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Nationalities policy among topics at Soviet writers' congress

by Roman Solchanyk

MUNICH — The national question in general and Ukrainian-Russian relations in particular were the main themes of a sharply worded speech by Borys Oliynyk, one of the leading contemporary Ukrainian poets, at the recently concluded Soviet writers' congress in Moscow.

Mr. Oliynyk, who is a secretary of the board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, also raised such issues as the rehabilitation of Oles Honchar's "Sobor"; the need to restructure the writers' union; and the disaster at Chernobyl.

But the brunt of his criticism was directed at violations of nationalities policy as regards the Ukrainian language and the phenomenon of so-called home-grown Russifiers.

The issue of the role and status of the Ukrainian language had already been raised by Mr. Honchar at the congress of Ukrainian writers held in early June. Indeed, at that time Mr. Honchar also strongly implied that Ukrainians themselves had contributed to the unsatisfactory state of affairs because in some circles the view that the Ukrainian language had no future was accepted as a fait accompli. This theme, namely, the damage inflicted on the nation by "one's own" has now been taken up by Mr. Oliynyk. It is a theme that is not readily found on the pages of the Soviet press, and certainly not in the straightforward fashion that has been made available to the readers of *Literaturna Ukraina*.

Mr. Oliynyk's remarks were made in the context of the need to exercise the utmost care in the area of nationalities policy in view of the activities of "our enemies":

"As a rule, ideological saboteurs attempt to ascribe all of our private shortcomings in these questions to 'the hand of Moscow.' The main danger here is the following: the enemies know very well that Moscow, Russians, haven't the vaguest idea that, let's say, the number of schools with native-language teachers has declined somewhere. But it is convenient for them to ascribe to Moscow distortions that are,

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Yuzyk remembered as father of multiculturalism

Deputy prime minister, hundreds attend Ottawa funeral

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — As Canadian flags throughout the national capital region flew at half mast, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, the Ukrainian who drafted Canada's multiculturalism policy and occupied a seat in the Senate for 23 years, was buried here July 14.

Deputy Prime Minister Donald Mazankowsky, Secretary of State and Multiculturalism Minister David Crombie, members of Parliament, senators, representatives from the Ukrainian community and about 500 other people gathered to pay their last respects to Sen. Yuzyk, who died July 9 at age 73.

But it was at a memorial service July 13 where Sen. Yuzyk's contributions to Canadian society and vigorous work ethic was best summed up.

Dr. Bohdan Bociurkiw, a close friend of the late senator and a professor at Carleton University told a group of about 300 friends and relatives at the memorial service: "He was a voice for reason, moderation and mutual understanding among Ukrainians in Canada's inter-ethnic and inter-faith relations; throughout all his life he built bridges and ignored fanaticism, and while others cursed the darkness, he lit candles."

Added Prof. Bociurkiw: "Always accessible, always engaged, always on call, Paul Yuzyk himself was a candle that, as we now realize, was burning at both ends."

The prayer service for Sen. Yuzyk, born in 1913 to a coal miner and appointed in 1963 to the Senate by Conservative Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, was ecumenical. Leaders from the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Greek Orthodox hierarchy each led prayers. A tribute was also made by members of the Royal Canadian Legion.

The Monday morning funeral was held in the ornate Notre Dame Cathedral, a large French Roman Catholic Church in the shadow of the Parliament Buildings where the late senator worked for 23 years.

More than 500 people crowded into the church to attend the service led by Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, Bishop Isidore Borecky of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Toronto, and the Rev. Vladimir Shewchuk, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Sen. Yuzyk's parish in Ottawa.

The group of pallbearers included: the senator's son-in-laws, George Dura-

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The funeral service for Sen. Paul Yuzyk, with Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk as the main celebrant, in Ottawa's Notre Dame Cathedral.

Play portrays "religious extremism" of Evangelicals in Ukraine

by Andrew Sorokowski

KESTON, England — The Soviet literary newspaper *Literaturna Ukraina* recently carried a review of a new play depicting "religious extremism" among Evangelicals in Bukovina, southwestern Ukraine.

Titled "... And the Day Shall Come," the play was written by Vasyli Folvachny and performed in Moscow by the visiting Olha Kobylanska Musical-Dramatic Theatre of Chernivtsi under the direction of K. Pyvovaryv. It received favorable reviews in the Moscow press.

The author of the *Literaturna Ukraina* review, Yu. Husar, is director of the press, television and radio section of the agitation and propaganda department of the Chernivtsi regional Com-

munist Party committee. In his predominantly favorable review, he related the play to the problem of atheist education on the regional level.

According to Mr. Husar, the playwright exhibits a desire to "psychologically explore the influence of bourgeois ideology upon the individual." "A well-grounded attempt is made," he continued, "to understand the sources of religious extremism; the signposts along the complicated road to enlightenment are indicated."

The play takes place in present-day Bukovina. Among the characters are Protsiuk, a Reform Baptist presbyter who works as an ambulance driver, and the Hrabchak family, whose home has become a Baptist meeting place. The daughter, Lida, is a nurse, while the son,

(Continued on page 12)

Nuclear disaster in Ukraine

Ukrainian SSR news accounts provide details on accident

by Larissa M.L. Onyshkevych

Following is the continuation of a review of Soviet Ukrainian news reports on the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident. Dr. Larissa M.L. Onyshkevych is an associate of the Princeton Research Forum and head of its editing section.

PART II

As daily problems and individual response to the situation began to be more concrete, the science fiction horror of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear plant began to lose its almost fictional character.

From time to time mention was made of "The Chain Reaction," a 1979 novel by the Ukrainian writer Volodymyr Yavorivsky, who depicted a similar situation. On June 11, Y. Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, commented that there was no chance that the so-called China syndrome chain reaction could have happened. However, the intense efforts expended in order to cover the burning reactor with sand and lead were precisely to pre-empt such a possibility. There was also the fear that the base of the reactor would not hold out, and, therefore, a new cement cushion had to be built, before there was a chance that water in the safety basin would evaporate.

Newspapers in Ukraine continued to send reporters to the Chernobyl nuclear plant in order to describe just what is being done at the moment, and to interview those who are dealing with the aftereffects of the accident. Even six weeks after the disaster, some new facts about the first days continued to surface. One could read reports, for example, that the explosion carried the radiation at a height of one kilometer. Beginning on April 27, photographs were taken several times a day from helicopters, so that scientists and engineers could make further plans for battling the burning reactor. M.A. Vovkozub, a helicopter pilot, daringly hovered as low as 10 meters above the reactor in order to take the temperature inside it. During the time of the accident there were 50 workers on the night shift; among them then and during the first day there were three women, Lidiya Andriyiv, Maria Lopanis and Lidiya Osnoska.

Similarly to the heroic firemen and militiamen, many physicians exhibited outstanding self-sacrifice. Dr. Pavlo Tynianov, for example, during the first day went into the area at least seven times. Engineers and workers also performed heroic deeds. During the first day or so, when the full scope of the accident was not known, water surrounding the cooling pool had to be channeled way — before there was any chance that it would turn to steam and carry more radiation into the air. Many volunteers performed much-needed deeds, for example, Bohdan Hayda and Gennadiy Mari quickly saved many vehicles.

It was on May 13 that the reactor stopped expelling more radiation, and around the 30-kilometer danger zone the readings were 10 to 15 milliroentgens per hour. Deputy Chairman of the State Atomic Energy Commission B. Semenov admitted also that some radiation was carried outside of Ukraine and Byelorussia to Moldavia and some

Russian oblasts, however, iodine-131 radiation did not present any threat to the population outside the danger zone. It was only on May 24 that probably the first mention was made in the newspapers that iodine preparations (potassium iodide) were given out, but only during the first couple of days to those who spent some time inside the danger zone area.

Fate of evacuees

On May 21 it was noted that at first the evacuation took place within a 10-kilometer radius from the explosion, and only later was it expanded to 30 kilometers, according to Oleg Shchepin, USSR first deputy minister of health. The ministry decided to provide a medical examination to all who asked for it. In Ukraine there were 230 brigades of medical personnel, with four people in each group, representing 920 people. In Byelorussia there were 1,900 medical specialists.

On June 1 Radianska Ukraina announced that areas less than a mile outside the danger zone, covering the towns of Hornostaipil, Strakhollisia and Hubyn were found safe and were not evacuated. Two days later Pravda included the village Dytiata rather than Hubyn on this list. Many people from the nearby evacuated areas joined these towns and villages, so that they could be close to their hometowns.

The financial aid given to many thousands of evacuated families in Ukraine represented a total of half a million rubles by May 17; by that day over 25,000 children were sent to summer camps. Over 7,000 of them, as well as 3,000 younger ones from the Prypiat area, were in camps by the end of May.

The plan is to provide such facilities to over 200,000 children from the city of Kiev, as well as the Kiev, Zhytomyr and Chernihiv Oblasts. Each child is to receive 75 rubles' worth of clothing and sneakers.

Book clubs of Ukraine have already sent 13,000 books for children and 6,000 books for teenagers at the sanatoriums and camps. The Evpatoriya resort (which is marking 150 years since it began to be used for summer relaxation) took in 6,700 children from the Polissia and Vyshhorod raions. The personnel at these camps is from Moldavia.

At the beginning of June there were 27,000 Ukrainian children at camps and resorts near the Black Sea, and 17,000 in the Kiev Oblast as well as in Russia, Georgia and Moldavia, reported Radianska Ukraina on June 4.

There is an effort to provide working-age adult evacuees with jobs. This creates little problem with farmers, who, as a rule, were evacuated in their collective groups to other collective farms. They were encouraged to become self-dependent; thus, in the Borodianska area, for example, they were provided with their own planting areas and seeds.

However, with specialists and professionals it was another matter, and many had to be provided with jobs even in other republics, e.g. in Vilnius, Lithuania. Many who worked at the Chernobyl reactor were sent to work at other reactor plants in Ukraine; thus while the Polissia raion initially had 23,000 evacuees, by the end of May only 2,000 were left there, while the others

(Continued on page 15)

Debate at Moscow writers' congress may signal a cultural thaw

MOSCOW — Capitalizing on an apparent thaw in the Kremlin's usually frigid cultural policy, delegates to the 8th Congress of the influential Union of Writers, the largest of the Soviet creative-arts unions, ended their five-day conference on June 27 amid lively and sometimes heated debate over books and authors previously considered taboo, reported The New York Times and the Washington Post.

Indeed, the walls within the Kremlin Palace, where the congress took place, echoed with such names as Boris Pasternak and works like "Doctor Zhivago" that have not been heard here since their official prohibition decades ago, both newspapers wrote.

The 500-odd delegates, composed of fiction writers, poets, playwrights and critics of every political and national hue, openly cheered or jeered at repeated calls for publication of long-sup-

pressed works and outspoken criticism of bureaucratic controls.

The open debate, which proved a stark contrast to the carefully staged congresses of the past, was reportedly a reflection of a new attitude toward Soviet culture expressed by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who recently called for greater "glasnost," or openness in Soviet society, the Times wrote on June 30.

The poet Andrei Voznesensky was applauded when he called for the full publication of the works of poet and novelist Pasternak, whose greatest novel "Doctor Zhivago," long considered a masterpiece in the West, remains banned in the Soviet Union. Pasternak was denounced by the Union of Writers in 1957 after the publication abroad of the novel that won him a Nobel Prize in 1958.

"It is time to publish Zamyatin. (Continued on page 12)

Moscow to resettle evacuees far from Chernobyl area

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Thousands of families evacuated from the Chernobyl area will be relocated even farther away from their homes for longer periods than previously reported, according to a report in Izvestia, reported the Associated Press on July 16.

The report revealed that new houses will not be built in the area just north of the evacuation zone where the people now live, as originally planned but will be constructed in regions farther from the site of the April 26 nuclear reactor disaster, which claimed 26 lives, according to the official Soviet count, wrote AP.

"At this time, perhaps the main problem is living space," Izvestia wrote. Some evacuees were unhappy about the decision to move them, but "every family that was evacuated from the 30-kilometer (18-mile) zone should receive an individual house or apartment by winter," it said.

The government newspaper suggested that the relocation would be lengthy if not permanent. Yuri A. Pupilikov, a spokesman for the state construction agency was quoted as saying, "We are not just building houses, we are building people's lives."

"The kind of life this will depend on a large extent on us. We would like it if people would forget quickly the unhappy events connected with the

accident."

More than 100,000 were reportedly evacuated from the evacuation zone around Chernobyl, and many of these were sent to new homes and jobs in distant regions of the Soviet Union, said AP. Many, however, remained in temporary housing near the zone.

Izvestia said that most of the evacuees want to remain near their own homes and once were promised not to be taken far away.

Although Mr. Pupilikov said that rumors of climbing radiation levels near the evacuation zone were unfounded, he admitted that health concerns were involved in the decision.

"In recent days, there has been a detailed consultation with scientists, especially doctors," he said. "They said the evacuated part of the population came under the influence of radiation, even though in doses that are not life-threatening."

"Why should they get even more increased background radiation, especially since the children are soon going to return from Pioneer camps?"

Meanwhile, the Washington Post reported on July 9 that a new back-up water supply has been provided by Soviet engineers for Kiev's 2.4 million people, and that all ground water around Chernobyl would be diverted to prevent radiation pollution.

