

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## National TV debut in U.S.

### "Harvest of Despair": a preview

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Harvest of Despair," the award-winning documentary on the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine, will debut on U.S. national television on Wednesday, September 24, on a special expanded edition of William F. Buckley's "Firing Line."

Upon watching a press preview tape, The Ukrainian Weekly staff has concluded that, on balance, this broadcast of the film plus the discussion preceding and following the film do much to enlighten the general public about the horrors suffered by the Ukrainian nation during the time of this man-made famine and Stalin's regime, and about the enduring strength of Ukrainian nationalism.

And, the power of the film itself is evident when, after viewing the film with his guests, Mr. Buckley shares his reaction with the audience: "Well, that's about as harrowing an hour this side of Dachau that I can imagine."

Before the film is shown to the PBS viewers, however, Mr. Buckley, informs them how "successful disinformation" engineered by Stalin "kept the news and the extent of the famine, perhaps the greatest holocaust of the century,

shielded from the attention of the majority of the Western world."

He goes on to point out: "Although the document began in 1985 to pick up prize after prize as a brilliant and revealing cinematic documentation of what the Soviet Union had perpetrated, for some reason that prize-winning documentary was not being shown in America. Not by CBS, not by NBC, not by ABC."

He then leads his guests — Dr. Robert Conquest, "premier scholar of the subject under discussion" and author of "The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine"; Harrison Salisbury, longtime correspondent of The New York Times and "renowned Sovietologist"; and Christopher Hitchens, Washington columnist for the London Spectator and also for The Nation magazine — in a discussion of the events of 1932-33.

Turning to Dr. Conquest, Mr. Buckley attempts to set the stage by asking, "What in 1932 was the relationship between Russia and the Ukraine?"

As Dr. Conquest is replying, Mr. Salisbury interjects, "I just wanted to roll it back a little bit further than Bob has." And here the trouble begins. In his interpretation of Ukrainian history, Mr. Salisbury equates Ukraine with Russia.

He states: "The Ukraine, of course, is really the cradle of Russian civilization and the Church. Kiev was the place

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## Latvian Americans warned on actions at U.S.-Soviet parley

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A Soviet security official warned the American organizer of the "town meeting" between American and Soviet citizens held last week in the Baltic resort town of Jurmala in Soviet Latvia that the authorities could not guarantee the safety of seven participating Latvian Americans who were reportedly arousing hostility with actions challenging Soviet authority, reported The New York Times on September 18.

John P. Wallach, foreign editor of the Hearst newspapers and organizer of the weeklong discussion forum in this seaside resort just west of Riga, said he interpreted the warning as a threat that Soviet security forces might harass the Latvian Americans. Mr. Wallach did not identify the official by name but said he was the key Soviet security officer at the conference.

The seven Latvian Americans, who are part of the 200-member U.S. delegation to the five-day conference, which is sponsored by the Chautauqua Institution of Jamestown, N.Y., spent most of their time in Jurmala and in nearby Riga, the Latvian capital, greeting residents with the Latvian salutation "Sveiks," or "Hello," and passing out

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## Illinois park to honor "righteous" who saved Jews during Holocaust

by Marianna Liss

EVANSTON, Ill. — Ground-breaking ceremonies for the Avenue of the Righteous were held in a suburb of Chicago near the Evanston Civic Center on September 7. The "avenue," actually a park, is meant to honor those Gentiles who saved Jewish lives during the Nazi Holocaust, those who, in the words of one speaker, were their "brother's keeper."

Christian and Jewish clergy were present in a service which included prayers, an interfaith choir and a performance by Victor Aitay, co-concertmaster of the Chicago Symphony, who played a selection from Bach on the violin.

The program though predominantly religious in tenor, did not limit itself to acknowledging the Jewish-Christian relationship only in the saving of Jewish lives, but also the Jewish-ethnic factor.

Ukrainians, Poles and other ethnic leaders were invited to participate, since it was felt, especially by the American Jewish Committee members and others

## Educators' institute in Chicago to focus on Ukraine's famine

CHICAGO — A one-day graduate credit educators' institute on the Ukrainian forced famine will be offered on Saturday, November 8, by the Illinois Ethnic Consultation in cooperation with Northern Illinois University, the Illinois State Board of Education, the Chicago Catholic Archdiocesan Schools, the Bureaus of Foreign Languages and Social Studies of the Chicago Board of Education, the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian American Justice Committee and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

Gary Bauer, undersecretary of the United States Department of Education, will be the featured speaker. Mr. Bauer has become known for his criticisms of the shortcomings of American education, especially as pertains to the differences between the American and Soviet social systems. He is the Education Department's representative on the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

The institute is designed to provide teachers and school administrators with information regarding the forced famine in Ukraine. All participants will receive a teaching packet as well as effective teaching strategies for teaching elementary and high school students about the Ukrainian famine.

A special curriculum package was commissioned by the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine for use at the institute. Written by Dr. Myron B.

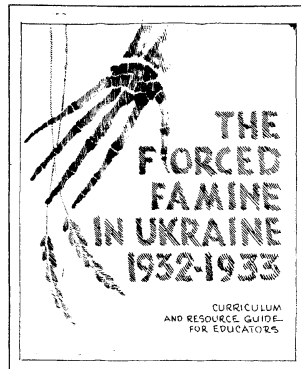
in the Jewish community, that the recognition of the righteous is not simply a matter of acknowledging the Christian community in general.

AJC was instrumental in sensitizing the Avenue of Righteous Committee toward the ethnic dimension: memorializing of ethnic Christians righteous deeds was needed, and they are represented by nationality at the Avenue of the Righteous. A source close to AJC suggested that the memorial has the potential of becoming an issue that can bridge the sometimes strained relations between the Jewish community and ethnics.

Rabbi Harold L. Kudan of Am Shalom Congregation and co-chair of the Avenue of the Righteous Committee was asked what he envisioned the park to be. He said he wanted the public to learn about the righteous. Later, in his speech, he said, "We are breaking ground to honor those who risked all to save human beings, who happened to be Jewish."

He went on to say, "They are a

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Cover of teachers' curriculum materials.

Kuropas, famine commission public member, curriculum materials are being printed with funds provided by the Heritage Defense Committee of the Ukrainian National Association.

The UNA Heritage Defense Committee will also provide complimentary luncheons at Galan's Restaurant for the first 120 institute registrants.

The institute will include a showing of the prize-winning film "Harvest of Despair," remarks by Dr. James Mace, executive director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, and educators' workshops.

Northern Illinois University in DeKalb will offer one hour of graduate credit for interested educators who attend the institute and complete a graduate paper detailing how they will use the curriculum materials in their schools.

The morning session of the institute. (Continued on page 5)

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## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Chornobyl disaster premonitions at Ukrainian Academy of Sciences

by Roman Solchanyk

Better late than never goes the old saying. But in this case it was really much too late to preclude the world's worst nuclear accident.

Approximately one week before the explosion of the No. 4 nuclear reactor at Chornobyl, the president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Boris Paton, proposed that Ukrainian scientists undertake a through study of safety procedures, including a review of location patterns, in Ukraine's nuclear power industry. The "laboratory" for this study was to be the Chornobyl nuclear power plant.

This information comes from the first detailed report of the proceedings of the general assembly of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences held on April 18, which have now been published in the latest issue of the Academy's journal, *Visnyk Akademiyi Nauk Ukrainiskoyi RSR*. According to the report, Dr. Paton told the Ukrainian academicians: "Serious attention must also be devoted to the preparation of scientifically based proposals for the safe utilization and optimal location of nuclear power plants on the territory of the republic. We are talking about a thorough study of the entire complex of ecological-economic questions, using the Chornobyl nuclear power plant as an example. Concrete proposals regarding these questions are to be prepared for the directive organs [party and government]. The academy's role as coordinator of environmental protection research in the republic should be

strengthened. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Biospheric Problems should study these questions more purposefully and more thematically."

Dr. Paton's remarks on Chornobyl were in the context of the need to increase efforts in developing new technology for the energy industry and major land reclamation projects that would include environmental protection as an integral component. "We can not be satisfied with what we have done in this area," said Dr. Paton. "Our actual input into environmental protection work in the republic is still absolutely insufficient."

In the course of his speech, Dr. Paton also revealed that the Academy of Sciences had submitted a report to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers "On the Possible Economic-Ecological Consequences of Creating the Danube-Dnieper National Economic Complex." This is reference to the proposal canal linking the Danube and Dnieper rivers, which, not unlike the river diversion schemes, has been criticized by Ukrainian scientists and writers on environmental grounds.

The academy's report may have contributed to the decision to drop the specific reference to the canal project from the "Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-90 and in the Period until 2000" that was approved by the party congress. Unlike the river diversion schemes, however, the Danube-Dnieper project is still viable, and the debate goes on.

## Alcohol still used against radiation

OTTAWA — More than three months after the explosion at the nuclear reactor in Chornobyl, people in Ukraine and western areas of the Russian republic are drinking more vodka and wine than usual because of the belief among many that alcohol helps ward off the effects of radiation.

According to Lawrence Martin,

Moscow correspondent of the *Globe and Mail* of Toronto, demand for spirits has gone up since the accident, and young mothers are giving wine to their children. The report, published September 9, asserts that Soviet health ministries have denied reports that alcohol helps fight radiation contamination; the people are being told that alcohol in combination with radiation is more harmful than each separately.

People in other areas of the Soviet Union are turning to drugs and other alcohol substitutes as a result of the Kremlin's crackdown on the availability of vodka, Mr. Martin reported. Since the clampdown on availability began in the spring of 1985, Soviet authorities report that there is an increase in drug abuse, black-market activity and alcohol-related criminal activity.

The social malaise is "part of the price being paid for the war on drinking," Mr. Martin wrote.

Thirsty drinkers in Moscow who want to purchase spirits face waits up to three or four hours, and long queues.

## More Afghan students sent to USSR

NEW YORK — Up to 50 percent more Afghan students are being sent to the Soviet Union to continue their education, the *New York City Tribune* reported recently.

Indications from Western diplomatic sources based in Afghanistan's capital, Kabul, are that a new agreement signed recently between the two countries will increase the number of students to study in the USSR by as many as 600 in the coming school year.

The agreement calls for 1,800 secondary and higher education students to travel to the USSR. Last year the figure was between 1,200 and 1,400 students.

"The numbers may not seem high when compared with the standards of education in the United States," reported the *Tribune*, "but UNESCO statistics indicate that in Afghanistan 80 percent of the people are illiterate, so even a simple education places someone in the elite class in a nation of 17 million (of whom 4 million are refugees)."

"Statistics from 1982 showed a mere 13,000 students were attending universi-

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"So I stand in the queues. If there is a bottle at home we will have a quiet

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## Polish government releases dissidents; Solidarity activists triumphantly greeted

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Polish government's September 11 announcement of a sweeping amnesty for all remaining political prisoners in Poland was realized last weekend when all 225 dissidents, mostly Solidarity activists, returned home from jail, some for the first time in years.

Among those released were former leading underground members Bogdan Borusewicz from the northern port of Gdansk and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk from Wroclaw in the south, reported Reuters on September 14. Zbigniew Bujak, who led the banned trade union's underground movement from early in 1982 until his arrest last May, was freed on Friday, September 12.

According to *The Christian Science Monitor* and *The New York Times*, the Polish leadership made what is being called by Western diplomats their boldest move since the declaration of martial law on December 13, 1981, in an effort to warm relations with the Roman Catholic Church, signal an appeal to the United States and Western Europe to abandon economic sanctions and help Poland's ailing economy, as well as indicate that Warsaw has become more politically confident.

The Polish episcopate only recently issued a statement blaming official obstruction for the collapse of the Church effort to promote an agricultural fund to aid Poland's poorer private farmers. The bishops also repeated a demand for the release of all political prisoners as a primary requisite for improving Church-state relations, wrote the *Monitor* on September 15.

Although a move was expected by Western observers, the scope of the amnesty as announced on September 11 came as surprise because it covered even the most uncompromising jailed activists of the outlawed Solidarity trade union.

Poland's precarious economic situation was perhaps the most compelling force in dictating the move, wrote *Monitor* correspondent Eric Bourne. Without fresh credits from the West, Poland cannot hope to repay its debts or attempt a meaningful economic recovery, he wrote.

The freeing of political prisoners was reportedly made a precondition by the United States for dropping its veto on Poland's resumed membership in the International Monetary Fund last May, the *Monitor* reported.

"The economic outlook is grave indeed. Relations between the Church

and state are at a standstill," said a Church source in Warsaw, who is closely identified with efforts by Polish primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, to maintain a better relationship with the Communist authorities, wrote Mr. Bourne. The Church reportedly gave up on the agricultural fund because of government insistence on controlling its operations.

"The only hope," the Church source said, "seems to lie now in Jaruzelski's expected visit to Italy," sometime this year, where he is expected to formally invite Pope John Paul II to visit Poland next year, according to Mr. Bourne.

Another visit to Poland by the pope could work to the government's advantage by easing tensions with the nation at large, Mr. Bourne concluded.

Upon his return to Gdansk, however, Mr. Borusewicz pledged his readiness to continue opposition work if called on, according to a report by Reuters. The activist had spent eight months in prison, and for four years before that he was a fugitive directing Solidarity underground activities in the Baltic region.

The 37-year-old Mr. Borusewicz was greeted on September 14 along with 20 other activists who returned to Gdansk by a crowd of more than 5,000 Solidarity supporters who had gathered at a Roman Catholic mass in St. Brygida's church, reported *The New York Times* on September 15.

After the mass, Mr. Borusewicz thanked the parishioners in the church courtyard for their welcome and support, while his colleague, Lech Walesa, stood by his side.

"I left my home on the 12th of December 1981, and until now I could not appear anywhere in public," he said, referring to the day before martial law was imposed. "But now I see there is such a large family waiting for me, I am surprised and shocked."

"I want to thank all of you who worked and continue to work, printing and distributing underground publications and materials, those who came and prayed for us, those who have shown that Solidarity lives not only in ideas, but also as an organization."

