the lira, trembita and kobza were also exhibited.

As part of the display, a lecture series on various topics, ranging from the life of the late Dr. Shtokalko, the changing trends in bandurists' styles, the performance of Ukrainian dumas and the effect of the Ukrainian song on Ukrainian history were also given on April 19, 26 and 27.

"For the first 500 years, the bandura was relatively small and everyone made their own," said bandura builder Mr. Bloom during one of the presentations at the exhibit. In explaining the different forms of the bandura and how the instrument has changed, Mr. Bloom continued, "They were hollow, dug out of a log. (The bandura) was a rough-and-tumble affair."

For a period in the 19th century, interest in the bandura waned. It was not until the turn of the century that interest renewed and the bandura began to change rapidly. Suddenly, there were many different types of bandura.



Natalia A. Feduschak

Julian Kytasty performs the duma "Marusia Bohuslavka" on a replica of the common bandura of Kozak Ukraine.

Mr. Bloom said. Today, banduras which are made in Ukraine and those which are made abroad are not the same, he said, because people have a different idea of what they want the bandura to be and what kind of music it should play.

"We have to decide if it should be a classical or a folk instrument. It's taken us 50 years getting to this confused state. It'll be another 50 years until people say the bandura is this one thing."

Mr. Bloom said that "the bandura is the only instrument that's being developed outside its country of origin. Because of the political situation there (Ukraine), it can't develop freely."

There are primarily two ways of playing the bandura, Mr. Bloom said. One is with two hands, the method used by Dr. Shtokalko. There are few players in the world who can perform on the

bandura in this manner. While difficult, the method produces beautiful sounds and can be learned, Mr. Bloom said.

The other, most popular method is to play the instrument with one hand, and use the other to change the position of the strings. As the bandura becomes defined as as either a folk or classical instrument, the ways of playing it will also be determined, Mr. Bloom commented.

While no one can concretely ascertain the beginnings of the bandura, Mr. Bloom and Julian Kytasty, another bandurist, both said that the instrument is similar to several Scandinavian and Turkish instruments, like the Finnish contola and the Turkish saz.

"The bandura is part of the epic tradition that happened all over the Slavic world," said Mr. Bloom. In actuality, the instrument could be older than thought.

One of the most important aspects of

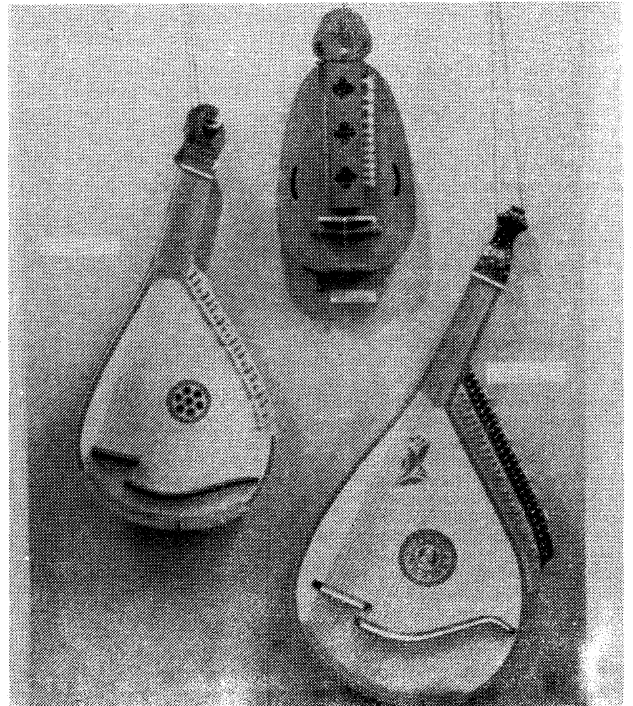
Ukrainian oral folklore and history is the duma — lyrical epics which were based on historical events of Kozak Ukraine and sung by men called kobzars. Mr. Kytasty is one of the few bandurists today who has even attempted to learn how to perform the duma that was at one time so much a part of the lives of Ukrainian people.

"Their function was that they allowed the performer to improvise freely for the audience while he was telling his story," Mr. Kytasty said during his lecture/demonstration, "Performance of Ukrainian Dumas." "Thus, it was new every time. Each story is a complete form in itself — every performance in and of itself is a complete thing. The duma players would adjust their length to suit their audience, either shorter or longer (depending on the interest). Sometimes they would describe what

(Continued on page 15)



Ken Bloom discusses the differences between banduras made in Soviet Ukraine and abroad.



Several of the instruments on exhibit at The Ukrainian Museum.

The political fallout...

(Continued from page 2)

with the West German ARD television network by Boris Yeltsin, the first secretary of the Moscow Party organization, to the effect that human error may have caused the Chornobyl accident obviously places Mr. Shcherbysky on the firing line. Similarly, the TASS report on the visit by Nikolai Ryzhkov and Yegor Ligachev to the Chornobyl area, also on May 2, which includes the statement that "decisions were taken on additional measures to expedite the work," is being interpreted by some Western observers as a bad omen for Mr. Shcherbysky.

The implication is said to be that whatever steps had already been taken

on the local level were inadequate. In the final analysis, whether or not these are indications of an accusing finger pointing in Mr. Shcherbysky's direction is largely irrelevant. A political price will have to be paid for Chornobyl, and a large part of it will be paid in Ukraine.

Aside from Mr. Shcherbysky, Messrs. Ryzhkov and Ligachev were accompanied on their inspection tour by two other Ukrainian officials, Oleksandr Lyashko, the chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and Hryhoriy Revenko, the first secretary of the Kiev Oblast Party Committee.

Mr. Lyashko is ultimately responsible for the various Ukrainian ministries involved in the planning, construction and servicing of the

Chornobyl plant. At the age of 70 he is a prime candidate for removal.

The direct political oversight responsibility for Chornobyl lies with Mr. Revenko, who was only appointed to his post last November. Previously, he had served as second secretary of the Kiev Oblast Party Committee and, as of September 1984, as a deputy head of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow. At the party congress in March Mr. Revenko was elected a full member of the Central Committee. Given the relatively short time that he has been in office, it will be interesting to see if Mr. Revenko's political fortunes are affected by Chornobyl.

Further down the line, Kievologists will have to watch the remaining members of the Secretariat in the Kiev Oblast Party Committee. These are V. H. Malomuzh, second secretary responsible for cadres; L. I. Pavlenko, ideological secretary; and the two remaining secretaries, A. I. Kikot' and Yu. M. Sokolov. On the government side, the chairman of the Kiev Oblast Executive Committee, I. S. Plyushch, bears general responsibility for the functioning of the local economy.

In what can only be described as a twist of bitter irony, the same issues of Radianska Ukraina and Pravda Ukraina that carried the initial news about the Chornobyl accident also reported that the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet had awarded Mr. Revenko the Order of Lenin for his work for the party and Soviet state on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

ABA set...

(Continued from page 1)

Yale Law School, is a legal adviser to the Arizona Supreme Court.

Since beginning their effort in January, Attorneys Huntwork and Jejna have publicly charged that the ASL is not a bar association but an elite group of Soviets selected by the USSR's Central Committee for the role of disinforming public opinion concerning the Soviet legal system. Dialogue with such a group will not bring meaningful benefits, Attorneys Huntwork and Jejna charge, but will serve Soviet objectives of propaganda and disinformation.

Attorneys Huntwork and Jejna have received support for this view from Soviet legal experts and former attorneys Konstantin M. Simis and Dina I. Kaminskaya, former Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky and other undisclosed sources.

In illustration of their charge of ASL disinformation, Attorneys Huntwork and Jejna point to published claims by the ASL that "operations to 'protect human rights' are ... financed and organized largely by the CIA," that "the legal status of the individual in the USSR ... includes an extensive system of personal rights and freedoms"; and that "every single line of the Fundamental Law of the USSR is imbued with concern for ... human rights."

Attorneys Huntwork and Jejna also point to statements by Alexander Sukharev, now president of the ASL, that "the very concept 'political prisoner' is non-existent in our country"; and that labor camps for Soviet political prisoners are "a fabrication."