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Justice Department now sensitive to charges of fraudulent evidence

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Justice Department officials have become particularly sensitive to charges that they are using fraudulent Soviet evidence in identifying and prosecuting Nazi war criminals living in the United States, reported the Washington Post Wire Service.

Draft documents of the department indicate that U.S. Nazi hunters in the Office of Special Investigations are preparing for a barrage of criticism from conservatives and liberals alike as they move to deport an accused Nazi collaborator, Karl Linnas, to the Soviet Union, said the Post.

The documents reveal that U.S. officials are afraid the Soviet Union will stop assisting in the search for war criminals if the U.S. fails to deport Mr. Linnas, a 66-year-old Estonian.

"The Soviets want Linnas," according to what appears to be a draft memo from Assistant Attorney General Stephen S. Trott to Attorney General Edwin Meese. "If we attempt to send Linnas somewhere else after we have publicly designated the USSR as the country of deportation, there is a serious possibility that they may decrease their level of cooperation with OSI."

According to the Washington Post Wire Service, in a brief telephone interview Mr. Trott said the undated memo "sounds like something stolen from our offices" and "not anything that was forwarded to the attorney general." He would not discuss the document further, said the Post.

Mr. Linnas was denaturalized in 1981.

Thus far, several U.S. courts have ruled that Mr. Linnas may be deported because he told U.S. immigration officials when applying to enter this country that he was a student when, in truth, he was helping detain and murder Jews and anti-Nazis. Mr. Linnas allegedly served in a supervisory capacity at a concentration camp in Tartu Estonia. Mr. Linnas has denied these charges.

Daughters' appeal

His daughters, Anu, Tiina and Epp Linnas, have stated in an open letter addressed to "concerned Americans": "Our father is not guilty of any crimes. He was a young Estonian freedom fighter who courageously defended his country against the oncoming Soviet oppressor during World War II."

They also charged: "The Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations collaborated with the Soviet KGB to procure testimony against our father in order to denaturalize and deport him. The Soviets want to silence, discredit and, in our father's case, put to death all those people who witnessed Soviet atrocities and left the Eastern European countries during the war."

The daughters also charged that videotapes of "alleged witnesses" are provided by the Soviets and due pro-

cess is denied defendants in denaturalization and deportation cases.

"It is difficult to politically criticize the OSI without the risk of being branded anti-Semitic or a Nazi sympathizer. However, in a free society, we are able to question and challenge any government institution. It is urgent that we now put aside our fears and inhibitions and bombard the Congress, the Senate and the executive branch of government with telephone calls and letters expressing our disapproval of OSI methods," the Linnas daughters stated in their letter, a copy of which was sent to The Ukrainian Weekly.

Buchanan disapproves

One of the three daughters, Anu, met with Patrick J. Buchanan, assistant to the president and director of communications, who had written three columns harshly critical of the OSI's use of Soviet evidence before his appointment to the White House post.

Mr. Buchanan told the Washington Post Wire Service that he thought President Ronald Reagan would seek Attorney General Meese's advice on whether to permit the deportation of Mr. Linnas exhausts his court appeals.

Mr. Buchanan said it was his personal opinion that "it is Orwellian and Kafkaesque to deport an American citizen to the Soviet Union to stand trial for collaboration with Adolf Hitler when the principal collaborator with Hitler in starting World War II was that self-same Soviet government."

"Convicted war criminal"

Meanwhile, Reps. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), and John E. Porter (R-Ill.), co-chairmen of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, reportedly sent a "dear colleague" letter regarding the Linnas case. In the letter, a copy of which was obtained by The Weekly, the congressmen wrote:

"An outrageous hoax is being perpetrated on Members of Congress. A convicted war criminal and assassin — Karl Linnas — is being portrayed as a symbol of freedom for the Baltic States. Some colleagues have been deceived into writing letters on behalf of this criminal mass murderer. As co-chairmen of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, we are issuing this special warning that you do not lend your name to this effort. If by any chance you have already written on his behalf, we hope that you will demand that your signature be revoked."

Mr. Linnas was sentenced to death in absentia by a Soviet court in 1962. The verdict of the court was announced three weeks before the trial. U.S. courts have found Mr. Linnas guilty only of misrepresenting his wartime activities.

Lawrence Schilling, one of Mr. Linnas's three attorneys, told the Post that the normal standards for deportation — such as lying on an immigration

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PBS to air famine documentary

WASHINGTON — Early in September the producers of "Firing Line" will tape a two-hour special edition which will be broadcast by PBS on September 24. The program will examine the film, "Harvest of Despair," a documentary on the Soviet government's treatment of the Ukrainian people before and during the famine of 1932-33. It was produced by The Ukrainian Famine Research Committee of Toronto.

William F. Buckley Jr. will host. The documentary will be introduced, screened in its entirety and then followed by discussion and analysis by Mr. Buckley; Christopher Hitchens, *The Nation*; Robert Conquest, *The Hoover Institution*, author of the soon to be published "Harvest of Sorrow: Collectivization and the Terror Famine"; and Harrison Salisbury, *The New York Times*.

Senate subcommittee's hearings cover Chernobyl's economic, political effects

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Subcommittee on European Affairs, under the chairmanship of Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), recently conducted hearings on the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

The June 24 hearings, titled "After Chernobyl: Soviet Domestic and Foreign Policy," dwelled on the technical aspects of the accident, the fact that Ukraine would now have a shortage of electricity, and the effects the Chernobyl disaster would have on American reactors.

Also covered were the accident's effect on the Soviet five-year plan and on General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's first year in power.

According to Walter Bodnar of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, who was present at the hearing,

"Future hearings dealing with the human cost of the Chernobyl accident and an inquiry into the Soviet cover-up and its contempt for the population would be beneficial."

Said Larissa Fontana of the D.C. area Ukrainian community: "The post-Chernobyl hearing was very disappointing in the sense that not enough emphasis was placed on the human cost, medical aspects and Soviet irresponsibility."

The hearing was composed of five panels: "The Accident and Its Immediate Effects," "The Effect on Soviet and East European Agriculture," "Soviet/East European Relations After Chernobyl," "Domestic and Foreign Policy after the 27th Soviet Party Congress," and a closed briefing held with a deputy director of the CIA.

Ukrainian Fraternal Association conclave re-elects Oleksyn, stalls on merger

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Fraternal Association concluded its 21st convention here at the association's resort, Verkhovyna, on June 20.

At the conclave, which began on June 16, the delegates elected new officers, passed resolutions and approved some \$30,000 in donations to various organizations and causes, and in scholarships for students.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention delegates was one pertaining to the merger of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association and the Ukrainian National Association. The resolution stated:

"The 21st Convention, though not rejecting in principle the idea of merger of the UFA with the Ukrainian National Association, believes that as of today this matter is not completely prepared and it directs the newly elected executive bodies to renew talks on

this matter when the needs arises."

The newly elected UFA officers are: John Oleksyn, president; Jerry Pronko, first vice-president; Dmytro Korbutiak, second vice-president; Peter Rodak, vice-president for Canada; Miroslaw Czapowsky, supreme secretary; Peter Salak, assistant supreme secretary; Edward Popil, financial secretary-treasurer; and Roman Danyluk, assistant financial secretary-treasurer.

The auditing committee members are: Walter Maik, Paul Konowal, Roman Kaniuka, Omelian Derij, Emilian Kalata.

Supreme Council members are: Michael Mochnac, Zenon Komonytsky, Mykola Bojczuk, Vera Harkuscha, Wolodymyr Leskiw, Alexander Skocen, Michael Roditski, Nicholas Iwaszkiv, Wasyly Car, Luke Shmorhaya, Anatole Falko and Wolodymyr Dmytrenko.

AHRU elects acting president

NEWARK, N.J. — At a special meeting called on June 7, by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), Bozhena Olshaniwsky was elected to the post of acting president until the next general meeting of AHRU.

She will also be the agent of AHRU, which is located at 43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J. 07106. The rest of the executive board remains intact.

It was decided by the executive board at the June 7 meeting, one month after the untimely death of its president, Ihor Olshaniwsky, to continue with the ambitious program that AHRU had set for itself. Some of the major items on AHRU's agenda are:

- AHRU Legal Fund and anti-defamation activities;
- the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and resolutions in both houses of Congress;
- support and defense of Ukrainian political prisoners incarcerated in the USSR;
- support of the Myroslaw Medvid investigation panel and litigation;
- support of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine;
- launching of UNCHAIN, the Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network.

AHRU is a national organization founded in 1980. It has been able to initiate and sustain actions of benefit to the American public at large and also to the Ukrainian community. Its precursor

was the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz. When Mr. Moroz was released from prison and came to the United States, the group was reorganized into Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

The newly elected acting president thanked the present board for its confidence and expressed her hopes that the Ukrainian community would continue to support AHRU's activities as in the past.

She also pledged that she and AHRU would continue to follow in the footsteps of her last husband, Ihor, and that they will continue to fulfill the ideals which he set forth and put into practice, and to which he dedicated his life.



Bozhena Olshaniwsky

Yuzyk remembered...

(Continued from page 1)

vetz, of Toronto; Robert Karpiak, of Kitchener, Ont.; Lew Stelmach of Ottawa; Bohdan Bociurkiw; Leon Kosar, the president of the Canadian Folk Arts Council; and Borys Sirskyj, a former executive assistant to Sen. Yuzyk.

The casket was draped with a Canadian flag. Honorary pallbearers included the deputy prime minister and Mr. Crombie. Several Ukrainian community groups in Canada and the United States sent representatives to the funeral.

The Ukrainian National Association, of which Sen. Yuzyk was supreme director for Canada, sent a nine-member delegation of UNA executives and Supreme Assembly members from the U.S. and Canada led by Supreme President John O. Flis.

Metropolitan Hermaniuk, a close friend of the senator, was visibly shaken at times during the service. In his eulogy, the church leader praised the late senator, calling him a "great man" who held deep convictions. He told the congregation that one of the happiest days in the senator's life was in 1971, when the federal government unveiled its multiculturalism policy.

The responses to the divine liturgy were sung by the St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir. At the front of the church, members of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Association stood at attention throughout the Ukrainian-language liturgy.

Mrs. Yuzyk sat with family and close friends at the front of the church during the 90-minute service.

The usual hustle and bustle on Parliament Hill came to a stand-still after the funeral service as the hearse carrying Sen. Yuzyk's body drove by. Members of the governor general's foot guards, dressed in bright red tunics, stood at attention at the entrance to the hill; two members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police saluted the late senator from atop their horses in front of the Center Block. And, just before the senator departed the hill for the very last time, an honor guard that included the deputy prime minister and the speaker of the Senate paid their last respects.

The procession of cars, which extended for several city blocks, was escorted by members of the Ottawa Police Force and the RCMP.

Indeed, the mood on Parliament Hill where the senator worked was unmistakably sombre: a grey sky loomed overhead as flags surrounding the gothic buildings fluttered in the wind at half mast. Members of the Senate security staff stood outside the senators East Bloc office to catch a glimpse of the flag-draped casket as it passed by in the procession.

Burial was at Pinecrest Cemetery after a brief service attended by about 200 people, who later came to Parliament Hill for a wake.

It was in the Railway Committee Room of Parliament Hill's Centre Block where the friends and relatives gathered to share stories and memories about the late senator. A large mural depicting the story of Ukrainian immigration to Canada greeted the visitors as they entered the vaulted room. It was an appropriate setting for the senator's wake since the mural — painted by the late Ukrainian Canadian artist William Kurelek — had been unveiled at a ceremony attended by Sen. Yuzyk.

Although several Ukrainian community organizations sent greetings to the gathering, the number of speakers — at the request of the family — was limited to central organizations of the Ukrai-

nian community.

"The Senate was enriched when Sen. Yuzyk was named to the Senate," said Sen. Rheel Belisle, one of the late senator's closest colleagues, "and now the Senate is poorer because of his departure."

Sen. Belisle added that he would like to see "some very important building" named after Sen. Yuzyk in the near future.

Speaking on behalf of the federal government, Mr. Crombie said that Sen. Yuzyk's greatest contribution to his country was his work in helping Canadians develop a national consciousness.

Said Mr. Crombie: "Of all the things Paul Yuzyk strove for in his life, he is perhaps likely best known as a Canadian. He worked hardest at that than perhaps most of us ever do. It was his understanding of what being a Canadian is that he dedicated most of his life."

John Nowosad, the president of the Winnipeg-based Ukrainian Canadian Committee, delivered greetings on behalf of the national body. A statement from the World Congress of Free Ukrainians was read by Torontonian Leonid Fil, a member of the WCFU Presidium and that body's financial secretary.

UNA President Flis spoke of the senator's 16-year contribution to the Ukrainian National Association as supreme director for Canada, and about his contributions to the Canadian nation.

