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Mulroney government prepares for furor over Deschenes report recommendations

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — The Prime Minister's Office is "paranoid" about the potential fallout from the soon-to-be-tabled report of the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals and can't decide how to respond to the report's recommendations, according to a well-placed government source.

"There are people in this government who are surprised at the report's recommendations and don't know how to handle it," said the source, who expressed apprehension about the apparent

absence of discussion on the report among senior members of the government.

There are approximately 20 copies of the report in circulation among government officials, and all copies are numbered, the source said.

It is known that Justice Jules Deschenes has recommended that the government either convert his commission into a permanent war criminals investigative body, or create a special unit within a government department.

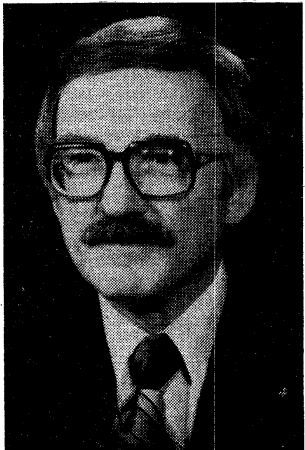
Although Justice Deschenes says in the report that he does not favor the creation of a permanent Nazi-hunting body such as the American Office of Special Investigations, sources say it is clear that he has given the government the option of creating a unit similar to the controversial body within the U.S. Justice Department.

Meanwhile, there are strong indications that the Mulroney government is bracing itself for a major political imbroglio that is expected to erupt when the report is released to the public.

Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski and Justice Minister Ramon Hnatyshyn have met privately with Ukrainian leaders in recent weeks — apparently to determine the impact the report will have on East European groups in Canada.

Mr. Hnatyshyn quietly convened a meeting with Ukrainian Canadian Committee officials in Saskatoon on

(Continued on page 12)



Justice Jules Deschenes

Widely acclaimed famine documentary questioned on footage authenticity

TORONTO — An internationally acclaimed Ukrainian film which is being considered to teach students here about Soviet "disinformation," has itself become the subject of disinformation.

The film, "Harvest of Despair," produced by the Toronto-based Ukrainian Famine Research Committee, documents the events of the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine in which as many as 8 million people are believed to have died. The authenticity of some of the footage in the film was questioned in November 1986 at a Toronto meeting for interested citizens and educators on teaching about the Ukrainian famine.

Douglas Tottle, a former editor of a Winnipeg labor magazine who claims to have spent three years researching the famine, told the November meeting that as much as 90 percent of the still photographs in the film are of a 1921 famine in Ukraine that is believed to have been caused by bad weather. He said the origin of the photographs was a 1922 report from Geneva on the International Committee for Russian Relief.

Mr. Tottle urged officials from the Toronto Board of Education to independently evaluate the film before approving it for classroom viewing. His remarks caused an uproar at the meeting and prompted a stern reply the following day from the film's producers.

A statement released by the Ukrainian Famine Research Committee asserted that the pictures in the film were taken primarily from newspapers, private archives and a book published in 1936. Pictures used in the film which were not verified, the statement said, were used only in cases where "they did not affect the narrative." The statement continued: "Despite the limited availability of photographs, we have tried to be as scrupulously accurate in the use of the photographs as possible."

"Harvest of Despair," released in 1984, has garnered several international awards and has been broadcast by PBS and the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

The heated debate over the authenticity of the film continues to this very day, primarily on the letters to the

(Continued on page 12)

Helsinki group formed in Latvia

ROCKVILLE, Md. — Documents smuggled out of Soviet-occupied Latvia and received by representatives of the World Federation of Free Latvians (WFFL) in Vienna indicate that a new Helsinki watch group has been formed in the city of Liepaja.

John Finnerty of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Washington said, "We are treating it as valid" and indicated this development would be brought to the attention of the delegates at the CSCE review meeting in Vienna.

The documents, dated July 1986 and signed by a group calling itself "Helsinki '86" include letters addressed to Pope John Paul II, USSR General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet and Latvian Communist Party Central Committees, the United Nations, the U.S. delegates to the September 1986 Chautauqua Conference in Latvia and Latvian "countrymen in foreign nations."

The group protests official Soviet discrimination against the Latvian people and their language, stating, "God has not given such an authority to anyone to deny a people their own language in their own country." It vows to "inform international organizations about violations that are being carried out against our people's material and

spiritual values, including those against our nation itself."

It also cites the Latvian SSR constitutional right "to secede from the Soviet Union" and asks General Secretary Gorbachev to "permit us in our nation to speak and to be understood in the Latvian language. Permit us, ourselves, to determine our destiny by referendum."

Most of the statements are signed by Linards Grantins, Raimonds Bitenieks and Martins Bariss, while the letter addressed to the Soviet and Latvian Communist Party Central Committees, includes 15 additional names. According to the source of the documents, Mr. Grantins was arrested shortly after the formation of the group. Grantins' present fate is unknown.

While individual Latvian human-rights activists have joined with Soviet dissidents in supporting the principles espoused in the Helsinki Final Act, this is the first time an independent Latvian Helsinki watch group has been formed.

The WFFL, which monitors human-rights activities in occupied Latvia, states that none of names signed on to the Helsinki '86 documents have been associated with dissident activity in the past.

UNA executives hold yearend meeting

Dividends of \$825,000 to be paid to members

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association will pay dividends of \$825,000 to its members during 1987 in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Executive Committee at its end-of-the-year meeting on December 29, 1986, at the UNA headquarters here.

The dividends proposal was unanimously passed after a recommendation to that effect by the UNA's supreme treasurer, Ulana Diachuk.

The meeting, which was chaired by Supreme President John O. Flis, was attended by the following: Supreme Vice-President Myron B. Kuropas, Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Director for Canada John Hewryk, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Mrs. Diachuk. Also present was Zenon Snylyk, editor-in-chief of Svoboda.

The first item on the agenda was officers' reports, and the first to speak was the supreme treasurer.

Supreme treasurer's report

The supreme treasurer reported that as of October 31, 1986, UNA assets had grown to nearly \$57 million — to be exact, \$56,939,960. During the 12-month period ending on October 31 assets had increased by \$3.1 million; during 1986 alone that sum grew by \$2.4 million.

Dues collected in 1986 totalled \$2,455,165 (an amount that is greater by \$43,625 than in the previous years), and investments brought in \$5,238,581 (\$1,215,593 more than in 1985).

Soyuzivka income totalled \$958,905, but this includes UNA assistance for a sum of \$330,000. Svoboda Press income was \$1,057,662, or \$221,334 more than in the previous year. UNA assistance to the Svoboda Press operations equalled \$640,000.

Among expenses during 1986, the increase in death benefits paid out was notable. The total paid out was \$781,881 (an increase of \$130,843 over the previous year). Matured endowment certificates also paid more in 1986 than in 1985, totalling \$849,214 (an increase of \$123,273 over the previous year). Cash surrenders, on the other hand, decreased by \$74,629.

Soyuzivka expenses yielded a sum of \$1,190,513 (an increase of \$432,508 over last year). Svoboda Press expenses also grew; they totalled \$1,056,992 (\$220,648 more than in 1985).

The final costs of the UNA senior citizens building at Soyuzivka were paid out. Builders' costs were \$273,449; architect's fees, \$20,000; other costs not included in the building contract, \$23,664; carpeting and furnishings.

(Continued on page 10)

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Ukraine's Donets Basin faces dilemmas of an old coalfield

by David R. Marples

Part I of a two-part article.

The methane gas explosion that evidently caused the deaths of several coal miners in the Makiivka region of the Donbas — Donets Basin — coalfield in late December was the latest in a long line of accidents in the area, many of which have not been mentioned in the mainstream press. The current catastrophe raises several pertinent questions.

- Are working conditions in the European coalfield becoming increasingly unsafe?

- Have adequate safeguards been taken against the possibility of such explosions?

- Are coal miners being treated adequately in terms of working hours and wages?

- How do the Soviet authorities perceive the future of the coalfield?

Since the late 1970s, geological conditions in the Donbas coalfield have deteriorated. In late 1979, for example, it was reported that the quality of Donbas coal was falling. Its calorific content (as used by thermal power stations in the region) had fallen from 4,976 kilocalories per kilogram to 4,060, while its ash content had risen from 26.4 to 34 percent between 1971 and 1979.¹

By early 1981, over 20 percent of the coal in the region was being mined at depths of over 800 meters, and it was anticipated that by the year 1990 the majority of reconstructed mines would be exploited at depths of 1,200 to 1,600 meters. At such depths, it was stated, the temperature of the mines would be over 50 degrees Celsius, and the temperature of the ventilated air up to 45 degrees Celsius.²

The situation worsened during the years of the 11th (1981-1985) Five-Year Plan. The thickness of the average coal seam declined to less than one meter, while the average depth of the mines was said to be increasing by 10 to 15 meters per year. The Prohres mine in the Torez region was reported by the minister of the coal industry of the Ukrainian SSR, Mykola Hrynko, to be 1,319 meters deep,³ a record depth for the Soviet Union.

The Ukrainian press reported early in 1986 that parallel with the rising cost of coal in the Donbas coalfield, its quality was falling. In the Voroshylovhrad coal association, the average ash content of the coal had increased by 6.3 percent over the period 1971-1985.⁴ In October 1986, 16 Donbas mines were already being exploited at depths of over one meter, and it was reported that by 1990, a further 50 mines would be added to their number.⁵

In August 1979, a severe accident occurred at the Molodohvardiyska mine of the Krasnodon coal association in Ukraine. The official report stated that a methane gas explosion had caused deaths and that the Soviet and Ukrainian governments were taking steps "to eliminate the consequences of the accident."⁶ Several months later, an identical explosion occurred at a mine in the First of May coal association in Voroshylovhrad oblast. The Soviet authorities expressed their condolences to the families of the deceased miners.⁷ Early in 1981, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences noted that the number of dangerous mine explosions over the

past decade had tripled.⁸

The accidents in the Donbas coalfield have not been limited to methane explosions, however. Early in 1985, work was under way on reworking the Krasnoarmiyska West No. 1 coal mine when a roof caved in toward the end of a shift. Fifteen miners were trapped underground for 32 hours before their rescuers hewed their way through the debris to rescue them.⁹ It should be borne in mind that the majority of accidents in the Soviet coal industry are not reported in the Soviet press. Those that are announced involve the loss of lives and are too serious to conceal.

Are these accidents a result primarily of the worsening geological conditions? In the Soviet view, the main causes are both the aforementioned and a lack of proper attention to safety at the local level. Several years ago, Trud reported that mining accidents are to some extent the fault of miners who do not follow safety regulations. Far more to blame, however, in the view of the newspaper, were those engineers and managers who ensured that safety rules were adhered to "only when it is known that the inspector from the State Technical Inspection Bureau [Gostekhnadzor] will be visiting."

The violations were said to be so serious that inspectors often had to suspend all work in mines until the danger had been eliminated. In 1979 alone, 154 people were demoted or dismissed on the recommendation of the bureau, while 37 people were placed under investigation.¹⁰

Two years later, Mikhail Srebnny, chairman of the Union of Soviet Coal Miners, was interviewed by Radio Moscow. Mr. Srebnny declared that only 5 percent of all mining accidents were caused by faulty equipment. In other instances, he maintained, the carelessness of the miners had led to the accidents.¹¹ The statement by Mr. Srebnny appeared to contradict the earlier one by Trud in terms of overall responsibility between the workforce and the management. But what safety mechanisms have been introduced?

The measures applied fall into two categories: personal health and mine safety. In the former area, the Soviets have claimed that their miners enjoy more than adequate protection. According to one observer, the Moscow Mining Research Institute had demonstrated that the incidence of silicosis (coal dust inhalation) among Soviet miners was several times lower than in other countries. The maximum limit had been set at 10 milligrams of coal dust per cubic meter of air.

Each Soviet mine, he stated, possesses a 24-hour medical service, and

(Continued on page 13)

1. Izvestia, December 8, 1979.
2. Radianska Ukraina, December 6, 1981.
3. Visti z Ukrainy, No. 30, July 1985.
4. Robotnycha Hazeta, January 26, 1986.
5. Visti z Ukrainy, No. 41, October 1986.
6. Radio Kiev, August 11, 1979.
7. Pravda, April 28, 1980.
8. Radianska Ukraina, January 6, 1981.
9. Trud, May 17, 1985. This accident was first reported in Sovetskiy Sport, March 17, 1985.
10. Trud, June 18, 1980.
11. Radio Moscow, February 13-15, 1982.

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine: Statement on death of Anatoly Marchenko

Issued on January 12, the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners, a day that has been observed since 1974 when former political prisoner Vyacheslav Chornovil went on a hunger strike in memory of the 1972 mass arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals.

It is with great sadness that we learned about the unfortunate death of a founding member of the Moscow Helsinki Group, Anatoly Marchenko, in Christopol prison on December 8, 1986, as a result of a hunger strike. Mr. Marchenko was conveniently allowed to die, and in order to forestall a public outcry from the free world the Soviet government effectively silenced potential protesters by releasing Andrei Sakharov on December 16, 1986, from his internal exile in Gorky.

Unfortunately, Anatoly Marchenko is but one of many sacrifices offered on the altar of the totalitarian USSR regime to stifle dissent. Millions have perished since the Bolshevik revolution and, if conditions do not change, many more will die in the future. A Ukrainian journalist with the same last name — Valeriy Marchenko — died in prison from kidney failure two years ago. During his court trial (six months prior to his death) he was not even able to stand on his feet due to his kidney ailment; nevertheless, the trial continued. He was found guilty and imprisoned. No medical care was provided for him. Under comparable circumstances of abuses and neglect, four members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, namely, Yuriy Lytvyn, Mykhailo Melnyk, Vasyly Stus and Oleksiy Tykhy, also died in prison.

We in the West have taken the Helsinki Accords very seriously. A resultant review conference is presently in session in Vienna with the 35 signatory nations participating. In addition, concerned individuals in five Soviet republics also took the Helsinki Accords seriously and formed public groups in order to monitor compliance with the accords by the Soviet government. These monitors have been severely persecuted since the founding of the groups 11 years ago; most of them have been imprisoned and some of them died as a result of incarceration.

In theory at least, the Helsinki Accords were agreed upon in order to improve the respect for human rights in the Soviet Union. In reality, the accords created a new type of a political prisoner in the Soviet Union — a "Helsinki" prisoner — a person who is imprisoned solely on the basis of belonging to a Helsinki monitoring group.

We appeal to the American delegation headed by Ambassador Warren Zimmermann and to all other signatory nation conferees at the Vienna CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) Conference to demand the release of all Helsinki monitors currently detained in Soviet prisons, labor camps, psychiatric prisons or internal exile.

