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## Demjanjuk trial begins, then recesses until January

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The trial of John Demjanjuk, the retired Cleveland autoworker accused of being "Ivan the Terrible," a guard at the Treblinka Nazi death camp, began on Wednesday, November 26.

At the trial, held at the District Court in East Jerusalem, various preliminary motions concerning jurisdictional questions and technical legal matters were raised. The proceedings lasted 45 minutes to an hour, and then were recessed for 60 days, until January 1987.

On the way to the courthouse from Ayalon Prison in Ramla, Mr. Demjanjuk, whose hands and feet were manacled, lost his balance as the van in which he was being transported swerved. He fell to the floor and hit his head. According to attorney Mark O'Connor — who was interviewed on the day of the trial by The Weekly via telephone — his client injured his head, shoulder and leg.

Mr. Demjanjuk was given some kind of medication after the accident, however, Mr. O'Connor had not been able to find out what it was. As a result of the medication, Mr. Demjanjuk was not even able to respond to the court's questions, Mr. O'Connor said. In addition, Mr. Demjanjuk was in severe pain because of some internal problem, possibly an intestinal condition, which has not yet been diagnosed, he said.

Mr. O'Connor said he attempted to have the trial postponed due to his client's physical condition, but the authorities would not heed his request.

The court attempted to get a plea from Mr. Demjanjuk, but he did not plead, but only stated that he is a victim of mistaken identity. Mr. O'Connor explained that they did not want to enter a plea at this time since they had not even had the opportunity to study the evidence against Mr. Demjanjuk since it is in nine languages. He added that the prosecution was also withholding some evidence from the defense in violation of Israeli law.

Mr. O'Connor further stated that the prosecution was ignoring a court order that the evidence be handed over to the defense and that it be translated into English.

Mr. O'Connor raised the evidence issue in court and he attempted to get the court to agree to a technical hearing on the identity issue, since it is Mr. Demjanjuk's identity — not the enormity of the Holocaust — that is the major issue.

Mr. Demjanjuk's trial had been scheduled to begin on January 19, 1987. However, because Israeli law stipulates that the trial must begin no later than 60 days after a defendant is charged, the

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## Canada rescues five Soviet defectors from Afghanistan



The five Soviet defectors unwind at Toronto's Royal York Hotel after their press conference. From left are: Ihor Kovalchuk, Sergei Busov, Vadim Plotnikov, Nikolai Golovin and Vladislav Naumov.

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

TORONTO — Five Soviet soldiers who defected to the guerrilla forces in Afghanistan have been brought to Canada in a clandestine rescue mission coordinated by the Canadian government.

Canadian External Affairs officials in Ottawa told reporters on Monday, November 24, that the five were brought to Canada last week for "humanitarian reasons."

All five defectors were turned over to the Toronto-based Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society on Tuesday, November 25, after a national press conference here. Government officials said the organization will have "full responsibility" for the defectors, and that the Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox Church of Toronto will assist with the settlement of the five.

The defectors are: Sergei Busov, 22, of Perm, who is a truck driver and electrician; Nikolai Golovin, 24, of Ulyanovsk, where he worked as an electrician and chauffeur; Vadim Plotnikov, 21, of Moscow; and Vladislav Naumov, 24, a Volgograd merchant ship mate.

The fifth defector, Ihor Kovalchuk, 25, a Kharkiv factory worker, was described by External Affairs officials as having a Ukrainian mother and a Byelorussian father.

Mr. Kovalchuk, who served in a Red Army unit in Afghanistan as a machine-gunner for one year before deserting, celebrated his 25th birthday on November 23.

The defector's three-year quest for asylum in Canada began in July 1984, when a volunteer for the Holy Trinity Church visited Afghan rebels and several Soviet army deserters in Afghanistan. Toronto lawyer Serge Jusyp, the group's envoy, convinced Afghan resistance leaders to free the men if Canada

offered the soldiers asylum.

Since that time, Mr. Jusyp and CUIAS president Bob Mykytiuk have been involved in lengthy and often agonizing negotiations with federal government officials for the release of the men.

The green light for the rescue operation was finally given by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, after two attempts in 1984 to secure the release of the deserters were bungled by his officials.

The group of defectors was apparently escorted into Pakistan to rendezvous

with External Affairs officials and then flown on a Canadian military plane into Canada.

Their first few days in Canada were spent in a clipboard safehouse in a "desolate" area near Ottawa. There they underwent debriefing, medical check-ups and immigration processing.

The only non-governmental people allowed to see the defectors before their transfer to CUIAS officials were reporters and photographers from the Kingston, Ont., newspaper, the Whig Standard. A team from the paper had

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## Chornobyl units restarted amid reports of safety neglect and executions

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — While the second of four reactors at the Chornobyl nuclear power station began functioning on November 5, U.S. Energy Secretary James Herrington said the plant was restarted without the safety improvements the Soviet Union had promised to make, reported United Press International.

In a November 18 interview with UPI, Mr. Herrington said that safety improvements may not have been made yet at the Chornobyl reactors left undamaged by the April 26 disaster, as well as at other plants in the Soviet Union. Other than better instrumentation, Mr. Herrington did not elaborate on what had been promised, UPI said.

"Our best estimate is they started Chornobyl back up probably too soon to do all the upgrades they said they'd do and some will have to be added later," Mr. Herrington said after appearing before a Senate Subcommittee on Energy and Nuclear Proliferation.

"I'm reasonably sure they're operat-

ing reactors today without upgrades they have promised, but we don't know" for sure, he added. The other plants, he said, are "major installations."

### Reactors started up

Reuters quoted the Ukrainian Communist Party newspaper, Pravda Ukraine, as saying that a duty crew at Chornobyl started the second unit on November 5 for tests. The first reactor resumed commercial output on October 1, and the chief engineer of a plant that builds the Chornobyl turbines was quoted by Pravda Ukraine as saying that the third reactor, which adjoins the crippled fourth unit, would be started soon.

With the Soviet Union facing an energy shortfall this winter, caused in part by the Chornobyl accident, which was blamed on unauthorized experiments and faults in the reactor design, authorities have pressed for rapid completion of work at the plant, Reu-

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## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Letters to Byelorussian weekly show support for native language

by Roman Solchanyk

"This kind of situation can not be permitted to go on any longer. It has come to the point that, at meetings of the pedagogical council, individual teachers and pupils who dare to speak Byelorussian in the school have been accused — of 'nationalism' (!)."

The above quotation is not from some samizdat document of the 1960s or 1970s but rather from a collective letter signed by 13 teachers of a Minsk school that was recently published in the Byelorussian literary weekly *Literatura i Mastatstva*. It is one of many that the editors say have been sent in by readers in response to an earlier letter and an accompanying commentary lamenting the dismal situation in the republic's schools with regard to Byelorussian-language study and instruction in the native language.

The proposals that have been advanced by readers amount to nothing less than a return to the *korenizatsiya* (indigenization) policy of the 1920s.

The original letter, from a Byelorussian language and literature teacher in Vitebsk, castigated parents and school officials for the widespread practice of exempting schoolchildren from studying Byelorussian. Such exemptions, it turns out, are routinely granted upon parental submission of a petition to school authorities. The results are obvious: further decline in the role and status of the native language and its steady displacement by Russian. To put an end to this "flood of frivolous attitudes towards that which is most fundamental to the national culture — the native word," the teacher proposed that authorities implement the "force of law." The suggestion that legislation be adopted to safeguard the Byelorussian language, was also put forth in the commentary that accompanied the letter. Its author, the writer and historian Kastus Tarasau, revealed that in fact there is not one urban school in the republic where the language of instruction is Byelorussian.

This forthright presentation of the somber state of affairs in Byelorussia's schools appears to have touched a raw nerve in many of *Literatura i Mastatstva*'s readers. The letters that have been published thus far — in two successive issues of the weekly — focus on a variety of problems regarding the language-education nexus as well as the broader issue of the future of Byelorussian culture and national identity.

A teacher from Vitebsk writes that the city has a pedagogical institute, and that there is a Byelorussian unit in the philology department. Yet, for as long as one can remember Vitebsk's schools have had a shortage of Byelorussian language teachers. Why? Because the prestige of the native language has steadily declined over the years:

"Still very strong are the survivals of the past, dictated by the sad history of our people, when it was banged into the heads of Byelorussians that Byelorussian culture, customs, and language are something inferior, for peasants, and primitive... Except for teachers of Byelorussian, no one in the school is able to fill out the Byelorussian side of a recommendation or certificate. Young specialists are sent to work in the countryside. The textbooks there are Byelorussian, but the teacher conducts classes in Russian. He hasn't been

taught in Byelorussian. Is this right?"

Earlier in her letter the teacher argues that "Byelorussian pedagogical institutes and universities should educate teachers of all specialties in the Byelorussian language." "Knowing the Byelorussian language in Byelorussia," she maintains, "is a requirement of respect for the nationality as an equal among equals."

The 13 authors of the collective letter cited above demand that their school, the Minsk Republican Boarding School of Music and Fine Arts, be transformed from a Russian to a Byelorussian institution. They argue that the school was originally founded for the express purpose of providing rural children with an opportunity to obtain a fine arts education. Yet, among this year's cohort of 25 students admitted into grade five, only one was from a rural area. Why? Because admission procedures in effect discriminate against applicants from the countryside, where the Byelorussian language still predominates. Thus, while these children did quite well on their entrance examinations in such subjects as art and music, their Russian-language and mathematics scores were not high enough.

A worker from Orsha who grew up in the countryside recounts his days as a schoolboy in the late 1950s. He did not have to make the choice between attending a Byelorussian or Russian school. In 1959 the Byelorussian school in his town was closed regardless of the fact that 90 percent of its inhabitants were Byelorussian. At the Russian school he suffered abuse from fellow pupils and some teachers because of his accent. Moreover, teachers urged him to drop Byelorussian study, arguing that he had every right to do so because his mother was Russian. Now his daughter is in the same situation; there is no Byelorussian school in Orsha either. Hopefully, he writes, she will at least have those hours that have been set aside for Byelorussian in the school program. But the problem goes beyond the question of the role of the native language in schools:

"When you do not respect the language of the people then you do not respect the people themselves... And in order for our language to genuinely assume its 'honored place,' it is necessary that children hear the language already in the kindergarten; that 'Belarus' film' produce films in the native language; and that signs and names in the Byelorussian language be visible everywhere alongside the Russian."

The demand for a broader functional role for the Byelorussian language, transcending the general-education school, is also voiced in other letters. A group of 10 students from the Vitebsk State Pedagogical Institute argue "the need (and as soon as possible) to include the Byelorussian language in entrance examinations and, without fail, introduce it as a course in all departments for study by all students (and not just philologists). At the least, one's specialty should be taught in the native language." A biochemist from Minsk writes that the position of the native language has been a longstanding concern for many:

"Decisive measures must be taken to correct the situation. Moreover, these should not be limited to the schools alone. The Byelorussian language

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## Ukrainians call for nuclear-free Ukraine at world peace parley

COPENHAGEN — A newly formed group of Ukrainian activists calling themselves the Ukrainian Peace Committee rallied for a Ukraine free of all nuclear devices at the World Peace Congress held here on October 15-19.

Three members of the group, which was established after the April 26 nuclear disaster in Chernobyl, applied to the International Preparatory Committee to have its delegation accepted for full participation in the congress, organized under the auspices of the pro-Soviet, Helsinki-based World Peace Council for all non-governmental world peace groups. The Ukrainian group desired to attend in order to deliver a paper, which was endorsed by Charter 77 of Czechoslovakia, Solidarity in Poland and the Moscow Trust Group, raising the issue of having Ukraine declared a nuclear-free zone and calling for the removal of all nuclear plants and missiles from Ukraine.

Although the Ukrainian peace group received no response from the congress planning committee, it paid the admission fee. Upon arrival in the Danish capitol, however, the delegation learned that they would not be allowed to participate.

The Ukrainian group, which consisted of Dr. Stephan Krywawych, Peter Murphy and Red Army deserter Mykola Movchan, proceeded to go to the press with news of their rejection by congress organizers and staged a protest in the plenary hall at the start of the

conference. As they unfurled a banner proclaiming, "This is a KGB Conference," congress officials manhandled them off the podium while many of the 2,400 delegates shouted "CIA go home."

That same day, supporters and several other members of the Ukrainian Peace Committee also distributed a publication titled, "Chernobyl and World Peace" to the delegates as they entered the Bella Center. The group continued to publicize its rejection in the Danish press and media.

On the last day of the Congress, the Danish People's Socialist Party agreed to allow two members of the Ukrainian Peace Committee into their delegation with the full right to speak at conference sessions. Messrs. Krywawych and Murphy addressed different sessions and were supported in their statements calling for a nuclear-free Ukraine by many Third World delegates.

The Ukrainian delegation and friends managed to gather a few hundred signatures of delegates on a petition declaring Ukraine a nuclear-free zone. Among the delegates signing were delegates from Japan, Denmark, India, Nigeria, Libya, Sweden, the United States, Canada, Finland, Holland and several other countries.

Many world leaders and non-leftist parties that were invited to attend the World Peace Conference refused, most expressing sentiments similar to those of Denmark's foreign minister, who labelled it "propaganda."

Howver, Mr. O'Connor said that Mr. Orion is serving only in a consulting capacity.

Haim Cohn, former Israeli Supreme Court justice, will act as a consultant to the Demjanjuk defense. The details of his cooperation with Mr. O'Connor are still to be worked out.

Mr. Cohn was quoted in The Jerusalem Post on November 19 as saying that he would be willing to defend Mr. Demjanjuk "if only to prevent his conviction on account of the emotional atmosphere surrounding the case."

Mr. Cohn had said in an interview with the *Tzomet Hasharon* weekly that in cases involving Nazi war crimes there was always the danger that a conviction would be based on popular emotion, without sufficient legal substantiation. He added that if he were the attorney general today he would not take the responsibility of submitting charges against Mr. Demjanjuk.

## Demjanjuk trial...

(Continued from page 1)

trial was slated to begin on November 26. Mr. Demjanjuk had been charged on September 29.

Mr. O'Connor has filed protests with Israeli authorities over the conditions in which his client is held in Ayalon Prison: a light is on in the cell 24 hours a day, every 15 minutes a bullhorn asks the guards posted nearby if the prisoner is OK, the cell is cold and damp, and inadequate medical attention has been given to Mr. Demjanjuk. He told The Weekly that because of the authorities' inaction he is considering an appeal to the International Red Cross or some other international agency.

