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Volodymyr Ivasiuk is remembered: glasnost moves forward in Ukraine

by Roman Solchanyk

Glasnost has taken a step forward in Ukraine. A recent issue of the monthly Sotsialistychna Kultura carries a short memoir of the popular composer and lyricist Volodymyr Ivasiuk by his father, himself a fairly well-known writer.

There is nothing sensational in the memoir itself. It exposes no scandals, makes no daring demands, reveals no suppressed statistics. It simply recounts the short life of a talented young man whose music, grounded in the national folklore and culture, was immensely popular in Ukraine, and whose death at the age of 30 was seen by many as nothing short of a national tragedy.

The fact that a Soviet journal has published such a memoir is reason enough to register the event in the context of glasnost. The explanation? Mr. Ivasiuk died, as they say, "under

mysterious circumstances."

According to samizdat sources that reached the West, his body was found by soldiers on May 18, 1979, hanging from a tree in a restricted zone of a forest outside of Lviv. It was badly mutilated.

Shortly thereafter, rumors attributed to the Lviv prosecutor's office and the KGB began to circulate, particularly among university students, to the effect that Mr. Ivasiuk was a drunk and mentally unstable. As a result, his parents lodged a formal protest with the prosecutor's office, where they were told that an investigation would be undertaken.

If and when such an investigation was ever conducted remains unknown. What is known is that thereafter Mr. Ivasiuk's name was rarely mentioned in the Soviet press.

The now-defunct samizdat journal, A (Continued on page 13)

UNA's modernized insurance plans offer reduced rates for members

Updated mortality tables adopted

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association, which constantly seeks to expand and improve its insurance service to members, as of September 1 has introduced new classes and new certificates for present classes of insurance, with low premiums based on 1980 mortality tables.

The new classes include three certificates of term insurance, with unusually low premiums which easily compete within the general life insurance market.

The new classes of term insurance provide special insurance advantages to members:

- Term insurance to age 23 — Class T23 — is a certificate with very low premiums under which children age 0 to 15 can be insured and which remains in force until age 23. The minimum face

value of the class T23 certificate is \$5,000. But application may be made for face values of \$10,000, \$15,000 and higher in multiples of \$5,000. The annual premium for the first \$5,000 of insurance is \$7.50, while each additional \$5,000 costs only \$5 annually.

- Annual Renewable Term Insurance — Class ART — is a certificate available to applicants from 16 to 65 years of age. The face value on Class ART remains the same as at issue date, but the premium increases each year with the age of the insured. The UNA issues Class ART in amounts of \$25,000 or more.

- Decreasing 30-Year Term Certificate — Class DT30 — is intended primarily for persons who have mortgage loans. They are advantageous to them because the premiums are very low and remain the same for 30 years, while the face value of these certificates

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Canada hosts Plast's international jamboree

by Marta Kolomayets

OTTAWA — Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization celebrated its 75th birthday this summer with a party — a jamboree that lasted two weeks and toured more than 800 scouts from all over the free world through the scenic countryside of Quebec and Ontario, and Canada's capital city — Ottawa — and culminated with a grand finale at the organization's campsite, "Plastova Sich" in Grafton, Ont.

The diamond jubilee, which was hosted by Canada's National Plast Command chaired by Orest Dzulynsky, commenced on Saturday, August 8, as youths and young adults age 11-31 from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States arrived at various campsites throughout Ontario and Quebec for nine days of camping, hiking, swimming, canoeing, rafting and sailing. This first phase of the three-part jamboree reflected the core of Plast,

the organization established in 1911 by Dr. Alexander Tysovsky, Ivan Chmola and Petro Franko in Galicia, Ukraine.

Patterned after the Boy Scouts of Great Britain, which were established by Sir Robert Baden Powell in 1908, the Plast program of activities aims at threefold development: mental, moral and physical. Phase one of this two-week celebration, thus, concentrated on outdoor knowledge and skills, nature lore and survival in the wilderness.

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Surveying the scene at one campsite in Algonquin Park

by Michael Bociurkiw

WHITEFISH LAKE, Ont. — Home must have seemed like a million miles away to some of the 400 Plast members from around the world who came to the shores of this lake in Algonquin Park for a one-week camp that is part of the youth organization's international jamboree.

But no one seems to mind the isolation. Cloudless skies, a casual schedule and a new concept which brings campers from different parts of the world closer together has left few of the young campers homesick.

The campers here, members of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization age 15-17, were part of an international jamboree of Plast scattered throughout campsites in eastern Canada.

The hundreds at Whitefish Lake, almost 300 kilometers northwest of Ottawa, came from Australia, Europe, Canada and the United States.

Camp organizers said this camp is unique because the youths are placed in randomly selected groups of young people from different countries.

One group, for instance, included Plast members from Canada, the United States, Germany and Australia. The idea, camp officials said, was to encourage the youths to learn to work and socialize with young U-

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Marta Kolomayets

Plast members from around the world brought their countries' flags to the jamboree. The flag of free Ukraine waves front and center during a manifestation on Ottawa's Parliament Hill.

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Construction in "wretched state" at nuclear facility in Ukraine

by David Marples

A recent article in *Molod Ukrainy*, the organ of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Komsomol (Communist Youth League) focuses on the lamentable state of work at Netishyn in Khmelnytskyi oblast, the construction site for a nuclear power plant. The account, written by Olena Talayeva, is bitterly sarcastic in tone and is the latest of several criticisms of the state of affairs at Netishyn, which have been described as "wretched" in the Ukrainian press.

The article describes a bureaucratic foul-up that occurred in establishing which particular department had jurisdiction over a broken crane that was badly needed for building work. On the one hand, writes the author, the crane is used by the Oliylyk brigade, which is constructing new housing settlements in the area under the supervision of the Southern Energy Assembly. On the other hand, the "real owner" of the crane is the Department of Mechanization at the nuclear plant itself, headed by M. F. Biryukov.

To obtain permission to use the crane, the Oliylyk brigade was obliged to wait for over a month because the appropriate authority, the State City Technical Inspection of the Ukrainian SSR located in Kiev, had to deal with "several gross defects" in other areas of the plant that took priority.

The author's main point is that the delays in building the first reactor unit and residences for plant operatives are a result of both bureaucratic inertia — Mr. Biryukov is depicted as obstructive and uncaring about the plight of the bricklayers who needed the crane — and the slow introduction of "new economic methods" into the building projects.

The bricklayers had written to the editors of *Molod Ukrainy* (the newspaper has published numerous articles of late about the building of nuclear power plants in Ukraine) inviting them to come to Netishyn and explain the concept of perestroika to the plant's administration. The builders, writes Ms. Talayeva, are growing accustomed to terms such as "dovkhobud" (long drawn-out building projects) and "one does not have to be a genius to understand why."

The author also reveals that sociology students at Kuibyshev State University recently conducted a survey of 400 workers at the Khmelnytskyi plant. Concerning labor productivity, one in three respondents stated that they considered their current performances inadequate, while 51 percent of those questioned believed that the workrate could be raised by 150 percent if it were tied directly to the amount of construction completed. Finally, the article states, after "mountains" of memoranda had failed to uncover the real reason for the backward state of construction work, the Oliylyk brigade was allowed to work under "new conditions" — i.e., work payments and bonuses were distributed according to the rate of construction.

Yet, almost immediately, the new methods ran up against "the old counteractive forces: irresponsibility and mismanagement." To date, the "battle" has been an unsuccessful and uphill affair. In brief, even the introduction of economic reform into building work has not fundamentally altered the

situation at Netishyn.

Earlier evidence suggests that the problems there are particularly acute. The Khmelnytsky station is a CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) enterprise in which the USSR and Poland have the largest stake (there are at least 2,700 Polish workers on the site), but in which Hungary and Czechoslovakia are also involved. Ultimately, it will furnish 4,000 megawatts of electrical capacity for Ukraine and its East European neighbors. Each country will receive electricity generated in proportion to the amount of investment.

Building work was started in 1978, partly to alleviate a potential electricity shortfall caused by the delay in building Poland's only nuclear power plant at Zarnowiec in the Gdansk region. The latter has been set back by public protests and faults in the building work. Almost a decade after construction began at Netishyn, however, the first generating unit of 1,000 megawatts (a water-pressurized [VVER] reactor manufactured at Volgodonsk) is still not in operation.

In 1983, a major scandal was exposed in Netishyn and several officials from the station's building and mechanization departments were removed from their posts for embezzlement and mismanagement. In subsequent years, the situation has clearly not improved.

Thus in May, it was revealed in the Ukrainian press that the plan for using basic production funds had been fulfilled by only 11.6 percent in 1986. Fourteen designated objects of industrial construction had not been brought into operation. In turn, the building of social and cultural amenities was well behind schedule. Various complexes due to open in 1986 still lay in the future: a commercial center, a clinic, a house of culture, a sports center, and a bread factory, inter alia. The situation has barely improved in 1987. In the first quarter of this year the program for building-assembly work was fulfilled by only 66 percent. On the reactor complex itself, plant fulfillment stood at 86 percent for the first four months of 1987.

As a result of the building crisis at the Khmelnytsky station, the deputy director of the Construction Department, N. G. Akhtyamov, was removed from his post after a meeting of the Khmelnytskyi Oblast Party Committee on February 20. At the time the director, E. O. Bazhenov, was severely censured and threatened with more serious punishment if matters did not improve dramatically. In March, five leading officials at the plant were given reprimands on their party cards, including the chief engineer A. P. Selykhov. More reproofs followed, but two months then elapsed without any perceptible improvement.

The main problems include changes in planning decisions — which are occurring "like an avalanche" — and a failure to provide the necessary technical documentation for building assembly work in good time. In addition, thefts have continued. In 1986, over 45,000 rubles worth of goods were stolen from the building fund, partly at the instigation of railroad workers who, it is said, invite the station's authorities to help themselves to the equipment brought to Netishyn by rail.

Ironically, points out the May article, (Continued on page 11)

Congressmen appeal for Petkus

NEW YORK — Over 100 Congressmen have called for the release of a Roman Catholic activist and founder of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, Viktoras Petkus, reported the Lithuanian Information Center.

In a letter dated August 24, the members of Congress appealed to Vladimir Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union, to intercede on behalf of fellow writer Mr. Petkus, a literary historian who is said to have compiled, while in prison and labor camp, a 3,000-page encyclopedia of world writers containing 45,000 entries.

The 108 congressmen expressed their dismay over the fact that the 57-year-old former Nobel Peace Prize nominee has spent 24 years in the gulag for his religious activism and advocacy of human rights, and also voiced their

concern about the confiscation of his literary work by Soviet labor camp officials.

Noting that August 23 marked the end of the prison camp portion of Mr. Petkus's sentence and the beginning of his five-year term in exile, the congressmen suggested that it was an appropriate time for Soviet officials to release Mr. Petkus and allow him to return to his home in Lithuania. They also urged Mr. Karpov to work with other officials in Moscow to ensure that Mr. Petkus's encyclopedia was restored to him.

In an exclusive interview with the Lithuanian Information Center last May, Natan Sharansky of Israel, who had shared a cell in Chistopol prison for 16 months with Mr. Petkus, confirmed that the Lithuanian writer began to work on his encyclopedia in 1978, with

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Demonstrations banned from central Moscow

MOSCOW — City officials announced recently that all public demonstrations will be banned from central areas of Moscow and informed of other regulations aimed at preventing a recurrence of recent protest marches in the Soviet capital.

The new regulations appeared to set a limit on the type of street protests and to discourage the sort of noisy demonstrations occurring under more lenient policies of Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, *The New York Times* reported.

The newspaper further stated that the Politburo was concerned about a breakdown in public order in the past months and the use of the Kremlin and other well-known sites downtown as a backdrop for public protests.

The new guidelines bar demonstrations in Red Square and other areas adjoining the Kremlin and main squares central to Moscow.

Anyone planning to hold a demonstration must now submit a detailed application, the *Times* reported.

It is not clear what, if any, role Mr. Gorbachev played in detailing the new rules. But it is highly unlikely that they were adopted without his approval, the newspaper continued.

There have been protests in Moscow by Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate, Crimean Tatars hoping to return to their homeland and other nationalists warning against the destruction of their cultures by the Russians and other outsiders, including Jews, the *Times* reported.

Lithuanians cite harassment by KGB

MOSCOW — A group of Lithuanian human-rights activists sent a telegram to General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev on August 30, stating that the KGB is harassing people who took part in a demonstration in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, two weeks ago.

Lev M. Timofeyev, a human-rights activist based in Moscow, called the Associated Press to say that the Lithuanian group had sent a telegram to the Soviet leader from Vilnius.

