

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Deschenes report being rewritten to protect suspects' identities

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — The public section of the report of the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals is being rewritten because of fears that information contained in the original version could reveal the identities of suspects, a government source said.

The extraordinary decision was taken by the Canadian government because Justice Jules Deschenes, the head of the one-man inquiry, included indirect references to the ethnic origins of suspects in the report.

It is believed that these references would anger members of East European communities, many of whom had made representations to the government.

It is not entirely clear who has been delegated the responsibility of editing the report, but sources say the delicate task is most likely in the hands of the Privy Council Office, the secretariat for the Cabinet.

Judge Deschenes' secretary said that the commission head would have no comment. A reporter for CJOH-TV in Ottawa, who conducted a telephone interview with Judge Deschenes on Tuesday, February 3, said the judge denied reports that the report is being edited.

Members of Parliament from the ruling Progressive Conservative Party are said to have raised concerns about

## Aussie commission recommendations to be effected in 2 months

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The recommendations of an Australian commission looking into the presence of Nazi war criminals in Australia will be implemented within the next two months, said the president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry.

ECAJ President Leslie Caplan was quoted in the Jerusalem Post as saying that the recommendations of the Australian war criminals probe endorses "precisely what we had been calling for."

Andrew Menzies, a retired government official who headed the probe, recommended that the government establish a permanent Nazi-hunting unit similar to the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations.

Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, in Israel late January on an official visit, was to have received appeals from Jewish leaders to deport the Nazi sympathizers who were sent to Australia from Palestine by the British at the outset of World War II, the Post reported.

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the public section of the Deschenes report in caucus meetings.

Said Conservative M.P. Andrew Witer, who represents the predominantly East European Toronto district of Parkdale-High Park: "I've heard concerns from members of Eastern European communities about the report establishing collective guilt. What I'll be looking for in the report are guarantees of protection of privacy to innocent Canadians."

The possibility of problems arising from the public report was raised by Judge Deschenes himself in December when he told The Globe and Mail that it might be possible to identify some of the cases enumerated in the public report.

"We may have written the (public) report in such a way that in certain places it might be possible to identify the cases," the judge was quoted as saying.

Another source, who is close to the commission, said that the more than 2,550 copies that have already been printed may be destroyed.

The report was to have been tabled in the House of Commons last month. It now appears, however, that the government may have to wait up to a month before the revised report is ready for public consumption.

Justice Minister Ramon Hnatyshyn said he would have no comment on why the tabling of the Deschenes report is being delayed. "We're in the process," said Mr. Hnatyshyn, "of consultation, and a date (for the tabling of the report) will be announced as soon as we are in a position to do so."

Justice Deschenes submitted his report to the government on December 30.

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## Ukrainian groups bring Afghan teens to Canada for medical treatment

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — Two Afghan youths who were wounded while fighting Soviet troops in Afghanistan arrived in Canada on January 27 to undergo reconstructive surgery at a Kingston, Ont., hospital.

Walking wearily into Ottawa International Airport after stepping off a flight from Washington, the two youths were led into the terminal by officials from the Afghan Medical Relief Organization, the Kingston-based organization coordinating the project.

"I'm anxious to come here and have my medical treatment done, and I'm anxious for my leg to heal," said Ahmad Zai, 18, who almost had his leg amputated a year ago when it was severely damaged from Soviet gunfire.

The other Afghan male, 14-year-old

## U.S. says Kiev safe for visitors Soviets stall on consulate plans

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The United States said on January 29 that it is safe for Americans to visit Kiev, which is close to the Chernobyl power plant, site of the world's worst nuclear accident.

The announcement was made by State Department spokesperson Charles E. Redman, who said the judgement was made in a report just issued by the U.S. Energy Department.

The department sent a team of three scientists, equipped with sophisticated instruments, to assess radiation levels in Kiev. The team — which also included William Courtney, U.S. consul-designate to Kiev, and two officers from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow — traveled to the Ukrainian capital in October of last year.

During their four days there, the Energy Department experts took water, soil, vegetation and food samples, and brought them back to the United States for analysis in an effort to determine whether it would be safe for U.S. personnel to be stationed at the planned U.S. Consulate in Kiev.

According to Mr. Courtney, who spoke to The Weekly via telephone, the experts also assessed the four compounds where U.S. personnel would be living and working during their expected two- to four-year tours of duty in Kiev.

He cautioned, however, that the U.S. study was not an assessment of the overall situation for residents of Kiev or of the situation in Kiev at the time of the Chernobyl accident last April.

The report released by the Energy Department rescinds a warning to U.S. citizens not to travel to the Ukrainian capital issued in the aftermath of the Chernobyl disaster.

The Energy Department's report said authorities in Ukraine at the time of the visit were collecting and burying leaves, where radioactivity still clung, and that by mid-1988 these steps along with natural disintegration will have reduced the level of radioactivity to half of that found by the team in October.

Mr. Courtney spoke also about the planned U.S. Consulate. He noted that Soviet authorities "have not moved ahead very quickly on specific issues," including arrangements for acquiring and using the compound, safety and security issues, travel by U.S. personnel into and out of the USSR, and the import/export of various materials.

He explained that the U.S. had made detailed proposals to the Soviets last spring, but the Soviets have not yet responded to them. "We are at a loss to explain" why the Soviet have not moved on this issue, he said.

Mr. Courtney stated, however, that if the Soviets do not move quickly on the Kiev Consulate, "we will have to ask if the commitment of the Soviets is genuine."

President Ronald Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev had agreed to open reciprocal consulates in Kiev and New York at the November 1985 summit in Geneva.

## Koryagin transferred to Kharkiv prison

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Anatoly Koryagin, the imprisoned dissident psychiatrist and Nobel Peace Prize nominee, was reportedly transferred to a prison in his hometown of Kharkiv, Ukraine, reported the Associated Press on February 1.

Mr. Koryagin's wife, Galina, as well as the wife of another political prisoner, Sergei Khodorovich, were summoned on Friday, January 30, by the KGB security police, who reportedly pressured them to apply for emigration in return for the release of their husbands, the AP wrote.

"Koryagin is not free," Dr. Andrei Sakharov was quoted by the AP as having said in Moscow on January 31. "He is in Kharkiv, but he is not at home."

Dr. Sakharov made the announcement about Dr. Koryagin and Mr. Khodorovich, the 45-year-old administrator of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's Russian Social Fund to aid the families of political prisoners. He has appealed numerous times to Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev on behalf of the two men as well as other "prisoners of conscience" in the Soviet Union.

Tatiana Khodorovich, Mr. Khodorovich's

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## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# An analysis: 1986 was Ukraine's year of disasters

by David R. Marples

The year 1986 saw an unprecedented series of accidents in the Ukrainian SSR, beginning with the Chernobyl disaster and ending on December 24 with the mining accident at the Yasinovska-Hlyboka coal mine in the Donetsk Oblast. Two days after the latter accident, a high-level meeting of the party-economic aktiv of the leading cadres of the republic, the city of Kiev and Kiev Oblast was held to discuss questions of safety in the workplace.<sup>1</sup>

The meeting was significant for several reasons:

- For the first time, the Ukrainian press publicly linked the various accidents that occurred in the republic in 1986.

- The ministers of various industries were gathered at the meeting and reprimanded publicly for their failure to introduce basic safety mechanisms in their spheres and for the lack of responsibility shown by workers under their authority.

- The report of the meeting in the newspaper *Robitnycha Hazeta* was noticeably franker than most accounts that have appeared hitherto in that organ.

- Perhaps the most interesting fact about the meeting was that it was addressed by Secretary to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine Borys V. Kachura, who has gradually built himself a reputation as a specialist on Ukraine's energy affairs. We learn toward the end of the report that Ukrainian First Party Secretary Volodymyr V. Shcherbytsky, was present, and even made a speech. But evidently he kept, or was kept, out of the limelight on this occasion. This suggests the growing authority and prestige of the 56-year-old Mr. Kachura in Ukrainian economic matters.

The participants at the Kiev meeting included the heads of some of those ministries and state committees in which the accidents occurred last year: V.F. Skiyarov, Ukraine's minister of power and electrification; V.L. Filonenko, the deputy chairman of Gosagroprom (the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee); Iu.V. Krasotkin, head of the Kiev branch of the South-West Railroad; and P.P. Volkov, the Ukrainian minister of automobile transport.

Mr. Kachura noted that although 6.6 billion rubles had been spent on improving work safety in the 11th (1981-1985) Five-Year Plan, one-third more than in the 10th Plan period, several branches had not improved discipline and organization or procured the high safety levels required. He noted the occurrences of the Chernobyl accident, the collision of the steamer *Admiral Nakhimov* with a cargo vessel, the crash of the passenger trains at Koristovka and several major transportation accidents in 1986. All these accidents, he maintained, were the result of irresponsibility, indiscipline and at times criminal negligence on the part of sectional leaders, who had been punished severely as a result.

As for the coal industry, the speaker noted that it had constituted a safety hazard for a prolonged period:

"In the coal industry (Comrade N.S. Surgai), despite the presence of a large number of specialists in supervisory work over mining operations, in the current year an increase in occupational

injuries has occurred in half of the production associations, losses of working time have remained at a high level because of unfortunate mishaps and injuries. The State Mining Technical Safety Committee of the Ukrainian SSR (Comrade V.I. Degtyarev) has exhibited inadequate control over these matters."

The situation was said to be no better in the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Power, in which "as before, serious accidents, and violations of the norms and rules of equipment usage" were permitted.

Within the agroindustrial complex, the situation was declared to be equally disturbing. Gross violations of "toiling and production discipline" had occurred, mainly as a result of the low qualifications and incompetency of specialists, and the lack of care in selection of cadres for important posts. Other areas singled out were (as expected perhaps) the South-West region of the All-Union State Committee for the Supervision of the Safe Practices of Atomic Energy, which was severely criticized and purged after Chernobyl; the Ministry of Light Industry of the Ukrainian SSR, in which enterprises under its jurisdiction had suffered huge material losses as a result of several fires; the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction Materials; the Ukrainian Ministry of Autotransport; the South-West and Sub-Dnieper railroads; and the Chief River Fleet.

The proposed solutions to these dilemmas were relatively few and mundane. In the sphere of transport, it was noted that:

"Ensuring the strict observance of the rules of running transport accelerating the introduction of modern automatic equipment, the procurement of the safe movement of transport today — is an important task. Special attention must be given to raising individual work with people, in the first place with locomotive brigades, automobile and electric transport drivers, the crews of airplanes and ships. Ministries and departments, party committees, in consequence, must analyze profoundly and self-critically the state of affairs in every transport enterprise, and take additional measures for bringing about the necessary order and organization, and providing accident-free work."

Mr. Kachura and the discussants also mentioned improving the training and retraining of cadres in work safety, "struggling resolutely" with violations and the like. Mr. Shcherbytsky said that the work must not take on the shape of a shock campaign, but should be undertaken constantly, on a daily basis.

Of more significance, perhaps, is the fact that the meeting was publicized. It followed the mining tragedy so closely that its convocation may have been a direct result of that event. Although it was held in Kiev, Hryhorii Revenko, the first party secretary of the Kiev Oblast appears to have been absent; Kiev was represented by Second Secretary V.A. Solohub. That the leading speech was given by Mr. Kachura may not be altogether surprising, for he has been, of late, the main spokesperson on

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1. *Robitnycha Hazeta*, December 28, 1986. The author consulted the Russian edition of this newspaper, *Rabochaya Gazeta*.

## U.S. delegates prepare for session of U.N. Human Rights Commission

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — The upcoming annual meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission is likely to reveal the truth about human rights in the Soviet Union and its client states.

Unlike in the past, when these proceedings were dominated by East bloc bureaucrats, the U.S. delegation "is going to be more vocal," said the chief American delegate recently.

Ambassador E. Robert Wallach said Nathan Sharansky (formerly Anatoly Shcharansky), Yuri Orlov and Armando Valladares are among the most prominent dissidents who have agreed to appear as witnesses, as part of a new American tactic to force the U.N. panel to confront human-rights abuses from

the East instead of just haranguing the West.

"The goal is to attract so much attention to the internal workings of that commission that the participating governments will have to deal with the issues honestly, or find themselves portrayed — and rightly so — as hypocrites," Mr. Wallach said in an interview with *The Washington Times*.

Mr. Shecharansky, the most well-known Soviet Jewish dissident, was imprisoned for nine years on trumped-up espionage charges. He was a member of the Moscow Helsinki Group, formed to monitor the Soviet Union's compliance with human-rights requirements of the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

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## Three Trust Group members freed

FRAMINGHAM, Mass. — Three members of the unofficial Moscow peace group, the Group to Establish Trust Between the USSR and the U.S.A., have reportedly been released from incarceration, according to Keston College USA, based here.

Larissa Chukayeva, a 23-year-old fashion model, was released from labor camp and returned to Moscow on December 25, 1986, after apparently being pardoned. She was arrested in May 1986 and was sentenced on July 1 to two years in a labor camp for allegedly forging documents to obtain medical treatment as well as her involvement in the Moscow Trust Group, reported the Keston News Service in early January.

According to Keston, Anatoly Dobrynin, the secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, denied before a group of Western visitors in Moscow on November 15, 1986, that Ms. Chukayeva had been sentenced for her participation in the group and even stated that she was not a member.

He said that after her release Ms. Chukayeva would be able to regain custody of her son, Alexander, who had been taken from her in April 1986 and reportedly placed in an orphanage. Keston said, however, that there has been no news of whether they have been reunited.