The Jerusalem Post reported on November 19 that Tel Aviv lawyer Gershon Orion had accepted the Israeli Bar Association's proposal that he act as the Israeli assistant to Mr. Demjan-

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## Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations says human-rights questions are ignored

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations, a national organization opposing formal ties of cooperation between the American Bar Association (ABA) and the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL), has charged the ABA with breaking a promise made last August to act as a channel for dialogue with the Soviets on human rights.

The charge arises from the ABA's refusal to pose a list of human-rights questions which the Task Force called "tough, but fair."

The list included questions about the fates of "eternal prisoner" Yuriy Shukhevych and imprisoned lawyer Lev Lukianenko; the death of poet and Helsinki monitor Vasil Stus; Soviet non-compliance with the Helsinki Accords; the Chernobyl nuclear accident; and the Soviet-engineered famine in Ukraine in 1932-33 which claimed 7 million victims and for which the Soviets have never acknowledged responsibility.

The questions were originally intended to be posed to the Soviets at the first ABA-ASL joint seminar held at Dartmouth College on September 12 and 13 by a representative of two central Ukrainian organizations in the U.S., the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council. However, the format of the seminar, as worked out by the ABA jointly with the ASL, did not permit questions from the audience.

As a result, the Ukrainian American representative, Boston attorney Myron Boluch, arranged to deliver the questions to ABA staff member Craig Baab with the understanding that the questions would be raised at the Dartmouth seminar "when the time came." The questions were delivered to Mr. Baab but were never raised.

Instead, the ABA and the ASL put on mock trials purportedly illustrating the "justice" systems of their respective countries. The Soviet mock trial dealt with the theft of a pair of dungarees.

Yet in the November 1 issue of the ABA Journal, in an article about the Dartmouth seminar titled "ABA Raises Rights Questions," the ABA claims that observers at the Dartmouth Seminar, including specifically Mr. Boluch, were permitted "to submit written questions." The ABA article does not disclose the fact that these questions were not raised with the Soviets.

According to Askold S. Lozynskyj, legal counsel to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, after the Dartmouth seminar he sent the list of questions to the ASL in care of the ABA, requesting that the Soviets supply written answers. On October 9 the ABA sent the questions back to Mr. Lozynskyj, advising him to write directly to the ASL at its office in the Soviet Union.

On November 7, the Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations wrote to the Association of Soviet Lawyers in Moscow, transmitting the list of Ukrainian rights questions and describing them as "excellent" and "deserving of detailed answers." The Task Force has asked the Soviet lawyers to supply written answers.

Patience T. Huntwork, co-chairperson of the Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations, said: "It seems incredible that the ABA devoted hours at the Dartmouth seminar to a discussion of the theft of a pair of dungarees but did not have time to ask the Soviets about Helsinki monitors, the deaths of 7 million people or a human-rights acti-

on imprisoned for 35 years. To make matters worse, the ABA has pronounced the Association of Soviet Lawyers 'committed to the rule of law.' Obviously, whatever factors caused the ABA to give the ASL a formal agreement in the first place are preventing the ABA from openly challenging the Soviets on human rights."

At its annual meeting in August, in response to pressure from the Task Force and other organizations, the ABA agreed to subject the ABA-Soviet ties to annual review. In the course of the highly publicized debate, ABA President William Falsgraf said it would be "morally reprehensible" to terminate the ABA's formal ties with the ASL and thereby pass up the opportunity to present human-rights questions to the Soviets. On August 9, Mr. Falsgraf publicly pledged that "human rights will be on every agenda...right up at the top."

However, at the Dartmouth seminar, human rights did not receive extensive treatment by either side until the final hours of the last day. During that discussion, in response to ABA questioning, the Soviet delegates simply denied the existence of any human-rights problems in their country and instead tried to shift the focus to alleged flaws in the American justice system.

The ABA questioning of the Soviets was described by observers as "tentative" and "polite." For example, ABA delegates asked, "Do political factors enter into the decision whether to prosecute or not?" and, "Are there trials that are not held in public, and if not, why not?"

According to Orest Jejna, co-chairperson of the Task Force, "Asking the Soviets naive, general questions about human rights simply gives them an opportunity to respond with prepared propaganda. Exposing the truth about the Soviet system is an adversarial process which requires skilled advocacy and will be met with denials every step of the way. The ABA simply cannot carry out this role effectively within the context of the current relationship."

The next ABA meeting with the Soviets will take place in Moscow in May 1987. The Task Force is continuing with an expanded nationwide effort to persuade the ABA leadership to rescind the ABA-Soviet formal ties.

## Lithuanian youth to hold vigil

WASHINGTON — The Lithuanian American Youth Association of the Washington Greater Metropolitan Area (the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the Lithuanian World Youth Association) is organizing a prayer vigil on December 1.

The vigil will be conducted from 6:30 to 7 p.m. on the property of the IUE, AFL-CIO building located at 1126 16th Street NW, Washington.

The purpose of the prayer vigil is threefold:

- to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Lithuanian Helsinki Monitor Group's first press conference, held in Yuri Orlov's apartment in Moscow on December 1, 1976;
- to remember Lithuanian prisoners of conscience Balyas Gajauskas and Viktoras Petkus (members of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, still imprisoned by the Soviet authorities);
- and to call to mind the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group (November 25, 1976).

Prof. Tomas Venclova, one of the

## U.S. Commission on Famine holds hearing in Glen Spey

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. — A regional hearing of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine was held at the Verkhovyna resort of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association on October 26 under the chairmanship of commission member Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.).

Public members Daniel Marchishin and Ulana Mazurkevich were present along with Dr. James E. Mace, staff director, and Dr. Olga Samilenko-Tsvetkov, staff interpreter.

Rep. Gilman opened the hearing by noting, "Today's hearing is to gather material for [the famine commission's] report from the most reliable of all sources, those who actually witnessed the Ukrainian famine."

He further pointed out that the 20th century "is among the blackest in all of human history."

"The massacre of the Armenians soon after the turn of the century ushered in an age in which killing was raised to the level of whole peoples. Less than a decade after Stalin's execution by hunger of millions of Ukrainians, Hitler began his attempt to create a Europe free of Jews by killing every single Jewish man, woman and child in Europe. The Jewish community in particular has come to realize that its tragedy is not simply its affair, but a terrible lesson which belongs to the whole of humankind. By the same token, the tragedy which Ukrainians suffered over half a century ago has ceased to be the exclusive property of Ukrainians. It is part and parcel of human history, and as part of history it has become the property of humanity," Rep. Gilman stated.

Dr. Mace was then called upon to deliver a report on the commission's activities to date. He noted that the commission's regional hearings are meant not only to provide a public forum for the Ukrainian American community and to discuss issues connected with the commission's work, but are "an integral part of the commission meeting its mandate of gathering evidence and of the members of the commission having direct contact with those of you who went through this terrible tragedy."

He also pointed out that the gathering of oral histories of witnesses to the

famine are an extremely important part of the commission's work because, of all the types of information about the famine, "the memories of those who witnessed an event over half a century ago is the most fleeting."

New York State Assemblyman William Larkin also addressed the hearing, speaking on the state's new Holocaust and genocide curriculum, which also covers the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33. He explained that supporters of this curriculum now have another mission, that is, to make these studies a permanent part of the social studies curriculum.

Further information about the curriculum guide titled "Case Studies: Persecution/Genocide, The Human Rights Series, Volume III," was provided by Michael Hertz, a Ukrainian community activist who worked toward having the famine included in the genocide curriculum.

The Rev. Serhij Kindzeriavij-Pastukhiv spoke about the similarity between the Ethiopian and Ukrainian famines.

The first of the eyewitnesses to the famine to testify was Julia Pastukhiv. Testimony was also provided by Zinoviy Turkalo, Pro. John Samilenko, Wasyl Samilenko and a witness, designated Mr. B., who did not wish to be identified.

(Excerpts from the eyewitness testimony will appear in future issues of The Ukrainian Weekly.)

## Cuomo proclamation cites Helsinki groups

ALBANY, N.Y. — New York Gov. Mario Cuomo marked the 10th anniversary of the formation of citizens' Helsinki monitoring groups by issuing a proclamation honoring the Ukrainian, Lithuanian and other monitoring groups within the Soviet Union.

The resolution was sponsored locally by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, Capital District Branch, and by the Knights of Lithuania, Council 136 of Albany and Council 100 of Amsterdam.

The Helsinki groups, of which the Ukrainian one is the largest, were formed to monitor the implementation of the Helsinki Accords, signed by 35 states in 1975. The signatories of the Helsinki Final Act committed themselves under Principle VII to "respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of thought, conscience and religion."

The Soviet Union has blatantly disregarded the humanitarian provisions of the accords, and continues to do so by persecuting the members of the public monitoring groups. During the past 10 years all but one of the original 37 members of the Ukrainian group have been arrested, sent to labor camps, or exiled. Three of them died while serving terms in the camps. Among the members of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, only two are not in prison. They are in internal exile, however.

Gov. Cuomo's resolution designated November 7 as "a day to honor the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote Implementation of the Helsinki Accords and, in addition, to honor the formation of public Helsinki groups to promote the implementation of the Helsinki Accords in Moscow, Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia."

original members of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, and currently a professor of literature at Yale University, will be one of the key participants at the vigil.

With the help of Yuri Orlov, on December 1, 1976 Prof. Venclova, along with Mr. Petkus, Eitjan Finkelstein, the Rev. Karolis Garuckas and Ona Poskiene held their first press conference as the Lithuanian Helsinki Monitoring Group.

The group was set up five days earlier to monitor the observance of the Helsinki Accords in the Soviet-occupied Baltic States.

The Baltic states — Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia — were illegally incorporated by force into the Soviet Union 46 years ago.

Since the groups inception in 1976, the group has been dismantled by the Soviet regime, either by imprisoning the members in slave labor camps, prisons or psychiatric wards.

Prof. Venclova and Mr. Finkelstein are the only two members that have been allowed to emigrate to the West.

# Atlanta community prays for victims of Ukrainian genocide Conquest: famine indicative of policy

ATLANTA — Several area church services here, including a televised service, commemorated the Great Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33 by offering a prayer for the millions of souls who perished during those turbulent years.

The prayers came as a response to a letter-writing campaign initiated by Olga Cehelska, Georgia representative of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, to local churches and media, informing them that November 2 was designated by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians a day of prayer in memory of the victims of the famine in Ukraine.

Ms. Cehelska contacted 10 churches and mailed information about the famine to approximately 30 media organizations here.

While several churches mentioned the famine in their services, the most

poignant response came from Dr. Nelson Price, pastor of the largest Baptist church in the Atlanta area, which hosts the "Come Alive" church service every Sunday at 11 a.m. After writing a letter to Ms. Cehelska in which he said "We will pray with you on November 2," on that day with Gov. Frank Harris and his wife, Elizabeth, in attendance, Dr. Price said: "We're mindful of the holocaust under Adolf Hitler, but this marks a unique anniversary. This is an anniversary of the Ukrainian holocaust. Have you never heard of it? When the Communists took over the Ukraina (sic), those free-spirited, freedom-loving Ukrainians refused to be suppressed, and the Communist government organized starvation. And the man-perpetrated famine that struck that land killed them by the millions. Far more than died in the Nazi concentration camps. Thank God for government that is under God.

So, therefore, will you pray with me please?"

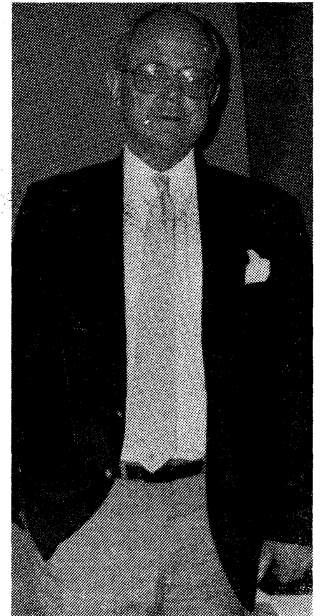
And later in the service he stated: "May Your leadership and Your Lordship be manifest in government, and in our own lives, as You govern us individually. For the descendants of those who lives were taken in the Ukraina, I thank you for the example they are to us. Help us to be examples to generations yet to come."

In gratitude, Ms. Cehelska said she gave Dr. Price a copy of Miron Dolot's book, "Execution by Hunger." In expressing the importance of the campaign, Ms. Cehelska asserted, "We could go on praying for our own, with your own, for the next 50 years, and while this is appropriate, it's hardly enough. Why can't we make the first Sunday of November a national day of prayer and remembrance? For many it would be an eye-opener. What we remember, they must learn."

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — During the course of a press conference held here recently, Dr. Robert Conquest, a Stanford University scholar and historian, was asked how the suppression of information on the terror-famine in Ukraine influences the relationship between the U.S. and the Soviet Union today. Dr. Conquest is the author of the new book, "The Harvest of Sorrow," detailing the famine in Ukraine, 1932-33.

According to Dr. Conquest, the famine does not directly influence these bilateral relations. However, one should consider that if the Soviets are unwilling to be forthright about events 50 years ago, this does not speak well of their truthfulness today.



Robert Conquest

And in his introductory statement he emphasized the importance of knowing about the famine in understanding the current Soviet regime. He stressed, "People do not escape their history."

He pointed out that 50 years may seem like a long time, but, like the Depression in the U.S., the famine remains a living memory in the Soviet Union, a memory grimmer by far than the Depression. In addition, it is a part of the history of the Communist Party.

Though unofficially acknowledged in samizdat publications, and obliquely referred to in some literature during the Khrushchev era, the famine remains officially denied by the USSR — it was denied again as recently as a few days before the news conference. Dr. Conquest said he finds the denial, in the face of obvious evidence and experience to the contrary, to be a distortion of the Soviet political psyche.

He mentioned that there are people who do want to tell the truth — writers, intellectuals who would like not to have to constantly tell lies. The Soviets are ashamed, he said, of the period. Dr. Conquest commented that it is not a simple matter for the government to admit the deed: "It's not something you can say, 'I killed 14 million people. Frightfully sorry, it won't happen again.'"

The balance of the press conference dealt with the recent mini-summit in Iceland.

## N.Y. Board of Ed publishes volume on famine

ALBANY, N.Y. — The Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 is the primary focus of the most recent publication by the Education Department of the State of New York in a series of books which discuss factors that lead to persecution and acts of genocide.

Of the 165 pages of Volume III of The Human Rights Series, 143 are devoted to the Ukrainian famine and the rest to the Cambodian genocide during the Pol Pot regime of 1975-1979. The first two volumes of the series dealt with the Jewish Holocaust of World War II.