"In Lithuania in recent days there has begun a repression by the KGB against participants in the peaceful demonstration in memory of victims of Stalin and Hitler," the message began according to the AP.

It referred to the demonstration of August 23 in Vilnius, Riga, the Latvian capital, and Tallinn, the Estonian capital, on the 48th anniversary of the non-aggression treaty between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. The Molotov-Ribbentrop paved the way for the Soviet takeover of the Baltic states in 1940.

The telegram was signed by four human-rights activists who said KGB agents were harassing participants since the demonstration held outside St. Anne's Church in Vilnius.

The telegram stated that 30-year-old author and former political prisoner Nijole Sadunaite was seized by authorities and held for 30 hours. Two other participants were taken away, but their fate was unknown, the telegram stated.

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Ukrainian Day focuses on human rights

Danylo Shumuk addresses Alberta gathering



Former political prisoner Danylo Shumuk (center) is introduced at Ukrainian Day ceremonies as (from left) External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, translator Dr. Andriy Hornjatkevyc and Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski look on.

EDMONTON — The issue of human rights was the focus of Ukrainian Day held at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, located 50 kilometers east of Edmonton, on Sunday, August 9.

Ukrainian human-rights activist Danylo Shumuk, who was the special guest for the annual event sponsored by

the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Alberta Provincial Council, stated that the captive nations of the Soviet Union must achieve their freedom before there can be true peace in the world.

"The Soviet Union should show through its internal policies that you

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Gale: Chernobyl demonstrates humans can withstand higher radiation

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Chernobyl nuclear accident showed that humans can withstand a higher dose of radiation than previously thought, although adequate medical response to nuclear war "is not possible," researchers say.

In an article written for the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Robert Gale, the American physician who flew to the Soviet Union to help treat victims of the April 26, 1986, explosion, discussed lessons that were learned from Chernobyl.

Dr. Gale wrote that three medical lessons could be learned from Chernobyl:

"First, nuclear accidents are far more complex than imagined. Investigators are just now beginning appropriate computer simulations of accidents of the Chernobyl magnitude and complexity. Second, immediate medical interventions vary in their effectiveness and limitations. Third, humans can survive considerably greater exposure to radiation than anticipated, which is not surprising in view of recent advances in supportive care, antibiotics and transfusions."

According to official Soviet sources, the nuclear accident killed 31 people and injured nearly 500. Thousands were evacuated from the areas of Ukraine and Byelorussia contaminated by the explosion and fire in the graphite reactor.

Dr. Gale stated in his report that the death tolls may have been higher had not prevailing winds kept the contamination away from Kiev and Prypiat. It also helped that the accident happened at a time when most people were indoors.

"Intensive supportive care was associated with a higher rate of survival in most individuals receiving less than 600 rad of whole-body radiation.

"It is impossible to know what proportion of these individuals would have survived if not treatment were given ...

Nevertheless it is highly likely that such measures as the use of systemic antibiotics, gastrointestinal tract decontamination and platelet transfusions can save lives."

Dr. Gale stated that more than 100 victims "received a dose in excess of 100 rad, and more than 35 persons received a dose exceeding 500 rad. The proposed 50 percent lethal dose within 60 days is 450 rad."

Of those who died in the accident, Dr. Gale stated that "29 individuals died of radiation- and/or thermal-induced injuries during the next three months, including 11 bone marrow transplant recipients. Most of these deaths were due to skin burns or damage to other organs, such as the gastrointestinal tract or lungs."

"It is certain that bone marrow transplantation can save only a small proportion of victims of radiation accidents," he added. More than 90 percent of those affected by the accident have been discharged from hospitals.

In another article published in the JAMA on the Soviet medical response to the Chernobyl nuclear accident, Dr. Robert Linnemann of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine stated that this was the first time a pre-planned, organized medical program responded to a nuclear accident with mass radiation casualties.

The plan succeeded because it was centrally directed, medical experts were available at the scene of the incident and in regional hospitals, and because other experts were on hand to help regional hospitals to determine which victims needed additional care, reported Reuters.

The United States, has ample resources to respond to such an accident. "These resources are not always readily identifiable or organized to respond in a timely manner..." stated Dr. Linnemann.

A special view from Ukraine

USIA exhibit opens in Kiev

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KIEV — The United States Information Agency's traveling exhibit "Information U.S.A.," opened here at one of the pavilions of the permanent Exhibition of the National Economic Achievements of the Ukrainian SSR on August 12.

The Ukrainian capital city is the second of nine cities in the USSR where the exhibit will be shown during its 18-month tour. Moscow was the exhibit's first stop.

According to The Weekly's sources in Kiev, the Ukrainian language was very much in evidence at the exhibit opening, as opening remarks were delivered in Ukrainian and four of the exhibit guides are Ukrainian speakers.

In addition, USIA guides reported that 60 percent of the questions posed to the Ukrainian-speaking guides are about Ukrainians in the United States and about the guides' personal lives.

The main speaker at the official opening ceremonies on August 12 attended by various dignitaries — the exhibit was opened to the public the next day — was Rep. James Bilbray (D-Nev.). His English-language speech was translated into Ukrainian by a Ukrainian guide, Peter Fedynsky of the Voice of America.

The first speaker, however, spoke in Ukrainian, without the need for a translator. He was U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jack Matlock, who came especially for the Kiev opening from Moscow.

The speaker from the host side was Oleksiy Mykhailychenko, president of the Ukrainian republic's Chamber of Commerce, the official host for the Kiev exhibit.

Ambassador Matlock began his speech with a personal reminiscence about the beauty of Kiev. "Your orchards, your trees, your Dnipro, your museums with beautiful art works — contemporary and from the distant past, your theaters and concert halls always made my visits to

your city unforgettable," he said.

He then proceeded to quote a poem by Ukrainian poet Pavlo Tychna about this "undying heart of Ukraine."

Ambassador Matlock went on to explain that the exhibit is "an attempt to give an idea of how modern information technology has affected American life."

The exhibit showcases information and communications equipment that are used in everyday life by Americans: computers, photocopiers, video cassette cameras and recorders, telephones, braille computers, and cable and satellite TV. Also on display is a mini-van with a cellular phone among its myriad accessories.

Ambassador Matlock concluded his remarks by observing: "Ultimately, this exhibit aspires to help in that difficult but vitally important task of building better understanding between our societies. No amount of technology will help us improve understanding unless there is a will on both sides to try to understand. We Americans have that desire, and I am sure that it exists here in Kiev, in Ukraine, and throughout the Soviet Union."

After underscoring the importance the U.S. attaches to contacts with the USSR, in his keynote address, Rep. Bilbray noted: "We are interested in all the ways in which people come to know the world and about the lives and values of other people. We are vitally interested in having the people of the Soviet Union see America in all its scope, its diversity, its contrasts. This is why our exhibit is not just hardware and software — as fascinating as this is — but also people."

"Inside the exhibit, Soviet visitors will meet two dozen Americans who speak Russian and Ukrainian. These men and women are available to answer any question you may have, not only on the exhibit, but on any aspect of life in the United States."

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World Congress of Free Ukrainians says: remember Vinnytsia massacre

TORONTO — The Commission on Decolonization of the USSR of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians has called on all Ukrainian organizations throughout the world to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Vinnytsia massacre of 1937-1938, when 10,000 Ukrainians were killed by the Soviets.

The commission asked that October 11 be designated as the day that the victims of Vinnytsia be remembered by people and their governments around the world.

The commission quoted the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, as saying, at the World Sobor of Bishops, that the perpetrators of the crime remain silent about it, while the governments of the world's free nations "close their eyes to the mounds of bodies and rivers of blood."

This is why Ukrainians, as brothers and sisters of those murdered in Vinnytsia, have the duty to "raise our collective prayers for the souls of the best daughters and sons of Ukraine," stated the late Bishop Hryhory of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox

Church as he spoke at the site of the uncovered mass grave in Vinnytsia.

The WCFU's commission called on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in remaining true to his policy of glasnost, to report on the massacre on the pages of the Soviet press, and to bring to trial those who carried out the crime. This will show that glasnost is real, and not another propagandistic ploy by the Soviets, the commission said in its Ukrainian-language statement released August 5.

The commission also urged the Ukrainian people to fight for their national rights and human rights, to ensure that another Vinnytsia massacre will never happen.

The commission further stated: "Remember Vinnytsia! On the 50th anniversary of this terrible crime perpetrated against our brothers and sisters, let us become their voice and tell the world about Moscow's colonization and ethnocidal policies in Ukraine!"

"No decent Ukrainian person can morally remain quiet about the Vinnytsia massacre," the commission stated.

House of Commons approves legislation on war criminals

by Michael Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — After several procedural delays and fierce opposition from two Ukrainian members of Parliament, legislation that opens the way for speedy prosecution of war criminals in Canada has been approved by the Canadian House of Commons.

The controversial legislation was introduced earlier this summer by Justice Minister Ramon Hnatyshyn and is based on the recommendations of the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals.

The new legislation also includes amendments to the Immigration Act which will close Canada's borders to suspected war criminals.

The House of Commons passed the bill on August 28. The Senate was to have approved the bill last week.

Mr. Hnatyshyn said the new law is needed for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Justice Department officials to continue investigations leading to possible prosecution of as many as 20 suspected Nazi war criminals and possibly more identified by the Deschenes Commission.

In July, Jewish groups, saying time is running out to prosecute war criminals from World War II, convinced the government to by-pass the usual committee process and introduce the bill as quickly as possible.

Because of an emergency recall of Parliament to deal with pending immigration legislation, the government was able to deal with the bill now instead of waiting for the resumption of Parliament in the fall.

But two Ukrainian members of Parliament from the ruling Progressive Conservative Party managed to force the bill into legislative committee for study before it was presented for its final reading.

The two MPs, Andrew Witer and Alex Kindy, both of whom have

sizeable East European communities in their constituencies, wanted the bill broadened to include more safeguards to protect innocent individuals.

Mr. Witer introduced an amendment to the bill that would require a publication ban on all war crimes prosecutions in Canada "to protect the privacy of innocent Canadians" until after there has been a conviction.

Mr. Hnatyshyn said he fears challenges to the publication ban under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Robert Kaplan, the Liberal justice critic and former solicitor general, and Svend Robinson, the justice critic for the New Democratic Party, had also argued unsuccessfully for amendments to the bill.

In an interview on September 2, Mr. Kindy assailed the government for introducing a bill which he describes as narrow in scope and discriminatory.

"It's a bad bill and a racist bill," Mr. Kindy said outside the House of Commons, "because it deals only with the German war and the Japanese in the second world war. It doesn't deal with the other people that were involved in the war with the Soviet Union."

But John Gregorovich, the chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Civil Liberties Commission, said he is happy with the bill because it does not prevent his group from presenting the government with lists of suspected Soviet war criminals for prosecution.

"The bill meets our expectations," Mr. Gregorovich said in a telephone interview. "We had asked that war criminals should be dealt with in Canada by Canadian law and in Canadian courts."

Mr. Gregorovich said he believes the intent of the government is to deal with all war criminals, not just Nazis. Perpetrators of the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine could also be liable to prosecution under the new law, he said.

Armenian Assembly says U.S. gave in to Turkish lobbying

WASHINGTON — In a procedural vote, the U.S. House of Representatives on August 7 voted to reject considering House Joint Resolution 132, a measure that would have designated April 24, 1988, as a national day to remember the Armenian Genocide of 1915-1923.

The House voted 189 to 201 not to consider the resolution.

Jirair Haratunian, chairman of the board of directors of the Armenian Assembly, said heavy lobbying by the Republic of Turkey and the U.S. State Department against the resolution played a major role in its defeat.

"Over the past week, the State Department and the White House waged an all-out lobbying campaign to stop congressional action on the resolution," Mr. Haratunian said. "Secretary of State George Shultz became personally involved, writing and making phone calls to pressure key congressmen."

"The State Department claimed that the Republic of Turkey was holding up renewal of the U.S. military bases and listening posts to any action on the Armenian Genocide Resolution," Mr. Haratunian said.

"With this vote, the U.S. House caved in to Turkish blackmail," Mr. Haratunian said.

The House vote came after more than an hour of debate on the merits of the resolution. Those who spoke out in strong support of the resolution included Rep. David Bonior (D-Mich.), Rep. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.), Rep. Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), Rep. Joseph Kennedy (D-Mass.), Rep. Richard Lehman (D-Calif.), Rep. Dan Lungren (R-Calif.), Rep. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.) and Rep. Joe Moakley (D-Mass.).

House members who spoke in opposition to the resolution included Rep. Gene Taylor (R-Mo.), Rep. Trent Lott (R-Miss.), Rep. Frank Horton (R-N.Y.), Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.), Rep. Douglas Bosco (D-Calif.) and Rep. John Murtha (D-Pa.).