The 46-year-old Moscow artist, Nina Kovalenko, was reportedly released from Psychiatric Hospital No. 1 in Moscow on December 12, 1986, and reunited with her daughter Ksenia. Ms.

Kovalenko was placed there in September 1986 after she had conducted several demonstrations in support of then-imprisoned American journalist Nicholas Daniloff. According to Keston, she was forcibly treated with the drug aminazine while she was held in the psychiatric hospital.

Ms. Kovalenko, a Catholic, was expelled from the Artists' Union because of the religious content of many of her paintings, said Keston. She was allegedly beaten by KGB members after holding an unofficial exhibit in Moscow in February 1986, and several weeks later was reportedly detained in the same psychiatric hospital for six weeks.

Ms. Kovalenko was granted permission to emigrate and arrived in Vienna with her daughter on January 6.

Alexander Zaitsev, who was detained on December 3 and sent to Moscow Psychiatric Hospital No. 15, was released about two weeks later. Mr. Zaitsev is married with six children.

Another active member of the Moscow Trust Group, Veniamin Puzankov, was given permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union with his wife and four children. They arrived in Vienna on December 23, 1986, according to Keston College. Mr. Puzankov was expelled from the Art Institute in Moscow when it was discovered that he was a Pentecostal, and had been seeking permission to emigrate for nine years. He was one of four signatories of an appeal to the Helsinki review conference in Vienna that began in November 1986.

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## Three recognized for community work at UCC banquet

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

TORONTO — Three Ukrainian Canadians were named winners of community service awards presented here January 24 by the Toronto branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

The Ukrainian of the Year award went Yuri Shymko, a Conservative member of the Ontario Legislature, who was widely applauded by Ukrainians for his efforts last year to remove the name of Joseph Stalin from a northern Ontario township.

Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society President Robert Mykytiuk received the Ukrainian Humanitarian Award in recognition of the Toronto Ukrainian's efforts to assist refugees from Afghanistan and Eastern Europe.

It was Mr. Mykytiuk's application of "innovative strategies and steadfast persistence" which recently brought five Red Army defectors from Afghanistan to Canada, said Marijka Bandera, a CUIAS official who introduced Mr. Mykytiuk.

Said Ms. Bandera: "Although your humanitarian work has sometimes been thankless, tonight the Ukrainian community and especially all those you helped settle in Canada wish to thank you for your diligent efforts and great achievements."

A newly created Ukrainian Press Award for Excellence went to Globe and Mail reporter Victor Malarek. A series written by Mr. Malarek on the special problems of unseen immigrants recently earned The Globe the 1985 Michener Award for "meritorious and disinterested public service in journalism."

Mr. Malarek, The Globe's reporter specializing in immigration, came to the Toronto-based national newspaper as a senior reporter in 1976. Two years ago his book, "Hey Malarek! The Story of a Street Kid Who Made It," became a bestseller in Canada. The book details Mr. Malarek's broken, violent youth, which was spent in foster homes and

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## Famine commission schedules hearings

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The U.S. government's Commission on the Ukraine Famine will hold two regional hearings, one in Phoenix and the other in San Francisco, in order to enable local residents to testify about the 1932-33 man-made famine that killed 7 million persons in Ukraine.

The first hearing will take place on Friday, February 10, at the General Services Administration, Golden Gate Field Office, 450 Golden Gate Ave., Room 13216. The hearing will take place at 2-4 p.m.

The second hearing, on Friday, February 13, will take place in the auditorium of the Board of Supervisors, 205 W. Jefferson, in Phoenix at 2-4 p.m. Rep. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), chairman of the commission, and public members Dr. Oles Weres, Ulana Mazurkevich and Dr. Myron B. Kuropas will participate.

Persons wishing additional details, including those considering testifying either publicly or privately, should contact Dr. James E. Mace, staff director, Ukraine Famine Commission, 1111 20th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20579 (202) 254-3464.

## U.S. Army officers mark Ukrainian Independence Day



Ukrainians in U.S. military forces at the annual commemoration of the re-establishment of an independent Ukrainian state organized by Ukrainian American Army officers.

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

ARLINGTON, Va. — Continuing a tradition begun in 1983, Ukrainian American U.S. Army Officers of the Washington Military District hosted a Ukrainian Independence Day dinner on January 22. This fifth annual event was held here at the Fort Myer Officers' Club and was attended by more than 110 individuals representing all four military services, and many departments and agencies of the federal government.

A cocktail reception preceded the dinner, which was emceed by Lt. Col. Michael Semenc Jr. (USA). The dinner began with the posting of the American flag and the U.S. Army flag with its full complement of battle streamers by the Color Guard from the 30th U.S. Infantry.



Brig. Gen. Nicholas S.H. Krawciw addressed Ukrainian Independence Day dinner at the Fort Myer Officers' Club.

try (The Old Guard) and the singing of the national anthem. Lt. Col. Semenc offered grace after the flags were retired.

After dinner, Lt. Col. Semenc welcomed the evening's guests and extended the appreciation of the organizing committee to Daria Stec, president of The Washington Group; Myron Wasyluk, president of the Washington Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; and Eugene Iwanciw, president of the Ukrainian Association of Washington, for their support and participation.

The keynote speaker for the evening was Brig. Gen. Nicholas S.H. Krawciw.

Gen. Krawciw, born in Lviv, was commissioned a second lieutenant and awarded a bachelor of science degree in military science from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1959. He also holds a master of science degree from George Washington University and has completed Officer

courses at the Armor School, the Naval School, and the Army War College.

He has held a variety of important command and staff positions throughout the Army and has been awarded numerous decorations, including the Silver Star three times.

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## February — fund-raising month for Ukrainian Community Fund

Dear community members: Ukrainians in the U.S. are suffering from the

brutal repression and great suffering endured by our nation in Ukraine, including the horrible aftereffects of radiation following the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl, as well as the mighty campaign of enemy forces, the defamation of our name and accusations of alleged war crimes, demand from us a consolidation of all our national forces to counteract this slander.

In the face of such a hopeless situation, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council has always stressed the need for one strong central organization of Ukrainians in the United States and has worked toward the realization of this goal. Unfortunately, through no fault of the UACC, these attempts have thus far been fruitless.

On the initiative of the UACC, the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, as well as many other national organizations, a Ukrainian Heritage Council was established; leading community activists have joined its ranks. One of the principal goals of the council will be to work against the defamation of the Ukrainian name in cooperation with existing committees, but in a centralized manner with one financial base.

The UACC has studied the possibilities of establishing, on the basis of the Canadian experience, a special committee which would take charge of gathering materials and mustering the appropriate manpower to prepare an analysis of the Ukrainian immigration to the United States and publish its findings.

The UACC cooperated in the efforts to gain New York State Education Department approval of a volume on genocide that contains information about the Great Famine in Ukraine, and which will be incorporated into the curriculum of schools in the state of New York.

The UACC executive committee actively participates in the work of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

In external political matters, the executive continued its contacts with government officials as well as ethnic organizations; and supported those policies which benefitted the Captive Nations and especially Ukraine.

The executive committee made interventions in regard to the U.S. Consulate in Kiev and supported actions of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. A representative of the UACC participated, within the delegation led by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that opened in November 1986 in Vienna.

In order to enable the UACC to continue fulfilling its goals, as well as its financial obligation toward the WCFU, which amounts to \$37,500, the executive committee thanks all its past supporters and appeals to the public to continue supporting the Ukrainian Community Fund established three years ago to help cover the costs of UACC activity.

The Ukrainian Community Fund dues are as follows: \$250 from national organizations; \$50 from their branches; \$25 from employed persons; \$15 from retired persons; \$5 from students.

We ask that, if feasible, you contribute more than these minimal sums. Checks should be made payable to Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, and mailed to: Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, P.O. Box 1709, New York, N.Y. 10009.

UACC Executive Committee

## U.N. rapporteur informed about religious persecution in Ukraine

WASHINGTON — The destruction and forced liquidation of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine, as well as instances of religious persecution and harassment of Ukrainian believers, were highlighted at a breakfast meeting between Ukrainians and with Dr. Angelo Robiero, the U.N.'s rapporteur for religious intolerance, reported the Ukrainian National Information Service.

Dr. Robiero, former chairman of the Portuguese delegation to the United Nations' Human Rights Commission was recently appointed by the commission to examine, report and recommend remedies in situations which are inconsistent with the provisions of the U.N. Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. Dr. Robiero's first report is scheduled to be released in February with specific recommendations to the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

Dr. Robiero was updated on the current persecution of the Catholic Church in Ukraine's western regions as well as the Ukrainian diaspora's preparations for the Millennium of Christianity of Rus-Ukraine. The special rapporteur was also presented with a series of booklets from the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and copies

of previously passed Congressional legislation on the destruction of Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches.

Dr. Robiero, who was scantily informed about current events in Ukraine, said there was very little hope for vast changes in the Soviet Union with respect to religious persecution. He was acutely aware of the historic situation with the Ukrainian and Lithuanian Catholic Churches, and summarily knew that these two groups posed a severe problem to the Kremlin due to the intertwined relationship between religion and nationalism within these two captive nations.

The special rapporteur completed a 10-day visit to the United States at the invitation of the Ad Hoc Committee for Religious Liberty. The Ad Hoc Committee is comprised of several ethnic and religious groups in the U.S., including: Freedom House, Institute on Religion and Democracy, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Ethics and Public Policy Center, American Jewish Committee, Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The rapporteur's meeting with Ukrainians was sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

## Detroit marks Day of Solidarity

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

DETROIT — Detroit Ukrainians displayed true solidarity on the January 12 commemoration of the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners as 12 members of Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox clergy, representing all the Ukrainian churches in the metropolitan area, concelebrated a candlelight moleben and memorial service for Ukrainian prisoners of conscience and human-rights activists.

The ecumenical prayer service at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warren, a Detroit suburb, was attended by several hundred people.

The Rev. Bernard Panchuk OSBM, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church, reminded the faithful that they live in a country based on the principle that mankind's inalienable rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness are God-given. For our brothers and sisters in Ukraine, he

said, these rights are brutally violated by the Soviet system.

"Today, we do not take up a metal sword so as to hasten to their side, for the time is not right," the Rev. Panchuk stated, "...but rather, we gird ourselves with the penetrating sword of prayer in solidarity, asking God to sustain them so that they preserve, and that He keeps before them who must pay with their lives, the conviction that their suffering is not futile."

The Rev. Alexander Bykovets of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church emphasized the importance of unity and solidarity within Ukrainian communities in the free world.

"If our Ukrainian political prisoners were able to see today that we, Ukrainian in the free world, display our solidarity with them in such an ecumenical way," he noted, "this would be the most beautiful healing balsam for their ravished souls; it would be the ray

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## Ucrainica contest winners announced

DETROIT — The winners of the seventh annual contest "In Quest of Ukraine in English-Language Publications" have been announced by its founder and funder, Mary V. Beck.

In the senior division, the first prize of \$500 went to Anisia Karmazyn, 22, a resident of Parma, Ohio, an activist in Plast and a graduate of "Ridna Shkola." She is currently enrolled at a local university.

The second senior division prize of \$300 was received by Oksanna Rodak, a resident of Toronto. Ms. Rodak is very active in community projects and has already been a recipient of an Ucrainica award.

The third senior award of \$200 was given to Wasyl Korec, 23, resident of Toronto. Mr. Korec completed all course requirements in the Ukrainian Orthodox "Ridna Shkola." He is a member of ODUM youth group, the bandurists society, and student club at

the University of Toronto. Mr. Korec conducts two youth choruses — one at St. Vladimir's and another at the university.

In the junior division, the first prize of \$300 was awarded to Natalie Fessyk, 16, a resident of Buffalo, N.Y. Miss Fessyk is continuing her Ukrainian studies at the 10th grade level. Whenever possible, she devotes time to the Ukrainian Gold Cross organization.

The second junior award of \$200 was received by Peter Lopata, 16, of Toronto. He is a graduate of St. Josaphat's Parochial School and a member of SUM-A. He attends classes at the "Ridna Shkola."

The contest is designed to inspire younger people to collect clippings of English publications which make reference to "Ukraine" or "Ukrainian," in pursuing this intellectual adventure of literary clusters, participants may use

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## Estonians protest imminent deportation

NEW YORK — At their annual meeting here the representatives to the Estonian American National Council strongly condemned the Reagan Administration's apparent decision to deport Estonian refugee and former American citizen Karl Linnaas to the Soviet Union at the insistence of the Office of Special Investigations [OSI] of the U.S. Department of Justice.

In a telegram sent to President Ronald Reagan on January 31, Attorney General Edwin Meese, Secretary of State George Shultz, all members of the House and Senate, other members of the administration and Frank Fahrenkopf, head of the Republican National Committee, the delegates threatened a massive voter realignment: "As American citizens, we cannot continue to support the actions of elected officials

who would permit such an atrocity to take place."

"Although this message is directed to the current administration and the Republican Party, it serves as notice to both parties not to expect our donations, support, or even votes until deportations to the USSR are stopped and comprehensive oversight hearings into the activities of OSI are initiated," stated Sven Paul, who drafted the EANC telegram.

"We feel that eloquent statements supporting Baltic Freedom Day and Estonian Independence Day from legislators who do not actively oppose the deportation of Balts to the Soviet Union are meaningless," concluded Mari-Ann Rikken, vice-president for public relations.