The volume "represents a continuation of the study of those factors that lead to persecutions and acts of genocide," according to the book's introduction. It is to be used primarily as a guide

for teachers on how to instruct students about man's inhumanity to man.

The introduction continues: "As students read the materials included in the case studies, they should be referred to the organizing concepts discussed in 'Teaching About the Holocaust and Genocide: Introduction, Volume I.' Unit I in that volume defines the following five concepts as they apply to the roots of intolerance and persecution: denial of reality, indifference, prejudicial attitudes, conformity and obedience to authority. Students will reapply these concepts as they study about the forced famine in Ukraine and the actions of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. These case studies serve as only a sample of the persecutions and

genocidal acts that students might learn about."

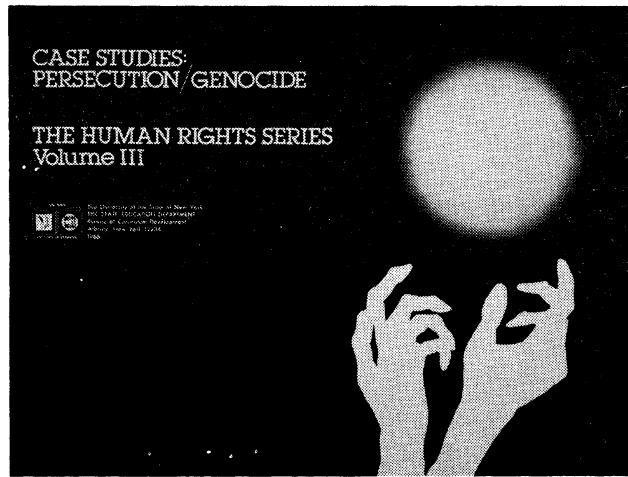
The book is broken up into six units: Forced Famine in Ukraine, Human Rights Violations in Ukraine, The Killing of Cambodia, Human Rights Violations in Cambodia, Guidelines for Case Studies and Bibliography. Each unit consists of excerpts from books, opinions by experts, including scholars, journalists and statesmen, on the Ukrainian and Cambodian genocides, and eyewitness accounts from survivors.

The first unit discusses the forced famine in Ukraine and sets the tone for the rest of the study.

"On the eve of Hitler's assumption of power, Ukraine experienced a tragedy which rivals in magnitude the Holocaust perpetrated by the Nazis. Precise estimates vary, but it is generally accepted that about 7 million Ukrainians or about 22 percent of the total Ukrainian population died of starvation in a government-planned and controlled famine. As a result of this experience, victims and survivors alike were dehumanized; victimizers and perpetrators served as direct tools of the established authority; and the reality and causes of the famine were universally and consistently obliterated from world view. In the face of this genocide, few people in the West were even aware of the existence of the famine and even fewer comprehended its significance. Only recently have historians and researchers in the West become aware of this little known genocide as a subject for serious inquiry."

"To understand the tragedy fully, one must remember that this wholesale starvation of Ukrainian farmers took

(Continued on page 13)



At the reception held to celebrate the publication of the curriculum guide on human rights and the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 are, (from left) Dr. Oleh Wolansky, Dr. Roman Baranovsky, John O. Pils, Diana Diachuk, William J. Larkin Jr., the Rev. Michael Charyna, Michael Heretz, Daria Jakubowycz and Walter Sochan.

## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

### Ukrainian teachers throughout the U.S. attend two-week conference at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Seventeen teachers of schools of Ukrainian studies from throughout the United States attended the second annual teachers' seminar held here at the Ukrainian National Association resort, Soyuzivka, on August 9-23.

The seminar was organized and directed by Eugene Fedorenko. Stefania Kwasowsky was administrator.

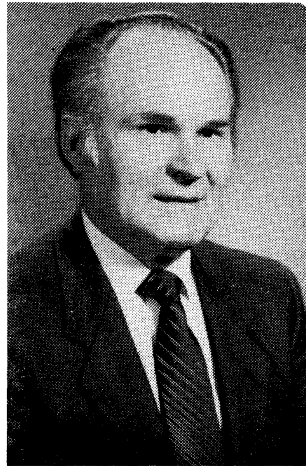
This year's program was structured similarly to an intensive summer studies session, according to its organizer,

and highlighted studies in Ukrainian language and literature, the two basic components for solid instruction at Ukrainian schools. It also touched upon the instruction of courses in Ukrainian history, geography, culture and music.

The two-week seminar was geared toward meeting the needs of Ukrainian school instructors, in not only how to structure classes in various subjects, but also on which aspects of courses to stress. Sessions were also held for instructors of Ukrainian kindergartens.



Participants of the teachers' seminar at Soyuzivka.



Eugene Fedorenko

### Restoration fund raises \$294.5 M

NEW YORK — The Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Foundation announced that \$294.5 million had been raised as of the end of October to restore the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island national monuments.

The total exceeds by almost \$30 million the campaign goal of \$265 million.

The foundation's campaign began in 1983 with the search for corporate sponsors to provide impetus to the project. Among the contributors to the fund drive was the Ukrainian National Association, which donated \$25,000, thus earning a listing in the campaign's Heritage Club.

The Statue of Liberty restoration was completed in time for the July 4 celebrations earlier this year. Ellis Island restoration is continuing, with completion expected in 1988, four years before the Ellis Island centennial in 1992.

Several lectures were presented at the seminar. Dr. Fedorenko presented a paper on Ukrainian literature, 1900-1930. Prof. Leonid Rudnyckyj gave a lecture discussing the creativity of the "Shestydesiatnyk." Mykola Francuzenko, from the Voice of America, Ukrainian Branch, gave two papers, one on Vasyly Symonenko and the other on Volodymyr Ivasiuk, citing examples of their works in both papers.

Prof. P. Maliar and Dr. I. Hyrun both conducted seminars on the Ukrainian language.

Dr. George Gajekyj and Prof. Taras Hunczak discussed Ukrainian history. Prof. Gajekyj talked about the princely and Kozaks eras, while Prof. Hunczak focused his attention on contemporary Ukrainian history.

Dr. E. Zarsky, who talked about geography, noted that there is a strange grouping of nuclear reactors on the territory of Ukraine, even though other forms of energy are not lacking there. This increases the risk of catastrophes larger than that at Chernobyl, he said.

Lubow Wolynetz presented two lessons on Ukrainian culture: "The Colors and Symbols of Ukrainian Folk Art" and "The Ukrainian Icon and Byzantine Influences."

Dr. Huryn gave the last lesson on Ukrainian culture, using illustrated materials from old Ukrainian books.

The seminar on practical methods of teaching youngsters was led by Lesia Mudra for grades 1 and 2, and Vera Zelvak for the third grade.

The need to teach singing in Ukrainian school was illustrated by Maria Olynetz. She gave examples of songs which could be used in Ukrainian school, depending on the grade of the students.

Bohdan Kukuruza discussed the teaching of the Ukrainian language in the middle grades.

This is the second such teachers' seminar sponsored by the UNA at Soyuzivka.

### Anatole Domaratzky retires after 32 years at Svoboda Press

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — After 32 years of service to the Ukrainian National Association's publishing division, the Svoboda Press, Anatole Domaratzky retired in October. He was feted at a farewell luncheon at the UNA headquarters on Thursday, October 16.

Mr. Domaratzky, who was the foreman of the print shop, was bid good luck by his co-workers at Svoboda Press, UNA officers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly editorial staffs. Also present was his wife, Maria.

Brief speeches were delivered on the occasion by UNA Supreme President John O. Flis and Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, as well as by Luba Lapychak, Svoboda Press administrator, and Stepan Chuma, who was the assistant foreman under Mr. Domaratzky and succeeded him as foreman.

Mr. Domaratzky received several gifts from his employers and co-workers, including a landscape painting by Lubomyr Kuzma, that was purchased by all the employees of the Svoboda Press.

Mr. Domaratzky was born in Kremianets, in the Volhynia region of Ukraine. He served in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army as a young man, and later emigrated to France. In Paris, he met his wife to be, a French-born Ukrainian woman, and worked as a linotypist at the print shop of the Ukrainke Slovo (Ukrainian Word) newspaper, whose editor at that time was Oleksa Boykiv.

After five years of work at the newspaper, Mr. Domaratzky became director of the print shop and administration.

In 1954 Mr. and Mrs. Domaratzky, along with their little son, emigrated to the United States and settled in New Jersey. There Mr. Domaratzky began working at the Svoboda Press print shop.

Mr. Domaratzky said he has fond memories of those early years at Svoboda Press, when the print shop foreman was Sofron Fediv, the Svoboda editor-in-chief was Luke Myshuha, and the UNA president was Dmytro Halychyn.

In 1965 Mr. Domaratzky became the foreman of the print shop. He recalled the Svoboda editorial staff of that

period, Anthony Dragan, Bohdan Krawciw, Michael Sosnowsky, Vyacheslav Davydenko and Luke Luciw, all of them now deceased.

In his capacity as print shop foreman, Mr. Domaratzky was responsible for the printing of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, the Veselka children's magazine, the annual UNA Almanacs, as well as numerous other magazines and books published by Svoboda Press.

In addition to these duties, Mr. Domaratzky often wrote to Svoboda and other publications about the Ukrainian liberation struggle and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. He was editor of several publications, including the MUN (Young Ukrainian Nationalists) Almanac, the News of the Association of Veterans of the Ukrainian Resistance, and the Visnyk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

He is active in various Ukrainian community organizations, including his parish and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

Mr. Domaratzky and his wife are the parents of two sons and one daughter.



Anatole Domaratzky (right) with his successor as Svoboda print shop foreman, Stepan Chuma.



At the retirement party for Anatole Domaratzky are: (from left) Walter Sochan, John O. Flis, Maria Domaratzky, Mr. Domaratzky and Ulana Diachuk.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## 1986 elections, our success

As the freshman classes of the Senate and House of Representatives prepare to embark on a new voyage in January, election fever has ebbed in Washington and throughout the nation. Today's, and tomorrow's, news it seems, will focus on recent developments involving arms sales to Iran, who really is in charge in the White House, is a major shake-up in the works within the Reagan Administration and how will all these developments affect U.S. foreign and domestic policy.

But before we forget about the election of 1986, let us ponder for a moment its significance for Ukrainians.

In a very big way, Ukrainians garnered more support and made a greater impact on the American and Canadian political scenes. Not only did many of those incumbents who have supported Ukrainian causes get re-elected, people like New York Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, but Ukrainians who ran for office, while they did not win, made an impressive showing nonetheless.

While Ukrainians in the U.S. by and large have been involved in the political process for many years, mostly by volunteering their time and effort to the campaign of a candidate they believed in, this year, Ukrainians significantly began running for highly visible offices and publically endorsing candidates. Canadians, primarily because of their long-standing involvement in the affairs of their country, have been more sophisticated and have had a significant impact on the Canadian political process. Take, for instance, Ukrainian Laurence Decore, mayor of Edmonton, who was recently re-elected to a second term. Thanks to his leadership, that city has won three international awards in the past three years for its debt management and control, and its budget system. Edmonton has the largest civic government in Canada because it owns its own telephone company, power company and airport. It also has the biggest budget of any city in Canada. As Mr. Decore comments on the number of Ukrainians who have become involved in Canadian politics in an interview with *The Weekly* published this week: "I think Ukrainians have always been active politically... Ukrainians, as part of their great strength in Canada, has been their interest in politics and their involvement in politics... I expect that to continue in the same way, and be no different in the future than it has been in the past."

Ukrainian Americans meanwhile, have a new-found political sophistication. For the first time in a number of years, a Ukrainian made a bid for the House of Representatives. Mike Kostiw, a new-comer on the Florida political scene, decided to run for the 16th Congressional District. Although he lost in the primaries to longtime Republican committeewoman Mary Collins, Mr. Kostiw did receive the endorsement of the *Miami Herald*, one of the nation's most prestigious newspapers. And, although he lost, he has established himself as a serious contender for 1988. Zenon Ostasz, chairman of Ukrainian Americans to Elect Mike Kostiw, said his candidate does plan to run again.

In elections on the state and county levels, political new comer Mike Murowany and Christine Zarycky both lost their bids for public office, but both have vowed to run again, stating that they have now established name recognition for themselves, which is important in any election.

A Democrat, Mr. Murowany, 30, ran in one of the most important races in Delaware for the state legislature which was widely covered by the media. And although he ran against a popular incumbent, he garnered 42 percent of the vote.

The most surprising candidate this year was Ms. Zarycky. A political science major at Wayne State University, at 21, Ms. Zarycky is the youngest member of the Ukrainian community to ever have run for political office — in her case for 1st District county commissioner.

Despite her age, she received high acclaim from significantly older colleagues in the Republican Party in Michigan.

And finally, in an effort to help cue Ukrainian voters to which candidates have been the most supportive of the community, the Chicago-based League of Ukrainian Voters endorsed local, Illinois state and national candidates for office.

The reasons for these new phenomena are varied. But the most obvious is that if you want something done right, you've got to do it yourself. No longer is the community happy to merely court officials whom it feels can be helpful in representing its various interests. Ukrainians now want to become part of the process itself, want to have their collective voice heard within Congressional and White House walls. Ukrainians have learned that the greater representation they have on the Hill, the greater the chance the pendulum will swing in their favor.

Take the Jewish people, for instance. One of the principal reasons Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union has been a topic of discussion since as far back as the Nixon administration is because Jews here have been able to effectively lobby the Congress and the White House to have that topic on the agenda when a U.S. president and Soviet general secretary get together and talk. They have firmly integrated themselves into the political establishment.

Seeing also the growing momentum of Ukrainians who are choosing careers in the government and media, two very influential areas in policy-making, it seems the scale is slowly tipping in Ukrainians' favor. The momentum has begun. Let us proudly move forward. 1988 is not that far away.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Thank you, Batko Soyuz

When it comes to informing the world about the Ukrainian forced famine, our community, it seems, is on a roll.

Think of how much has been accomplished in the last three years alone.

A Ukrainian American demonstration calling attention to the famine was staged by some 18,000 Ukrainian Americans in Washington.

The American Enterprise Institute (AEI), a prestigious Washington think tank, published a significant discussion of the famine involving Robert Conquest, James Mace, Dana Dalrymple, and Michael Novak.

Thanks largely to the efforts of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), the U.S. Congress established the United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine to study and report on the causes and consequences of the great world tragedy.

of that issue have thus far been distributed and the UNA publication, "The Great Famine: The Unknown Holocaust," prepared by the editors of *The Weekly*, is now in its third printing.

The Washington demonstration was organized by the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC), an organization headed by UNA President John Flis whose leadership assures substantial UNA funding for UACC activities.