Natalia Solzhenitsyn appeals for Khodorovich

NEW YORK — Natalia Solzhenitsyn, president of the Russian Social Fund to aid political prisoners and their families, issued a statement earlier this month detailing the condition of Sergei Khodorovich, the 45-year-old administrator of the fund who is serving his second consecutive three-year term in a strict-regimen labor camp near Norilsk in northern Siberia.

The statement, which described physical abuses of Mr. Khodorovich, was read in Russian over the telephone by Ms. Solzhenitsyn from her home in Cavendish, Vt., to Ludmilla Thorne, director of the Center for Appeals for Freedom at Freedom House in New York.

Mr. Khodorovich, a computer specialist, volunteered to become the administrator of the Russian Social Fund in the fall of 1977. Soon afterwards, he lost his job and until his arrest on April 4, 1983, he supported his family by working at various odd jobs. He was sentenced to three years in a strict-regimen labor camp, but instead of being released in 1986, he was given another three years.

Following is the text of the statement.

Sergei Khodorovich is being killed in his place of confinement beyond the polar circle.

The authorities are covering up his
(Continued on page 13)

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Defectors distrust OSI's Soviet evidence

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — Two former high-ranking Soviet officials, speaking here at a conference on U.S.-Soviet relations, agreed that there are serious problems in relying on Soviet evidence in cases prosecuted by the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations.

Both Stanislav Levchenko, who had been a KGB major specializing in Soviet propaganda and disinformation, and Arkady Shevchenko, former ambassador from the USSR and United Nations undersecretary general, were participating in a conference, "A Search for Solutions: USA-USSR" held recently at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Levchenko, who currently authors two newsletters, Counterpoint and Soviet Disinformation, is considered an expert in the field. He spoke at length regarding Soviet disinformation campaigns in the West and ones directed towards the Soviet public.

A major reorganization of offices dealing in disinformation and a major re-evaluation of goals and strategies is taking place in the USSR, he told his audience on November 17, 1986.

The Soviets are not interested in bettering relations as much as having a more professional and sophisticated approach to disinformation, Mr. Levchenko noted.

Soviet techniques now are subtle: respected members of the Soviet scientific community, for instance, are used to plead for an end to the SDI (Star Wars) program in letters to other professionals in the U.S. However, as Mr. Levchenko pointed out, the very scientists who are protesting American involvement in SDI are themselves involved in comparable research in the USSR.

In an interview after his presentation, Mr. Levchenko addressed the question of Soviet evidence in cases brought by the Office of Special Investigations. He said he thought that some of the people being investigated were real criminals, but that the use of Soviet evidence is problematic.

Mr. Shevchenko was even more forceful in characterizing Soviet evidence. When asked if he thought that Soviet evidence functions in a KGB disinformation effort, he said, "There is no question about it. It is (disinformation) from A to Z."

At the conference Mr. Shevchenko cautioned the audience about making agreements with the Soviets, especially in disarmament talks. Having taken part in many negotiations between the U.S. and the USSR, he noted that though one can try to work out agreements, the U.S. must understand that the Soviet government is interested in promoting its ideology and system throughout the world — that is its primary objective.

Census ancestry question discussed

WASHINGTON — U.S. Census Bureau officials met here on December 4, 1986, with leaders of ethnic community organizations, representatives of the White House and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, as well as demographers for a conference concerning the 1990 Census and the ancestry question issue.

The National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, a research and educational organization and the conference host, gathered 55 national and local representatives to voice their experiences with the 1980 Census and their support for the continued inclusion of an ancestry question on the 1990 Census. The Census Bureau had expressed tentative plans to eliminate the question in the 1990 Census. 1980 was the first time persons were asked about their ethnic/ancestry heritage.

Arguing that the census ancestry question provides the statistical data from which federal, state and local public policy is formulated, several ethnic community leaders expressed the utility of the data for needed human services programs for the elderly, infant care and education. At the conference,

historians, academics and a political-action committee also expressed their needs for the data compiled from the Census Ancestry question. Several representatives also voiced legal concerns about the exclusion of the question.

U.S. Commissioner on Civil Rights Robert Destro spoke frankly for the inclusion of both the ancestry and the parental birthplace questions on the 1990 Census, noting that the commission's duties as well as federal economic assistance programs would be crippled without this required data. Mr. Destro also cited upcoming Supreme Court decisions concerning minority discrimination status that would also require the ancestry data.

Recent studies by Dr. John Kromkowski, president of the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs and a leading research scholar, served as a unifying catalyst at the meeting. His view echoed the concerns of many diverse organizations in their attempt to strengthen and focus the importance of the single census question upon public self-perceptions and governmental policies.

Census officials publicly admitted surprise at the overwhelming support and national representation at the conference. However, William Butz, associate director at the U.S. Census, cautioned the conference about the complexity of Congressional mandates and budget restraints upon the inclusion of the ancestry question on both short and long-form questionnaires. "It's just not all black and white," he said. Conference attendees applauded the associate director's unexpected double-entendre.

Peter Bounpane, a Census official also announced at the conference the Census Bureau's plans to continue the Neighborhood Statistical Program which in 1980 gathered extensive measurements on 27,848 neighborhoods in the United States.

Americans for Due Process comment on Australia's Nazi-hunt report

NEW YORK — Americans for Due Process (ADP) has received a complete copy of a 180-page report "Review of Material Relating to the Entry of Suspected War Criminals into Australia" which recommends the establishment of an OSI-type operation in that country.

The report was prepared by Andrew Menzies, a former officer of the Attorney General's Department, upon the request of the Australian federal government. It was presented to the special minister of state on November 28, 1986. The government has arranged for an urgent study of the findings and recommendations of the review, and it is anticipated that the attorney general will put a report before the Cabinet as early as possible in 1987.

The Menzies report discusses both Canadian and U.S. experiences with the hunt for alleged Nazi war criminals in Chapter 15. The first half of this chapter relies on an account by Allan A. Ryan Jr., former OSI director, of the germination of the Office of Special Investigations as relayed in his book "Quiet Neighbors." According to the ADP, it further recites the OSI's list of successes in deportation, denaturalization and extradition proceedings.

The second half of the chapter focuses on evidence which is supplied by the USSR. Section 15.10 states: "The question of reception in U.S. courts of evidence taken in this way [the OSI's way] in the USSR, has been the subject of much controversy..."

The report then goes on to refer to attorney S. Paul Zumbakis' book "Soviet Evidence in North American Courts" — which was published last year by Americans for Due Process in the U.S. and the Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Canada — as "criticizing in considerable detail the practices of the OSI in this regard" and that "these criticisms have been echoed in Australian newspapers."

However, rather than discuss the criticisms and problems which Mr. Zumbakis raised in his 160-page analysis, Mr. Menzies continues as

follows: "When the present director of the OSI [Neal Sher], visited me in Canberra on August 8, 1986, these criticisms were discussed and later Mr. Sher gave me a memorandum which responds to these criticisms in detail, a copy of which is Attachment B."

Attachment B is a four-page memorandum from the U.S. Justice Department which refers to two open pieces written by individuals of Ukrainian heritage, Michael Lawriwsky and Lev Havryliv, who quoted facts found in Mr. Zumbakis' analysis.

The Menzies Report then quotes from the Canadian Deschenes Commission's interim decision of November 14, 1985, which presents a compressed list of arguments for and against the use of Soviet evidence. The Deschenes Commission had hearings which afforded an opportunity for proponents and opponents of using Soviet evidence to be heard. Mr. Zumbakis' analysis, the videotape "Soviet Testimony in U.S. Courts" — also a joint project of ADP and the CLC — as well as various submissions by Ukrainian and Baltic groups were heard.

In evaluating recent events in Australia, Rasa Razgaitis, ADP coordinator said: "The OSI memorandum which attempts to respond to criticisms of the OSI's use of Soviet evidence is typical of OSI responses which ADP has seen over the past five years in that it sidesteps exposed problems by attempting to focus attention elsewhere. Before attaching OSI's memorandum, which is replete with half-truths, to an official report, Mr. Menzies should have checked the facts. It would seem that the OSI has succeeded in hoodwinking the Australians."

Mr. Zumbakis, whose analysis is at the center of the controversy, told The Ukrainian Weekly: "As opposed to the Canadian inquiry conducted by Justice Deschenes, the Australians did not look at both sides of the coin. It will be unfortunate if the Australian Parliament is not fully informed of the pitfalls of the U.S. experience."

Albert W. Sherer dies, was draftee of Helsinki's human-rights provisions

CHICAGO — Albert W. Sherer, Jr., the principle draftee of the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords of 1975, died of cancer December 27 at Northwestern University Medical Center in Chicago. He was 70 years old.

A career diplomat who specialized in Eastern Europe, Mr. Sherer was thrown out of Hungary at the height of the cold war, and went on to write the famous document, with the help of his colleague, Arthur A. Hartman, currently ambassador to the Soviet Union, according to The New York Times.

In 1974, Mr. Sherer headed the United States delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which was attended by 35 countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union. The meeting ratified Europe's post-war boundaries and sought a framework for a more stable East-West relationship. During the CSCE, Mr. Sherer is credited as being the architect of the human-rights provisions.

He was also chief U.S. delegate at the meetings that prepared a 1977 follow-up conference in Belgrade. Although he attended this first follow-up conference called to review implementation of the Helsinki Accords, the team from the U.S. was headed by Arthur J. Goldberg.

Mr. Sherer was a strong believer in the Helsinki Accords as a basis for cooperation between the East and West. In keeping with this, he shunned a confrontational style. Thus, when the time came for the second review conference to be held in Madrid, he warned in the periodical Foreign Policy against a repeat of the acrimony over human-rights that had taken place in Belgrade and urged the superpowers to cooperate with rather than confront each other.

Mr. Sherer joined the Foreign Service in 1946 as a legal advisor to the United States Legation in Morocco. In 1949, he was posted to Budapest. After the 1951 trial and conviction of Hungarians

(Continued on page 4)

Israeli lawyer joins Demjanjuk defense

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — John Demjanjuk's American attorney, Mark O'Connor, has taken on an Israeli lawyer to assist him, reported The Jerusalem Post.

He is Tel Aviv lawyer Yoram Sheftel, 37. News that Mr. Sheftel will serve as co-counsel was confirmed by Ed Nishnic, president and administrator of the family-controlled John Demjanjuk Defense Fund.

Mr. Sheftel was born in Israel. He has a good command of English and he learned to speak Russian at home, according to a Jerusalem Post story. He specializes in criminal law.

Community Network reorganizes Shcharansky speaks on Soviet policies

by Larissa M. Fontana

WASHINGTON — Members of the Ukrainian Community Network of Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia, met on December 5, 1986, and, after some deliberation, decided to reorganize themselves into a more efficient working entity. This Network was originally organized as a response to the Medvid case. It acted, in the beginning, as a lobbying unit to get an investigation of the Medvid case underway. Since then, it has operated as an information dissemination service and a quick response unit to the local media.

As time went on, it became obvious that the issues were too many and too complex to be handled in such a manner. Therefore, it became imperative to reorganize. At present, the Network consists of a group in Maryland and a group in Virginia which will lobby their own congressmen and senators on various Ukrainian issues. These issues are perceived to be: the Medvid investigation, better hearings on the Chornobyl disaster, oversight hearings on the Office of Special Investigations, and the Russification of the Ukrainian Millennium. Members of the lobbying groups will be writing their legislators about these issues.

The structure of the original Network, which was spread through the area's three churches, will continue to be utilized in times when quick re-

actions will be needed.

The Network will continue to cooperate with the churches and the major organizations in the area. However, information via news clippings services, which were provided, will be consolidated with The Washington Group. The Network will also continue to cooperate with other ethnic and religious groups as well as other nationwide political action groups monitoring Ukrainian affairs and the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

All Ukrainian Americans living in the Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia area are cordially invited to join these efforts as either members of the general community network or the specialized lobbying groups. Network spokespersons said they hope that this group will eventually be replaced by a real professional group which is so sorely needed in the nation's capital.

Anyone wishing further information may contact: Ukrainian Community Network, c/o 9311 Kendale Road, Potomac, Md. 20854; (301) 365-2491.

Schreyer Fellowship awarded for '86-87

TORONTO — The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto recently announced the appointment of Dr. Vivian Olender as the fourth holder of the Edward Schreyer Fellowship in Ukrainian Studies. Dr. Olender has received the \$5,000 post-doctoral award for the academic year 1986-87.

A native of Toronto, Dr. Olender completed her studies at the University of Toronto and the University of St. Michael's College, where she earned a Ph.D. in theology. A specialist in Eastern Church history, Dr. Olender has held numerous awards, including the Neoporany Post-Doctoral Fellowship from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and a scholarship from the government of Finland for one year's study at the Institute of Orthodox Studies in Helsinki.

During her tenure with the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, she will be completing for publication a book on Ukrainian Canadians titled, "The Foreign Problem Must Be Solved: Presbyterian and Methodist Missions to Ukrainians, 1900-1925."

The mass immigration of continental Europeans to Canada in the early 20th century resulted in a confrontation of divergent cultures and religious traditions. Foremost among the immigrant groups were the Ukrainians who were often treated by some ethnocentric Anglo-Canadians as members of an inferior race and religion. The Presbyterian and Methodist Churches gave religious sanction to the prevailing prejudice against Ukrainians.

These two churches believed it was their sacred duty to "Christianize" and "civilize" the new immigrants through an extensive network of mission schools and hospitals established in Ukrainian block settlements on the prairies.

Their aim was to preach the gospel of salvation by assimilation and the adoption of WASP middle-class values. Dr. Olender's book will for the first time examine in depth this little-known aspect of Ukrainian Canadian studies.

The Edward Schreyer Fellowship is administered by the Chair of Ukrainian Studies and is named for the former governor-general of Canada (1979-1984). Beginning in 1988-89, the fellowship will be awarded every second year in the amount of \$10,000.

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — Anatoly (Natan) Shcharansky, member of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group, former Soviet political prisoner and refusenik, came to Chicago to address the area's Jewish community on December 11 at the Westin Hotel. He spoke about new developments in the Soviet Union, specifically regarding the new immigration law.

The Soviet law, which was announced in Vienna during sessions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, is supposed to simplify bureaucratic procedure in the applications for emigration from the USSR. But Mr. Shcharansky estimates that the law will disqualify about 90 percent of the applicants.

"This law, which was published five weeks ago, is viewed by many activists in the Soviet Jewry movement, in Moscow and in Israel, as the most dangerous step against emigration since 1972 when authorities tried to use taxes on education as a way to stop emigration," said Mr. Shcharansky.