## Memorial tribute

### Pastor Wladimir Borowsky

Following is the full text of the eulogy for the Rev. Wladimir Borowsky, executive secretary of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America, delivered by the alliance's president, William Bahrey.

There is nothing unnatural in a person's death. It is as prescribed an event as is the death of every kind of life on earth. The earth takes back to itself all the elements that have entered into the building blocks of this animate, physical world. Even the inanimate world does not escape disintegration. Though accepting this unavoidable fact, we are stricken by our friends' and loved ones' passing into eternity.

It is often true that when we view the departure out of life on earth of a loved one, a friend or associate of many years, there appears the unquestionable vision of the years of fellowship, mutual responsibilities and the harmonious interchange of ideas, memories, feelings, hopes and even frustrations.

We find that there are those lives which disappoint us — some impressions of character we must revise or even reverse in later years. But the impressions we formed of the Rev. Wladimir Borowsky at the first remain unchanged to the very end of his life. This is confirmed by the pastor's unwavering devotion to the Lord, to His spiritual guidance; and is demonstrated by his witnessably expressing them through his labors in His vineyard and in community-related work.

An overview rather than a detailed account of the Rev. Borowsky's commitments is sufficient in providing the thrust of his work. Aside from his pastoral responsibilities in the Ukrainian Evangelical-Reformed Church, he fulfilled his administrative duties as executive secretary of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America and as editor-in-chief of the UEA of NA periodical, Evangelical Morning and its English supplement, The Ukrainian Christian Herald. He was the author of numerous articles on religious and secular themes. His sermons were regularly beamed into Ukraine via the Voice of America.

Two of his outstanding achievements during his service in the alliance were the alliance's publication (1979) of the "History of the Ukrainian-Reformed Movement" and the Rev. W. Borowsky's memoirs, "Under the Protection of the Most High" (1983). The latter work reveals the pastor's complete faith in God's unsearchable power and understanding (Isaiah 40:31).

Without doubt, the Rev. Borowsky's

patience and dedication to the cause of Ukrainian unity; his understanding of the views and beliefs of others; his capacity to maintain a feeling of fellowship and harmonious relationship with Ukrainian organizations and denominations, earned him the high regard and friendship of religious and public leaders.

Though a major segment of the Rev. Borowsky's life is described in his memoirs, a succinct review of the highlights in his life helps us to grasp the significance of this religious leader's dedication to his pursuit. Born January 18, 1907, in the town of Zinkiv, western Ukraine, the Rev. Borowsky completed his theological studies in Viennsburg. Upon ordination he entered the ministry of the very young and growing Ukrainian Evangelical-Reformed Church in western Ukraine. His church work was interrupted by the Bolshevik invasion of western Ukraine and the invaders' destruction of that denomination. He and his family, like thousands of others, fled the Red Terror and departed for Germany. After World War II, he resumed his religious work among displaced persons.

On July 23, 1947, he and his family arrived in Detroit, where the Rev. Borowsky promptly resumed his calling. In April 1955, the UEA of NA appointed him to the office of executive secretary and later as editor-in-chief of its periodicals, Evangelical Morning and The Ukrainian Christian Herald, in which capacities he remained until his death.

And now this trusting servant, faithful in his responsibilities to God and fellow men, rests from his labors. The influence of his life and commitment, despite his death, remain with us, the living. Jesus said, "...whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die..." (John 11:26)

To his devoted widow and helpmate, Alexandra; to his son, Leo, and his wife, Veronica; to his son, Victor, and his wife, Pamela; to his daughter, Daria, and her husband, Dr. James Alexander, the associates and members of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America, the Voice of America, the National Ukrainian Millennium Committee, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, and the many members of the Ukrainian community express their profound sympathy in this time of mourning on the loss of a loved one. He has entered the eternal life he sought. His dreams of continued service

(Continued on page 16)



## THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

### Obituary

#### Ivan Dankiwskyj of Philadelphia district

PHILADELPHIA — Ivan Dankiwskyj, a long-time Ukrainian community and UNA activist, died here January 29 at the age of 87.

Mr. Dankiwskyj came to Philadelphia in 1948 and soon became active in the work of the Ukrainian National Association and other Ukrainian groups.

A member of UNA Branch 375, Mr.



Ivan Dankiwskyj

Dankiwskyj served as treasurer of this branch and the Philadelphia District Committee of the UNA. He is credited with contributing to the growth of the UNA in the Philadelphia area.

His work for the UNA earned him several awards for organizing activity. Mr. Dankiwskyj attended six UNA conventions as a delegate from Branch 375.

Mr. Dankiwskyj served on the executive boards of several local and national Ukrainian groups, including a Ukrainian veterans group, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Tryzub Ukrainian Sports Society.

A native of Ukraine born January 2, 1900, Mr. Dankiwskyj served at a young age as a member of the Ukrainian National Army, and later was incarcerated in Polish-occupied western Ukraine.

Surviving in the United States are a brother, Bronyslaw; three nephews, Osyp, Stefan and Wolodymyr; and cousins, Petro and Anna Tarnawsky. Also surviving are three of his siblings in Ukraine, Emilia, Aniela and Franko.

The funeral was held Tuesday, February 3. Liturgy was offered at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral.

#### Editor Emeritus Anthony Dragan August 28, 1912 - February 3, 1986



The late Anthony Dragan at his desk in the old editorial offices of Svoboda at 81-83 Grand St., in Jersey City, N.J.

One year ago, on February 3, 1986, Anthony Dragan, long-time editor-in-chief of Svoboda, died at the age of 73. He was editor-in-chief of the daily newspaper for 23 years, and was on its staff for 32 years.

His years of service to the UNA, however, totalled an impressive 35

years. In recognition of his contributions to Batko Soyuz, the UNA named him editor emeritus.

The years Anthony Dragan devoted to Ukrainian community work are countless.

On this first anniversary of his death, we pay tribute to him.

#### Mstyslav Dolnycky, longtime editor, visits with UNA executives



Mstyslav Dolnycky with UNA execs (from right) Ulana Diachuk, John Flis and Walter Sochan.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Mstyslav Dolnycky, long-time editor of America, visited the UNA offices on January 12 after a long illness.

Mr. Dolnycky has had to interrupt his journalistic work recently because of heart disease.

Mr. Dolnycky celebrated his 70th birthday on January 9 and on that

occasion, decided to visit his friends at the Ukrainian National Association.

Members of the executive, John Flis, supreme president, Ulana Diachuk, supreme treasurer, and Walter Sochan, supreme secretary, as well as Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Zenon Snylyk met with Mr. Dolnycky when he came to the Jersey City headquarters.

#### St. Nicholas visits children of UNA Branch 242



Among the stops made by busy St. Nicholas in December was a holiday party organized by UNA Branch 242 of Frackville, Pa. The festivities were held at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall in Maizeville, Pa. Funds donated by the UNA Home Office through Branch Secretary Joseph Chabon made the event possible. Ladies of the Sacred Heart Society prepared food. All children in attendance received candy and gifts from St. Nicholas. In thanking the UNA Home Office for its financial support, Mary Belluch of Frackville noted: "It is wonderful to keep alive our traditional celebrations of St. Nicholas."

A UNA insurance policy:  
investment in the Ukrainian community

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Bilingual ed

One of the most confounding problems facing the Ukrainian community in the diaspora is the alarming decline of Ukrainian language use among young people.

The problem is particularly acute on the Canadian prairies where an estimated 90 percent of Ukrainians there are Canadian born. In the wheat-growing province of Saskatchewan, for example, only 15 percent of the 70,000 Ukrainian residents use the Ukrainian language at home, a recent study said.

Statistics gathered in Alberta and Manitoba indicated similar trends of language retention.

Ukrainian leaders in western Canada have recently attacked the problem of language loss head-on by introducing innovative strategies to help their children attain a working knowledge of the Ukrainian language in the classroom.

In coordination with school boards and government agencies, Ukrainian individuals and groups on the prairies have developed an educational program which offers students of any nationality instruction in the Ukrainian language for up to 50 percent of the school day in public and Catholic schools.

What is more astonishing is that the bill for the program is largely picked up by the provincial and federal governments, which give money for such necessities as instructors, curriculum development and, in some cases, transportation.

The point to be made here is that Ukrainians in western Canada — a large group frowned upon by Ukrainians in eastern Canada because in western Canada little attention is paid to political developments in Ukraine — have developed creative and effective ways to combat the forces of assimilation.

And their determination seems to have produced impressive results: graduates of the Ukrainian-English bilingual program who have visited Ukraine say their Ukrainian language is easily understood by people in Soviet Ukraine; the parents of pupils in the program, following the example set by their children, are themselves taking steps to improve their Ukrainian; graduates of the program are expected to increase the enrollment of Ukrainian studies programs at universities and take a more active role in the Ukrainian community; parents who otherwise would not be involved in the Ukrainian community are now taking an active role through Ukrainian parent advocacy and support groups; and the program has provided meaningful job opportunities for Ukrainians interested in teaching and curriculum development.

Despite the spin-off benefits from the program, there are Ukrainian groups and institutions that have failed to respond to the needs and desires of the pupils and graduates of the program. The "ridni shkoly" for example, could play a role by providing pupils in the program an opportunity to learn more about Ukraine and Ukrainian history. Members of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) and its clubs should visit Ukrainian bilingual schools to make sure graduating students know about the availability of Ukrainian courses and extra-curricular activities when they first step onto the university campus.

As Bohdan Krawchenko, director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, pointed out in an interview for our recent three-part series on bilingual education: "The children (in the Ukrainian bilingual program) are an important pool, and it is really a challenge to the community to see how they can orient towards this pool."

We view the Ukrainian-English bilingual program in western Canada with envy and admiration. The program has received high marks from administrators and government officials, and the pupils in the program have demonstrated that their academic performance is on par, if not better, than their schoolmates' in unilingual programs. What's more, non-Ukrainian parents are beginning to send their children to the Ukrainian bilingual program.

The Ukrainian bilingual program is something which Ukrainian-Canadian community leaders should try to expand to other areas of Canada beyond the prairie provinces. The time has come to convince legislators in Ontario — who have in the past stymied attempts to provide bilingual education in that province — to allow the program in Ontario schools where numbers warrant.

## Linnas update

Mari-Ann Rikken of the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security advises that it still is not too late and there still is hope of preventing the deportation to the Soviet Union of Karl Linnas. Mr. Linnas, an Estonian who emigrated to the United States after World War II was tried in absentia in the Soviet Union and given the death sentence for

alleged war crimes. The sentence was announced in the Soviet press even before the proceedings had begun. (See The Weekly's editorial of last week.)

Ms. Rikken suggests that concerned Americans call their congressmen and senators, and request that they take immediate action to stop this deportation to the USSR by contacting Attorney General Edwin Meese and asking him to stay the deportation.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## Hug a religious

When was the last time you hugged a priest? Or a nun? Or even a bishop?

They need our hugs, you know. Probably more than any one else. Priests and nuns are the unsung heroes and heroines of our community because they have dedicated their lives to our service. They're expected to be involved with Ukrainian matters full time, for little monetary compensation, and almost no recognition. That's full time, like in 24 hours a day.

Most of us work outside the Ukrainian community during the day and participate in Ukrainian affairs in our spare time. As volunteers, we can always drop out for a few hours or days to regain our perspective when pressures begin to mount. No such luxury for priests and nuns. They're always on call. In our larger parishes, telephone calls come into the rectory around the clock.

Most of us are fairly anonymous in the Ukrainian neighborhood. Not so priests and nuns. They're easy to identify. No matter how busy they are, if they're stopped in the street, they can't escape.

And our people always seem to have advice for priests and nuns.

"Father, why don't you..."

"Sister, is it true that our school children..."

And we always expect our religious to listen, to be polite, even to smile, no matter how outrageous our remarks are. After all, some Ukrainians reason, it's our money that keeps bread on their table.

Ukrainian religious have always played a crucial role in our community.

The first nationally conscious Ukrainian to arrive in the United States was Father Ahapius Honcharenko, an Orthodox priest. It was Father Honcharenko who edited and published the Alaska Herald, a newspaper designed exclusively for Ukrainian and Russians who had become Americans when Alaska became a territory of the United States.

The first Ukrainian community in North America was founded by Father Ivan Volansky, a Ukrainian Catholic priest from Galicia. It was Father Volansky who established the first Ukrainian parish in North America, published our first Ukrainian-language newspaper, and founded our first co-op store and fraternal insurance society. It was also Father Volansky who became the first Catholic priest in the United States to become involved with America's fledgling labor movement.

Svoboda, the oldest Ukrainian-language newspaper in the world, was founded by Father Gregory Hrushka, a priest.

The Ukrainian foundation for our community was laid by eight Catholic priests — the Revs. Ivan Ardan, Ivan Konstankevych, Nestor Dmytriw, Mykola Stefanovych, Antin Bonchevsky, Stefan Makar, Pavlo Tymkevych and Mykola Pidhoretsky. Known as the "American Circle," it was these eight pioneer priests who chose American parishes over more affluent parishes in Ukraine, accepted vows of celibacy in order to avoid friction with Roman Catholic prelates in the United States, and almost single-handedly Ukrainianized many of our first Rusyn immigrants. It was the American Circle, more than any single group, who trans-

formed the Little Russian National Union into the Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainianized Svoboda, and led the victorious struggle against Latinization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church during the late 1890s and early 1900s.