But following the debate, the deciding vote was not on the resolution, but on a rule that would have limited floor debate on the resolution to four hours. Members of the House had to first agree to the time limit before action on the resolution could go forward. The 189-201 vote against the time limit prevented any action on the resolution itself.

"With this procedural vote, the U.S.

House sidestepped the whole issue," Mr. Haratunian said. "They took the easy route out by deciding not to put the resolution to a full vote."

Rep. Lehman, the chief author of the resolution, agreed that the State Department's opposition "weighed in heavily against us."

"Their position was that this resolution would disrupt relations with an ally in the Middle East at a time when our standing there is precarious," Rep. Lehman said. "Apparently, enough members of the House were persuaded by their arguments to either vote against the resolution or not vote at all."

Congressional aides to key congressmen said the vote tally indicated that 42 House members, an unusually large number, did not vote on the procedural measure.

Rep. Bonior, who guided the resolution through the House Rules Committee, said he was disappointed that it was defeated on a procedural vote. "The resolution never got to the floor for a vote on the actual substance, and the resolution deserved more than that," Rep. Bonior said.

Rep. Charles Pashayan (R-Calif.), an original co-sponsor of the resolution, called the House decision not to consider the resolution "a shameful shirking of moral duty."

"Seven decades of eyewitness documentation of the Ottoman Turks' genocide of 1.5 million Armenians and subsequent reaffirmation by American officials was apparently not enough evidence to convince some of my colleagues of the merits of this resolution," Rep. Pashayan said.

Rep. Pashayan added that as long as he is a member of the House, he will continue to push for affirmation of the Armenian genocide.

Rep. Lehman agreed that "today's action does not mean the issue is dead. It's a matter of principle."

Mr. Haratunian said the Armenian community worked hard to persuade members of Congress to support the resolution.

"The Armenian Assembly, the Armenian National Committee, and the Armenian Rights Council were all coordinating their activities, which resulted in a strong outpouring of support for the resolution from across the nation," Mr. Haratunian said. "This kind of cooperation ought to continue as we look to the future on this issue."

"Echoes of Ukraine" resound in Philly

by Christine Perfeky

PHILADELPHIA — Perhaps the one beautifully refreshing moment during the unprecedented heatwave, which recently enveloped the city of Philadelphia in 95 degree temperatures for eight days, was the annual Ukrainian summer festival of music, song and dance. Popularly known as "Echoes of Ukraine," this 12th open-air concert, held in the spacious amphitheater of the Robin Hood Dell East, was sponsored jointly by the Department of Recreation of the City of Philadelphia and the Ukrainian Festival Committee of the Ukrainian Community of Metropolitan Philadelphia on Friday, July 24.

As both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian concert-goers settled into their seats under the fading rays of the merciless sun, the program was opened by the two individuals most instrumental in the success of this festival: Michael Nysch, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of the Ukrainian community of Metropolitan Philadelphia and chairperson of the festival, and Walter Wasylaschuk, executive vice-president and co-chairperson.

They greeted the audience in Ukrainian and English, respectively, and expressed their gratitude to Mayor Wilson Goode, the City Council of Philadelphia, and to the Department of Recreation for funding this event. They also brought to the attention of the

spectators the fact that this year's program was dedicated to two momentous events in American and Ukrainian history: the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution and the Millennium of the Christianization of Rus-Ukraine.

As the formalities came to an end, well-known Philadelphia attorney and Heritage Commissioner Daniel Maxymuk, took center stage as master of ceremonies, a task which he performed with great ease and charming elegance. He, too, spoke about the significance of the two historical events being commemorated, which he said contributed immensely to the "uplifting of the human spirit."

His welcoming remarks were echoed by the Syzokryli Dancers, resplendent in red-hued stylized costumes and bearing beautifully embroidered ritual cloths. They began the program with the very graceful "Welcoming Dance" that ends with the traditional offering of "bread and salt" to the audience.

Next to appear on stage in a Philadelphia debut was soprano Larysa Magun-Huryh, who has sung with the Verdi Opera Company and before Pope John Paul II in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Her lyrical soprano, full of power and beauty, thrilled the concert-goers as she sang both contemporary Ukrainian songs ("Pisnia Bude Pomizh Nas" and "Hlyboka Krynytsia")

(Continued on page 14)

Yonkers school cites teacher/director

by Olga L. Rudyk

YONKERS, N.Y. — Every Saturday morning for the past 30 years, the doors of the School of Ukrainian Studies were open for the children of the Ukrainian community. Here, children from Westchester, Rockland and Fairfield counties learn not only to read and write in Ukrainian, but also about their heritage.

For the past nine years Maria Kiciuk has dedicated her time and skills to not only teaching in the School of Ukrainian Studies, but also to being the director.

Love for Ukraine and the desire to instill this love in children, inspired her to continue with her work over the years. Today the community is grateful for all she has accomplished and for the time and work she dedicated.

This spring Mrs. Kiciuk retired from her position as director, but will

remain this year as a teacher and advisor to the new director, Oksana Hawryluk-Futala. Also a teacher for many years, Mrs. Futala has accepted this new challenging assignment.

In addition, there will be a few other changes this year. In September the kindergarten class will be accepting 4-year-olds.

Also, two new English-Ukrainian classes will be available: one for young children and the other for adults.

Classes will begin on Saturday, September 12, at 9 a.m. at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church (corner of Shonnard Place and North Broadway). Student registration will be held on that day. For information concerning registration and tuition, contact Mrs. Wasiczko, (914) 476-5867. For additional information, call Mrs. Futala, (914) 423-8727.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Virginia branch plans international fest

RICHMOND, Va. — The local community, activated by UNA Branch 34 and its Inter Festival Committee, is hard at work putting together its greatest effort yet.

Selected as the honored group of the 17th International Festival, the Ukrainians are the official hosts of the event at the new and larger location at the Richmond Convention Center (adjacent to the new Marriott Hotel).

The festival, which has been selected by the Southeast Tourism Society as

one of the top 20 events in the Southeast, runs from Thursday, September 10, through Sunday, September 13, and features select foods, heritage exhibits, merchandise, and entertainment by 32 nationalities and regional groups.

As a preview to the Ukrainian input in the festival, the Boys Club of Richmond held a news conference introducing Ukrainian Lucy Halunko as Ms. International Festival as well as members of the UNA Branch 34 Festival Committee.



Some of the members of UNA Branch 34 Festival Committee: (front row, from left) Darcy Winant — festival committee chairperson, Anna Kostyk — "hospodynia," Anna Rybchak-Cope, Carol Stefanec, Georgine Muc; (back row) Lusy Halunko — Ms. International Festival, Ihor Taran, Greg Lucyk, Lev Blonarovich — branch secretary, and Gregory Prymak.

Obituary

Michael Lysy, Branch 441 president

THUNDER BAY, Ont. — Michael Lysy, long-time president of Ukrainian National Association Branch 441 based here, died on August 7. He was 79 years old.

Mr. Lysy was also very active in the Ukrainian National Federation (UNO) in Canada, serving as an officer in the Fort William-Thunder Bay branch.

Mr. Lysy was born October 19, 1907, in the village of Verbovets in the Volhynia region of Ukraine. He immigrated to Canada in 1927 and immediately became involved in Ukrainian community affairs.

Since 1950 he had served as president of Branch 441 of the UNA in Thunder Bay, and he represented the branch as a

delegate to several UNA conventions.

He was active in the Ukrainian Cultural Center of Winnipeg and was one of the founders of the Ukrainian Credit Union in Fort William. He was involved as well in various cultural and charitable endeavors within the Ukrainian community.

Surviving are his wife, Suzanna; sons Michael and Eugene; daughters, Helen Barfuss, Mary Fetterly, Irene Logozzo, Anne Annalo (with their spouses), Natalia and Katherine; as well as 19 grandchildren.

The funeral was held August 11 at the Church of Jesus Christ in Rosslyn; burial followed at Riverside Cemetery.

The Insurance Corner

by H.P. Floyd
National Sales Director

Sales equal growth for UNA

I must admit that it does not appear on the surface that the Insurance Department has accomplished much in the past eight months.

Michael Stecyna and Nicholas Boyko were recruited as salesmen in New Jersey. We are at present interviewing salesmen in Colorado, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Ohio. These salesmen will be part-time commissioned salesmen upon the approval of the Supreme Executive Committee.

Mr. Boyko and Mr. Stecyna started selling for the UNA on February 1 of this year. Their sales to date total 50 policies for a total volume of \$1,277,000. This averages out to \$25,000 per policy, and a total of three policies per week. This is a little above the national average for field agents.

Mr. Stecyna had no prior insurance experience before coming to the UNA. After being trained, Mr. Stecyna has produced the majority of our department's sales. This shows that with proper training many of our young bilingual Ukrainians can become successful agents and can help the UNA become even bigger and better than it is today.

Insurance sales is an honorable and financially rewarding profession, and we need more young Ukrainians to get involved. We have the means to train young Ukrainians, and we ask that if you know of any young Ukrainians who would be interested in becoming insurance salesmen full time or part time to please refer them to us. Let's all work together to help the UNA continue to grow.

Detroit District holds "working picnic"

by Stephen Wichar

WARREN, Mich. — The strength of any fraternal is measured by the services and benefits it can provide for its membership. Many insurance societies, however, have been unable to develop their programs in a modern setting.

With this in mind, the Ukrainian National Association District Committee in Greater Detroit spent an all-day picnic meeting enjoying good food and refreshments, and discussing UNA benefits in education, social programs, publications, athletics and particularly developing and fostering youth involvement. The picnic was held at the Ukrainian Dibrova Estate in Milford, Mich., on July 25.

Roman Tatarsky, UNA supreme advisor and chairman of the Detroit District, called the meeting to order promptly at 1 p.m. and began the day's proceedings. Approximately 50 people were in attendance.

Mr. Tatarsky articulated the immediate problem of unification in the Ukrainian community, the extensive UNA program of student scholarships,

the \$250,000 of grants to organizations, publications, youth programs, etc.

New rate books were evaluated with some intensity, and the enlistment of new members became a high priority on the agenda.

The meeting was then turned over to Dr. Alexander Serafyn, executive vice-president of the district, who served as master of ceremonies for the afternoon.

Dr. Serafyn called on Dr. Atanas Slusarchuk, vice-chairman and one of the leading organizers, to present a family parody. In addition, Dr. Slusarchuk was able to evoke much laughter with his jokes.

Wasyl Papiz, who prepares publicity releases for UNA and other organizations, delighted his audience with humorous anecdotes on local UNA officers and their respective functions.

After formalities of the meeting ceased, a delicious smorgasbord luncheon was served by the Mary Ciko Ukrainian catering house. Perhaps — just perhaps — the Detroit UNA District will revive a little fraternalism through picnic activities and other meaningful get-togethers.



Detroit area UNA'ers at a recent "working picnic" organized by the district.

Chicago members gather at picnic



On Sunday, June 21, Ss. Peter and Paul Branch 220 of the UNA held its annual picnic in Pioneer Woods, with many members and friends attending. The ladies served delicious home-made holubtsi, varenyky, pampushky, breads, cakes and cool refreshments. The officers of the Chicago branch Genevieve Blidy, Peter Gut, Harry Niwranski, Iwan Pirko and Paul Slobodian.

In search of...fraternalism

What works in your branch? Have you overcome problems related to fraternal activity or lack of it? Please, let us know. Forward your comments to Andre J. Worobec, Fraternal Activities Coordinator, Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

ABA: Communist tool

According to recently freed Soviet political prisoner Dr. Anatoly Koryagin, through the Declaration of Cooperation with the Association of Soviet Lawyers, members of the American Bar Association "have agreed to consider the ASL lawyers as their rightful counterparts and to respect those laws that Soviet lawyers are serving."

"But, have they forgotten," he continued, "that the Soviet legal system has always been used as the first and foremost instrument for carrying out the repressions in the USSR and that now and at all times these very same repressions are put into practice by the Soviet legal system?"

Dr. Koryagin further pointed out: "Over the years Soviet lawyers have contrived 'cases' against innocent people and have sent them to their deaths, they have carried out investigations and the ensuing trials, and they have inspected the concentration camps where the prisoners were sent. There are no crimes that Soviet lawyers have not committed, and now these lawyers are partners of America, which has given us the Bill of Rights."

This was part of Dr. Koryagin's compelling testimony arguing for abrogation of the American Bar Association's agreement of cooperation with the so-called Association of Soviet Lawyers.