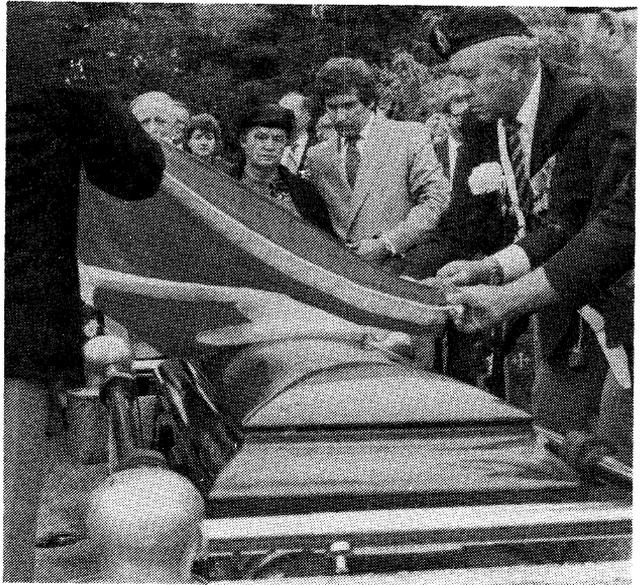
"Others have, or will speak of the late senator's birth and work in the Canadian prairies — where he helped the Canadian Ukrainians to develop a national consciousness as Canadian Ukrainians," said Mr. Flis.

He added: "The development in Canada of ethnic minority rights...was no accident; it was the result of tireless effort on the part of Sen. Yuzyk and others like him in direct confrontation to the then existing practices of ethnic discrimination."

Mr. Flis, in his English-language address, said all UNA members will remember Sen. Yuzyk for his "fraternal devotion" to the organization.

Joining Mr. Flis as part of the UNA

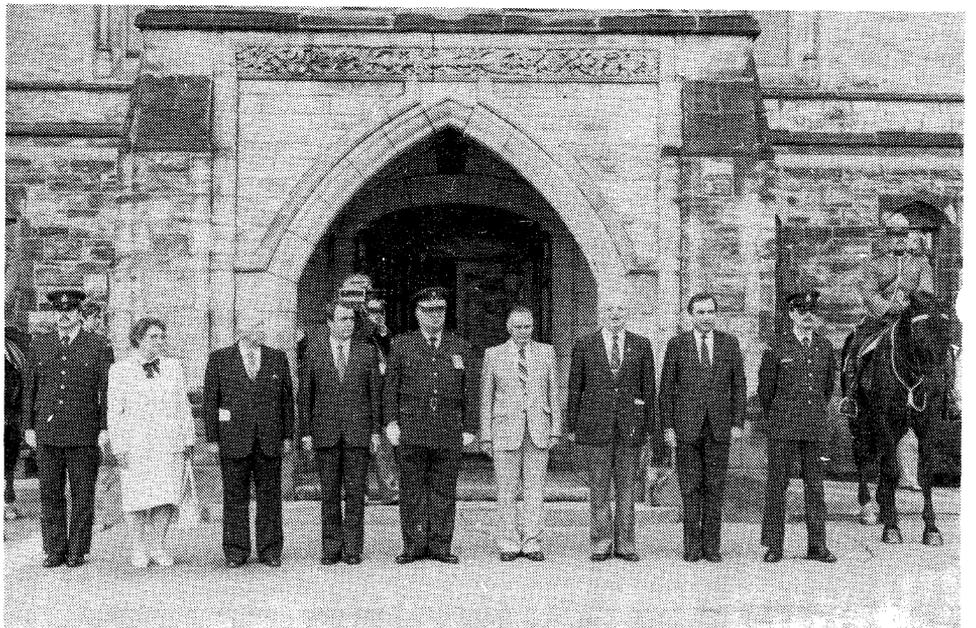
(Continued on page 5)



Ted Yuzyk comforts Mrs. Yuzyk as members of Royal Canadian Legion remove flag from coffin.



UNA Supreme President John Flis and Supreme Auditor John Hewryk place flowers on casket.



An honor guard, flanked by members of the RCMP and the Senate security staff, reviews the funeral procession as it passes the Senate. From left: Sen. Martha Bielish; Sen. Rheel Belisle, Sen. Orville Phillips; Chief Ronald Gladstone, head of Senate protective services; Sen. Guy Charbonneau, speaker of the Senate; Sen. Jack Marshall; Donald Mazankowsky, deputy prime minister.

Yuzyk remembered...

(Continued from page 4)

delegation were: Supreme Vice-President Myron Kuropas, Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Auditor John Hewryk, Supreme Advisors Leonid Fil and Telka Moroz, and National Fraternal Organizer Stelan Hawrysz.

A buffet prepared by members of the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League was offered to the guests. The afternoon concluded with Ukrainian- and English-language remarks by members of the Yuzyk family. A message was also read by a representative of the Ukrainian community in Warm Mineral Springs, Fla., where the senator helped build a parish hall.

Meanwhile, the senator's office was sealed by the Senate's security staff. According to Senate rules, the office of a deceased senator is closed off to

everybody, including the cleaning staff. The locks to the office had been changed and a sign posted on the door read: "No one is to enter this office without the express permission of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod."

It is expected that the late senator's files and documents will be deposited at the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa.

The Mulroney government has made no decision about appointing someone to the senate to fill the vacancy left by Sen. Yuzyk. Several Ukrainian community leaders have said publicly and privately that they would like to see a Ukrainian, or at least a Canadian of East European origin, named to the senate.

Said Mr. Fil in his address on Parliament Hill: "I believe the Ukrainian Canadian Committee should do everything possible to find and propose a suitable replacement for Sen. Yuzyk."

Mr. Mazankowsky, in a brief interview with *The Ukrainian Weekly*, refused to say whether the government would immediately name a replacement.

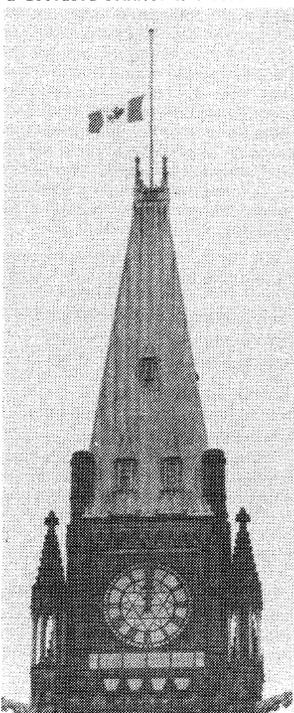
"I can't really comment on that at this time; that's a prerogative of the prime minister," said Mr. Mazankowsky.

Since Sen. Yuzyk represented Manitoba, the government may be inclined to select a replacement from that province. There are currently three vacancies in the Senate, and the Constitution requires all appointees to have attained at least the age of 30 and own at least \$3,000 worth of property in the province in which they have been nominated (the property value requirement has not changed since the time of confederation in 1867).

According to Mark Leman, chief of the political and social affairs division of the Library of Parliament, the recent trend has been for the Mulroney government to move quickly on filling Senate vacancies. "Because there is a large Liberal majority in the Senate, they want to act quickly to counter-act or counter-balance this," said Mr. Leman in an interview.

To date, most of the Senate vacancies have been political patronage appointments: the prime minister rewarding party faithful for years of hard work.

But the Ukrainians would like to see one of their own named to the Senate, and some of the names of potential candidates that have been mentioned include: Peter Savaryn, who just completed a term as chancellor of the University of Alberta, and Justice Walter Tarnopolsky of the Supreme Court of Ontario.



Canadian flag flies at half mast atop Parliament Buildings.



Family of Sen. Yuzyk at funeral service: (from left) wife Maria Yuzyk, children Ted Yuzyk, Vera Yuzyk, Evangeline Duravetz, Victoria Karpiak, and grandchildren.



Metropolitan Hermaniuk pays last respects to Sen. Yuzyk at Pinecrest Cemetery.

Paul Yuzyk: how he is remembered

Sen. Yuzyk had many friends on both sides of the Senate and the House of Commons, and within many Ukrainian organizations. The following are a few excerpted comments on the late senator from people who worked closely with him and knew him well.

Donald Mazankowsky, deputy prime minister, president of the Privy Council, government House leader: "Sen. Yuzyk was clearly an outstanding individual. His leadership as one who elevated the reality of Canada's multicultural mosaic will certainly be treasured and will maintain its mark in history for many many years to come. As a scholar, as a politician he epitomizes the great things about Canadian life, and I think we can honestly say that Sen. Yuzyk has made Canada a better place."

David Crombie, former mayor of Toronto, secretary of state and minister of multiculturalism: "The most important thing about him to me was that he understood the roots and the guts of the country in terms of its Canadianness; he knew that being a Canadian was to be of many parts. He knew that to be a Canadian was to know that you should be proud and nurture your own roots and be able to respect other peoples. That was, I think, his guiding political gospel. Maybe he was early into the field, and many people didn't understand it as well as he did in the 50s and 60s. But now of course what was unusual and new thoughts of a generation ago are now the emergent policy of the country."

Andrii Krawchuk, executive assistant to the late Sen. Yuzyk: "Sen. Paul Yuzyk played a very active role in assisting people who sought to immigrate into Canada...all Ukrainian Canadians have suffered an immense loss with Sen. Yuzyk's sudden, tragic passing. The question now is whether we will be able to stand above our internal divisions, as he did, and to unite our collective efforts in trying to continue the work that he began."

Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians: "Senator Yuzyk can be regarded as the second greatest Ukrainian Canadian politician and activist after Michael Luchkovich. (Mr. Luchkovich was the first Ukrainian ever elected to the House of Commons.) The late senator belongs to the group of distinguished Ukrainian Canadians that includes (former members of Parliament) Anthony Hlynka, John Decore and Michael Starr."

John Nowosad, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee: "He was important to us...to our organizations...because of his great contribution to the development, the happiness and comfort of others. He did not seek personal enjoyment but he took part in God's plan for others. He was the cause of happiness in others."

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Captive nations a reality

This year, like every year since 1959, when Public Law 86-90 first directed the president of the United States to issue a Captive Nations Week proclamation, Ukrainians and other peoples whose lands are subjugated because of the imperialistic policies of Soviet Communism, will once again endeavor to tell the world the truth about their national aspirations. And, once again, many will look upon their commemorations of CN Week as something that should have withered away with the Cold War.

Nonetheless, Captive Nations Week (no matter whether all the politicians who declare it are sincere in the sentiments they express) is an instrument of education that can and should be used. Far too many Americans take their liberties for granted. Far too many think that the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are superpowers cast of the same mold. For this reason they do not comprehend how there can be captive nations.

What these persons fail to realize is that the United States government derives its legitimacy from the people. The state governs at the request of the people. It is meant to serve the people. In the USSR, and other Communist states, it is the other way around. People exist to serve the state. The government exists only for the good of the few who control it. Its "legitimacy" is based on power pure and simple.

How nations can be held captive even within the borders of seemingly independent states, within their countries' own historic borders, has been proven time and again in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. This point was brought home even more recently — this year — by at least two events that took place in Eastern Europe.

In April, the nuclear disaster at the Chernobyl power plant began. This incident and what followed demonstrated how an entire nation — the Ukrainians — is dominated to such an extent that it does not even have the right to determine where or if nuclear reactors should be built on its own territory — reactors, we might add, that serve countries other than their own.

Still more recently, in June, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union addressed the Polish Communist Party Congress, praising the suppression of the Solidarity free trade union and the imposition of martial law. He further stressed that no more Solidarities would be tolerated in Eastern Europe. Mr. Gorbachev eloquently proved to all the world that the Poles are indeed a captive nation — just in case anyone still doubted or forgot this fact.

Our message, then, for Captive Nations Week 1986 is that the captive nations concept is not dead, and for good reason: captive nations are a reality in today's world. And Captive Nations Week will be observed, as mandated by law, as long as nations are subjected to the domination of a foreign power or a power not of their own choosing.

Appoint a Ukrainian to the Senate

The Ukrainian community's message to the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is as simple as it is urgent: appoint another Ukrainian Canadian to the Senate of Canada.

To be sure, a great void has been left by the death of Sen. Paul Yuzyk — who defended the interests of Ukrainian Canadians for 23 years and who died of cancer earlier this month.

The Senate of Canada was intended by the Fathers of Confederation to be a place of "second sober thought" where the concerns of the regions would be voiced. In Canada there are some 600,000 Ukrainians, most of them in western Canada, who have particular needs and aspirations that need to be aired in the higher councils of the land.

The naming of a prominent Ukrainian Canadian to Parliament's upper chamber would not only be an appropriate gesture to a community that has worked hard to open up the Canadian west and foster the development of multiculturalism, but it would also be a move that Sen. Yuzyk would have wanted.

Sen. Yuzyk was a visionary who was impatient with the imperfections of Canadian society, and who voiced the concerns of those Canadians who were of neither English or French origin. The Senate needs more men like him who, as Multiculturalism Minister David Crombie said, understand the "roots and guts of the country."

Of course, Ukrainians, as democratic people, don't expect their every political wish to be met, but it is important to them that they be heard, understood and taken into account as the government builds, implements and enforces policies. The Senate is a good place for the Mulroney government to recover the ability to comprehend the multitude of interests which comprise Canada. This can only be achieved by commanding the expertise to address these problems successfully and develop policies that the government of the day can accept and work with.

Former Multiculturalism Minister David Collette said in 1984: "The full development of a multicultural society, Canadian style, requires that our institutions increasingly reflect and represent the diversity, cultural and racial, that is our nation's reality."

We think the Canadian government can come one step closer to the "just society" dreamed about by previous Canadian prime ministers by shaping Parliament into an institution that increasingly reflects the multicultural reality of Canada.