Between the two world wars the Ukrainian Church in America suffered from dissent and division over the question of which took precedence in the Church, religion or nationalism. Catholic and Orthodox priests wouldn't sit at the same table together, let alone talk to each other. Confusion over our identity reigned, prompting Dr. Stephen Mamchur, a Ukrainian American sociologist, to predict in 1939 that if conflicts were not resolved, both Churches could disappear by 1960.

Dr. Mamchur, of course, had no way of knowing in 1939 that a new immigration would arrive in the United States during the early 1950s and renew both Churches. A reprieve was granted our church but the tension between religion and nationalism remained, emerging again within the Ukrainian Catholic Church during the 1960s. Nowhere near as volatile as the conflict which erupted during the 1920s, the negative feelings generated by the so-called "new" and "old" calendarites left its mark on the Ukrainian Catholic Church, nevertheless.

Today, the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America appears to be in decline once again. According to the Official Catholic Director of 1985, there were 191,634 Ukrainian American Catholics in the United States. In 1967, according to the same source, the Ukrainian Catholic Church had a membership of 281,253. That represents a loss of 89,619 parishioners or 32 percent in less than 20 years.

Ukrainian Catholics will no doubt argue that Roman Catholic membership also declined in the 1970s. That's true. But the Roman Catholics appear to be making a comeback, largely as a result of increased lay initiative, participation and leadership.

Who's to blame for the present state of affairs within the Ukrainian Catholic Church? All of us, religious and laity alike. But mostly the laity. We seem to have forgotten that our Church can never survive on nationalism alone. Nor can our identities as Ukrainian Catholics. We need a vigorous moral foundation predicated on spirituality which transcends worldly concerns. If we can't resolve the nationalism/religion issue, if we don't find a healthy balance between our national and religious identities, our current decline could soon become terminal.

What are we to do? We can begin by re-establishing a positive, meaningful and living relationship with nuns, priests and bishops. They know our community needs as well as anyone, maybe better, because they labor in the trenches every hour of the year. They have some great ideas about what to do.

Secondly we can offer our help to the Church in a direct way with our time and energy. Simply putting a little something in the collection basket every Sunday does not a Christian make.

And let's remember. Just because our religious have agreed to be our servants, doesn't mean we should treat them like slaves.

Give them a hug, for God's sake.

## A tragic gallery

### Levko Lukianenko: a lawyer in search of alternatives

*From a series of biographical sketches dedicated to the memory of Yuriy Lytvyn, a Ukrainian publicist who died in a present-day death camp in the USSR.*

by Nina Strokata

Sometime in the latter half of the 1960s, the name of Lev Lukianenko appeared in the Ukrainian self-publishing organs (samvydav). Gradually this name began to appear on the pages of the Ukrainian press beyond the borders of Ukraine. So much has been written by Mr. Lukianenko, his friends, and those with similar views that it is not difficult to reconstruct his life.

Levko Lukianenko comes from the village of Khrypivka, which now belongs to the Horodniansky district in the Chernihiv region. He was born in 1928.

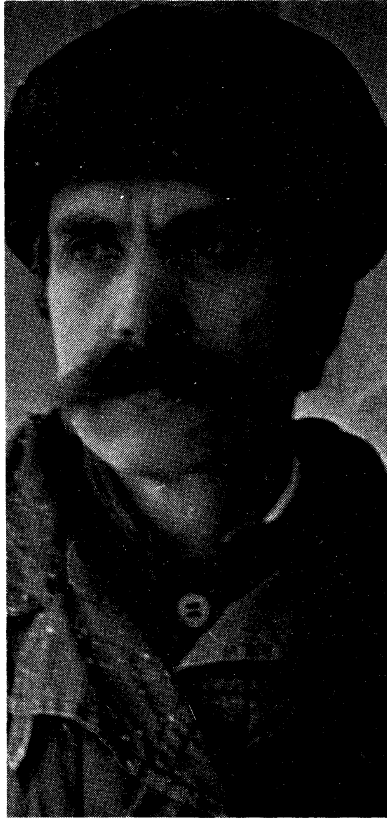
During the war, his birth certificate was lost, and he was conscripted into the Soviet army although he was not even 16 at the time. In the post-war USSR, youths who grew up on Ukrainian lands occupied by the Germans were forced to serve in the army for a long time, usually from six to nine years. Thus, Levko served for over eight years in the armed forces.

During this time he managed to complete his education. In 1953, on the eve of his discharge, he became a member of the Communist Party and in the same year enrolled in the law faculty of Moscow University.

Attendance at Moscow University and the reputation of a Communist who served in the Soviet Army provided the student from a Ukrainian village with a unique opportunity: access to the library archives of the most prestigious university in the USSR. Levko took advantage of this opportunity to study the platforms of the political parties in tsarist Russia and in colonized Ukraine. The capital's university also conferred on the future lawyer a boundless trust in the legal principles of the Soviet Union.

In 1958 Levko successfully finished his studies and went to Ukraine for work. After living for a time in Ukraine, he came to the conclusion that an independent Ukraine was the only condition which

*Nina Strokata is a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group who has resided in the United States since 1979 when she and her husband, Sviatoslav Karavansky, were forced by Soviet authorities to emigrate. This article appeared earlier in Vira (Faith), a quarterly publication of the United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods, in the October-December 1986 issue.*



Lev Lukianenko

could lead to a better material life for the people of his country. Many professional intellectuals that he met agreed with him, and this spurred him toward exploration and activity.

In the latter half of 1959, Mr. Lukianenko began to work on forming the program of an organization called the Ukrainian Workers and Peasants Union. The union's goal was to agitate for a peaceful secession of Ukraine — a union republic of the USSR — from the Soviet Union. The preliminary work toward this goal was done secretly, even

though Mr. Lukianenko based his thinking on Marxist principles and on the Soviet Constitution.

Mr. Lukianenko and his colleagues hoped that the question of Ukraine's secession from the USSR would either be put on the agenda of the supreme organs of the government or be decided by a referendum in Ukraine. If the results of the votes on the government level or of the all-national referendum were to contradict the idea of separation, then the Ukrainian Workers and Peasants Union would cease its activities and dissolve. Such were the ideas behind the formation of the union. And none of those who wished to carry out the project could imagine that the existence of a constitutional right was not a guarantee of liberty to actualize such a right.

But life in Soviet Ukraine provided new lessons every day. As a result, in 1960 Mr. Lukianenko came to the conclusion that, in order to bring about changes in life in Ukraine, it was first necessary to democratize the USSR. He, therefore, stopped work on the writing of the program and, along with other intellectuals, abandoned the formation of the Ukrainian Workers and Peasants Union. Now he began to think about creating an organization that would demand democracy in the USSR. He thought that the name Union of Struggle for Democracy would best describe the goal of the organization, and the co-creators of the new union planned to register it in accordance with the laws of the USSR.

If a group plans to register, it need not engage in clandestine activity. And, if one consistently believes in a nation's adherence to the rule of law, then there should have been no need for secrecy in the formation of the Workers and Peasants Union. In this instance, however, it seems that the dogmas of Soviet law and the personal experience of the union's founders did not agree. In any case, clandestine activity was ultimately rejected, and it was decided to openly discuss the future program for the democratization of the USSR. Thus, in the fall of 1960 a working meeting of Mr. Lukianenko's friends took place in the presence of an outsider. This person, it turned out, was a KGB informer. The consequences were not slow in coming: in January 1961 Mr. Lukianenko and six of his friends were arrested. Mr. Lukianenko was expelled from the party; a closed trial soon followed.

The sentence was filled with phrases like "treason against one's country," "slander of the theory of Marxism-Leninism," "nationalist organization," and "subversive activity."

(Continued on page 14)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Scared off by weather

Dear Editor:

It was encouraging to read in Svoboda about the commemoration of the "Day of Solidarity" by the Plast youth in New York on January 10. Letters to congressmen and senators and to the press are positive actions. Even a letter to the editor was published in the Post about a demonstration at the U.N. in defense of Ukrainian rights activists.

Unfortunately, it seems the Plast youth did not fully capitalize on the media opportunity, and chose to hold yet another indoor "svitchechka" in the ghetto, instead of braving a little rain and snow. I always thought that we "plastuny" were supposed to be "zaharotvani" against the "buriya and hrin."

Not only is it sad that the "plastuny" were not out at the U.N. like the letter said; but also they did not have the company of their brethren "SUMivtsi," "ODUMivtsi," "TUSMivtsi," etc...

Well at least nobody caught a cold.

I'm sure that Vyacheslav would understand!

Yuri A. Deychakiwsky  
Virginia Beach, Va.

### Weekly coverage complimented

Dear Editor:

I would like to compliment The Weekly for its coverage and fine report on the National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups "Victory Without Fear" symposium.

The program provided much valuable information on the nefarious dealings of the OSI — an issue currently affecting all Central and East European communities. The occasion was a means of fighting back and most of all a show of solidarity among the ethnic groups.

Let us not forget that the symposium would not have been possible without financial support. Funding was mainly from proceeds available from sale of the "Victory Without Fear" publication and from individual donations. The

dedication and talent is there, so let us not deny victory because of a mere lack of funds. We all should provide generous financial support to those organizations engaged in this noble battle.

Victor K. Sestokas  
president  
Linden, N.J., Chapter  
Lithuanian American Council

### Bilyk, Powstenko respond to Zarycky

Dear Editor:

We are not amused by Mr. Zarycky's reply to our response to his call for honesty on the Millennium, because he ascribes to us that which he himself is guilty of, i.e., putting words into people's mouths.

For the record, Mr. Zarycky is right. We cannot play hard and fast with the facts about the Millennium. In fact, in our January 25 critique, we said, "Mr. Zarycky asks for historical accuracy. We agree. We must be historically accurate. Our media credibility depends on that accuracy."

But we also said the Millennium provides all Ukrainians with the opportunity to once again present the tragic story of Ukraine in a dramatic way. This means that every Millennium story we present should have a Ukrainian "angle."

Can such a story be totally "objective"? Of course not. But it can, and should be, historically accurate.

As far as we are concerned, this ends our discussion with Mr. Zarycky. We look forward to working with him for the Ukrainian cause, which we believe is contained in the following statement of his, "the Russians have absolutely no right to claim the (Millennium) holiday as exclusively their own (and) such claims should be refuted at every turn."

Let's refute those claims. All of us, united, with one powerful message: If Moscow had not destroyed the uniquely Ukrainian Christian Churches, then the 1988 Millennium of Kievan-Rus Christianity would be celebrated by Ukrainians, in Kiev (and not in Moscow by the Russian Orthodox Church).

Andriy Bilyk  
George Powstenko  
Alexandria, Va.

## Ukrainian Independence Day — January 22, 1987

### New York State



The Zorepad Ukrainian Dance Ensemble with State Sen. Joseph Bruno.

ALBANY, N.Y. — On January 12, in the "Well" of the New York State Legislative Office building here, the annual Ukrainian Independence Day program took place.

The exhibit this year was prepared by artist Michael Korhun of Troy. The theme was the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. Included in the exhibit were life-size paintings of Ss.

Olha and Volodymyr, as well as various original woodcarvings. Master of ceremonies Michael Sawkiw Jr. was introduced by the organizer of the program, Jack Spiak.

The program began with the singing of the American national anthem by Margaret Fedak and was followed by the singing of the Ukrainian national

(Continued on page 14)

### Maplewood, N.J.



Maplewood Mayor Robert Grasmere with Ukrainian delegation at Independence Day ceremonies.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — At the regular meeting of the Maplewood Township Committee at Town Hall, on Tuesday, January 20, Mayor Robert H. Grasmere greeted members of the Ukrainian community, who were present to commemorate the 69th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Ukraine, which took place on January 22, 1918, at St. Sophia Square in Kiev, the ancient capital of Ukraine.

Mayor Grasmere welcomed the group by stating that he looks forward each year with fervor to the annual reading and signing of the proclamation and wanted to pay tribute to Americans of Ukrainian birth and heritage who have made important contributions to the political, economic and cultural life in Maplewood.

He also noted that one of the paragraphs in the proclamation states as follows:

"Whereas, the Township Committee of Maplewood condemns the failure of the Soviet government to provide information about the assistance to the Ukrainian victims of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster which occurred in April 1986, in Ukraine, and entreats President Ronald Reagan to persuade the Soviet government to allow the American and International Red Cross to provide humanitarian aid to the Ukrainian victims immediately."

After reading the proclamation, Mayor Grasmere presented the certificate to Andrew Keybida, coordinator, and ordered that the Ukrainian flag be flown in front of Town Hall, alongside the American flag to "pay tribute to the Ukrainian people for their courage in the struggle for freedom and independence of Ukraine."

Mr. Keybida thanked the mayor and the township committee for their sympathetic expressions. In speaking out against the Soviet government, he said: "The observance of this anniversary is to focus attention on the continued violation of the rights of the Ukrainian people by the Soviet Union. We are urging the peoples of the United States and its allies to demonstrate their sympathy for the people of Ukraine who are trying to reassert their rights to freedom and national sovereignty."

Among the distinguished guests present were Suzanne O'Neill, assistant to Gov. Tom Kean, Township Committeemen Robert C. Kelin, Edward J. Borrone, Noel Siegel and Thomas J. Keene; Police Chief Francis J. Torre; Fire Chief Sam Santucci; Administrator W. David Carew, Town Clerk Robert F. Gist; Treasurer Joseph W. Bonin and Township Attorney Mortimer Katz.