Apparently, however, neither Dr. Koryagin's words, nor those of his fellow former Soviet political prisoners, Danylo Shumuk and Zakhar Zunshein, who also took the floor to express their concerns about formal dealings with officially sanctioned Soviet lawyers, were compelling enough to sway the ABA.

The three, plus Nina Strokata, another former Soviet dissident, were among the activists who joined the Independent Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations, a unique coalition of human-rights activists, in pressing for adoption of a resolution abrogating the ABA-ASL agreement at the recent ABA convention in San Francisco.

This group's efforts were bolstered by representatives of various Jewish groups, as well as a handful of Ukrainians, lawyers and non-lawyers, who came to San Francisco to fight for a cause they continue to believe in.

Supportive also were joint letters from U.S. senators and congressmen who said the Declaration of Cooperation "bestows an undeserved aura of legitimacy upon the ASL" and urged that the agreement be rescinded, as well as remarks by guest speakers at the convention, including Attorney General Ed Meese, who said the ABA "should not be afraid to break away from the agreement if the Soviet group is using the accord for propaganda purposes"; Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, who said the ASL is an arm of the Soviet state and pleaded with the ABA to learn what the Soviet system is all about; and journalist Nicholas Daniloff, who condemned the joint agreement with the ASL, which he described as a "tool of the Communist Party."

The ABA, nonetheless, voted down the resolution proposed by the three co-chairpersons of the Independent Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations, Patience T. Huntwork, Orest A. Jejna and William J. Wolf.

Thus, the sham continues. And, the ABA-ASL agreement's benefits to Soviet lawyers and the Soviet system continue. For, as Ms. Huntwork has observed, the Declaration of Cooperation is "an emblem of international acceptance," "it's a universal letter of recommendation, a portable admissions ticket to everything that the ASL wants to do in the free world and the third world."

As a result, the Soviets can continue, to use the words of Ukrainian attorney Myroslaw Smorodsky, to relish "a propaganda victory beyond their wildest dreams."

The Soviets can say, "look, we are the moral equivalent to the American Bar Association. Our system of justice is the same as that of the United States, because we have the document [the Declaration of Cooperation]...." Mr. Smorodsky noted in his remarks at the ABA convention.

A year from now, at the next convention of the American Bar Association, the Independent Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations — buttressed by growing support from prominent lawyers and other opinion leaders — has pledged to be back to continue its fight against what The Weekly in 1986 called "an unholy alliance." The Task Force vows to once again propose its resolution to abrogate the Declaration of Cooperation with the Association of Soviet Lawyers.

To all those lawyers who voted against the Huntwork-Jejna-Wolf resolution, to those who argued that contacts with the Soviets are extremely important and that the only way to promote human rights is through a formal agreement with them, we would recall the words of Dr. Koryagin: "It is one thing not to have the opportunity to do good, but it is a different thing to help promote evil. I ask you to think about this."

Declaration on the Millennium

With reference to the commemoration of the Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus' — Ukraine, to take place in 1988, the Russian Orthodox Church has begun noisily to convince the Western world that in the year 988, the Kievan Prince Volodymyr the Great had baptized the Russian nation, and that the Russian Orthodox Church is the direct and the only heir of the Christian Church that existed at the time. Consequently, the Russian Orthodox Church insists that it alone has the right to celebrate this great anniversary, and already now is very actively preparing for this celebration.

These ideas are being disseminated with the financial aid of the atheistic Soviet government in the form of numerous luxurious publications in various languages, by wide radio and television coverage in various proclamations.

Therefore, we, the undersigned representatives of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches in Canada, the direct heirs of the Christian Church of Kievan Rus', hereby declare that:

1. The propaganda of the Russian Orthodox Church is not in accordance with historic truth and is spreading false information in the Western world concerning the ancient history of Kievan Rus', which is present-day Ukraine.

2. In spreading such views, the Russian Orthodox Church continues to propagate in the Western world the imperialistic political ideology of tsarist Russia, which never admitted the existence of Ukraine, the Ukrainian nation, or Ukrainian Churches on the territory of the ancient Kievan Rus', but only Russia and the Russian Orthodox Church.

3. By making such claims, the Russian Orthodox Church helps Russia and the USSR in further misappropriating the history of the Ukrainian nation and of the Ukrainian Churches, together with their culture and all their spiritual and artistic achievements.

4. In the presence of such allegations of the Russian Orthodox Church, and such dissemination of untruth, we must protest before the Western world and stand in defense of our Ukrainian people and our Ukrainian Churches, which are the historical successors and rightful heirs of Kievan Rus'. They, and only they, have a direct historic link and the moral right to commemorate this great jubilee.

We ask the Most High God to help our Ukrainian nation and its Churches to worthily commemorate this great and unique jubilee in 1988, which reminds us of the acceptance of the priceless treasure of Faith in Christ and His saving message.

+ Maxim
Metropolitan
Ukrainian Catholic Church
in Canada

+ Wasyly
Metropolitan
Ukrainian Orthodox Church
in Canada

Winnipeg, August 24, 1987.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hewka responds to critics

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to two questionable comments made in the August 9 issue of The Weekly, the first by Taras Szmagala and the second by Petro Matiaszek.

First of all, in response to Taras Szmagala's interpretation of my comments: I did not claim that TUSM was at all dominant at the SUSTA Congress; they had 11 of 52 delegates. However, there were a number of unregistered TUSM-ites present, which boosted the total number of TUSM-ites at congress sessions. Of course, the supplementary attendees did not have voting privileges, but they did manage to create an illusion of power by sitting with the TUSM delegates and vocally supporting their opinions. Furthermore, I was pointing out the potential extremes of the situation and that it is possible, in the current structure of SUSTA, for a single group espousing a particular ideology to gain a greater status within the organization than the individual university student clubs, which are apolitical.

Secondly, Mr. Matiaszek, in his self-declared "lengthy, largely unnecessary text," bordered on slander when he quoted me as saying, "Maybe all Ukrainians don't want independence." Either he was not paying attention or he was listening with his heart rather than his head. Besides the ludicrous grammatical construction of this sentence, which can only mean that "no Ukrainians want independence," we all know that no one at the congress would say such a

thing. It is safe to say that most Ukrainian Americans would be thrilled if an independent Ukrainian state were to come about. However, what I did say at the congress was "maybe not all Ukrainian Americans consider the struggle for independence their primary objective." I continued that, therefore, it is not the place of SUSTA, which represents the entire spectrum of Ukrainian American students, to resolve to "promote Ukrainian statehood," a complex political statement which may not be agreeable to all members.

Leda C. Hewka
Philadelphia

Just for the record

Dear Editor:

In the interest of historical accuracy, it should be noted that St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Palos Park, Ill., was built by post-World War II immigrants and their families in 1978. St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church (1986), thus, is the second church erected by post-war immigrants in the Chicago area.

Anatol Bilyk
Arlington Heights, Ill.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (doubled-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Anonymous letters or letters signed by fictitious persons will not be published. Please keep letters concise and to the point.

Four decades of resistance: an interview with Danylo Shumuk

by Bohdan Nahaylo

Part I of a three-part series

Danylo Shumuk, 73, is a leading Ukrainian human and national rights campaigner who spent more than 40 years in Polish, German and mainly Soviet labor camps, prisons and places of internal exile.

Until his release and emigration to Canada earlier this year, Amnesty International had regarded him as its most senior adopted prisoner of conscience and, together with the Canadian government, had campaigned for his release.

In July, Bohdan Nahaylo of Radio Liberty's Research Department interviewed the veteran activist and what follows is excerpts from their conversations.

POLITICAL PRISONER IN INTERWAR POLAND

When did you first become interested in politics and why did you opt for communism?

My political journey began very early — you could say from the time I was 12 years old. At this time our house served, in effect, as the village reading room. In the evening people would gather there to read books, newspapers and journals. Of all the things I read then, two books stand out in my memory: first, a monograph by Robert Owen of a Socialist character, and second, O. Kashchenko's "Zruinovane Hnizdo" (The Destroyed Nest) of a national nature. In my young mind I began to want to unite the two questions that they raised — the issues of social and national emancipation.

It so happened that during these years [the late 1920s and early 1930s] Communist ideas were prevalent in my native Volhynia region. Their leading proponents in our villages claimed that communism would resolve all questions — both social and national, and that it would bring happiness to people. Being a very young and inexperienced lad, I believed this and struck out in this direction. By the time I was 18 I had joined the Komsomol [Communist Youth League] and was organizing an underground Komsomol committee in the Liuboml district. This is how my life as a rebel, committed to the independence of Ukraine and to social justice everywhere, began.

You subsequently became an activist in the Communist Party of Western Ukraine (KPZU). What did your underground activity amount to and why were you arrested by the Polish authorities?

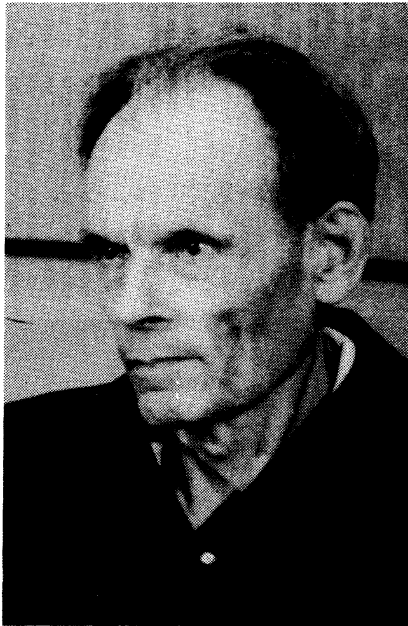
Our underground district Komsomol committee had the task of secretly disseminating clandestine Communist literature among sympathizers so as to draw more young people to the Komsomol and to conduct a struggle against the Polish "bourgeois" authorities. This we did by pasting our literature on walls, putting up red flags on May 1 and November 7, and posting slogans calling for national independence and social justice.

During 1933, I was arrested four times but soon released. In January 1934, however, I was detained for a fifth time and taken to Liuboml to undergo interrogation. There I was subjected to a very difficult investigation with beatings at night. Fortunately, before long, I was moved to Kovel where the investigators did not mistreat us.

In May 1935, 17 of us were tried collectively. We had three lawyers to defend us. The defense in Polish courts at this time cannot be compared to what occurred at Soviet trials. Now, by contrast, my trial by Soviet courts seem like a mockery of law and legality. They were not even trials but rather the Communist Party taking vengeance on a dissenter. The Polish court sentenced me to eight years' imprisonment. The sentence was so severe because our KPZU documents stated that we were struggling for the overthrow of the existing Polish "bourgeois" order and its replacement by a Socialist one.

Your years of commitment to the Communist and Soviet causes coincided with the worst years of Stalinism. Did you not hear about the horrific man-made famine in Soviet-ruled Ukraine in 1933, and the Stalinist purges? Weren't you and your colleagues aware of what was happening in the Soviet Union at this time?

I lived about 230 kilometers away from the border with Soviet Ukraine. The western Ukrainian papers



Danylo Shumuk

wrote about the famine in Soviet Ukraine but neither I nor my colleagues believed them. Why? Because we believed that after the Bolshevik revolution both in Russia and in eastern Ukraine the workers and peasants had come to power. We therefore asked ourselves: how is it that under tsarist rule people did

...I began to re-evaluate my views and realized that the rule of "the peasants and workers" had been the most terrible regime that Ukraine had ever experienced.

not die of hunger in capitalist Russia yet the workers and peasants were now said to be starving their own kind to death. It just wasn't logical. When asked about this we told the people: just think about it; if you came to power, would you wipe out your own village by starvation? It's impossible, we told them; it's just a fabrication of Western bourgeois propaganda. Not only did we not believe reports about the famine, we actively sought to prevent the spread of rumors about starvation in Ukraine.

What about Stalin's purges?

While I was a prisoner in Lomza prison some 30 kilometers from the Prussian border, we read in the newspapers about the trial in the Soviet Union of Bukharin and his group. I had read Bukharin and indeed was studying his works in prison when the news came. I admired him as a theoretician and regarded him as the most erudite member of the Soviet leadership. Yet, suddenly, he was being tried. Along with him — Piatakov, another prominent Communist, and Radek, the witty editor of Pravda. In fact, a joke went around about Radek. On being asked what he did before the revolution, and what he did after it, he replied: "Before the revolution, I sat and waited; after the revolution, I finished waiting and am sitting (in prison)." Incidentally, that's how it turned out for me, too. Before the war I "sat" and waited; after the war, I finished waiting and also "sat."