The Ukrainian community is now ranked as the fourth largest ethnocultural group in Canada. Unless Parliament informs and includes them and other groups in the decision-making process, Canada will not have a democracy worthy of conspicuous pride.

A view from Canada

by Nadia Odette Diakon



Paul Yuzyk's "better Canada"

Ottawa, July 14, 1986. There's an unseasonable chill in the air, and clouds hang heavy in the sky. The Canadian flag flutters briskly at half-mast. Parliament Hill stands silent and grey.

Sen. Paul Yuzyk had the easy style and grace so characteristic of a seasoned statesman. His advice was always tempered, moderate, inspiring. In his presence, one could not help but feel that there was always hope, there was always reason to be optimistic.

Some months ago, Sen. Yuzyk expressed to me his one yet unfulfilled ambition, and that was to have a permanent Ukrainian information office in Ottawa. He had been lobbying for quite some time for such a permanent resource center in the capital. There was no doubt in his mind that it was long overdue, and perhaps now, with issues so controversial, the community would respond more quickly.

Sen. Yuzyk believed the Ukrainian community should have only one common goal. Community disunity and discord, he felt, weakened the community's resistance and made it all the more likely that the next battle might be lost. The senator had seen many battles in defense of human rights. Countless immigration case files have been closed through his efforts. He loved to tell us how, oftentimes, Canada Immigration would call him and say that there was an immigrant from the Soviet Union claiming to know him. For months he had been trying to get a family member out and without any notice, another soul appears at the Montreal airport. No English, no address or instructions how to reach family, just one name — Sen. Yuzyk.

There is no doubt that Sen. Yuzyk was not a politician always tuned to the vagaries of public opinion; he was a diplomat, who did what was morally right, not politically expedient.

When I first read about Myroslav Medvid in the Globe and Mail, I naively placed trust in bureaucracy, after all, he did jump ship in the United States. Early that afternoon, my Hill colleague, Boris Sirskyj, called me to come over to his office in East Block right away. He had received a telephone call from Toronto: Medvid was being sent back. We

had to act and act quickly. The senator wants us to do what we can.

For the next few hours, we were glued to the phones calling Washington and New Orleans trying to pry some information out of INS. External Affairs had been consulted; we were advised of what role Canada could play. Yet, it was our misfortune to watch the subsequent events helplessly. This was one battle we might not win.

Through his work, Sen. Yuzyk had earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues, of his Ukrainian community and of others. His efforts through the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews were invested in interfaith relations. He understood the importance of communication, sharing of experience, dialogue. Last fall, he helped found the Parliamentary Study Group on the Nazi War Criminal Inquiry, and then yielded the role of co-chairman to his colleague, Sen. Stanley Haidasz.

His vision of multiculturalism in Canada was one of equality, not patronage; it was one of participation as citizens, not exclusion from the political process; it was one of acceptance of race, language, creed as integral qualities of the many peoples that built Canada. His "better Canada" could not preach democracy and equality, and practice discrimination.

Whenever doubt settled in, his door was always open to all of us. It was reassuring to know that there was a voice of experience just across the grounds in East Block.

Sen. Yuzyk's life will remain a constant reminder of how much can be done. Each of us is charged with just a portion of time. And in this temporal, mortal, often cruel and unforgiving world, we must faithfully discharge our mandate.

As the cortege drove past the Senate entrance of Centre Block, past the honor guard, the words of Robert Frost came to mind:

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, and I, I took the one less traveled by, and that has made all the difference.

Canada is richer and better because of Paul Yuzyk.

Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

— The editor

Education Department undersecretary: American textbooks are inadequate

Gary Lee Bauer, 40, undersecretary of the U.S. Department of Education, is a member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, which began its work this past April. He is the Education Department's official representative on the commission, a body created by public law and charged with conducting a study of the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine.

Mr. Bauer has become known, as *The Washington Post* wrote recently, as a "soft-spoken salesman for Reagan's social agenda." He has been an outspoken critic of the National Education Association for what he says is "leftist indoctrination aimed at turning today's elementary students into tomorrow's campaign radicals," and he has blasted textbook publishers for being soft on the Soviet Union by writing that Soviet citizens enjoy certain freedoms, according to the *Post*.

The No. 2 man at the Department of Education is also known for his advocacy of school prayer and school vouchers that would allow parents to send children to private schools with federal funds, as well as for his strong stand opposing pornography.

In a recent profile of Mr. Bauer, the *Washington Post* noted that he is a former Georgetown lawyer, has also served as assistant director of opposition research for the Republican National Committee (1969-1973), senior policy analyst for the Reagan/Bush Committee (1980) and assistant director for policy/community services administration, office of the president-elect. Currently he is chairman of President Reagan's new task force on the family.

Earlier this year, Mr. Bauer eloquently addressed the issue of school textbooks' shortcomings in a speech before the annual meeting of the Association of American Publishers.

The speech, which will be published here in full in two parts, pointed out that "American textbooks are quick to be hyper-critical of American institutions, while glossing over the intrinsic character of totalitarian governments."

PART I

It is my pleasure to be with you this evening. You are, at the risk of flattery, important people centrally involved in the task of the education of children in the most free and arguably the most powerful nation in the world. This puts you in an enviable position but one, at the same time, that is burdened with responsibilities. Living in a free nation, you have great discretion in what you publish — in what you believe is important for our children to learn. You should not lightly dismiss this fact. For although every country has textbooks and textbook publishers, few countries give them a milieu of liberty in which to operate. In fact, it might be edifying to examine the role of your counterparts in the rest of the world — particularly in the Communist bloc and their Third World allies. When one undertakes such examination, it becomes clear that what happens to children under communism

is not in any sense of the word "education." It's indoctrination in which textbooks play a key role.

Thus, Soviet school children learn from their textbooks that John Wilkes Booth was a "hiring of the slave-owning South, and, it is suspected, of the large Northern capitalists." And that the American government practiced "bacteriological warfare" against the Indian population. And that "under the

instruction, a compulsory part of the curriculum for Soviet children. Apparently, a live grenade was accidentally mixed with the demonstration models. The manual the teacher used teaches "hatred for the enemies of socialism." It also teaches the assembly of machine guns and the use of bayonet and rifle butts in the "decisive armed conflict of two opposing world systems."

...why is there this confusion among some of them (American children) about the nature of the societies with which we share the globe? Unfortunately, a case can be made that part of the problem resides in our textbooks...

conditions of capitalism, one-third of Americans are unable to buy necessary food." These "facts" can be found in history books used by students throughout the Soviet Union, and according to a textbook study done in 1981 they are typical of the Soviet treatment of American history.

In a recent article in *American Education*, Arch Puddington has accurately described what happens in Soviet classrooms.

"From the Russian Revolution onwards, education has served a special function in Communist societies, one radically different from the role of education in the democratic world. While practically every society develops educational policies with an eye towards the inculcation of attitudes of responsible citizenship and respect for the national culture, Communist regimes teach children to become productive and patriotic citizens in ways that vary sharply from the methods that a free society would find acceptable. Communist and democratic educational systems represent two fundamentally opposed philosophies, not simply different techniques for achieving similar goals, a fact that educational authorities in Communist societies readily admit. In countries ruled by a single, monolithic Communist Party, the schools are expected to instill 'socialist' values in children, promote unquestioning devotion towards the motherland and the Communist system, encourage contempt for other, non-Communist societies (the United States above all) and convince the younger generation that there is but one correct interpretation of history, that set down by the state. In other words, indoctrination — pure and simple — is perceived as a legitimate job of the schools."

George Will tells the story of a young Soviet teacher who died heroically when he fell on a live grenade to protect his pupils in the Ukrainian village of Ivanichi. What was a grenade doing in the school? According to the *London Times*, the teacher, a graduate of a KGB border guard college, had been deliviering military

In the Third World, where a number of Communist or quasi-Communist regimes are in power, the situation is even more disturbing. In Cuba, Vietnam, Afghanistan and similar Third World countries, the imparting of knowledge takes a back seat to instilling ideology and hatred of the West in general and America in particular.

Let's take a look at what is happening in Vietnam, for example. After the war, the Communist government nationalized the entire educational system, a significant step since many of the schools were run by religious denominations. Next, massive purges of teachers were instituted with almost all male teachers

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Gary L. Bauer, undersecretary of the Department of Education and member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

Slavic cataloguer explains changes in Library of Congress classification

Jurij Dobczansky is a Slavic cataloguer specializing in the Social Sciences in the Subject Cataloguing Division of the Library of Congress since 1983. On June 11, he presented a report to the "Conference on Contemporary Ukraine" held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and on June 29 at a meeting of the Ukrainian Library Association held in New York City during the annual convention of the American Library Association. The report covered recent changes in the classification of Ukrainian by the Library of Congress, with a focus on Ukrainian history. The interview that follows is based on this report.

Why has Ukraine been allotted only one number in the classification schedule when other even smaller countries have been allotted several?

The problem is not one of quantity of

classification numbers. True, until recent revisions were made, Ukraine was allotted only one number in the "D" schedule, namely DK 508. This number is used solely for classifying works of history and general description. DK 508 has now been expanded through the use of decimal positions ranging from .1 to .999, so that Ukraine in fact now has over 60 numbers for general works, 16 numbers to classify works on the city of Kiev, 46 for local regions and 16 for other major cities and towns. This is a total range of 138 numbers. The important thing to keep in mind is that class numbers are merely a device to keep together books that are similar in content. They do not represent a particular historiography nor are they based on value judgements.

Why has it taken the Library of Congress so long to implement these changes?

As a rule, the Library of Congress Classification Schedules are designed to classify the holdings of its own collec-

tions. They are not abstract in nature. Part of the problem is the history of publishing itself. Fifty years back there was no real need to expand the scheme for Ukraine, because it was an adequate way to treat the relatively small number of books on the subject found in the library's collection. The last 25 years has seen a tremendous increase in book production on Ukraine, both in Ukraine and abroad. Along with this, the level of sophistication and specialization in Ukrainian studies has made it possible to justify the library's detailed breakdown of the ever-increasing number of books.

What do you see as the most important thing to come out of these recent changes?

First, the library has recognized the problem in the past. However, it has been compelled to allocate resources to cataloguing the growing number of incoming materials rather than to revision and redesigning the current catalogue. It is by no means only a Ukrainian problem. The library in this case is taking a more comprehensive approach to "clean up" the classification scheme dealing with Russia and the Soviet Union. In order to do this, the

library has begun this project with the revision of the Ukrainian part of the scheme. When this is completed, revision of other areas of the Soviet Union will follow the precedents set by the Ukrainian model.

How will these changes affect books already in the library's catalogue?

Any changes made at this point affect incoming materials. There is only a selective effort to make change in the old catalogue records. Two major constraints are in the areas of adequate funding and personnel. Library users will still come across obsolete treatment of Ukrainian subjects in the case of older publications. Also, there will be the problem of finding a mixture of old and new classification while browsing the shelves. For the serious researcher, however, this should not pose a great inconvenience because once the necessary books are in hand the call number has served its intended purpose.

In your opinion, was it worth the Ukrainian community's effort calling for changes in the library's way of dealing with Ukraine?

It's a question of priorities. Certain individuals in this respect and the

(Continued on page 10)

Ukrainian Mike Skubicky soars with Canada's Snowbirds

by Dr. R. Holowatyj

MOOSE JAW, Sask. — On a warm sunny morning in the Canadian prairies the Snowbirds pilots worked out the fine details of their flight before tossing around a football in the hangar, then going to their airplanes for "the show." The show is presented by pilots who just happen to be considered among the best in the world at what they do: precision aerobatic flying.

I was given some additional instructions from the pilot I was to fly with, Michael Skubicky ("Skuby"), a fellow Torontonian whom I had known from Air Cadets many years ago.

Pilots are selected to join the Snowbirds for a two-year term and each year half of the team pilots are new members. Tryouts for positions on the Snowbirds traditionally take place in late October and early November. Skuby started flying with the Snowbirds in November 1984 and is now in his second and final season.

In Toronto, Mike was a member of the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) until 1977. That same year he completed his degree in aviation engineering at Seneca College. He then joined the Canadian Forces and was presented his pilot's "wings" in March 1979. Capt. Skubicky was selected for the Snowbirds after completing two flying tours, and now has more than 3,500 hours of flying experience.

In the nine-plane formation Skuby flies Snowbird 8 and is the lead solo pilot, which means that he spends 20 minutes of the half-hour show doing intensive solo aerobatics (away from the main formation) and often flying head-on towards Snowbird 9, the opposing solo. Most of the time Skuby (this time with me) flies upside down.

Having flown in military jets before, strapping into the airplane wasn't much of a problem, getting the maze of belts, straps and hoses connected to the right place worked out fine.

After Skuby was strapped in, the words "Snowbirds, start" cracked the silence in my earphones. All nine engines started up, nine canopies closed in unison, and the formation prepared for take off.

"Snowbirds rolling...now!" It's show time!

The nine Tutor jets took off in formation, and with the words "Snowbirds, Big Diamond... go" the formation changed instantly — in the wink of an eye with the precision of a surgeon's knife. The wingtips overlapped by more than a meter, and from Snowbird 8, tucked in on the right side of the formation, you could almost see the instrument dials of the team leader.