On Thursday, January 22, at 9 a.m. at the Maplewood Town Hall, a large

(Continued on page 13)

### Oyster Bay, N.Y.



Oyster Bay Town Supervisor Joseph Colby proclaimed January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day in the town with the presentation of a special proclamation. On hand to accept the document were Joseph Choma (left) of Syosset, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of Nassau County, and Walter Romaniuk of Syosset, a committeeman for the congress. Also present was Town Councilman Thomas L. Clark.

### Tucson, Ariz.

TUCSON, Ariz. — Mayor Lew Murphy of Tucson was the only mayor in Arizona who ordered the Ukrainian national flag to be flown at city hall. On January 22, at 10:30 a.m., Ukrainian Tucsonans gathered at Tucson City Hall for the traditional flag-raising ceremony in observance of Ukrainian Independence Day.

V.V. Halich, president of the Ukrainian American Society of Tucson, welcomed a small patriotic crowd of some 20 Ukrainians and friends. Tucson Councilman Rodolfo C. Bejarano read Mayor Murphy's proclamation declaring January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day in Tucson.

Mayor Murphy's proclamation recalled the tragic story of Ukraine's fate as the first victim of the Communist Russian aggression. In his proclama-

tion, Tucson's mayor mentions both the Chornobyl nuclear accident and "Harvest of Despair," and he concludes by a call for "prayers for peace and freedom throughout the world."

When the Ukrainian flag was raised, the people sang "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina." Two TV stations were present at the entire ceremony.

In his closing remarks, Mr. Halich quoted U.S. Dennis DeConcini (R-Ariz.) as saying "...the history of Ukrainian independence should come to mind whenever we evaluate Soviet actions and statements. ...had we learned our lesson in 1924, the world would be a safer, freer and more joyful place."

KOLD-TV Channel 13 (CBS) covered the Ukrainian flag-raising ceremony on the evening news.

### Jersey City, N.J.



Mayor Anthony R. Cucci of Jersey City, whose wife is of Ukrainian descent, this year again helped community leaders observe Ukrainian Independence Day with a flag-raising ceremony in City Hall. In the photograph, (front, from left) are: Walter Bilyk, president of the Ukrainian National Home; the Rev. Roman Mirchuk, pastor, Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church; businessman Steve Smotrycz, Mrs. Cucci, (the former Anna Homiak); Municipal Court Judge Robert Celoc, Mayor Cucci and UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Y. Sochan.



# Hartford's growth reflected in fates of national home, parish school

by Christine Demkowich

## PART III

By 1935 the Ukrainian community of Hartford had grown to the point that the church hall was no longer large enough to accommodate all its parishioners for social gatherings. As a result, a group of parishioners set out to establish a Ukrainian Citizens Club in a location not far from the church.

This effort was spearheaded by Mr. A. Drapiak, who found a building on the corner of Charter Oak Avenue, which was transformed into a meeting place for community activities. Despite the financial hardships facing citizens of the United States during the Depression, the Ukrainian community somehow managed to pay the center's monthly fee of \$10. Antin Lokot, who was one of the prime organizers of the first Ukrainian Catholic church in Hartford, was also the first Citizens Club president.

Soon, the members of the club decided to search for a bigger and better home for their club. Although historical records do not indicate the exact year of the relocation, it has been reported that the new club on Willow Street was used to stage various events, pertaining to social, cultural or political affairs. One of the functions held at the club was an international festival, during which Ukrainian dancers garnered a first-place award for their fine performance.

News of the achievements soon reached a few reporters at Hartford's daily newspaper, The Hartford Courant. However, to the dismay of the Ukrainian community, the account of the festival pointed out that Ukrainians are no different from the Poles.

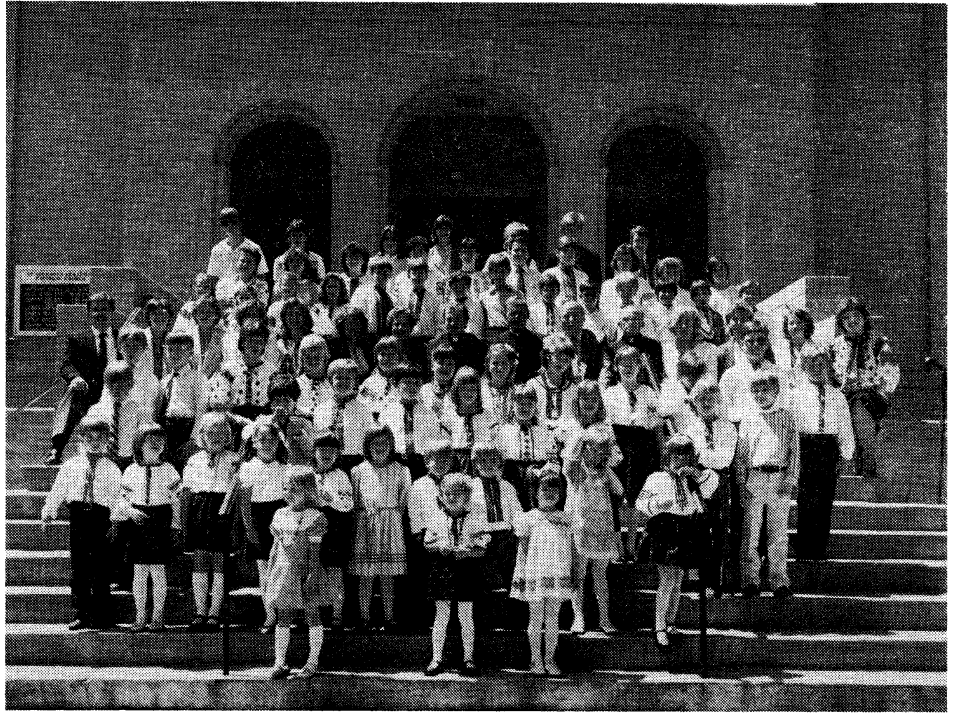
It wasn't long before the Ukrainian community of Hartford staged a demonstration at the doors of the Courant, which was organized by Prof. Hopyak, who at the time was the director of the Ukrainian choir in New Britain. The records available in the archives of the Ukrainian community unfortunately do not state whether the protest had a favorable impact in the form of a retraction or correction in the paper.

A few years later, the executive members of the Citizens Club were informed that the building which housed their club was sold. Once again the Ukrainians of Hartford were forced to search for new quarters. This time the community decided to purchase a building, rather than lease space, in an effort to secure a permanent residence. Club members soon bought a small building on Wethersfield Avenue, where parishioners gathered on a regular basis until 1950.

Throughout the 50s and early 60s, Hartford experienced a massive wave of Ukrainian settlement. And as more people continued arriving it became more and more evident that the new quarters could not house the greatly increased number of parishioners.

To solve the dilemma, club organizers chose to sell the building and purchase property, as well as a larger facility on Whitmore Street in the South End of Hartford. Renamed the Ukrainian-American Citizens Club, the center existed at this location until 1965. The heads of the club included M. Hornat, F. Andrysiw, M. Medynskij, J. Hyk and P. Tytar.

After careful analysis, the board members of the Citizens Club launched an effort to raise funds for the eventual construction of a central meeting place



Students and teachers of St. Michael's "Ridna Shkola" in Hartford.

that would satisfy all of the community's needs. A building committee, composed of several parishioners, including M. Shevchuk, E. Homotuk, P. Tytar, V. Vasylenko, M. Medynskij, J. Hyk, T. Melnyk and others, was established to locate a suitable plot of land where a Ukrainian National Home would be built. The committee selected a beautiful plot of land on Wethersfield Avenue which abuts the rear yard of South End Park. The architect, who designed the Ukrainian National Home as it is today was engineer, A. Osadca and the contractor who actually erected the facility was Mr. Raiser. The building was completed and ready for use in 1965.

Containing two floors, the main level boasts an expansive ballroom, vestibule and kitchen. The lower level comprises several rooms which are used by the community. This includes the Ukrainian Self-Reliance Credit Union, Plast and SUM-A Youth Groups, a cooperative store, and members' bar and pool room. The bar and the adjoining room which is used for bingo as well as other functions, together finance a substantial percentage of the home's expenses. Since its opening, the head of the Ukrainian National Home has been Mr. Tytar.

### Catholic parochial school

Each wave of Ukrainian settlers encouraged their children to pursue higher education. Children of the first and second Ukrainian emigre groups in Hartford, for the most part, attained a higher education than that of their parents. Many of them completed high school, and a smaller number received bachelor's degrees. The offspring of those arriving after World War II almost unquestionably acquired higher levels of schooling.

Although obtaining an American education was considered an indisputable avenue toward greater social and economic success, Ukrainians strongly desired to have their children retain and preserve their heritage. The result of these concerns was the establishment of

the first Ukrainian Catholic school in 1914.

In these early years of settlement, classes were held in the church hall in the evenings and on Saturday morning. The program of studies included Ukrainian language, history, geography, religion and choral singing. The courses were initially taught by priests. Following World War II until the early 1950s, the lectures were given by parish nuns.

The end of the war was followed by the third, and most recent, wave of settlement in Hartford, which increased the number of students enrolled in the school to 114.

In 1952, Mrs. S. Balko, with the help of other teachers, found a new location for the school (254 Wethersfield Ave.), where she served as director until 1957. Classes were held on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, as well as Saturday morning.

The curriculum included religion, Ukrainian grammar, literature, history, geography, natural science, culture and art. A class for children of Ukrainian heritage was also formed. The school's students actively participated in many of the Ukrainian community celebrations, including the presentation of plays, performance of Ukrainian folk dances and the reciting of poetry.

In 1957 the Ukrainian school relocated to 14 Wethersfield Ave. Roman Romanyshyn became the school's new director and several new teachers joined the faculty. Under the direction of Alexander Pryshlak, a children's school choir was organized.

In 1964 a new school was built directly behind the church. The building contained six classrooms, and a large hall on the upper level was used for sports and school activities. Later that year a kindergarten was established, and school attendance soon rose to 179 students. The curriculum was organized to accommodate both the younger and older students, who attended classes respectively, on Saturday mornings, and both Monday and Friday evenings. After completing the eighth grade, some students continued taking courses into the ninth and 10th grades on an inde-

pendent-study basis.

Mr. Pryshlak was elected school principal in 1969 and has remained in that position ever since. At the outset of his appointment, St. Michael's officially added 10 grades into its curriculum and also established a nursery school. A class was also implemented for English-speaking Ukrainian children each Saturday. The faculty recently added an 11th grade, in which students are required to pass an oral exam in order to graduate. The school presently employs 15 teachers who preside over a total of 90 students.

In 1970, following the steady drop in enrollment in Hartford's Ukrainian Orthodox Parochial School, members of the local Orthodox church began sending their children to St. Michael's for instruction. Parishioners of the Ukrainian Baptist church also followed suit.

## Father Nakonachny to leave Maplewood

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — After a 14-year pastorate at Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Rev. John R. Nakonachny is being transferred to St. Vladimir's Cathedral in Parma, Ohio.

The Rev. Nakonachny received his licentiate of theology in 1969, bachelor of divinity in 1972 from St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg, and bachelor of arts in 1972 from the University of Manitoba.

He was ordained on November 19, 1972, by Metropolitan Mstyslav, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and served his first liturgy at Holy Ascension on December 14, 1972, as the church's pastor.

The Rev. Nakonachny is married to the former Maryanne Eliuk and they have two children, Melanie and Michael.

A farewell dinner will be held in the church hall on February 8, after the Rev. Nakonachny's last liturgy as pastor.

## BOOK NOTES

*Survey of freedom in America*

*Today's American: How Free?* edited by James Finn and Leonard R. Sussman. New York: Freedom House, 1986. 178 pp. \$15.

"Today's American: How Free?" is a book published as a tribute to the 45th anniversary of the founding of Freedom House located in New York City.

The book's introduction explains: "Freedom House was created to help President Roosevelt mobilize American support for the defeated or besieged democrats of Europe — no less important — 'to promote the concrete application of the principles of freedom and democracy,' at home and abroad. Wendell L. Willkie, who failed to defeat Roosevelt in 1940, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president, worked together at Freedom House..."

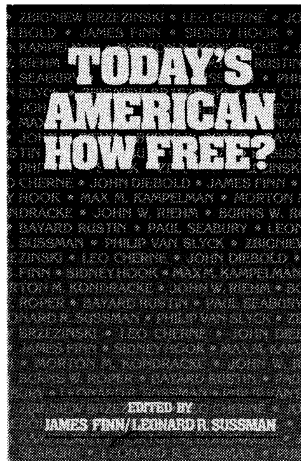
"Freedom House views its mission for the future as it did in 1941 — 'to promote the concrete application of the principles of freedom and democracy.' In doing so we believe we must try to focus society's attention on what we may call the rule of reason. Far too often, on issue after issue, foreign and domestic, we see the advocates of opposing views becoming overly emotional and their pleading, seeking converts to their cause through an appeal to the emotions rather than through appeal to reason. We view our mission as one of defusing emotion and encourage constructive dialogue..."

This 178-page book contains 13 essays which examine "the American striving to preserve and expand freedom and democratic values at home and abroad, amid unprecedented technological, social and political change," writes John W. Riehm in the introduction. Mr. Riehm is dean of the School of Law of Southern Methodist University.

All the authors, with the exception of the editors, are Trustees of Freedom House. The authors are: Zbigniew Brzezinski, Leo Cherne, John Diebold, Sidney Hook, Max M. Kampelman, Morton M. Kondracke, Mr. Riehm, Burns W. Roper, Bayard Rustin, Paul Seabury and Philip van Slyck.