ASL Vice-President Samuil Zivs, in his book "The Anatomy of Lies," claims the imprisonment of Ukrainian human-rights activist Leonid Plyushch in a psychiatric hospital was justified by Mr. Plyushch's unstable psychiatric condition. Mr. Plyushch, who was expelled by the Soviets in 1976, is described in Mr. Zivs' book as "a pitiful creature incoherently uttering anti-Soviet incantations."

In the same book, Mr. Zivs also denounces Ukrainian human-rights activist and Helsinki monitor Mykola Rudenko as a spy and slanderer of the Soviet state. Mr. Zivs charges that Mr. Rudenko's 1981 hunger strike was fabricated by Amnesty International. Mr. Zivs alleges that, at the time of the hunger strike, Mr. Rudenko was actually receiving expert and much-needed treatment for a medical condition at a Soviet hospital.

Mr. Zivs also denounces Ukrainian dissident and poet Vasyly Stus as a "fanatic" who "pretends to be ignorant of the fact that Ukrainian culture has received a powerful impetus from the fact that the Ukraine ... is enjoying the full rights of a constituent republic of the Soviet Union." Mr. Zivs describes Mr. Stus's poetry as "primitive and vulgar" and as representing "narrow local interests." Mr. Stus's death, due to denial of medical treatment in a Soviet labor camp, was recently reported in the West. Mr. Stus was to have been nominated for the Nobel Prize in literature.

Under an expanded form of the ABA-ASL Agreement approved by the ABA Board of Governors in April, all officers and members of the ASL would be eligible to join the ABA as associate members.

The Huntwork/Jejna Assembly Resolution, which calls for termination of the ABA-ASL Agreement, will come before the ABA Assembly at the organization's annual meeting at the New York Hilton on August 7-14. The vote on the Huntwork/Jejna Resolution will take place on Tuesday, August 12.

Lobbying...

(Continued from page 6)

Corruption in Canada" contains a crucial chapter titled "The Multicultural Mosaic." Mr. Malvern sums up the effectiveness of any lobby, be it an ethnic one, very well. He writes:

"Probably that most important thing to realize about Canadian ethnic groups and their ability to lobby is that all groups are not equal. Some have the government's ear; some do not. Some find easy access to government largesse; some do not. Some are treated in a kindly and sympathetic fashion; others are treated in a savage and almost racist

way. Some find government eager and willing to protect them and their members; others are treated in a rather hostile fashion."

There is no mystery to the reasons: economics. If a community can present a formidable threat to either government or media in terms of monies they can withdraw from support, then both government and media will listen. If the community does not like the portrayal of itself by the media, then it may resort to pressure put to bear on the editors, publishers, broadcasters. And if all diplomatic venues fail, then the only recourse may be litigation.

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



ANATOLIY BILLODED

passed away on April 30, 1986, in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Funeral Service and Entombment were performed by Rev. Fr. Gregory Podhurec May 3, 1986, at 1 P.M. at Ukrainian National Monument — Mausoleum, 4111 Pennsylvania Avenue S.E., Washington, D.C. 20746.

In Sorrow:

God-Daughter — Musa Muromets
Friends — Boris and Salmie Muromets
Gertrude Toscmak and Family
In Eternal Remembrance

Elizabeth, N.J.

APARTMENTS AVAILABLE

1 or 2 bedroom, \$435.00 and up — includes heat & hot water — within walking distance of Ukrainian church — Apply 416 New York Ave. — 1 block West of Bayway Circle. LRC BROKER — GARDEN APARTMENTS — 201-488-2550

NIKOLAI GOGOL'S

"THE INSPECTOR GENERAL"

May 1 — 25 at the American Renaissance Theatre 112 Charlton St., NYC

Thurs. — Sat. evgs. — 8:00 P.M.

Sun. matinees — 3:00

Reservations: 212-569-8331

THE UNA CONVENTION COMMITTEE IN DETROIT

announces and hereby invites all honored delegates, guests and the Ukrainian community of Metropolitan Detroit to the following events that will take place within the framework of the 31st Convention of the Ukrainian National Association (May 25-31, 1986, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Dearborn).

Sunday, May 25, 3 p.m.
New York and Washington Rooms
Exhibits will be open on each day of the convention,
10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Opening of an exhibit of art and archives, featuring dolls in folk dress of various regions of Ukraine as well as historical costumes (from collection of UNWLA Branch 81) embroidery, woodcarving, ceramics and other Ukrainian folk artifacts. Fine art featured will be by EKO, Edward Kozak, and his sons. The archives exhibit will feature rare publications of Svoboda and the UNA, 1894-1986. Convention souvenirs will also be available.

Sunday, May 25, 7 p.m.
Great Lakes Center

Welcome concert with performances by Trembita choir, mezzo-soprano Christine Lypeckyj, Voloshky vocal ensemble, Vodohray dance troupe. Tickets are \$10 and \$8 (available in advance at Selfreliance and Future credit unions; via phone from Y. Baziuk, 584-0176, or I. Kozak, 274-6329; on the day of the concert at the door).

Thursday, May 29, 10 a.m. — 4 p.m.

Excursions to Detroit and environs, featuring a tour of major attractions and Ukrainian community sites. Registration at the Bearcat and Stutz Room.

Thursday, May 29, 7 p.m.
Great Lakes Center

Convention banquet and concert program with performances by mezzo-soprano Melania Martyniv and humorist Volodymyr Dovhaniuk. Greetings by Archbishop Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S.A.; keynote speech by Peter Savaryn, president of World Congress of Free Ukrainians. Banquet tickets are \$25 per person. (Order by phone from Stefania Fedyk, 271-3544, or Nadia Denysenko, 755-2749).

Immediately following the concert recordings of works by Dmytro Bortniansky will be played. The recordings feature a chorus directed by Volodymyr Kolesnyk.

For further information contact the chairman of the Convention Committee: Roman Tatarsky, 756-8229.

Chornobyl shows...

(Continued from page 7)

tion has already begun, he said, noting that several foreign service officers, like himself, have already served in Moscow.

"We will seek to use Ukrainian in our official business," Mr. Courtney said to the applause of the audience. He said that he and other Russian-speaking officers will be studying Ukrainian and that the staff will include two officers of Ukrainian-American descent.

A State Department official later also pointed out that Nadia O'Shea, a former foreign-service officer and member of The Washington Group, is slated to go out with the U.S. advance party.

Introducing Mr. Courtney to the audience, Orest Deychakiwsky, a staff member of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, said that the establishment of the American Consulate in Kiev is "of particular and obvious significance" to Ukrainian Americans.

"As Americans, we welcome the Kiev Consulate because it provides us with an opening to the largest non-Russian republic in the Soviet Union, to a nation whose political, social and economic significance has all too often been ignored in the past," he said.

"As Ukrainian Americans, we see the consulate as an important step in ending the Soviet-imposed political and diplomatic isolation of Ukraine, an isolation which has often had serious and tragic consequences for the people of Ukraine," Mr. Deychakiwsky said.

A State Department official, who answered questions on the condition that he not be named, said that consular officers in Kiev will be involved in the Justice Department's Office of Special

Investigations (OSI) questioning of Soviet witnesses in cases against accused war criminals.

The role will be similar to that of the Leningrad Consulate and Moscow Embassy, the official said. A consulate official will accompany the OSI representatives to the deposition hearings and will "try to make an assessment...on whether the Soviets are trumping up something or not."

"We don't have a factual input, since we don't know the cases ourselves, but we certainly do try to provide the Justice Department with our thoughts on how the Soviets are handling the matter," the State Department official said.

The official was asked about a recent series of articles in the Los Angeles Times on the work of the OSI. The Times reporter noted that after one such deposition hearing, a Soviet official admitted to a U.S. diplomat that the hearing was orchestrated and expressed his disbelief at the readiness of the U.S. government to accept such evidence. According to the newspaper report, the diplomat passed this information to the OSI, which discounted its relevance.

Responding, the State Department official indicated that it is the obligation of a diplomatic official to pass that kind of information to the Justice Department.

"We work with the Justice Department, we're part of the executive branch, we work under one president, and the Congress established the Office of Special Investigations," he said. "The State Department does not go to court against the Justice Department in the United States, for example, on things like this. We will do our best to make sure that the Justice Department people are not being misled."

Ukrainian pro hockey...