The lack of protest from the West regarding this latest move, commented Mr. Shcharansky, suggests that General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has successfully developed a public relations campaign that has neutralized any would-be negative reactions. With some people in the West convinced that Mr. Gorbachev is a moderating influence, the head of a new democratizing faction within the government, they are less likely to protest issues such as emigration.

Mr. Shcharansky talked about the effect the occasional, well-touted release of dissidents, or well-known refuseniks, has on Western public opinion, and commented: "For example, now, a lot was written in the

Western press about each of such gestures. Now we have written that Gorbachev is a more liberal leader than his predecessors, a more legal system, while the facts show that we deal now with a politician that is much more tough: on the question of human rights, on the question of Jewish emigration and whose policy inside the Soviet Union is more repressive."

Mr. Shcharansky said he finds a kid-glove attitude toward the Soviet Union among lawmakers and news correspondents in the West. Interpreting the present situation in the USSR as evolutionary and delicate, they are loath to bother or upset Soviet leaders. Mr. Shcharansky contended that such an approach only gives mixed signals to Mr. Gorbachev, and does not help democratic development, but just the opposite.

During the question-and-answer period he specifically commented upon the death of Anatoly Marchenko, a fellow dissident, confined in the same prison as Mr. Shcharansky had been. The significant difference in their treatment was the result of Western pressure. Mr. Shcharansky was an internationally known dissident, who had government leaders speaking on his behalf; Mr. Marchenko's case did not elicit the same public outcry. Eventually, Mr. Shcharansky pointed out, that was the fatal difference. And he placed the responsibility of that death upon Mr. Gorbachev.

On another issue, Mr. Shcharansky called the agreement between the American Bar Association and the Association of Soviet Lawyers "a disgraceful act." He objected to the use of the same terminology for both organizations, as if each could be equated. Saying that those in the Soviet Union who defend the rule of law are in prison, he opposed

(Continued on page 11)

New Canadian passports available

OTTAWA — Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark announced today that it is now possible for Canadians to obtain a Canadian passport without their place of birth being shown.

This decision has been taken in response to the concerns of some citizens who were born outside Canada that the registration of their place of birth in the passport may make them vulnerable to terrorism. Those Canadians who choose not to have their place of birth shown in their passport should be aware that they may experience problems entering some countries.

Interested Canadians, including those who have a valid passport, may make application for a passport in the usual manner at any regional passport office, Canadian mission abroad or by mail. Further information is available from the Passport Office by phone or at the time of application.

Albert W. Sherer...

(Continued from page 3)

rian Archbishop Josef Groesz. Mr. Sherer was expelled from Hungary. The atmosphere in Eastern Europe at the time was of political arrests, arrests of American businessmen and correspondents and the mutual expulsion of "spies."

Mr. Sherer, who spoke Polish, Czech and French, subsequently served in various assignments in Washington, Africa and Eastern Europe. In the early 1960s, he was deputy chief of the U.S. Mission in Warsaw and became ambassador to Togo in 1967, a post he held until 1972. He then served in the same capacity in Prague until the round of Geneva meetings in 1974 to prepare for the Helsinki summit meeting.

At the time of his death he was adjunct professor at the Northwestern University Legal Clinic.

Obituary

Walter Urusky, Maryland physician

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md. — Dr. Walter Urusky, a specialist in physical rehabilitation and a well-known Ukrainian physician, died here on December 22, 1986. He was 69.

Dr. Urusky had retired two years ago from his position as chief of physical rehabilitation at the veterans hospital in Perry Point, Md. He held that position for 15 years. Prior to this he was in private practice in Manhattan and lived in Searingtown, Long Island.

Dr. Urusky was born May 12, 1917, in New York. He graduated from New York University in 1939, and in 1942 was granted the MD degree from the

Medical School of Marquette University.

He completed his internship in 1942-1943 in Milwaukee County General Hospital and in 1967-1968 was a trainee at the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Electrodiagnostic Department at the New York University Medical Center.

During World War II, in 1943-1946, he served as ward officer with the 314th Hospital Station and was battalion surgeon of the 26th Infantry Division. He was awarded the Bronze Medal.

During the years 1946-1965, Dr. Urusky was affiliated with Manhattan General Hospital and in 1968 to 1971 was on staff at the New York Infirmary.

In 1969 he earned a diploma in physical medicine and rehabilitation, after which he opened a private practice in that field. From 1971 until his retirement in 1984 he was chief of physical rehabilitation at the VAMC in Perry Point, Md.

He was a member of a host of professional organizations, as well as of the American Legion, the Ukrainian National Association and other Ukrainian community organizations.

The funeral liturgy was held December 26, 1986, at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Manville, N.J., and burial followed at Sacred Heart Cemetery. The Rev. Paul Labinsky officiated.

Surviving are Dr. Urusky's wife, Maria, sons Thomas, William, and Walter, sisters, Mildred Lagusta, and Stella Urusky, and three grandchildren.



Dr. Walter Urusky

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Obituaries

Wasył Waligun, Branch 99 secretary

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — Wasył Waligun, long-time secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 99 here, died on January 2. He was 69.

Mr. Waligun was born March 7, 1917, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. As a young boy of 6, he resettled with his parents in Galicia, Ukraine, in the village of Stankiv. He returned to his native Wilkes-Barre in 1938 and immediately became active in Ukrainian community life, and especially the UNA.

For decades he served as an officer of UNA Branch 99 and for the last 30 years

was the branch's secretary. In addition, he served as chairman of the Wilkes-Barre UNA District Committee, as well as auditing committee chairman for the district. Mr. Waligun was a delegate to six conventions of the UNA.

The funeral liturgy was offered on January 5 at Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, and burial was at the parish cemetery.

Surviving are the deceased's wife, Mary, daughters, Nancy and Anna-Maria, sons, Charles Wasył and Robert Joseph, and eight grandchildren.

Tytko Skerpon, Branch 236 pioneer

SAYRE, Pa. — Tytko "Ted" Skerpon, a pioneer of Ukrainian National Association Branch 236 here, died on December 24, 1986, at the age of 96.

He was born April 15, 1890, in Pantna, Horlycia, Ukraine, and arrived in the United States in 1908. He resided in Sayre, Pa., since 1913.

He was employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad for 36 years, retiring as a carman in 1965.

He was active in the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Ascension, Sacred Heart Society, Ukrainian Catholic War Veterans and the Carmen's Association. He served as councilman

from Sayre Borough's 5th Ward in the 1940s.

Mr. Skerpon was the first president of UNA Branch 236 and he attended several conventions as a delegate of the branch. He was a member of Branch 236 for 66 years; his son, Michael, is now secretary of that branch.

The funeral was held December 29 with Msgr. Myron Plekon officiating.

Surviving are Mr. Skerpon's daughters, Kathryn Dugan, Jennie Terpko and Ann Lane, sons Michael, John and William, 21 grandchildren and 22 great-grandchildren.

258 members enrolled in December

Philadelphia again leads in membership drive

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The UNA Main Office has reported that during the month of December 1986, a total of 258 new members was enrolled into the Ukrainian National Association for \$1,056,000 of insurance coverage.

The Philadelphia UNA District Committee was once again the leader in the organizing campaign, having brought in 71 new members during the month of December and bringing its total for the entire year to 319.

The Philadelphia District has been number one in organizing for 23 years. The district is chaired by Petro Tarnawsky.

The New York District came in second with 28 new members for December, and the districts of Chicago and Detroit came in the third with 15 each. The New York District chairman is Mykola Chomanczuk. John Gawaluch heads the Chicago district, while Roman Tatarsky is the chairman in Detroit.

Other districts organized the following number of members: Pittsburgh (Andrew Jula, chairman), 13; Cleveland

(Wasył Liscynetsky), 11; Rochester (Walter Hawrylak), 10. The remaining districts enrolled less than 10 members during December.

Looking at the statistics from another perspective, that is, the percentage of the annual membership quota fulfilled, the Rochester District took first place. Next in line were: Passaic (John Chomko, chairman), Montreal (Tekla Moroz), Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The following branch officers enrolled five or more members during the last month of 1986:

- eight members each: Ulana Marushchak, secretary of Branch 82; Stefan Hawrysz, president of Branch 83, and Michael Juzeniw, secretary of Branch 194;

- seven members: Gloria Paschen, supreme vice-president and secretary of Branch 125, Bohdan Odezynsky, secretary of Branch 216;

- six members: Christine Fuga-Gerbehy, secretary of Branch 269;

- five members: John Malko, secretary of Branch 320; Jerry Fisher, secretary of Branch 346; and Michael Nysch, secretary of Branch 397.

Home Office celebrates Christmas

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association held its annual Christmas party for employees and their families, former employees and guests on December 20 at the fraternal organization's headquarters here.

Members of the UNA Executive Committee, office workers, members of the Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly staffs and administrations, as well as the Svoboda print shop workers and others gathered in the UNA cafeteria to sing Christmas carols and share a meal of both traditional Ukrainian and American holiday fare, which was catered by Soyuzivka staff.

Among those in attendance was UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, who welcomed all and introduced all the other Supreme Assembly members present, including, Ulana Diachuk, supreme treasurer; Walter Sochan, supreme secretary; Stefan Hawrysz, supreme auditor organizer; Andrew Keybida, supreme advisor, with his wife; Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, honorary member, and his wife; and Nestor Olesnycky, auditing committee member.

Also present were the chairmen of three local UNA district committees: Mykola Chomanczuk of New York, Walter Bilyk of Jersey City and John Chomko of Passaic.

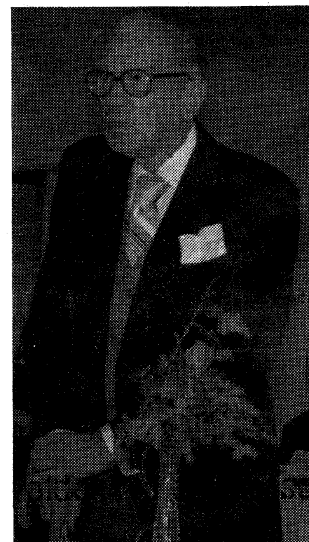
Mr. Flis also welcomed the new managers of Soyuzivka, the UNA resort, Volodymyr Hajdar and Dorko Semchyshyn, who attended the event with their wives.

After some Christmas carolling, the supreme president asked former Svo-

boda editor Ivan Kedryn to address the audience.

Halya Klym, a UNA office worker, provided some light entertainment when she recited a series of satirical "kolomyiky" about many of her fellow employees. Mrs. Klym also played "koliadky" and "shchedrivky" on an electric keyboard.

The entertainment was followed by brief speeches by Mr. Sochan and Mrs. Diachuk, as well as Dr. Padoch.



Svoboda editor emeritus Ivan Kedryn addresses UNA gathering.



Svoboda editors at the Christmas party.



Some of the younger employees of the Svoboda Press, The Ukrainian Weekly and the UNA.

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund

Joseph Bogaczyk, Belmar, N.J.	\$5
John Chemers, Park Ridge, Ill.	\$5
J. Ellis, Acton, Mass.	\$5
Marian S. Maslyak, Lakewood, Colo.	\$5
N. Merena, Johnson City, N.Y.	\$5
Stephen Nykorchuk, Pittsfield, Mass.	\$5
Peter Rudy, Whippany, N.J.	\$5
Dmytro Hanuszczak, Buffalo, N.Y.	\$3
Halyna Korol, Plantation, Fla.	\$2
Leonid Pidstryhach, Long Island City, N.Y.	\$2

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Ukrainian Independence Day

Sixty-nine years ago, on January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian Central Rada proclaimed the Fourth Universal, which clearly and unequivocally announced Ukraine's independence — or, more precisely, the re-establishment of a sovereign Ukrainian state.

Sixty-eight years ago, on January 22, 1919, the Act of Union unified, however briefly, all Ukrainian lands, east and west, into one independent Ukrainian state.

Both acts were a reaffirmation of Ukraine's desire to self-determination and a reincarnation, if you will, of the independent Ukrainian states that had existed earlier in the Kievan Rus', Galician-Volynian and Kozak periods.

The Ukrainian people spoke in 1918 and 1919, but this was not meant to be. The fledgling modern Ukrainian state was crushed by a foreign power, and Ukrainian lands were subsequently absorbed into the so-called Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Nonetheless, the January 22 dates are joyous ones for Ukrainians worldwide and they are seen as truly monumental events in our history. Ukrainians say they are proud to celebrate what has come to be known as Ukrainian Independence Day because this is a way to reaffirm our nation's dignity, its spirit and right to self-rule within the family of nations. It is a way to demonstrate to our neighbors throughout the world that our dream of a free Ukraine whose course is determined by its people is a dream that endures and will continue to endure.

And, it is also another way to point out the illegitimacy of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and to make manifest our solidarity with those Ukrainians in Ukraine who also nurture dreams of freedom, human and national rights, and the power to determine their own destiny.

All of the foregoing serves as an explanation to those among us and those outside our community who may not understand why Ukrainians persist in annually paying tribute to a short-lived independent state that existed decades ago.

But there is another question we Ukrainians should ask of ourselves. Why must we celebrate as momentous an event, as joyous a holiday as Ukrainian Independence Day in the same tired old manner (and then we ask why our younger generation does not attend)? In too many of our communities the holiday is marked with programs we call "akademiyi" that inevitably feature not a dynamic speaker who relates the January 22 anniversaries to today's events and issues, but reads something we call a "referat" about how it was on one or the other historic day. Then we are invariably treated to performances by the same local performers. From year to year the "akademiyi" program changes little — and each year the size of the audience shrinks further. The older generation then responds by accusing the younger generation of not caring about Ukraine, of losing its Ukrainian identity.

If we want our younger generations to participate in celebrations of Ukrainian Independence Day we must try new approaches, we must make the day a true celebration.

Some communities have been innovative. In Chicago, for example, the local Ukrainian community has decided to present its Man of the Year Award at the Ukrainian Independence Day banquet. Last year's recipient was Sen. Gordon Humphrey, who became known for his involvement in the Medvid case. This year's recipient will be Patrick Buchanan who has courageously dared to question the methodology of the Office of Special Investigations. In the Washington, D.C., area, Ukrainians who serve in the U.S. military, hold an anniversary dinner with a prominent speaker. Last year's speaker was Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Fred C. Ikle.

Let's treat Ukrainian Independence Day with the respect this historic occasion merits. If we don't respect ourselves and continue to hold pro forma gatherings that enlighten no one, that uplift no one (and bore virtually everyone), how can we expect others to respect us and our aspirations?

NEWS AND VIEWS

Direction, yes — but from whom?

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

In his December 28 column titled "What we need in '87," Dr. Myron Kuropas correctly identified an important ingredient missing in our Ukrainian American community: direction. While I agree with many of the points he raises in the article, we part company on the extent of the problem, its causes and its solutions.