The essays in this book deal with a wide variety of topics — American culture and values, economics, journalism, education, religion, etc. The question each essay deals with is "is today's American free?"

As an example of the quality of essays which appear in the book, writes Mr. Kondracke, in the essay "The Promise of National Restoration": "America has seldom seemed more free and secure than it is in 1986. Even in the 1950s, the last era of a general calm and prosperity, there was reason to fear the possibility of war with the Soviet Union and a chill in civil liberties at home. The United States was still divided, in principle, on the issue of racial equality."



There was confidence in President Eisenhower, but an alienation was developing among American elites. The 1960s and 70s were periods of dislocation — an assassinated president, four 'failed' presidencies, a lost war, any number of raucous 'liberations,' two major and several minor confrontations with the Soviet Union, energy crisis — culminating in a serious loss of confidence in the capacity of the government to cope with the nation's problems.

"The day after he lost the 1980 election, President Carter said that 'inexorable forces of history' made it impossible for any president to do any better than cope."

Writes Mr. Brzezinski, national security adviser from 1977 to 1981 and now Herman Lehman professor of government at Columbia University, in "American's Alliance and the Imperial Conflict":

"American owes the flexibility of its alliances and friendships to external and internal influences. Externally there was the defensive reaction that shaped the initial American security ties with Western Europe and the Far East after World War II, and the generous economic recovery plans for the war-devastated protectorates that soon followed. Internally there was the multi-ethnic character of U.S. society itself. In contrast to the Soviet Union, where multi-ethnicity is subordinated to the predominant nation and could eventually prompt a dangerous internal implosion, American multi-ethnicity produces a reverse cultural 'explosion,' influencing the countries from which many Americans originated."

The book may be ordered from Freedom House, 48 E. 21st St., New York, N.Y. 10010.

*Russian-language broadcasts to USSR*

*U.S. Broadcasting to the Soviet Union* by Ludmilla Alexeyeva. New York, Washington: U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee, 1986. 136 pp. \$10.

This 136-page report by Ludmilla Alexeyeva, a former Soviet historian and veteran of the human-rights movement, on the work of the Russian-language broadcasting services of Radio Liberty and the Voice of America was commissioned by Helsinki Watch, a group that monitors implementation of the principle of free exchange of ideas and information among countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act in 1975.

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the impact on Soviet society of foreign radio broadcasts beamed to the USSR," writes Ms. Alexeyeva in the introductory overview of her research, findings and conclusions.

"Without foreign broadcasts, neither the human-rights movement nor the religious rebirth in our country would have been possible on anything like the scale which they have attained," declares Ms. Alexeyeva, who is also a founding member of the now-defunct Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group and author of "Soviet Dissent: Contemporary Movements for National, Religious, and Human Rights" (Wesleyan University Press, 1985).

The booklet is divided into five chapters, preceded by a preface and followed by two appendices and endnotes.

In the booklet, Ms. Alexeyeva describes the structure of radio broadcasting from the United States to the USSR and examines the entire complex of programs in the Russian services of both Radio Liberty and the Voice of America. She also analyzes in detail a number of specimen programs of each station broadcast from the middle of 1984 to the middle of 1986.

In her own words, Ms. Alexeyeva says her report "focuses on a tendency, observable in many of the broadcasts of

**U.S. BROADCASTING TO THE SOVIET UNION**

by  
Ludmilla Alexeyeva



A Helsinki Watch Report

both Radio Liberty and the Voice of America in recent years, especially 1980 to 1985, to espouse the goals of extreme Russian nationalism, at least in historical and religious programs."

With the criticisms that Ms. Alexeyeva expresses in the booklet, she also provides recommendations, including a suggestion that a "permanent, independent body reflecting the interests of the U.S. public be created to oversee U.S. broadcasting to the Soviet Union," which she concludes, "would be consistent with the obligations of the Helsinki Final Act on exchange of information and ideas between the signatory countries."

The booklet can be ordered from Helsinki Watch at \$10 per copy: 36 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036 or 739 Eighth St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

*Collection of avant-garde fiction*

*Before the Storm: Soviet Ukrainian Fiction of the 1920s*, edited by George Luckyj, translated by Yuri Tkacz, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Ardis Publishers, 1986. 263 pp. \$10.50.

"Before the Storm: Soviet Ukrainian Fiction of the 1920s" is a collection of little-known works by some of Ukraine's best-known avant-garde writers, including Mykola Khvylovy, Geo Shkuruypiy, Valerian Pidmohylny, Ivan Senchenko, Borys Antonenko-Davydovych and others.

The works, translated by Yuri Tkacz and edited by Prof. George Luckyj are "in no way representative of the popular literature of the 1920s," writes Prof. Luckyj in the introduction. "These pieces were not on the list of Soviet bestsellers. They were deliberately chosen because of their exceptional quality. This does not mean that they were not read by some, more sophisticated, readers."

"We know that in Kharkiv, which was then the capital of Ukraine, and also Kiev, there were some circles of intellectuals dedicated to new and esoteric literature. Stacks of Literary Fair, the magazine from which some of these stories are taken, remained unsold in Kharkiv book stores, but some of the best writers of the day were among the contributors. This relatively free decade in Soviet Ukrainian literature has left strong traces of a truly original literary imagination. It showed concern with the national ego, was

**BEFORE THE STORM:  
Soviet Ukrainian Fiction  
of the 1920s**



Edited by George Luckyj  
Translated by Yuri Tkacz

sceptical of the direction Soviet policies were taking and exulted in the search for new ways of expression."

In the introduction, Prof. Luckyj explains that "the decade of the 1920s remains the golden decade of modern Ukrainian literature." The works in "Before the Storm" deal with the time

(Continued on page 13)

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## Ideological seminar attracts over 100 Over 70 attend winter camp on SUM grounds in Belgium

by Maria Gbur

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — The 11th Ideological-Political Seminar took place here on December 26-31, 1986. The weeklong seminar organized by the youth groups SUM (Ukrainian Youth Association) and TUSM (Ukrainian Student Association of Mykola Michnowsky) attracted over 100 participants.

Ukrainian students from eastern Canada and the U.S. gathered to share a special week of friendships, traditions, lectures, discussions and fun.

This year's seminar was dedicated to the memory of nationalist leader Jaroslav Stetzko who passed away in the summer of 1986. The topics discussed at the seminar varied from religious, to political, to social.

The seminar officially opened with a word from the commandant, Roman Zwarycz, who urged all to be critical in their thinking and to "appropriate" the ideals of Ukrainian nationalism. After these encouraging words, the participants lit candles on the Christmas tree.

As is the tradition, each candle was dedicated to an individual who struggled or who is still struggling for the freedom of the Ukrainian nation. While the tree glowed with the flickering light of the candles, seminar participants sang Christmas carols.

Besides a week of lectures, the students had an opportunity to view a number of interesting documentaries, including "Harvest of Despair" and "Afghanistan."

After a day of lectures, the students looked forward to a night of singing and laughter. This was an occasion to catch up with old friends and make new ones. Many also enjoyed the great outdoors with a friendly game of football.

On Monday night the whole camp gathered at the lake for a bonfire commemorating the heroes Bilas and Danylyshyn. Huddled close by the fire to guard against the cold, the campers were reminded of how the two young men in the prime of their lives willingly sacrificed everything for their country.

At the fire, excerpts of a letter from a Ukrainian political prisoner were read. The anonymous prisoner expressed relief that U.S. Ukrainians have not become Americanized and emphasized the importance of the Ukrainian language. The words of the prisoner linked the campers to the people and their struggle in Ukraine.

Time passed quickly and soon it was time to depart. The entire camp gathered on a small hill, beneath the wooden cross which is dedicated to the victims of the man-made famine and of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. All knelt holding hands as the youngest read his prayer.

by Hanya Diuk

LONDON — The big freeze was on at the SUM camp based at Francopole in Belgium this winter, with some of the snowiest weather it has experienced in the past few years.

The camp, which took place on December 21-31, attracted over 70 members of the Ukrainian Youth Association from all over Europe, including Belgium, Germany, England, France, and even two members from Australia. One of the Australians, Marko Tkaczuk, even took on the position of second in command at the last moment.

The commandant, Hari Nesmacznij, from Germany, made sure that the camp came off without too many hitches but even he could do nothing when an English Ukrainian came down with peritonitis and had to be rushed to the local hospital.

High points were a walk to the village church in Ster on Christmas Day where the SUM-ivtsi sang a carol in Ukrainian for the local Belgian population. In the evening the whole camp also went carol singing around the "Ukrainian village" of chalets at Francopole to raise money for the SUM jamboree (zlet) to take place in Rome in two years' time.

The annual "vymarsh" too the form

of a very long and strenuous walk through forests and open fields in near white-out conditions, followed by a pitch battle between three groups in defense of the bonfire where dinner was being prepared. Ammunition included, of course, snowballs.

Lectures focused on various topics and included a daylong seminar on aspects of the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl, as well as discussions about the plight of Ukrainian political prisoners and how best to draw attention to them in the media. The arrival of speakers, however, was somewhat hampered by the bad weather and by the fact there was a train strike in France.

Literature was not forgotten, and nine members of the camp, directed by Andrij and Vira Haydamaha, worked very hard to put on a rendition of Taras Shevchenko's poem "Velykiy Lokh" as an accompaniment to a series of lectures on Sevchenko's political works.

The farewell evening was celebrated with a borscht and pyrohy dinner, at which sketches about camp life were performed. Every member of the camp received a small gift bought the previous day in the local town of Malmédy. A New Year's dance rounded off the camp as kisses were exchanged at midnight the continental way.

## Benefit New Year's party brings Ukrainians and Lithuanians together

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — Lithuanian and Ukrainian bands played for a special New Year's Eve party at a suburban watering hole, the Thirsty Whale, on January 13. Organized by the Ukrainian-Lithuanian Defense Committee, the proceeds went to Americans for Due Process and to the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund.

Regina Balutis-Janczyszyn and Petras V. Kisielius of the Lithuanian community, and Andrij Skyba, Lesia Nina Smolak and Wasyl "Orca" Mirutenko of the Ukrainian community are members of the committee.

Some of the members spoke of their reasons for holding the joint event. Mr. Kisielius said, "All of the Eastern

Europeans — the Balts and Ukrainians — are in this together. He who defames one of us, defames all of us." There is strength in numbers, the group said.

"It is very easy to point a finger at suppressed nations; they cannot defend themselves," stated Mr. Skyba, when asked what reason the Soviets would have to pick on the East European communities in the West.

Mr. Kisielius added that East Europeans were attacked because of their staunch anti-Communist stand; this threatens the effectiveness of Soviet disinformation campaigns.

Having a good time was another reason for having the dance. Alternately rocking and waltzing to the strains of



Members of the Gintaras and Mjakij Znak bands.

Gintaras, a Lithuanian band, and Mjakij Znak, a Ukrainian one, both communities celebrated the old-style New Year's Eve.

Though the event was experimental,

the organizers pronounced it a success. Having advertised only a few days before the event, they were able to get a crowd of about 160 people and raised a

(Continued on page 13)

## Florida youth group wins top prize in boat parade

FT. LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Youth for Ukrainian Culture, with the help of the "Special K," won the award for "Best Commercial Entry under 60 feet" in the famous annual Winterfest Boat Parade which took place December 20, 1986, near Ft. Lauderdale. Over 100 boats participated. The following day, the group participated in the traditional Pompano Beach Boat Parade and, out of 74 boats, won the "Best Big Boat Award."

The theme of the "Special K," was "A Traditional Ukrainian Christmas." The "Special K," a 48-foot yacht, is owned by Bill and Myra Klacko. Over 200 boats entered the Winterfest Boat Parade; 100 of those were chosen to participate. Other entries included McDonalds, E.F. Hutton and other large corporate sponsors, as well as the U.S. Navy. The parade has been held

(Continued on page 13)



Youth for Ukrainian Culture during annual boat parade near Ft. Lauderdale.

### U.S. delegates...

(Continued from page 2)

Mr. Orlov, founding member of the Moscow watch group, spent more than seven years in Soviet prisons, labor camp and internal exile in Siberia.

Mr. Valladeres, the Cuban poet and author of the internationally acclaimed book "Against All Hope," endured 22 years in Cuban prisons.

The U.S. delegation will "present a rather important dossier of Cuban crimes against human rights," including "dates, times, and places," said U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Vernon Walters in a recent interview with the New York City Tribune.

Mr. Walters will be backing up Mr. Wallach at the conference which convenes in Geneva next month. Although his previous resolutions on human rights in Cuba were killed in committee in the General Assembly, Mr. Walters said "They can't kill human rights."

"We will come back again and again whether we win or whether we lost. We will continue until the conscience of the world is altered to the monstrous treatment the Cuban government administrators to its own people."

The dissidents, who were released last year, will appear on the U.S. Information Service's Worldnet program, which allows reporters in different countries to

participate in broadcast press conferences, said Mr. Wallach.

They will also be interviewed on the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and Radio Marti, which broadcasts into Cuba, he said.

In addition to the publicity campaign, Mr. Wallach said that he is approaching the meeting based on his 30-year experience as a trial lawyer. "I look at this as an adversarial setting," said the San Francisco attorney. "The jury is already stacked against us. Yet we have a very meritorious case."

The commission chairmanship is occupied this year by the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and from the 43-member panel only 12 countries are pro-western.

Mr. Wallach said the American delegates will "redefine" the U.S. strategy at the commission meeting. They will not just stop at attempts to persuade a basically anti-Western forum to criticize the East, he said.