Mr. Borusewicz and his wife, Alina Piekowska, a nurse, played a leading role in organizing the Gdansk shipyard strikes that brought the Solidarity independent union to its prominence.

On the day of his release, September 13, hundreds of people — including two

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## Kostiwi loses maiden bid for Congress

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Mike Kostiwi, a newcomer on the Florida political scene, was soundly defeated in the 16th Congressional District primary on September 3 by longtime Republican committeewoman Mary Collins. Mr. Kostiwi was able to garner only 35 percent of the votes.

"It was a totally unexpected loss...a stunning defeat," Zenon Ostasz, chairman of Ukrainian Americans to Elect Mike Kostiwi for Congress, told The Weekly. "Usually the candidate expected to win is the one endorsed by the Miami Herald," he said. Mr. Kostiwi had received the newspaper's support in this race.

While election officials were initially baffled by Mr. Kostiwi's loss, they now attribute it to low voter turn-out and lesser name recognition than that of Ms. Collins.

Ms. Collins even won comfortably in Hispanic Dade precinct areas in which Mr. Kostiwi was expected to surpass her. The loss, however, has not deterred the candidate from running in the next election.

"Mike is running in 1988. Of course, he now does have name recognition," Mr. Ostasz said.

The race was not a friendly one, the Miami Herald reported. It also said Mr. Kostiwi and his opponent share similar views. Both endorse a conservative, pro-Reagan political philosophy on most issues, and are strong anti-Communists. They share opposition to economic sanctions against the white minority government in South Africa and both oppose reductions in defense spending, reported the Miami Herald after the primary.

The opponents both had run low-budget campaigns, Mr. Kostiwi spending \$82,000 for his and Ms. Collins, \$36,000.

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## Kulas named to CSCE delegation

WASHINGTON — Upon the recommendation of the White House, Julian E. Kulas, a Chicago attorney, has been appointed a public member of the U.S. delegation to the Helsinki Accords review conference to be held in Vienna.

The conference is to convene on November 4, with 35 states participating. U.S. Ambassador Warren Zimmermann personally called Mr. Kulas, congratulating him and welcoming him to his team.

Ambassador Zimmermann said: "I am delighted to hear that you have accepted the appointment and I look forward to working with you. I know that you shall make a very valuable contribution to our effort."

Mr. Kulas has been active in the area of human rights and gained prominence in his handling of the Walter Polovchak and Myroslav Medvid cases. He is a former president of the Illinois division of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and member of the U.S. Holocaust Council. He is the president of the 1st Security Federal Savings Bank in Chicago.



Julian E. Kulas

## Dissidents raise Ukrainian rights issues at first U.S.-Soviet lawyers' seminar

HANOVER, N.H. — An observer representing a dissident group of members of the American Bar Association as well as two central Ukrainian organizations in the U.S. attended the first joint symposium of American and Soviet lawyers, and tried to raise questions concerning the cases of Ukrainian rights activists Lev Lukianenko, Yuriy Shukhevych and the late Vasyl Stus, in addition to the Chernobyl nuclear accident and the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine.

Myron Boluch, a Boston trial attorney, represented the Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC), at the symposium held at Dartmouth College here on September 12-13.

Because the format of the symposium

did not provide for questions from the audience and questions had to be submitted in writing, Mr. Boluch presented a list of seven questions to an ABA official serving as press representative at the conference who was to have transmitted them to the Soviet delegation. The questions were never referred to, however.

Craig Baab, who is also the ABA's staff director for governmental liaison, told Mr. Boluch he would present the questions "when it came time." Mr. Boluch added, apparently "that time never came."

He pointed out that he expected his questions and others directed to the Soviet delegation through Mr. Baab would be raised publicly during the symposium session. "The Soviets were allowed to ask questions ad infinitum

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## Senators, congressmen to attend Ukrainian Helsinki Group reception

NEWARK, N.J. — Five senators and 15 congressmen have already replied that they will attend the reception to honor the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group to be held in the Senate's Dirksen Building, Room 562, on Tuesday, September 23, from 5 to 7 p.m. reported the Newark-based Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), sponsor of the affair.

This formal gathering is a culmination of the concurrent resolutions in both houses of Congress — citing the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and calling upon the Soviet Union to heed the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords that were signed by 35 nations.

Numerous legislators have called to inform Bozhena Olshaniwsky, AHRU's acting president, that they will attend.

Among the senators are: Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), Carl Levin (D-

Mich.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Spark Bradley (D-N.J.).

Sens. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), Chris Dodd (D-Mass.), Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) and John D. Rockefeller (D-W. Va.) are sending their legislative assistants.

The congressmen who accepted the invitation are: Steve Bartlett (R-Texas), William Broomfield (R-Mich.), William Dickinson (R-Ala.), Robert Dornan (R-Calif.); George Gekas (R-Pa.), Henry Gonzalez (D-Texas); Bill Green (R-N.Y.), Nancy Johnson (R-Conn.), Robert Lagomarsino (R-Calif.), Ray McGrath (R-N.Y.), Roy Rowland (D-Ga.), Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.), George Wortley (R-N.Y.), Gus Yatron (D-Pa.) and Robert Young (D-Mo.).

The congressmen who are sending their legislative aides are: Jim Courter

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## A pre-congress look at the Ukrainian Canadian Committee

Following is the second installment of a series on the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. This week's article covers some of the strategies for the umbrella group devised by the Ukrainian Community Development Committee, a UCC subcommittee. Next week: a look at the only announced candidate for UCC president.

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

### PART II

HULL, Quebec — The 15th Ukrainian Canadian Congress, which will be held October 10-13 in Winnipeg, will from all accounts, usher in a new era for the 46-year-old umbrella body, bringing a new generation of young leaders to the fore of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

"I sense that there will be some exciting changes that will be made at the congress," said Lydia Hawryshkiw, the executive secretary of the UCC who is one of the chief organizers of the triennial parley.

Several people involved with the UCC, from university professors and independent businessmen, to community animators and government bureaucrats, in interviews over the past few weeks have corroborated Ms. Hawryshkiw's forecast.

What will make this congress dif-

ferent from previous congresses — most of which have been characterized by an agonizing sense of inertia and stonewalling by UCC veterans?

The difference will likely be made by a group of outspoken and brazen western Canadians who belong to a UCC subcommittee called the Ukrainian Community Development Committee (UCDC).

"The UCDC was created by the national headquarters of UCC in 1982 to 'address the future development of the Ukrainian community in Canada,' according to a report about to be published by the umbrella body. The young group — which in the past has involved such people as Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, and Edmonton Mayor Laurence Decore — is viewed with apprehension by UCC veterans in eastern Canada who are not yet familiar with western Canadian concepts such as "community development" and "bilingual education."

"Whether they (the UCDC's ideas) can be transferred to eastern Canada is questionable," said John Nowosad, president of the UCC. "They're so different. Many people in eastern Canada say it can't be done in eastern Canada."

UCDC officials say their focus is on the prairie provinces — Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta — where

Ukrainians are the most numerous, and where more than 90 percent of Ukrainians are Canadian born.

The branches of UCDC are funded almost entirely by the provincial governments in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The money is allocated to projects that are ordinarily not within the scope of national UCC.

Some of the group's activities include: holding conferences on such topics as language and education; meeting with representatives of the provincial government; promoting the expansion of bilingual education in the prairie provinces; and conducting surveys on the community's needs and priorities.

Dr. Manoly Lupul, the Alberta chairman of the UCDC editorial committee and the past director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, said in a Saskatoon speech last year that the UCDC operates "entirely as a result of government funds." He added that the UCDC is forced to rely on government support because of the "horrible financial insularity" of Ukrainian community organizations.

One of the main goals of the UCDC, as outlined by Dr. Lupul, is to make a "conscious and deliberate" effort to create in western Canada a community that "will strive for functional trilingualism," with fluency in English, French and Ukrainian.

"The happy outcome, in time, will be bicultural individuals who are in fact trilingual in English, Ukrainian and French," said Dr. Lupul.

UCDC will be playing a major role at the congress in two ways: members of the group will be presenting a long-awaited report that will outline the community's needs and priorities for the next century of Ukrainian life in Canada, and one of the group's leaders will be running for the position of UCC national president.

### Building the future

The report that will be tabled by UCDC at the congress is a needs-assessment study called "Building the Future: Ukrainian Canadians in the 20th Century — A Blueprint for Action."

The 97-page report will, for the first time in the history of the UCC, provide community leaders with a long list of recommendations that are intended to slow down the pace of assimilation of Ukrainians in the diaspora.

The mammoth study brings together data gathered by the UCDC and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) in Edmonton.

According to Bohdan Krawchenko, director of the CIUS and chairman of the Prairie Regional Committee of

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## Pittsburgh Ukrainians to build seniors apartments

by Bohdan Hodiak

PITTSBURGH — A \$2.8 million apartment building for senior citizens, made possible by the enterprise of Pittsburgh area Ukrainians in Pennsylvania, will soon be under construction.

The five-story, 50-apartment Sheptytsky Arms will be located directly behind St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in Pittsburgh. The parish lent the \$48,000 that provided the seed money to make the building possible. The construction is funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The project began four years ago with three men sitting in the church hall and wondering what they could do to help the community. The Rev. Wasyl Dzydzora was 87 years old at that time and still pastor of the church. Steve Watechek was a retired bus driver and church treasurer. John Smith was also retired and a church trustee. Called "Smitty," his name somehow got simplified decades ago.

To hear Smitty tell it, the next four years was like "walking through fire." There were dozens of bureaucratic problems, mountains of paper work, several rejections. The archdiocese in Philadelphia balked at co-sponsoring the project. Then the brand new Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Parma in Ohio agreed to co-sponsor, but it did not have a track record or a budget. St. George Church is under this diocese and its bishop, the Most Rev. Robert M. Moskal, was raised in a Pittsburgh suburb.

Smitty, a 69-year-old widower, knew



Artist's conception of the Sheptytsky Arms, a senior citizens apartment building in Pittsburgh.

the ins and outs of policies and had served on the planning board of another apartment building project for the elderly in the community. He talked to the executive secretary of Sen. John Heinz, to a state representative, to the manager of HUD's Pittsburgh office. Slowly the obstacles were surmounted.

"I enjoy doing things for people and meeting them. I am not one to sit around and wait for things to happen. I like to get things going," Smitty said.

After the Rev. Dzydzora retired the Rev. George Appleyard, current pastor of the church, became chairman of the building committee. (His father was

English, but his grandmother interested him in the priesthood.)

Ukrainians from several churches in the area helped on the committee, especially Olga Manasterski of Aliquippa and S. Michael Tymiak of McCandless.

The groundbreaking was on August 29 with the attendance of Pittsburgh Mayor Richard Caliguiri and the chairman of the Allegheny County commissioners, Thomas Foerster. Bishop Moskal also attended the blessing of the site the following Sunday. Both Pittsburgh newspapers carried articles about

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## Alberta UCC cites Japanese internment in Canada

EDMONTON — The Alberta Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee has called on the Canadian government to honestly deal with the issue of the internment of Japanese Canadians during World War II.

A UCC statement issued on August 29, noted:

"During the past few years, the issue of redress to Japanese Canadians for their internment by the Federal Government during World War II has been made prominent by the Japanese community's demands and by the federal government's refusal to deal with this issue openly and honestly.

"To date, federal government offers have been made without consultation with the Japanese Canadian community and could be interpreted as being made without good faith."

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee — Alberta Provincial Council called on the federal government:

- to formally acknowledge government wrongs during World War II and to extend an apology to Japanese Canadians for these wrongs;
- to adopt a settlement formula which would be agreed to in mediated consultations between the federal government and the Japanese Canadian community; and,
- to amend the War Measures Act and review other statutes to ensure that the rights of individuals and groups are never again abrogated on the basis of ancestry.

## Interview: Jars Balan, a poet first and foremost

by Marta J. Baziuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Jars Balan is the author of the best-seller "Salt and Braided Bread, Ukrainian Life in Canada," an illustrated history of Ukrainians in Canada. Though he continues to work as a free-lance writer, editor, literary translator and broadcaster (he wrote and produced his own program on literary themes for ACCESS Alberta, a provincially owned educational radio network for four years), he considers himself first and foremost a poet.

Mr. Balan is currently working on a translation of "Syny Zemli" (Sons of the Soil), a Ukrainian Canadian classic. He recently gave a lecture to the students of the Harvard Summer Ukrainian Institute on "Ukrainians in Canada" after which he consented to be interviewed.

**BAZIUK: One of the fascinating things about your book is the information on lesser-known Ukrainian communities which have survived in isolation from the bigger centers.**

My chapter on Nova Scotia was a revelation to many people. I hope that awareness of the existence of these communities will lead to more contact because they desperately want it and need it. I'm curious to know whether these communities have had visitors who've said "we read about you in 'Salt and Braided Bread,'" but so far, my friends there haven't contacted me to say so.

**Your book stands out from others written on Ukrainians in Canada for its popular style and its organization. Was this your intention?**

My book is the first attempt to popularize Ukrainian Canadian history. Michael Marunchak's encyclopedic work spans all three immigrations, from coast to coast, but it is for specialists. My book is a synthetic work, pulling together material from a wide range of sources, including the most recent research that otherwise exists only in manuscript form. I wanted to make this research accessible. My book is unusual in that it is organized regionally, rather than nationally, and tries to establish a chronology by

province. Many people begin by reading the chapter on their own province, and then jump around, and that's fine.

**What was most difficult in synthesizing Ukrainian Canadian history?**

It was a challenge writing about religious conflicts. I don't think the younger generation understands the roots of it. They only know that one baba (grandmother) doesn't speak to the other. So I had to absorb the information, make sense of it, and present it in a way that would make sense to other people.

Also, growing up in the nationalist community, I knew very little about the communist community. I know for many from the nationalist community, reading my book will be the first time they've read

about the working conditions of immigrant laborers and how they were politicized. The communists in their works have ignored the history of the nationalist community. I tried to objectively explain and acknowledge the place of both groups in Ukrainian Canadian history.