The picture painted by Dr. Kuropas is a bleak one. The blame for the current state of affairs seems to be left at the doorstep of the older generation (and the leadership they chose). The solution, it seems, is for our organizations to "adapt," "acculturate" and become "more relevant" so that our young professionals will take an interest in the community.

The infrastructure of the community, built up over three generations, includes social, religious, political, financial, educational, cultural and sports institutions. While some may not be healthy, they at least exist. To blame the older generation for not accomplishing everything is an injustice, especially since many of its members worked long hours (often in factories at the minimum wage) yet found time to work in and contribute financially to the community.

The accomplishments of the older generation, including the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Center, the Shevchenko monument in Washington, a multi-billion-dollar financial network, real estate valued in the tens of billions of dollars, and institutions for every age and interest, far outweigh any shortcomings in the organizations which the young generation inherits.

Comments, such as "mediocre," "unqualified," and "least offensive leadership" as well as "lack of mission and objectives," are leveled at our organizations and its leaders. These same comments, however, are also made by political scientists and journalists about both the Republican and Democratic leadership of the U.S. government. Perhaps the criticism is symptomatic of all organizations, particularly democratic ones.

The point is that the community is fairly healthy. We have a much higher level of language retention than similar ethnic groups, according to the 1980 U.S. Census. Many ethnic experts agree that, with the exception of Jewish Americans, Ukrainian Americans are the best organized ethnic community. The treatment we receive in political circles is better than some ethnic groups five times our size.

This is not to suggest that all is well, for problems do exist — especially the problem of people. We simply are not attracting enough young individuals to replace the older people leaving the community. In my earlier column I wrote that "it is time for the young generation of professionals to take a greater interest and get involved in the so-called establishment organizations." Dr. Kuropas responded with the questions: "Why? In their present condition,

what do these organizations have to offer the young professional? Personal growth? Psychological fulfillment? Broadened horizons? Joy? Excitement?" The answer is yes, and a lot more!

The institutions in our community are vital for its survival. Without a healthy Ukrainian National Association, for instance, Dr. Kuropas and I would not be having this discussion on the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly, for it would not exist. Without our credit unions, how many individuals, including some young professionals, would have been able to buy their first homes?

Instead of asking our organizations "what have you done for me today?" young professionals should look at what they have already received from the community. Without our schools and youth organizations, many of us would have lost our distinctive Ukrainian identity and would not have the opportunity to enjoy its culture. Without our student organizations, Soyuzivka, and "zabavy," many of us would not have met our spouses or established the friendships we treasure today. Without the values and discipline taught in our churches and schools, many of us would not be as professionally successful as we are.

One cannot just look at the past or even the present; one must look to the future. These same organizations are providing our children with the same benefits which we received growing up in the community.

The very question "why become involved?" may point to the problem. We are asking "what's in it for me?" We are asking for instant gratification. In today's American society we see that same preoccupation with instant gratification. Families with six-digit incomes buying fancy cars and taking expensive vacations have no savings for their children's education. People are willing to take dangerous, illegal drugs for immediate pleasure despite the long-term consequences. This contrasts with the approach of the older generation or countries like Japan which emphasize savings and sacrifice for a better future. Perhaps it is time to get back to basics. Perhaps we should feel a commitment, an obligation to give of ourselves to the community for the sake of future generations.

The answer to the situation is definitely not to ask "how can we expect intelligent young professionals to become involved?" for it does a disservice to both the older and younger generations. The older generation, usually poor, sometimes stateless, and often without any higher education, found a reason to work in the community. Their amazing accomplishments testify to their intelligence. People in the younger generation, such as Askold Lozynskyj, Myron Wasyljuk, Alex Chudolij, Roma Hadzewycz, Michael Bociurkiw, on the national level and hundreds of professionals on the local level, have found a reason for working in establishment

(Continued on page 13)

Urgent appeal

Your voice is heard!

Because of your cards and letters, John Demjanjuk has been able to survive one year of solitary confinement in an Israeli prison (February 28, 1987).

Help us to unite this family again by showing him you care. Write to: John Demjanjuk, c/o Ayalon Prison, Ramla, Israel.

Thank you.

Mrs. Vera Demjanjuk and family.

Helsinki review process: making progress slowly, but surely

by Orest Deychakiwsky

I would like to open my remarks by giving a brief background on what we call the Helsinki process and then make a few comments and observations about the ongoing Vienna Meeting. In Memorandum No. 1 of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, dated December 6, 1976, its authors exude some cautious optimism about the future, although much of the document is devoted to exposing human-rights violations in Ukraine. Ten years later, it is difficult to maintain any kind of optimism given the dismal failure of the Soviet Union to live up to its promises under the Helsinki Final Act. One can argue that the record of Helsinki does not give rise to much optimism. Yet, in order to believe in the ideals envisioned in the Helsinki process (more concretely, to believe in human rights), it is vital to have some degree of hope — of hope for a better future for individuals living in countries whose governments continue to flout their human-rights commitments.

On November 4 the 35 signatory states of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act

Orest Deychakiwsky is a staff member of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The article above was delivered as a speech at the 10th anniversary commemoration of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group held December 16, 1986, at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York.

met in Vienna for the third review meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Like the two previous meetings (at Belgrade in 1977-1978 and Madrid 1980-1983), Vienna has a threefold function: a review of the implementation records of the signatory states (33

...the Soviets will continue their PR campaign — to do the bare minimum to give the impression that they are complying with their Helsinki human-rights commitments, although, in reality, they are just making gestures.

European nations plus the U.S. and Canada); the consideration of new proposals to enhance the provisions of and promote compliance with the Helsinki Final Act (and the Madrid Concluding Document), and the possible adoption of a concluding document. The Vienna Meeting, like its predecessors, is currently examining all aspects of the CSCE namely, human rights and human contacts, security, economic and other forms of cooperation.

We are currently in the first phase of the meeting, the review of implementation, where the U.S. and other Western delegations are, indeed, engaging in quite a thorough review of compliance. Specifically, we are focusing attention on Soviet and East Euro-

pean abuses of human rights. The U.S. delegation strongly believes in maintaining balance among the security, economic and human-rights components of the Final Act; in recognizing that in the Helsinki process there is a strong and direct linkage between the attainment of peace and respect for

human rights. More concretely, the U.S. insists that the human-rights component will not be minimized, as some Eastern signatories would like it to be.

There are a number of interesting developments going on in Vienna now which are worth examining. Some of them, I am convinced, stem from past Western efforts at Belgrade, Madrid, and the subsidiary CSCE meetings that were held within the last two years — the Ottawa Human Rights Experts Meeting, the Budapest Cultural Forum and the Bern Human Contacts Experts Meeting. I think that we can legitimately claim that the consistent exposure of Eastern human-rights violations through the Helsinki process has built pressure for reform. There has been a gradual change in Soviet official behavior toward the discussion of human rights. At Vienna this is quite apparent — there are far fewer bogus claims than in previous conferences of "interference in internal affairs" when the West raises human-rights issues. Instead, we have now reached the point where the East appears to be engaging in human-rights debate in the conference sessions, and some Eastern countries, (less so the

Soviet Union), are actually offering some minimal response to Western concerns, especially in the area of human contacts. These responses do tend to be minimal, unfortunately, and more often their tactic is to launch into broadsides on the particular country by criticizing that country's alleged violations. But when it comes to actual implementation, to adopting concrete measures designed to provide for the actual enjoyment of human rights, Soviet gestures (i.e. the resolution of a small number of relatively high-profile cases) have clearly been aimed at satisfying worldwide concerns over Soviet human-rights violations.

I emphasize the word gestures — there are, unfortunately, no major changes. Members of the Ukrainian and other Helsinki groups remain in prison. The Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches are still suppressed. Emigration rates continue to remain low, despite the resolution of some high-profile cases. Soviet troops continue to commit atrocities in Afghanistan. Voice of America and Radio Liberty continue to be jammed.

The list could go on and on. In fact, just last Friday, the Soviets staged a walk-out at the conference when U.S. Ambassador Warren Zimmermann asked for a minute's silence for Anatoly Marchenko, who, as you know, died in a Soviet prison last week. (Interestingly, only the Bulgarians joined the Soviets — the other Warsaw Pact nations did not.) Although there are no significant changes, despite all the violations that continue, there is a bit of a crack, a tiny opening.

In Bern, the Soviets announced the resolution of 67 U.S. divided family cases. Before Vienna, they resolved a number of other high-visibility cases — Yuri Orlov, Iryna Ratushynska, the release of a few prominent Jewish refuseniks. At Vienna, during Eduard

(Continued on page 14)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Community lacks effective leadership

Dear Editor:

I would like to comment on the article written by Dr. Myron Kuropas in the December 28, 1986, issue titled "What We Need in '87." First of all, let me say that the two pieces written by Eugene Ivanciw were excellent starting points for such a discussion. He raised some very valid points and, that is, that the younger generation needs and should get into the existing organizations and reform them into meaningful and functional structures, through which the Ukrainian community could function.

However, Dr. Kuropas does crystallize the problems that exist today: lack of concrete goals, and lack of effective and dispassionate leadership.

When one considers the issues confronting our community today, this is positively frightening. When Myroslav Medvid jumped ship, not a single major organization, secular or religious, appeared in Washington to take the administration to task. This was the perfect time for the entire Congress would have supported us.

When Chernobyl exploded, again, no one took the bull by the horns and provided any kind of collective leadership for us, "the masses."

The Office of Special Investigations is having a field day with Eastern European Americans, Ukrainians included, and again our organizations are all very slow to react.

The Millennium is creeping up on us, and we are still looking for that "someone" who will lead us.

Is it any wonder that small "ad hoc" groups have formed to try to save the day, at least in their communities? Is it any wonder that the younger generation looks with distrust upon the more entrenched groups, for they have not exhibited the ability to react quickly

with only the common good in mind? This is all to our detriment.

When 1988 approaches, we should all be mobilized, for the Soviet Union along with the Russian diaspora will be well prepared to take the day. We must not allow this to happen, for the next celebration of Ukrainian Christianity is 1,000 years away and we as a nation may not be around by that time. Cooperation and communication are the key.

Larissa M. Fontana
Potomac, Md.

Tape Superbowl, celebrate independence

Dear Editor:

This is in reply to a letter to the editor of The Ukrainian Weekly (January 11) titled "Superbowl vs. Independence Day."

Many of our Ukrainian communities in the free world try to celebrate the Ukrainian Independence Day of January 22 and the November 1 Act as close as possible to these respective dates. The scheduling of the above events is always planned a few months in advance for obvious reasons. No one purposely tried to eliminate the participation of our younger generation. Our programs in Trenton always included our youth and we made numerous attempts to accommodate everybody in order to achieve the highest attendance possible. However, we find that for different reasons certain adults, not necessarily "our youth," have other priorities.

A practical solution to this dilemma is to tape the Superbowl and view it at your leisure.

Ivan Haftkowycz
Trenton Hromada
Committee to Celebrate
Ukrainian Independence Day

From the Vienna Conference

U.S. delegation speaks on Chernobyl human contacts, national minorities

Following are excerpts of statements made by the U.S. delegation at the Vienna Conference reviewing implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

• December 2, 1986, remarks by Lynne Ann Davidson delivered before the subsidiary body on human contacts.

One of the charges that resulted in a seven-year camp and five-year internal exile sentence for Father Tamkevich was his participation in publishing and circulating the Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church. When Ukrainian Helsinki monitor and Jewish cultural activist Yosyf Zisels was tried in April 1985, among the charges levelled was that he possessed "for the purpose of circulation" books that had been published abroad.

Mr. Chairman, without the efforts of the courageous men and women in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe who run high risks to produce unofficial publications, the world would have known little about the extensive violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, both

individual and collective, of Russian and Crimean Tatar, of believer and non-believer, Ukrainian and Jew, Polish worker and Czech intellectual, of peasant and Nobel laureate. Samizdat authors write the histories of peoples that the Soviet and some East European governments would have the world forget; document inhumane acts about which they would have the world remain ignorant; appeal to the United Nations and to the CSCE for the rights of people whom the authorities would consign to oblivion in prisons and camps.

• December 3, 1986, address by Ambassador Warren Zimmermann, chairman of the U.S. delegation, regarding freedom of communication.

The following types of problems, documented by the U.S. Postal Service, occur regularly in mail traffic with the Soviet Union:

• Soviet postal authorities return mail to the sender, falsely claiming that the addressee is unknown or has moved, or that the address is incorrect.

• Soviet postal officials falsify delivery receipts to give the impression

(Continued on page 15)

Prairie provinces' bilingual program: its successes and significance

PART II: ALBERTA

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

EDMONTON — Leanne Dobko and her grade 12 classmate, Colleen Pistawka, had been looking forward to their graduation day for a very long time.

The last day of school for the two Edmonton girls and their 28 classmates signified not only the beginning of a long-awaited summer vacation, but also a historic moment for Alberta's Ukrainian-English bilingual program.

This was the first group of students to successfully complete an educational program that the critics said would tear Canada apart and prevent students from learning English properly.

The graduates, however, proved the critics wrong: eight students, over 25 percent of the class, received honors. Ordinarily, the rate is 10 percent.

And like other students in the Ukrainian bilingual program, the two girls say they have no problem integrating into mainstream life.

As Leanne and Colleen, both in their early 20s, take an afternoon break from a heavy day of classes in the University of Alberta library, the two friends chuckle as they think back to 13 very interesting years as "guinea pigs" in the Ukrainian bilingual program.

"It was tough," said Colleen, "because we had to travel across the city for an hour on a bus to get to school. That part of it I didn't like."

"But," she adds quickly, "the actual bilingual program I really enjoyed."

The two students are perhaps atypical of most of the other participants in the Ukrainian bilingual program: they come from families where both parents are of Ukrainian origin.

Eighty kilometers east of Edmonton, in Vegreville, the town that everybody in Canada identifies as the home of the largest Ukrainian Easter egg in the world, students in a grade 5 Ukrainian bilingual class taught by Anna Barabash said in a group interview that many of them come from homes where just one parent is of Ukrainian origin.

One of the top students in the class, according to Ms. Barabash, a native of Toronto who came to Vegreville two years ago to teach at Peter Svarich School, is a 10-year-old East Indian girl whose parents wanted their child to learn a second language. Like countless other non-Ukrainians, they chose the Ukrainian bilingual program.

Luba Bilash, a Winnipeg Ukrainian bilingual instructor who moved to Edmonton recently to teach kindergarten in a school offering the bilingual program, said that during the seven years she taught kindergarten in Winnipeg she had never taught a child from a family that speaks Ukrainian at home.

Among her students have been young children who have no Ukrainian background whatsoever. "Some of those kids do just as well as the children who come from families where one parent is Ukrainian."