"Victory," he said, "will no longer mean passing resolutions. Victory will mean presenting a forceful and credible case of human-rights violations. If we then lose, it is the commission's credibility that is at stake."

He said the new "definition" of the "jury" will be the radio audience that will hear personal testimony from

victims of Communist human rights abuses.

"This is a real success when human-rights abuses from the Soviet bloc will be discussed at this U.N. meeting," said Nadia Svitlychna, exiled member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group living now in the United States.

The Communist and Third World majority within the advisory commission often blocks discussion or condemnation of human-rights violations by its members or allies.

Mr. Wallach said the commission traditionally spends two weeks of its five-to six-week session attacking Israel. He said he expects attacks against the United States on economic conditions, such as black unemployment and the plight of the homeless.

He also expects South Africa to be a major issue and is considering preempting the opposition by introducing a U.S. resolution condemning apartheid but supporting a peaceful transition to democracy in the white-minority-ruled country.

Orest Deychakiwsky, member of the U.S. delegation to the Vienna Helsinki review conference, said that he saw

more readiness than in the past on the side of Western European countries to join the United States in being outspoken about the dismal Communist human-rights record.

But Mr. Wallach is less optimistic. The intention to confront communist countries "with renewed vigor" has worried some Western Europeans, who would prefer to trend softly on Communist abuses, he said.

"Our allies are restrained, cautious. They have advised against too dramatic a departure from the traditional method of doing things in the commission meetings," he said.

The U.S. delegation, led by Wallach and Walters "promises to reveal the truth about human rights in the Soviet Union and its client states and be persistent enough to be heard," wrote the New York City Tribune in a recent editorial.

"All this goes to throw one big monkey wrench into Mikhail Gorbachev's propaganda machine. Moscow's deception and empty gestures at 'glasnost' (openness) cannot prevail against the power of truth, powerfully presented," said the daily.

### Aussie commission...

(Continued from page 1)

In related news, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has reportedly agreed to meet with a representative of the Simon Wiesenthal Center to discuss reports that 17 Nazi war criminals are living in Britain.

A Canadian probe looking into the possible presence of Nazi war criminals

in Canada is said to have uncovered evidence that it has been official British government policy since 1948 not to pursue alleged Nazi war criminals.

A spokesman for the Vienna-based Nazi-hunting group was quoted in the Jerusalem Post as saying that the documents released by the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals "clearly identify the Nazis and make it possible for prosecution."

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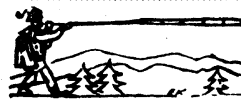
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## Maplewood...

(Continued from page 8)

group of Ukrainian Americans attended a brief ceremony in the presence of Mayor Grasmere, Township Committeeman Thomas J. Keene and Suzanne O'Neill, assistant to Gov. Kean.

The Rev. John R. Nakonachny, pastor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Holy Ascension of Maplewood, opened the ceremony with a prayer and asked for God's blessings for all Ukrainians in their homeland who continued to be deprived of their national identity, culture and religious traditions.

Mayor Grasmere noted that the annual observance is a signal to the world that Ukrainians have kept alive their heritage and quest of freedom despite domination by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Keybida, a member of the N.J. Ethnic Advisory Council representing the Ukrainian community, thanked Mayor Grasmere for his participation and thanked the assembled group for braving the cold weather to attend the ceremonies.

The Rev. Michael Wivchar, assistant pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Newark, concluded the ceremonies with a solemn prayer for those gathered at Town Hall and for all Ukrainian people throughout the world.

The delegation proceeded outdoors to witness the flag-raising ceremony. At the moment Mykola Semanyshyn began hoisting the American and Ukrainian flags, the group sang both national anthems.

## Florida...

(Continued from page 11)

for the past 14 years and is the largest of its sort.

A recent press release by the organization described how the "Special K" was decorated: "We had Ukrainian dancers on the bow of the yacht dancing under a spotlight. The Youth for Ukrainian Culture Carolers were toward the aft of the yacht singing 'Dobry Vechir Pane Hospodariu.' All carolers and dancers

## Benefit...

(Continued from page 11)

modest sum of \$100. People at the dance were enthusiastic about the event and expressed a desire to have other dances.

The band members of Gintaras are Stepas Puodziunas, lead guitar and vocals; Viktoras Puodziunas, keyboard; Jowas Grazis, bass guitar; and Gediminas Pranskevicius, drums. Mjakij Znak includes Stepan Oleksiuk, lead guitar, John Jeresko, keyboards and trumpet; Marijka Banach, lead vocalist; Oleh Kulas, drums; John Krutiak, bass guitar; and John Steciw, manager.

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## Collection...

(Continued from page 10)

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## Levko Lukianenko...

(Continued from page 7)

The trial of Mr. Lukianenko and his friends took place in the post-Stalin era (in 1961). The court sentenced Mr. Lukianenko to death. He was confined on death row, in chains, for two months and six days. Then the court of appeals commuted the sentence to 15 years' imprisonment in a severe-regimen camp. The others were given lengthy prison sentences in camps of severe regimen.

In prison Mr. Lukianenko abandoned his Marxist world view and became a believing Christian, considering himself a member of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

After serving his prison term, Levko returned to Ukraine, to Chernihiv, the residence of his wife. But this homecoming did not bring him freedom since the life of a former prisoner is subject to administrative surveillance. This euphemism means, above all, that the police have the right to engage in spying, to impose all sorts of personal restrictions and to use psychological terror.

In the case of Mr. Lukianenko, the prohibition against his practicing his profession was especially painful. Such a prohibition was not included in the court's sentence, but for political prisoners in the

USSR there is an unwritten law which forbids the practice of their profession.

Thoughts of emigrating from the USSR struggled in Levko's mind with thoughts of the necessity of resisting lawlessness. He wrote a series of declarations and complaints about violations of the rights of Orthodox believers in Ukraine, about the creation of conditions for the decline of the Ukrainian language, and about the baseless persecution of dissidents and defenders of human rights (as they were called at the time of Mr. Lukianenko's release).

In November 1976, Mr. Lukianenko, a lawyer by profession and by temperament, became one of the founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Levko's mother, after seeing him with a copy of the text of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, warned him: "O my son, my son, they'll put you away again." But the Moscow University graduate and student of the university known as the gulag did not want to believe in such a possibility.

In December 1977, however, he was again put away.

At the trial Levko refused a lawyer and decided to prepare his own defense. He prepared a text but that text mysteriously disappeared immediately before Levko's appearance in court. Working from

some notes, he began his defense. The presentation lasted four hours. The judge interrupted him 49 times, refusing him the right to base his arguments on international legal principles and norms, as well as forbidding him to consult his notes.

When the day of sentencing arrived, Mr. Lukianenko heard his sentence out in a dignified manner: 10 years of imprisonment in a camp of special regimen and five years of exile.

During the first visit with his wife, Levko asked her to tell his friends that, even though he was in prison, he still regarded himself as a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Together with Oleksa Tykhy, another imprisoned member of the group, he wrote and sent an appeal to those who call themselves members of the government of Ukraine. In the appeal the two members asked that the Ukrainian Helsinki Group be registered and that it have the right to oversee the implementation of the Helsinki Accords in Ukraine.

No registration of the group nor any other act of government recognition ever appeared. On the contrary, those who joined the group after the arrest of the founding members of this public organization were subject to court action.

Levko Lukianenko's sentence will end in 1992. Will he survive, or will he receive a new sentence like other prisoners of conscience?

## Koryagin...

(Continued from page 1)

ovich's wife, told the AP in a telephone interview that she was summoned to KGB headquarters in Moscow to hear the KGB offer to free her husband if the family agrees to emigrate.

"They put pressure on me to respond quickly and said they have to have my answer today or Sunday," Mrs. Khodorovich was quoted as having said.

The secret police reportedly offered a similar arrangement to Mrs. Koryagin.

Mrs. Khodorovich, whose husband is serving his second consecutive three-year term in a strict-regimen labor camp near Norilsk in northern Siberia, said they had never planned to emigrate, but now they have "no choice," the AP wrote.

"These (KGB) words are terrifying me," Mrs. Khodorovich said. "But of course, I can't let Sergei serve out his term. That would mean six years in a labor camp."

Dr. Koryagin, a 48-year-old psychiatrist, was sentenced in 1981 to seven years' strict-regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile for exposing the use of Soviet mental hospitals to punish political and religious dissidents.

Dr. Koryagin also served as consultant to the Working Commission to Investigate the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, which was founded on January 5, 1977, under the aegis of the Moscow Helsinki Group. He has

been nominated for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize by 300 west European scientists and officials for his efforts to discourage "political abuse of psychiatry."

Mrs. Khodorovich said KGB officials showed her a letter signed by her husband in which he said "that in principle he has nothing against emigration, but he left the decision to me," the AP wrote.

The KGB reportedly gave her a blank emigration application signed by her husband and told her that, if she filled it out and added one for herself and any relatives she chooses, her husband would be released.

The AP's dissident sources, who asked not be identified, reportedly said that Mrs. Koryagin was called in to KGB headquarters in Kharkiv and asked to submit an application. They said the offer made clear that Dr. Koryagin would not be freed unless he agreed to leave the country.

Another prisoner for whose release from a psychiatric hospital Dr. Sakharov has appealed many times was released last week. Serafim Yevsyukov, a former Soviet airline navigator, was released from the Second Moscow Provincial Psychiatric Clinic, where he has been held since July 1986 for protesting his 18-year-old son's incarceration in a labor camp for refusing to go into the army due to his family's intention to emigrate.

majority leader, representing Majority Leader Warren Anderson, addressed those present as did Assemblyman Maurice Hinchey.

Local assistant dance teachers Vera Kuchniir, and Jody and Jennifer Dnyko were introduced. Zorepad ended the program with the "Kozachok" and "Hopak."

The program was followed by an informal reception prepared by Eugene and Anna Nabolotny, ladies of Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 99 (Watervliet), ladies of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine (Amsterdam), as well as members of local branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Later in the afternoon, resolutions were read in both the Assembly and Senate proclaiming January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day in New York State.

The invocations were given by the Rev. Kulish and the Very Rev. Theodore Humanitzki.

## Ukrainian groups...

(Continued from page 1)

wounded Afghan children to Canada for treatment.

The Canadian government is admitting wounded Afghans into Canada on condition that they are returned home after being treated, organizers said.

The treatment for the first two is expected to take upwards of three months, said Dr. Simon Wren, chairman of the group's medical committee, in a telephone interview from Kingston. Organizers say they hope the two are the first of many young members of Afghan guerrilla forces that will come to Canada for medical treatment.

"There are thousands of people like Ahmad Zai and Sharaf Din waiting inside Pakistan for treatment," Alan Henriksen, AMRO president, told reporters. "I hope the Canadian people and the medical community in particular will open their hearts and expand on this program right across Canada."

The two youths said they vow to return to the battlefield as soon as they are feeling better. "The liberation of our country is very important to me," said Mr. Zai, "and I'll do everything I can to pursue this goal."

## Deschenes...

(Continued from page 1)

The Department of Supply and Services says it has printed 2,557 copies of the public section of the Deschenes Commission report. Guy Martineau of the Canadian Government Publishing Centre said the printed copies are sitting in the agency's security room and they are expected to remain there until mid-February.

The actual cost of printing the public report, government sources said, is about \$25,000. Retail outlets have been told by distributors that the price of the report has been set at \$39.95 each.

The Deschenes Commission was created by the government in February 1985 to determine how many war criminals live in Canada, how they got here, and what can be done to bring them to justice. Judge Deschenes says more than \$3 million was spent by the commission to complete its investigation.

Meanwhile, Canadians of East European origin are continuing to publicly petition the government to decide

There are an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan helping the Afghan Communist Government fight a nationwide Islamic resistance. The Soviets, who entered Afghanistan on December 27, 1979, insist they were invited by the Afghan government.

Prince Mohammed Mostapha, the grandson of the last ruling monarch of Afghanistan who is now a third-year political science student at Queen's University, was at the airport to greet the two Afghan patients. The prince said that despite talk of a Soviet troop withdrawal and the recent arrival of a new Afghan chief, Najib, the prospects for peace in Afghanistan are bleak.

"Basically, what they have done is they've poured the same wine into another bottle and put another label on it," he said, referring to the Soviet installation of a new Afghan leader. The situation in Afghanistan will not improve until the Soviets withdraw completely, Prince Mostapha said.

"Whatever the struggle, whatever the cost, we will not sit back and let our country and our culture and dignity be trampled upon. We will continue."

The Soviets, by the end of 1985, have seen 10,000 of their own soldiers killed and another 20,000 wounded. One estimate puts the total of Afghan dead at 500,000.

against establishing a permanent Nazi-hunting body in Canada.

It has been reported that Judge Deschenes will recommend the establishment of such a body in Canada as one of several ways to bring war criminals to justice.

A full-page advertisement in the Toronto Globe and Mail that was funded by a coalition of Canadian ethno-cultural organizations asserted that millions of Canadians are "outraged" by the possibility of Canada inheriting a body such as the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations.

The groups that sponsored the ad, which also ran in a Montreal-based French-language daily, included the Afghan Association of Ontario, Canadian Coalition for Vietnamese Human Rights, Canadians for Justice, Croatian Canadian Community, German Canadian Congress and the National Congress of Italian Canadians.

The advertising campaign was spearheaded by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Civil Liberties Commission.