**In your remarks to the Harvard summer students, you said that it is somewhat by chance that you write on Ukrainian topics.**

What I meant is that I thought I would concentrate more on writing and researching avant-garde poetry and have ended up writing about history and sociology. I never went through a period of rejecting being Ukrainian. My family, that is my grandparents and parents, are extremely active in the community, and my three brothers and I grew up involved in the community. I did take a year off from school to go to Banff and join the counterculture. My dido (grandfather) was afraid that I was lost for good, but I had every intention of coming back, and I assured him that I just needed a holiday.

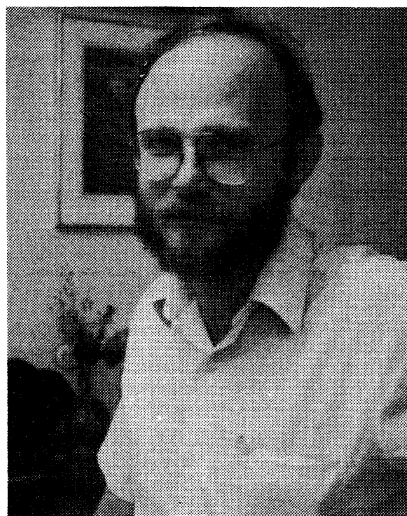
**You received a master's degree from the University of Alberta in creative writing. Did you plan to write poetry in Ukrainian?**

Definitely. My master's thesis was a collection of poems, and most were in Ukrainian, even though my thesis was done in the English department. My professors were understanding. I think in part because the Ukrainian presence in Alberta is so strong that there is much tolerance for these kinds of things. Also, I work in visual poetry and part of its beauty is that it is much better able to communicate across linguistic lines.

**You have had success in a few areas. Are you still a poet foremost?**

Yes. I decided early on that I wanted a literary life. When I considered the options of teaching at a university or working in commercial writing for an ad agency or something, I decided to pursue free-lance

(Continued on page 13)



Jars Balan

## Educators' institute...

(Continued from page 1)

will take place at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church Hall. Workshops will be conducted at St. Nicholas Cathedral School following the luncheon.

"We're very excited about the institute," said David Roth of the American Jewish Committee (AJC) and former director of the Illinois Ethnic Consultation (IEC), the prime sponsor of the institute.

"The Ukrainian famine is a terrible tragedy that all Americans need to know about. It was not just a Ukrainian calamity but a tragedy of all civilized people and it is for this reason that I'm pleased that the AJC and IEC were able to play a role in the development of the institute."

"The institute is one more example of the tremendous contribution the Ukrainian National Association (UNA) has made in pushing for a better understanding of the Ukrainian famine among Americans," said Dr. James Mace.

"UNA funds supported the writing of Dr. Conquest's book on the famine. UNA funds and Ukrainian Weekly publicity helped Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) in their efforts to create the U.S. famine commission. And now the UNA is providing most of the funding and much of the leadership for the forced famine educators' institute. I'm proud to be a part of all of that."

"We're hoping that Ukrainian public and private school educators from all

over the United States and Canada come to our institute," said Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, institute coordinator. "We believe that once other Ukrainians see what we've been able to do here, they'll want to go back to their own communities and develop similar projects there. The UNA has agreed to provide the curriculum materials for all Ukrainian educators interested in holding similar institutes, so much of the work is already done."

"The institute is a superb example of how various civic and educational institutions can work together to achieve mutually beneficial goals," said the Rev. Peter Galadza, president of the Ukrainian American Justice Committee. "The UNA and Dr. Kuropas are to be congratulated for the outstanding work they've done in this regard."

"We were becoming concerned that the next phase of our efforts to educate Americans about the Ukrainian forced famine was being neglected," said Bozhena Olshaniwsky, AHRU acting president. "I'm delighted that our AHRU branch in Chicago has been active in promoting the famine institute. We need more such institutes if we're going to have an impact on American education."

Efforts to provide complimentary lodging for Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian educators from out of town will be made by UNA, UAJC and AHRU members in Chicago. For more information, educators should write to Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, 107 Ilhamwood Drive, DeKalb, Ill. 60115.

## Illinois park...

(Continued from page 1)

beacon of light in a world of darkness, who showed us that if they could save lives at great risk to themselves, then what of us. They answered the Biblical question, 'Am I my brother's keeper?'"

Mayor Joan Barr of Evanston, handed over the use of the land to the Avenue of the Righteous Committee, adding that because of recent events, including the bombing of a synagogue in Istanbul, constant vigilance is not misplaced.

A member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, the Rev. John T. Pawlikowski, noted that to risk one's life for another might be considered mad by some, but in a world that has itself become insane, in order to live humanely we must go against the prevailing thought.

He characterized those who lived for others as being ordinary people who, knowing Jewish people had already broken down the barriers separating people. The righteous, he observed, were also committed to a higher ideal which led them to help others.

He mentioned that many others, including Poles and Ukrainians, suffered under Nazism. "The righteous," he said, "are models for the rest of the nation."

Present in the crowd of over 400 was the honorary president of the American-Jewish Committee and the organization's former national president, Maynard Wishner. He stated that many

nationalities helped save the victims of Nazism. These nationalities were often themselves victims of the same regime.

"We who are proud of our origins and retain our identities," he said, "should take advantage of the blessings of America to work together in ways not possible in the old country. My father and grandfather came from Kiev. I am not always sure of the nature of their relationship with non-Jewish neighbors, but I know that here sons and daughters of Ukrainian immigrants and sons and daughters of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe have worked to help each other and break down old barriers."

Also in the audience was prominent Chicago politician, Alderman Roman Pucinski of the 41st Ward. He felt that the Avenue of the Righteous was very important because the Polish people and other East Europeans made enormous sacrifices to save Jewish families. He observed that this story has not been fully told.

"We are grateful for this park. It will serve to further dialogue, and recognize the contributions of Ukrainians, Poles, French and Greeks who helped Jewish victims," he said.

He also mentioned that Nazis and the Soviets were guilty of the same type of repression and massacres. He cited specifically the 15,000 Polish Army officers were killed by the Soviets in the Katyn Forest. He said he believed the park honoring the righteous was an excellent idea.

## Undersecretary of Education Gary L. Bauer

Gary L. Bauer, 40, was sworn in as undersecretary of education on July 18, 1985. The oath of office was administered by Education Secretary William J. Bennett.

Mr. Bauer was nominated for the post by President Ronald Reagan on April 22 and was confirmed by a unanimous vote July 12 by the United States Senate.

As undersecretary, Mr. Bauer is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the department. He had been deputy undersecretary for planning, budget and evaluation since joining the department on October 13, 1982.

As deputy undersecretary, Mr. Bauer was responsible for developing the department's budget and presenting it to Congress. He was also the department's representative on the Cabinet Council for Human Resources and was chairman of the working group on school discipline that delivered its report to the president in January of 1984. In addition, he directed the department's efforts in the development of the president's Partnerships in Education Initiative.

Before coming to the Department of Education, Mr. Bauer served in the White House Office of Policy Development, first as a policy analyst and then as policy advisor to the president and, finally, as deputy assistant director of legal policy.

Mr. Bauer served in the Reagan-



Gary L. Bauer

Bush Campaign as a senior policy analyst and worked in the Office of the President-Elect as assistant director for policy/community services administration.

Recently, Mr. Bauer was named chairman of President Reagan's special Working Group on the Family. He has been asked to submit a report by November 1 to the president on what can be done to strengthen the American family.

In 1968, he received his B.A. degree from Georgetown College in Georgetown, Ky., and a Juris Doctor from Georgetown Law School, Washington, in 1973.

Mr. Kostiw is from Plantation, Fla., and is a manager in the international operations division of Texaco, based in Coral Gables.

From 1973 to 1982, Mr. Kostiw worked for the Central Intelligence Agency in Latin America, Africa and Europe.

Mr. Kostiw's campaign for a seat in the House of Representatives was initiated within the Ukrainian American community of South Florida by Victor Poliarny.

## Memorial park coordinator says righteous "redeemed humanity"

Ruth Goldboss is the co-coordinator and original chairperson of the Avenue of the Righteous Committee. She quotes a Talmudic saying to express the spirit of the committee: "He who saves a single life, it is as if he has saved an entire world."

Like the saying, the Avenue of the Righteous starts with the saving of individual Jewish lives during World War II, and though the memorial is to commemorate these acts, it also promises to be a point of dialogue between ethnic and religious groups.

Ms. Goldboss has been interested in Jewish-Catholic dialogue ever since her student days at a Catholic college. Consequently, she has worked in many interfaith and community projects. And she believes that Jewish-ethnic dialogue is possible with the development of a curriculum in conjunction with the Avenue of the Righteous.

The curriculum emphasis is upon the lives and acts of the righteous and is being developed as an educational tool with the help of the Am Shalom Congregation in Glencoe, Ill., for distribution to schools, churches and synagogues. The educational aid is based on the Oscar-nominated video film, "Courage to Care," produced by Catholic Sister Carol Rittner, R.S.M. of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council.

Ms. Goldboss relates that the committee started from an idea of Rabbi Harold Kudan, who is the rabbi for Am Shalom Congregation. He read of a Garden of the Righteous developed by the Jewish Community Center in Wilmington, Del. In the same newspaper, however, was an obituary for a righteous gentile in the Chicago area, who lived and died unknown to the Jewish community of Chicago.

Asked by Rabbi Kudan to be the committee's first chairperson, Ms. Goldboss was soon joined in the post by Dr. David Tracy of the North Shore United Methodist Church and Rabbi Kudan as co-chairpersons.

The Avenue of the Righteous in Evanston, Ill., will honor those recognized by the Yad Vashem as righteous gentiles. Asked if the Avenue of the Righteous Committee could serve as a center to find more of those who helped Jewish people and to possibly get recognition for them from the Yad Vashem, she said that there have been some fascinating calls from people who were in some way associated with the righteous. Hearing of this committee, people have told stories of non-Jews being killed for protesting the treatment of Jews or for helping Jews.

In fact, one of the functions of the committee is to find the recognized righteous by the Yad Vashem, alive or deceased, living in the Midwest or the central provinces of Canada. The committee is, in fact, becoming, or promises to become a center for information about the righteous.

Ms. Goldboss stated, "Many non-Jews have asked me why would Jewish people want to thank the righteous, when percentage-wise, they are few, if you look at approximately 1,500 people who have been honored by Yad Vashem vis a vis 6 million who were killed? And my answer is that the righteous denied Hitler his final solution that we would succumb to total despair. Because of their heroism and transcendent love, I believe that the righteous saved all of us. In the Biblical sense they have redeemed humanity."

— Marianna Liss

## Kostiw loses...

(Continued from page 3)

Ms. Collins had decided to run against Mr. Kostiw after a screening session at which she decided Mr. Kostiw was "arrogant" and "chauvinistic." She also stated that she did not think Mr. Kostiw could do the job: Mr. Kostiw retorted Ms. Collins was upset because he, a newcomer to South Florida, had decided to run for Congress.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Educating the educators

We applaud the recent decision by Northern Illinois University, in cooperation with other state, local and Ukrainian organizations, (among them our publisher, the Ukrainian National Association) to offer graduate credit for a one-day seminar on the Great Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33. Such a step is not only long overdue, it is also an opportunity for Ukrainians to begin taking serious action in having themselves represented accurately in the context of world history. Credit is certainly due also to Dr. Myron B. Kuropas who prepared the special curriculum package to be used.

While the seminar, which will be held November 8 at Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Church and St. Nicholas Cathedral School in Chicago, will deal specifically with the Ukrainian famine, we believe some salient points can emerge as a result.

Most importantly, perhaps the seminar will be able to accurately teach educators, those that are teaching the future leaders, journalists, educators of the United States, about Ukraine and Ukrainians, its past and present and provide some type of framework for looking at its future. The seminar could also dispell some misconceptions about Ukraine and stress, once and for all, that Ukrainians are not Russians and that when referring to Ukraine, or any other republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, one cannot merely substitute "Russia" for the "Soviet Union." Russia and Ukraine are republics in the Soviet Union. And the Soviet Union is just that, a union of 15 republics.

This seminar can be a first step in truly providing a base for educating the media about Ukraine and the Soviet Union, as well. After all, journalists are very much the product of their educational system. And they refer to what is written in books. If you're brought up with "Russia" as a synonym for the Soviet Union you'll use it later in your professional life. Ignorance breeds ignorance. Now there is an opportunity to change that. If not, the myths such as the one professed by Soviet specialist Harrison Salisbury on an upcoming segment of "Firing Line" about the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33, will continue. Mr. Salisbury, when he talks about Ukraine and its relation to "Russia" says:

"The Ukraine, anyway, was really the cradle of Russia. I think there is no question about that. And — we can't go over the whole history — but the first Christian part of Russia was the Ukraine. This was where the Christian missionaries first came out of Bulgaria and established, converted, the Ukraine, the emperor there. So when we talk about the Ukraine and Russia, we are not really talking about separate countries. We are talking about two parts of a country, of a civilization that moved on different waves."

Or the one propagated by a high school history teacher of one of our staff members who told an impressionable group of juniors that, "Napoleon invaded the Soviet Union (sic) in 1812."

Another important aspect of this seminar, related directly to the famine, is that perhaps the starvation of 1932-33 will begin to be placed accurately in the context of world history. For us as Ukrainians, it is important that this holocaust be known by the world so that we are more known and understood. But it is also extremely important that it be seen in relation to other holocausts in history like the Armenian genocide, the Cambodian genocide, the Jewish genocide, so that the world can also learn from it, that it provide for a greater understanding of man's inhumanity to man.

Furthermore, the story presented in this seminar can also shed some light on Ukraine's more turbulent years — why some people made the choices they made during World War II. So much of the media's attention in the United States and Canada recently has been focused on Ukrainians as alleged Nazi collaborators. While we cannot, and should not, deny that there were conspirators among our ranks who collaborated with the abhorrent Nazis, we feel it is also extremely important that our history be seen in its fullness to understand why such things could happen. Perhaps with greater knowledge about and acknowledgement of this man-made famine of 1932-33, we can understand why, as Christopher Hitchens of *The Nation*, said on "Firing Line":

"Trotsky's foreboding was that Hitler could even win, such was the hatred felt for Stalinism."