The precedent-breaking AEI publication on the famine was initiated by the UNA and paid for by UNA funds.

Although AHRU initiated the famine commission legislation (and successfully garnered much Congressional support for it), the bill was going nowhere until Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Charles H. Percy agreed to hold hearings and to bring the commission bill to the floor of the Senate for a

*Now that we have what we need to tell our story [of the famine] ... we need to tell it to that segment of our society responsible for educating the next generation.*

The Ukrainian Famine Research Commission in Canada produced "Harvest of Despair," an outstanding 55-minute film which continues to win international awards. Ukrainian activists in America were able to facilitate a national audience for the film by persuading Bill Buckley to both air and discuss the film on his popular "Firing Line" show.

Taras Hukalo helped produce "10 Million Victims: Ukraine, 1933, The Unknown Holocaust," a 30-minute videotape in English, Ukrainian, Russian and French, which has also received international recognition.

Miron Dolot wrote and W.W. Norton and Co. published "Execution by Hunger," a horrifying personal account of the famine by a survivor.

Robert Conquest wrote and Oxford University published "Harvest of Sorrow," unquestionably the best documented and most credibly written study of the forced famine we have thus far.

The New York State Education Department published Volume III of its human-rights series, "Case Studies: Persecution/Genocide." More than half of the volume is devoted to the forced famine and human rights in Ukraine.

The first international educator's institute on the famine was held in Chicago, attracting some 150 American public school teachers.

A major role in all of these significant events was played by the Ukrainian National Association (UNA), an organization which rarely receives kudos for its many achievements from our broader community in North America. On the contrary, more often than not one hears that when it comes to the Ukrainian cause, the UNA is a "do-nothing" organization.

It is time for this misconception to be righted.

In my opinion, the momentum which we are presently experiencing began to accelerate significantly on March 20, 1983, when *The Ukrainian Weekly* published its special issue devoted to the Great Famine. Well over 40,000 copies

vote. It was UNA influence and contacts that contributed to Sen. Percy's decision. And it was *The Ukrainian Weekly* and Svoboda which helped AHRU raise monies for its laudatory project by publicizing AHRU activities widely and often.

The Conquest book came about as a result of a joint UNA-Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) venture which involved substantial UNA funding.

Most recently, it was UNA expertise and UNA funding that led to the highly successful international educators' institute on the forced famine. Whenever 76 percent of the participants rate an institute "excellent" and 22 percent award it a "very good," one can be sure that a significant impact has been made.

Yes, much has been accomplished by our community, but much still remains to be done. We've really just begun.

Having been involved with an institute for educators, I am convinced we have a receptive audience in our American teachers and, perhaps, in our Canadian teachers as well.

"I had little knowledge of the famine," wrote one educator on the evaluation form, and I am grateful because the whole day was an intense learning experience for me." Many participants had similar reactions.

"I think you should offer Phase II of this institute," wrote another educator, a sentiment that was echoed time and again by participants.

"This institute needed more publicity," complained one educator.

Now that we have what we need to tell our story — curricular materials, films, knowledgeable and effective presenters — we need to tell it to that segment of our society responsible for educating the next generation. Only then will we be assured that the Ukrainian forced famine will never be forgotten.

We also need to thank those who have brought us this far on our campaign. A good place to begin is with Batko Soyuz.

## Vienna Review Conference: a summary of Ukrainian activity

Following is an account of Ukrainian activity during the opening days of the Vienna Review Conference on the Helsinki Accords.

Maria Demtschuk is recording secretary of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

by Maria Demtschuk

We arrived in Austria on November 1, and to our surprise there was no activity in Vienna and very few people in the city. However, we soon learned that since November 1 is the celebration of All Saints Day and since Austria is a Christian country, everything with the exception of a few restaurants was closed. Since it was just 1 p.m. and our rooms were not available until 3:00, we proceeded to tour Vienna.

In the evening, the majority of the Ukrainian participants of the Vienna CSCE parallel conference greeted us in the suite of the Marriott Hotel which served as the Ukrainian Information Center in Vienna. Most of us met each other for the first time. In a Hungarian restaurant on a small street in Vienna we toasted our arrival to this conference

and celebrated the birthday of Roman Kupchinsky.

The following morning most of us rushed up the cobblestone roads to attend liturgy at St. Barbara's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Since it was the

celebration of "Lystopadove Sviato" (the anniversary of the November 1 Act of 1918) on the table in front of the church altar lay the cane and headpiece worn by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and a blue cap with a little blue

and yellow ribbon on its side which at one time belonged to a member of the "Sichovi Striltsi" (Ukrainian Sich Rifle-men).

St. Barbara's is truly a magnificent church, built in a baroque style, and is a landmark in Vienna. The 209-year-old edifice was commissioned by Empress Maria Teresa. The day was spent in making plans for the conference, reviewing materials and exchanging viewpoints. We had our first group meeting and Andrew Sorokowski was appointed administrator for the group.

The Ukrainian participants were Christina Isajiw, Mykola Moroz and Ivanka Jaciw of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Mr. Sorokowski of Smolensk, Bozhena Olshaniwsky, Lubow Jowa, and Maria Demtschuk from Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), Volodymyr Malynowych of the Ukrainian Political Parties and Organizations based in Paris, Natalie Pawlenko of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Nadia Svitlychna and Leonid Plyushch of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Alexander Neprel of the ODUM youth organization, Danylo Dzwonky of the Ukrainian Canadian Students Union (SUSK), and Roman Kupchinsky and Oles Cheren from the Ukrainian Peace Committee.

In Vienna as part of the American delegation were Orest Deychakiwsky and Julian Kulas, a public member.

The representatives of the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were among the first to have a press conference at the Concordia Press Club. Three members of the Ukrainian group attended: Mr. Malynowych, Mr. Kupchinsky and this writer. It was, indeed, an impressive press conference and the Lithuanian representative appealed for the release of Mart Niklus and others. Ambassador Warren Zimmermann, head of the U.S. delegation to the review conference, addressed the news conference and assured all present that he would bring forth their concerns. Later, Mari-Ann Rikken of the Estonian American National Council was interviewed by members of the Soviet press regarding the case of three-year-old Kaisa Randpere, the world's youngest political prisoner.

November 4, marked the official opening of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. On that morning the majority of the Ukrainian group participated in a briefing for non-government organizations and addressed several of their concerns to Ambassador Zimmermann.

The Hofburg served as the official location for the conference. While passing through the gates of this palace one notices decorations with emblems of the countries which were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; among them is the Galician lion. The delegates of the 35 nations proceeded to arrive and enter the Hofburg up to the main conference room and the conference was opened by the Austrian Chancellor Dr. Franz Vranitzky.

In the evening the members of the Baltic States gave a concert. There was a performance by a mime and classical music. The following day a major demonstration with 500 participants received much coverage.

The representatives of the Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine with the help of Stephanie Schwartz-Luty were granted permission by the Austrian police to picket in front of the Hofburg and displayed their poster which com-

(Continued on page 12)



Ambassador Warren Zimmermann (left) converses with Orest Deychakiwsky, Julian Kulas and Leonid Plyushch.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Defends Demjanjuk

Dear Editor:

In the article from Jerusalem, "Ivan the Terrible Case Isn't Open and Shut, Israelis Admit," in the Chicago Tribune of September 28, Jonnothan Broder reported the following: "...Israel needs a fresh personification of Nazi brutality to impress a new generation that, it fears, is losing contact with the lessons of the Holocaust."

And indeed, Israel has such a "personification" now in the person of John Demjanjuk, a man accused of being "Ivan the Terrible" of the notorious Treblinka death camp, a denaturalized U.S. citizen extradited to Israel to stand trial there.

There is, however, one fly in the ointment. All indications are that Mr. Demjanjuk is a victim of mistaken identity, has been framed and thus innocent of the charge. The Russian KGB supplied the fabricated "evidence" and the OSI (Office of Special Investigations) of the U.S. Justice Department swallowed it hook, line and sinker (Patrick J. Buchanan, "Nazi Butcher or Mistaken Identity," The Washington Post, September 28).

Question: Does Demjanjuk have to be hanged in Israel — innocent though he may be — just to remind the new Israeli generation of the dread of Holocaust?

Is the death of an innocent goishie man at the hands of the Israeli regime any less criminal or sinful than the death of a Jewish person at the hands of the Nazi regime?

John J. Moore  
Chicago

#### Urgent appeal

Dear Friends:

Our Lord speaks: "Do not be afraid of them therefore. For everything that is now covered will be uncovered, and everything now hidden will be made clear." (Matthew 10:26)

Without fear, please continue writing to: John Demjanjuk, c/o Ayalon Prison, Ramla, Israel.

#### Response No. 4 to Epstein

Dear Editor:

Alexander Epstein in his letter published in issue No. 46 of The Ukrainian Weekly tried to decide what is in the best interest of the Ukrainian community and what is not. Unfortunately, his arguments are not as persuasive as they seem.

Mr. Epstein's new view is as follows: whether John Demjanjuk be found guilty or innocent, the Ukrainian community in both cases will be stigmatized because there were guards at Treblinka who were of Ukrainian origin.

I don't know, if there were Ukrainians in Treblinka, but I know whom Germans called Ukrainians. After taking into captivity millions of Soviet soldiers in 1941 who did not want to fight for the Stalin's paradise, Hitlerites started to exterminate them by hunger in the POW camps. Prisoners in these camps did not receive even a hundredth part of the normal human ration to survive, and they died out by the thousands. When the recruiters came to such camps to recruit servicemen to some "Ukrainian" "Hilfs-Abteilungen"/auxiliary detachments/, prisoners of any ethnic origin volunteered. To be admitted to such a detachment, the volunteer should have been a little bit stronger than other prisoners, all of whom were doomed to die. So, to the so called "Ukrainian" Hilfs-Abteilungen belonged people of many ethnic origins. But even if they were exclusively Ukrainians, can these people be called "war criminals"? They were never told what they had to do. They knew only that they were escaping inevitable death.

Their collaboration with the Hitlerites was forced by the threat of death.

In the German camps there were also Jews forced into such a collaboration. But nobody called them "war criminals." They were victims of the cruel and merciless system. It is known, for example, that a hangman in the Buchenwald death camp was a Jew by name of Kozelchik. He was tried in Israel and was acquitted as a man who was compelled to hang his camp mates. Did the behavior of Kozelchik and other Jewish policemen put a stigma on the Jewish community?

I think that collaborators — forced or volunteer — can be found among all the nations occupied by the Hitlerites as well as by the Soviets. It is known that among the officials of the Soviet Gestapo, the NKVD, there was a certain number of Jews, a fact acknowledged by Simon Wiesenthal in his memoirs "The Murderers Among Us." So, should this fact put a stigma on Jews in general?

After calm, unbiased and impartial consideration, the answer should be "no."

But according to Mr. Epstein's considerations, the answer would be, "yes." Are his considerations fair? Do they give much to humanity?

In my opinion, his considerations lead to hatred and to the unfair stigmatization of innocents.

Sviatoslav Karavansky  
Denton, Md.

#### Response No. 5 to Epstein

Dear Editor:

In response to Alexander Epstein's letter (November 16) requesting Ukrainians not to ally with John Demjanjuk:

I am an American Ukrainian. Every Ukrainian is my brother or sister in sickness or in health. I will stand by every one of them until death do us part.

Please continue your coverage of Mr. Demjanjuk, for it is the main source of information on Mr. Demjanjuk's case.

Wilma Zaryckij  
Detroit

— Mrs. Vera Demjanjuk and family.

## For the record: Education Department's presentation before Famine Commission

*Following is an abridged version of the speech delivered on November 7 by Dr. Franmarie Kennedy-Keel, executive assistant to Undersecretary of Education Gary L. Bauer, at the Chicago regional hearing of the U.S. Commission of the Ukraine Famine.*

It is an honor and a privilege to be here representing the undersecretary for this special hearing of the Ukrainian Famine Commission. As his chief aide, I know that his interest in the famine doesn't stop with studying merely the facts and figures. He is also extremely concerned with how textbook publishers and the entire educational community is explaining this event to our children. Over the past few years we have been closely examining several of our nation's leading world history textbooks, and what we have found is often distressing. In most of the texts, the Ukrainian famine is explained in only a few sentences, and this cursory treatment is usually punctuated with skepticism over whether the suffering was really as extensive as many people allege. Over all, only a few textbooks that we have read make the effort to fully explain the gaping differences between totalitarianism and democracy. This relativistic kind of instruction could irreparably harm our young people's faith in the provisions of liberty and their willingness to defend it. Today I would like to discuss our findings with you and urge you to do your part to make sure our kids know what they should know to become responsible citizens.

First, let's back up to what exactly happened in Ukraine from 1930 to 1933, during the Soviet assault on that nation's peasantry. For some, the magnitude of the Soviet brutality is almost too great to conceive. For others, the memories are still painfully vibrant. Robert Conquest writes poignantly of the famine:

"It was a tremendous tragedy — with

many more dead than in all countries together in World War I...yet these events have not to this day been fully registered in the Western consciousness. There is general knowledge here that some sort of catastrophe struck, or may have struck, the Soviet countryside, but little more...But then, the facts of the assault on the peasantry, and on the Ukrainian nationality, are complex. For it was a threefold blow: Dekulakization meant the deportation of millions of peasants. Collectivization meant the herding of the rest of them into collective farms. And in 1932-33, the collectivized peasantry of the Ukraine and adjacent regions was crushed in a special operation by the seizure of the whole grain crop and the starvation of the villages."

Clearly, from this account we see that this devastating tragedy cannot be explained in a few sentences. That does further injustice to those who lost their lives to involuntary starvation and perpetuates our ignorance about the famine. Whenever forces try to conquer over goodness, it usually takes a complicated sequence of events. We must understand the planning and motivation behind such horrific crimes in order that we may prevent them from happening again.

If the average American is unaware of the famine, part of the reason may relate back to the scant coverage it receives in textbooks that I alluded to earlier. How can the American public fully understand where totalitarianism leads if they do not even know about the atrocities it has wreaked and continues to wreak on innocent people? Textbook references to the famine and other Soviet barbarisms often treat them as natural disasters instead of state-enforced policies. This is unacceptable.

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At this point, some of you are probably wondering why textbook pub-

lishers often gloss over the, by definition, oppressive nature of totalitarian regimes while being hypercritical of American institutions. The only explanation I think is credible is that most textbooks reflect the views of prominent historians and social scientists who believe that the neutral approach to world history is best. In other words, they refuse to distinguish in many crucial respects between the United States and the Soviet Union.