Apart from the trials of Old Bolsheviks, another development depressed us all the more. In 1938, it was announced that the Comintern had dissolved the Polish Communist Party, and also the KPZU and the Communist Party of Western Byelorussia. This was masterminded by Kaganovich, and although I know the details of this affair, I can't go into them here. The result was that on the eve of the second world war we ended up as non-party Communists without any institutional protection from the Communist movement. By the way, at this time, we made contributions to the Fund for the Defense of Poland, and the prison administration accepted our money. Finally, I was released in May 1939, having spent five years and eight months in Polish jails.

FACE TO FACE WITH SOVIET REALITY

What were your initial impressions of the Soviet-led once Poland had collapsed and been divided between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union?

After the collapse of Poland, two German tanks crossed the river Buh and entered the district center — Liuboml. People in the town went out to welcome the Germans with bread and salt hoping that they had come as liberators. But a German officer got out of one of the tanks and declared: "We are not staying here. Soviet troops will come here." When I was told this, I was confused. Stalin and the Comintern had dissolved the Polish, Western Ukrainian and Western Byelorussian Communist Parties and instead signed a pact with the Germans about what amounted to a fourth partitioning of Poland. What then was the difference between "red" Moscow and fascist Berlin? I was lost. I didn't know what to tell the people who wanted me to provide explanations.

What happened when the Soviet troops arrived?

Though bewildered, I was still a Communist and decided, albeit as a non-party Communist, to welcome the Soviet troops. We built arcs and also disarmed Poles who had fled east from the Germans, and were now fleeing west from the advancing Soviet forces. We formed our own armed militia, our own village committee — in fact, before the Soviet soldiers had even arrived, we had established our own "soviet" rule. Not long afterwards the Soviet troops arrived and were duly welcomed by us.

The first thing that stood out was how poorly dressed the Soviet soldiers were, how primitive their army seemed, and how the soldiers threw themselves at all the "bourgeois" possessions of the population, such as watches and radios. On speaking to the political instructors that accompanied the troops, I

was struck by how politically unsophisticated they were, by the way they simply parroted the prescribed standard phrases, and how none of them seemed to have his own independent views. This was certainly not what I had anticipated. I had expected that Soviet personnel would be absolutely honest, politically sophisticated and ideologically committed people, but instead, and especially after the Soviet administrators arrived, I discovered that they were for the most part bureaucratic functionaries.

Was this when you finally stopped being a Communist "believer"?

Disillusionment certainly set in, but I did my utmost to conceal it because I saw no other way. On the one side there was fascism, on the other communism, yet these two antagonistic forces had united to dismember Poland. The Soviet authorities didn't even recognize us, the local idealistic Communists, and even viewed us as enemies. I was all confused and dejected inside but did not let on. I continued to act as a Communist because this was what was expected of me, but I did not accept any position for myself and secretly waited to see what would happen.

Well, in fact your brother was arrested by the Soviet authorities and you yourself were soon in trouble and were conscripted into a special construction battalion which subsequently was transformed into a penal battalion. The Nazi attack on the Soviet Union, however, resulted in your being taken prisoner of war by the Germans and your miraculous survival and escape. We haven't the time to discuss your remarkable experiences at this point so let me ask you instead when the process of disillusionment with communism was completed?

This took place during my encounters with the population of the central regions of Ukraine that had been under Soviet rule, both during my experience as a Red Army conscript and during my escape home from the Germans through the villages of the Chernihiv region. I would ask the local people about how they

(Continued on page 10)

Canada hosts Plast's international jubilee jamboree



Plast members fill Ottawa's St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church to capacity for an evening service.

Photos by Marta Kolomayets, Michael Bociurkiw and Chrystyna Ferencevych.



"What's for dinner?" ask the campers at Algonquin Park.



Socializing before dinner at the campsite. ("Where's our waiter?")



Plastunky show their agility during demonstrations at "Plastova Sich."



Minister of Justice Ray Hnatyshyn addresses assembled youth on Parliament Hill.



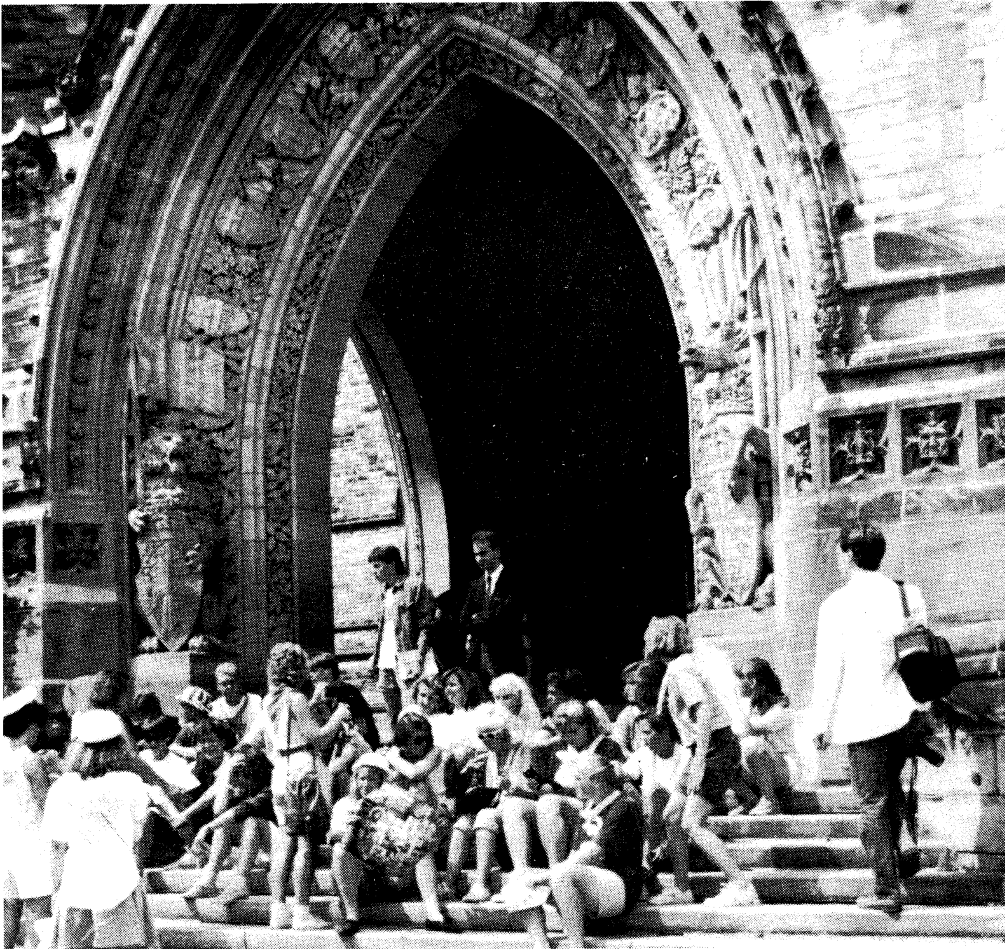
Chicago plastunky greet dignitaries on Parliament Hill with a "welcome da"



Come to Canada — come make new friends.



"Goodday mates" — Australian plastuny traveled from down under for jamboree festivities.



The House of Commons was just one stop during a day of sightseeing in Canada's capital city, Ottawa.



A familiar face for Plast members, the peripatetic Petro Sodol, was the commander of the oldest group of teens.



Peter Savaryn, WCFU president, and Canadian dignitaries receive gifts of gratitude from Plast.



A plastunka befriends a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman's mighty steed.

BOOK REVIEW

Anthology of 1920s Ukrainian fiction reveals rich and vital literature

Before the Storm: Soviet Ukrainian Fiction of the 1920s, edited by George Luckyj, translated by Yuri Tkacz. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Ardis Publishers, 1986. 266 pp. \$30 (\$10.50 paperback).

by Wolodymyr T. Zyla

Ukrainian literature is not widely known in the West largely because of the lack of good translations. However, the literature itself is rich and vital, with traditions, unique expressions, and a character of its own. These merits are clearly visible in "Before the Storm: Soviet Ukrainian Fiction of the 1920s."

The editor and principal translator, George Luckyj, a scholar of this period in Ukrainian literature, gives the book a graceful and affectionate introduction. He states that the selection as a whole "is in no way representative of the

popular literature of the 1920s" but that its pieces are of an "exceptional quality" which sets them apart. They are interesting for their breadth and depth, their insights, and their flexibility and generosity of mind. They show distinctly that "this relatively free decade in Soviet Ukrainian literature has left strong traces of a truly original literary imagination." They prove that the literature of the time showed "concern with the national ego, was sceptical of the direction Soviet policies were taking and exulted in the search for new ways of expression."

The volume includes 10 short stories,

five fragments from novels, and a monologue by Senchenko which Prof. Luckyj deservedly calls a "gem." He says it "was written by a writer who, ironically enough, under the pressure of official controls, submitted to the 'Almighty Pius' and later embraced 'socialist realism.'" Also included is a reportage, "Shadows of Forgotten Days" by Borys Antonenko-Davydovych, a piece unique in its touching evocation of the forgotten past. Finally, in a class by themselves, are the humorous writings of Vyshnia and Vukhnal.

Of the 17 authors represented, three are major figures in Ukrainian literary life in the 1920s — Mykola Khvyliovych (the leader of the literary group VAPLITE [Free Academy of Proletarian Literature]), Yuriy Yanovsky and Valerian Pidmohylny.

The works are diverse and multifaceted. Their primary purpose is art, but they are also concerned with contemporary reality, which they can describe freely because the lack of strict party controls "made the great literary

experiment possible." Thus, the main characteristic of the anthology is its scope. The first English translation of works from the period, the book is impressive, graceful, and amazingly perceptive. It provides the reader with refreshingly lucid samples of Ukrainian prose. It will surely benefit students of comparative literature, especially those who look for variety in their readings.

The translators (George Luckyj and Yuri Tkacz, who translated the works by Ostop Vyshnia and Borys Antonenko-Davydovych) have done an admirable job in adapting Ukrainian prose to the English idiom without being either too literal or too liberal. The anthology as a whole reads like a well-written English work. If sometimes one finds the meaning clearer in the Ukrainian original, this is definitely not the translators' fault, but, rather, that of the very great dissimilarities between the two languages.

"Before the Storm: Soviet Ukrainian Fiction of the 1920s" is a useful anthology which may be read with pleasure from cover to cover.

Four decades...

(Continued from page 7)

had lived between the two world wars. I told them that I was from the western part of Ukraine and this seemed to make them more trusting. They told me about the horrors that they had experienced in 1933 and 1937.

Gradually, I began to re-evaluate my views and realized that the rule of "the peasants and workers" had been the most terrible regime that Ukraine had ever experienced. As the villagers told me about the appalling events of 1933 and 1937, I could not help feeling guilty. I didn't tell them, but I had fought for Soviet power, for a regime that had destroyed its own people by starvation — the most terrible form of death. It was hard for me to listen to their stories.

It was also painful for me to discover that these people had lost faith in their own strength, that they thought that things had been bad, but now that the Germans had arrived, matters would improve. It was then that I realized how much had to be done so that my nation would at last realize that it is a rightful people among other rightful peoples and that it should not aspire simply to exchange one malevolent occupying power with another but strive to establish its own independent state.

UKRAINIANS ANTI-GERMAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

After escaping from a German prisoner of war camp, you finally broke with communism and eventually joined the ranks of the Ukrainian resistance movement, the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army). What led you, a former Communist, to embrace nationalism?

In the spring of 1943, the Germans began to take all young able-bodied Ukrainians to work in Germany and I was confronted with the question: either to go and do forced labor in Germany or to join the UPA. There was no other way out. At the beginning of the German occupation in the second half of 1941, the Ukrainian population, including those in eastern Ukraine, were by and large enthusiastic about the arrival of the Germans and impressed by their victories; people rejoiced, thinking that this meant the end of Bolshevik rule.

In 1942, however, especially in the second half, attitudes changed dramatically. No one was keen to restore Soviet rule. The Germans, because of their harsh behavior, their atrocious inhuman regime with its killings, executions and plunder, did not instill sympathy for communism, but rather kindled a hatred of fascism and the Germans.

Thus, almost the entire Ukrainian population found itself faced with the dilemma that I was already painfully aware of all along: from whom could we expect help? The Soviet occupation of western Ukraine in 1939-1941 had not brought any joy; the Germans had turned out to be even more brutal than the Bolsheviks. There was widespread disillusionment. The Germans started taking young people for forced labor to Germany. Not everyone wanted to go and so, in desperation, people started fleeing to the forests.

By this time I had already come to the conclusion that democracy was the only real hope for mankind.

But at this time there were no democratic political parties in Ukraine that I could join. There was, however, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), whose totalitarian spirit put me off. But when the OUN embarked on a course of struggle against the German regime, the anti-Fascist movement it spearheaded squared with my own convictions. I therefore decided to join the embryonic guerrilla resistance movement, the UPA, which the OUN began organizing from the end of 1942 onwards.