Another extremely important aspect of this seminar is that it sets a precedent. Such a seminar can be sponsored in every community in the United States, provided people work together and push for such programs. It supports the old adage, "If there's a will, there's a way." No more will lame excuses be accepted as to why the famine is not generally known about — too often people have complained of inaction, and yet done nothing to start the ball rolling. Thus, it would be a good idea for local communities to sponsor a Ukrainian American teacher from a public or private school and send him/her to this seminar. Then these teachers will be prepared to talk more about the famine and encourage their superiors to have the famine incorporated into their school curricula.

And finally, from a very practical point of view, we commend Northern Illinois University, the Illinois Ethnics Consultation and other co-sponsors of this seminar because such a move is significant for those teachers looking to upgrade their credentials. A more educated teacher makes for a more educated classroom, which makes for a more educated society. And, a more educated society, we hope, makes for a more compassionate, safer world for all of us.

Ukrainians have a chance to take another step into setting the record straight, shed some light on a time in history fraught with confusion and controversy. Let us proceed energetically.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### New Jersey scores 100 percent

by Bozhena Olshaniwsky

The entire congressional delegation from New Jersey rallied in support of human rights and the Ukrainian Helsinki Group this year. The 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group is embodied in the current House Concurrent Resolution 332 and the Senate Concurrent Resolution 154. It is not the first time that the New Jersey legislators have earned a perfect score. Congressional actions in the past, such as the defense of Oksana Meshko, Yuriy Shukhevych, Yosyp Terelia, Myroslav Medvid and the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, received the unanimous support of this delegation.

It is with pride that Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) cite the names of all the New Jersey legislators, namely, Sens. Bill Bradley (D) and Frank Lautenberg (D); and Reps. James J. Florio (D), 1st District; William J. Hughes (D) 2nd District; James J. Howard (D), 3rd District; Christopher H. Smith (R), 4th District; Marge Roukema (R), 5th District; Bernard J. Dwyer (D), 6th District; Matthew J. Rinaldo (R), 7th District; Robert A. Roe (D), 8th District; Robert G. Toricelli (D), 9th District; Peter W. Rodino (D), 10th District; Dean A. Gallo (R), 11th District; Jim Courter (R), 12th District; James H. Saxton (R), 13th District; Frank J. Guarini (D), 14th District.

*Bozhena Olshaniwsky is acting president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.*

Why is this unanimous support happening primarily in New Jersey? Why doesn't this phenomenon occur in other states that are densely populated by Ukrainians?

The answer lies basically in the organizational efforts of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. The organization strives to gain the support of the public leaders and elected representatives in all 50 states; however, it zeroes in on the New Jersey legislators because of the location of its headquarters and the willingness of its members to take on challenging situations. This is conducive for instituting a number of actions that are initiated by the New Jersey senators and congressmen.

Because of the organizational growth of AHRU of 19 branches in the various other states, the over-all support of human rights and Ukrainian issues has steadily improved. Of particular note is the dedication and fine work of Danylo and Tamara Horodysky of Berkeley (AHRU California branch) and of Walter Lesiuk from the Ukrainian Cultural Center of Los Angeles. Their businesslike approach and their tireless work with the representatives from the state of California has merited the legislators' support for human rights and Ukrainian causes. Not too long ago we noticed one or two sponsors from California. Lately, the number of supporters from America's most populous state has increased tenfold.

Each individual member of the Ukrainian American community is an essential and integral part of a striving

(Continued on page 15)

### Naive medium of Soviet propaganda

by Dr. Alexander Dombrowsky

In the weekly Seventh-Day Adventist publication, *Adventist Review* (August 7) an article "Breakthrough in the USSR" reported on a three-man delegation of the General Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church in the USA to the Soviet Union. During their 19-day trip, the delegation visited Moscow, Kiev, Symferopil, Alma-Ata, Rostov-on-Don and Tallinn.

For many decades the General Conference did not appear to show much interest in the Adventists of the Soviet Union. While other Protestant Churches have for a considerable time shown interest in their members in the Soviet Union, the Adventist General Conference just recently started showing some interest. There is a saying, "better late, than never," but there would have been no harm if it had been sooner.

The delegation boasts not only of a warm reception from Church members, but also from the Soviet officials: "The delegation was honored with a visit to the beautiful offices of the Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin." A delegate of the General Conference was given access to the press and radio.

When speaking of Chornobyl, the delegates in unison with Soviet propaganda stated that "they did not find life significantly affected by the problem in the areas they visited." The American and European press clearly report that the Soviets do not give the true facts about Chornobyl.

*Dr. Alexander Dombrowsky is a historian, author and member of several Ukrainian scholarly societies who resides in New York.*

In addition, the author of the article repeated the misleading slogan of Soviet propaganda about the preoccupation of Soviet officials with peace. Since the Soviet officials want peace, this would make it appear as if the United States were the aggressor nation. Ukraine, Afghanistan and other occupied nations are glaring examples of this Soviet preoccupation with "peace."

The article shows a total ignorance about conditions inside the Soviet Union, which the author erroneously calls "Russia." In the article individual republics, including Ukraine, are treated approximately in the same fashion as individual states in America, all occupied by "Russian people." The author fails to understand that the Soviet Union occupies many nationalities, including the Ukrainian people, who have their own historical traditions, languages and old cultures, which are completely different from those of the Russian occupiers.

There are enough people in the United States of East-European descent, including Ukrainian people, who know conditions in the Soviet Union. The delegates could have taken advantage of their knowledge and thus have been better informed before their trip.

We understand that the representatives of the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists in the U.S. have to tread carefully in order not to harm the Adventist Church in the Soviet Union, but this does not mean that they have to become a naive medium of Soviet propaganda at a cost to the Captive Nations.

I hope, that these comments will help American Adventists in the future.

# Psychology and education in the Ukrainian SSR: an overview

by Dr. Ivan Z. Holowinsky

## PART I

Development of psychology and education in any society has to be understood within the context of historical and current socio-cultural changes. For example, anyone familiar with the history of American education must have been impressed with the diversity and lack of centralization of educational efforts.

Built upon the tradition of individualism, Americans resisted the establishment of a centralized system of education even at the state level, until the second half of the 19th century.

In contrast, education in the Soviet Union is diametrically opposed to the American educational system in many important aspects. To begin with, there are no private schools in the Soviet Union. All schools are state schools, run and operated by the state.

The whole system of education is highly centralized. The Ministry of Education of the USSR develops guidelines for educational practices and determines the content of the curriculum. The ministries of education of the Union republics are directly responsible to the Ministry of Education of the USSR.

The major difference in education in the U.S. and USSR is in educational philosophy and goals. In the USSR, the main purpose of education is indoctrination in the Communist philosophy and the way of life. Soviet educators maintain that schools should be, as Lenin emphasized, the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As the history of psychology indicates, development of this science in the present century demonstrated an importance far beyond scientific domain. This point has been expressed clearly by Bruner: "Man's image of the nature of man is not only a matter of objective inquiry; it is and has always been a prime instrument of social and political control."

Furthermore, Soviet psychology, according to Bauer (1952) has become an integral part of the ideological and political system: "from the beginning of the Soviet regime it has recognized that the remaking of human personality was an integral part of social, political and economic revolution that bolshevism represented."

Soviet psychology, as known today, had a long history influenced by political and ideological currents. McLish (1975) explained that between 1924 and 1929, four different positions were presented: (a) Sechnov's and Bekhterev's "reflexology;" (b) Pavlov's "conditional reflexes;" (c) Kornilov's "reactology;" (d) Vygotsky's "cultural-historical" emphasis.

Orlova (1979) pointed to Kornilov who became a "Soviet psychologist" in the political as well as ideological sense. He is described as the author of the first "Soviet" textbook of psychology. Kornilov outlined three broad objectives for the establishment of psychology on Marxist ground. He stressed that to become Marxist, Soviet psychology should be materialistic, political and dialectical.

### Psychology in Ukraine

To understand developments in psychology and education in the present-day Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Rep-

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public, a number of historical facts and harsh political realities have to be kept in mind. In its contemporary history, Ukraine survived Stalinist purges, the Postyshev terror, an unprecedented in the history of mankind politically motivated famine, and finally World War II. The productivity and visibility of present-day psychologists in Ukraine can only be understood in terms of the losses suffered by Ukrainian intelligentsia prior to 1945.

Kostiuk (1983) reported that during Postyshev terror alone, the following Ukrainian scientific and scholarly institutions were among those: the historical school of Prof. Hrushevsky with all his students; the institute of history of Prof. Yavorsky; philosophical school of Academician Urynets with all his students; the scientific research institute of Taras H. Shevchenko; the institute of linguistics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Almost all the members of the faculties of all Ukrainian higher institutes were arrested and physically liquidated. In addition, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was placed under the control of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

In terms of organizational structure and ideology, contemporary psychology and education in the Ukrainian SSR are an integral part of Soviet psychology and education. It is a well-known fact that Moscow's policy does not favor national identification of non-Russian scientists. As a result, works of Ukrainian psychologists are virtually unknown to Western psychologists or educators unfamiliar with Russian language.

This lack of information is in part created by the fact that there is not a single journal of psychology published in Ukrainian despite the existence of numerous departments of psychology at various Ukrainian universities. There are small periodicals published at the Kiev Institute of Psychology and at the University of Kharkiv, but they are unknown outside of Ukraine.

Ukrainian psychologists publish their empirical works in *Voprosy Psikhologii*, *Psikhologicheski Zhurnal*, and *Defektologia*, which appear in Russian. When these journals are translated into English, the nationality of the scholars who publish there is simply assumed by the Western translators to be Russian.

Furthermore, the International Directory of Psychologists (Pawlik, 1985), lists all "Soviet psychologists" in alphabetical order. The director includes approximately 60 psychologists with Ukrainian ethnic names. It is interesting that there is not a single entry under the letter "H." As a matter of fact, the letter "H" is not even listed in the directory. Consequently all Ukrainian names beginning with "H" are listed according to the Russian transliteration under "G."

In the early 1920s, psychology departments were established at the universities of Kiev, Kharkiv and Odessa. Prior to 1939, Ukrainian psychologists were primarily interested in various aspects of educational and developmental psychology, such as information processing, memory, and the relationship between learning, teaching, and maturation. Bozhovich, Zaporozhets and Zinchenko were recognized as leading researchers of that time. In the field of educational psychology, problems of thinking were investigated by Kostiuk, Synytsia and Nykolenko.

The department of psychology at the Kharkiv Pedagogical Institute was well known in the 1930s. A group of noted Ukrainian psychologists graduated

from that institute. Studies conducted by the Kharkiv group between 1934 and 1940 centered on the problem of interiorization of the relationship between the external activity of a child and mental operations correspondent to it. From this circle of studies came some of the notions that in the 1960s were accepted as the basic premises of Soviet developmental psychology.

P.I. Zinchenko and Zaporozhets were most prominently associated with the Kharkiv group. Zinchenko is internationally recognized for his work on incidental memory and memory-activity interaction. His work in information processing and problem solving has been continued by V.P. Zinchenko and T.I. Zinchenko. Zaporozhets is recognized for his work in developmental psychology. He investigated development from the phylogenetic and ontogenetic perspective. In the 1930's, Zaporozhets became chairperson of the department of psychology at the Kharkiv Pedagogical Institute. He organized and for 20 years (1960-1980), was director of the Institute of Pre-School Education of the Soviet Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

In the 1970s, Profs. Zaporozhets and Kostiuk became members of the Presidium of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR.

The Ukrainian Research Institute of Psychology was established in 1945 in Kiev. Since the 1960s the institute began to concentrate its efforts in the area of programmed instruction. In 1973, the institute established a laboratory devoted to the study of the methodology of psychological research.

Among the research interests of Ukrainian psychologists one may list studies in: a) perception and memory (Proskura, 1975; Sereda and Snopyk, 1970); b) developmental psychology (Proskura, 1969; Venger, 1974); c) personality psychology and history of psychology (Kostiuk, 1970; 1972; Voytko and Hubko, 1975).

Perception, information processing and memory are areas in which Ukrainian psychologists have made noteworthy contributions. In addition to the seminal work by P.I. Zinchenko, investigations of short-term and long-term memory have been conducted by Sereda and Snopyk. An interesting study concerned with the relationship between cognitive maturation and learning was

conducted by Proskura. Research on the formation of the school child's personality in the collective was carried on extensively at the Ukrainian Institute of Psychology under the direction of Kostiuk.

The Institute of Psychology, in collaboration with the Institute of Pedagogy, published a work titled: "Principles of Assessment and Education of Atypical Children." Likewise in 1978, Blykher and Burlachuk published a book in Kiev that describes the psychological diagnosis of intelligence and personality and reviews both theory and practice of psychodiagnosis.

The Research Institute of Psychology has been also conducting applied research in the area of preschool education. The laboratory of psychology of preschool education functions under the direction of Kotyrla, while the laboratory at the psychology of teaching is under the leadership of Maksymenko, who a few years ago (1978) discussed the future direction of psychology in Ukraine.

In Maksymenko's opinion, developmental and educational psychology should concern itself with the psychological development of children. Diagnosis of exceptionalities, psychological peculiarities of children, as well as the psychological conditions of developmental pedagogy.

However, the contemporary political climate in Ukrainian SSR under the dictatorship of the Communist Party, is counterproductive to the real exchange of ideas and free scholarly growth. This climate for psychology in the USSR at large, has been set by an article, which appeared in *Voprosy Psikhologii* in 1976 under the title: "25th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR and the Task of Soviet Psychology." The article emphasizes an uncompromising stand against any kind of ideological coexistence.

Referring to General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, the article attributes to him the following statement: "Acceptance of the principal of peaceful coexistence does not mean ideological peace. In the struggle of two 'weltschaungs' (in Russian 'mirovzreneya') there cannot be a place for neutrality and compromise."

Despite an extended dialogue between Western and Soviet psychologists, it is obvious that not much has changed in the USSR in the past 50 years.

## TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of *The Weekly* edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

# A jubilant Halia Klim crowned Miss Soyuzivka for 1987 during an

by Natalia A. Feduschak

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Halia Klim, a 20-year-old biology major from Marymount Manhattan College in New York, was chosen Miss Soyuzivka 1987 during the annual pageant held here on August 13.

First runner-up was Kalyna Cholhan, an 18-year-old from Barnard College at Columbia University and second runner-up was Marianka Hawryliuk, also 18 of Manhattan College in Riverdale, N.Y.

There were eight contestants in this year's pageant; all of them are members of the Ukrainian National Association, a fraternal insurance company that owns Soyuzivka. Miss Soyuzivka 1987 is a member of Branch 204 in New York. Miss Cholhan belongs to Branch 25 in Jersey City, N.J., and Miss Hawryliuk of Branch 88 in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

"I'm very shocked," Miss Klim said shortly after being crowned Miss Soyuzivka. Her entering the contest was a "spur-of-the-moment thing. I didn't think I had a chance in the world of winning. I'm surprised they chose me. I'm shocked but I'm glad," she said.

As contestants waited nervously in the lobby of the Main House in the earlier part of the evening, this year's judges conducted interviews with each contestant on their knowledge of the Ukrainian National Association, their involvement in the arts, their opinions on current events and what problems

they see affecting Ukrainian youth today.

The judges were Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, well-known master of the Ukrainian dance, Wolodymyr Luciwi, impresario from England, Ihor Hron, vice-president of Sigma Corporation, and Roman Rakoczy, a retired engineer, who headed the panel of judges.

Appearing on stage shortly after midnight, before the winner was to be announced, the outgoing Miss Soyuzivka Ania Bohachevsky addressed the audience.

"American girls dream of becoming Miss America. Ukrainian girls dream of becoming Miss Soyuzivka." She said she was glad for the opportunity of being Miss Soyuzivka and, in a moving moment, also thanked the late Kvitka Steciuk, who had organized the pageant in the past and who passed away in May, for encouraging her to enter the contest last year.

Mr. Rakoczy then appeared on stage and joked, as he got a kiss from Miss Bohachevsky, about the great fringe benefits for judges. He stated that this year's selection was difficult because all of the young women were extremely talented and beautiful.

After the crowning ceremonies, the evening's emcee, Roman Lupan, asked the winners to dance with members of the judges panel and Soyuzivka's management. Manager Walter Kw was danced with the new Miss Soyuzivka, manager-in-training Wolodymyr Haj-



This year's pageant winners are announced to tumultuous

dar with Miss Cholhan, Mr. Rakoczy with Miss Hawryliuk and Mr. Luciwi with Miss Bohachevsky. The rest of the audience was then asked to join in.

Miss Klim, with her title and crown, won a week's vacation at Soyuzivka and the runners-up were awarded a week-

end at the resort. The year's pageant was organized by Jaroslava Snylyk and Nadia Matkiwsky.

Those who traveled to this peaceful resort to get a glimpse of the new Miss Soyuzivka received a good dose of

singi mem watcl Cath bers dubb

## Love of art, science characterize new Miss

by Natalia A. Feduschak

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — This year's Miss Soyuzivka, Halia Klim, embodies an interesting juxtaposition of art and science. The 20-year-old biology major at Marymount Manhattan College in New York City professes a love of both science and drama.

Along with her studies, she is also involved in an amateur theatre group in New York called the Metropolitan Amateur Players. In the past two years, she has appeared in such plays as "Barefoot in the Park," in which she played the lead, and "Gaslight." She also likes to sing, play tennis and ski.

She is a member of Plast, belonging to the "Ti Shcho Hrebliv Rvut" sorority, and sings in her church choir.

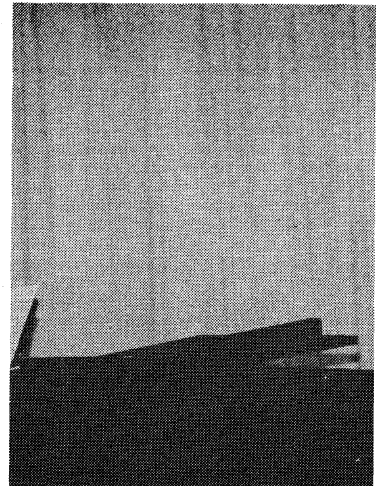
And, there is another very interesting side of Miss Klim — her love of archeology. "I want to take a trip, a dig to Egypt," she said shortly after being crowned Miss Soyuzivka for 1987. She has taken archeology courses through the Metropolitan Museum of New York and hopes to travel to that Mideast country through a program sponsored by the museum.

As Miss Klim spoke of her interests at a table in the Veselka hall shortly after midnight on September 14, she also commented on several issues which have affected the Ukrainian community over the past several months. When asked about her reaction to the defamation of Ukrainians as alleged Nazi collaborators, Miss Klim responded:

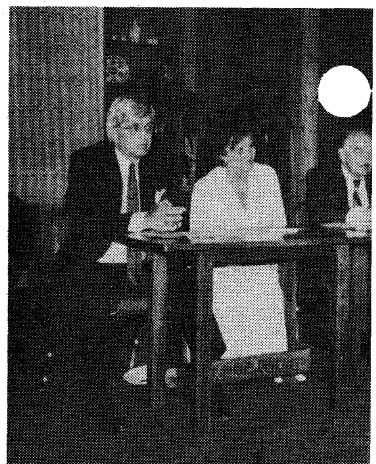
(Continued on page 13)



Miss Soyuzivkas: Former title-holder Ania Bohachevsky (right) relinquishes her crown to this year's winner Halia Klim.



Laryssa Magun Huryn drew rounds o



This year's judges conducted interviews with cont Ihor Hron, Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky



# al pageant



e by the audience.

dancing as well. The 200-  
audience was thrilled as it  
Dunai Dancers from St.  
Ont., perform such num-  
"Privit," Arkan, a duet  
"Flirtation Dance" and, of  
(tined on page 13)

Photos of  
Miss Soyuzivka  
pageant by  
Natalia Feduschak.



use as she performed Saturday night.



in the library of the Main House. From left are:  
an Rakoczy and Wolodymyr Luciw.



The winners joke with members of the UNA executive and panel of judges. Among those pictured are UNA President John O. Flis, center, and Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, far left.



Performers of the Dunai dance troupe perform the Hopak before an enthusiastic audience.

## Eric Matkiwsky, Sawchak victors in tennis tourney



Newly crowned Miss Soyuzivka Halia Klim presents UNA trophies to Eric Matkiwsky (right) and his father Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky.



Marianka Hawryluk, second runner-up in the Miss Soyuzivka contest, presents trophies to senior men's winner George Sawchak (left) and George Petrykewych.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — For the second time in the 31 years that tennis competitions have taken place here at Soyuzivka, a father and son met each other in the finals. And, after this annual UNA Invitational Tournament, held September 13-14 among the colorful leaves that spell changing seasons, each has emerged one-for one.

Son Eric and father Zenon Matkiwsky met on the court in this year's tennis tournament, the 18th such rally held at Soyuzivka, and the son showed no mercy. The 18-year-old beat his father in a two set-final, 7-6, (10-8), 6-3. Three years ago, Dr. Matkiwsky had managed to steal the set from his son. In the semi-finals, Eric had beaten

Andrij Charchalis, 6-0, 6-2, and Dr. Matkiwsky triumphed over Adrian Kutko, 6-3, 6-4.

In the consolation round, Roman Cikalo won over Iwas Luciw, 6-0, 6-1.

In the senior men's division, George Sawchak defended his title as he tri-

(Continued on page 14)

## Plast holds 13th annual sports camp in upstate New York

by Ihor Strutynsky

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. — Plast members from such distant states as Colorado, Ohio, Georgia, Texas, Illinois, Nevada and Michigan, having packed their running shorts, soccer cleats, Jams beachware and Vuarnet sunglasses, made their way to the Wolf's Trek camp site here for the 13th annual Plast Sports Camp (CBT). The camp, organized by the Chervona Kalyna Plast fraternity, attracted many Plast members from the East Coast as well.

At its official opening, on Saturday, July 26, the camp had 72 registered campers. But, for various reasons, only 66 plastuny completed the two-week camp.

This year's camp command consisted of the following individuals: Bohdan Mychajliw, "otaman," Askold Chemych, "osaul"; Levko Holubec, "obozny"; Marianka Diachenko, "obozna"; Katrina Cisaruk, secretary; the Rev. Ivan Kaszczak, chaplain; Marta Amaro, RN, camp nurse; and Ihor Strutynsky, head instructor.

The instructors were: George Bazarko, Marko Haftkowycz, Laryssa Dragan, Mike Tymosch, George Strutynsky, Maria Darmochwal, Murolub Lozynskyj, Theresa Kuritza, Marko Jakubowycz, Andrew Jarosewich and Eugene Storozynsky.

A handful of campers arrived with the impression that their blow-dryers, nail polish and dancing attire would be used more often than their sneakers and muscles. Much to their chagrin, their misconception manifested itself very quickly, for on Sunday morning each camper was required to take a physical fitness test.

Push-ups, chin-ups, a 50-yard sprint, sit-ups and a half-mile run were used to test each campers' level of fitness. The test was more than enough to convince these campers that the next two weeks were not going to be anything like a Club Med vacation.

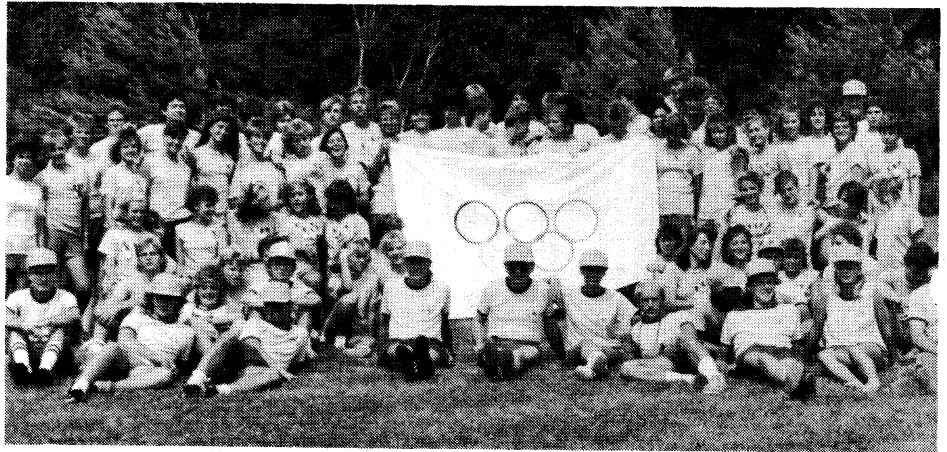
### Daily routine

The daily program began promptly at 6:30 a.m., a virgin hour for most campers. After breakfast and a main stretch session, the morning program was reserved for track and field (high jump, broad jump, short- and long-distance running, discus and shotput) and swimming. The afternoon program consisted of riflery, archery and team sports such as soccer and team handball.

Each camper, over the course of a given day, would run approximately six miles, sprint an innumerable amount of wind sprints and complete an infinite amount of push-ups and various stomach exercises. To no one's surprise, Mrs. Amaro, the camp nurse, became quite proficient at treating aching muscles. But even she was finally overwhelmed by the number of people reporting to her. The camp command then decided to implement a two-pronged strategy to help Mrs. Amaro combat the campers' lethargy.

Miss Cisaruk, the campers' masseuse (in addition to her duties as secretary), was immediately put to work. Working overtime, she not only lectured on proper massage techniques but, in the most severe cases, gave personal massages to aching, cramped muscles. Accordingly, physical discomforts began disappearing.

The camp command then turned its attention to relieving the doldrums that were afflicting certain campers. The intermittent rain had depressed many



Campers, instructors and camp command of the 1986 Plast sports camp.

campers, while the campers' self-imposed pressure to better their previous performances had left many of them psychologically drained. After careful consideration, the command turned to Barbara Szkaradkewycz and Lesia Koropey who offered the perfect solution: a meditation session. Through their skillful presentation they transported campers to a beautiful, remote Caribbean island, with crystal blue skies and with no worries or responsibilities. The campers were so convinced of their journey to this utopia, that most of their problems virtually disappeared once the trance was broken.

### Chef's contribution

Nadia Czubytyj, the head chef, also played a large role in the campers' revitalization. Her scrumptious dishes — pizza sherbets, ravioli and a Ukrainian-style Italian delight buffet — were more than enough to satiate the campers' cavernous appetites. The food was so good that the female campers paid Mrs. Czubytyj the highest compliment a chef can receive: they ignored the dishes' caloric content.

Refreshed, both mentally and physically, the campers were once again ready to face new challenges. The first test, for some was a cross-country run. But this was going to be, as they soon found out, an extraordinary cross-country run, since the course chosen by the instructor was Sayre Hill Road: all the way down and all the way up an extremely steep one-mile hill. Some campers decided to keep up with the instructor for the mere challenge and personal self-satisfaction. Others required a little incentive: a free ice cream for anyone who kept pace with the instructor. The rest of the campers were more than willing to forego the run in favor of another massage or meditation session.

### Art of self-defense

On Wednesday evening the entire camp was treated to a lively and practical lecture on the art of self-defense. Mr. Tymosch, a first dan black belt in Tae-Kwon-Do, demonstrated, on somewhat reluctant subjects, how easily an average-size person can defend himself against bigger assailants. The girls were especially grateful to Mr. Tymosch since they now had the skill to ward off "fresh" boys. Male campers, constantly being flipped, were somewhat less enthused.

The campers' evening program usually consisted of a film, a campfire or a lecture. But Thursday evening proved



The female campers, along with their coach, Levko Holubec, before their volleyball match against the "bulava."

to be atypical. The camp command ("bulava") had already noticed that the campers, representing 13 different states, were finding it somewhat difficult to get acquainted. And the self-defense lecture was only compounding the problem. After diligently studying the problem, the camp command came up with a brilliant solution. The camp's "CBT Dating Game" was born.

Mr. Storozynsky, the master of ceremonies, would first introduce the three unmarried individuals, who sat behind a partition, and then the contestant, a bachelor or a maiden. The contestant then proceeded to question the three individuals on all sorts of romantic topics before deciding upon a date.