The Snowbirds' aerial routine con-

The CT-114 Tutor

The Snowbirds fly the CT-114 Tutor, a Canadian-built jet trainer used by the Canadian Forces as its basic pilot training aircraft. The Tutor weighs approximately 7,000 pounds and is powered by a J-85 engine producing about 2,700 pounds of thrust. Top speed of the aircraft, with tanks attached, is 412 knots or 475 mph.

The basic Tutor is only slightly modified for use by the Snowbirds; a smoke generating system, a unique paint scheme for added crowd appeal, and a highly tuned engine to enhance engine response in low level flying. With its high maneuverability and relative slow speed, the Tutor is ideally suited to the formation and aerobatic roles of the Snowbirds.



The Snowbirds excel in close formation flying.

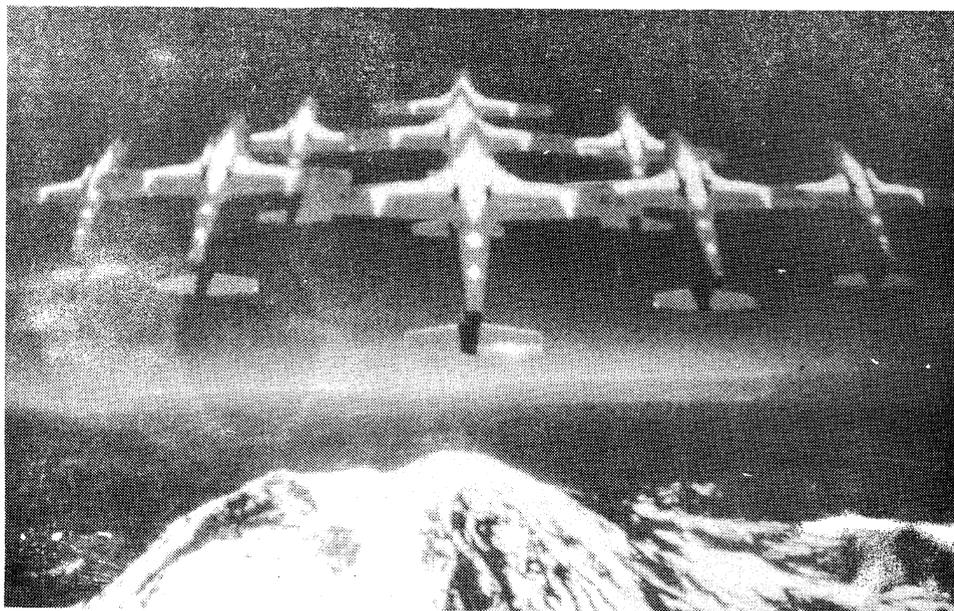
sists of fast-paced formation and solo maneuvers by the nine pilots in their red, white and blue CT-114 Tutor jets — the agile little Canadian-designed and built jet trainer that has been the team's mount from the beginning.

After take-off, the team checks communications, smoke systems and other equipment. On the command "Snowbirds, smoke... now" the audience sees a precision aerobatic display that is one of a kind in North America — 29 different maneuvers with less than 10 seconds between each. The show begins with all nine airplanes in close formation doing loops and rolls. Later the solo aircraft have their individual sequences. When the two solo pilots streak towards each other with a closing speed of 700 miles

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After their flight, the author of this article with Skuby (right).



The nine-plane Canadian Armed Forces Air Demonstration Squadron, Snowbirds, flies in the Rocky Mountains.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Hnizdovsky bookplates in new collection

RIVERDALE, N.Y. — "Jacques Hnizdovsky/Ex Libris" an 80-page collection of bookplates by the late artist, has recently been released.

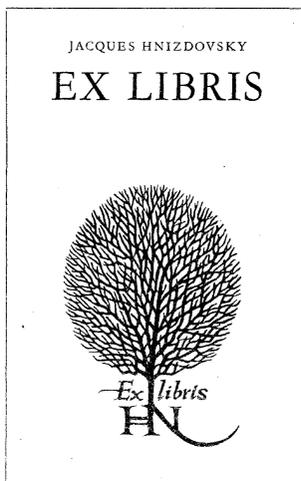
The book, which is printed on letterpress on Mohawk Superfine paper and is bound in cloth over boards, is a high-quality edition.

It contains 54 illustrations, several in two colors. The text includes a biography of Mr. Hnizdovsky, an essay by Dale Roylance of Princeton University, and the artist's own notes on specific ex libris designs.

A deluxe edition is hand-bound with a loose print of one of the artist's woodcut bookplates. Only 50 are available. This edition is numbered and signed by the designer, Jerry Kelly.

The bookplates in the book reveal how Mr. Hnizdovsky applied the woodcut technique to the ancient art form of the bookplate. The prints in the book were created mostly for friends.

Prof. W.E. Butler, editor of The Bookplate Journal, a publication of the Bookplate Society, noted in the March issue of the journal that Mr. Hnizdovsky's bookplate designs "were a microcosm of his approach to free graphics,

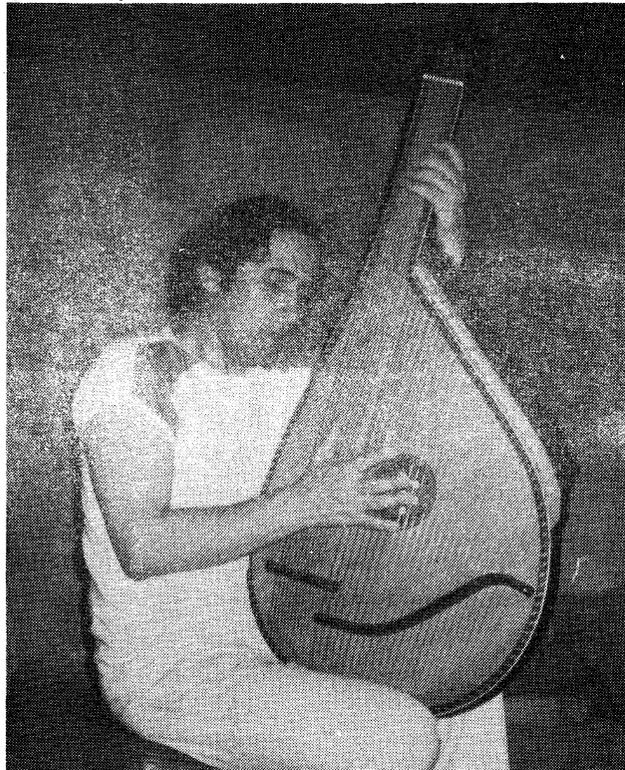


with the added dimension of lettering which could be shaped or juxtaposed as readily as other objects."

Mr. Hnizdovsky died on November 8, 1985.

The book may be purchased by sending \$35 for the regular edition, or \$100 for the deluxe printing, to Mrs. Jacques Hnizdovsky, 5270 Post Road, Riverdale, N.Y. 10471.

Italian tenor on tour with Met gets acquainted with Ukrainian music



Italian tenor Bruno Sebastian, on tour with the Metropolitan Opera in Atlanta, presented a program of arias from "Tosca," "Aida," "La Forza del Destino" and "Othello" at the home of Olga Cehelska on May 25. That evening, Mr. Sebastian heard the Ukrainian piano repertoire of Barvinsky and Kos-Anatolsky, and a selection of Ukrainian folk duets by soprano Veronica Cehelska and her daughter. The Met artist was so fascinated by the 65-string bandura, he insisted on trying the instrument first hand (as seen above.) The Italian-born tenor will make his U.S. debut in the role of Othello at Eisenhower Park in New York on July 26. Italian critics have named only three tenors who have triumphed in this role: Placido Domingo (Mexico), Vladimir Atlantov (USSR) and Bruno Sebastian (Italy).

Zuk piano duo performances mark Year of Canadian Music



Following their recent Paris performance, pianists Ireneus and Luba Zuk (left) are seen above with French Ukrainian composer Marian Kouzan and his wife.

PARIS — In celebration of the International Year of Canadian Music, the Canadian Cultural Centre of the Canadian Embassy in France presented Luba and Ireneus Zuk, well-known Ukrainian pianists from Canada, at the Centre Bosendorfer in Paris.

The May 26 program featured works for two pianos by Canadian composers George Fiala, Clermont Pepin and Michael Baker, and also a composition by a Ukrainian composer from Paris, Marian Kouzan, as well as works by Clementi, Brahms, Bartok and Lutoslawski.

The premieres of works by Ukrainian composers were of particular significance: Fiala's Second Sonata and Kouzan's "Diachronie" received their first performance in Europe.

Mr. Kouzan, who was present at the concert, remarked that for him it was the "world premiere" of the work written for Luba and Ireneus Zuk, as he had been unable to attend the first performance in Montreal in 1983.

The Zuks began their performances dedicated to the International Year of Canadian Music with a recital at McGill University in Montreal on March 3. In that concert they played world premieres of works by Fiala, Pepin and Graham George.

In the fall of 1986, the Zuks will tour several Canadian cities, including

Kingston, Hamilton and London, Ont., Toronto and Edmonton.

The duo recently received a grant of \$30,000 from the Canadian government to commission a new work for two pianos that will be premiered in the fall.

Ukrainian-born Canadian pianists, Luba and Ireneus Zuk appear as soloists and as a two-piano and piano duet team. They received the greater part of their musical training in Montreal; both are graduates of McGill University and of the Conservatoire de Musique de la Province de Quebec in Montreal. Both also studied at the Mozarteum in Salzburg, Austria, and at the University of Alberta Banff School of Fine Arts.

Luba Zuk is associate professor in the faculty of music at McGill University. She has performed on CBC Radio, Austrian National Radio, and Radio Free Europe in Spain, and her recital tours have taken her to major cities in Canada and the U.S. She has a special interest in music by Ukrainian composers and has given first performances of many of their solo and chamber works in North America.

Ireneus Zuk studied also at the Royal College of Music in London, the Juilliard School in New York, and the Peabody Conservatory of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He is

(Continued on page 13)

Schumylyowych exhibit celebrates 100th of Lady Liberty

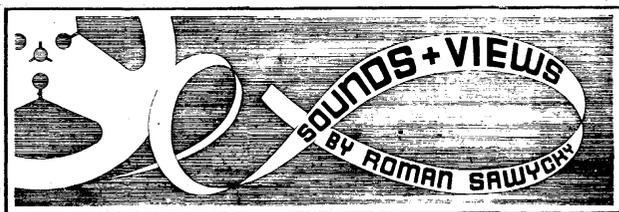
NEW YORK — Artist Taras Schumylyowych is currently displaying his works on Governor's Island in an exhibit dedicated to the Centennial of the Statue of Liberty.

The exhibit is being held at the United States Coast Guard Support Center Library through July 25. Thirty-one paintings by the artist are on display. Among them are depictions of the Statue of Liberty, Ukrainian churches, Coast Guard vessels and landscapes.

Mr. Schumylyowych is a Ukrainian-born artist who studied in Germany and the United States. He has had 38 one-made shows and has participated in 78 group shows, receiving 30 prizes for his works.



"Statue of Liberty" (sepia) Taras Schumylyowych.



Kozaks in foreign music

CONCLUSION

In 1896 Edward MacDowell accepted an invitation from Seth Low, president of Columbia University, to take charge of its new department of music. Research indicates that among his lectures on folk music delivered at Columbia MacDowell presented some material he thought was Russian. The music I saw actually does not sound Russian, and what is even more interesting, it surfaced quite unexpectedly in the 1960s in D. Moshniha's arrangement of the exuberant Ukrainian song "Nash Otaman Hamalia, Otaman Zavziatyi" (Our Chieftain Hamalia, Otaman Zavziatyi" (Our Chieftain Hamalia; text by T. Shevchenko). This became a recording by the then famous Kuban Cossacks on the Chaika label (45 rpm DH 3000B).

Song composer

Sidney Homer (1864-1953) American composer, studied, like MacDowell, in Europe. Returning to America he taught at Boston until in 1900 he moved to New York. In 1895 he married the contralto Louise Beatty, his pupil, who became famous under her married name.

Homer composer instrumental music for organ, piano, strings, but was exceedingly successful as a composer of songs, some of which became very popular in America, e.g. the "Bardanna Ballads" (including the favorite "Banjo Song"), "Three Scotch Poems," "The Songs of the Shirt" (Thomas Hood), children's songs such as "Mother Goose" and others.

Altogether he has published about 100 songs, some of which have been scored for orchestra by Frederick Stock.

We do not know if his song "The Cossack" was also arranged for orchestra, but at any rate, it has strong Ukrainian roots. The item is titled both in German and English, and is numbered as the composer's Op. 5, No. 1. This four-page work for solo voice and piano was issued by New York's G. Schirmer in 1910.

"I Shumyt i Hude"

The start of the song uses the beginning text of the Ukrainian folk song "I Shumyt i Hude," (full translation will follow), while the conclusion of Homer's opus can be traced to another folk text, namely "Oy Divchyno Shumyt Hay," i.e. at the words "Ne pidu ya za tebe, nema khaty u tebe... pidemo v chuzhuu, poky svoyu zbuduyu." (The above songs were made famous at the hands of such conductors as Nestor Horodovenko and Hryhoriy Kytasty.)