(Continued from page 8)

Well, John Fogerty, if I had my way, I'd never shuffle off to Buffalo. Annual Adams Division contenders had a rough go of it, experiencing two coaching changes and a large influx of new talent, especially in the critical area of defense. Leading the Sabres in scoring was lanky Ukrainian center Dave Andreychuk, garnering 36-51-87 point totals in 80 games. He finally reached his true potential.

Finally comes a glance at the Patrick Division, where six of eight Ukrainian hockey stars toiled for the two New York clubs. But first, and finishing first, were the Philadelphia Flyers. No significant Ukrainian contributions here. A mere token call-up of Carol Mokosak (no points in only one game) in an emergency, added to the half-season turned in by Ed Hospodar (prior to Minnesota trade) were it in Philly.

Long Island kind of had a face lift with the promotions of several farmhands and a trade or two, as some age began to show. Al Arbour very quietly changed over about half of his squad. Mike Bossy, arguably the top right winger in the game today, again surpassed the 60-goal plateau (61-62-123), concluding the season as the league's second top goal scorer, fifth over-all scorer and 11th in assists. What more can one say? The name Bossy means consistency. Rookie center Roger Kortko was active in 52 games, mostly on a fourth line, turning in 5-8-13 scoring totals. Young defender Gerald Diduck rode the minor league shuttle and the hospital express, appearing in only 10 games with a goal and two assists. Netminder Kelly Hrudehy actually played more often than the Isles' king of the nets, Billy Smith.

Hrudehy tied fellow Ukrainian tender Clint Malarchuk for third best goals against average (3.21). Kelly played in 45 games, had one shutout and allowed 137 goals.

New York City's two Ukes were the true epitome of the phrase "unsung heroes." Of course, the entire Ranger team had nary a heralded big-name superstar, a rookie coach hated by all and a new defense-oriented system. Both Mark Osborne (he's legitimately half Ukrainian, folks) and ex-Edmonton Oiler Larry Melnyk dedicated their time, effort and bodies to the greatest of unselfish extremes. Winger Osborne aided with 16-24-40 points in 62 games despite some injuries. Defense-oriented defenseman Melnyk didn't make the boxscore too often (3-11-14 in 52 games), but did make his presence felt with some tough body checks and a punch here and there (76 minutes in solitary confinement).

Last, but not least, those Devilish dudes from New Jersey (what exit?). A high prospect of a few years ago, defender Ken Daneyko, might have finally earned a regular spot, based on 44 games, 0-10-10 scoring and 100 minutes.

All in all, a long, yet interestingly exciting regular season. More Ukrainians on pro team rosters than ever before. And more coming from the minor league circuits and the various junior league ranks. In recent years, the sport of ice hockey has slowly begun to grow in popularity as attendance and media coverage increase. Parallel to the growth in fans and publicity is a very definite pronounced growth of our Ukrainian participants. Isn't it fun to tune in your favorite sports channel and follow the on-ice exploits of fellow Ukes?

Kiev advance party...

(Continued from page 7)

1944, continue to attempt to return home, but are blocked.

Ironically, the Soviet effort to suppress overt political dissidence appears to have fueled religious and nationalist dissent, which is harder for the authorities to stamp out since it is more widespread.

The consulate general in Kiev will seek to facilitate communications of American citizens with their relatives in Ukraine. The consulate will assist U.S. citizens with problems which are less effectively handled from Moscow, such as divided family, inheritance and citizenship questions.

Assisting American companies to take advantage of commercial opportunities in Ukraine will be a priority. In the past commercial relations have been affected by the overall quality of U.S.-Soviet relations. Also, at present, lower oil prices may constrain Soviet imports from the West. Nonetheless, in the wake of the Geneva Summit and Commerce Secretary Baldrige's trip to Moscow, we expect American firms to be treated on a non-discriminatory basis with those of other Western nations. Access to U.S. technology for food packaging and processing might be of particular interest to Ukraine, as well as purchase of U.S. agricultural chemicals. The Soviets might also desire Western commercial cooperation in recovering from the economic damage wrought by the Chornobyl disaster.

Cultural exchanges between the American and Ukrainian peoples offer a valuable opportunity. At the

summit the president and Gorbachev signed a new cultural agreement and agreed on a range of people-to-people initiatives. We expect that Kiev will be one of the cities visited by the first USIA exhibition under the agreement. Some Ukrainian Americans have suggested the idea of exchanges of language teachers and students.

We expect high-level visits to Kiev. A number of senators and congressmen have many constituents who trace their roots to the area now occupied by Ukraine and Moldavia. They and other visitors will be welcome.

We hope that Soviet authorities are prepared to work with us so that the consulates in Kiev and New York can serve our mutual interests. The Kiev Advance Party of the 1970s faced many obstacles, and never succeeded in moving into its permanent offices. We will see that the activities of the Soviet consulate in New York and our consulate in Kiev are handled on an equitable and reciprocal basis.

We have begun to identify foreign-service personnel to staff the consulate. Several officers have already served a tour in Moscow, one as the embassy's human-rights officer. Two of the officers in the initial group are Ukrainian Americans and speak Ukrainian. The other key officers now speak Russian and will study Ukrainian. We will seek to use Ukrainian in all of our official business.

Let me close by saying that the American consulate general in Kiev will be your consulate general, and that of all Americans. We will always welcome your visits, your communications and your ideas on how we might better represent American interests.

LUBOMYR I. KUZMAK, M.D., Sc. D.

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30th UNA...

(Continued from page 5)

Other members of the executive board followed to render additions to their printed reports. Dr. Myron Kurupas, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Mary Dushnyck, Ulana Diachuk, Walter Sochan and Wasyli Orichowsky rose to their feet. The 14 advisors followed suit. Then the five supreme auditors. To our surprise all reports were orderly and to the point.

The members of the Supreme Assembly finished their reports, the delegates were requested to pose their questions to the reports and to discuss them.

After such discussion, each advisor and controller had a chance to answer the questions posed pertaining to his or her term in office.

As the discussion was taking place, I kept making notes of the questions posed and directed to me. The chair decided to permit me to be the last to answer so that I could omit answering questions answered by other officers.

The most pertinent and effective questions were answered by Supreme Secretary Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Diachuk. When applause follows an officer answering remarks, in your mind you acknowledge that the answer was succinct, complete and to the point.

Tuesday, May 25

The morning session was devoted to reports of supreme advisors and of the Svoboda editor-in-chief, Zenon Snylyk.

The Credentials Committee reported that the number of registered delegates had risen to 399, plus the members and honorary members of the Supreme Assembly.

Although it would appear from this report that Tuesday was an unimportant convention day, it was a day of utmost significance. Rochester was having a smorgasbord reception at its Ukrainian National Home. This added to the humming of the bees. All aspiring would-be candidates for any office in the UNA Supreme Assembly were handing out campaign leaflets and soliciting delegates' votes wherever they could be found.

One thing was certain, the Liberation Front delegates seemed to have lost their zeal to conquer the UNA. They approached fewer non-Liberation Front members and could hardly be seen outside of their rooms in the evening. They were marshalling their strength for the final battle, someone remarked.

Wednesday, May 26

On this day we had a continuation of the discussions of reports and answering of questions posed to officers and members of the Supreme Assembly. The last to answer such questions was I.

I began with a humorous anecdote about an old man who had a young wife but preferred an old woman friend because she had more patience. Such patience is required in this job, I remarked.

I went on. I denied the accusation of the Supreme Assembly 11 that I ever worked against the best interests of the UNA. I vowed to defend the good name of the UNA to the best of my ability, regardless of the bad names that I may be called.

John Wynnyk received an answer to his question about why our new building loans amount to only \$3.8 million. I reminded him that he was involved in some interests that withdrew all of their funds from the UNA in spite of the 14 percent that the UNA was currently

paying. But they had political reasons for doing so, I reminded him.

I directed delegate Cyril Bezkorowajny to the editor of the Ukrainian National Word (Ukrainske Narodne Slovo) to determine why this newspaper was printing articles that were anti-UNA.

Wasyli Sharwan was told by me that the UNA is doing today what it always had been doing, and that it was too bad for those that see this as politics. The UNA does nothing now that it has not been doing during the past almost 90 years. If some call it messing in politics then such people are not familiar with the UNA's history.