As a contestant, George Halarewicz was quite emphatic when he asked each of the three maidens whether they knew how to cook Ukrainian borshch. Orest Mosijczuk, meanwhile, when asked what one line he would use most often to impress a girl, replied: "I'm a plastun." Having chosen their dates, each lucky couple was presented a six-pack of Coca-Cola Classic and a guaranteed nine-day vacation, to start immediately, at the lovely Wolf's Trek resort in East Chatham, N.Y.

### Campers vs. bulava

Everyone then set their sights on the weekend for the traditional and very popular campers-bulava tournament.

Saturdays' agenda commenced with the volleyball games. The girl campers displayed a fine competitive spirit, but they simply could not overcome the spikes and serves of Misses Kuritza and Darmochwal. The bulava girls prevailed 16-14 and 15-5.

The male campers hoped to avenge the loss as they warmed up for their match against the bulava men. Despite a driving rainstorm, which at times made the volleyball feel like a live fish, the game featured some outstanding hits. But, once again, the bulava, this time under the leadership of Mr. Chemych, defeated the campers by a score of 14-16, 15-13 and 15-13.

Team handball provided little suspense as the bulava men prevailed 15-5.

Quickly dismissing the Saturday fiasco, the campers regrouped themselves for Sunday's soccer and basketball games. Soccer, however, did little to publicize the campers' regrouping skills. Led by Mr. Holubec's four goals, the bulava exploited the campers' inexperience and won by a score of 6-2. Having fallen behind in the series 4 matches to 0, the campers now had their pride and honor on the line. They simply had to win the basketball game and salvage at least one game from the series.

And this time it was the campers' turn to celebrate. The male campers, helped by Peter Sodal, the games' high scorer with 22 points, outrebounded, out-

(Continued on page 11)

## Future counselors attend Plast training course in East Chatham

by Roman Juzeniw

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. — A training course for counselors of "novatstvo" (Plast boys and girls age 6-11) was held at the Vovcha Tropa Plast camp here August 9-23.

Attending the course, named "Vyroshch Dytyno" were 36 future counselors from 14 Plast branches in the United States.

The course's command consisted of Askold Wynnykiw, director; Jaroslaw Pryshlak, assistant director; Christine Santore, "bunchuzhna"; Xenia Zielyk, cretary; and Andriy Hankewycz, command member. Permanent instructors were: Christine Nazarewycz, Myrosia Dragan, Eugene Storozynskyj and Tymish Hankewycz. An additional nine instructors were present for parts of the two-week course.

The Rev. Ivan Kaszczak was the spiritual adviser, and Sonia Slobodian was the Plast camp administrator.

During the two weeks, the candidates for counselors entered a Ukrainian story-world, speaking and writing only in the Ukrainian language, telling Ukrainian fables in front of others (thus building up their courage and ability to tell stories to Ukrainian children), singing traditional Ukrainian children's songs, going on hikes, leading bonfires, playing games, putting on puppet shows, and planning and writing three months' worth of detailed programs of weekly meetings for "novatstvo."

The participants also listened to lectures on such diverse topics as: games (different types of games, psychology of games, etc.), child psychology, methods of telling a story and leading a game, program planning, safety, camp counseling, and most important, how to instill in a child love for God and Ukraine.

The participants were graded in 29 categories and, at the end of the two-week course, top grades were won by: girls — 1. Ksenia Kyzkyk, 2. Lisa-Ann Polisczuk, 3. (tie) Sophia Klymkowych and Lesia Iwanycky; boys — 1. Dorian Jurczuk, 2. Lubomyr Domashewsky, 3. Adrian Cyhan.

(Continued on page 13)



Participants and instructors of the Plast counselors' training course in East Chatham, N.Y.

## Plast fraternity members meet, elect officers

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. — Close to 50 members attended the 19th "rada" or council of the "Orden Khrestonostsiv" Plast fraternity, which was held on August 16-17 at the Vovcha Tropa camp here.

Yaroslav Lewycky was elected to a two-year term as head of the fraternity, which is comprised of the 5th unit of "starshi plastuny" (Plast members aged 18-31) and the 20th unit of seniors. Oleh Danyluk and Roman Juzeniw, respectively, were elected heads of these units.

Orden Khrestonostsiv which is celebrating its 40th year anniversary this year, has most of its membership in the United States, although individual members also reside in Canada, Australia, Belgium, Italy and Argentina. Special importance is placed on active educational work with Plast youth. A good percentage of the unit's members are camp directors and counselors, yearlong counselors in the city branches, members of the National Plast Command and instructors at educational courses for Plast counselors.



Members of the "Orden Khrestonostsiv" Plast fraternity.

## Plast holds...

(Continued from page 10)

hustled and finally outscored the bulava by an embarrassing score of 56-22.

To conclude the weekend tournament the younger girls, under age 15, defeated the older girls in basketball by a score of 22-10.

That evening, to abate competitive tensions, the entire camp was treated to a night of Looney Tunes cartoons. In addition, campers were treated to popcorn, pretzels and soda. In all, 26 liters of soda, six pounds of popcorn and six pounds of pretzels were consumed that evening. Many campers praised the unexpected delight as their first encounter with "real" food and their first "nutritious" meal at the camp.

During their two-week stay at sports camp, each camper was exposed to the pernicious world of drugs. Nestor Nynka and Dr. Julian Gnoj stressed to every camper that in the long run the misuse of narcotics can only lead to a disruption of one's normal life.

As the camp moved into its second week, most of the campers began fine-tuning their track and field techniques for the upcoming CBT Olympics.

On Wednesday morning the eighth annual CBT Olympics began. All of the

athletes, dressed in their red CBT warm-up suits, stood at attention as the formal opening ceremonies commenced with the raising of the U.S., Ukrainian and Olympic flags. The Olympic torch was then brought onto the soccer pitch by Mr. Halarewicz, who passed it to Liza Szonyi, who subsequently lit the Olympic flame. Olympic oaths of fair play and refereeing were then taken by camp and bulava representatives. And then, with fireworks exploding in the background, the "otaman" officially declared the VIII CBT Olympics open.

Three new CBT Olympic records were established this year. Adrian Kuzycz and Mark Kohut set new archery records, while 13-year-old Motria Oryshkewych shattered the old cross-country record by an amazing 21 seconds.

Other outstanding results included: Roman Hirniak's swimming time of 1:00.9 minutes in the 100-yard medley, Markian Petrina's time of 11.3 seconds in the 100-yard dash, and 14-year-old Ulana Bihun's time of 8.4 seconds in the 60-yard dash.

On Thursday evening the camp held its traditional masquerade dance. A costume of any kind served as the price of admission. And, as always, the campers gave a fine presentation of their imagination, coming dressed up as, among other things, an Oreo cookie, Little Red Riding Hood, a Dole banana,

the cast of Gilligan's Island and a six-pack of Coke. After everyone had identified his/her costume, the lights were dimmed and the stereo began blaring out Ukrainian and contemporary melodies until late into the night.

Although the last Friday of a camp may be boring at most camps, it is far from so at CBT. For on this day the "I millionth" person to cross the kitchens' threshold during CBT is chosen. And, the lucky individual and his/her date are both treated to a day of fine dining.

This year, after many claims of "I'm the 1 millionth person" were disregarded, Dariusz Szczesniak was acknowledged as the bona fide "I millionth" person. Without demurring, he chose Andrea Lebedovych as his date.

For breakfast the lucky couple dined on ham and cheese omelettes, English muffins (Thomas's of course), and apple pancakes. For "pidvechirok" the two enjoyed a gallon of an ice cream fruit salad. But dinner proved to be exceptional. The candlelight dinner, for which the couple arrived in formal attire, began with cheese and crackers, vichyssoise soup and eggplant parmesan. The piece de resistance consisted of a homemade, stuffed 10 lb. turkey with rice and cranberries. And, just to make sure that the couple didn't leave hungry, dessert consisted of a 10-inch ice cream cake from the local Dairy Queen. Mr. Szczesniak then ordered a bottle of

Welchs' non-alcoholic red wine, 1986 vintage. Once he approved of the wine, he capped off the romantic evening by toasting his lovely date.

Leftovers proved to be no problem. They were quickly gobbled up by the couples' friends and members of the bulava.

Friday morning was also occupied by an intramural volleyball tournament in which the "Interesting Chiquitas" team defeated the "Whites" team for the girls' championship. A farewell bonfire brought the day to its conclusion.

Saturday was the end of camp: for a few, a happy day; but for many, a sad day. Honors and trophies were presented to the following individuals: Natasha Lipcan and Mark Kohut for receiving the highest over-all scores; Taras and Motria Oryshkewych for good conduct; and Andrew Czubatyj and Lesia Koropey for winning the decathlon.

The camp administration was particularly grateful to Christine Majewski, Myron Lepkaluk, president of Frankland & Leinhard Co., and to Julian Baczynsky, proprietor of the East Village Meat Market & Deli, for donating this year's medals and trophies.

And thanks were also in order for Tanya Dragan, Miss Lebedovych, Ala Klufas and Lisa Shmotolocha, who prepared this year's camp directory, (Saturday's teary and emotional good-byes may yet prove to be premature).

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#### TOUR SCHEDULE IN CANADA

MONTREAL, Que.	Thursday, September 25, 1986 — 8:00 P.M. Plateau Hall, 3710 Calixa — Lavalle
OTTAWA, Ont.	Friday, September 26, 1986 — 8:00 P.M. Ottawa Tech. H.S. Aud., 440 Albert St.
HAMILTON, Ont.	Saturday, September 27, 1986 — 7:00 P.M. Sir Winston Churchill Aud., 1715 Main St. East
TORONTO, Ont.	Sunday, September 28, 1986 — 4:00 P.M. — 8:00 P.M. Conventional Center Theatre, 255 Front St. West

#### TOUR SCHEDULE IN USA

ROCHESTER, N.Y.	Wednesday, October 1, 1986 — 7:00 P.M. Eastridge H.S. Aud., 2350 Eastridge Rd.
BUFFALO, N.Y.	Thursday, October 2, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. McKinley H.S. Aud., 1500 Elmwood Ave.
PARMA, Ohio	Friday, October 3, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Brecksville H.S. Aud., 6376 Mill Rd., Broadview Hts, Oh.
WARREN, Mich.	Saturday, October 4, 1986 — 6:00 P.M. Warren Woods Public Schools, 27100 Schoehner 12 Mille Rd. — Warren, Mich.
CHICAGO, Ill.	Sunday, October 5, 1986 — 3:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. Lane Tech. H.S. Aud., Western and Addison
PITTSBURGH, Pa.	Wednesday, October 8, 1986 — 8:00 P.M. Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall — 5th Ave. and Bigelow Blvd., Oakland, Pa.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	Thursday, October 9, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Lisner Aud. George Washington Univ., 730 21st St. N.W.
EDISON, N.J.	Friday, October 10, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Performing Arts Center — Middlesex County College, Woodbridge Ave. and Mill Rd.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.	Saturday, October 11, 1986 — 7:00 P.M. Northeast H.S. Aud., Cottman and Algon St.
NEW YORK, N.Y.	Sunday, October 12, 1986 — 3:00 P.M. Hunter College Aud., 695 Park Ave.
LODI, N.J.	Sunday, October 12, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Felician College Aud., 200 S. Main St.
UNION, N.J.	Monday, October 13, 1986 — 7:00 P.M. Wilkins Theatre — Kean College, Morris Ave.
KERHONKSON, N.Y.	Thursday, October 16, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Soyuzivka — Ukrainian National Ass. Estate
YONKERS, N.Y.	Friday, October 17, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Saunders H.S. Aud., 145 Palmer Rd.
BOSTON, Mass.	Saturday, October 18, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. New England Life Hall, 225 Clarendon St.
HARTFORD, Conn.	Sunday, October 19, 1986 — 3:30 P.M. Bulkeley H.S. Aud., 300 Wethersfield Ave.

DON'T MISS THIS OUTSTANDING CONCERT!

## Senators...

(Continued from page 3)

(R-N.J.), Mervyn Dymally (D-Calif.), Lane Evans (D-Ill.), Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), William Lipinski (D-Ill.), Charles Pashayan (R-Calif.), Al Swift (D-Wash.) and Gene Taylor (R-Mo.).

The AHRU spokesman stated that more members of Congress members are expected to accept the invitation. Most of the Capitol Hill guests are sponsors of the resolutions which at present have drawn considerable support. House Concurrent Resolution 332 has 156 sponsors and Senate Concurrent Resolution 154 has 35 sponsors.

Among the guests of honor who will attend and speak are Dr. Nina Strokata and Sviatoslav Karavansky and Nadia Svitlychna, members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. A founding member, Gen. Petro Grigorenko, is unable to

attend due to illness.

The Ukrainian National Association's official representative will be Supreme Advisor, Eugene Iwanciw. In addition, representatives of other major Ukrainian American organizations will be in attendance.

Speaking at the reception will be the main sponsors of the concurrent resolutions, namely, Reps. Yatron and Broomfield and Sens. D'Amato and DeConcini. The master of ceremonies for the evening will be AHRU's legal counsel, Ted Romankow, mayor of Berkeley Heights, N.J.

The AHRU spokesman added that Ukrainian Americans are urged to contact their senators and representatives, and encourage them to be AHRU's guests. The public, too, is invited. RSVP by calling Mrs. Olshaniwsky, AHRU acting president, (201) 581-5000, daytime, and (201) 373-9729, evenings.

Branch #4 of the Ukrainian Women's Ass'n in New Brunswick  
is announcing the start of their

## PRE-SCHOOL PROGRAM

Classes will be held

every Saturday morning from 10:00 A.M. — 12:00 Noon  
in the church hall of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish  
80 Livingston Avenue, New Brunswick, N.J.

The first class will begin September 27, 1986, with registrations being accepted from 9:30 A.M.