"The bottom line is that they don't hear the Ukrainian at home; some of them don't hear it at all; some hear it from 'baba' and 'dido' once in a while when they go to visit."

Now that they are in university and without the opportunity to speak Ukrainian on a daily basis with their teachers and friends as they had for the past 13 years, Leanne and Colleen admit that they may be losing some of their Ukrainian language skills.

Said Leanne: "Even though we went through 12 years of it, we have a good understanding and grasp of the language. But I guess without practice you



The Weekly assistant editor Michael Bociurkiw with Anna Barabash and the grade 5 class at Peter Svarich School.

forget very easily.

"It's such a shame to go through all of that and then forget it."

Not unlike other students in the Ukrainian bilingual program, Leanne and Colleen also learned how to speak French in school.

Evaluation studies of the Ukrainian bilingual program show that its students perform above average in French language classes.

Said Leanne: "It was definitely easier to learn French. Once you know how one language works, it makes it a lot easier to pick up another language."

The two students say their course load and extracurricular activities keep them away from involvement in the local Ukrainian community.

Bohdan Krawchenko, director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, which is located on the university campus, says Ukrainian community groups have to find new ways to attract students from the Ukrainian bilingual program, or otherwise face losing the students forever to mainstream institutions.

Opportunities must be created

"It really is incumbent upon the community to create opportunities for these children to use the Ukrainian language," said Dr. Krawchenko in an interview. "This is where there is a big challenge for the youth groups — to recruit from the children in the bilingual program."

"This is where the Ridni Shkoly are a very important adjunct to the Ukrainian bilingual program...if only they would realize it."

"The community response to date has not been as good as it should be."

Promoters of the program and community leaders agree that the Ukrainian community needs to be more responsive to this new wave of Ukrainian Canadians.

In some areas of the province, new opportunities for children to get a taste of Ukrainian culture are opening up.

Ukrainian dancing has been the most popular way to increase the participation of young people in the

community, officials say.

They note with pride that, in the province of Alberta alone, there are more children involved in Ukrainian dancing than with minor league hockey.

A provincial Ukrainian dance association has been formed, which brings dance instructors together for training sessions and sponsors dance competitions among the various groups.

Many shopping centers in the province have display cases containing trophies and medals proudly brought back home by members of the local Ukrainian dance troupes.

Currently there are about 1,200 students in the Ukrainian bilingual program at rural and urban schools in Alberta.

The program was introduced in Alberta in 1974 as a pilot project following an intensive Ukrainian community lobbying campaign.

About 100 children initially enrolled in the program when it was introduced in kindergarten more than a decade ago. Today, close to 1,500 Alberta students attend the Ukrainian bilingual program.

The main objectives of the program, according to a tenth anniversary booklet published by the provincial parent's group, are: "to develop effective communication skills in English and Ukrainian; to develop an understanding and appreciation of the Ukrainian cultural heritage in the Canadian context; and to develop positive attitudes towards learning other languages and understanding other cultures."

140,000 Ukrainians in province

Proponents of the Ukrainian bilingual program theorize that it makes "a lot of sense" to have such a curriculum offered in Alberta schools. The reason, they say, is that Alberta is home to some 140,000 Ukrainians.

"There are a lot of Ukrainians here," said Olenka Bilash, a former bilingual teacher and writer of learning materials. "If you lived here and had to pick any language to learn, why not Ukrainian?"

People familiar with the history of the

program credit a number of community leaders for mobilizing the political will to establish the program. The group includes: Peter Savaryn, a former president of the Alberta Progressive Conservative Party and president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians; Edmonton Mayor Laurence Decore, who was at the time the president of the local Ukrainian Professional and Business Club; Manoly Lupul, former director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies; and Julian Kozziak, a former senior Cabinet minister in the Progressive Conservative government.

Dr. Savaryn, perhaps the bilingual program's most enthusiastic supporter, said the Ukrainian bilingual program is a vital component of the Ukrainian community because it helps eradicate feelings of inequality and inferiority among young Ukrainian Canadians.

"It's impossible to have an inferiority complex after going through the program," Dr. Savaryn, a former chancellor of the University of Alberta, said in an interview.

Language: key to culture

He added that the program needs to be supported because "culture without language is impossible."

The Edmonton lawyer agrees with other community leaders that the Ukrainian community is farther away that it should be today in accommodating students in the bilingual program.

"We are not at that stage yet," he said. "It is possible for these children to become involved in the community. But they have to actually look for opportunities and sign-up for groups and events in the Ukrainian community."

The introduction of Ukrainian in Alberta classrooms was a significant development for Ukrainians in western Canada, observers say, because it paved the way for similar programs in other western provinces.

Indeed, interviews with school officials in Saskatchewan and Manitoba confirm that it would not have been possible to extend the program to these

(Continued on page 12)

St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hartford: 75 years of growth

This is the first of a series on the establishment and growth of the Ukrainian community of Hartford, Conn. Part I was recently published in a booklet commemorating the 75th anniversary of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

by Christine Demkowicz

In November of 1986 St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hartford, Conn., celebrated its 75th anniversary. Since its establishment in 1910, the church has grown and prospered at a steady pace. The original registry of 70 members has over the years increased to more than 400 families, comprising approximately, 1,500 Ukrainians.

While St. Michael's first parishioners were forced to hold Ukrainian liturgy in other churches in the area, present members can enjoy Sunday services in their own church in either the Ukrainian or English languages. Located in the heart of historic Hartford, this stately house of worship has not only strengthened the bonds of the parish, but also served as a catalyst for preserving the heritage of Hartford's Ukrainian community.

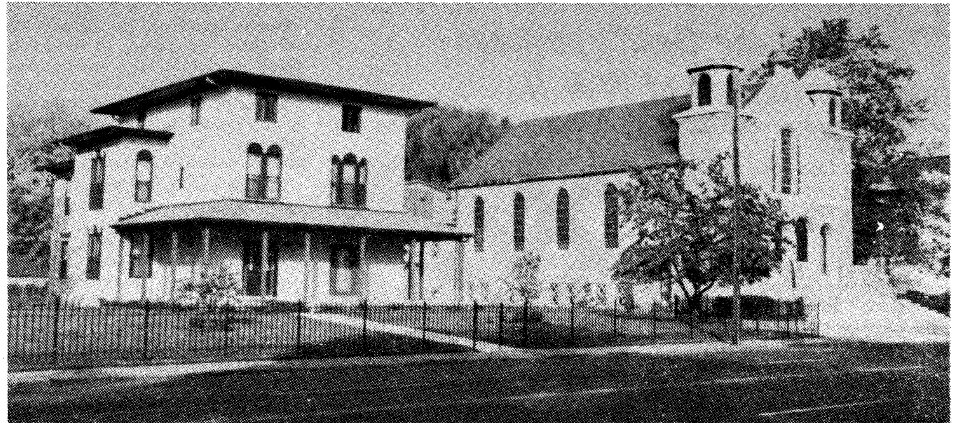
The various pastors of the church have each in their own way contributed to the development of such Ukrainian institutions and organizations as St. Michael's Ukrainian Parochial School, the Dibrowa church and parish choir, the Ukrainian National Home, the Ukrainian Self-Reliance Hartford Credit Union, the Ukrainian Youth Organizations SUM-A and Plast, Branches 93 and 106 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine and its women's association, and the Sacred Heart Guild.

The establishment of the first Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hartford can be attributed to the efforts of Antin Lokot, who arrived in the city in 1904. Although he did not come to Hartford with the intention of organizing a church in the area, the idea occurred to him when he discovered that four Ukrainian families were living in the neighborhood.

Mr. Lokot's original motives for traveling to Hartford were based on his desire to obtain employment on his friend Aptera's farm, which was based in East Hartford. Mr. Aptera, who had settled in the Hartford area a few years prior to Mr. Lokot's arrival, was a native of Mr. Lokot's home town in



The Rev. Stephen Balandiuk pastor from 1935 to 1979.



St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church and (on left) the parish rectory.

Ukraine, Trostianets Velykyi in the county of Zboriv in western Ukraine. Unfortunately, Mr. Lokot was soon dissatisfied with the job he was given on the farm. Wasting no time, he packed his bags and embarked on a relatively short journey to Derby, Conn., where he hoped to land a better position. Although Mr. Lokot was both an intelligent man as well as a skilled cantor, he was unsuccessful in his job search. With no other alternatives available to him, he grudgingly returned to Hartford.

Upon Mr. Lokot's arrival, Ivan Kunciw invited him to attend a Sunday mass at the local Polish shrine where, to his surprise, he met eight Ukrainian families. It was at this service that Mr. Lokot's interest in establishing a Ukrainian church in Hartford was confirmed. Following the mass, Mr. Lokot befriended the Ukrainian parishioners, who, in turn, informed him that a substantial number of fellow countrymen were currently living in the city. He was provided with the explanation that few people knew of their whereabouts because they, like the first Ukrainian settlers, were classified in the city records according to country of origin rather than nationality. Thus, the first Ukrainian residents of Hartford were registered either as Austrians or Poles.

Mr. Lokot began his mission in 1906 by requesting that John Pelech from Derby, Conn., come to Hartford to enroll his Ukrainian friends as members of the Ukrainian National Association. From there, he and two longtime members of the parish, Messrs. Vnuk and Nabat, tried to obtain permission from the Polish pastor, the Rev. Ladzowski, for a Ukrainian priest to come to Hartford and hear confessions of Ukrainian members of the church prior to the Easter holiday. Historical records indicate that the Rev. Ladzowski was initially reluctant to authorize the acknowledgement, but after numerous urgings from Mr. Vnuk he agreed to the proposal. Upon giving his consent, the Rev. Ladzowski summoned Father Ulitsky from Ansonia, Conn., to hear the confessions of 48 Ukrainian men and women.

The outcome of the first official gathering of Ukrainians living in Hartford pleased Mr. Lokot. But, being a realist, he was well aware that a confession of faith was not enough to start a parish. Wasting no time, Mr. Lokot joined forces with Mr. Kunciw and arranged a meeting with Bishop Michael Tierney, the Catholic bishop of the Hartford Diocese. Following a lengthy conversation, Bishop Tierney granted permission to establish a parish. There was, however, one obstacle that caused some concern for the two entrepreneurs.

The bishop's consent was based on the condition that they locate several dozen Ukrainians to support the church.

Although it appeared that the odds were against them, Messrs. Lokot and Kunciw were not discouraged by the challenge. They immediately ventured into the community to gather the 48 people who had attended the recent confession given by Father Ulitsky as well as locate the other Ukrainians rumored to be living in the city. Upon hearing that there was enough support to establish a Ukrainian church, Bishop Tierney gave Lokot permission to organize a place of worship on the corner of Main and Sheldon Streets. The assigned priest was the Rev. Strockyj. Historical data indicate that Father Strockyj's first sermon was so patriotic and inspirational that 70 Ukrainians were registered into the new parish.

It wasn't long before the Rev. Ladzowski protested the establishment of the new congregation. He was angered by the fact that such a large percentage of his laity were lost to the Ukrainian church. Determined to put an end to this situation, he wrote a heated letter to Bishop Tierney, in which he lay total blame on the Ukrainian community of Hartford for destroying the Polish parish. Faced with mounting pressure, Bishop Tierney ordered the prompt closing of the Ukrainian church.

Contrary to popular belief, the demise of this religious institution served as a catalyst for uniting the heretofore divided Ukrainian community as well as ushering in a stronger feeling of patriotism toward their homeland. What ensued was a concerted effort to find a solution to the misfortune which had taken the Ukrainians of Hartford by complete surprise.

At this time, there already existed a Ukrainian/Hungarian church in nearby New Britain, which was led by the Rev.

Roman Zalitch, a Ukrainian. Mr. Lokot turned to him with the hope that he would help the Ukrainians form a church in the city. Enthusiastic about providing assistance to his countrymen, Father Zalitch then turned to the pastor of the Lithuanian church on Capitol Avenue in Hartford to request permission for the use of his church every Sunday in order to serve mass to the Ukrainian community. To everyone's surprise, the Lithuanian priest's consent was free of obstacles. The following Sunday Father Zalitch could be heard serving a Ukrainian Catholic liturgy according to the Eastern rite at the Lithuanian church. This was the first of numerous liturgies that were held there throughout the year.

During the period in which Father Zalitch was serving liturgies at the Lithuanian church, funds were being collected for the eventual purchase of a building that would be remodeled into a Ukrainian church in Hartford. Hopefully, this one would last longer than one week. After a considerable amount of searching, Father Zalitch and a church committee selected a wooden two-family house on Walnut Street, which they purchased for \$6,700 in 1910. In its final form, the first floor of the building was converted into the church, the second floor as the pastor's residence and the basement into a small auditorium. The parish grew rapidly, and by 1919 the congregation was composed of 450 members.

In 1911 the church was officially dedicated as the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of the Archangel St. Michael. Not until the period following the end of World War II were the words Ruthenian Greek eliminated from the church's title.

After a fruitful 45-year existence at the Walnut Street location, the Ukrainian Catholic church was forced to

(Continued on page 11)



The Rev. Michael Fedorowich with First Holy Communion class in 1955.

BOOK REVIEW

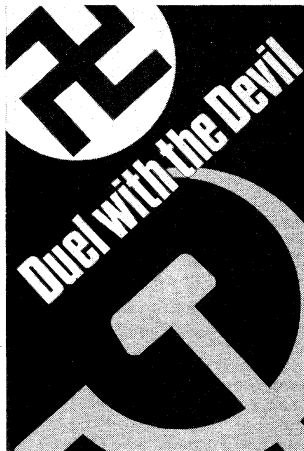
"Duel with the Devil" portrays fear and turmoil of WW II

Duel with the Devil by Oleksa Hay-Holowko. Winnipeg; Communigraphics, 1986. 236 pp. \$23.95.

by Orysia Tracz

Truth is stranger than fiction. When it comes to wartime experiences of ordinary people, it seems that the stranger, the more bizarre the experience, the more believable it is, because war itself is so unbelievable. After listening to or reading about what people went through during World War II, I wonder just how they survived. Not physically, because you either live or die; you're wounded and you either recover or you don't. I wonder more about the emotional and mental wounds. People had to live through not just fear, but terror, bombing, starvation, betrayal, and death of family and friends. This was not just plain death but, for example, the death of a parent or child in one's arms, and the constant fear of one's own death from no one knew where.

People from Ukraine had an additional fear — not just during the war — but after. Because of the Yalta Agreement, signed by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin in 1945, the Allies agreed that all Soviet citizens found in Germany at the end of the war were to return to the Soviet Union, willingly or not. You can guess how many went willingly. Those who would not go willingly were hunted down not only like fugitives, but like animals. The Western world either knows very little about this ugly aspect of the immediate post-war period, or



does not want to know. It would rather not know about it, because the Western Allies — the Americans, the British and the French — unquestionably are guilty of collaboration in the deportation and death of thousands of Ukrainians and others who were forcibly returned to the Soviet Union after the end of the war.