One can see this in a booklet published by the National Council for the Social Studies on human rights. In the introduction to the booklet, aimed at teachers, the editors contend there are several ways to teach about human rights — including the comparative approach. And then to illustrate their point, the authors say the following: "In Western Europe and the United States, for example, civil and political rights such as freedom of speech, voting, and due process are of prime concern. In Eastern European countries, economic rights such as the right to work, to form trade unions, to strike, and to take vacations are considered essential." (Tell that to Lech Walesa!) That description of life in the East Bloc would be laughable if it weren't so dangerous.

And the confusion and misperceptions such textbooks frequently give our children doesn't end there. One high school world history book used throughout the U.S. devotes a section to Soviet women. It says the following: "Equality for women in the USSR is a

**...most textbooks reflect the views of prominent historians and social scientists who believe that the neutral approach to world history is best ... they refuse to distinguish in many crucial respects between the United States and the Soviet Union.**

reality... They receive equal pay for equal work...Men and women are treated equally under Soviet law. They may marry or vote when they are 18." These statements are mere half-truths when not accompanied by such facts as: voting in the Soviet Union consists of circling a name of the one candidate on the ballot — the Soviet leadership's choice; or that equal pay for equal work in the USSR means a bus driver and a surgeon both make about 150 rubles per month, or two hundred dollars. Let's face it, these are not difficult concepts for textbook authors to grasp and explain. To tell our children any less is to seriously misguide them about the fundamental nature of the Soviet system.

The distortion found in one text used by history teachers in some of our nation's best high schools delivers an equally shocking portrayal of our own country's history. The author candidly states, "I prefer to tell the story of the discovery of America through the viewpoint of the Arawaks, of the Constitution from the standpoint of the slaves, of Andrew Jackson as seen by the Cherokees, of the Civil War as seen by the New York Irish..." and so on. What has happened to relaying history to our children through the facts of history? By relying heavily on this book's approach to history, our high school students are missing some of the most important lessons of American history.

This supposition has been substantiated by the results of a poll conducted this month by The Dartmouth Review at the Ivy League Dartmouth College. The questions dealt with basic events and facts from history and literature, questions that undergraduates — especially those at the nation's top-ranked

schools — should know. A mere 50 percent of the students polled could correctly name their two home state senators. Just over half the seniors could identify the Magna Carta as the historic document signed by King John in 1215. Just over 15 percent of the students knew deTocqueville wrote the famous political treatise "Democracy in America." Just over 40 percent knew what civilization built the wooden horse. (Answer: The Greeks). The poor scores are distressing, and even the embarrassed undergraduates and faculty thought so.

The only way the young can learn history is if they first are taught history. If schools and texts refuse to give superficial treatment to events that have shaped and challenged our civilization, then it's less likely that our children will forget or dismiss their significance.

And what is history if it is not an account of man's struggle to better his condition? The historical record does indeed show that some countries have succeeded better than others — whether some choose to ignore the moral differences does not change that fact. That is not to say that our country has not had its share of villains and made its share of mistakes: Those should be clearly explained to today's students. But by the same token, our country also has a great number of heroes from which the young can derive inspiration and knowledge for the future. Pick up a high school history text and see how often

you find the word "hero" mentioned in reference to men such as Thomas Jefferson, Albert Einstein, Douglas MacArthur or Thomas Edison. I think you'll be hard-pressed.

When students are given a reliable, vivid account of history they learn more than just names of places and dates — they learn lessons about the basic values that have made this country great. From the Roman wars, they can learn about great valor but also about conceit and cruelty. From George Washington's refusal to assume dictatorial powers right after the American Revolution they can learn humility and dedication to self-government. From Henry Ford they can learn the rewards of hard work and enterprise and the capacity of one man to change the world for the better. And from the Soviet-enforced famine on the people of Ukraine they learn that totalitarianism depends upon its crushing the will and hope of people who cherish liberty.

Now to ensure that students are learning these things, I do not advocate that textbooks should be in accord with the policy positions of this administration. Indoctrination of any kind is wrong. Period. But texts also should not read as if they were written by neutrals in the struggle between freedom and slavery. We must only tell the absolute truth about ourselves and about those who believe in a different set of principles than we. The truth stands firmly on the side of those who believe that individual rights should not be subjugated for the "good" of the state, that God endowed man with certain inalienable rights. When our children are given the intellectual might to reply to detractors of democracy, they will defend it willingly and rightly. Our country deserves no less.



Dr. Franmarie Kennedy-Keel with famine institute organizer and public member of the famine commission Dr. Myron B. Kuropas.



## Interview: Decore on politics, Ukrainian community concerns

*The following is an excerpted transcript of an interview with Edmonton Mayor Laurence Decore, conducted by Michael B. Bociurkiw on October 31 at Edmonton City Hall.*

**Earlier this month you received a strong mandate from Edmonton voters. You're also going into your second term of office with some of your most vocal opponents exiled from City Council. What are your priorities for the coming term?**

First of all, I was overwhelmed by not only getting a great mandate, but I increased my majority from the last election. I had a 2.1 to 1 majority in the 1983 election. I got a 2.3 to 1 majority in this election.

It's not often you see a mayor getting an increase in what is a pretty substantial majority. I did and I'm very grateful to Edmontonians for that. A large part of that was because of the tremendous assistance that I got from the multicultural community.

What I see happening is a city that is in a recession trying to pull itself out, trying to create employment, trying to rejuvenate its downtown, and to fix its infrastructure. It's very much doing that.

We won three international awards in our last three years for our debt management and control, and our budget system. This is an award given by an association of 4,500 governments of the United States and Canada — financial officers of those governments.

We've put our financial house in order. We downsized our civic government by some 1,700 people — that's of a workforce of 12,000.

We're the largest civic government in Canada because we own our own telephone company, our own power company, and our own airport. We have the biggest budget of any city in Canada. And to have won three international awards for putting our house in order is truly a remarkable feat I think.

By the mid-1990s, we expect the city of Edmonton to be on a pay-as-you-go basis: there will be no mortgage of the city of Edmonton.

What I see in the future is a continuation of trying to stimulate employment and working with the provincial government in extending our light rapid transit, and continuing to fix our water and sewer system and our infrastructure.

We also want to beautify our city. Downtown redevelopment is now on its way and I think should be pretty much concluded in the next three years.

We now have more time to spend on other issues — like cultural development. One of the things that I wanted to see done was a cultural policy put into place — a policy that would involve multiculturalism as one of the three components. The other two components are the performing and visual arts, and recreation.

Well, I didn't quite succeed in getting that policy in place, but I did succeed in getting a tribunal put into place that will have representation — for the first time in Edmonton's history — from multiculturalism as one component, from the performing and visual arts as the second component, and recreation as the third.

That tribunal has been instructed by city council to bring back policies for multicultural development, cultural development and recreational development for the future of Edmonton. So we will be establishing a blueprint of what we think our city should be like in the next five, 10, 15 years in cultural development.

I don't know of any other city in Canada that's attempting to do — or has done — what we're attempting to do. The cultural groups in Edmonton are excited about it; I'm excited about it. I think that that's the thing that will add strength to our community — and vibrance, beauty and vitality to our community. That's one of the things that we'll be doing.

**Now you're in your second term, and I'm wondering about your plans for the future. What are your plans for further up the road? Do you have any aspirations for federal or provincial politics?**

There's no game plan, there's no blueprint for the future for my life.

Politics is something I very much like, but it's important in politics to be at the right place at the right time. If you're not, then you can really make a mess of things for yourself politically as an individual.

The timing looks pretty good provincially and federally for me.

I'm one of those people who's exceedingly lucky — lucky because I have a law firm with two brothers that continue to keep my chair whenever I want to come back to practice law. My two brothers say to me, 'You

can come back whenever to involve yourself in the businesses that we have.'

I'm exceedingly lucky because I've made enough money to be secure for the future. I mean who else could have that kind of a great situation — not to worry about the future.

But I am interested in politics. I do know that I won't be here (as mayor) for longer than six years. That's what I said I would put in, that's what I said I thought it would take to put the house in order financially for Edmonton, to get Edmonton moving. And I can see that now coming about and being concluded in six years.

**Some of the political pundits like to refer to you as the political messiah that will eventually lead the Liberal Party back to power here in Alberta for the first time in a long time. How do you feel about that?**

Well, Albertans are slowly seeing that Conservatism isn't the only way of life, the only way of dealing with issues.

I remember when I ran as a mayoralty candidate in

*It was a mistake to set up the Deschenes Commission; a mistake to consider going to the Soviet Union...*

1983: people would stand up at meetings and make fun of me because I was a Liberal. That never happens now. In fact, it works much to my advantage in the public arena — people now recognize me to be something different and as a person who doesn't kowtow and goes crawling on his hands and knees to a provincial government or a federal government.

I work hard for my city and I think most Edmontonians realize that. And they realize that Liberalism is not a sinful thing. People realize that (former Liberal Prime Minister Pierre) Trudeau does not influence every Liberal in Canada — there still are bad feelings about Trudeau.

I don't know. Everybody in this city knows I'm a Liberal, I never hide it, I like to say that I'm a Liberal.

Whether I'll be a leader provincially, I don't know. It's too early to say.

**How do you feel about the increasing number of Ukrainians becoming involved in federal and provincial political forums? Besides you, for example, there is (former Saskatchewan Deputy Premier and Attorney General) Roy Romanow who has been re-elected in Saskatchewan; and there are Ukrainians like (Manitoba Energy and Mines Minister) Wilson Parasiuk promoting Ukrainian interests in the Manitoba Legislature. Are you happy with what's going on?**

If I were able to show you the young people that worked on my campaign, you would be surprised at the number of young Ukrainian professionals and



Edmonton's Mayor Laurence Decore

non-professionals that worked on my campaign. It's really overwhelming to me.

I think Ukrainians have always been active politically. There are highs and lows for us: we elect a lot of people at one time, and then later we don't have so many people.

Ukrainians, as part of their great strength in Canada, has been their interest in politics and their involvement in politics — either in the New Democratic Party, the Progressive Conservative Party or the Liberal Party.

I expect that to continue in the same way, and be no different in the future than it has been in the past.

**What do you say to those Ukrainians who have been lobbying hard over the past few months to have another Ukrainian appointed to the Senate? Do you think that's an issue that should be pursued vigorously?**

Of course. It seems to me that when somebody as high-profiled as Sen. Yuzyk unfortunately dies, you should work hard to put somebody in who has an

equal profile to that of Sen. Yuzyk.

It's important. We're entitled to it. Other ethnic groups do it, why shouldn't we be entitled?

Nobody is going to look after us unless we look after ourselves.

So, of course it's important to lobby hard for it. I wish they (the Conservatives) would get off their rear ends and make that appointment. It's embarrassing.

**Ukrainian community leaders in Canada have had quite a bit to say about the way the Mulroney government has been handling the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Crimes. Most of their comments have been negative. What is your assessment of the situation?**

I think I'm one of the first Ukrainian political people who spoke out very strongly against the Deschenes Commission even being brought into existence.

I was scolded by the Ukrainian newspaper in Edmonton because I called the whole thing bullshit. I got rather emotional one day at a Ukrainian church function — I think it was a harvest ball or something — there were a number of priests there. I said that to me the Deschenes Commission was bullshit. I got a standing ovation from everybody there, including the bishop — but scolded because I was using a word that I shouldn't have been using.

To me it's really beyond belief that so long after a war, we're still sniffing around and looking under rocks trying to find people who were wrong-doers in that war.

If there is somebody that was involved in atrocities and in mass killings, of course those people should be prosecuted.

But to have a commission that's set up to start examining a whole community — and that's the way it started. You had some people who were unreasonable and improper on one side saying that there were thousands of war criminals in the Ukrainian community. Well, that's absurd.

I think that the government should have recognized that it was absurd and should have not agreed to this sort of far-ranging and wide-sweeping Deschenes Commission.

So I argue about putting it into place, and I remind Canadians that Trudeau — and many Ukrainians were critical of Trudeau — and (former Liberal Justice Minister Jean) Cretien were the Canadians that kept that nonsense down and continued to keep it down in spite of the pressures that they were getting from other Canadians.

But (Canadian Prime Minister Brian) Mulroney succumbed, and couldn't see the danger that he was creating by setting up this commission. That's the first point.

The second is — even considering going to Ukraine to collect evidence was an absurdly unreasonable and improper consideration. Because all of the evidence, all of the experience that the Americans had, clearly showed that there was great danger that would be created in doing that kind of evidence review or accumulation of fact.

The world knows that the Russians have suppressed

(Continued on page 15)

## Ivasiuk scholarship fund announced

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The Volodymyr Ivasiuk Scholarship Foundation, under the auspices of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association (UFA), has announced that the Volodymyr Ivasiuk Scholarship Fund is open to applicants. At least one student aid stipend of a minimum of \$500 will be awarded to a qualified recipient for the 1987-88 academic school year.

The following requirements must be met: student must be of Ukrainian descent and living in the U.S., student must be enrolled and have completed a minimum of one year in an accredited college or university with a major in a music field (vocal or instrumental).

Each applicant will be screened by the Volodymyr Ivasiuk Scholarship Committee according to the stipulated rules. Applications must be postmarked no later than March 31, 1987.

For additional information and application forms write to: Volodymyr Ivasiuk Scholarship Fund, 111 Hunt-

ington Park, Rochester, N.Y., 14621.

The Volodymyr Ivasiuk Scholarship Foundation is also sponsoring a Canadian Fund which is scheduled to open on December 6, with a premiere concert in Toronto. Plans are being made to take the Volodymyr Ivasiuk Scholarship Fund Concert on a tour throughout the U.S. and Canada with the net profit of every concert to be delegated to the fund. For the 1988-89 school year both the U.S. and Canadian scholarships will be expanded to include all of the arts fields (dance, fine arts, etc.)

More details on both the Canadian Fund and the addition of other arts scholarships will be made available as they develop. Anyone wishing to donate to this worthy cause in support of young Ukrainian artists may send contributions to the above address. Checks should be made payable to the Volodymyr Ivasiuk Scholarship Foundation.

## Letters to Byelorussian...

(Continued from page 2)

should also be in the VUZy and in state organizations. A fundamental improvement in its utilization is needed in cinematography, television, and book publishing. For the all-round development of a language, it is imperative that it be widely used in all spheres of public life."

A worker describes the situation in the Grodno region:

"Thus, the use of the Byelorussian language, let's say for a resident of our Grodno Oblast, is limited to the family, a few school lessons, and segments of radio and television broadcasts. The majority of children study in Russian-language schools, teaching in the institutes and technicums is not conducted in the Byelorussian language, and in state and public institutions one practically does not hear [the language]. We in the Grodno region don't even have an oblast newspaper in the Byelorussian language, and in Vaukavysk a raion newspaper; we don't have, in short, a Byelorussian newspaper for a rural population where Byelorussians are an absolute majority."