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## LEHIGH VALLEY, PENNA. DISTRICT COMMITTEE Ukrainian National Association

ANNOUNCES

## ORGANIZING MEETING of the DISTRICT COMMITTEE

WILL BE HELD

on Sunday, September 28, 1986 at 2:30 p.m.

at the

American Ukrainian Citizen Club, Main-East St., West Easton, Pa.

PROGRAM:

1. Opening Remarks.
2. Review of the organizational work of the District during the past months.
3. Address by Stefan Hawrysz, UNA National Organizer
4. Adoption of membership campaign plan for balance of 1986
5. Questions and answers, adjournment.

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

Branches: 44, 46, 47, 48, 124, 137, 143, 144, 147, 151, 288,  
318, 369, and 438

Meeting will be attended by:

**Stefan Hawrysz, UNA National Organizer**

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Anna Haras, President

Michael Kolodrub, Honorary Chairman

Anna Strot, Secretary English

Anna Pypiuk, Honorary Chairman

Stefan Mucha, Secretary Ukrainian

Walter Zagwosky, Treasurer

## Love of art...

(Continued from page 8)

"There's always someone who'll do something unethical...but this is a personal attack against Ukrainians," she continued: "Ukrainians should correct (the misperceptions) and have a lot of people write the truth..."

But Ukrainians must also be careful because "we're a minority in America" and shouldn't alienate themselves from other Americans.

At the same time, Miss Klim was critical of the Ukrainian community and the different factions dividing it. The single largest problem facing the Ukrainian community is "difference of religion" which prevents people from uniting.

"If everyone believed in one thing, we would be stronger." But because the older generation is not able to agree, it has an adverse effect on younger people, she said.

An issue which Miss Klim voiced strong opinions about was the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl — not only the reaction of the Ukrainian community, but also the effects of nuclear energy.

"They (Ukrainians) in a way blamed the Russians at first, they

thought maybe it was on purpose to kill off more Ukrainians. Then they accepted it wasn't so. They (the Soviets) were not telling the worst things. People felt betrayed. Really, we're experimenting with things we don't have a control over. Nuclear fallout once it spreads, it spreads. The reaction was more of concern than anything else. How could the Russians do something so negligent?"

So how about cultural and other types of exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union? Miss Klim commented:

"Cultural exchanges are very good in general. For Americans to go to the Soviet Union, it's not a big problem. But Ukrainians are in danger. I wouldn't go there...you never know what they're (the Soviets) going to do." She added, "but exchanges are important for greater understanding."

At 20, Miss Klim has the optimism and self-assuredness of a young woman who sees the possibilities of the whole world before her. When asked what she hoped to do for the Ukrainian community in the future, she responded that the greatest thing would be to not lose her ethnicity and "not be afraid to admit it."

## A jubilant...

(Continued from page 8)

course, the Hopak.

This 100-member group literally filled the stage as members displayed fancy leaps from stage to floor and greeted the audience with traditional embroidered ritual cloths.

The dance troupe, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary, has traveled extensively, performing before such world-renowned figures as Queen Elizabeth II. It members range in age from 7 to 22.

Laryssa Magun Huryn, accompanied by Rene Landsman, also performed during the Saturday evening program.

## Future counselors...

(Continued from page 11)

According to Mr. Wynnykiw, who is also the U.S. National Post Command's officer in charge of training counselors of "novatstvo": "Our objective was twofold: to give the participants the counseling methods, materials and know-how which they'll need in their work with 'novatstvo' and to instill in them the need to care for the Ukrainian child they'll be counseling — not only to care for his or her physical safety, but about his cultural and spiritual well-being."

with songs by Stetsenko, Ivasiuk, Kos-Anatolsky and Lopatynsky. She also sang "So In Love" by Cole Porter.

The evening's program was topped off with dancing to the Tempo Orchestra and culminated in the announcement of the new Miss Soyuzivka.

This lazy weekend, by far more pleasant than the hectic Labor Day weekend, was even more enjoyable as the colors of fall were emerging and people strolled through the resort's tree-lined paths, enjoying the crisp autumn-like air.

## Pittsburgh...

(Continued from page 4)

the groundbreaking.

Although there is room for only 65 residents more than 150 have already written saying they want to live in Sheptytsky Arms. Rent will be 30 percent of a senior citizens' retirement income.

Metropolitan-Archbishop Andrew Sheptytsky died in Ukraine in 1944. He was one of the great churchmen of his time and efforts are now being made to have him named a saint of the Catholic Church.

Among his many notable achievements was working with his priests and nuns to save Jewish children during the Nazi occupation.

## Interview...

(Continued from page 4)

writing, but only to support the one thing that most interests me — working on my poetry.

**But isn't free-lance work such as "Salt and Braided Bread" all-consuming?**

I do get wrapped up in my free-lance work, but in the last few years I've really made a point of devoting time to finishing poems that I've been working on for years, and producing them.

**Could you talk a little more about visual poetry?**

On the simplest level you have a poem about flowers in the shape of a flower or vase. The point is that the layout of the poem helps to convey the content. One of the attractions for me is trying to say the most in the fewest words, boiling down language to its essence. When someone says, "I don't read much poetry but I really like this," I'm really pleased because those are people I want to reach.

**Has your poetry been disseminated in the Ukrainian community?**

No. I was 18 when I became serious about poetry and set as a goal to have a book published by age 22, but by the time I was 20 and had surveyed the Canadian poetry scene and published in the literary magazines with small circulations made up of other poets, I decided to withdraw from the public arena and refine my poetry to the point where I was satisfied. Now I'm ready for publication.

**As a poet, how important is a large audience? What is success?**

I write to satisfy my own needs, but unlike many poets I know who are content to circulate their poetry among other poets, finding an audience is important to me. It is because I find it sad that many people find poetry inaccessible that I am attracted to a kind of poetry that can reach many more people. Since much of our information comes to us visually, visual poetry can get a response. People may not know the history of it or understand it as poetry, but they understand the meaning conveyed.

**What are your major influences?**

I've researched the tradition of visual poetry in

Ukraine. The baroque period was rich in visual forms, and from talking to baroque specialists, it seems that the baroque period in Ukrainian literature stands out among the European literatures of the time. The futurist poets of the 1910-1930s period wrote some visual poetry and I do draw on these sources. I study the evolution of writing, and pysanky, for instance, because its symbols are a form of writing which I incorporate into my poetry. But much of my inspiration comes from outside of Ukrainian literature — oriental calligraphy, French and Italian baroque and futurist poetry.

**And what have been the reactions of those who have seen it?**

Very positive. I've had an exhibit and some exposure at a conference in contemporary Ukrainian poetry, and people were excited to see Ukrainian used in this way. I had an interesting experience in showing my poetry to a delegation of Ukrainian writers who came through as part of an annual Shevchenko tour. Rusanivsky (one of the touring Soviet writers) immediately said "ah, baroque futurist poetry," and was very interested, and suddenly took a great interest in me. Who knows? Maybe someday I will be able to exhibit in Ukraine.

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## A pre-congress...

(Continued from page 3)

UCDC, the report contains information gathered by researchers and at UCDC-sponsored conferences held in the three prairie provinces. Statistical data collected by the federal government and through a 1983-84 UCDC survey are also featured in the document.

The views of a diverse group of Ukrainians in western Canada — from dance instructors and bilingual school teachers to Ukrainians involved in government and the private sector — are contained in the report, said Dr. Krawchenko.

"It is the most in-depth study ever conducted on the needs and priorities of the Ukrainian community," said Dr. Krawchenko in a telephone interview.

"The report is intended as a blueprint for the next generation of Ukrainians in Canada," said Myron Spolsky, executive director of the Alberta Provincial Council of the UCC and one of the architects of the report. "Our findings reflect a new consensus among Ukrainian Canadians and includes, among other things, how we want to relate to other ethnic groups."

Copies of the report are currently under lock and key until the Sunday of the UCC congress, October 12, at which time members of the committee will distribute the report to delegates.

In interviews with people familiar with the confidential report, it was learned that little is said about the situation of Ukrainians in the Soviet

Union or about what can be done to help Ukrainians behind the Iron Curtain.

In fact, one of the few references to Ukraine is likely to raise the eyebrows of some Ukrainians in eastern Canada.

The report says that, based on the CIUS/UCDC research, reportedly only nine percent of Ukrainian groups surveyed cited Ukrainian independence "as the main issue facing Ukrainian Canadians." The report also alleges that more than 80 percent of Ukrainian organizations in the prairie provinces favored "cultural and educational contacts" with Soviet Ukraine as a means of "promoting the further development" of the Ukrainian community in Canada.

The UCDC report focuses on four areas of concern that need to be addressed by Ukrainian community leaders: education, the arts, communications and multiculturalism. The section on multiculturalism, which represents almost a third of the report, examines the multiculturalism policies of the federal government and the three prairie provinces.

Although UCDC officials interviewed for this story would not specify the report's recommendations or conclusions, it was made clear by most of the people familiar with the document that the report is intended as an agenda for action for Ukrainian groups primarily in the prairie provinces.

"The prairie region is our mandate, and it is our hope that organizations in the prairie region will decide which recommendations will be applicable to them," said Dr. Krawchenko. He hazarded that some of the recommendations contained in the report may apply to Ukrainians in eastern Canada.

As soon as the report is tabled, Dr. Krawchenko said the UCDC intends to "popularize" the group's message by meeting with community groups throughout the prairie region.

A UCDC official familiar with the report, interviewed on condition of anonymity, told The Ukrainian Weekly that the group is not going to the congress to obtain the UCC's imprimatur on the report.

"We're going to go head with implementing the recommendations of the report; the recommendations already have been endorsed by the groups that took part in our surveys and conferences," the official stated.

Dr. Krawchenko said the report is not intended to be ruled on by the congress. "Rather," he said, "it is intended to start an intellectual discussion among members of the Ukrainian community."

But Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the UCC's Saskatchewan Provincial Council, said in an interview that the UCDC is going to seek approval of the report at the congress. "We're not interested in being in contempt of the congress," he said in a telephone interview from Saskatoon.

## Dissidents raise...

(Continued from page 3)

about the American system," continued Mr. Boluch, "they kept trying to cut the U.S. system down in their questions," which, he explained, were more like statements than queries.

The symposium "was pretty much engineered by the Soviets; the Americans seemed to be bending over backwards so as not to antagonize their guests," Mr. Boluch told The Ukrainian Weekly in a telephone interview.

He observed that the symposium was "pretty much what I expected: they (the Soviets) come in on their terms, present the contrived scenario and only allow as much as they want to come out. They just ignore anything they don't want to discuss, and come back with an attack on the American system."

Though the questions drawn up by the Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations — headed by Phoenix attorneys Patience Huntwork and Orest Jejna — in cooperation with the UCCA and UACC were never publicly posed, the Lukianenko case did come up in a question posed by a member of a four-man panel commenting on the American and Soviet legal systems.

Prof. George Fletcher, professor of law at Columbia University, asked why Mr. Lukianenko was sentenced for raising the question of Ukraine's secession from the USSR when the Soviet Constitution provides for secession of member republics. Why is a lawyer who merely asks about the procedure for secession punished? he asked.

Other exchanges between U.S. and Soviet lawyers covered issues including the detention of American reporter Nicholas Daniloff, Jewish emigration, psychiatric abuses, political dissent and anti-Soviet literature.

The symposium, whose official participants were 20 Soviet lawyers and 20 American lawyers, took place under the terms of an agreement of cooperation between the American Bar Association and the Association of Soviet Lawyers. The agreement was strongly opposed by the Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations and other groups, including the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and several other organizations working in support of Soviet Jewry. Their attempt to have the ABA convention, held in New York last month, cancel the agreement was voted down by the ABA's policy-making body, the House of Delegates.

According to Ms. Huntwork, at least three Ukrainian organizations, the UCCA, UACC and the Ukrainian National Association, supported the Task Force's efforts.

The Task Force continues to be active in expressing its concerns about the ABA "legitimizing" the Soviet lawyers' group and the Soviet judicial system, and its members have vowed to keep a close watch on joint endeavors, such as this seminar at Dartmouth College. A second seminar is scheduled to be held in Moscow in 1987.

Though the list of questions he was carrying was never addressed, Mr. Boluch said he distributed copies of the document to all members of the press in attendance. He added that even the

questions that were asked of the Soviets were "bluffed off" by the Soviet delegates if they were not to their liking.

He also stated that he had serious doubts if the ABA "knows what really is going on" in regard to the Association of Soviet Lawyers and the Soviet judicial system, and he expressed dismay over ABA representatives' references to Soviet and American lawyers as colleagues who uphold the rule of law.

Mr. Boluch is an American-born Ukrainian whose parents emigrated from Galicia in the beginning of this century. His father, Wasyl, emigrated in 1910; his mother, Anna Bohuslavka, in 1908.

\*\*\*

Following is the full text of questions submitted to the Soviet delegation by the Task Force, the UCCA and the UACC.

• (1) In August 1980, the American Bar Association passed a resolution noting with concern the case of Ukrainian attorney, Lev Lukianenko, imprisoned in the Soviet Union for attempting to defend and preserve the integrity of the rule of law. In the six years since the ABA expressed its concern for Mr. Lukianenko, what has your government done to improve his situation?

• (2) Your government imprisoned the greatest Ukrainian poet of the 20th century, Helsinki monitor Vasyl Stus, and brutally deprived him of medical attention over a period of 13 years. He died in prison a year ago. Could you explain what was illegal about Mr. Stus's poetry and activities?

• (3) Why did 7 million Ukrainians die in a famine in 1932 and 1933?

• (4) Nearly a year ago, President Reagan and Secretary Gorbachev agreed on the importance of resolving humanitarian cases in the spirit of cooperation. Now Mr. Reagan and 41 U.S. senators have petitioned Mr. Gorbachev to intervene on behalf of Ukrainian human-rights activist Yuriy Shukhevych. Will Mr. Shukhevych be released under Article 100 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, will his term of exile be extended, will new charges be filed or will some other course of action be followed?

• (5) When does your government plan to begin implementing the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords?

• (6) In view of the admitted design flaws in the Chernobyl nuclear reactor, does the Soviet legal system offer any means of compensating the population of Ukraine and the western Soviet Union for deaths and injuries which have occurred to date; for future increased mortality due to direct and indirect exposure to radiation; for mental and emotional distress, past and future; and for other personal injuries?