The matter of the merger of the UNA and Ukrainian Fraternal Association next received my attention. I stated that the merger cannot take place within six months because a 60-day notice of such merger must be given to every member, in writing, so that such merger could not take place earlier than the 31st UNA convention, unless we call a special convention for this purpose, which would entail a cost of a \$250,000. Thus, merger within six months was not physically possible.

Mr. Wynnycky received an answer to his allegation that Mr. Flis walked out of the UCCA Congress, that Mr. Flis broke all pertinent rules and regulations, and that Mr. Flis broke up the entire 13th Congress. I reminded the delegates that I was only one of eight UNA delegates at the congress. And to the delegates' further questions about why I did not consult other members of the Supreme Assembly who were at the Congress, I answered that my obligation was to consult only those delegates whose duty it was to safeguard the rights and privileges of the UNA. To those who claim that I broke up to 13th Congress, I said, "thank you for assuming that I possess such great power." I suggested that such persons start reading other newspapers in order to acquire another perspective on matters.

Answering delegate Myron Siryj on how it is possible to allege simultaneously that Michael Soroka of Chicago was both a builder and a destroyer of the UNA, I responded that this was absolutely possible in this case. Mr. Soroka organized 10 new members which made him a builder of the UNA and for which he should be congratulated. On the other hand, the fact that he is a declared member of the group of 11 and a signatory to the two libelous statements printed by it, make him a destroyer of the UNA. I continued that I was not alone in walking out of the 13th Congress. A total of 27 other organizations also walked out. The UNA walked out to show that it cannot be pushed around, that the UNA is a respected member of our Ukrainian community, and that no one can decide the future of the Ukrainian community without the participation of the UNA.

Delegate Michael Karkoc of Minneapolis received the only compliment from me. He was the sole delegate who was concerned about our youth. Lack of youth within our ranks should have been one of the primary concerns of this convention.

Advisor Askold Lozynskyj's earlier speech then received my attention. He, in person, admitted sending the two statements of the Supreme Assembly 11 to Svoboda. These statements were accusations against the Supreme Executive Committee, but a copy thereof was not ever served upon a member of the Supreme Executive Committee. These statements appeared in publications controlled by the Liberation Front and that is when the Supreme Executive Committee was informed of them.

Dr. Iwan Skalczuk's complaint that Svoboda did not print the news item about his branch's meeting was next in line for a retort. The article received by Svoboda contained extraneous matters, including political resolutions regarding the UCCA, but it did not include any matters about the work of the branch. I reiterated that Svoboda is not obligated to print an article sent in by a branch the purpose of which is other than the work of the branch.

I accused Dr. Michael Snihurowych of misinterpreting Roberts Rules of Order when he claimed that the 13th Congress was conducted entirely in accordance therewith. I asked Dr. Snihurowych if he knew what the duties of a parliamentarian were. I gave him the answer: "to sit quietly until a question on parliamentary procedure is posed directly to him." This referred to Mr. Flis being one of the parliamentarians at the 13th Congress. So why didn't I speak up? He got his answer.

Delegate Michael Karachewsky was informed that there is only one district committee recognized in Chicago. All concerned would like Chicago to reach some accord on this issue because discord brings only losses to Soyuz. The newly elected Supreme Executive Committee will give this matter its primary consideration.

Delegate Michael Spontak received his answer. His complaint that Svoboda does not print UCCA material is correct. But should the UCCA expect "business as usual" attitudes on the part of the UNA when the UNA is attacked by the UCCA and interests allied in it at every opportunity?

To Julian Kulas's allegation that it is unfortunate that the delegates are divided into Bandervitsi and Melnykivtsi, I asked Mr. Kulas not to fret, because all that is going to end when God issues his call to us, the older generation, which is so amply represented at this convention.

Supreme Advisor Myroslaw Kalba had denied that he ever accused Mr. Flis of breaking the UNA By-laws. I asked him to read the declarations of the group of 11 to which he belonged and be reminded. Mr. Kalba was also told in answer to his allegations, that the UNA never was a member of any political party, therefore, it cannot or need not end any such union.

Our local New York supreme advisor and the chairman of the N.Y. District, Mykola Chomanczuk, was next in line. He did not like the unfounded accusations of which Svoboda was guilty. I answered that Svoboda does not manufacture its accusations. I asked Mr. Chomanczuk to name the Svoboda articles which are without basis and do not speak the truth. All was quiet.

At this time I noted for the benefit of all delegates that the Supreme Assembly 11 spoke only English at this convention. This was the opposite from the practice at annual meetings where members were intimidated to express themselves in Ukrainian.

Supreme Advisor Evhen Repeta during the past eight years spoke about the UNA's downward trend in membership. I pointed out that if he answered truthfully how many new members he personally organized during his period, we would have to ask him to resign from the Supreme Assembly.

I reiterated that the losses in membership started in 1964 and not in 1978. I likened the UNA to a wagon, it will soon start rolling downhill, at first slowly but accelerating its speed ever more. That is what the UNA is going through now. Our accelerating annual losses can only be stopped if we all pitch in and help to organize new members.

I congratulated Supreme Advisor

Wasyli Didiuk for having adopted my terminology "brattia i sestry" (brothers and sisters), but reminded him that the answer to Supreme Advisor Repeta applied to him as well.

Mr. Futey was told that he had not been as gentle during the past four years as he is today. This crisis which exists need not have started. I reminded Mr. Futey of the Wolodymyr Kosyk episode which was tinged with self-interest on his part. The answer annoyed Mr. Futey and he reacted verbally.

Again, I did not agree with Mr. Lozynskyj that the misunderstanding at the UNA is the result of misunderstanding between the two major Ukrainian political parties. Parties can argue, but they have no right to involve the UNA. I denied his allegation that I told him Svoboda will not print articles from Mr. Lozynskyj's group. I asked Mr. Lozynskyj who it was that split our community right down the middle, making the UCCA an organization which no longer can claim to represent all Ukrainians? Discussions with representatives of the UCCA, among whom was Mr. Lozynskyj, ended in utter failure inasmuch as the UCCA representatives wanted to compromise only on issues upon which they had no ground to stand on.

In answer to Mr. Lozynskyj's question why a special meeting of the Supreme Assembly was not called when demanded by him, I answered him that no good would result from such a meeting since the vote would have been 11 to 15. With emphasis I stated that the UNA By-laws give the president discretionary power as to whether to call such a special meeting. I had decided not to call such a meeting since it would have been non-productive and too costly.

As to Mr. Lozynskyj's question if the UNA took an active part in the formation and the work of the Committee for Law and Order in the UCCA, my answer was, yes, because it is part of our obligation to return law and order to our community. This obligation is not new, but almost 90 years old. The UNA will return to the UCCA only when the UCCA will truly and fairly represent all segments of our organized life.

I continued that it's a complete surprise to me to hear for the first time Mr. Lozynskyj's statement that it would be satisfactory to the "11" if the UNA did not become a member of the UCCA, if the UNA would not simultaneously take part in the Committee for Law and Order in UCCA. I declared that this matter is for the Supreme Executive Committee and the Supreme Assembly to decide and not for the supreme president. This convention will decide if it approves the steps taken by the Supreme Executive Committee in this matter, by re-electing or not re-electing it for another four years.

I concluded with an answer to Mr. Futey. The parliamentarian retained by Mr. Futey had stated that a supreme auditor may not have his position taken from him. But in this case, I reminded Mr. Futey, no elected position of supreme auditor was taken away from him. The title taken away from him was that of "chairman of the Auditing Committee" and this title was not statutory. I concluded that the parliamentarian in question, in all probability, did not familiarize himself with the UNA By-laws.

And on this note, I concluded my response. At first there was applause, then warm applause. Then the delegates rose to their feet and sang "Mnohaya Lita." Another standing ovation. I must have grinned from ear to ear.

When the applause died down, John

(Continued on page 13)

An overview...

(Continued from page 5)

convention noted that as of the end of 1949 the UNA had 472 branches, 56,009 members and \$11,167,057 in assets.

The convention sent a telegram to President Harry S. Truman thanking him for helping refugees and seeking his support for the Ukrainian liberation struggle.