This is a rather long introduction to a book review, Oleksa Hay-Holowko's "Duel with the Devil," recently released in Winnipeg by Communigraphics. It was originally published in Ukrainian as "Poiedynok z Dzyavolom." As des-

cribed in this book, the author's life paralleled the tragedy of Ukraine's history in this century: lost independence, Soviet takeover, collectivization, genocide by famine, World War II — fighting against both the Nazis and the Soviets — and the DP refugee experience immediately after the war.

Reading this book, I wondered how the author managed to survive. This is not a spy or mystery who-did-it that leads me to wonder what happens at the end. I know how it ends: Mr. Hay-Holowko made it; he now lives in Winnipeg. But how he got here is so interesting that I sat up very late one night to finish the book. How he made it was fascinating, and just as spell-binding as a spy novel.

I question only two statements in the book. Mr. Hay Holowko writes that Khrushchev was a Ukrainian. From all I have read over the years I have learned that Khrushchev was a Russian who happened to live in Ukraine. Who's right? An overview of Ukrainian history is necessary for an English reader not familiar with that part of Europe, but I found the short history course somewhat awkward. The author should have had a historian check his overview. To the best of my knowledge, the Varangian theory of the founding of the Kievan State has fallen by the wayside a long time ago. Credit should have been given to the translators and the stylist or editor. These are only minor criticisms.

The story itself is very interesting. It is a document to the way things were. As many people as possible should record their experiences in memoirs for history's sake — if they can bring themselves to remember.

I wonder how many Western soldiers

and officers who participated in repatriation have written their memoirs. The more I learn about the actions of the Western Allies, collaboration takes on a whole new meaning. So does the phrase, "But I was only following orders." Count Nicholas Tolstoy has recorded and documented this collaboration in his books. But we need more first-person accounts.

A problem arises. The Jewish victims of the Holocaust can testify about their hell because their enemy is gone. Ukrainian and other victims of the Soviet holocaust are still afraid, 40 years later, because one of their enemies is now a superpower. Any mention of fighting against the Soviets, inevitably it seems, labels the writer a Nazi collaborator. And 53 years later, survivors are still afraid to talk about the famine genocide.

Down in the States I know a man who was a Red Army officer who deserted to join the German troops, on the condition that he only fight the Soviets. He survived hell. He had so many different identities and papers that it's surprising he still knows his real name and birthday. Even today, he is afraid that people will find out he fought with the Nazis. But he was not fighting for them; he was fighting against the Soviets. He, too, should write his memoirs — even under another assumed name.

Every person who made it to the West has just as fascinating and as horrible a story to tell. But the Western media and governments ignore or are afraid to publicize this aspect of post-war history. This media and government bias makes me understand, but not condone, the motivation behind the terrorist acts of

(Continued on page 13)

UNA executives...

(Continued from page 1)

\$26,832. This yielded a total of \$343,946.

As regards the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. (UNURC), income during the first 11 months of 1986 was \$2,890,075 (an increase of \$461,457 over 1985). Rents alone totalled \$2,762,023 (growing by \$412,432).

Disbursements totalled \$3,334,555, and the largest portion of this amount, \$2,271,768, was for payment of loans. The UNA received \$1,835,000 of this amount for its \$8 million loan. The remaining \$436,768 was paid to UNA members holding promissory notes for a total of \$6,431,913.

During the past six months, Mrs. Diachuk reported, the amount of the loan from UNA members increased by \$1,100,786. Loans are accepted only from UNA members who already hold promissory notes, and the rate paid is 8 percent annually.

Among expenses, notable were the increase in gas and electric utility payments (\$49,681), fire insurance, medical insurance for employees, and maintenance fees for elevators.

Maria K. Woroby, who was working on the Svoboda index under the auspices of the University of Minnesota, was to leave her position as of the end of 1986. A new person is being sought to fill her position, and the UNA has already assured the University of Minnesota that it will continue to finance this much-needed project.

Supreme secretary's report

In the first 11 months of 1986, branch secretaries and organizers enrolled 1,543 new members: 571 members to the juvenile department, 771 to the adult department and 201 members under

ADD certificates. To date, the home office has also received 180 new membership applications for December and expects that number to reach 250 by year's end, said the supreme secretary.

In the same 11 months, the UNA sustained a loss of over 3,500 active members: 919 through deaths, 1,152 through certificates becoming fully paid-up in classes P-20 and P-65, 790 through matured endowments and 966 through cash surrenders.

Total membership as of November 30, 1986, was 76,251, while active membership numbered 51,435. As of November 30, 1986, the net loss in UNA membership was 1,713 (subtracting the number of new members from the total loss).

In recent months of this year, two new certificates — Single Premium Whole Life and Single Premium E-65 — have become very popular. The UNA credits this popularity for the increase in premium payments. Also increasing in popularity are the five-year and 10-year term insurance certificates. The aforesaid four new classes of insurance, which have very low rates, are now the best buys in UNA insurance.

Owners of previously acquired certificates are urged to take advantage of the single - premium payments, discounted at 6 percent. Many members are taking advantage of this 6 percent discount and are paying their dues covering several years ahead, or the balance of payments in entirety.

The UNA's actuary has not yet completed endeavors to obtain approval of new UNA certificates, based on the 1980 Table of Mortality, or for the other new classes of insurance which will shortly be introduced. However, Mr. Sochan added, we expect the approvals very soon.

Work on transferring present office systems to the new IBM 036 computer

system is proceeding under the direction of computer expert Jaroslav Tomorug. After the new year, the Home Office will transfer all insurance data from IBM tabulation cards to discs and will begin to print membership assessment lists and dues notice cards on the new computers.

With the increase in amounts of insurance of the new certificates and with the issuance of certificates with single-premium rates, the UNA was faced with the necessity to raise the retention limits of reinsurance.

On the proposal of the supreme secretary, which was recommended by the actuary, it was decided not to reinsure any single-premium certificates, and to raise the UNA retention limits on all other classes of insurance to \$50,000.

Vice presidents' reports

Dr. Kuropas spoke in detail about the recently concluded educators' institute on the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine. Dr. Kuropas was the organizer of this institute, the first of its kind, that was co-sponsored by several organizations, including the Ukrainian National Association, and accredited by Northern Illinois University.

Dr. Kuropas reported that he is planning to organize similar seminars on the following topics: nations of the USSR and religious life in the USSR.

Other matters discussed by the supreme vice-president were the organizing campaign and the new UNA sales department and its staffing.

Mrs. Paschen, too, talked about the sales department, and she referred to her meeting with Henry Floyd, the UNA's national sales director.

The vice-presidentess also reported on an informal meeting with secretaries and other branch officers of the Chi-

cago area, as well as a meeting with the Chicago District chairman, John Galwulch.

Canadian director's report

Mr. Hewryk, in turn, spoke about a meeting of the UNA's Canadian representation at which several matters were discussed, including the purchase of a UNA building in Toronto, and an intensified organizing campaign in Canada.

Mr. Hewryk also commented on the new UNA sales department, expressing his opinion that the best salesmen for UNA insurance would be of Ukrainian descent.

Supreme president's report

The final report was delivered by the supreme president, who spoke in general about UNA activity and in particular about his activities as executive officer.

Among the topics covered were the search for a UNA building in Toronto, the status of the Toronto District and attendance at several district committee meetings.

Mr. Flis reported on the new sales department headed by Mr. Floyd, and on the hiring of another manager for Soyuzivka, Dorko Semchshyn, in addition to Volodymyr Hajdar.

At the request of the supreme president Mr. Sochan reported on the organizing plan drawn up by Stefan Hawrysz, the UNA's national fraternal organizer. The goal of the campaign for 1987 is 3,000 new members insured for a total of \$10 million. Also planned are organizers' rewards and special courses for organizers.

Following a general discussion about Ukrainian community matters, Mr. Flis adjourned the meeting.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Aka Pereyma retrospective displays artist's versatility

TROY, Ohio — "A Twenty-Five Year Retrospective," an exhibit which featured the works of Aka Pereyma at the Miami University Museum of Art (Ohio) recently closed here amid a flurry of praise for the artist's work.

The exhibit featured various works by the artist, some borrowed from owners across the country, to show her versatility, from pencil drawings and oils, to welded sculptures and ceramics.

Ms. Pereyma was born in Poland in 1927 and moved to the United States with her husband, Constantine, a medical doctor, when he sought medical training in New York. She said she was not brought up consciously to become an artist.

"'Go into-something secure,' my father told us, and so my sister and I trained for pharmacy," she said in an interview in August with the Miami Valley (Ohio) Sunday Magazine. "Still, I realize how my very heritage, my learning at the age of 6 to decorate the Ukrainian Easter eggs (pysanky), hearing the folklore, absorbing the mystique, all were shaping my feelings and emotions.

"Art is an effect. It affects human life — visual, music, writing — and it affects me, making me either happy or unhappy."

A dominant theme in Mrs. Pereyma's work is Ukrainian lore. Shapes, always the oval which represents the egg, and



Aka Pereyma at the Miami University Museum of Art where her works were on display.

symbols, such as the oak leaf for masculinity and strength, and colors, especially gold and silver, are elements

Revs. Michael Fedorowich, Peter John Ropke, Roman Bilecky and Peter Repcen.

Although each pastor has in his own way influenced and contributed to the spirit of the parish, there are some who deserve special mention. Father Zalitch, for example, is credited as the spiritual organizer of the parish. Father Kuziw, on the other hand, was instrumental in founding a Ukrainian evening school during the early 1920s, where Ukrainian language and history were taught. Also under his leadership, a parish choir and an amateur acting group were formed. Father Kuziw's work enabled the Ukrainian community to grow rapidly. Under the guidance of Msgr. Balandiuk, the present St. Michael's Ukrainian Church was constructed and in 1964 a new Ukrainian school was erected.

Since Msgr. Chomko's arrival, the parish has flourished. Among all his endeavors was the modernization of the church and the installation of a new iconostasis. In 1982, he headed the community's effort to purchase neighboring property, which was to be used for the construction of a rectory and a parking lot. Despite an array of setbacks, Msgr. Chomko won approval from the city for the purchase of the property at \$28,000 on the grounds that the exterior of the existing building be remodeled according to the original architectural design. The reconstruction effort, estimated at \$230,000, was funded by the parish. And according to city records, the newly reconstructed rectory was recently registered as a historic landmark. Also under Monsignor Chomko's leadership, a symbolic memorial cross was erected to commemorate the 1000th anniversary of Christianity.

In retrospect, things have changed and yet remained the same. The parish and community comprise individuals with the same determination and independent convictions as their forebears.

of her abstract style, noted Marj Hildebrand, community editor of the Miami Valley Sunday Magazine, in a story on the artist.

"The changing of the seasons, birds, 'the messengers of God'; the search for moral values are brought to perception by her work," Ms. Hildebrand wrote.

Ms. Pereyma has no interest in true-to-life pieces. "I admire others for their technique. I tried it but I lost it, the feeling. Everyone wants to beautify something. Even if I sit and do nothing I am working. I work first in my head. I do not attack a canvas. I already have something in my head and although I may change it, the idea is there roughly," Mrs. Pereyma commented.

Beginning her formal study of art at 35, Mrs. Pereyma attributes much of her success to her husband, who encouraged her to go to art school.

"I came to America and here I have complete freedom. You can do or say anything. That was a strong push for what I felt inside. So, there I am with three small children, my husband is studying, I am alone a lot in the evenings. I begin to do secret doodles. That's what I called it. And my husband saw and said, 'You have talent, you must develop it, go to school.'

"That was Tuesday; on Thursday

Shcharansky...

(Continued from page 4)

such institutional agreements which serve only to disguise the difference between the two groups. He said the agreement lends legitimacy to the USSR's internal oppression.

In conclusion, he called for a re-examination of the human-rights struggle, especially the question of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, to analyze why it has not been as successful as, for instance, the campaign against apartheid in South Africa.

As in the confrontation with South Africa, the West, he said, must link all aspects of its dealings with the USSR — from culture to technology — to the issue of Jewish emigration. Mr. Shcharansky said he believes the Soviets would then be forced to respond.



Strong, yet gentle hands.

evening, I was in a class at the Brooklyn Museum. I took ceramics first. My grandfather had a brick factory and I was used to the thought and feel of clay," Mrs. Pereyma noted.

Mrs. Pereyma attended the School of the Art Institute of Chicago in 1963-1964 and received her diploma in sculpture in 1966 from the School of the Dayton Art Institute. She has also studied welding at the Hobart School of Welding Technology in Troy, Ohio, and is currently director of the summer welding program there. She resides in Troy. Today, her works are widely exhibited throughout the United States and has works in several private collections.

"When the record is written, we predict that her contribution will be viewed as significant," Richard N. Capen wrote in 1980 in "Outdoor Sculpture in Ohio."

THE UNA:
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St. Michael's...

(Continued from page 9)

close in 1955, due to a notice from the State of Connecticut, which claimed the right of domain for the area in order to construct Interstate 84. At the time of the dissolution, Msgr. Stephen Balandiuk was pastor of the church. After receiving \$40,000 for the property from the State of Connecticut, he promptly set out to find another location where he could re-establish the Ukrainian Catholic Church. In a relatively short period of time, Father Balandiuk purchased a building on Wethersfield Avenue for \$18,000, which was reconstructed into a church whose exterior design has remained unchanged over the years. During his tenure at the Hartford parish, Father Balandiuk also bought a house on Alden Street, which he used for his place of residence.

Monsignor Balandiuk passed away in 1979, at which time the Rev. Jon Ropke arrived to continue serving the parish. Following a brief tenure, however, the Rev. Charles Mezzomo was summoned to assume the responsibilities as pastor of the congregation. In 1980, Father Mezzomo was himself succeeded by Msgr. Stephen Chomko, who has remained with St. Michael's ever since. He is assisted by Father Peter Repcen.

Since the establishment of the church in 1911, the following pastors have not only guided the Hartford parish, but also contributed to the growth of Ukrainian cultural life in Hartford. They are: the Rev. Roman Zalitch (1906-1921); the Rev. Wolodymyr Dowhowych (1921-1922); the Rev. Michael Oleksiw (1922-1923); the Rev. Michael Kusiw (1924-1927); the Rev. Oleksa Prystai (1927-1932); the Rev. Dmytro Gulyn (1932-1935); the Rev. Volodymyr Oboshkewych (1935); the Rev. Andrej Zholdak (1935); the Rev. Stephen Balandiuk (1935-1979); the Rev. Charles Mezzomo (1979-1980) and Msgr. Stephen Chomko (1980-present). Associate pastors were the

Prairie provinces'...