Another teacher feels that all institutions of higher education in the republic should have Byelorussian units in all departments, that in those institutions that train cultural cadres (conservatories, institutes of culture, theatrical and art institutes) and agricultural specialists, instruction should be completely in Byelorussian, and that the language of instruction in all pedagogical institutes should be converted to Byelorussian. A resident of Minsk thinks that anyone applying for admission to institutes and technicums in Byelorussia should be required to pass an examination in the Byelorussian

language, and that all of the humanities should be taught in Byelorussian.

The most forthright and emotional response came from a journalist in Gomel:

"We do not have anything more Russian than the language," wrote the well-known Russian Soviet prose writer Andrei Bitov. We too have nothing more Byelorussian than the language. If the language dies off there can be no talk of any kind of Byelorussia nor of any kind of mythical mummified national culture of the future. 'If there is only one Byelorussian left alive the Byelorussian language will live, and until the language lives — Byelorussia lives!' These are the words of Yanka Kupala, written in 1942...So, we are talking about the future of our people, of our children.

Perhaps the first thing that should be said about these letters is that they constitute an indictment of Soviet language policy in particular and Soviet nationalities policy in general. Moreover, it should be noted that the issues that they raise are virtually identical to the problems that disturbed representatives of the Ukrainian intelligentsia in the early 1960s, and that were eventually reflected in such classic samvydav texts as Vyacheslav Chornovil's "The Chornovil Papers" and Ivan Dzyuba's "Internationalism or Russification?" Stated differently, in Gorbachev's Soviet Union one can presumably discuss issues in the official press that 20 years ago were punishable by long terms in the gulag. However, the question remains: What comes after glasnost?

A final observation — namely, the discussion initiated by Literatura i Mastatstva should go a long way in dispelling the widely held notion both in the Soviet Union and in the West that Byelorussian national consciousness is a dead issue.

## Luba named best female vocalist



The Canadian band Luba with lead singer Luba Kowalchuk.

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

BRANDON, Man. — Canadian recording artist Luba Kowalchuk was named the best female vocalist of the year by the Canadian Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences (CARAS) at the 1986 Juno Awards ceremony, held November 10 in Toronto.

This year marked the second year in a row that the Montreal Ukrainian won as top female vocalist.

Ms. Kowalchuk, who is the lead singer of the band named after her, won the same category at the CASBY awards earlier this year, and was named best female entertainer by Canada's Black Music Association.

Luba — which also includes drummer Peter Marunczak, a Ukrainian from Montreal who recently married Ms. Kowalchuk — received two other nominations for the 16th annual Juno awards — in the categories of Best Composer and Best Album Graphics.

The Montreal band is best known for its newly released Capitol Records album called "Between the Earth and Sky," which features 10 songs written by Ms. Kowalchuk herself.

The hit single from the album, "How Many (Rivers to Cross)" climbed to the top of AM and FM radio charts in Canada earlier this year.

The Juno Awards ceremony — which is the Canadian equivalent of the Grammy Awards — was held at Toronto's Hilton Harbour Castle Hotel, and was televised live by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

Other winners in the Toronto ceremony were Vancouver's Bryan Adams, who captured the top male vocalist for the third year in a row, and Victoria's David Foster, who won his second straight Juno as top producer for his work on the soundtrack for "St. Elmo's Fire."

Nominees and winners for the Juno awards are determined by a variety of methods. Nominations in the female vocalist of the year category, for example, are determined by the largest number of sales, but winners are voted on by the CARAS membership, which represents about 1,000 people involved in the Canadian music and recording industry.

Luba was founded in 1979 by Ms. Kowalchuk, Mr. Marunczak and guitarist Mark Lyman. The group was completed a year later with the arrival

of Michael Bell on bass.

The Montreal-based band had its first chart-climber in 1982 with "Every Time I See Your Picture," an evocative ballad written by Ms. Kowalchuk about her late father. This single, taken from the mini-album of the same name, prompted Toronto-based Capitol Records to release Luba's first major album, "Secrets and Sins."

Ms. Kowalchuk's debut in a recording studio was in the late 1970s when she recorded two popular-selling Ukrainian albums. Then a shy, soft-spoken Ukrainian vocalist, Ms. Kowalchuk performed occasionally in front of Ukrainian audiences, including performances at the Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin, Man., and a Ukrainian students' cabaret in Toronto.

The release of Ms. Kowalchuk's album, "Chain Reaction," marked the vocalist's arrival on the mainstream rock music scene. In 1982, after the arrival of singer/guitarist Alain Couture to the band, Luba hit the road, performing in concerts with such high-profile artists as Chris De Burgh and Bryan Adams.

Luba has two songs on the Capitol soundtrack of the movie "9½ Weeks." The opening song in the movie, "The Best Is Yet To Come," was written by Terry Britten and Graham Lyle (who also wrote "What's Love Got to Do With It" and "We Don't Need Another Hero" for Tina Turner). The song has been released as an extended play import album, and features the vocal versic from the movie and a powerful instrumental club mix.

"How Many (Rivers to Cross)," which Luba and Capitol hope will break the band into the highly competitive American rock scene, was released in the United States in September. The album was partially produced by Narada Michael Walden, the Grammy-nominee who has worked with Whitney Houston and Aretha Franklin.

The album "Between the Earth and Sky" has spawned two popular rock videos — "How Many" and "Innocent (With an Explanation)."

After completing a national concert tour in Canada this summer, Ms. Kowalchuk was commissioned by the federal government to appear in a nationally televised anti-smoking commercial in which she sings a jingle and performs a choreographed dance number with a group of young people.



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## Bociurkiw speaks on Soviet policy

OTTAWA — Prof. Bohdan Bociurkiw of Carleton University here, presented a paper on "Gorbachev's Religious Policy" at an international conference, "Which Way Is the USSR Going?", held on April 5-7, in Milan, Italy, under the auspices of the cultural centers of the Italian Christian-Democratic and Socialist parties.

The meeting, which examined the first year of Mr. Gorbachev's regime and analyzed the impact of generational change on the Kremlin's domestic and foreign policy, featured papers and panels by scholars and prominent journalists from Italy, France, the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany and Canada.

## Holowinsky elected fellow of APA

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — Dr. Ivan Z. Holowinsky, professor of psychology and special education at Rutgers University, was elected fellow of the American Psychological Association at the annual meeting of the APA in Washington.

Prof. Holowinsky, a member of the APA since 1959 and member of Rutgers University faculty since 1966, is also a fellow of the American Association on Mental Deficiency, a diplomate of the American Board of Professional Psychology, a licensed clinical psychologist, and a member of the editorial advisory board of the Encyclopedia of Special Education.

## Kun to become club president

WOONSOCKET, R.I. — John A. Kun of Ridgewood, N.J. was recently elected president of the Holy Cross College Club of New York.

Holy Cross College, a Jesuit Catholic institution located in Worcester, Mass., has several thousand alumni in the New York City area. Mr. Kun, who has been affiliated with Holy Cross alumni affairs for the past seven years, will be responsible for coordinating alumni activities in the greater New York region.

A 1975 graduate of Holy Cross, Mr. Kun is employed by MetLife Marketing Corporation, a Metropolitan Life Insurance Company subsidiary in New York City. He serves as a program coordinator for several insurance distribution projects Metropolitan has with banking organizations.

Prior to joining Metropolitan in 1978, Mr. Kun was a management/budget analyst for the Town of Arlington, Mass., for 18 months. He obtained a master's degree in public administration from Suffolk University in Boston.

A parishioner of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Passaic, N.J., Mr. Kun is vice-president of the Young Adults Club and a member of the parish choir.

Mr. Kun's other affiliations include the Salem Ridge Association, a community association in Ridgewood, and the Vera Cruz Council of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Kun is married to Paula (Kluczka) Keyes of McKeesport, Pa., and they have one daughter, Stephanie. His parents are Andrew and Mary Kun of Blackstone, Mass.

Mr. Kun is a member of UNA Branch 206 in Woonsocket, R.I.

## Notes on people

### Goretsky visits Manitoba home

by Michael Ewanchuk

WINNIPEG — Isidore Goretsky of Edmonton revisited his home province of Manitoba this summer. Born in western Ukraine in the province of Bukovina, Mr. Goretsky came to Canada in 1906 with his mother to join Mr. Goretsky's father.

Mr. Goretsky, is a pioneer teacher who left Manitoba for Alberta to become principal of Smoky Lake school. While so engaged he was elected member of the Alberta Legislature.

During World War II he served with the Air Force as a flying officer and on return to Alberta resumed duties as superintendent of schools. He was one of the superintendents of Ukrainian extraction actively engaged in the organization of the curriculum for the teaching of Ukrainian in the Alberta schools.

Since his retirement he has been engaged in historical research and writing. He is working on finding pertinent details about the coming to Canada in 1892 of two immigrants, Koroluk and Ziniyak.

During Mr. Goretsky's early days of teaching in Manitoba he became a close friend of the late V.J. (Kiselewsky) Kay who came to Canada to study agriculture and during the first year lived in the Senkiw area in Manitoba. Senkiw was named after the Ukrainian village from which the first Oleskiw settlers came to Manitoba in 1896.

### Chaykowsky named school principal

PHILADELPHIA — Helen Chaykowsky was recently named principal of Bishop Conwell High School here.

She is a 1961 graduate of St. Basil Academy, earned her bachelor of arts degree in English from Chestnut Hill College, and a master of arts degree in Education from Villanova University.

She began her teaching career at Cardinal Dougherty High School in 1965. She later was named assistant dean of student life there. In 1975, she was appointed vice-principal at St. Hubert's High School for Girls.

She succeeds Sister Teresa Mary McGhee as principal at Bishop Conwell.

### Deacon Sytnyk appointed principal

TORONTO — Deacon George Sytnyk, the senior deacon at St. Demetrius Ukrainian Catholic Parish here, was appointed principal of St. Gerard Majella Catholic School of the Metro Separate School Board.

### Mackiw graduates from med school

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Stephen R. Mackiw graduated from St. Elizabeth Hospital Medical Center, where he was a resident for the last academic year in the department of dentistry, after having graduated last year from Ohio State University in Columbus, where he received a degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery (D.D.S.) with honors.

He also obtained his license from the

State Dental Board of Ohio and is a member of the Academy of General Dentistry.

He is the son of Dr. Ellen and Dr. Theodore Mackiw; the latter is a member of UNA Branch 295.

### Cehelska greets pianist Kerner

MARIETTA, Ga. — Olga Cehelska, president-elect of the Cobb County Music Teachers Association, greeted Chopin specialist Tadeusz Kerner during the 1986 Piano Workshop sponsored by the Greater Atlanta Music Alliance the week of August 25.

The Polish-born pianist spent two years prior to 1942 near Lviv, where he learned fluent Ukrainian. Much to the delight of the pianists present at the farewell luncheon, Ms. Cehelska and Dr. Kerner sang Ukrainian songs, and discussed the poetry of Shevchenko and Kotliarevsky.

Dr. Kerner's musical career is directly linked to the great tradition of Chopin. He was born in Warsaw, 30 miles from Chopin's birthplace, and studied with a pupil of a pupil of Chopin.



Olga Cehelska with Dr. Tadeusz Kerner.

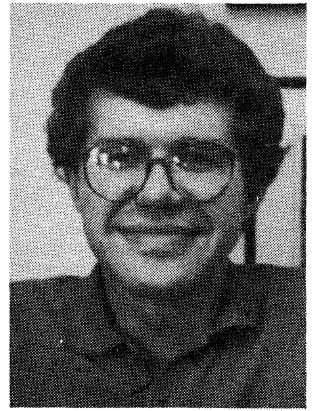
Reviewing the workshop's opening recital, Atlanta music critic Jim Kopp wrote: "Kerner's approach to Chopin is not the sensational pounding and sweating that too easily satisfies impatient audiences. His greatest successes come the hard way: through warmth, control and quiet good taste. He's not an athlete, but a poet...Very possibly, it's like the composer's own style of playing."

Dr. Kerner presently resides in New York City, where he serves as president of the Chopin Association, Inc. Ms. Cehelska urges Ukrainian pianists who are truly serious about Chopin to contact Dr. Tadeusz Kerner.

### European opts for Harvard study

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Mychajlo Dymyd came all the way from Rome to study at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Summer Institute after years of thinking about such a summer.

Mr. Dymyd who is from Belgium and studies in Rome, says, "I of course knew of the European programs, the Ukrainian Catholic University and the Ukrainian Free University, but I wanted to know more about Harvard's Ukrainian Research Institute, which I had read about in Ukrainian newspapers. Some of what I read was controversial, and I



Mychajlo Dymyd

wanted to see for myself."

His hopes of attending the Harvard Summer Institute became a reality when his close friend Borys Gudziak, now studying at Harvard, offered his apartment to Mr. Dymyd, and the Ukrainian Studies Fund arranged for Mr. Dymyd's fees to be waived in return for office help. Tuition scholarships are available to all participants.

It has worked out well for everyone. For Mr. Dymyd, it has meant a chance to meet young Ukrainians from America and to find out about the institute. "Young people are encouraged in scholarship here. They are not considered too young to make a contribution," he says.

Mr. Dymyd completed a master's degree at the Pontifical Eastern Institute of the Vatican last summer and will return this fall to write his doctoral thesis on "The Historical Juridical Figure of the Bishop in the Ukrainian Catholic Church."

His background was a bonus of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, which is engaged in a project of printing and distributing articles on the history of the Ukrainian Churches in celebration of the Millennium.

Though Mr. Dymyd now makes Church history his main area of study, he did not always want to go to school in Rome. When his father first suggested it, he wanted to stay in Belgium. A year later, his younger brother followed his father's advice, and soon the letters Mr. Dymyd received describing school taught in Ukrainian had Mr. Dymyd begging to join his brother.

Lidia Stecyk, secretary of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, says of her summer helper, "Mychajlo is such a hard worker and so conscientious. We will really miss him, both as a worker and as a friend."

But, who knows. Perhaps Mr. Dymyd's letters to family and friends will prompt other European Ukrainians to make the trip to HURI, or perhaps Mr. Dymyd himself will return.

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INFORMATION RESERVATION

## Vienna Review...

(Continued from page 7)

memorated the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. They were joined by several members of the Lithuanian and Estonian groups whose displays also included a poster of Helsinki monitor Mart Niklus. They were advised by a delegate member that from the upstairs conference room the delegates of the 35 nations were able to view them, even the restaurant window afforded them a view of the pickets. From a window to the left above the Austrian flag they could be viewed from the office of the president of Austria.