The convention also charged the Supreme Executive Committee with purchasing a site for an orphanage within two years, and it mandated that all members be assessed \$1 as a contribution for this purpose.

Dmytro Halychyn was elected supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association.

At its meeting on April 22, 1952, the Supreme Executive Committee approved the purchase of an estate in Kerhonkson, N.Y., to serve as the site of an orphanage/shelter. In 1954, the UNA paid \$70,000 for the Kerhonkson estate.

The UNA's 23rd Convention was attended by 437 delegates and 19 Supreme Assembly members holding 920 votes. It was held on May 31 to June 5, 1954, in Washington. It was one of the most important UNA conventions, as 17 legislators, including Sen. John F. Kennedy and Speaker of the House Joseph Martin, personally addressed the convention.

The reports delivered at the convention revealed a phenomenal

growth in UNA membership. The UNA now had 70,221 members. During the four-year period between conventions a total of 27,257 new members had been enrolled, and nearly 21,000 of them were newly arrived refugees. Assets during the same period grew by over \$4 million to \$15,258,377.64.

In the field of culture and education, the UNA published two English-language books about Ukraine by Clarence Manning, "20th Century Ukraine" and "Ukraine Under the Soviets," and one Ukrainian-language book, the novel "Paradise" by Wasyl Barka.

During the report period \$27,691.65 was donated to various Ukrainian national, cultural and charitable causes in the United States and Europe.

On the occasion of the convention, the Supreme Executive Committee, the editors of Svoboda, and the chairman and vice-chairman of the convention visited the State Department where they met with the East European division to discuss U.S. policies toward Ukraine and its liberation struggle. A letter concerning this matter was also sent to President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The convention acknowledged the purchase of an estate in Kerhonkson, N.Y., and the spending of some \$200,000 for various renovations that would make it suitable for a home for senior citizens and as a site for Ukrainian studies courses and camps for children and youths.

The convention also decided that a

magazine for children, Veselka, would be published by the UNA, at first as an insert to Svoboda and later as a separate publication.

Dmytro Halychyn was re-elected supreme president.

The 23rd Convention went down in history as the beginning of the "new era" of the Ukrainian National Association.

The 24th Convention of the UNA was held May 26-31, 1958, in Cleveland. Four hundred twenty delegates and 20 Supreme Assembly members representing 848 votes participated in the deliberations.

At the opening of the convention, the late Dr. Luke Myshuha, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, has honored. He had passed away on February 8, 1955. Also remembered was the supreme secretary of the UNA, Gregory Herman.

According to statistics reported at the convention, during the four-year period since the previous convention, 14,689 new members were enrolled into the UNA, and total membership was now 72,438. Assets had surpassed the \$20 million mark and now stood at \$20,366,922.10.

The reports also revealed that during those four years the UNA had paid out \$59,763.46 to various cultural, educational and charitable endeavors for Ukrainians in the United States and Europe, and that Anthony Dragan had been elected in May 1955 to serve as editor-in-chief of Svoboda.

Among the resolutions passed at the convention were the following: to create

a coordinating center for the UNA in Canada; to work for the erection of a monument in honor of Taras Shevchenko on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his death in 1961.

Dmytro Halychyn was elected to his third term as supreme president of the UNA. A year before the next convention, in April 1961, Mr. Halychyn was killed in a tragic accident. The Supreme Assembly elected Joseph Lesawyer, the supreme vice-president, to serve out the remainder of the term as president.

The Jubilee 25th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association took place in New York on May 21-26, 1962. A total of 422 delegates and 21 Supreme Assembly members representing 856 votes participated.

As of the end of 1961, the UNA had 81,441 members and assets of \$25,460,819.06. The convention resolutions adopted included the following: the creation of two committees, by-laws and scholarships; a requirement that all branch secretaries subscribe to Svoboda; expansion of the Supreme Assembly from 12 to 14 members; and a codification of the rights and duties of the director of the Canadian Bureau of the UNA.

A total of \$11,075 was allocated for various causes by the convention.

Joseph Lesawyer was elected supreme president of the UNA.

Prior to the convention, Supreme Assembly members and delegates participated in a ceremony at the grave of the late Dmytro Halychyn.

Shamokin

(Continued from page 5)

chairmen at Soyuzivka.

He also stated that he had reviewed the production record of the branches that belong to this district. He stated that this district for the past number of years had always organized 100 percent or more of its quota of new members. This year the district committee had reached only 47 percent of its quota. He encouraged all secretaries and organizers to do better in 1986, especially prior to the convention.

John Chabon, who organized 15 new members for Branch 242, spoke on his organizing record and stated that he would like to receive more information on new policies being sold by the UNA.

Mr. Hentosh, secretary of Branch 305, also took part in the discussion and related the difficulties encountered by him in the organizing field. But he stated that he has already organized seven new members during this year.

Adolph Slovik then rendered the treasurer's financial report for the year, which was confirmed by the auditing committee.

Mrs. Slovik, secretary, in reading her report stated that she attended to all administrative duties for the district.

UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, who represented the Supreme Executive Committee, then rendered a report on the over-all progress of the UNA.

He congratulated all secretaries who had organized more than six members during the past year and encouraged them to do likewise in 1986. He voiced his disappointment that he had a check for the Shamokin District, but only for \$38 and not for hundreds of dollars as had been paid to the Shamokin District during the past number of years.

Mr. Flis then gave a detailed report on the progress made by the UNA during the past year. He mentioned that the UNA building is fully rented and is the best investment that the UNA has made. He also mentioned the fact that the UNA has exceeded assets of \$55 million; \$2,702,247 in assets was added

in the year 1985.

He reviewed the improvements made at Soyuzivka, as well as the construction of a residence for seniors. He also mentioned that the rentals received from the new building amounted to \$2,682,000 and that the total interest paid by the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. on promissory notes to the UNA and UNA members amounted to \$1,930,000.

Mr. Flis then introduced Henry Floyd, who accompanied him on this trip. He stated that Mr. Floyd had been retained by UNA to plan for the Supreme Executive Committee the establishment of a professional sales force which was mandated by a resolution passed by the delegates to the 30th UNA Convention in 1982.

Mr. Floyd then spoke on the desire of UNA to stop the annual loss of members. He continued that other fraternalists went through the same problem in the past and found that the establishment of a professional, full-time, sales force is the only way that the annual loss of members can be diminished and eventually done away with. He stated that such a department is the only way to ensure a prolonged life for the UNA.

Mr. Floyd covered a number of items in his presentation and above all assured the secretaries that their work would not be touched or diminished, and that they would be called upon to organize new members and perform administrative duties as heretofore. In fact, he assured the secretaries that the professional, licensed, full-time department would only help in their secretarial duties and as organizers.

He stated that certain policies that secretaries find hard to understand and sell will be explained by the professional sales force, which will then help secretaries where possible or necessary to sell such certificates.

All of the secretaries had many questions to ask on the establishment of such a department within UNA. After the meeting was adjourned, dinner was served by the hotel staff, and secretaries and delegates who attended this meeting had ample time to continue discussion of UNA affairs.

30th UNA...

(Continued from page 12)

Hewryk, the chairman of the Supreme Auditing Committee, rose to his feet and proposed, on behalf of the Auditing Committee, that all reports be accepted. No delegates voted "nay." Surprising indeed.

The convention was then greeted by John Oleksyn, president of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, who had been sitting on the dais next to me. His considered remarks were most welcome, especially prior to the primary election. His remarks were warmly received, especially when he informed the delegates that he and his entire family were members of the UNA. He informed the delegates that the UFA is facing a lot of problems, just as the UNA is, and that it will be easier to face these problems in one united, merged association. His endorsement of our merger was unequivocal.

Primary election

Immediately after Mr. Oleksyn, the Elections Committee took over. The UNA primary election was about to take place. Mr. Bobeczko, under whose iron hand the 14-member Elections Committee was functioning, with the help of his secretaries explained the procedure to be followed. Ballots were handed out to delegates who wrote on the ballot their choice for each executive position, up to five candidates for controllers, and up to 14 candidates for advisors.

Prior to the election, there were leaflets handed out by each candidate, most with choice photographs of the candidates taken from five to 10 years ago. In many cases delegates learned for the first time that a given candidate also possessed a very pleasant smile.