In March 1943 then, you became a "non-party" member, as it were, of the UPA. What about your colleagues in the UPA? Were they, as the Soviet media depict them, simply right-wing, pro-German, narrow-minded nationalists?

In my own case, on joining the UPA, I, like many others, was required to undergo ideological "re-education." I want to stress, however, that I am one of those people who are reluctant to conceal their thoughts and therefore I was always quite open with my "heterodox" views. I was not a member of the OUN and therefore acted as an independently thinking individual who was not afraid to express his doubts or misgivings about various aspects of the OUN's political platform.

I should also point out the majority of the people from whom the UPA was formed were not OUN members either. There were many former Red Army officers and Petliurists [supporters of the anti-Bolshevik Ukrainian national movement headed by Symon Petliura] from the eastern regions of Ukraine; there were also many of those who did not belong to any political parties.

In my own home region of Volhynia, where during the interwar period the OUN had enjoyed relatively little support compared to the Communist movement, the UPA was largely formed from formerly pro-Communist elements who had been turned off by communism during their relatively brief experience of Soviet rule between 1939 and 1941. You see, in this short period the Soviet Communist Party had managed to "de-communize" Volhynia and make enemies of its former sympathizers.

To what extent did the UPA become a real force in Ukraine during the war?

It's hard for me to speak about the entire Ukraine; I will simply state what I know about the situation in my native Volhynia region. In the summer of 1943, the UPA was undoubtedly the strongest force in the area and in effect controlled almost the entire Volyn and neighboring Rivne regions. I was very well informed about the local UPA's activities and strength, and estimate that at this time the three UPA military districts in Volhynia had up to 20,000 armed and trained fighters.

It may be asked how such a large force, opposed simultaneously by the Germans, Soviet partisans and local Polish nationalist guerrilla groups, was able to continue its existence? Where did they get their food and clothing from? Let me put it this way: in the second half of 1943, the Germans were unable to seize a loaf of bread from the Volyn and Rivne regions. They were holed up in their fortified centers and were already too weak to go out requisitioning food.

Approximately a third of what the Germans had previously plundered now went to support the UPA. The people readily gave us bread and meat. After all, they were not giving the food to the Germans or the Bolsheviks but to their own sons who were defending them from enemy raids.

And one further significant point: during this short time, the UPA managed to set up schools, establish inspectorates, and provide the teachers with food and clothing. In Kolky the UPA even opened a secondary school and provided it with teachers with higher education. These were mainly graduates of universities in eastern Ukraine.

RESISTANCE TO REIMPOSITION OF SOVIET RULE

Faced with the return of the Soviet army you chose to stay and resist rather than flee westward?

A decision was taken by the UPA-OUN leadership in 1943 to continue the struggle and to send only a few chosen representatives abroad. Personally I was not impressed by this decision: I felt that the UPA would not manage to last for very long once Soviet rule had been reimposed, that conditions would soon be such that the UPA and the entire underground would become demoralized. It was a controversial issue and that was my view. Nonetheless, a decision had been made and it was up to me to respect it.

Therefore, together with my colleagues, I remained in the underground ready to continue the struggle in conditions of restored "Soviet reality." We were instructed not to take on regular Soviet troops and to engage in combat only with Soviet punitive units, and only when this was unavoidable.

Eventually you were sent by the UPA command at the head of a small group to carry out agitational work in the Kiev region. How were you received along the way by the local inhabitants?

After the return of the Soviet forces, in Volhynia people still clung to the hope that not all was lost. In eastern Ukraine, however, although we were received quite well, the people no longer retained any hope; they were resigned to the fact that they would remain under Soviet rule for a long time. They were afraid of informers. In fact, there was not a single time when we were informed on or when people were unpleasant to us.

Did the population of the Kiev region in 1945 know much about the UPA and its struggle, or did you have to explain to them what you represented?

Before we set out eastward, units of the UPA had carried out raids into the heart of Ukraine and had fought battles 60 kilometers from Kiev in the Makarivsky district. People knew about this and therefore knew who we were.

When were you captured?

I was arrested in the south of Ukraine, two kilometers from Bohuslav. Together with a colleague, I was captured while sleeping in a villager's house. It happened on Red Army Day in January 1945.

Studying AIDS in central Africa

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Oleh Wolowyna, a research scientist from the Research Triangle Institute, who has been studying AIDS in central Africa, was recently quoted in the Raleigh (N.C.) News & Observer about the spread of the disease in African countries and a computer model he developed to monitor its spread. He presented his computer model at the Third International Conference on AIDS that was held in Washington, June 1-5.

An RTI study Mr. Wolowyna participated in has found that AIDS might spread through some parts of central Africa so quickly that it eventually could infect more than half of the population of some African capitals.

Those hardest hit may be the educated elite of some African cities, according to the study. Rural areas show a lower incidence of infection with the AIDS virus.

"The defense community in the United States is worried," Mr. Wolowyna was quoted as saying. "What will happen if, in 10 or 20 years, it wipes out the entire elite? Those are the leaders of the country."

Officials from several African countries were interested in using the information from Mr. Wolowyna's model to develop policies to prevent the spread of AIDS, Mr. Wolowyna told the paper.

"We are fairly certain the situation in rural areas is much less critical," he was quoted as saying. Initial surveys suggest that the rate of infection in many rural areas is about 1 percent to 2 percent.

In some capital cities, however, people with higher education levels have higher rates of infection. The proportion of people infected in some capital cities is already as high as one in five, he stated.

"If that's true, it could have a tremendous impact in countries where less than 1 percent of the population is educated." Although Mr. Wolowyna declined telling the newspaper what cities he had in mind, he did say the problem could be the most severe in some central African countries, including Zaire, Rwanda and Zambia.

Mr. Wolowyna has developed a computer model to help central African countries estimate the severity of their threat of AIDS. One part of the model predicts how many people in cities will be infected, and the other predicts the spread through rural areas, the newspaper explained.

He told the paper that some Africans may be more susceptible to the AIDS virus because their disease-fighting immune systems already have been weakened by other diseases, including malaria, hepatitis, tuberculosis and untreated venereal disease.

"It's probably related to how healthy the immune system is," Mr. Wolowyna told the paper.

In an urban area, a "conservative" estimate would be that each infected person would infect 3.5 other people each year. In rural areas, the spread would likely be much lower, he stated.

Mr. Wolowyna said his computer model could be modified to produce specific estimates for particular countries. Some African officials have stated they are interested in the model, but have not committed their governments to specific programs.

It appears the situation is bleak for Africa. With AIDS, it is close to hopeless to provide sophisticated medical care required to treat the illness. And, most governments are unable to offer screening tests to the

Notes on people

general population to detect who has the disease, Mr. Wolowyna said. The cost of a screening test is one-half an average year's income in many African countries.

Some governments, however, may launch massive educational campaigns to teach people about safe sex practices,

the newspaper reported.

"If you manage to convince enough people to engage in safe sex, it can have a tremendous impact," Mr. Wolowyna stated. "The challenge is to do it on a large scale."

Mr. Wolowyna is a member of UNA Branch 450.

Cited by USIA for 20 years of service



R.L. Chomiak, managing editor of the U.S. Information Agency's Press Service to Africa, on August 7 received an award for 20 years' service with the U.S. government. Robert Ruggiero (right), chief of the Press Division at USIA, presented the award to Mr. Chomiak, who left the following day for Kiev to work as a Ukrainian-speaking guide at Information USA, the first official American exhibit in the USSR since 1979. Mr. Chomiak is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 25.

Elected to College of Physicians

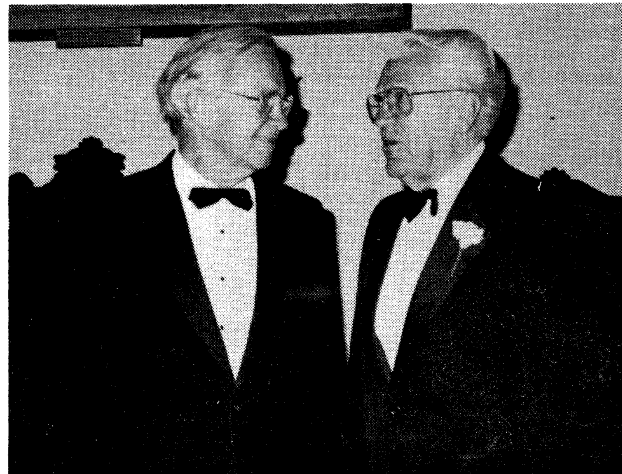
PHILADELPHIA — Dr. Steven Sawchuk, a pediatrician and resident of Yardley, Pa., was inducted on May 6, into the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Dr. Sawchuk is a member of the Ukrainian National Association, Branch 422. He is also an active member of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Philadelphia, and is chairman of the Millennium Committee of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A.

The College of Physicians is the oldest medical organization in the United States. It was established over 200 years ago and was organized by

several outstanding physicians of that era, one of whom was Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Rush was a former surgeon general of the Continental Army and several months later, he took part in formulating the Constitution of the United States.

The college has a rich history of being a leader in Philadelphia medicine of that day, and this tradition has continued to the present time. The total membership of the college is only 1,700 members and its motto is "Not For Oneself, But For All." This motto proclaims the members' professional dedication to medicine.



Dr. Steven Sawchuk (right) with Dr. Lewis Coriell, president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Promoted to vice-president

LOS ANGELES — Luba Keske (nee Poniatyszyn) has been promoted to vice-president for business affairs administration at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

She began with United Artists 23 years ago in its legal department, rising through the ranks to become administrative director of motion picture business affairs for MGM/UA Entertainment Co. in 1981.

Mrs. Keske was born in Terebovlia, western Ukraine, and along with her parents, John and Anna Poniatyszyn, and sister, Alicia, emigrated to the United States from Germany in 1949. She was raised in Trenton, N.J., and in 1964 moved to Los Angeles to continue her education and pursue a career.

Mrs. Keske is married and her husband, Walter, is an officer of the Affiliated Property Craftspersons, the largest union local in the film industry. They have two children, Zirka, a college student, and Zenon, a senior at Notre Dame High School in Sherman Oaks, Ca.

The Keskes are active members of the Los Angeles Ukrainian community and belong to UNA Branch 257.

Notes on People is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person's UNA branch number. Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt, when space permits.

Construction...

(Continued from page 2)

in the very month that the Khmelnytsky station was scheduled (but failed) to come on-stream — December 1986 — Mr. Bazhenov's department was awarded the Red Banner and Scroll of Honor "for achieving the highest results in work." Ms. Talayeva dismisses the awards as "empty phrases" and "pompousness." In fact, despite the additional time-consuming safety precautions introduced at nuclear installations since the accident at Chernobyl, the Netishyn station was the only one of the planned new capacities at Soviet nuclear plants that failed to come on-line in 1986.

In mid-May, the CMEA countries and Yugoslavia met in Bucharest for the 16th session of the Intergovernmental Commission on fulfillment of agreements for multilateral specialization and integration of production in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power plants. They were addressed by Valeri Legasov, first deputy chairman of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, who is the "scientific adviser" of the plan to build nuclear plants in East European countries "at a priority pace" up to the year 2000. Mr. Legasov noted that the growth rate for energy consumption in CMEA countries excluding the USSR was almost double the rate of energy production in those countries.

Thus the importance of the Netishyn station to the East European energy program becomes only too evident. In turn, to ensure that the station becomes operational in the current period (fall 1987), the authorities have introduced shock work to complete the various tasks. The consequence has been a notable drop in the quality of work. For the station's authorities, there appear to be no easy solutions.

To improve insurance service for its members

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION from September 1, 1987, will provide

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All new UNA certificates of insurance issued after September 1, 1987, will have greatly reduced premiums, based on the 1980 CSO Mortality Table.

MINIMUM AMOUNTS OF INSURANCE

Simultaneously from September 1, 1987, the following minimum amounts of insurance will apply:

- \$2,000 on Class WSP and E65 SP certificates having single premiums for Whole Life and Endowment at Age 65.
\$3,000 on Classes E18, E20, E65, P20, P65, DP65 and W.
\$5,000 on Classes T5 and T10 — 5- and 10-Year Term Insurance
Only \$5,000 on Class ADD — Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance

LIMITATIONS OF AGES AND AMOUNTS FOR NON-MEDICAL INSURANCE

The UNA accepts applications for insurance without a medical examination in the following amounts and ages:

- \$100,000 to age 30
\$ 50,000 to age 40
\$ 25,000 to age 45
\$ 10,000 to age 50
\$ 5,000 to age 55
\$ 3,000 to age 60

There is no limit to the amount of insurance coverage with a medical examination.