The Soviets held a press conference at the press center at the Hofburg, and several members of the Ukrainian group attended. It is interesting to note that when a question was presented to the Soviets by Nadia Svitlychna, the translator had difficulty in translating.

The Soviets were cynical. Their answers to the reasons for detaining people in prison and not granting others permission to leave the Soviet Union was that these people were either charged criminals or know state secrets and if permitted to leave would be dangerous to the Soviet Union.

When asked about individual cases, they denied having any or little knowledge of the cases. While answering Ms. Svitlychna's question, the Soviet delegate stated that when visiting Radio Liberty's office in New York, only one person was willing to meet him, and he was not surprised because he believed that the rest had shady pasts.

Resistance International and the Sakharov Institute were the sponsors of the "Helsinki Mirror," an exposition of

human rights held at the Messenpalast on November 4, 5 and 6. It also included a Ukrainian booth. There were a press conference and a panel among whose participants were Ms. Isajiw, Ms. Svitlychna and Mr. Plyushch, who is a member of the Resistance International. There was also a panel on cultural and scientific exchanges; some of the participants of this panel were Marvin Cohen, Alexander Ginzburg, and Mikhajlo Mikhajlov.

The thrust of these panelists' presentations was that there was something very wrong with cultural exchanges; that it was used by the Soviets to disseminate their propaganda; and that if the borders were open and freedom of travel existed, there would be no need for special agreements for cultural/scientific exchanges. If the United States were firm in holding the Soviet Union to its agreement, there would be no need for special exchanges.

At the end of the three-day series of programs, there was a call for a final resolution. Mrs. Olshaniwsky, Mr. Plyushch and Mr. Cheren took part in this meeting. Mrs. Olshaniwsky and Mr. Cheren were instrumental in amending the final resolution of this event to include Ukraine and its concerns. Comments during the discussion of the final resolution became quite heated at times.

Participants stated that they sympathized with the Ukrainian people, however, they felt that introducing Ukrainian concerns would take away from the Helsinki process. They felt it would dilute the resolution and the self-determination controversy would lessen the impact of the resolution. Mr. Cheren's call for support for the inde-

pendence of Ukraine was viewed as going beyond the scope of the Helsinki Accords. Others felt that Russification was a far greater humiliation to the oppressed who are being Russified.

Aishe Seitmuratova, a Crimean Tatar human-rights defender, came to a verbal head-on collision with Mr. Cheren. She opposed his request for a self-determination statement for Ukraine, and became highly insulted by Mr. Cheren's remark that the Tatars are but a small minority, while the Ukrainians constitute 50 million and are the second largest republic. She argued that Victor Hugo said it is not the size but the quality of a man that matters. In spite of all the arguments, Mr. Cheren and Mrs. Olshaniwsky succeeded in presenting their amendment to the final resolution of Resistance International.

On Monday, November 3, the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights held a press conference at the Concordia Press Club. Among the participants were Vladimir Bukovsky, Yuri Orlov and Ludmilla Alexeyeva. Ms. Svitlychna, who was to be included in the panel, was not called upon to speak (without any explanation). Mr. Bukovsky in his presentation called for the Helsinki Accords to be declared null and void until all provisions were adhered to by the Soviets.

The representatives of Ukrainian organizations at the Vienna Conference participated in numerous press conferences. Mr. Sorokowski of Smolokskyp took the lead in a most eloquent manner. Raising questions concerning the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Mr. Sorokowski interviewed Mr. Movchan of the Soviet delegation after the USSR's press conference.

It was difficult to have an arranged schedule in advance since most events and press conferences were being scheduled spontaneously. Every day, Mr. Dzwonky rushed to the press center in order to obtain the schedule of events for that particular day, and Ms. Pawlenko and Mr. Neprel posted the list of events on our bulletin board. There were always press conferences, briefings, receptions, hearings and demonstrations to attend.

The suite became our office and there we prepared press kits, briefings and statements in it. Since it was the center of the Ukrainian Information Service, there were frequent phone calls. One seldom found the office empty. There was always someone involved in completing a project or writing a press release. The typewriters were being used continuously. One of the Ukrainian Austrian citizens, Mrs. Schwarz-Luty, provided us with a Ukrainian typewriter and the hotel provided us with the English typewriter. When our statements and our invitations to our reception were completed, we brought them over to the Hofburg and Mr. Deychakivsky distributed them to the delegates of the 35 nations.

On Wednesday, November 5, we were invited to a reception at Palovicini palace hosted by the newly appointed U.S. Ambassador Ronald S. Lauder specifically for the U.S. citizens and non-governmental organizations present in Vienna. It was quite a magnificent palace. During the reception, Secretary of State George Shultz addressed the guests with Mr. Orlov at his side. He spoke eloquently about human rights, yet his genuineness was difficult to accept because of his previous track record of non-support concerning Ukrainian issues. Dr. Jowa was successful in obtaining Mr. Shultz's signature on a postcard to Helsinki monitor Mykola Horbal.

At the end of the week, we attended another non-governmental organization briefing by Ambassador Zimmer-

mann who provided us with an update on the conference. He gave the impression of true concern for political prisoners in the Soviet Union and listened to each appeal. He was quick to share his knowledge with the participants.

The weekend finally came. Although there was much work to complete in preparation for the Ukrainian press conference and reception, there was still some time left to see Vienna. Some of us were fortunate to attend the Folk Opera, hear the Vienna Boys' Choir, and visit some of the museums and see the royal collection of jewels. The Kunsthistorisches Museum was surrounded by what appeared to be a group of Soviet soldiers. However there was something wrong: the time period of their uniform was all wrong and the soldiers spoke English. We learned that this was the site of filming for the sequel to "The Winds of War."

On Saturday evening we all got together in a typical Viennese restaurant to celebrate heurigan (making of new wine) and Ms. Svitlychna's birthday. We were there for some time; we ate and sang, and Mr. Plyushch entertained us with stories. At times we were serenaded by an accordion and violins. When we sang, we received competition from other tables.

On Sunday several of us from the Ukrainian group as well as three members of the Lithuanian and Estonian groups met with Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal. (AHRU will provide a more detailed report at a later date.)

The remainder of the day was spent in final preparation of statements and an exhibit together for the Ukrainian press conference and commemorations of the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group that were to take place the next day.

On Tuesday most of us attended the reception given by the U.S. Helsinki Commission at the Imperial Hotel. As he met the Ukrainian group, Ambassador Zimmermann was quick to update us on the results of the U.S. delegation's meeting with the Soviets. He added that during further meetings with them he will present more specific names for intervention. He engaged himself in a lengthy conversation with Mr. Plyushch in Russian. It was during this reception that Rep. Steny Hoyer read a letter from President Ronald Reagan appointing Sam Wise to an ambassadorship.

The International Parliamentary Group hearing on the lack of the religious freedom in the Soviet Union was presided by Dr. Josef Hochtl of Austria, U.S. Sens. Charles Grassley (R-Iowa) and Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Fred King, a member of the Canadian Parliament. One of the panelists, Pater Jakob Furg, in his testimony frequently addressed the oppressed Ukrainian Catholic, Orthodox and Baptist Churches in the Soviet Ukraine. He stated the among all religious groups persecuted, the Ukrainian Catholic Church is oppressed most. It was surprising to hear someone from whom you have not solicited support offer his concern at this hearing.

It was very obvious and very clear to us during our participation in the parallel programs to the CSCE conference in Vienna that if we had not done our part at home with our legislators in promoting actions concerning our Ukrainian issues, such as the congressional resolutions commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and if we had not lobbied the U.S. Congress, our concerns may never have been brought up at the Vienna Conference. Our participation at this event was just another reinforcement of our hard work at home.



Zozhena Olshaniwsky and Luba Jowa demonstrate with AHRU banner.

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## N.Y. Board...

(Continued from page 4)

place in one of the most agriculturally rich countries of the world, known for its fertile "black soil." People died in a region which customarily abounded in harvest. Harvests in Ukraine had proved sufficient not only to feed its own population, but also to rank Ukraine among the world leaders in the grain export market. In the years 1932-33, victims perished in what had rightly been called the "breadbasket" of Europe.

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The principal author and compiler of the third volume of the curriculum on the Holocaust and genocide was Walter Litynsky, a high school teacher from

Troy N.Y. JoAnn Larson, a teacher at Ichabod Crane Middle School in Valatie, N.Y., is co-author.

The following persons served on the review committee: Dr. Juriy Darewych, Alla Heretz, Michael Heretz, Dr. Taras Hunczak, Dr. Wsevolod Isajiw, Dr. James E. Mace, Valentina Makohon, Dr. Wolodymyr Petryshyn, Mary Scanlon, Avra Slusarczyk, George Slusarczyk, Dr. Roman Tratch and Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky.

It was Dr. Vitvitsky's book, "The Other Holocaust," which served as the basis for arguing inclusion of non-Jewish victims in the second volume of the Holocaust series.

Dr. George Gregory of the Bureau of Curriculum Development of the Education Department directed the Holocaust studies project, authored sections

of this curriculum guide and prepared it for publication.

Volume III of the Holocaust and genocide curriculum guide was printed in 25,000 copies and these have been distributed to all high schools in New York state.

The volume was the result of intensive efforts by Ukrainian community activists, supported by the Ukrainian National Association, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, as well as several state legislators, to include the Ukrainian famine in the school curriculum on the Holocaust and genocide.

A reception was held on October 15 in Albany marking the publication of the volume. Among those present were Assemblyman William J. Larkin, Jr., members of the Department of Education, John O. Flis, president of the Ukrainian National Association (UNA), Walter Sochan, UNA secretary, Ulana Diachuk, UNA treasurer, and other notables.

The volume may be ordered for \$2.50 per copy from the State Education Department, by writing to: Publications Sales Desk, Room 164, Education Building Annex, Albany, N.Y. 12234.

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## Canada rescues...

(Continued from page 1)

visited some of the defectors in Afghanistan earlier this year.

At an off-the-record briefing for reporters in Ottawa on Monday, External Affairs officials refused to provide any details of the operation for fear of jeopardizing the chances for any future rescue missions. "This was a very difficult project," said one official. "The important thing here in all of this is the fact that these young people are now in Canada safe and sound."

Shortly after the government confirmed the arrival of the defectors in Canada, spokesmen for the Soviet Embassy in Canada predicted the defectors will be used by Ukrainian groups to stir-up anti-Soviet propaganda.

Said one Soviet official: "It will be regarded very negatively by the Soviet Embassy if they are used for just another anti-Soviet campaign."

Earlier, Canadian officials were concerned that the men had become drug addicts while in captivity. But preliminary medical examinations conducted by Canada indicated there is no drug problem. "There is nothing out of the ordinary that we are aware of," said an External Affairs official. "They are actually in remarkably good shape considering what they've been through."

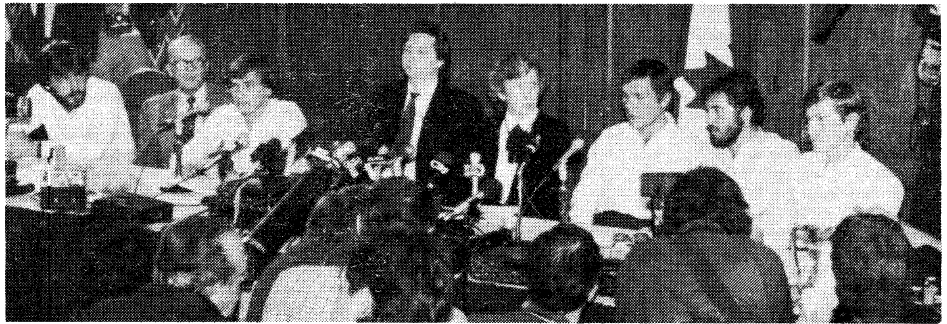
For Afghan resistance leaders, the release of the defectors will be a boost to their cause. Habib Mayar, president of the Queens, N.Y.-based Afghan Community of America, said he hopes the five will tell Western audiences about Soviet atrocities being committed in Afghanistan.

Said Mr. Mayar, in an interview with The Weekly in Toronto: "They should go to universities and other places to tell people how the Soviets kill in Afghanistan. The Russians lie to their troops about what is going on."

Among those being credited for the release of the five soldiers is Globe and Mail reporter Victor Malarek, a Toronto Ukrainian who first wrote about their plight, and who last week broke the story of the Canadian rescue mission in the November 22 issue of The Globe and Mail.

Appearing in a nationally televised interview last week, Mr. Malarek said the rescue mission would have never been undertaken by the Canadian government without pressure exerted on officials by such people as Mr. Jusyp, Mr. Mykytiuk and Ludmilla Thorne of the New York-based Freedom House.

Mr. Malarek said a lot of pressure



Soviet defectors at Toronto press conference organized by the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society.

was needed because the Canadian External Affairs department is full of bureaucrats who "don't want to ruffle the Soviet Union's feathers."

\*\*\*

On November 25, the five appeared in public for the first time. About 100 reporters crowded into a small hotel room in Toronto to question the defectors at a press conference organized by the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society.

"We do not want war, and we are not deserters," Mr. Kowalchuk told reporters. "In three years we have seen a lot of bombing of villages, and wounded women and children."

Earlier, the five met with Soviet Embassy officials at a Toronto office of the Department of Immigration. The Soviets were told by the defectors that they all want to stay in Canada.

"We told them we would remain here in Canada," Mr. Naumov said.

The defectors said the Soviet officials repeatedly told them that they are free to return to the Soviet Union at any time. There were three Soviet officials at the meeting. Two of the defectors reportedly caused a bit of drama at the meeting when they tore up the business cards given to them by Soviet officials.

When asked by reporters about

possible repercussions facing their families in the Soviet Union, the defectors said they do not know what will happen.

Said one defector: "It's difficult to say what will happen to our families. The Soviet government can change its policies more or less every day."

Reporters were also told that morale among Soviet troops in Afghanistan is very low. Few Red Army soldiers have a "good impression of the place," said one defector.

The five defectors were dressed in casual clothes and sported new running shoes. They did, however, appear somewhat bewildered by the confusion caused by reporters shouting questions at the Russian-language interpreter. At one point during the press conference, an American journalist struck a Canadian newspaper photographer for obstructing the view of the defectors.

All of the defectors had converted to Islam during their stay with Afghan rebels. When asked whether they will convert back now that they are free, Mr. Kowalchuk replied: "There is only one God, and you can only believe in one."