Lists printed by various groups were handed out to anyone with an extended hand. These lists enumerated the various candidates preferred by a given group for the various positions. Persons who were enjoying wide popularity and could pull votes with them were borrowed by some lists without that

popular person's consent. One wise candidate eradicated a popular name off a popular list and inserted his own name in its place hoping to trap some voters who were led to believe such were acceptable candidates of that group.

Generally, in spite of the number of printed lists, a delegate knew whom he wanted to elect for a given position, having pondered this question for many days.

The ballots were collected in locked boxes, and thus the Wednesday afternoon session was concluded.

To candidates, Wednesday night was a period of rest before the final assault which was to take place on Thursday and Friday to capture as many votes as possible for the election of the one person "ideally" suited for the given position. To every candidate that one person was none other than himself or herself.

The primary election may appear superfluous and unnecessary, but it does serve a vital function: it brings to light which candidates are the most popular for a given office. The results of the final election differ very little from the results of the primary election. But sometimes that "little" makes all the difference in the world to a given candidate, whether he or she is a candidate for an executive, auditor or advisor.

I was in bed and sound asleep by 10 p.m., but other candidates electioneered until the wee hours.

Ihor Olshaniwsky...

(Continued from page 4)

the support of many Ukrainian community organizations and individuals for this important endeavor.

Mr. Olshaniwsky was a member also of various other Ukrainian organizations, among them the Ukrainian National Association (Branch 27), the Ukrainian American Veterans (Post 6), the Ukrainian Engineers' Society, and the Chornomorska Sich sports club.

Surviving are his wife, Bozhena, daughters Ulita and Dora, and son, Borys. The family has requested that memorial donations be made to Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

AFGHANISTAN...

(Continued from page 3)

"Two, he has been unsuccessful." Ms. Klass said Mr. Karmal was not able to do what the Soviets hoped he would — consolidate power and gain the support of the Afghan people. Because of this, the Soviets are hoping Najibullah will be more successful.

Several American newspapers, however, have quoted Western analysts saying they believe that Najibullah, a man younger than Karmal, might be able to gain support for the Soviet-influenced regime and the support of the Afghan people.

David Isbe, a member of the board of directors at the Washington-based Committee for Free Afghanistan said he wished this were the case. "Unfortunately, Najibullah has a reputation as a hard-liner. He's not the person you'd want to install in a broad-based coalition. This isn't like Andropov becoming head of the Soviet Union. It's like (Lavrenti) Beria becoming head.

"It's unlikely Pakistan would see it (the installation of Najibullah) as a step towards peace. He's obviously not the peace candidate. What they want is a tool to increase pressure on Pakistan. 'We want you to do this — recognize the government in Kabul and cut off any flow of supplies to the resistance.' That's what the Soviets are going for, not a give-and-take."

According to Marin Strmecki, a free-lance journalist who has traveled to Afghanistan and research assistant for former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, the move is purely political, helping the Soviets set up "a more effective government in Kabul. They're looking for an efficient task master," something which Babrak Karmal was not.

Optimism expressed

While most of those interviewed dismissed ideas that the negotiations would produce any concrete resolutions on troop withdrawal, ("Nothing has ever indicated any willingness to withdraw," according to Ms. Klass), Barnett Rubin, professor of political science at Yale University has voiced the most optimism that an end to the conflict may be in sight.

"The Soviets are 'sincere in their desire to pull-out,'" Prof. Rubin said in a telephone interview. While in the past the Soviets had publicly supported the Karmal government and told the Pakistanis they would have to play ball with it to achieve a settlement "in private they were saying 'Don't worry, this won't be a problem.' Then the day before the talks they remove Karmal, the obstacle." Based on conversations with reputable sources within the bureaucracy, who deal with the Soviets, Prof. Rubin said the Soviets have shown a willingness to withdraw.

"It was not a unanimous decision to go into Afghanistan," he said of the Politburo members. "Andropov was against it," as was General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Mr. Gorbachev would like to wash his hands of Afghanistan. What they are looking for now, he said, are "security guarantees." "It may be a big bluff, but we have a little indication that they will withdraw."

Prof. Rubin said the installation of Najibullah may be viewed as a temporary move on the part of the Soviets. The Soviets are looking at the "Finlandization" of Afghanistan, meaning that in time the Soviets would decrease their influence in the country, and eventually a non-Communist government may even be in control. But Afghanistan would remain in the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union.

He added that Najibullah could be effective in bringing together some of the tribal factions as he was at one time head of tribal policy and the tribal militia — meaning that he worked with the country's non-Communist factions.

Prof. Rubin said he has seen the agreement being debated in Geneva now and feels that a settlement may be reached at the end of these talks. If so, it is possible with a withdrawal could occur by the end of next summer.

When asked why so many people have been cynical as to the sincerity of the Soviets pulling out of Afghanistan, the professor commented that "if all your information is about what's going on the ground, there's no reason to be optimistic." But if one has access to more privy information, the situation looks different.

The Soviets respond

The Soviets have maintained that they want to withdraw from Afghanistan. At the 27th Communist Party Congress held in February in Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev reiterated this point when he said:

"We would like to bring back our soldiers from Afghanistan where they are fighting at the request of its government. We have worked out with the Afghans a plan for the gradual withdrawal as soon as political stability is achieved, which will ensure a real cessation of military hostilities and preclude a new military interference from abroad in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is in our national interest to maintain good and peaceful relations with all the neighboring states. This is the principal objective of our foreign policy."

Pakistan Off the Hook

If the Soviets are indeed sincere in their desire to end the conflict in Afghanistan, it could prove to be most beneficial to Pakistan. Since the intervention, Pakistan has been placed in a precarious position. Not only has it faced growing dissatisfaction from its populace because of the increasing number of refugees who are entering the country and taking jobs away from the Pakistanis, it has also been walking a political tightrope with the Soviet Union.

The Pakistanis have had to ponder the possibility that the Soviets could try to cause internal unrest in areas which have traditionally wanted to be independent, namely Baluchistan and Pushtunistan, thus causing a political crisis within the country. While the tribal issues have been settled somewhat, the danger of them flaring up again remains.

Also, if the Soviets pulled-out, Pakistan would have its buffer zone back, said Prof. Rubin. "It would have a very great benefit."

Pakistan has been pushing for a political settlement to the problem, Prof. Rubin said, and, according to his sources, are willing to settle for less than Western nations are.

Getting support

Despite actions to end the war in Afghanistan, a movement has been formulating on Capitol Hill in the past year to grant more aid to the mujahideen to help them win the war. The support, apparently, goes as high as the White House. Last year, while President Ronald Reagan advocated "keeping faith" with so-called freedom fighters, this year, his tone has changed. His February 4 State of the Union Address reflected the new stance of the administration:

"You are not alone, freedom fighters. America will support with moral and material assistance your right not just to fight and die for freedom, but to fight and win freedom."

While some legislators on the hill and service organizations alike have said that the president's administration has fallen short of heightened expectations, one thing is clear, the resistance has received more assistance from the U.S. government than ever before.

The most recent ploy was the administration's decision to provide more military support to the mujahideen through the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Fearing a spring offensive by the Soviets, it was leaked that the president approved plans for the Stinger missile, the most advanced portable anti-aircraft weapon around, to be supplied to the mujahideen. The mujahideen have been begging nations for anti-aircraft weapons for years. The Stinger costs \$75,000 per missile. Apparently the decision to provide the missile was scrapped because of the leak to the press. Members of Congress refuse to speak about the Stinger debacle.

The move to provide the Stinger, however, can be seen as part of the "Reagan Doctrine," a doctrine which The Washington Post explained in a March 9 front-page story:

"It is a doctrine that seeks to roll back Soviet and Cuban gains in the Third World by supporting anti-Communist insurgencies. To translate theory into practice, the administration has turned to a Central Intelligence Agency reinvigorated and greatly expanded under the activist leadership of William J. Casey."

In the same article, titled "The CIA in Transition: Behind 'Reagan Doctrine,' Covert Action" reporters Patrick E. Tyler and David B. Ottaway write of Afghanistan:

"Under Reagan, CIA funding of the Afghanistan resistance has leaped from less than \$100 million to almost \$500 million annually, but the White House has resisted the perennial congressional demand to double the administration's budget request."