The UNA issues insurance certificates for applicants up to 70 years of age.

UNA's modernized...

(Continued from page 1)

decrease each year, along with the unpaid balance of the mortgage loans. The UNA issues Class DT30 certificates in amounts of \$25,000 or more.

Lower premiums on new classes

Along with the issuance of new classes of insurance, the UNA has introduced greatly reduced premiums on all new insurance certificates issued after September 1. Premiums on the new classes are based on the 1980 Mortality Tables and can successfully compete with the commercial policies for the same life insurance classes.

As of September 1, the UNA has discontinued issuing certificates in classes T16 and TP65 which are replaced by the new, very inexpensive and advantageous juvenile certificates in Class T23.

Minimum amounts of insurance

Taking into consideration the need of its members for higher amounts of insurance coverage, as well as the introduction of new classes and new certificates with low premiums, the UNA, beginning on September 1, will issue new certificates for the following minimum amounts of insurance:

- \$2,000 on certificates with payment of single premiums on Class WSP — Whole-Life insurance and, on E65

SP — Whole-Life Endowment at Age 65.

\$3,000 on Class E18 — endowment at age 18; E20 — endowment insurance for 20 years, E65 — endowment at age 65; P20 — life insurance with premiums payable for 20 years; P65 — life insurance with premiums payable to age 65; DP 65 — whole-life insurance with double protection to Age 65; and W — whole-life insurance with premiums payable for life.

\$5,000 on Classes T5 and T10 — term insurance for five and 10 years, respectively.

The UNA will continue to issue Accidental Death and Dismemberment (ADD) certificates for \$5,000 only.

Limitations of ages and amounts

In order to modernize its services and to allow UNA members to acquire insurance for higher amounts, the UNA has established the following limits on ages and amounts for issuance of certificates to applications without a medical examination: \$100,000 to age 30; \$50,000 to age 40; \$25,000 to age 45; \$10,000 to age 50; \$5,000 to age 55; \$3,000 to age 60.

There is no limit to the amount of insurance coverage with a medical examination.

The UNA issues insurance certificates for applicants up to age 70.

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Volodymyr Ivasiuk...

(Continued from page 1)

Chronicle of Current Events, reported that Mr. Ivasiuk disappeared from the Lviv Conservatory, where he was a student, at the end of April 1979. He was approached by a man who invited him out of the building, and he was never seen again by his acquaintances: "Although his official situation seemed satisfactory (he was a member of the Komsomol Regional Committee and allowed to travel abroad), he also had conflicts with the authorities. It is known that he refused an invitation to compose an oratorio to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the "reunification of Ukraine." Before he disappeared he was for some reason being summoned to the KGB."

Another samizdat source reported

that Mr. Ivasiuk's parents were informed by the militia on April 27 that, in all likelihood, their son had committed suicide. Later, in June, the Lviv prosecutor's office issued an official statement saying that it had been established that Mr. Ivasiuk had hung himself, adding that there were no visible signs that the body had been mutilated and that there was no evidence of a struggle. It also claimed that the young composer and songwriter had a history of mental illness.

Interestingly, the statement began with the explanation that "some citizens have approached the Oblast Prosecutor's Office with queries about the circumstances under which the conservatory student Ivasiuk Volodymyr Mykhalovych died."

Mr. Ivasiuk's funeral, wrote the Chronicle, took place on May 22 in Lviv and "turned into a huge demonstration." On June 10 "there was a veritable pilgrimage to Ivasiuk's grave." The crowd was addressed by Petro Sichko and his son Vasyli, both members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, who de-

clared that they were struggling for human rights in Ukraine and the national rights of Ukrainians, and appealed for support.

These developments were soon confirmed in an article in the Lviv Komsomol newspaper *Leninska Molod* titled "No to the Dirty Deeds of the Slanderers!" The article repeated the official statement that Mr. Ivasiuk had committed suicide and continued the line that he was psychologically ill. But the bulk of the article was directed at the Sichkos, who were described as "nationalistically disposed individuals [who] attempted to exploit the popular name of the composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk and his suicide for a political provocation."

The article offered the simple explanation that the various demonstrations at Mr. Ivasiuk's grave was the work of sympathizers of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the underground Ukrainian Catho-

lic (Uniate) Church.

In a postscript, the editors of *Leninska Molod* informed their readers that criminal proceedings had been initiated against the Sichkos for "provocative-nationalistic and slanderous activity."

The article in *Sotsialistychna Kultura*, in a sense, "rehabilitates" Volodymyr Ivasiuk, although the composer himself was never officially linked to the dissident movement in Ukraine. Rather, in view of the emotions that his death stirred, it was simply "prudent" for some and "safer" for others to forget him.

The times seem to have changed. An advertising circular in the July issue of the Lviv literary monthly *Zhovten* informs its readers that next year the journal intends to publish a story about Mr. Ivasiuk by his father. Its title is the same as the memoir in *Sotsialistychna Kultura* — "A Monologue in Front of a Son."

For singles... in Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Calling Ukrainian singles — in Ukraine, that is.

A computer matchmaking service is now available in Ukraine, according to a TASS report of August 20.

The story, datelined Kharkiv, stated that the new service offers clients interviews with a psychologist, as well as the usual filling out of questionnaires.

A UNA insurance policy is an investment in the Ukrainian community

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"Echoes..."

(Continued from page 4)

and Puccini's "Sola Perduta Abbandonata."

Ms. Magun-Huryn was later joined by Metropolitan Opera bass-baritone Andriy Dobriansky in two deeply lyrical and moving duets — Lysenko's "Ne Zabud Yunykh Dniv" and his "Koly Rozluchayutsia Dvoye" — and in a very stirring rendition of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" which the artists dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution.

Much to the delight and applause of the audience, Mr. Dobriansky's resonant bass-baritone was also heard in three traditional solo arias: Lysenko's arrangement of "Oy Koniu, Miy Koniu"; Nyzhankivsky's "Zhyta"; and Verykiy's "Duma Pro Matir Ukrainu."

Both soloists were accompanied by pianist Sandra Lutters.

The beauty and diversity of Ukrainian song was equally well represented by the Namysto ensemble of Washington. Directed by Petro Krul, this seven-voice female vocal group has already cut several records, the latest of which, dedicated to Volodymyr Ivasiuk, be-

came a popular hit. Their lovely blend of voices was heard in a medley of favorite folk songs and such present-day hits as "Poltavsky Rushnychok," "Charivna Skrypka," "Homin Karpat" and "Zacharovana Desna."

Quite breathtaking moments were provided by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky's dance ensemble Szykoryli. Dressed in exquisite costumes, the dancers with their well-trained movements, facial expressions and smiling faces, did not reveal for one moment the fact that they were dancing in sweltering heat.

Their repertoire ranged from the fast-moving and spirited "Tropotianka" and "Volynianochka" to the deeply moving dramatic ballet number "Fight for Freedom" which earned them a well-deserved standing ovation. The ensemble's thrilling interpretation of "Hopak" brought the evening's program to a memorable finale.

Present among the dignitaries in the audience were the president of the Ukrainian National Republic in Exile, Mykola Livytskyj, Councilwoman Joan Krajewsky, former Congressman Charles Dougherty, and representatives of the Lithuanian, Latvian, Greek, Polish, Spanish and German communities.

Philatelists schedule mail auction

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS), with about 300 members worldwide, has announced its 43rd mail auction, which will close on September 15, and will feature about 700 lots of Ukrainian philatelic and numismatic material.

The sale will feature exclusively

Ukrainian material. Many uncommon items will be offered, including local tridents and overprints applied by scarce hand-made wooden handstamps.

To obtain a copy of the auction offerings and the society's newsletter, Trident, send 39 cents postage to Mr. B. Pauk, 2329 W. Thomas St., Chicago, Ill. 60622.

Ukrainian Day...

(Continued from page 3)

can believe them and then you can talk about peace. Politicians in the West are beginning to understand this," declared Mr. Shumuk, who emigrated to Canada on May 23 after spending 40 years in Soviet labor camps and prisons.

Mr. Shumuk compared Canada's federal structure to that of the USSR, noting that provinces can have governments run by parties different than that in Ottawa.

"For Ukraine to have such rights as the province of Alberta would be a great thing," he said.

He said he was particularly pleased with the numbers of youth he saw at Ukrainian Day, noting that he hadn't seen so many in the other Ukrainian communities he has visited.

Mr. Shumuk expressed his gratitude to the Canadian government for arranging his release and particularly External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, whom he kissed on the cheek.

The previous day the veteran political prisoner appeared at a press conference sponsored by the UCC Alberta Provincial Council with participation by the Edmonton Chapter of Amnesty International.

At the Ukrainian Day, Minister Clark stated that the Canadian government was interested in the reforms of Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, but advised caution.

"We must always keep in mind how far the Soviet Union would have to go to give its people the palest imitation of what we already enjoy as free citizens of a free nation.

"There is a danger of confusing the more aggressive Soviet communications policy with concrete, fundamental kinds of change. Certainly the Soviet approach has had an impact on opinion in the West. We should welcome real change, but we should also ensure that Western nations present our side of the debate as aggressively as the Soviets present their side," said Minister Clark who was introduced by Member of Parliament Bill Lesick (Edmonton East).

Former Justice John Decore Sr. was the recipient of this year's Michael Luchkovich Award for outstanding public service by a Canadian of Ukrainian origin.

Justice Decore, a member of Parliament for Vegreville between 1949 and 1957, was instrumental in allowing Ukrainian post-war refugees into Ca-

nada and was an early proponent of multiculturalism.

As justice he standardized Alberta's judicial system to provide equality of procedure in both urban and rural areas.

Supported by two of his three sons, Edmonton Mayor Laurence Decore and Law Society President John Decore Jr., an emotional Justice Decore was helped from his wheelchair to receive the award.

Reading a speech on his father's behalf, John Decore Jr. stated that the 1950s were a time when there was a struggle to recognize that Canada was a multicultural country.

"Our endeavors at those times were only goals. Today they are reality."

Greetings were given by Dennis Anderson, Alberta's minister of culture and multiculturalism, and by Mayor Decore.

The day was opened by Alberta UCC President Lydia Shulakewych, who welcomed the guests and commented that Canadians are very fortunate to express their political and cultural achievements.

"At times we do not value the luxury of freedom. For this luxury people leave their own homeland, family and friends. They are exiled and persecuted."

Dignitaries present included Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski, MP David Kilgour (Edmonton Strathcona), Members of the Legislative Assembly Steve Zarusky (Redwater-Andrew) and Pam Barrett (Edmonton Highlands), Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, UCC national president, Bishop Demetrius Greschuk, Edmonton eparch of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Rev. Jaroslav Puk, Vegreville pastor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and Eric Oddleifson, chairperson of the Edmonton Chapter of Amnesty International.

Also represented were the UCC locals of Edmonton, Calgary, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge and Thorhild, UCC provincial subcommittees and the constituent organizations of the UCC.

The master of ceremonies was Julian Kozziak, a former Alberta minister.

A shortened entertainment program featured singers Lesya and Helena Wolansky from Montreal and the Ukrainian Male Chorus of Edmonton. The performances of Cheremosh and Dunai Dancers had to be cancelled as rain forced the concert from the outdoor bandshell into a tent.

Despite the weather, over 4,000 attended this year's event.



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Three weekends are planned as follows:

October 9, 10, 11 in Pittsburgh. Call Fr. George Appleyard (412) 766-8801 for more information.

October 30 — November 1 in Philadelphia. Call Stephen and Marusia Bida (215) 576-0860 for more information.

November 13, 14, 15 in Chicago. Call Andrew and Taissa Browar (312) 789-0999 for more information.

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The Immigration History Research Center, a research facility and special collection dedicated to the study of American immigrant and ethnic groups from Eastern, Central, and Southern Europe and the Near East, seeks a qualified individual to coordinate the **Svoboda** Index Project. This project is a joint venture of the IHRC and the Ukrainian National Association to publish a retrospective index to the Ukrainian American newspaper **Svoboda**.

DUTIES: Selecting terms from newspaper for index; supervising computer data entry of index terms; coordinating index publication production; proofreading and editing; preparing budget and status reports; assisting in project publicity efforts.

QUALIFICATIONS: Required — BA; fluency in written Ukrainian and English.

Highly desired — professional indexing experience (related library cataloging experience may be considered).

Desired — Masters degree in History, Slavic Studies, or Library Science; knowledge of Ukrainian and/or Ukrainian American history; publication editing and production experience; word processing background; supervisory experience; self-motivation and problem solving ability.

SALARY: Negotiable: \$20,000 minimum.