(Continued from page 8)

provinces had it not been for the advances made in Alberta.

But there is a fundamental difference in the way Ukrainian is being taught in Alberta and the two other prairie provinces.

In Alberta, Ukrainian is used in the classrooms in varying degrees throughout the day.

Teachers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, who insist they are using the better model, use Ukrainian only for half of the school day; in other words, there is no mixing of Ukrainian and English in the classroom.

Kindergarten classes in the Manitoba and Saskatchewan bilingual programs are offered only as Ukrainian immersion classes; the Alberta kindergarten bilingual program is a bilingual curriculum.

It seems that parents of the children enrolled in the bilingual kindergarten classes in Alberta prefer to have the day limited to only 50 percent Ukrainian.

One teacher, who asked not to be identified, said she ran into stiff opposition from parents when she attempted to teach Ukrainian to a kindergarten class for the entire school day.

The teacher, who insists that kindergarten children should start the program learning only one language, eventually lost her battle with the parents; she now teaches kindergarten in both languages.

There are other major problems with the Alberta Ukrainian bilingual program.

One of them concerns transportation. Some parents of children attending

the program in Edmonton are forced to pay as much as \$750 a year to have their children transported to a school offering the Ukrainian bilingual program.

That pricetag acts as a deterrent to many parents who are considering enrolling their children in the program, promoters of the program say.

"There's no doubt that transportation is usually the reason why recruiters can't get that extra signature from a parent," said Olena Bilash, who was involved in efforts to expand the program.

But there is also a bright side to the Alberta program.

Continued pressure on the government has resulted in the Ukrainian bilingual program being expanded to include Catholic and public school systems in Edmonton and the suburb of Sherwood Park. Ukrainian bilingual classes are also now offered in two rural counties near Edmonton.

Anna Iliuk, president of Alberta Parents for Ukrainian Education, a coalition of groups of parents who have children in the program, says the program should be introduced in Calgary as soon as next year.

Teachers have more work

Most of the teachers involved in the Ukrainian bilingual program interviewed for this story agreed that they face a heavier work load than their colleagues in unilingual programs.

The extra work, the teachers say, comes from preparing learning materials that otherwise are not available. Nevertheless, the bilingual program teachers are not compensated for the extra work; they receive the same salaries as other teachers.

"It definitely involves more work," said Luba Bilash. "You have to do a lot of research on your own. It involves finding materials to supplement your program. I do a lot of translating of materials and re-labelling of English books."

Ms. Bilash pointed out in an interview that there are very few Ukrainian language teaching materials on the market. "It really doesn't pay for anybody to make materials like that in abundance because it would cost a lot to produce them," she said.

When asked why she teaches in the Ukrainian bilingual program if it involves more work, Ms. Bilash gave the same response as many other instructors: "It's something in you. If I would quit I would have a heavy guilty conscience...because you know you're capable of doing this and someone's got to do it, so you figure it's got to be you."

"I enjoy working on those type of materials. I find it really challenging," said Ms. Bilash, adding that teachers must remember that the material they prepare not only has to be at the child's interest level but also the appropriate language level.

(Continued on page 16)

Mulroney...

(Continued from page 1)

December 22 to hear the umbrella group's concerns regarding the war criminals investigation. Ukrainian community leaders in Edmonton met with Mr. Mazankowski on January 9.

Both meetings took place after The Globe and Mail published a report on the Deschenes recommendations.

The newspaper also reported that the government will be asked to consider negotiating extradition treaties with Israel and the Soviet Union, and amending the Criminal Code in order to allow alleged war criminals to be tried in Canada according to Canadian rules of evidence.

The Ukrainian representatives are reported to have asked that the government "not proceed too hastily" with the implementation of the report's recommendations. UCC officials are also said to have raised concerns about the war criminals investigation being turned into a "witchhunt" against innocent individuals.

Reports about the Deschenes Commission recommending the establishment of a permanent Nazi-hunting body in Canada has taken East European groups in Canada by surprise. One Toronto-based Ukrainian youth organization, Plast, distributed cards addressed to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at a recent banquet and ball (malanka) at the Toronto Harbour Castle Hilton.

About 1,500 Ukrainians from Canada and the United States received the card, which asked to government not to allow an OSI-type body in Canada. "Canada does not need an Office of Special Investigations," the card said. "To set up such a selective agency in Canada would be to import the witch-hunting McCarthyite mentality that has been produced by the OSI."

The Canadian Jewish Congress and the League for Human Rights of B'nai B'rith — two national groups which, along with the UCC and a Ukrainian veterans' group, had standing before the commission — say they have not been approached by Mr. Hnatyshyn for a meeting concerning the Deschenes Commission. Both Jewish groups want

to have an opportunity to study the report before it is released to the public.

"We asked the government for some mechanism to be able to examine the document, or to have a briefing or consultation," said Jack Silverstone, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress. Frank Dimond, executive vice-president for B'nai B'rith said in a telephone interview that the request for an early viewing of the report is currently "under advisement" by the government. Both Jewish leaders were unaware that senior members of the Cabinet had met with Ukrainian community officials.

Mr. Hnatyshyn would have no comment on the war criminals investigation until after the Deschenes report is released, said Angele Dostaler, the minister's press secretary. Observers here say the fact that two senior Cabinet ministers have met with Ukrainian community leaders is a clear indication that the Prime Minister's Office is concerned about the anticipated negative Ukrainian community reaction to the report.

Canada's Ukrainian population is 700,000, compared with 300,000 Jews.

Said one government official, who requested anonymity: "The Conservatives are clearly nervous about losing the Ukrainian vote in the next election. They want to handle the report in such a way as to not alienate such a significant voting bloc." A federal election in Canada is expected within the next two years. The ruling Conservatives have been trailing badly behind the Liberals in the latest public opinion polls in Canada.

Sources say the government is eager to table the report at an early stage of the upcoming session of Parliament, which begins January 19. Ms. Dostaler insisted the report will not be released to the public until the government has had a chance to table it in the House of Commons.

According to a senior government official familiar with the report, the government will be presented with as many as 200 cases which have been found by Judge Deschenes to warrant further investigation. The source added that the report recommends the government take further judicial action against as many as 29 Canadian citizens.

Widely...

(Continued from page 1)

editor pages of Canada's daily newspapers. One Toronto newspaper, for instance, carried a recent letter in which the writer refuted assertions that the famine was a deliberate policy orchestrated by the state. The writer of the letter was Yuri Bogayevsky, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. That letter has prompted other letters from people on both sides of the issue.

One Ukrainian who was involved in the making of the film has joined the chorus of voices criticizing the authenticity of the film. Marco Carynnyk, a resident of Toronto who did research for the film, was quoted as saying that he is "unhappy that the film has been compromised by inaccuracies."

He has also filed suit in the Supreme Court of Ontario against the makers of the film, claiming some of the photos of the famine were used without authorization.

The film's writer, Peter Blow, defended the work of the Ukrainian Famine Research Committee in a December 13, 1986, letter to the Toronto Globe and Mail, in which he raised concern that the debate over the film's authenticity may cast a shadow of doubt over the 1932-33 Ukrainian famine itself.

"What worries me is that the public

may well infer from this furor that the film's claim (that the famine was man-made) is itself of questionable authenticity," Mr. Blow wrote.

Referring to the unverified photographs, Mr. Blow said: "Now those shots may well have been filmed the year before, or the year after. I don't honestly think we know...But in the context of our film those images spoke a thousand accusing words. Now, if using that footage was wrong, does that imply that our eyewitness was a liar?"

The Ukrainian Famine Research Committee wants the Toronto Board of Education to include a teaching unit on the Ukrainian famine in its curriculum. The film has been used in a course on the famine at Toronto's Humber College, the only school in Canada that offers such a course.

Orest Subtelny, a history professor at York University in Toronto, was quoted in The Globe and Mail as saying that the use of the earlier pictures was warranted because of the dearth of visual data on the 1932-33 famine.

"You have to have a visual impact," he said. "You want to show what people dying from a famine look like. Starving children are starving children."

The Toronto school board is expected to decide this month whether to include teaching about the famine as part of the regular curriculum.

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In AD 47 a fisherman came to Crimea and the southern Ukraine. His name was Andrew, brother of Peter. The brothers were among the 12 Apostles personally instructed by Jesus Christ during the ministry that started in AD 27.

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The Good News (Gospel) was thus brought to the Ukrainian lands over 1900 years ago, as a priceless heritage.

In 1984, a book about Andrew the First-Called Apostle was published in Ukrainian: АНДРИЙ ПЕРВОЗВАННИЙ (263 pages). The author is R. Wolodymyr, well-known to Ukrainian ethnic communities scattered around the world.

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Ukraine's Donets...

(Continued from page 2)

every year about 200,000 miners undergo preventive treatment at one of the 200 outpatient clinics (in the USSR as a whole). A specialized sanatorium was under construction in Rostov oblast, in the easternmost sector of the Donbas coalfield.¹²

Direction...

(Continued from page 6)

organizations. They teach in our schools, lead our youth organizations, work in our credit unions, and sit on the board of the UNA. The problem lies in the fact that there are not enough of these people for the job that needs to be done.

The real answer is for each of us to look at what we have received from the community and to commit ourselves to giving something back. That entails work as well as money. We must ask ourselves, "Do we want our children to grow up as part of the community, to be Ukrainian, to experience the pleasures we experienced, to received the education we received?" If the answer is yes, then it is time to roll up our sleeves and to do some work.

For 1987 our community desperately needs direction. It is the young professionals that must take what has been accomplished and to build on it. The legacy of the "older generation" is the community infrastructure they have left us. They can be proud of it. Will we, our community's best educated and most prosperous generation, leave our children a legacy we can be proud of? It will take commitment and sacrifice from our "best and brightest." The decision is ours. "If not us, then who? If not now, then when?"

Methane gas sensors had been installed at coal faces by early 1982. These reportedly controlled the electricity supply and switched off power when the permissible level of gas concentration had been exceeded. Coal-cutting combines were equipped with dust filters and extra ventilation was helping to keep the dust in check.¹³

Yet as mines have become deeper in the mid-1980s, the costs of installing such equipment have risen correspondingly. Questions arising from the wretched work conditions in the Donbas come up frequently in the Soviet media, and regular conferences and meetings are held to discuss possible improvements.¹⁴

The main dilemma for the Soviet authorities has been trying to alleviate the lot of the miner while endeavoring to maintain current rates of extraction. Overstriding the problems of the Donbas has been a far-reaching debate on Soviet energy questions and the viability of coal in general. There have been strong advocates at the highest levels for raising investment in the Donbas coalfield, such as former Ukrainian Coal Minister Hryenko.¹⁵

But despite the problems of increasing output from the opencast mines of Siberia and the Far East, the 27th Congress of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union in March 1986 directed concentration (and inevitably, investment) into these mines to the detriment of the underground mines of the European USSR.

12. Ibid., December 21, 1981.

13. Ibid., February 13-15, 1982.

14. For example, in Donetske in the summer of 1985. Radio Kiev, July 4, 1985.

15. See, for example, Izvestia, December 4, 1984.

Natalia Solzhenitsyn...

(Continued from page 2)

condition with ominous secrecy. He is being held in total isolation in the polar city of Norilsk, which is closed to the public. Sergei has been deprived of the right of correspondence, but we have just learned that on October 17 he was placed in the labor camp prison (PKT) for six months right after he was kept in

"Duel with..."

(Continued from page 10)

minorities. The Armenians are still trying to get the Turkish government to admit their genocide at the beginning of this century. A small group has turned to terror to focus world attention on this injustice. Even though I cannot agree with their actions, I understand their frustration.

Mr. Hay-Holowko is one of the millions who suffered and survived. His book is a testimony to the cruelty of both East and West. He writes:

"... I had spent nearly all my conscious life under Red Russian domination. The last four years of my life, I had been under the iron heel of Nazi Germany. I was, therefore, well able to compare the two systems. I found no difference between them. Neither was human. Both were obsessed with the desire to destroy the human body and soul. They spoke different languages, wore different uniforms and had different emblems on their flags, but the red in both stood for human blood."


"Duel with the Devil," a most appropriate title, is available at Ukrainian bookstores, and from Communi-graphics, 41 May St., Winnipeg, Man. R3B 0H1.

solitary confinement for a continuous two months. This past spring he was also held in the same kind of confinement or punishment cell (shizo) for 89 days. According to the law, a prisoner can be held in such a cell for a maximum of 15 days. In the punishment cell, food is given only every other day: one day there is no food at all, and on the second day a prisoner receives only one pound of bread and some water. It is incredibly cold there, but prisoners are kept in their underwear.

Sergei Khodorovich has been tortured from the very moment of his arrest in 1983. In the Moscow investigation prison where he was held he was brutally beaten for several months, with the result that several of his ribs were broken and his internal organs were damaged. This was a futile effort to extract from him false testimony against the fund for the aid of political prisoners, which he managed. In April 1986 his prison term was extended for another three years. Sergei is extremely ill. After suffering from tuberculosis in his youth, he lost one lung; his liver and stomach are damaged, and for over a year his entire body has been terribly swollen.

Perhaps now, after the death of Anatoly Marchenko, the world will finally realize that in the Soviet gulag people are being killed. Sergei Khodorovich is under the threat of death for his charitable activities. In what other country is this possible?

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1987 ТУРИ В УКРАЇНУ 1987

Table listing travel packages (A-V) with details on dates, destinations, prices, and agents.

Helsinki...

(Continued from page 7)

Shevardnadze's appearance early last month, the Soviets came out with an announcement of a new law on exit from the USSR and a proposal for a conference on humanitarian matters to be held in Moscow.

In other areas, too, there have been changes in Soviet behavior. Within the Vienna Meeting, the Soviets have been less reluctant to accept case lists of imprisoned dissidents or refuseniks than in the past.

The steps I have outlined indicate that the Soviets seem to want to have their cake and eat it too. I think that their public relations campaign (the cake, if you will), did suffer quite a setback last week with Marchenko's death.

In fact, one of the things that I found most striking in Vienna was the increased willingness of many of our

allies, and even the neutral countries, to speak out on human rights — to a greater degree, in my view, than at previous CSCE conferences.

What this increased Western willingness to forthrightly discuss human-rights problems will lead to — given the complex dynamics of not only the CSCE process, but of East-West relations in general — is unclear.

West is serious about this issue. Human rights is an issue that is not going to go away, as long as all of us, both the governments involved, and the Western public, particularly the non-governmental organizations (which, of course, includes the Ukrainians, who were at Vienna among the more active groups) — as long as all of us ensure, through our work, that our issues do not fall by the wayside.

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U.S. delegation...