While few know where that \$500 million goes, some of it is spent on providing \$15 million in humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people, \$500,000 is appropriated for the formation of an Afghan News Agency.

Other forms of legislation include providing any non-lethal excess supplies of the Department of Defense for humanitarian relief purposes and dropping Afghanistan's most-favored-nation status.

A prime mover in pushing legislation through the Senate is Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.). The senator has set up an independent task force which occasionally holds hearings on various aspects of the problem in Afghanistan. He has also pushed for more aid for the Afghan people.

Over-all, however, he said in an interview with The Weekly, "This issue has been on the back burner at best." He said he has not been happy with the administration's response to Afghanistan problem. "The problem is you have various agencies involved. Nobody is in charge," he said. While his task force has helped bring some issues to light, much more needs to be done, Sen. Humphrey said.

One of the reasons it is difficult to trace where all the money goes that is appropriated by Congress for the Afghans is that it moves through covert channels.

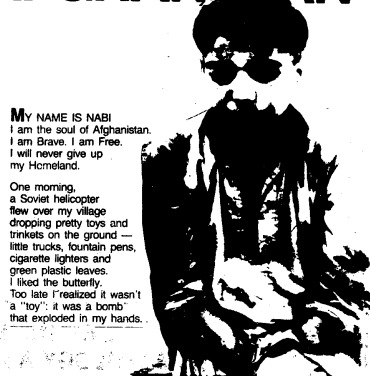
"Whatever reports have been in the press have been wrong," said Ms. Klass. "The word clandestine means secret. Nobody who knows where it goes will tell you about it."

Non-governmental support

While the administration and congress have battled out the dollars and cents on Capitol Hill, many non-governmental agencies have been providing quite a bit of humanitarian aid to the Afghans and information about the current situation there. These organizations said what they find the Afghans need most are warm blankets, boots, canned goods and medicine. For the benefit of our readers we list several of these organizations:

- Afghan Community in America, 139-159 5th Ave., Jamaica, N.Y. 11435 (212) 658-3737. Chairman: Habib Mayar.
- Afghanistan Relief Committee, Inc., 345 Park Ave., Suite 4100, New York, N.Y. 10154 (212) 355-2931. Executive Director: C. Payne Lucas.
- Aid for Afghan Refugees (AFAR), 450 Hudson St., Oakland, Calif. 94618. (415) 658-4675. Executive Director: Winkie Campbell-Notar.
- American Aid for Afghans, 6443 Southwest Beaverton Highway, Suite 402, Portland, Ore. 97221. Director: Dr. John Lorentz.
- American Afghan Education Fund, 214 Massachusetts Ave. N.E., Suite 510, Washington, D.C. 20002.
- Federation for American-Afghan Action, 214 Massachusetts Ave. N.E., Suite 510, Washington, D.C. 20002.
- Free the Eagle, 214 Massachusetts Ave. N.E., Suite 560, Washington, D.C. 20002; 11244 Waples Mill Rd., Suite J., Fairfax, Va. 22030. Executive Director: Neil B. Blair.
- Freedom House, Afghanistan Information Center, 48 E. 21st St., New York, N.Y. 10010. Director: Rosanne Klass.

AFGHANISTAN



MY NAME IS NABI
I am the soul of Afghanistan.
I am Brave. I am Free.
I will never give up
my Homeland.

One morning,
a Soviet helicopter
flew over my village
dropping pretty toys and
trinkets on the ground —
little trucks, fountain pens,
cigarette lighters and
green plastic leaves.
I liked the butterfly.
"Too late I realized it wasn't
a 'toy'; it was a bomb
that exploded in my hands."

DISARMAMENT

SOVIET STYLE

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
AFGHAN COMMUNITY IN AMERICA
139-159 5TH AVENUE • JAMAICA, NEW YORK 11435 • PHONE (718) 658-3737

Type of poster circulated by the service organization
Afghan Community in America.

Delegates have...

(Continued from page 5)

National Association and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. The consolidation of UNA-UFA forces, providing a membership of 110,000 and over \$70 million in assets, could create the most influential and authoritative organization in the history of Ukrainian immigration. The merger would immediately upgrade Ukrainian prestige with a more effective lobbying voice in Washington and Ottawa and could become a positive impact on the revitalization of a divided Ukrainian community. With the possibility of an expanded press and greater resources, the new organization could better provide for the needs of its members and the Ukrainian community.

Delegates should come prepared to outline their plans for better insurance service, better marketing ideas and more comprehensive coverage for their members to provide the entire delegation an opportunity to voice its opinion.

Since politics will inevitably rear its ugly head and become a factor in a variety of discussions, the delegates should obtain all the facts relative to the pertinent issues of the day before convention time. They should acquaint themselves with the "defamation of the entire Ukrainian nation for alleged collaboration with the Nazis during World War II," as charged by the Jewish community, based largely on Soviet disinformation. They should fully support the funding of the defense of John Demjanjuk, who is to stand trial in Israel.

They should be grateful that Dr. James Mace, a research director at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute,

was appointed executive director of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine of 1932-33, which is budgeted at \$400,000 and funded by the U.S. government. Through the efforts of many combined Ukrainian groups a special U.S. Senate panel was established, authorized by U.S. Senate Resolution 267, supported by Sen. Gordon Humphrey of New Hampshire, to thoroughly investigate the Myroslav Medvid case. The entire delegation should heave a sigh of relief and be ever-grateful for the combined Ukrainian support which prevented the deportation of Walter Polovchak to the Soviet Union. Each delegate should become personally involved in the work of the Millennium Committee in the U.S. and Canada and call on his membership to fully finance and prepare for this historic event, the 1,000th anniversary of the baptism of Ukraine.

The delegates should realize that they were elected to represent their membership because they are experienced and dedicated UNA'ers who place the good of the UNA and the entire Ukrainian community above all else — especially above partisan interests. They must be convinced that the growth and prosperity of the Ukrainian National Association can be attributed to the hard work of the officers of their branch, their supportive membership, the working staff at the UNA headquarters, cooperation among the members of the present Supreme Assembly and the present officers of the Supreme Executive Committee.

However, the delegates have also experienced the dilemma which has been created in our entire Ukrainian community. They find themselves in the middle of conversations relative to those people who level absurd and unfounded charges against the UNA administration as against their policies. They express their concern that the Ukrainian community is divided into two segments. They sense that members of our Churches are not responding to the call of our hierarchy. There continues to be a division among our Ukrainian youth and their development as future leaders. Tensions are created and there are unwarranted flare-ups at Ukrainian gatherings, as half-truths and innuendos are expressed.

The Jewish community is condemning our Ukrainian people with unfounded charges relative to their participation in atrocities against the Jews during World War II. After an extraordinary combined Ukrainian effort by many organizations, we lost our Ukrainian sailor, Myroslav Medvid, to the Russians. The U.S. broadcast media refuses to air the award-winning documentary on the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine, "Harvest of Despair." Enemies everywhere are vandalizing Ukrainian monuments, dedicated to the victims of the 1932-33 famine.

Let us not despair, for we Ukrainians have achieved many positive goals. We have hope, we have faith and we are proud of our Ukrainian heritage. Let us peacefully express our genuine sentiments of brotherly love and remain one Christian, Ukrainian family.

We can accomplish...

(Continued from page 5)

I am an optimist. I expect to see a great deal accomplished at this convention. The major change will be in attitude. Delegates must see that the only way we can address the really important issues facing us today — such as uniting the various political factions against our common enemies, and fighting defamation of all Ukrainians — is to remember we are an American organization made up of many Ukrainians.

Our fathers settled here and contributed to the economic and social development of this country; they gave their sons and daughters willingly to the armed services to ensure the liberty denied them for so long.

If we perceive ourselves as Americans, undoubtedly others will see us that way, too. Perhaps then, some of our younger generation won't be as reluctant to join us as they have in the past, since they won't think of us as a politicized emigre group. That change in attitude could spell a new beginning for the Ukrainian community.

Is it any wonder that I am looking forward to this convention?

New York bandura...

(Continued from page 9)

the hero was wearing, what the horse looked like. What you found was the same story with the same sequence of events but with different details." Mr. Kytasty gave his demonstration on a replica of the type of bandura, the most rudimentary, that was popular for 500 years. The replica was built by Mr. Bloom.