Homer's music for his "Cossack" is entirely original and (for 1910) on the modernistic side. The rhythm is close to the "I Shumyt i Hude" Ukrainian folk prototype and to the rhythm scheme of the "Kozachok" dance.

Data on the composer's source is not available but, judging by the German studies Homer undertook and the same language used in the "Cossack," it is possible he obtained a German variant of the tunes in question incorporating their texts into his song. The English

version used by Homer is by Henry G. Chapman and is as follows:

The Cossack

1
And it roars and it pours,
and without 'tis storming.
Who will take a poor young wife
to her home this evening?

2
"Let it roar and let it pour,"
so gaily sang the Cossack.
"Dance young woman for I, for I
will take you home this evening."

3
So she danced and so she sang:
"No, not you, not you!
For my husband's very fierce,
and his dogs are ugly."

4
"If your husband's fierce as that,
and his dogs are ugly,
then I'll take you somewhere else,
where the best, the best you'll find."

5
"And where's that you want to take me,
you that have no house or home?"
"Foreign countries we shall seek,
till a home I build you."

History has recorded the Ukrainian Kozaks as excellent horsemen, soldiers, and fighters who fought repeatedly and well for the survival of their nation. But despite the many miseries war brings to an invaded country, they were still able to laugh and joke at their troubles as in this lively, humorous song.

Sidney Homer noted on his music that it should be performed "Allegro" i.e. fast, and "with reckless abandon." Such a designation befits this musical picture for it embodies the forceful spirit with which the Ukrainian Kozaks approached anything, battle, wine, women or song.

L. Louise Homer, American singer, gained her early experience in opera in France, making her debut in 1898 at Vichy. In 1899-1900 she sang at Covent Garden, London. After a season at Brussels she returned to the United States where she entered upon a long and successful career at the Metropolitan Opera, New York.

English version by Henry G. Chapman

Allegro $\text{♩} = 60$
Bewegt
with reckless abandon

Sidney Homer, Op. 5, No. 1

Voice
Und es saust und es braust, und es reg-net drau - ssen!
And it roars and it pours, and with-out 'tis storm-ing

Piano
Acht wer wird mich jun-ges Weib nach der Hüt-te füh-ren?
Who will take a poor young wife To her home this eve-ning?

a tempo
Lass nur sausen, lass nur brausen, schiet sich ein Kos-ak,
Let it roar and let it pour, So gaily sang the Cos-sack

Sidney Homer's "The Cossack" printed by New York's G. Schirmer in 1910.



Louise and Sidney Homer

Slavic catalogue...

(Continued from page 7)

community approach the library with interests in a variety of problematic areas. Classification was chosen as the most pressing problem. I am of the opinion that classification numbers have a limited value when compared to subject headings. With the aid of the library's automated catalogues where multiple access points, subject heading combinations and so on play a far more important role, there are numerous new ways to set up effective searching strategies.

The development of appropriate subject headings to meet the needs of

current usage is an ongoing process. It depends on the right combination of tradition and creativity, and real necessity based on the library's holdings. The activism was helpful in that it served as a consciousness-raising stimulus. Beyond this, the outside community cannot expect to set the terms. Many of the requested changes and developments have been made. Many of the problems that have been the focus of community attention still remain. Everything cannot be changed to the better overnight.

I guess my final comment would be: rest assured, no one is out to discriminate against Ukrainians or any other group. LC's system is not perfect, but we're constantly working to improve it.

Michigan Ukrainians hold benefit for district judge candidate

by Marie C. Zarycky

WARREN, Mich. — A fundraiser was held for Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj, candidate for 37th District judge, on June 3. The reception here at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren was attended by over 200 supporters from all points on the political spectrum who had an opportunity to meet and speak with the candidate who is running on a non-partisan ballot.

Mr. Dobrowolskyj, who is an attorney in Warren, has gained the support of the Ukrainian community in his primary race; the primary election will be held on August 5.

In attendance at the fund-raiser were many elected officials and lawyers from the metropolitan Detroit area, among them Judges Kalem Garian, Joseph Gillis, Andrew Dranchak and Michael Mozola.

Roman Kolodchin, who was master of ceremonies, pointed out the importance of Mr. Dobrowolskyj's candi-

dacy. Bohdan Fedorak, president of the Ukrainian Cultural Center, warmly greeted all those present and expressed the enthusiasm of the Ukrainian community in supporting its first judicial candidate.

Judge Mozola emphasized the need for the Ukrainian and other ethnic groups to participate in the political system.

Mr. Dobrowolskyj thanked those present for their warm support and expressed confidence in a victory in the August 5 primary and in the November election.

Mr. Dobrowolskyj's campaign manager, Ihor Petraszczuk, said he was satisfied that the campaign kick-off event was a success but indicated that there is much work ahead, requiring volunteers and more financial support to secure victory in the November election. Anyone interested in helping in the campaign may contact: Committee to Elect Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj, 28110 Van Dyke Ave., Warren, Mich. 48093; (313) 962-6046.



Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj (left), candidate for 37th District judge in Michigan, is seen at fund-raiser with Judge Michael Mozola (center) and Bohdan Fedorak (right).

Gov. O'Neill honored by 200 Ukrainian Americans at fund-raiser



Gov. William A. O'Neill at an appreciation night held by Ukrainian Americans in Connecticut. Looking on is Michael Mowchan.

NEW BRITAIN — During their second annual appreciation night, Connecticut's Ukrainian Americans honored Gov. William A. O'Neill. More than 200 attended the event in New Britain at the Ukrainian American Citizens' Club.

The appreciation night was combined with a cocktail fund-raiser for the governor. The event recognized Gov. O'Neill's support of issues important to Ukrainians and his initial support of the Taras Shevchenko Expressway.

Among those participating in the program were; Michael S. Mowchan, master of ceremonies; New Britain Mayor William McNamara, who welcomed Ukrainians from all parts of the state; John King, Democratic chairman; and Orest Dubno, executive director of the Connecticut Housing and Finance Authority.

Mr. Dubno presented a plaque to Gov. O'Neill which read: "Presented to Gov. William O'Neill in grateful recognition for his strong and active support and friendship for the Ukrainian Americans of Connecticut. Mnohaya Lita, May 9, 1986."

The following members of the committee participated: Walter Clebowicz, William Glowa, Richard Iwanik, Walter Kotyk, Emil Melnyk, Eugene Palyga, Stephan Perin, Myron Pretash and Stephan Worcel. The Zoria dance group completed the evening's entertainment.

This event marked the start of activi-

ties for a newly formed statewide organization called the Ukrainian Political Action Committee. The UPAC will support and endorse political figures, whether Democrats or Republicans, who show interest and champion Ukrainian causes.

"We here in Connecticut must get involved in the system. We must make those political figures know that we are aware of their efforts on our behalf," stated Mr. Mowchan spokesman for the group, adding, "There are others who have championed our cause bringing to mind Connecticut Congressman Bruce Morrison of the New Haven area. He is presently circulating a letter among his colleagues asking for signatures on a letter that will be presented to President Ronald Reagan.

This letter calls on the president to open lines of communication between family members in the United States and in Ukraine in those areas affected by the Chornobyl accident. It also asks that travel restrictions be eased so that victims could seek medical aid in the West.

Manor receives development grant

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — A grant of \$38,882 for curriculum development through the Perkins Vocational Act has been awarded to Manor Junior College, announced Dr. Madeline Seltzer, chairperson, Liberal Arts Division, and Jeanne Wurtz, coordinator, Computer Science Division.

The grant, with joint funding from Manor Junior College, will make possible the following:

- a full-time director for Manor's Learning Center,
- continued operation of the Learning Center with professional, and peer tutors and with a part-time coordinator,
- development of computer programming for banks of tutorial questions.
- student usage of tutorial banks,
- feedback to faculty on student participation and performance,
- feedback to faculty on strong and weak areas within tutorials,
- selection of 40 courses at Manor (targeting on those with definitions and vocabulary) for which the instructor will write a series of tutorials to be taken by all students in the class during the entire length of the course.
- participating instructors to attend a workshop on the efficient writing of

tutorial questions for the computer.

- typing of the tutorials onto computer disks during the summer so that the tutorials are ready for the fall 1986 semester,

- four Apple computers and one dot-matrix printer for the Computer Lab,
- extended hours for the Computer Lab, including weekends,
- tutoring in the Learning Center and computer tutorials to complement and reinforce each other.

Manor Junior College offers associates degrees and certificates of study in Allied Health, Business, Liberal Arts and Science.



Join the UNA

WANTED

APARTMENT MANAGER

Bi-Lingual preferred. Experience in senior citizens program development and knowledge in government subsidy procedures. Knowledge of HUD helpful. Send resume to Ukrainian Village, Inc. 26377 Ryan Rd., Warren, Mich. 48091 Phone (313) 755-7720

ADVERTISING RATES

SVOBODA UKRAINIAN-LANGUAGE DAILY AND THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

1 column/inch (1 inch by single column):

fraternal and community advertisements	\$ 6.00
general advertisements	\$10.00

Note: All advertisements which span the full eight-column page of Svoboda are subject to the \$10.00 per column/inch rate.

If the advertisement requires a photo reproduction there is an additional charge as follows:

single column	\$ 8.00
double column	\$10.00
triple column	\$12.00

Deadlines for submitting advertisements:

Svoboda: two days prior to desired publication date.

The Ukrainian Weekly: noon of the Monday before the date of the Weekly issue in question.

Advertisements will be accepted over the telephone only in emergencies

Education Department...

(Continued from page 7)

under 45 sent to re-education camps, where some languished for many years. Within each school and university, a special vice principal for political affairs was appointed. These individuals, almost uniformly from North Vietnam, were given direct control over curricula. Each school also contains a network of "young informants," headed by a Communist Party member. They report on students or teachers who criticize the regime or make politically unacceptable statements.

As for the curriculum, here again the dividing line between propaganda and education was effectively abolished. First-grade children were confronted with math problems such as: "Our troops went to the battlefield and killed five American imperialists and three puppet troops. How many troops did our troops kill?"

The significance of all this was noted by a teacher who succeeded in fleeing the country: "The purpose... is to create and nurture hatred in the minds of children... The insidious thing is that such stuff is made an integral part of every subject taught, and that children in the classroom must repeat it all the time, so that they get used to it."

Our way is different. Our children are spared this sort of indoctrination. We are rightly proud, as free men and women, of this, and we cannot doubt that our children are better off as a result. Our freedom, however, also brings with it a responsibility. If no government agency can tell you what to publish — and clearly in this country none must ever do so — then it falls on your shoulders to act responsibly in helping decide what our children must learn.

The decisions that you and your companies make about the structure and content of textbooks, determine, in large part, what goes into the teaching of our children. You may have heard these statistics before, but let me mention them as a reminder of the significant responsibility you bear:

- 95 percent of reading in high school is done from textbooks.
- Supplementary materials, such as workbooks and skill sheets, account for 70 percent of time allocated for reading instruction in grade schools.
- Teachers, in general, are extremely dependent upon textbooks and teacher guides for the majority of their classroom instruction.

What is in our textbooks, what we choose to teach our children about our free institutions and about those governments with which we share the globe, takes on added significance in light of international developments in recent months. The U.S.-USSR summit, which resulted in preliminary agreement for widespread student exchanges between our two countries, should lead us to review whether our children are adequately prepared to meet and debate their Soviet counterparts.

There is some cause for concern. Let me cite an example. Some months ago, The Washington Post carried a story about 15 American teenagers and 15 Soviet teenagers who met near Washington to discuss the threat of nuclear war. The Americans were members of a country school's talented and gifted school program. The Russians attend an embassy school, and are the children of Soviet diplomats. Here are some excerpts from what occurred:

"What do you think of America?" asked one [American] pupil. "America is a good country," replied Dmitry Domakhin, 12, whose father is a diplomat... "It's such a pity that it's a capitalist country." Dmitry grinned as the audience of parents and pupils laughed. Later, he posed his own question to the American children. "In the Soviet Union, when we have lunch at school, the lunch is free," he said. "I just want to know, how much do you have to pay?" Ninety to 95 cents per meal was the answer. Dmitry smiled again.

Play portrays...

(Continued from page 1)

Ivan, has been prosecuted for resisting the draft.

The presbyter and one of his preachers engage in activities such as hiding Baptist literature, concealing illegal printing equipment and persuading a young man to call upon his fellow believers to refuse military service. In the end, the head of the Hrabchak family "sees the light" and abandons his beliefs.

According to the critic, the play demonstrates how "the ideologues of contemporary sectarianism are modernizing their activities in accord with

today's conditions." It also "realistically exposes religious extremists, [and] emphasizes the necessity of fostering in every person political alertness [and] an uncompromising attitude toward manifestations of bourgeois ideology," said Mr. Husar.

"...And the Day Shall Come," concluded Mr. Husar, has "an important educational and cognitive significance; it is on the cutting edge of ideological counter-struggle. And, it seems, this problem is timely not only for the Chernivtsi region, but also in other areas of the republic, where there exist certain problems and difficulties in atheist education."

Debate at...

(Continued from page 2)

Khodosevich, the complete works of Akhmatova, of Pasternak," declared Mr. Voznesensky. "Who but the Union of Writers should be concerned with the defense of these masterpieces, with the fate of sacred works?"

The poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko reportedly presented a petition signed by 40 writers demanding that Mr. Pasternak's house in the writers' colony in Peredelkino, near Moscow, be made into a museum dedicated to the writer. After Mr. Pasternak's death in 1960, his heirs maintained his house as a memorial to him until they were evicted last year.

New York Times sources reported that Mr. Yevtushenko astounded the delegates by calling on them to "demonstrate the lesson of democracy" and vote then and there to make the museum to Mr. Pasternak, whom he called "one of the greatest poets in the entire history of Russian and world literature." Many delegates raised their congress passes in favor; none voted against.

The writers' rally on behalf of Mr. Pasternak came amid rumors that the powers of Glavlit, the state censorship organization, will be curbed, wrote the Washington Post.

The replacement of the archconservative Georgy Markov, 75, with the younger, more moderate Vladimir Karpov as first secretary of the 10,000 member union, also signaled an apparent relaxation of cultural rigidity, said the Post. Mr. Karpov, who is editor-in-chief of the leading literary journal Novy Mir, was elected by secret ballot

on the final day of the congress.

Mr. Markov, who was elevated to the previously vacant and largely ceremonial post of chairman, collapsed on the first day of the congress while reading his long keynote address in which he discouraged progressive literature as "artistic waste that is compromising Soviet art," wrote the Post. Several months before the congress, Mr. Markov told reporters that Mr. Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago" would not be published in the near future.

As the union's new head, Mr. Karpov called for the novel's publication, as well as the creation of the Pasternak museum. "Let us vote to make a museum of Pasternak's house, and this in turn will open a beautiful road to the preservation of the memory of all our teachers in literature who deserve this," he said in his address.

Mr. Karpov is a well-known World War II hero who has written numerous novels about the war.

Besides calling for less censorship and publication of long-suppressed works, such as "Doctor Zhivago," Mr. Voznesensky reportedly asked that an authors' commission be set up for the reviewing of manuscripts long held from publication. He also suggested that the writers form a cooperative independent of the government to help young writers publish. "A writer uses 10 percent of his life writing books and 90 percent trying to get them out," he said.

The New York Times reported that some clashes occurred between Russian nationalist writers and writers of non-Russian nationalities, particularly the Georgians, who reportedly walked out of the hall at one point.

TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

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

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

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

• **MATERIALS MUST BE SENT DIRECTLY TO: THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, 30 MONTGOMERY, ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J. 07302.**

Attention, students!

Throughout the year, Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Black and white photos (or color with good contrast) will also be accepted. MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

Nationalities...

(Continued from page 1)

for the most part, committed by local, native, home-grown enthusiasts of our political orthodoxy who obviously inherited [their] servile psychology from those who were given allotments of their own native land for the price of speaking broken Russian. Is it for me to say that this kind of nihilism categorically contradicts the nationalities policy of our party."

And more: "I would ask of our Russian friends only one thing — to gently review the mandates of those who, in the name of the Russian people, are active in the national republics to the point of forgetting who they themselves are. This, if only to convince ourselves once again of the genius of the Leninist postulate, namely, that the worst great power chauvinists were always non-Russians (inorodtsi)."

These are without a doubt very strong words, perhaps even stronger than much of what appeared in print during the heyday of the Shelest years. At the same time, several questions arise for which Mr. Oliynyk provided no answers. First, who are these non-Russian great power chauvinists in the republics who are more Catholic than the pope in implementing what they perceive to be the "correct" nationalities policy? And second, who is ultimately responsible for creating the kind of atmosphere that permits and perhaps even encourages the flourishing of the Little Russian jockey mentality?

Mr. Oliynyk's remarks on the language question also represented a definite politicization of the issue. He noted that the question had been discussed at the Ukrainian Writers' Congress, and that this was to be expected in view of the fact that language is a writer's main tool.

"But the problems of the native language in the school, in the theater, in the kindergartens," argued Mr. Oliynyk, "this is already a question of our Leninist nationalities policy, and the violation of its principles is very painful." It must be emphasized that to pose the language issue in such unmistakable political terms marks a new departure in the discussion about the need to preserve the attributes of national culture.

Justice Department...

(Continued from page 3)

application — should not apply when the defendant is threatened with a death sentence in a country that does not follow Western-style rules of due process.

The executive director of Amnesty International U.S.A., John G. Healey, has written to Attorney General Meese to protest the planned deportation of Mr. Linnas. Mr. Healey said his organization "has grave doubts about the fairness of the trials" that sentenced Mr. Linnas and others in absentia, and that AI opposes the death penalty in all cases.

Clark takes case

Meanwhile, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark has agreed to handle Mr. Linnas's Supreme Court appeal of the deportation order upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court reconvenes in October.

The third member of the team of lawyers now defending Mr. Linnas is Weldon Brewer of New York.

Mr. Linnas's family and anti-Communist East European groups, led by the California-based Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security, have begun to lobby Congress and the

What Mr. Oliynyk is in fact saying is that the Russian language is "overrepresented" in the Ukrainian educational system and in the cultural arena, and that this is a deviation from Soviet nationalities policy. But once again the question remains as to where the responsibility lies for this state of affairs.

Earlier in his address, Mr. Oliynyk referred to the forthcoming publication of Oles Honchar's controversial novel "Sobor" in Russian translation, noting that the editors of the journal Druzhba Narodov had struggled for 18 years to bring this project to fruition. The novel first appeared in Kiev in 1968 and was criticized for its nationalist overtones and negative portrayal of party careerists. Today, as Mr. Oliynyk quite rightly pointed out, many of the issues that Mr. Honchar had raised almost 20 years ago "are reflected in fundamental party documents."

The delegates also heard strong criticism of the all-union media for devoting far too little attention to Ukrainian writers and literary and cultural events in the republic, and the suggestion that the Writers' Union be restructured so as to limit the tenure of its secretariat to a three-year term.

Mr. Oliynyk ended his presentation with what can only be construed as a warning against the uses of nuclear energy:

"Chornobyl has forced us to rethink a great deal. That the common metaphor 'peaceful atom' is but a metaphor inasmuch as it is peaceful only in its natural state. Chornobyl calls on us to convince the scientists that sometimes they are confident to the point of self-assuredness, seemingly knowing everything but in reality far from everything."

Assuming that the sentiments voiced by Mr. Oliynyk in Moscow mirror those of the Ukrainian intelligentsia as a whole, it is possible to gain some insight into the problems that have been uppermost in the minds of a social group that has always considered itself to be the voice of the nation.

Those problems have not changed considerably over the past decades or for that matter during the past century: the preservation of the nation. What has changed is the forthright manner in which they are now being presented.

White House to block the deportation, reported the Post.

Mari-Ann Rikken, Washington director of the coalition, said the Linnas case "is a litmus test for both liberals and conservatives."

She explained: "If you're a conservative, are you as much of an anti-Communist as you think you are? If you're a liberal, are you as much of a civil libertarian as you think you are?"

Mr. Linnas, a retired land surveyor, is in a New York City jail. He was arrested without warning in April by Justice Department officials as he appeared at a meeting to discuss his custody status.

Zuk piano...

(Continued from page 9)

assistant professor of Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. He has performed on CBC Radio and Television, in numerous concerts in Canada, the U.S., Europe and the Far East, and as soloist with several orchestras.

As a piano duo, Luba and Ireneus Zuk have appeared in Canada, the U.S., Europe and the Far East. They have also performed on CBC Radio and on Austrian National Radio. Their repertoire includes both well-known and rarely heard works. Since the formation of the duo, the Zuks have been active in promoting music by Canadian composers and have premiered many of their works.

Ukrainian Mike...

(Continued from page 8)

per hour and roll exactly when they pass, 50 feet apart, that is excellence.

You cannot find a better roller coaster run than a ride with a solo Snowbirds pilot. On Skuby's command "solos, roll... now" he snaps the control stick from one corner to the other. I feel as if the airplane hits me as it rolls and the world spins three times. I get pulled out of my seat (while upside down) by a force two and a half times my weight (-2½ G) until my eyes see only red and I get sucked into the seat by +6G as Mike pulls out of a dive and rolls again to make the world spin. Sweat pours out of me from every corner.

The whole show is built around following a predetermined course and being where one is supposed to be at the right time. The pilots always make sure that there is an adequate margin of safety in their maneuvers which they can judge from experience, but they won't do what common sense won't let

them do.

The formation landed, the airplanes were parked and for the pilots another flight was done. But for me, it was the most exhilarating experience I could ever have — worth the 15-year wait. The Snowbirds are a special class of pilots that live and breathe excellence. I was convinced.

Since their premiere performance at Canadian Forces Base Moose Jaw in June 1971, Canada's precision flight demonstration team has displayed the professionalism and skill of Canadian Forces pilots and ground crew to over 45 million spectators throughout North America from West Coast to East Coast. The remaining show season this year includes Snowbird appearances at these shows: July 26-27 — Quebec City; August 2, 3 — Red Deer, Alta; August 29-September 1 — Toronto; September 3 — Sudbury, Ont.; September 13-14 — Denver; and October 13 — Expo '86, Vancouver. The team will conclude the season with a final show in Moose Jaw on October 18.



On the side of the cockpit Snowbird 8 sports the name of the pilot and the Ukrainian trident.

SOYUZIVKA presents:

its 1986 entertainment

Saturday, July 26
Concert: Chaika Dancers, violinist Adrian Bryttan
Dance: Alex and Dorko

Saturday, August 2
Concert: Soprano Oksana Rohatyn-Makohon, violinist Adrian Bryttan
Dance: Tempo

Saturday, August 9
Concert: Syzokryli Dance Troupe, pianist Juliana Osinchuk
Dance: Veselka

Saturday, August 16
Concert: Prometheus Chorus
Dance: Nove Pokolinnia

Saturday, August 23
Concert: Tenor Wasyl Melnychyn, Zoria Bandurists and Dancers
Dance: Alex and Dorko

LABOR DAY WEEKEND

Friday, August 29
Dance: Nove Pokolinnia

Saturday, August 30
Concert: Hryts Zaulia and Company
Dance: Tempo, Nove Pokolinnia

Sunday, August 31
Concert: Singer Alex with Tempo
Dance: Tempo

Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for May

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF APRIL 30, 1986	18,982	51,365	6,932	77,279
GAINS IN MAY 1986				
New members.....	104	154	52	310
Reinstated.....	22	81	2	105
Transferred in.....	—	3	2	5
Change class in.....	1	2	—	3
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	7	—	7
TOTAL GAINS:	127	247	56	430
LOSSES IN MAY 1986				
Suspended.....	7	47	25	79
Transferred out.....	—	4	2	6
Change of class out.....	1	2	—	3
Transferred to adults.....	7	—	—	7
Died.....	4	84	—	88
Cash surrender.....	21	52	—	73
Endowment matured.....	49	65	—	114
Fully paid-up.....	43	129	—	172
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	1	12	13
TOTAL LOSSES:	132	384	39	555
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN MAY 1986				
Paid up.....	43	127	—	170
Extended insurance.....	3	20	—	23
TOTAL GAINS:	46	147	—	193
LOSSES IN MAY 1986				
Died.....	2	40	—	42
Cash surrender.....	11	23	—	34
Reinstated.....	4	3	—	7
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	22	71	—	93
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF MAY 31, 1986	19,001	51,304	6,949	77,254

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR MAY 1986

Dues From Members.....	\$234,784.92
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	112,765.92
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$357,573.48
Certificate Loans.....	2,468.10
Mortgage Loans.....	39,023.70
Banks.....	6,275.33
Stocks.....	4,313.55
Real Estate.....	52,488.38
Total.....	\$462,142.54
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$17,742.62
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan.....	615.87
Taxes Held in Escrow.....	1,215.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	1,465.99
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	33,891.40
Insurance Dept. Fees Ret'd.....	280.00
Bank Charge Ret'd.....	10.00
Total.....	\$55,220.88
Miscellaneous:	
Transfer To Orphans Fund.....	250.00
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations.....	3,596.72
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	4,967.13
Total.....	\$8,813.85
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$736,149.07
Mortgages Repaid.....	215,762.49
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	4,264.67
Total.....	\$956,176.23
Income For May, 1986.....	\$1,829,904.34

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY 1986

Paid To Or For Members	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$26,654.82
Endowments Matured.....	85,358.00

Death Benefits.....	84,335.00
Interest On Death Benefits.....	107.24
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	2,076.44
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	2,050.00
Scholarship.....	500.00

Total..... \$201,081.50

Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate.....	\$131,146.29
Svoboda Operation.....	104,558.71
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	60,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$11,053.77
Medical Inspections.....	316.45
Reward To Special Organizers.....	3,846.25
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	18.75
Reward To Organizers.....	600.00
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	416.70
Field Conferences.....	1,364.85
Total.....	\$17,616.77

Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$13,321.67
Salary Of Office Employee.....	42,951.27
Employee Benefit Plan.....	17,470.73
Insurance-General.....	1,708.00
Insurance-Workmens Compensation.....	9,212.00
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	18,253.37
Tax-Canadian Witholding And Pension Plan On Employee Wages.....	1,333.72
Total.....	\$104,250.76

General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$3,250.00
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	170.00
General Office Maintenance.....	340.68
Insurance Department Fees.....	1,223.50
Legal Expenses-General.....	2,008.65
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	157.09
Postage.....	942.94
Printing And Stationery.....	766.27
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	885.66
Telephone, Telegraph.....	843.55
Traveling Expenses-General.....	353.40
Total.....	\$10,941.74

Miscellaneous:	
Convention Expenses.....	\$175,768.09
Loss On Bonds.....	1,630.10
Youth Sports Activities.....	300.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	850.57
Professional Fees.....	2,850.00
Total.....	\$181,398.76

Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$809,515.50
Mortgages.....	122,000.00
Stock.....	2,793.55
Certificate Loans.....	3,988.10
Real Estate.....	54,121.44
Total.....	\$992,418.59
Disbursements For May, 1986.....	\$1,803,413.12

BALANCE

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash.....	\$1,489,073.27	Life Insurance.....	\$53,940,862.69
Bonds.....	39,185,253.90	Accidental D.D.....	1,460,837.14
Mortgage Loans.....	4,186,053.34	Fraternal.....	(15,913.32)
Certificate Loans.....	772,225.72	Orphans.....	342,579.30
Real Estate.....	1,030,850.51	Old Age Home.....	(103,357.53)
Printing Plant & E.D.P.....	320,589.71	Emergency.....	90,821.91
Equipment.....	630,397.14		
Stocks.....			
Loan To D.H. — U.N.A.....			
Housing Corp.....	101,386.60		
Loan to U.N.U.R.C.....	8,000,000.00		
Total.....	\$55,715,830.19	Total.....	\$55,715,830.19

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

Ukrainian SSR...