• (7) Ukrainian poet Iryna Ratushynska is being held in isolation and in freezing temperatures in a Soviet prison, in an attempt by your government to break her spirit. Her "crime" is commitment to the preservation of Ukrainian culture. Do the Soviet authorities support the preservation of Ukrainian culture?

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## Eric Matkiwsky...

(Continued from page 9)

umphed over George Petrykewych in the final round, 7-6 (7-3), 6-1.

In the semis, Mr. Sawchak eliminated George Hrab, 6-1, 6-3, while Mr. Petrykewych ousted Alex Olync, 6-4, 6-4.

In the consolation round for the seniors, Mr. Hrab overcame Ihor Hron,

2-6, 6-1, 6-4.

In her first official function as Miss Soyuzivka, Halia Klim and second runner-up Marianka Hawryliuk, along with Roman Rakocz and Zenon Snylyk presented trophies to the finalists.

This annual tournament is sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association, and organized by Messrs. Sawchak and Snylyk.

## New Jersey...

(Continued from page 6)

force in the unending struggle for human rights. In the American political system the most important person is the constituent who acts and votes. It is to this individual to whom the representatives are accountable.

In heavily ethnic Ukrainian populated states such as Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio, members of the Ukrainian American community must work doggedly until that state's entire congressional representation is informed and supportive of Ukrainian human-rights issues.

Election time is approaching. We will have another chance to vote our representatives into office. Before you as citizens go to the polls, think and reflect on your candidate's voting record. A great concern of Ukrainian Americans should be the record on Ukrainian issues. AHRU gathers statistics on the voting records of all representatives in the United States. Information regarding your senators' or congressman's voting record on Ukrainian issues may be obtained by writing to: Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, 43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J. 07106.

## Polish government...

(Continued from page 2)

opposition activists, Bogdan Lis and Adam Michnik, who had been freed last month — flocked to the activist's one-room apartment. Both were ecstatic, although they admitted they had felt uneasy about being free while others remained in prison, most notably Mr. Frasiuk, with whom they had been convicted 16 months ago for advocating a strike.

Mr. Michnik, a historian and Solidarity advisor, called Mr. Frasiuk on September 13, just a few hours after the activist was released and had arrived at his home in Wroclaw, in southern Poland.

"I just want to tell you that it was one of the great pleasures of my life to be placed on trial with such magnificently decent people as you and Lis," Mr. Michnik shouted into the phone, the Times reported.

One of Poland's longest serving political prisoners, Leszek Moczulski, was also back at home, his wife, Maria, told reporters.

There have been medical reports that Mr. Moczulski, founder of a small opposition party called Confederation for an Independent Poland, recently developed a serious heart condition.

## Alcohol still...

(Continued from page 2)

evening. My husband rolls over to sleep like he always does when drunk, leaving us in peace."

Despite the problems created by the crackdown on drinking, Soviet authorities say they are pleased with the results of their campaign, citing figures that show a 30 percent drop in sales over the past year. The decline in consumption, however, has cost the state treasury more than \$5 billion to date, the Globe reported.

Still, there are areas in the Soviet Union where the anti-alcohol campaign has failed to win many supporters. As one letter-writer put it:

"After the decree of the anti-alcohol campaign, the people in our town breathed freely. Heavy drinkers virtually disappeared and there were few breaches of discipline in industry. But soon jolliness returned to Alzamai (in the far eastern Irkutsk region). The shops are now doing a roaring trade in spirits and the streets are full of drunks."

## More Afghan...

(Continued from page 2)

ties in the entire country."

While numbers are not available for the number of students attending university now, observers state the numbers must be lower because of the continuing war in that country.

Diplomats have stated that traveling to the Soviet Union to study has become increasingly unpopular because of reportedly tight restrictions placed on Afghan students and indications that once students arrive in the USSR, they are forced to change their curriculum.

"Ideological studies are mandatory, regardless of the subject being studied, and most students are encouraged to take part in courses on subversion and revolutionary warfare," reported the Tribune.

In other news, high rates of desertion have forced the Kabul government to apply stiffer conscription laws on all males age 19 to 39, even students. But, despite a four-year prison term for draft evasion, draft dodging is widespread.

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## Latvian Americans...

(Continued from page 1)

lapel pins with the American flag and the pre-1940 red-and-white Latvian flag, wrote Times reporter Philip Taubman. Four of the seven are under age 30.

The warning also came as a Communist Party official criticized the U.S. representatives for their government's failure to recognize the Soviet occupation of Latvia in 1940.

Georgi M. Korniyenko, a first deputy chief in the Central Committee's International Department headed by Anatoly F. Dobrynin, told the American delegation that they had come to Latvia on Soviet visas, an act that he said was equivalent to acknowledging officially Latvia's status as one of 15 Soviet republics, wrote the Times.

The statement apparently reflected irritation on the part of the Soviets over remarks made by the head of the American delegation, Jack F. Matlock Jr., an advisor to President Ronald Reagan on Soviet affairs, to a partly Latvian audience at a session on September 15. Mr. Matlock reportedly said that Moscow had annexed the Baltic republics in 1940 against the will of many residents and this was the reason the United States did not recognize the three Baltic republics, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, as part of the Soviet

Union.

In 1940, operating under two secret protocols of the 1939 German-Soviet non-aggression pact, Soviet troops occupied Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which had been independent states.

Resident Latvians reportedly responded with a combination of surprise and delight at the boldness of the Latvian Americans and the sight of a long-suppressed national symbol, the Times wrote.

Mr. Taubman, the Times reporter, recalled an incident last week when a maid at the Latvija Hotel in Riga told another Western journalist that the curtain his room, which was made of solid red cloth on the ends with white lace in the middle, represented the old Latvian flag. She reportedly said that hotel staff and their superiors, all Latvians, considered installation of the curtains a symbolic triumph over Soviet authorities who had not appreciated the significance, wrote Mr. Taubman.

The conference, which involved question-and answer sessions between an audience of Soviet and American citizens and a panel of mostly government officials from both countries, has served as a source of enormous pride to Latvians, the Times said. Among other things, Latvian performing artists were given the opportunity to share the stage with prominent Americans, mostly jazz musicians.

## "Harvest of Despair" ...

(Continued from page 1)

where Russia as an entity first came into being, and the early emperors and the early Church were all centered there..."

He reiterates: "The Ukraine, anyway, was really the cradle of Russia. I think there is no question about that. And — we can't go over the whole history, but the first Christian part of Russia was the Ukraine."

And ultimately, he asserts: "So, when we talk about the Ukraine and Russia, we are not really talking about separate countries. We are talking about two parts of a country or a civilization that moved on different waves."

He later goes on to muddy the waters even further by explaining: "The Ukraine is the Iowa of Russia. It is the breadbasket of Russia or the Soviet Union, whatever we want to call it."

With his flippant use of terminology and his corroboration of the traditional Russian historiography that has pervaded American education and the information media, Mr. Salisbury denies Ukraine's right to exist.

Though there is no immediate response to Mr. Salisbury's statements, Mr. Buckley, to his credit, later in the program asserts: "The Ukrainians don't want to lose their national identity. There is a lot of Ukrainian passion behind this documentary, which among other things is saying, 'Look, we exist. We are a nation.' Any journalist who has used the word 'Russia' to cover that entire geographical area knows the punishment that we get."

Surely, Mr. Salisbury deserves to experience this for himself. (Viewers should address letters to Mr. Salisbury, c/o The New York Times, 229 W. 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; copies should be sent to Mr. Buckley at the National Review, 150 E. 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10016.)

Ukrainians will no doubt be incensed at hearing Mr. Salisbury's remarks and dismayed by the lack of reaction on the program.

Alleged Ukrainian collaboration with the Nazis is mentioned on the program, but not in the context of Ukrainians' "motivation" in lobbying for the showing of "Harvest of Despair."

(See The Weekly's editorial, September 14.) The collaboration issue is brought up by Mr. Hitchens in the context of the odiousness of the Soviet domination of Ukraine: "Trotsky's foreboding was that Hitler could even win, such was the hatred felt for Stalinism."

Along the way, however, Mr. Hitchens says that "a very large number of the SS regiments fighting in that part of the world were Ukrainians"; the world were Ukrainians"; that "the massacre of the Jewish population of Baby Yar was, as far as we know, carried out almost entirely by Ukrainian volunteers and levies and so forth"; and that "there was a fatal compromise by the leaders, some of the leaders, of Ukrainian nationalism with the Third Reich."

These points are challenged by Dr. Conquest who argues that Ukrainian war criminals were a small fraction of the population, and that "it is not the case that Ukrainian nationalist organizations collaborated with the Germans." He also says: "Although, of course, there were Ukrainian war criminals ... you cannot blame the Ukrainians for a few hundred or a few thousand war criminals."

Mr. Buckley also points out the "historical hygiene" routinely practiced by the Soviets, and he presses Mr. Salisbury on the issue of the failure of New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty to report the famine. He skillfully asks: "At what point was it clear to you as a student of international affairs that the New York Times' principal correspondent had lied about this terrible episode?"

Mr. Buckley is also to be congratulated for repeatedly keeping the discussion on track and by winding the conversation up by having his guests state that "Harvest of Despair" is an accurate documentary that should have been shown on network television.

He concludes the discussion with his own statement: "I think it probably safe to say that we all agree that this startling documentary should have been produced and shown, but none of us contends that the experience was, in any sense, pleasurable. I suppose only in a sense that confirming historical truths gives a historian pleasure."

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### September 25

**NEW BRITAIN, Conn.:** Valentyn Moroz will speak at the Connecticut Central University at 7:30 p.m. in Copernicus Hall, Room 231. His topic will be "My experience with the KGB." The public is invited.

### September 26

**NEW BRITAIN, Conn.:** St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall at 303 Eddy Golver Blvd., will host Valentyn Moroz at 7:30 p.m. The lecture will be delivered in Ukrainian and will cover topics concerning the Ukrainian community.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America will hold an "Autumn Welcome," an open house for the UIA's members and neighbors featuring a program of classical music by the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra at 7 p.m. at the institute, 2 E. 79th St. Donations are welcome. For information call (212) 288-8660.

### September 27

**NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.:** Branch 4 of the Ukrainian Women's Association in New Brunswick will begin their pre-school program, which will be held every Saturday from 10 a.m.-12 noon in the church hall of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary parish, 80 Livingston Ave. For more information call Larissa Holynskyy at (201) 566-4467.

### September 27-28

**PITTSBURGH:** Pittsburgh area Ukrainians will hold their fifth annual Ukrainian Festival in the Commons Room of the Cathedral of Learning on the University of Pittsburgh campus. Arts & crafts displays, lectures, Ukrainian food, films and exhibits will be featured. The

hours will be from 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. on Saturday, and from 12 noon - 5 p.m. on Sunday. A festival dance will be held at the William Pitt Student Union Ballroom on Saturday evening at 9 p.m. and will feature music by the Dibrova band. A program featuring the Chaika Dance Ensemble, and comedian Ted Wolo-shyn will take place on Sunday at 5 p.m. at the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall. For information call Elizabeth Mitchell at (412) 279-3458.

**WASHINGTON, D.C.:** An exhibit of art works by the late Yakiv Hnizdovsky, sponsored by Branch 78 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, will be held at the Ukrainian Catholic Shrine of the Holy Family, 4250 Harewood Road NE. Hours will be from 6:30-9 p.m. on Saturday, and from 12:30-2:30 p.m. on Sunday. A \$3 admission will be charged. For more information call (703) 521-3048.

### September 28

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** Branch 106 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will sponsor a fall fashion show, featuring contemporary women's and children's fashions, at 4 p.m. in the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave. For more information call Natalka Rudko at (203) 537-4051.

**NEW YORK:** Chicago-area artist Anatole Kolomayets will present an exhibit of recent oil paintings titled "Visual Thinking" at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. The exhibit will run through October 17. During the opening wine and cheese reception, from 3-7 p.m., guests will have the opportunity to meet the artist. The exhibit will be open Tuesday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., and on weekends by appointment only. For information call (212) 288-8660.

## Philadelphia UHRC co-sponsors conference

**PHILADELPHIA** — The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, in cooperation with the American Jewish Committee and the Lithuanian American Community, is sponsoring a conference on "Religious Persecution in the USSR, 1986."

The conference will be held Thursday, September 25, at Willimson's at City Line and Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

The keynote speaker at the conference will be Ambassador Michael Novak, who headed the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Human Rights Commission in 1981 and 1982. In March Mr. Novak was head of the U.S. delegation to the experts meeting on human contacts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Anyone wishing to take part in the conference may contact Ulana Mazurkevich, (215) 782-1019. The registration fee of \$10 will include dinner.

## Chicago Eparchy to mark anniversary

**CHICAGO** — Ukrainian Catholics from Detroit to San Francisco will gather at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral (2245 W. Rice) on Sunday, September 28, at 2 p.m. to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the creation of their diocese. The diocese was established by the Vatican in 1961.

Cardinal Joseph Bernardin will preach the homily at the solemn divine liturgy to be sung by a combined choir of almost 100 singers. Thirty archbishops and bishops, James Thompson and scores of priests have also to date accepted the invitation to attend.

Bishop Innocent Lotocky, head of the diocese, stated recently that one of the reasons for the great anticipation and joy surrounding the celebration is that it gives members of the diocese, scattered throughout more than 20

states, the opportunity to come together for worship and fellowship.

The divine liturgy will be followed by a banquet at the Westin Hotel (Michigan and Delaware) at 6 p.m.

In conjunction with the anniversary celebration, a special Diocesan Congress will take place on Saturday, September 27. The congress will consist of workshops and lectures on a variety of pastoral topics. Also a retreat and conference for diocesan clergy will take place from September 29 to October 3.

The Chicago Ukrainian Catholic Diocese is one of four such dioceses in the United States. It serves over 50,000 faithful from Michigan to California. Chicago itself is the site of five Ukrainian Catholic Churches, all of them quite striking in their architectural design and artistic appointments.