Mr. Kytasty explained that the dumas found their beginnings around the 13th century and saw their heyday in the 16th century. What differentiated the duma from other forms of literature was that from the outset, it was designed to be heard and performed, rather than written and read. Thus, its basic structure was different from other forms of literature. The process of transmission was also different in that the duma was not transmitted word by word, rather, there was a set idea and

a skeleton outline. But the way a story could be told would vary performance to performance. Each kobzar had his own way of performing, had his own version of the minor details.

Each singer had to learn how to perform the duma. He had a set vocabulary of words and sometimes entire stock phrases which he could use over and over at will and would incorporate these phrases into the song. He learned the vocabulary and words by being around other duma performers and teachers of the art.

The duma was full of archaic phrases, which shows just how old the form really is. Some phrases were used to describe a person, while others were used repetitively to get a point across Mr. Kytasty said. They would also be used as building blocks to improve and to assemble stories.


Mr. Kytasty performed a duma called "Marusia Bohuslavka," from the period of the Tatar and Turkish invasions in Ukraine.

UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
 informs the public that the
ART RAFFLE SCHEDULED
 for Sunday, June 1st will take place
on Sunday, June 8th.
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Statue of Liberty Centennial



Reservation form

I hereby announce that I would like to participate in festivities at the Ukrainian National Association headquarters at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J., on Friday, July 4.

Name: _____
 Address: _____

I will be accompanied by _____ members of my immediate family.
 I am a member of UNA Branch _____
 I will arrive at (circle one): 10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1 p.m., 2:30 p.m.

Clip, fill out and mail to: Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

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May 18

UNION, N.J.: The Ukrainian Patriarchal Community Committee in New Jersey will commemorate 40 years of persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) Church in the Soviet Ukraine with a program, "The Day of the Ukrainian Patriarchate," at 4 p.m. in the Wilkens Theatre at Kean College on Morris Avenue here. The event will feature performances by the Dumka chorus, piano student M. Chudio, orations by the Rev. R. Mirchuk and O. Zinkewych, a recital by M. Shramenko and opening remarks by committee chairman Wasyl Pasieczniak. Tickets are: \$6, \$8, \$10, and are available at Dnipro in Newark and Bazaar in Irvington, N.J.

May 22

WASHINGTON: "Friends of Mike Kostiw" will host a fund-raiser for Michael V. Kostiw, a Republican

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

candidate for the House of Representatives from the 16th Florida Congressional District, at the Capitol Hill Club, 300 First St. S.E. from 6:30-8:30 p.m. Tickets will be \$50 per person and \$75 per couple. For information call Don Wynnyczok at (202) 547-0777.

May 23

CARNEGIE, Pa.: The Pittsburgh Ukrainian Festival Committee will sponsor a dance at 9:30 p.m. in St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Church auditorium, Mansfield Boulevard. The dance will feature music by Roman of Parma, Ohio, and the price of admission will be \$3 per person. Profits from the event will go toward the proposed Ukrainian Nationality Room at the University of Pittsburgh. For further information call (412) 279-3458.

TORONTO: The Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Toronto will sponsor an "Alumni Banquet," beginning with a cash bar at 6 p.m. and dinner at 7 p.m. in Hart House on the U. of T. campus. The guest speaker will be Halya Kuchmij, and entertainment will be provided by Lesya and Odnochasnist. Tickets are \$35 with dinner, \$7 for the dance alone. For more information call Jeffrey Stephaniuk at (416) 964-0389.

May 23-25

PITTSBURGH: The Pittsburgh area Ukrainian community will participate in the 30th annual Pittsburgh Folk Festival throughout this weekend at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. The Poltava Ukrainian Dance Ensemble under the direction of Luba Hlutsowsky of Carnegie, Pa., and the League of Ukrainian Catholics Kalyna choir under the direction of Irene Vladuchick of Aliquippa, Pa., will perform on Friday at 7 p.m. Students of the area Ridna Shkola and the Kiev Junior Ukrainian Dance Ensemble will perform on Sunday at 2 p.m. For more information call Irene Grimm at (412) 464-1117.

May 23-26

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian American Medical Association and the Ukrainian Bar Association will hold a joint convention this weekend

at the Four Seasons Hotel, 1 Logan Square. The convention will feature guest speaker William Courtney, consul designate to Kiev, at 4 p.m. on Saturday, as well as a panel discussion on "Legal and Medical Analysis of Psychiatric Report in the Medvid Case," with Drs. Don Fontana and George Sawycky and attorney Andrew Fylypovych. There will be a dinner dance at the Benjamin Franklin Institute on Saturday evening to the music of Tempo. For more information call Bohdan Futey at (202) 653-6159.

May 25

NEW YORK: Memorial Day services will be celebrated by the St. George Ukrainian Post 401, Catholic War Veterans, at noon in the St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church on East Seventh Street, in memory of all veterans.

May 27

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.: The award winning film "Harvest of Despair" will be shown at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Black Sea Hall, 455 Welland Ave.

ONGOING

CLIFTON, N.J.: Branch 18 of the Ukrainian National Womens League of America is sponsoring a Ukrainian folk art exhibit, featuring embroidery, pysanky, ceramics, weaving and woodcarving at the Allwood Branch of the Clifton Public Library at Lyle and Morris roads, throughout the month of May.



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For information write or call:

Ukrainian Dance Camp c/o Roma Pryma Bohachevsky
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Deadline: June 15, 1986

Ukraine student...

(Continued from page 2)

business administration who was to have traveled with the group to Chernivsi, said she was disappointed at news of the cancellation.

"We're a little bit disappointed because we've prepared ourselves and we had to go through a selection process," said Ms. Parchoma in a telephone interview from Saskatoon. "But we all understand that the trip was cancelled because of the uncontrollable circumstances (in Ukraine)."

Ms. Parchoma, who is the president of the Ukrainian Students' Club at the University of Saskatchewan, said the students were told that they will have an opportunity to participate in the exchange next year.

The exchange program between the University of Saskatchewan and the State University of Chernivsi is the only program of its kind, according to George Foty, a professor of Slavic Studies at the U. of S. who organizes the orientation sessions for Ukrainian students traveling to Chernivsi. Now in its eighth year, the exchange trips bring U. of S. students to Chernivsi where they attend courses taught in the Ukrainian language.

Mr. Foty pointed out that while the Canadian contingent consists solely of students, the Soviets have stopped sending students and have recently begun sending professors and faculty members in various specializations, including medicine, physics and geography.

Originally, Mr. Foty said, the program was intended to be an exchange between students only. He added that the agreement between the two universities also provides for a separate exchange of a few faculty members who do four months of research work in the host country.

In related news, The Ukrainian Weekly has learned that Canadian students studying in Kiev at the time of the nuclear accident, were denied assistance in leaving the country from the Canadian Embassy in Moscow. According to a Ukrainian student from Edmonton currently studying in Kiev, the Embassy refused to make travel arrangements for the students wishing to return home, even though stranded U.S. and British citizens were transported home by their own governments.

Said the student, who requested that his name be withheld: "I don't think the Canadian Embassy ever bothered to make plans to get us out. An evacuation is an evacuation and we should have had the option of leaving."

A source from western Canada who is familiar with the students' travel plans told The Weekly that the students were reportedly "absolutely disgusted" with the Canadian Embassy's handling of the situation. The students, who flew to the Soviet Union on restricted advance-booking charter flights, were apparently unable to come up with the some \$2,000 needed to fly home on a regularly scheduled flight, the source said.

The Ukrainian Weekly has learned that there are presently at least four Ukrainian Canadian students studying in the Soviet Union.

One of the students, Patricia Tymchatyn, 23, of Saskatoon, has been studying Ukrainian in Kiev since May, 1985. She has apparently decided to stay in the city until her visa expires in mid-June.

Two other students are Dwayne Hnatiuk and Terry Sumka, both from Edmonton. They told the Globe and Mail that they were "somewhat pressured" by officials to stay in Kiev.

The Ukrainian Weekly has made several unsuccessful attempts since May 9 to contact Ms. Tymchatyn by telephone. Her last communication with Canada was made on May 4.