## New York...

(Continued from page 8)

anthem. The invocation was given by the Rev. John Kulish, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Hudson, N.Y.

The Ukrainian Dance Ensemble Zorepad of the Capital District, under the direction of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, greeted the public with the "Pryvit" and presented bread and salt to State Sen. Joseph Bruno and Assemblyman William Larkin. Joining in the "Pryvit" were the new 3- to 5-year-old dancers, who appeared publicly for the first time. Following the "Pryvit" was the "Hutsulka."

Ivan Durbak was introduced as a participant in the heroic struggle for independence from 1917 to 1920. Tatiana Durbak was the featured speaker at the event.

Leslie Mann, regional representative of Gov. Cuomo, read the governor's proclamation. Sen. John Dunn, deputy

## U.S. Army...

(Continued from page 3)

Gen. Krawciw began his remarks by informing the audience that Col. Orest Hawryluk, a doctor stationed at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, will be retiring from the active Army in February of this year. He recounted numerous times when his army career and that of Dr. Hawryluk had crossed.

The general used the similarity between the proclamation of the Third Universal by the Ukrainian Central Rada on November 13, 1917, and the U.S. Bill of Rights as his theme. As we approach the celebration of the bicentennial of the American Constitution, the general suggested that Ukrainian Americans should remember that the quest for Ukrainian independence was similar to the American struggle, as were the ideals.

With the proclamation of the Fourth Universal by the Central Rada on January 22, 1918, "an independent, free and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people" was announced. The military forces available to the newly formed government, however, were almost non-existent. The Central Rada felt that no standing army was needed and relied almost exclusively on the militia. The result was a military force of 5,000 to 6,000 men against more than 30,000 Bolsheviks. The situation was militarily hopeless and the war for independence was lost.

Gen. Krawciw stressed that while our ancestors lost everything — their freedom, their possessions, and even their lives — they passed on a legacy of freedom. As a combat soldier himself, Gen. Krawciw expressed amazement that with so few soldiers the Ukrainian state managed to defend itself against the invading army as well as it did.

As we celebrate the bicentennial of the Constitution, he stressed, it is important for all Ukrainian Americans to remember the values that our ancestors passed on to us — the same values incorporated into the preamble of the U.S. Constitution. He urged that we remember that the freedoms which we enjoy entail concomitant responsibilities.

The general concluded his remarks by encouraging all Ukrainian Americans to develop the ideals for which Ukrainians fought in 1918 and to instill those

## Three recognized...

(Continued from page 3)

Dickensian boy's institution, and which culminated in detention for armed robbery and several assaults.

Mr. Malarek, in perhaps the liveliest speech of the evening, told the audience that his career in journalism had provided him with "many fantastic and incredible opportunities. It's allowed me to be in on virtually the first rough draft of written history, covering such major events as the debate over Canada's constitution and the FLQ crisis in Quebec in 1970." Telling the audience of mostly older Toronto Ukrainians that "my job has given me much," Mr. Malarek said the time had come for him to reciprocate.

With that came the announcement of the creation of a foundation for annual \$1,500 scholarship for young Ukrainian Canadians entering the fields of journalism or communications.

Mr. Malarek said the scholarship fund will be named after Ukrainian Helsinki Group member Vyacheslav Chornovil, a 45-year-old Ukrainian journalist who was first imprisoned in 1967 on a charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

The initial funds for the foundation will be donated by the now-defunct Ukrainian Information Centre, an ad hoc group which Mr. Malarek organized with a group of Toronto Ukrainian professionals. The Toronto branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee will administer the fund, Mr. Malarek said.

The awards were presented at a banquet to commemorate the anniversary of Ukraine's independence. More than 450 people attended the banquet in Toronto's Royal York Hotel. The keynote address was presented by Multiculturalism Minister David Crombie, who devoted most of his speech to lauding the accomplishments of Ukrainian Canadians.

ideals in our families and our society.

Lt. Col. Semenc, who was a member of the event's organizing committee, concluded the evening by introducing other members of the committee: Maj. Bohdan Dombchewskiy, Maj. Leonid Kondratiuk and Capt. Gleb Taran. He thanked the general and all the participants.

## An analysis...

(Continued from page 2)

questions pertaining to energy and economics. What is intriguing, however, is the admission that Ukrainian industry in particular is in such a deplorable state in terms of work safety.

Yet one notes the distance drawn between the role of the party and that of the ministries and state committees. Party policy was not questioned. Sufficient funds had been allocated for improving safety in 1981-1985, but evidently the guidelines of the party and government on this question had not been followed. As with Chernobyl, human error is being held responsible for the sudden plethora of accidents in Ukraine.

The meeting indicated to the Ukrainian public that its leaders are concerned about safety in the workplace and are taking steps to rectify the situation. It suggests either that Mr.

Kachura and his associates are heeding public concern; or that, in a period of espoused openness, it is considered expedient to inform the public that it is no coincidence that so many accidents occurred in Ukraine rather than elsewhere in 1986. The impetus for such an atmosphere was clearly the Chernobyl disaster. And it appears to have prompted a review of the entire industrial scene in Ukraine.

What remains to be seen is whether such withering commentary by Mr. Kachura is followed by radical improvements in the workplace. The problems are deep-rooted and long-standing, but it is encouraging that, finally, they are being addressed.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

February 10

**CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.:** The Slavic Society of the University of Virginia will sponsor a screening of the film, "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," (in Ukrainian with English subtitles) at 5 p.m. and again at 9 p.m. at Wilson Hall on the grounds of the University of Virginia, as part of their annual Slavic Film Festival. Admission will be \$2.

February 13

**OTTAWA:** The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association (Ottawa branch) and the Carleton University Institute of Soviet and East European Studies will sponsor the second annual Ivan Franko Memorial Lecture on "The Ukrainian Village in the Era of Ivan Franko," by John-Paul Himka, of the history department at the University of Alberta. The lecture will take place in room C264 in the Loeb Building on the Carleton University campus. Admission is free. For information call Ivan Jaworsky at (613) 232-5214 or Irene Bell at (613) 236-4725 or (613) 994-6976.

February 14

**PHILADELPHIA:** The "Ridna Shkola" School of Ukrainian Studies will hold a student dance and social at 8 p.m. in the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center at 700

Cedar Road. For information call (215) 663-1166.

February 14-16

**NEW YORK:** Club Suzy-Q is sponsoring a three-day ski weekend at Hunter Mountain for downhill, cross country and apres-ski. For information call Eugene Leshchuk at (215) 924-1282.

February 15

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals, will sponsor a concert to benefit the Chernobyl Education Trust. Pianist Daria Telizyn will perform works by Debussy and Liszt at 2 p.m. in the parish center of the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, 4250 Harewood Road, NE. A reception will follow the concert. Suggested donation is \$10. For information call Marta Percyema at (703) 528-3075.

**TORONTO:** The Ukrainian Youth Organization Plast, Toronto branch, will celebrate its 40th anniversary with a reunion for all current and former members, a banquet and dance on Saturday evening and the official opening of the newly renovated Plast building on Sunday afternoon. For more information call the Toronto Plast Reunion Committee at (416) 769-9998.

## Embroidery on exhibit in upstate New York

**BINGHAMTON, N.Y.** — "Goddesses and Their Offspring, 19th and 20th Century East European Embroideries" is the subject of an exhibition here at the Roberson Center for the Arts and Sciences, which will be on view February 10 through April 19, 1987.

In conjunction with the exhibition, a series of programs, symposia, lectures and workshops have been planned.

On Saturday, February 21, at 1-5 p.m. there will be a symposium "An Afternoon of Goddesses," discussions and tours at the Sears-Harkness Theater. Participating in the symposium will be Lubow Wolynetz and Natalie Kononenko Moyle.

Ms. Wolynetz, who is director of education and curator of the ethnographic collection at The Ukrainian Museum in New York, will discuss "Rushnyky: Ritual Cloths in Ukrainian Folk-life." Ms. Kononenko Moyle, professor of folklore, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, will discuss "The Goddess: Prehistoric and Modern."

On Wednesday, March 18, Irma Pylshenko of the State University of New York, College at Brockport, Department of Dance, will give a slide lecture on Ukrainian embroidery. Ms. Pylshenko is a collector of Ukrainian folk art.

Ms. Wolynetz and Ms. Kononenko Moyle are also part of a consulting team

to the exhibition which is curated by Catherine Schwoefferman of the Roberson Center.

Several items on exhibit, such as rushnyky, a woven belt, a sheepskin vest and others, are on loan from The Ukrainian Museum.

The goddess motifs found in East European embroideries and woven ritual cloths functioned symbolically to provide the user with special powers such as fertility, long life or happiness. The exhibit and lectures will highlight the goddess motif through time as well as address itself to the similarities and differences in form and function of the motif in the 19th and 20th century East European embroideries and textiles.

The exhibit will also include embroideries of other East European national groups on loan from various museums and collections.

A whole series of entertainment programs is planned with the exhibition. On Sunday, February 8, preceding the official opening of the exhibit, there will be an afternoon program of Ukrainian music and poetry. Participants are the Echo of the Steepes bandura ensemble and Natalia Dobransky, who will read poetry. The program is by invitation only.

For more information, contact The Roberson Center for the Arts and Sciences, 30 Front St., Binghamton, N.Y. 13905; (607) 772-0660.

## Ontario to host Plast jamboree

by Tanya Cholji

**TORONTO** — Over 1,000 Plast members are expected to attend the 75th Anniversary World Jamboree of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization to be held in Ontario next summer.

"We're expecting representatives from all over the world — from all the countries where the Plast family exists," said Orest Dzulynsky, chairman of the organizing committee. "These are England, Germany, Argentina, Australia, U.S.A. and Canada," he said.

The Jamboree will take place between August 8 and 23, 1987. The two-week event has been divided into three parts. During the first week, August 8-18, scouts will be divided by age and level, and will have separate camps.

The youngest (age 12-13) will camp in Quebec and go hiking in the neighbouring mountains. The intermediate and older groups (age 14-17) will have their camp in Algonquin Park, where they will travel by canoe and will have a chance to go white water rafting on the Madewaska or Ottawa rivers.

Older Plast members (age 18-27) will take part in a sailing camp on the shores of Lake Ontario.

The second part of the Jamboree will start on August 18, with all the participants visiting Ottawa. "We'll have guests from outside Canada," Mr. Dzulynsky said, "and we'd like them to see our capital."

Finally, on August 19, all the Plast members will converge on Plastova Sich, the Toronto-area Plast campground near Grafton, Ont.

Thursday, August 20, will be a day of friendly competition during which

small groups (hurtky) will try to outdo each other in their knowledge, mental and physical skills, and camping know-how.

Friday has been dubbed Friendship Day. Members of other Ukrainian youth organizations will be invited to visit the Jamboree for a day of fun, games, friendly competition and cooperation. Ethnic scouts will be invited for the evening bonfire to participate in a program of skits, songs, fun and games.

Saturday has been set aside for "official" events: there will be performances, parades, marches, speeches, and the day will end with a celebration bonfire. Organizers plan to invite Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, who is himself a member of Plast, leaders of various Ukrainian organizations and Canadian politicians. Members of the Ukrainian community will also be invited.

The last day of the Jamboree, Sunday, August 23, will start with a holy liturgy. It will be followed by the official closing ceremonies.

Although almost a year away, much work has gone into planning the Jamboree, and much more remains to be done. "We believe it's worth making the effort, to give young people from around the world a chance to meet. It's fun for them, and it helps to sustain the Ukrainian diaspora," Mr. Dzulynsky noted.

For more information about the Jamboree, please call or write to Halyna Junyk, the organizing Committee secretary, at: Plast — National Executive of Canada, 2199 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M6S 1N2; (416) 763-2186.

## Detroit...

(Continued from page 4)

of hope that would light the darkness of hopelessness which engulfs them in labor camps, death cells and bleak places of long-term exile."

The Rev. Bykovets appealed to Ukrainians in the U.S. to put aside their internal strife, to unite their forces within the community, and together use every opportunity available in the free world to assist in the universal struggle for human rights.

At the conclusion of the service, the Rev. Michael Stelmach OSBM, pastor

of St. Josaphat's, asked all those present to take home their ceremonial candles, and light them in their homes throughout the year in quiet prayer and remembrance of their less fortunate brothers.

The prayer service was organized through the initiative of the Detroit Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Ukraine, a prime mover of human-rights issues in the Detroit area. This group continually plays a vital role in appealing to U.S. government officials on behalf of countrymen in Ukraine, and in activating and informing both fellow Ukrainians, as well as the public at large about their plight.

In conjunction with the Day of Solidarity, members of the committee prepared an audio montage of music and words, using excerpts from journals, letters and published works of Ukrainian dissidents. The program was aired, in Ukrainian and English, on local radio.

## Pastor...

(Continued from page 4)

he leaves for us to fulfill. His good name is inscribed in the Book of Life.

With deep gratitude for his self-sacrificing devotion we honor him with the famous biblical passage, "Well done, good and faithful servant... enter into the joy of your Lord."

## Ucrainica...

(Continued from page 4)

published materials in books, newspapers, magazines; publicity releases, pamphlets, newsletters and, generally speaking, anything else in the published communications media.

The contest takes place each year and is open to various age groups for Ukrainians living in the free world. With the close of the seventh annual competition, the 1987 contest, with all eligibility requirements, will be announced shortly.

Additional information about this annual competition may be obtained by writing to Ucrainica, 2026 Oakman Blvd., Detroit, Mich., 48238.

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