(Continued from page 2)

were resettled.

The extensive evacuation and resettlement provided some unaccounted-for and missing people. The Prypiat Communist Party claimed that it had 2,611 members, but by June 3 there were 177 not accounted for. By the end of May there were even some stories in Ukraine's newspapers about family members still searching for their children and other loved ones.

On June 3, Pravda reported that 260 families from several villages were returning to their homes, since the area was considered safe; this was in Hlynyk, Buchky and Zamoshnia (this village is 23 kilometers from the town of Chernobyl).

Situation in Byelorussia

At first there were very few details about the effects of the explosion on the villages and towns in Byelorussia, which lies just a few miles from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. On May 20 Izvestia announced that radiation reached them also, and, therefore, over 26,000 people and 36,000 head of livestock had to be evacuated. This affected 50 villages in three Byelorussian raions.

The approach to evacuation was slightly different than in Ukraine. Apparently each family was asked where it wished to go, whether to relatives and friends in other raions and republics, or to stay in their own oblast. Most opted for the latter. Some 60,000 Byelorussian children were also sent to summer camps, some even to other republics. About 4,000 children under age 3 together with their mothers were sent to resorts, while children age 3 to 6 went with their kindergarten groups and teachers. Ukrainians were among those who extended a helping hand to the Byelorussians, even from the areas close to Chernobyl, such as Chernihiv, which is just outside the danger zone.

Chernobyl area in June

Private travel to the 30-kilometer danger zone still is not allowed. While going in that direction there are signs warning about picking forest produce (berries or mushrooms).

Driving on the shoulder is not allowed either, because it would release more

dust than driving on cement or asphalt roads. Since there is constant traffic of trucks, buses and tractors to the zone, several new roads were built, and others were widened. Because hard-covered roads have two to four times less radiation after being washed, shoulders on the Chernobyl-Prypiat road were covered with asphalt. There are check points constantly monitoring radiation and traffic on the road.

Fields are fenced in by wires, and firemen spray the area with special fluids to minimize the spread of radiation. The Cherkesian Autonomous Republic is making a special polyvinyl butyral product, which when sprayed over soil and open spaces prevents the dust from being spread by wind, reported Radianska Ukraina on May 21.

By the end of May, the short-term plan for the plant was to complete the deactivation of radiation on the first and second atomic energy blocks, as well as the living quarters. On the list also is construction of a "sarcophagus," for burying the fourth energy block, the reactor which exploded.

V. Petrovsky, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, outlined the following plan for this year at the plant, reported Silski Visti on June 7. The fourth block is to be covered, so that there would be no possible emission of aerosol carrying any radiation particles. An automated mechanism is going to be installed to monitor and control the buried reactor.

On June 26, Molod Ukraina carried a TASS report that a fourth reactor had not yet cooled off. For the base of its "sarcophagus," a cement cushion was to be built underneath the reactor. This dangerous and very trying project was being done by coal miners and miners from Donbas, Tula and Donetske. Starting near the third block they built a 168-meter shaft with 13 openings. This narrow tunnel was used for laying the

foundations for the cement cushions. The extremely cramped conditions, heat and dust allowed only for three-hour shifts around the clock.

Other projects

Construction work is to be continued in the surrounding area where the evacuees have settled. There are now plans for 7,000 houses, including a whole village with 500 houses, reported Molod Ukraina on July 3. Construction workers from all the oblasts of Ukraine are to help in this effort.

From the first weeks after the accident, rain was always a matter of serious concern, since it could spread particles of radiation. Rain water would carry radiation with it into the soil and into rivers. The Ukrainian Scientific and Hydro-Meteorological Institute, which for over 25 years has been successful in controlling rain clouds, seeded clouds with special chemical reagents in order to regulate rain in the area. Different types of airplanes were used to do the seeding outside the zone, and directly over it.

Since immeasurably large quantities of water are now used for people's daily showers as well as for spraying streets, vehicles, etc., this water probably contains some radiation particles. To prevent it from entering the soil, rivers and water reservoirs, it is being redirected to special areas where it is treated by a method devised by the Ukrainian Academy of Science's Institute of Colloidal Chemistry and Water Chemistry, reported Robitnycha Hazeta of May 23. Around the rivers Prypiat and Dnipro special walls were constructed to prevent rain and other waters from entering the rivers. Wells in the area were hermetically sealed.

Ukrainian Institute holds auction of art works

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Institute of America held an auction of paintings, books, prints and objets d'art on Sunday, June 8, at the institute, 2 E. 79th St.

More than 70 bidders viewed paintings by such artists as Alexis Gritchenko, Mykola Nedilko, Clemens Trofimenko, Ludmyla Morozowa and Peter Shostak, to name but a few. Also on display were cartons of books featuring some first editions published in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The professionally run art auction included a brunch and Dutch bar at 1:30 p.m. followed by a viewing of the art work. The auction, which featured over 90 works, began at 3:30 p.m. and ran for more than two hours.

"The event was so successful that we're thinking of making it into an annual affair," said UIA president Walter Nazarewicz. According to organizers of the event, the success of the auction was due to the generosity of Ukrainian artists who supported the Ukrainian Institute of America with numerous donations.

The art committee included Ostap Balaban, Olga Bodnar-Talyn, Ihor Kopka, Ursula Balaban, Ulana Blyznak, Michael Drabyk, Marianna Hatala, Marika Kotlarchuk, Irenej Krayewsky, Nadia Semchysyn, Orysia Stryzak, Michael Terech, Walter Baranetsky, Maria Honcharenko, Sviatoslav Hordynsky and Arcadia Oleńska-Petryshyn.

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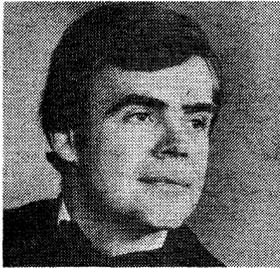
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At Soyuzivka**July 26-27**

Violinist Adrian Bryttan and the Chaika Dance Ensemble will be the featured performers during the Saturday evening program, beginning at 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka pavilion. A dance to the tunes of the Alex & Dorko band will follow the concert. On Sunday, Branch 89 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of American will hold a presentation of "Historical Fashions of the Ukrainian Woman," at 3 p.m. in the Veselka pavilion.

**UOL Convention opens July 23**

CHICAGO — The senior and junior chapters of St. Vladimir Cathedral and St. Andrew's Church of Chicago will host the 39th annual Ukrainian Orthodox League Convention on July 23-27 at the Chicago Marriott Downtown. This year's convention theme will be "Let Us Love One Another."

The convention will commence on Wednesday at 3 p.m. with a cultural exhibit of four regions of Ukraine — Kievshchyna, Lemkivshchyna, Poltavshchyna and Transcarpathia.

The UOL sessions will begin with a hierarchical divine liturgy on Thursday, and will continue each morning until Saturday. The evenings will be set aside to entertain the some 500 expected guests.

This year marks the 25th anniversary

of the Junior Ukrainian Orthodox League in the United States and many events will be dedicated to celebrating this event, including a dinner-dance on a Lake Michigan cruise on Thursday evening.

The Ukraina Dance Ensemble, the Hromovytsia Dance Group, Surma Choir and the ODUM String Ensemble will be the featured performers at a concert in Addison Trail High School on Friday evening. A festival of exhibits and entertainment titled, "A Journey through Ukraine," will be held on the St. Andrew parish grounds on Friday evening as well.

The farewell banquet and ball will be held at the Marriott Hotel on Michigan Avenue.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS**July 22**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: Dr. Lubomyr Hajda, a lecturer in government at Harvard University, will present a lecture on "Ukrainians in the Context of the Soviet Multinational Empire" at 7:30 p.m. in Ticknor Lounge, Boylston Hall, as part of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute lecture series. The lecture is free and open to the public. For more information call (617) 495-4053.

July 24

BOSTON: The Captive Nations Committee of Massachusetts, with representatives of the Boston Ukrainian community, will hold its annual Captive Nations Week observance at 6:30 p.m. at Chopin Plaza, on the Atlantic Avenue side of Quincy Market. The program, which will include a commemoration of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, will feature speeches and a cultural program. For information call Orest Szczudluk at (617) 848-2000, ext. 285.

July 25

UNION CITY, N.J.: The Park Theatre Gallery will present an exhibition of art and music titled "Chernobyl — can it happen here?" featuring entertainment by Ukrainian dancers and musicians and an exhibit of paintings, sculpture and photography. Artist Rumiko Tsuda and the New York-based rock band Surgery will highlight the entertainment. The Park Theatre Gallery is located at 560 32nd St. For information call (201) 865-6980 or contact Mark Iwasykiw at (212) 260-5166.

July 26

JEWETT, N.Y.: The ensemble I Trii, violinist Joseph Barkiwsky, cellist Nestor Cybriwsky and pianist Thomas Hryniw, will perform in concert at Grazhda, a landmark at the Jewett Center, Route 23A next to the Ukrainian church, beginning at 8 p.m., as part of a summer concert series here. Tickets will be \$5, \$4 for members of the Music and Art Center of Greene County, and \$3 for students. Children will be admitted for free. Ihor Sonevytsky is the series music director. For reservations call (518) 989-6479.

July 27

CARNEGIE, Pa.: The Western Pennsylvania Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics will hold its annual Seminary Day from noon to 11 p.m. on Holy Trinity Acres off Baldwin Road. Food booths, volleyball, games for children and adults, a dance, campfire singalong, and a moleben service will all be part of the day's activities. Proceeds will benefit the Stamford and Washington Ukrainian Catholic seminaries. Admission to the grounds is free, however. For information call (412) 337-5704 during the day.

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian Village Corporation will hold its first kick-off project to fund a mini-bus for senior citizen residents. The Ukrainian Village Festival will take place on its grounds here, beginning at noon, and will feature refreshments, prizes and nonstop entertain-

ment. Admission is free. For further information call Justine Nelligan at (313) 476-3609 or Stephen M. Wicher at (313) 286-6490.

HOUSTON: The Eastern Christian Choral Society, directed by Archbishop Makarios, will present a concert on this St. Volodymyr's Day at 6 p.m. in the outdoor Jack Edwin Rogers Memorial Pavilion of the Institute for Eastern Orthodox Studies Music Department, located in the Gulfgate area at 3011 Roe Dr. The 35-voice ecumenical choir will perform sacred music by composers Rachmaninoff, Tschesnokoff, Bortniansky, Gregoriev, Lomakin and others. For information call (713) 645-0843.

August 1-4

SUDBURY, Ont.: The Ukrainian National Federation will sponsor its annual Sudbury Ukrainian Festival this weekend at the UNF summer camp Zaporizhzhia at Richard Lake, off Highway 69 South. The festival will begin with a dance in the UNF Hall, 130 Frood Road in Sudbury, and continue with three days of entertainment, ethnic food and drink, beginning each day at noon. For information call (705) 673-0890.

August 2-3

BEAMSVILLE, Ont.: The annual Ukrainian Festival Vinok will take place here at the Beamsville fairgrounds, exit 64 off the Queen Elizabeth Highway, beginning both days at 9 a.m. The festival will feature arts and crafts displays, food stands, a dance to the tunes of the Veselka orchestra of Montreal, and evening grandstand shows with guest artists like vocalist Luba Goy, comedian Ted Woloshyn and others. If purchased in advance, tickets will be \$8 for adults and \$6 for students and senior citizens. If purchased at the gate, tickets will cost \$10 for adults and \$8 for students and seniors. For information call (416) 536-4262.

August 3

BEAVER FALLS, Pa.: The first annual Walter Reft Golf Tournament will be held here on the Fox Run Golf Course. All UNA members are invited to participate at an admission fee of \$25 per person. For information call Steve Sluzynsky at (412) 728-9046 after 5 p.m.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information to: PREVIEW OF EVENTS, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

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