The deserters said they did not sell Soviet-made weapons to the Afghan rebels. This apparently contradicts earlier reports that two of the five secretly passed arms to the guerrilla

forces in Afghanistan.

Said Mr. Naumov: "The Afghans don't make distinctions between prisoners of war and people who voluntarily go to their side. When we went over we simply had to lay down our arms. But they were later returned to us."

The five also denied that they had been involved in any atrocities while serving in Red Army units in Afghanistan.

Mr. Kovalchuk had been quoted by a French magazine earlier this year as admitting his unit participated in a village raid in which, following an attack on a Soviet soldier, soldiers fired their guns indiscriminately and later discovered that children were among their victims.

The defectors insist they are happy to be in Canada and look forward to beginning a new life here. "We have a good impression of Canada and Canadians," said one defector. Asked about their immediate plans, Mr. Naumov, who seemed to be the main spokesperson for the group, said: "We would like to rest for the first little while."

The Weekly has learned that the five will be split up between sponsoring groups in Toronto and Kitchener, Ont., a small city about 50 kilometers to the west. One of the immediate priorities, CUIAS officials said, is to place the five defectors into English language courses,

## Chornobyl units...

(Continued from page 1)

ters said on November 9.

Reuters also reported on November 17 that Soviet workers had completed the burial of the stricken fourth reactor. The news wire quoted Pravda as saying that the reactor had been "entombed" "for centuries" in a 195-foot high "tomb" of reinforced concrete. Pravda also reportedly said that plans are going ahead to build fifth and sixth reactors at the plant.

## Estonians executed

The Relief Center for Estonian Political Prisoners of Conscience in the USSR based in Stockholm reported in early November that 12 Estonians were shot by Soviet soldiers for refusing to do clean-up work at Chornobyl. These alleged executions followed a strike by 300 Estonian conscripts in June, when they reportedly learned that their term of clean-up duty at the stricken plant was extended from two to six months.

As many as 4,000 Estonians are said to have been coerced into this type of

work, which involves 14 hours of labor per day with only two days off per month, according to the Associated Press.

An article about the uprising appeared in the Estonian Communist Youth League Newspaper, according to a New York Times article on August 27.

AP reports from Stockholm have told of forced labor at Chornobyl by other Baltic nationals, such as Latvians.

The reports have told of workers "recruited" in Estonia two weeks after the April 26 disaster. Watched by Soviet soldiers after arriving at the site, anyone refusing to take part in the clean-up operation was told he would be shot by guards, the AP reported.

One account, given by Ants Kippar of the Estonian relief center in Sweden, said that an Estonian army reserve lieutenant named Gunnar Hagelberg had been sent in July to the War Commissariat in Tallinn, Estonia, where he was ordered to Chornobyl and then put in charge of 10 soldiers with automatic weapons. Under a Russian commanding officer, Lt. Hagelberg reportedly carried out an order to execute the 12 Estonians. He reportedly sustained severe radiation exposure, was sent home in August, and died a few weeks later. The Joint Baltic American National Committee said in a press release that reports of the executions were repeated by Western tourists visiting Estonia.

The Soviet delegation to the Helsinki follow-up meetings in Vienna has reportedly denied allegations that such executions took place.

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**Interview: Decore...**

(Continued from page 9)

Ukraine for centuries. The world knows that Russians don't like Ukrainians. The world knows that Russians have Russified Ukraine to a great extent. The world knows that some Ukrainians fought for Germany on the eastern front because they wanted to liberate their country and to fight Russians.

Do you think that the Russians are going to be so fair and so equal and so wonderful as to say, 'Yes we will help you to identify one or two people?' Certainly not. Their only interest is to blacken the whole of the Ukrainian community for that Ukrainian experience during the second world war.

It was a mistake to set up the Deschenes Commission; a mistake to consider going to the Soviet Union to collect evidence; and thank God it was just time that rked in favor of the Ukrainians that never allowed t to happen.

I take it then that you would consider it a mistake for the federal government to establish a permanent Nazi-hunting body like the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations?

Indeed. I can't think of anything more nonsensical.

If there's somebody there that they know has committed atrocities, then go after them and get them. And stop being silly in setting up a commission that continues for a decade or however long to look for boogey-men, to look for ghosts in the rock-pile.

What are your thoughts about what happened at the recent Ukrainian Canadian Congress? It was the first time in the history of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee that there was no prime minister or Cabinet minister available to speak at the banquet. Some Ukrainians are afraid that the government was

signalling its discontent with the way the Ukrainian community has reacted to the federal war crimes probe. How should the Ukrainian community respond to this sort of treatment?

I don't know the full story, and it's hard for me to believe that the Mulrooney government and all of its ministers would be foolish enough to punish the Ukrainian community. It's too big a community to do that. There are too many people that they would offend.

I have to believe that it was a mistake, a foul-up, a screw-up. Somebody didn't put it in their book, or somebody didn't say to somebody, 'You better go there.' I mean that's the only way I can interpret this.

I just can't see it as being retribution — in spite of the foolish things that the government has done in setting up this Deschenes Commission.

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Cleveland, Ohio 44192

*This fund is run exclusively by the family of John Demjanjuk.*

**Черемшина**

**Cheremshyna**

**NEW RECORD RELEASE!** The new CHEREMSHYNA recording has been the talk of Ukrainian Festivals this summer and most Ukrainian towns. A surprising new sound on this their second recording with original and old folk songs performed in splendid harmony & accompaniment. Available at all Ukrainian Book Stores or Yevshan Records & Tapes or send \$10.00 (includes postage & handling) to: **YEVSHAN INC., Box 125 Station St. Michel, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H2A 3L9.** Previous Cheremshyna recordings are also available — Cheremshyna, Vol 1 and "Sviato Rizdva" Ukrainian Christmas songs.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### December 5

**ROCHESTER, N.Y.:** A concert benefitting the Volodymyr Ivasiuk Scholarship Fund organized under the auspices of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association will take place at 8:30 p.m. at Eastridge High School Auditorium, 2350 Ridge Road East. Featured performers: Alex Holub, pop singer; Svetlana Vasiliki-Tonkoschkur, opera and pop singer; Bulava dancers and singers; humorist Yaroslav Vasylenko and musical director Ron Cahute. For tickets, priced at \$15, \$12.50 and \$10, call the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union (716) 423-0167.

### December 6

**UNIONDALE, N.Y.:** St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Center, 236 Newport Road, will hold its annual Christmas Bazaar at 1-6 p.m. There will be a Ukrainian kitchen with Ukrainian foods for sale, as well as Christmas ornaments, hand-made crafts, kutia ingredients, and a white elephant table. For further information contact Lesia Gural, (516) 681-6473, or the center, (516) 481-9560.

**NEWARK, N.J.:** St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School Mothers' Club will be sponsoring a St. Nicholas Program at 3 p.m. in the school gymnasium at 762 Sanford Ave. The program will include a play, "Dlia Nebesnoho Hostia," which will be performed by the sixth grade students of St. John's. St. Nicholas' office will be open on Saturday morning 8:30-9:30 and 11:30-12:30 and 2-3 p.m. Admission: adults, \$1, and \$1 for each package. Only one package per recipient will be accepted. For further information please call C. Hentisz, (201) 763-9124.

**NEW YORK:** Branch 104 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is sponsoring its annual Andriyevsky Vechir, a night of fortune-telling and fun for adults, at 8:30 p.m. at 108 Second Ave. Admission of \$5 includes a cold buffet.

**NEW YORK:** Pianist Thomas Hrynkiw will perform works by Bortniansky, Schubert, Chopin, Liszt, Kosenka and Rachmaninoff at an evening concert sponsored by the Ukrainian Institute of America. The concert, which begins at 7 p.m., will be Mr. Hrynkiw's first solo performance at the UIA since 1982. A reception will follow. Suggested donation: \$10 for adults, \$6 for senior citizens and students.

**RICHMOND, Va.:** An International Holiday Festival presented by the Science Museum of Virginia, 2500 W. Broad St., (exit 14 on Interstate 64 and 95), features a mini Ukrainian Day at 1-4 p.m. The Ukrainian program is sponsored by Ukrainian National Association Branch 34 and will include a display of Ukrainian artifacts as well as live Christmas carolling.

**NEW YORK:** The fourth annual Roman/Roma Party, celebrating the name day which falls on December 1, will take place at the Ukrainian East Village Restaurant, 140 Second Ave. Any Romans or Romas wish-

ing to join this year's festivities may contact Roman Wasyluk, organizer of the event at (718) 626-3393.

### December 6-7

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** Branches 93 and 106 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold a holiday bazaar on Saturday, December 6, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m., and Sunday, December 7, 9 a.m. - 2 p.m., in the school hall behind St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 125 Wethersfield Ave. Featured are ethnic food, baked products, ceramics, paintings, white elephant items and Christmas items.

### December 7

**NEW YORK:** Amnesty International will remember "The Forgotten Prisoner" at 3:30-5 p.m. at the Society for Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St., with a program of speakers, music and testimonies, and a candle-light march to follow. Speakers include former political prisoners Veronica De Negri of Chile, Iwona Beczkowska of Poland and Lu Hsiu-Lien of Taiwan.

**NEW HAVEN, Conn.:** Branch 108 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Heritage Center will sponsor an art exhibit featuring the works of Christine Holowchak-Debarry through December 21. Exhibit opening is on December 7 at noon. The event takes place at 555 George St.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America will host an exhibit of drawings, paintings and prints by Wasyl Palijczuk, a Baltimore-based artist and professor/gallery director at Western Maryland College. The opening reception will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., 5-9 p.m. Institute hours are Tuesday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., weekends by appointment. For information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

### December 9

**NEW YORK:** St. Martin's Press and the Ukrainian Institute of America will sponsor a publication launch for David Marples' new book, "Chornobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," at 6:30 p.m. Dr. Marples will discuss recent developments concerning Chornobyl. The book will be on sale at the UIA, and Dr. Marples will be available to sign purchased copies. Suggested donation.

### December 10

**WASHINGTON:** Dr. David Marples, an expert on Soviet nuclear energy from the Canadian Institute

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a weekly listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), along with the phone number, including area code, of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information to: PREVIEW OF EVENTS, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302. Submissions must be typed and written in the English language. Items not in compliance with aforementioned guidelines will not be published.**

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

of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, will deliver a presentation on "The Economic Impact of Chornobyl" for the Kennan Institute at the Wilson Center, Library of the Smithsonian Castle, the Mall, at noon. For information call Marta Pereyma, (703) 528-3075.

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group will sponsor a "Symposium on Chornobyl: Impact and Consequences" with keynote speaker Dr. David Marples who will address the subject of "Chornobyl: Phase II." Moderated by Dr. Andrew Hruszkewycz, panelists and topics include: Dr. Ihor Masnyk, National Cancer Institute, "Biomedical Aspects of Chornobyl"; Mr. Paul Goble, U.S. Department of State, "Political Fallout of Chornobyl"; and Dr. Larissa Fontana, The Washington Ukrainian Community Network, "Congressional and Community Responses to Chornobyl." The event takes place at St. Sophia Religious Center, 2615 30th St. NW, at 7:30 p.m. It is free and open to the public. For further information contact Marta Pereyma, (703) 528-3075.

### December 11

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** Manor Junior College will hold a Career Day at 10 a.m. - noon in the Seminar Room in the library building on Manor's campus, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. Sponsored by Manor's Admissions Department, the Career Day will give prospective students an opportunity to speak with faculty and department heads to learn about Manor's many programs.

### December 12

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America Young Professionals Forum Series presents the third film in its Eastern European Film Series. "Loves of a Blonde" is a 1965 Milos Forman comedy of a dreamily romantic young girl who is depressed and lost in her regimented factory milieu and mistakes the casual interest of a young musician for serious intent. The film is in Czech with English subtitles and is in black and white. Popcorn will be served, followed by a reception. Admission is \$5.

### December 13

**BALTIMORE:** The Ukrainian Information Network of Baltimore and Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 59 will host a piano recital/fund-raiser for the victims of Chornobyl by Daria Telizyn at 7:30 p.m. at the Cathedral Church of the Incarnation, East University Parkway and St. Paul Street. For further information call (301) 828-6922.

## Conference to focus on religious freedom

**HARTFORD, Conn.—** The Connecticut-Western Massachusetts Regional Office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews is sponsoring a statewide interfaith conference, "Religious Freedom in the Soviet Bloc: The Soviet Constitution, Helsinki and Reality," on Monday, December 8, at the University of Hartford's Konover Campus Center.

Co-sponsors include the Connecticut Estonian Society; the Greater Hartford Interfaith Committee for Soviet Jewry; the Lithuanian-American Community of the USA, District of Connecticut; the Polish-American Congress, District of Connecticut; and the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford.

The conference will explore the status of religious freedom in the Soviet Union through analysis of relevant legal documents, the testimony of witnesses from the Soviet Union, and materials gathered by those in the various religious communities providing assistance to religious groups in the Soviet Union.

It will also provide a forum for dialogue concerning the appropriate role of American citizens vis-a-vis the issue of religious freedom in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Allan Kagedan, policy analyst in international relations for the American Jewish Committee, will be the keynote speaker for the morning session, "The Soviet Constitution, Helsinki, and the Practice of Religion in the Soviet Union." David Aikman, a senior correspondent for Time magazine, and former Time bureau chief in Eastern Europe, Jerusalem and Peking, will deliver the keynote speech for the afternoon session, "Media Coverage of Religion in the Soviet Union."

Panelists and respondents include Ginte Damusis of the Lithuanian Information Service; Msgr. Stephen Chomko, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Hartford; Borys Krupa of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Hartford; Donald Pesci, Political Columnist for the Journal-Inquirer; and Gerald Renner, religion writer for the Hartford Courant.

For further information, call Mr. Krupa, (203) 673-1464.

## Museum schedules Christmas workshops

**NEW YORK —** Children as well as adults will have an opportunity to make their own Christmas decorations at workshops sponsored by The Ukrainian Museum.

Also on display at the workshop studio will be an adaptation of a 17th century vertep, a larger version of a traveling puppet theatre that was once carried from town to town in Ukraine at Christmas, performing the drama of the Nativity. The figures for the vertep were designed by Slava Gerulak, a contemporary Ukrainian artist.

A Christmas tree, decorated with traditional hand-made Ukrainian ornaments, will also be displayed.

The workshop schedule is: Saturday, December 13, 2-4 p.m.; Sundays, December 7 and 14, 2-4 p.m.

Fees are adults, \$4; seniors and students age 12-16, \$3.50; museum members, \$3; children age 7-12, free. All materials are covered by the registration fee. Advance registration is suggested. For information call (212) 228-0110.