APPOINTMENT TERM: One year, with possibility of renewal depending upon funding; available immediately.

TO APPLY: Send letter of application, resume, and names, addresses and phone numbers of three references by October 30, 1987 to:

JOEL WURL
SVOBODA Search Chair
Immigration History Research Center
826 Berry Street, St. Paul, MN 55114

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P.O. Box 17 A, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07303

USIA exhibit...

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Mykhailychenko of the Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce stated in his address that exhibits such as this one and the Soviet exhibit now touring the United States, are meant "to promote and develop mutually beneficial economic, scholarly, technical and cultural contacts, to help create normal, neighborly relations, and to strengthen the spirit of mutual understanding and trust between the nations of both countries."

"This is especially important today, in this complex world full of contradictions, in tense international circumstances," he continued.

"The nations and governments of our countries are responsible to future generations. We should expend the maximum effort...to prevent the slightest threat of nuclear conflict, which would result in the destruction of mankind."

Among the four Ukrainian-speaking guides at the "Information U.S.A." exhibit's Kiev showing are Mr. Fedynsky, the only Ukrainian guide who is serving, as are all "permanent" guides, in three out of the nine tour cities.

Joining the guides for the Kiev portion of the tour are Marta Pereyma, Valentyna Limonczenko and R.L. Chomiak, all USIA employees. Ms. Pereyma will be on hand also in the next tour city, Rostov-on-Don.

Also present in Kiev is Oksana Dragan, chief of the Ukrainian branch of the Voice of America, who is there to evaluate the exhibit program and to meet from time to time with visitors.

The Kiev exhibit is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day, except Tuesday. Lines of exhibit-goers are three to four hours long, and some 8,000 to 10,000 persons see the display on an average day.

"Information U.S.A." will also be seen in Tbilisi, Tashkent, Irkutsk, Minsk, Leningrad and a ninth city yet to be named.

Congressmen...

(Continued from page 2)

the permission of prison authorities. It is not known precisely when Mr. Petkus's manuscript was confiscated.

Viktoras Petkus was first arrested in 1947, at the age of 17, and served six years for his participation in a Catholic youth organization. In 1957, he was jailed again for keeping and distributing "anti-Soviet propaganda," including religious books. He was released in 1965.

In 1977 Mr. Petkus was arrested for founding the Helsinki Monitoring Group in Lithuania the previous year, and for his ties with Latvian and Estonian human-rights activists. He was sentenced to seven years' prison, three years' special-regimen camp, and five years' exile.

On January 31, 1985, Mr. Petkus was one of six imprisoned Soviet Helsinki monitors nominated by the U.S. Helsinki Commission for the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize.

The letter to Mr. Karpov was initiated by Reps. John Miller (R-Wash.) and Edward Feighan (D-Ohio), co-chairmen of the Lithuanian Catholic Religious Liberty Group in the House of Representatives.

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The Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association

announces the schedule of

UNA DISTRICT SEMINARS

for UNA BRANCH SECRETARIES — ORGANIZERS and all interested UNA ACTIVITISTS

The agenda of the seminars will deal with the forthcoming, September 1, 1987 introduction of new UNA insurance certificates, the 1980 CSO and other important changes. The new Premium Book and promotional materials will be distributed during the seminars.

SEMINAR HOURS: 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

NEW YORK DISTRICT

Ukrainian Sports Club
122 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y.

District Chairman: M. Chomanczuk (914) 968-4845

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

Districts of JERSEY CITY — NEWARK PASSAIC — PERTH AMBOY

Ukrainian National Association
30 Montgomery Street, 3rd Floor, Jersey City, N.J.

District Chairmen:
Jersey City — W. Bilyk (201) 795-0628
Newark — J. Leskiw (201) 996-3772
Passaic — J. Chomko (201) 472-0989
Perth Amboy — M. Zacharko (201) 735-8062

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

Districts of: PHILADELPHIA — BALTIMORE

UNA District Office
5004 N. Old York Road, Philadelphia, Penna.

District Chairmen:
Philadelphia — S. Hawrysz (215) 233-2466
Baltimore — B. Yasinsky (301) 593-5186

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

CLEVELAND DISTRICT

St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic School
5720 State Road, Parma, Ohio

District Chairman: W. Liscynsky (216) 842-1066

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

DETROIT DISTRICT

Ukrainian Cultural Center
26601 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan

District Chairman: R. Tatarsky (313) 756-8229

Morning COFFEE and DANISH as well as a full LUNCH will be served to all present, compliments of the UNA.

Your District Chairman is responsible for all arrangements for the meeting, you must IMMEDIATELY advise him of your attendance!

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September 9

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Registration for Ukrainian Co-op Nursery School will be held from 10 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. Children of Ukrainian descent between the ages of 2½ and 5 are eligible to attend. For more information call (215) 887-4923.

September 13

PASSAIC, N.J.: St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church will be hosting its fourth annual parish picnic from 12:30 p.m. to 8 p.m. Entertainment will be provided by Dva Kolory from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Ethnic food and drink will be available for purchase. Door prizes will be awarded. Activi-

ties for children are planned. St. Nicholas Church is located at 217 President St. For more information call (201) 632-2218.

September 17

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.: The Ukrainian community will participate in the Grand Federal Procession in the Constitution Day Parade. For more information call the Ukrainian American Committee "We the People 200," (215) 455-3774.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.: The Ukrainian Dance Ensemble will perform at Penn's Landing Stage at 9 p.m. The sponsor of the event is the Ukrainian American Committee "We the People

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

200." For more information call (215) 455-3774.

September 26

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: Branch 72 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is sponsoring a 25th anniversary dinner and dance to be held at Soyuzivka. Cocktails are at 6:30 p.m., dinner at 7:30 p.m. Entertainment will be provided by Alex and Dorko. For more information call Mary Lesawyer, (201) 232-5304.

ADVANCE NOTICE

CALGARY, Alberta: The Ukrainian Youth Association of Canada is hosting a Winter Olympic Camp

during the first week of the Calgary Winter Olympics, February 13-21, 1988. Activities will include winter sports, lectures, recreational and social activities. Allocation of tickets for these events will be awarded on a first-come-first-served basis, subject to ticket availability.

The camp is located by the Bow River nestled in a valley approximately 20 minutes west of Calgary. The cost is \$275 Canadian. Participants must be age 16 or older. Application forms must be received no later than September 30.

For further information contact your local branch of the Ukrainian Youth Association or write to: Ukrainian Youth Association of Canada, Olympic Camp Committee, P.O. Box 264, Postal Station "J," Calgary, Alta. T2A 4X6.

Canada hosts...

(Continued from page 1)

Phase two brought all the scouts together for the first time in Canada's capital, Ottawa, where they were united at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church for an evening service on the eve of the holiday of the Transfiguration of Christ. The Plast members witnessed the blessing of fruits, an old

Ukrainian tradition which coincides with this holy day as a symbol of the approaching harvest. They were all treated to these blessed fruits as they piled into buses that transported them to Algonquin College, where they dined and prepared for an evening social dance held later that night.

The next morning, Wednesday, August 19, the Plast members were up bright and early, clad in their full uni-

forms, ready to march to Parliament Hill, where they met with Canadian government representatives and later watched the changing of the guard on the front lawn of the Hill.

The Plast members themselves attracted quite a bit of attention from tourists and Ottawa residents as they lined up in well-groomed rows, stood at attention and sang the Plast hymn. In front of them stood the flagbearers proudly displaying the flags of all the countries attending the jamboree, the blue and yellow flag of free Ukraine, as well as flags representing various Plast units, sororities and fraternities. Wasyl Janishewskyj, the chairman of the Supreme Plast Command, addressed the gathering, pointing out that this celebration was threefold, observing the 75th anniversary of the founding of Plast, the 40th anniversary of Plast in Canada and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

The 800-plus participants were warmly greeted by Ray Hnatyshyn, Canada's minister of justice, who is of Ukrainian descent, who read a greeting from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and commended the Ukrainians who have "made a contribution to the fabric of Canada."

Lloyd Axworthy from the Liberal Party of Manitoba also offered his greetings on behalf of the party and stressed the importance of the privilege of citizenship.

Andrew Witer, an Ontario MP from High Park, and a former plastun who spoke to the gathering in Ukrainian, offered greetings and a check from Secretary of State David Crombie from the government of Canada to help defray costs of the jamboree.

The main speaker during this morning session was Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and himself a plastun. Mr. Savaryn, spoke in both Ukrainian and English. Keeping the mind the slogan of Jamboree 1987: "In quest of our ancestral glory, our homeland and our Christian faith," he addressed the attentive Plast members telling them that the time has come for them to lay the foundations for the next generations. He encouraged the youths to lead an active, creative life, not to follow the trodden paths, but to go where there are no paths and try to leave a trail. Let one compass guide you, the one compass in our organization that points to the ethics of good, truth and beauty" he said.

The meeting on Parliament Hill ended with a group of Ukrainian Plastunsky from Chicago, clad in traditional costumes from the Hutsul and Poltava regions of Ukraine, performing a "welcome dance" and bestowing gifts from Plast to the government officials and

Mr. Savaryn.

The Plast members then assembled in columns and began marching down the streets of Ottawa to be greeted by the mayor of the city, James A. Durrell. Soon after this encounter, the groups boarded their buses and began the last trek of their jamboree journey to phase three, the final four days of the celebration at the "Plastova Sich" campsite in Grafton, Ont.

That evening at 10 p.m., the torches were lit with coals brought from the sites of the last two jamborees in West Germany and Australia. Greetings from Chief Plastun Yuriy Starosolsky began the first evening of the last part of the party. More than 300 scouts, the young "novatstvo," age 7-11, and the senior Plast members, 31 and over, joined the jamboree during this last phase of the two-week program.

The campers proceeded with their daily activities on Thursday, playing field games and preparing for the evening bonfires. On Friday, as the "yunatstvo," age 11-17, prepared for their public displays, the older plastunty took part in the Third Plast Congress sessions. On Friday evening the Ukrainian youths hosted Canadian Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Polish scouts during the festive campfire, which was emceed by Plast member, the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky.

Saturday was a day of sports demonstrations, competitions, viewing of exhibits. Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. greeted the assembled youth as did the chairman of the Supreme Plast Command, Dr. Janishewskyj.

As the evening hours of the last full day of the jamboree approached, the Plast members and guests prepared for the solemn campfire which was emceed by George Sajewycz and prepared by Chicago and Toronto youths focused on the upcoming Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine to be celebrated worldwide next year and the 75th anniversary of the founding of Plast.

Sunday morning, there seemed to be a cloud of sadness over the grounds as the Plast members prepared for the morning liturgies and their last march around the grounds past the presidium, which included jamboree organizers, representatives from various Ukrainian organizations, among them the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, SUM, the Ukrainian Youth Association, the Ukrainian National Youth Federation and ODUM, the Organization of Ukrainian Democratic Youth. The Ukrainian National Association was represented by Supreme Director for Canada John Hewryk. Also present were scouts representing the Canadian, Lithuanian, Polish and Estonian communities.

Surveying...

(Continued from page 1)

kraïnians from other cities and countries.

"It's great because it gives us a chance to meet new people that we never would have met before," said Tamara Stepchuk, 15, of Ottawa, who had planned to camp with her friends from home.

Alex Danik, of Newark, N.J., agreed. "That's why I came here...to meet other people," he said.

The members of the Striltsi, a group of male Plast members from Australia, said the camp has allowed them to learn a great deal about Plast members from other countries.

"The Plast people here speak kind of funny," said a member of the group while devouring a piece of watermelon.

Another Australian, clad in a Foster's beer t-shirt, said young Ukrainians in North America appear to be "a lot more patriotic" than young Australian Ukrainians.

The food, a popular topic of discussion for many campers and the butt of jokes, received ratings ranging from "not bad" to "tolerable."

One of the most ubiquitous dishes was pork and beans with cooked weiners, followed by a desert of canned applesauce.

More than 190 cans of pork and beans were purchased. The outdoor food storage area also included: 1,000 loaves of bread, 252 large cans of apple juice and 576 cans of tuna.

The grocery bill for the camp was \$11,888.11, camp officials said.

Roman Kocur, a camp administrator, said many parents sent their children here to meet young Ukrainians of the opposite sex.

"The major theme here seems to be meeting people," Mr. Kocur said. "Many parents sent their kids here to meet different boys and girls."

With two-hour lunch breaks, communal meals between the boys' and girls' camps, and nightly campfires, there was a lot of time for the campers to mingle with members of the opposite sex.

Two-day canoe trips took the campers away from the serviced campground and into the wilderness of Algonquin Park — a bucolic landscape of pine trees, clear lakes and wild animals.



Girls pose for a group snapshot.