(Continued from page 7)

sion that mail has been delivered when it has not been.

• Soviet authorities arbitrarily seize mail and return parcels because they allegedly violate Soviet prohibitions and restrictions, even when there is no evidence of any violation of published Soviet prohibitions.

The patterns of complaint are too consistent, too frequent and too widespread for this problem to be attributed to isolated "accidents" by postal workers, or merely "technical problems."

In addition to interference with international mails, the Soviet Union has also taken steps to reduce telephone contacts with the West. I happened to be in Moscow in 1982 when it was announced that direct dialing, which became operational in 1980, would be discontinued "for technical reasons" — a remarkable example of technology running backwards. Even conceding that the Soviet telephone system was somehow about to go "back to the future," there was no explanation why, if direct dialing had been discontinued, it nevertheless remained available to certain favored Western businesses.

...there would have been much less anxiety in Ukrainian communities in both America and Europe and much less anguish in Ukraine if Kiev had still had its direct-dialing service at the time of the Chernobyl disaster. Ukrainian Americans in the United States have told me that they were unable to contact relatives in Ukraine for weeks after the explosion.

In fact, the Final Act expresses the hope for continued "expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio."

Unfortunately, the Soviet Union and several other governments not only ignore but abuse this injunction through their jamming of Western radio broadcasts. Jamming violates not only commitments in the information section of the Final Act but also explicit provisions of the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Telecommunication Union Convention, and the World Administrative Radio Conference Convention.

Formerly, the Soviet Union, in contradiction to the evidence of the ears, denied that it was jamming Western broadcasts. Today that defense is no longer possible, if it ever was. This year a study, conducted by the international radio frequency

registration board of the ITU — with a Soviet chairman — determined that jamming transmitters located in the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia were causing harmful interference to 37 frequencies of the Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe, as well as to short-wave broadcasts from other Western nations.

• *December 12, 1986, statement on social and economic issues delivered before a plenary session by Ambassador Warren Zimmermann.*

The Soviet representative, in his earlier remarks, accused my country of a number of social failings, including racism, a high crime rate, homelessness, inadequate medical care and even genocide. As I stated earlier, my country is not perfect and has many problems. It has social problems as well as economic ones. But once again let us compare.

In many ways the charge of genocide against our indigenous population is both the most serious and the most ludicrous charge. It is true that the Indian population of North America was once greater than it is today. But the great reduction in the native American population occurred not in this century or even in the 19th century, but in the first centuries following the arrival of Columbus, when up to 90 percent of the Indian population in some areas perished through war or pestilence. In fact, over the past 100 years the U.S. Indian population has increased more than fivefold, from 274,000 to the current 1.5 million.

If the Soviet representative wishes to find more recent examples of large-scale depopulation, he would do better to look to the 1930s in his own country, when millions died in Stalin's purges and millions more in the deliberately induced Ukrainian famine.

• *December 12, 1986, statement on national minorities delivered before the subsidiary body on humanitarian concerns by Ambassador Samuel G. Wise.*

In speaking on culture and other

topics, other delegations have pointed to the Russification campaign waged in the Soviet Union. It involves a number of elements: attempts to dilute concentrations of nationalities and minorities by resettlement of Russians; dominance of Russian-language books and television in Ukraine, for example, which is 80 percent ethnic Ukrainian; and continued cultural suppression of and attempts to Russify those groups such as Germans, Poles, Crimean Tatars and others who are without their own republic.

...The situation was expressed in a resolution adopted in 1981 at the highly respected International PEN Conference in Lyons, France, which stated, "During the last years we have received information about threats against the culture in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania including arrests of intellectuals who defend the preservation of these cultures. We ask all members of International PEN to join us in condemning this unfriendly policy, standing in such outspoken contrast to the principles of all international cultural agreements."

• *December 1, 1986, statement on environmental protection delivered by Sherwood McGinnis.*

Mr. Chairman, perhaps of all examples, the nuclear accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station last April demonstrated the human cost of environmental problems. Here I want to mark the success so far on international cooperation in nuclear safety. The work done at the IAEA — in particular the examination of the Chernobyl accident in August and the agreement in September on notification and assistance in the case of a nuclear accident — demonstrates that we can work together constructively in this area.

However, as regards the human dimension of Helsinki commitments, the Chernobyl accident had a direct and damaging impact on millions of lives. Despite the Soviet Union's promise in the Final Act to facilitate contacts among persons and to contribute to the solution of humanitarian problems that arise in that

connection, many people living in the West, mostly Ukrainians, had great difficulty in contacting relatives in affected areas and often could not contact them at all. Furthermore, attempts to send small care packages of powdered milk, vitamins and other items to relatives in the region were unsuccessful.

By far the most frequently voiced criticism during the Chernobyl accident, however, was the slowness with which Soviet officials notified their own citizens and those in neighboring countries of the release into the atmosphere of large amounts of radioactive iodine, cesium and other harmful substances. The Soviet Union's first public acknowledgment that an accident had taken place came more than two days after the accident. By that time, high levels of radioactive particles had crossed populated regions of Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Baltic states, northern Poland, Finland and Sweden.

While bureaucratic problems might explain some delay in announcing a warning, they cannot explain the continued lack of information about the accident well after it was known to the Soviet public and in the West. Despite the new Soviet policy of openness, information on natural disasters, or about fires, explosions or other accidents is still tightly controlled.

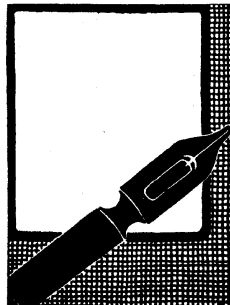
Another issue of concern to us has been the forced recruitment of so-called "reservists," people conscripted for construction and other types of manual labor, to assist in the clean-up of the plant site and the surrounding region. In particular, men from the Baltic region were said to be taken away from their normal jobs, often at night, assembled quickly and ordered to work in the decontamination effort. According to the official Estonian newspaper Noorte Haal, many Estonian "reservists" complained of long hours, with few days off, in an area still potentially dangerous to human health. Originally, they were told they would have to stay for 30 days, but, when the length of stay was increased, there were work stoppages and even a scuffle between workers and the authorities.

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Submit all entries by Feb. 15, 1987.

January 19

PHILADELPHIA: Dr. David R. Marples, author of the recently published book, "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," and research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, will discuss Chernobyl and its aftermath at 7:30 p.m. at the University of Pennsylvania, Logan Hall, Room 200. Copies of his book will be available for purchase. The lecture series is sponsored by SUSTA. For information on any lecture call Leda Hewka at (215) 557-0388.

January 20

NEW YORK: Dr. David R. Marples will speak about the political and economic repercussions of Chernobyl and the current situation in Ukraine at 7:30 p.m. at Columbia University, Schermerhorn Hall, Room 501.

January 22

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.: Dr. David R. Marples will give a lecture on Chernobyl and its aftermath at 7 p.m. at Rutgers University, Rutgers College Student Center, Multipurpose Room.

January 24

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America will hold its annual gala banquet and ball with a presentation of debutantes, beginning with a cocktail hour at 6 p.m., at the Franklin Plaza Hotel at 17th and Race streets. Banquet begins at 7 p.m. and ball starts at 9 p.m. For more information call the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center at (215) 663-1166.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art and the Ukrainian Veterinary Medical Association of North America, Chicago, will present a benefit concert by concert pianist Juliana Osinchuk in memory of Dr. Ivan Rudawsky, benefactor and friend of the institute, at 7:30 p.m. at 2320 West Chicago Ave. Dr. Osinchuk will perform works by Bortniansky, Beethoven, Chopin, Lyatoshynsky and Liszt, and a reception will follow the concert. A donation of \$25 per person for adults, \$15 for students and senior citizens, is requested. For information call (312) 227-5522.

WASHINGTON: The annual Washington malanka, sponsored by the Ukrainian Association of Washington, will take place at the Indian Spring Country Club, Layhill Road, Silver Spring, Md. For more information call Eugene Iwanciw at (703) 237-0428.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY COMMEMORATIONS

January 18

UNION, N.J.: There will be a ceremony at 11 a.m. at the Union Municipal Building on Morris Avenue to commemorate the 69th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. The public is encouraged to attend.

January 20

WASHINGTON: Ukrainian American U.S. Army officers of the Washington, D.C., military district will sponsor a Ukrainian Independence

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Day commemoration at 6 p.m. in the Officers' Club, Fort Meyer, Arlington, Va. Guest speaker will be Brigadier Gen. Nicholas Krawciw and cost will be \$15. For information call Maj. Bohdan Dombchewskyy at (703) 998-6351.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: Mayor Robert Grasmere will proclaim January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day at the regular meeting of the Maplewood Township Committee and will sign the proclamation at 8:30 p.m.

January 21

WASHINGTON: The annual Capitol Hill commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day will take place at 6 p.m. in Room B-339 of the Rayburn House Office Building. Honorary co-hosts for the event include seven senators and 15 representatives. It is sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. For more information call the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington at (202) 638-0988.

January 22

NEW CITY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian community of Rockland County, New York, will mark Ukrainian Independence Day with the raising of the Ukrainian flag at the County Court Complex, sponsored by the Ukrainian American Veterans, Post 19, Spring Valley, N.Y. For information call Teddy Dusanenko at (914) 634-5502.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: Mayor Robert Grasmere will officiate at the Ukrainian Independence Day ceremonies at the Town Hall, which will include the raising of the Ukrainian flag. The public is invited to attend the 9 a.m. ceremony.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.: The Ukrainian American Association is preparing a bus to Tallahassee, Fla., to post the Ukrainian flag in the rotunda of the State Capitol to mark Ukrainian Independence Day. The bus will leave The Epiphany of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 434 90th Ave. early Thursday morning and will stop for breakfast and lunch. Cost of trip is \$18. For reservations call John Kohut at (813) 576-2488.

MANVILLE, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 92, will mark Ukrainian Independence Day with flag-raising ceremonies at Manville Town Hall at 10 a.m. Mayor Marion Durdash will take part.

BOSTON: The Ukrainian national flag will be raised at noon in Boston City Hall Plaza. At 12:15 p.m., a commemorative program will be held in the City Council Chambers.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: Walter Bilyk, president of the Ukrainian National Home here at 90 Fleet St., will be

joined by clergymen and leaders of local Ukrainian organizations for a commemoration at 10:30 a.m. at City Hall. Mayor Anthony Cucci and his Ukrainian wife, Anna, will attend.

TOMS RIVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Club of Ocean County, New Jersey, will sponsor two commemorations. The Ukrainian flag will be raised at 10 a.m. in front of the county Administration Building on Hooper and Washington avenues with the Ocean County Freeholders. Another flag will be raised in front of the Municipal Building on Washington Avenue here at 11 a.m. with the Dover Township Council.

AMBRIDGE, Pa.: Flag-raising ceremonies will be held at 8 a.m. at Ambridge Boro Building.

January 25

NEW CITY, N.Y.: The Rockland County legislators will read the

Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation at noon in the County Legislative Chambers. For information call Teddy Dusanenko at (914) 634-5502.

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.: At noon, a commemorative program will be held at Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 146 Forest Hills St. The commemoration is sponsored by the Boston Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in cooperation with Boston parishes, civic and youth organizations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.: A Ukrainian Independence Day program sponsored by The Ukrainian American Association will be presented in the church hall of The Epiphany of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church at 434 90th Ave. immediately after the 10 a.m. liturgy. For information please call John Kohut at (813) 576-2488.

Prairie provinces'...

(Continued from page 12)

Ms. Barabash, who has taught students in the bilingual program for the past two years, said, although her job involves more homework than usual, she enjoys the challenges she faces each day in the classroom.

"I really enjoy it," she said. "It gives me a great deal of personal satisfaction, and I love to translate my cultural heritage for the students."

Said Maria Slabyj, an Edmonton Ukrainian bilingual instructor: "I would say it's double the work-load of other teachers. I do it almost out of patriotism. At first I wasn't too keen...and then I thought well heck: I'm Ukrainian and I should do something for my people."

Lack of qualified instructors

School officials in many areas of western Canada where the Ukrainian bilingual program is offered have had to go to eastern Canada to look for qualified instructors because of the dearth of Ukrainian-speaking candidates on the prairies.

In Vegreville alone there are five teachers from eastern Canada who moved there to teach in schools offering the Ukrainian bilingual program.

Julian Koziak, the man who extended the Ukrainian bilingual program on a permanent basis when he was Alberta's minister of education, said in an interview that some schools in the province owe their existence to the program.

St. Martin's Catholic School in the south end of Edmonton was one such school.

The school board threatened to close the school a few years ago because of declining enrollment of students — there were few young people left in the community and not enough people around to send their children to the school.

After it was designated a Ukrainian bilingual school in 1974, students were bused in from around the city and school officials decided to keep the building's doors open.

Today it accommodates about 200 students, the majority of whom are bused to school, according to Orest Steblyk, principal of St. Martin's.

Mr. Steblyk said the parents of the children don't mind paying almost \$300 a year to transport their children to school, primarily because "they want

their child exposed very much to the Ukrainian culture and traditions."

One of those traditions in which the children and their parents take part in, the principal explained, is the Ukrainian spring ritual of blessing pussy-willows. "It's very meaningful. Many parents come to this event at the school. The priest comes here, too.

"These are the kinds of things I think the parents are pleased with, and certainly the Ukrainian language is also a part of this."

Critics of the bilingual program argue that the students go through 12 or more years of school without learning much about Ukraine or Ukrainian history.

It appears that some teachers do, however, make a conscious effort to include information about Ukraine in their curriculum. Mrs. Slabyj, who teaches a grade 1 class at St. Martin's, said she makes sure the children are exposed to Ukrainian religious and folk songs.

"We do many cultural things that they get to be very familiar with — even those that don't have the Ukrainian 'babas' to do it for them. We'll bake paskas and we'll teach them to decorate eggs. We also have a 'sviata vecheria'... just all these little things that some little children wouldn't get."

Olenka Bilash explained many teachers supplement their social studies program with information about Ukraine.

"The information about Ukraine might be of a cultural nature: trying to identify costumes, regions, certain geographical areas.

"Several groups of high school students have gone to Ukraine on their spring break. Now can you say that you learn nothing about Ukraine?"

One of the unique features of the bilingual program is that the students stay together as one class as they move on to higher grades.

"That creates wonderful social groups," said Olenka Bilash, echoing the feelings of other bilingual instructors. "The students grow to live together and to really accept one another and know one another."

Graduates of the program say they enjoyed staying together as one class. "We made some really good friends," said Leanne Dobko.

Added Colleen Pistawka: "When we were going through elementary school we were classified as 'the Ukrainians'... and then there were the English kids. We never mixed; we stayed in our little groups. But that didn't bother me."