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## Scholars focus on academia's perception of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe



George B. Zarycky

Gov. Tom Kean addresses the conference.

by George B. Zarycky

PISCATAWAY, N.J. — Some 80 people took part in a daylong conference on "The USSR and Eastern Europe as Reflected in American Education: Facts and Fallacies" here on the campus of Rutgers University on April 29.

One highlight of the conference was a brief, morning visit by New Jersey Gov. Tom Kean, who welcomed participants and praised their efforts to combat some common misconceptions about the Soviet Union often found in the mass media and school textbooks.

Before leaving, the governor fielded questions from the audience, which included several Ukrainian community activists and scholars.

Dr. Bohdan Wytwycky, author of a book on the non-Jewish victims of Hitler's Holocaust, asked the governor if the newly established Governor's Commission on Holocaust Education in the Public Schools would include any East European members and whether it would address the extermination of millions of Slavs in the proposed course of study.

"I am aware that the people of Eastern Europe had their own Holo-

caust," said Gov. Kean, "and I'd like to see that included in school curricula."

John Gotsch, executive director of the East European Coalition, said that the governor should appoint an East European member to the commission and should read Dr. Wytwycky's monograph, "The Holocaust: Many Circles of Hell."

Gov. Kean responded that he would read the book, and announced his intention to name an East European to the commission. He then asked Zenon Onufryk, head of the Media Action Coalition, co-sponsor of the conference, to recommend a person for the post.

In response to another question, the governor said that his office is close to finalizing the composition of the Ethnic Advisory Council to serve during his administration.

The conference itself was opened by Prof. Adam Scrupski of Rutgers Graduate School of Education, who introduced Edward J. Bloustein, president of the university.

Dr. Bloustein spoke briefly on the need to correct the many misconceptions about the Soviet Union and its

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## Convention countdown

### Bush appearance finalized

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush will address the afternoon session of the 30th Regular UNA Convention in Rochester on Friday, May 28, his office announced on May 5. The convention opens on May 24.

This will be the second UNA convention for Mr. Bush, who greeted delegates at the 1974 conclave in Philadelphia when he was chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Although Mr. Bush's appearance at the convention was confirmed by the UNA Supreme Executive Committee two weeks ago, the exact day and time was not finalized until May 5.

In addition to his duties as vice president and president of the Senate, Mr. Bush is chairman of the administration's Crisis Management Team, a part of the National Security Council system.

In December, when martial law was declared in Poland, he was made head of the Special Situation Group to monitor the crisis and coordinate information from and to relevant government agencies.

From March to December 1981, Mr. Bush logged 110,000 miles both in the United States and abroad while advancing the domestic, foreign and political positions of the Reagan administration.

A confidant of the president, Mr.



Vice President George Bush

Bush participates in virtually every presidential meeting of consequence.

#### Biography

George Herbert Walker Bush was born in Milton, Mass., on June 12, 1924. He graduated from Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., in June 1942, and immediately enlisted in the U.S. Navy. At age 18, he was the youngest commissioned pilot in the Navy at that time.

He served from August 1942 to September 1945 as a naval aviation

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## House unanimously passes resolution supporting Ukrainian Helsinki Group

by Walter Bodnar

WASHINGTON — House Concurrent Resolution 205, dealing with the concern of U.S. Congress with respect to human-rights violations by the Soviet Union in Ukraine, was passed unanimously by a voice vote in the House of Representatives on May 3, reported Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

The resolution was sponsored by two New Jersey congressmen, Bernard J. Dwyer (D) and Christopher H. Smith (R), who were joined by 73 of their colleagues as co-sponsors.

The resolution was introduced on October 20, 1981, in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. In a slightly amended text by the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, the House of Representatives

approved the resolution that calls upon the president of the United States to:

"(1) proclaim November 9, 1982, the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, as a day honoring that group; and (2) ask the Soviet Union to release the incarcerated members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, and to cease the persecution and the imprisonment of those citizens in Ukraine asking for the institution of national, civil and individual rights in accordance with the Soviet Constitution, the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Accords."

The speedy passage of this resolution was the result of strong support by many organizations and constituents around the country that generated action in the House of Representatives. It was not only actively supported by all

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## CSCE members ask U.S. clergy to raise religious rights issue at Moscow meeting

WASHINGTON — The denial of free speech and religion in the Soviet Union should be raised by U.S. Church leaders invited to attend a Soviet-sponsored disarmament conference in Moscow, May 10-14, say Rep. Dante B. Fascell (Fla.) and Sen. Robert Dole (Kansas), chairman and co-chairman, respectively, of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In a letter sent to 13 U.S. Church leaders, Rep. Fascell and Sen. Dole charged that "the organization by the government of the Soviet Union of a conference of religious leaders on the dangers of nuclear war is aimed at a double betrayal of the truly religious and pacific sentiments of the invitees."

"It is somewhat astonishing," they continued, "that a government which is officially based on atheism and which is known the world over for its denial of free speech and religion to its own people should have the temerity to seek the support of religious leaders from other lands in pursuit of its narrow political interests."

Participants in the Moscow conference were urged to raise the question of the hostile attitude of the Soviet government toward religion and the "insurmountable problems" faced by Soviet believers in attempting to practice their faith.

The letter to the Church leaders referred to interviews the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe has had with hundreds of refugees and human-rights activists from

the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe who have indicated that the major hope for improvement in their home countries lies in pressure from the West. The letter included a list of 25 religious prisoners, representative of hundreds of believers imprisoned for their religious activism in the USSR, most of whom were sentenced on legal pretexts of anti-Soviet religious or political activities.

"While we favor both mutual and verifiable arms reduction," said Rep. Fascell and Sen. Dole in their letter, "it seems somewhat ironic that a country which has the world's fastest growing nuclear arsenal and which is waging aggressive war against the people of Afghanistan and conspiring in the suppression of the people of Poland should be organizing a conference of religious leaders to press the cause of nuclear disarmament."

The letter also charged the Soviet sponsors of the conference with using the conference for propaganda and political gains, and added: "Only a strong effort by conference participants to subject Soviet authorities to the same rigorous interrogation on nuclear questions that is being addressed to leaders in the United States and other free countries will have any success in exposing real Soviet objectives."

The letter is being sent to the Rev. Billy Graham and other Americans invited to attend the Moscow conference which is scheduled to be held two weeks before the U.N. General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament.

## Soviet dissident said to recant

MOSCOW — Alexander Bolonkin, a 49-year-old Soviet dissident and former political prisoner, apparently recanted publicly on television on April 7 and thanked Soviet authorities for their "humane attitude" toward him, reported the Chicago Tribune.

Appearing between periods of an international hockey match, the former teacher at Moscow's prestigious Bauman Technical Institute was seen by millions of Soviet television viewers renouncing his dissident views and calling on other human-rights activists to recant.

According to the Tribune, Mr. Bolonkin said that dissidents such as Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov and exiled novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn are renegades paid by Western intelligence.

Mr. Bolonkin was arrested in 1973 and sentenced to six years in a labor camp for "anti-Soviet agitation and

propaganda." Just before he was due to be released, he was sentenced to an additional three-year term for "stealing state property."

According to Amnesty International, Mr. Bolonkin was threatened with beatings and rape by a criminal cellmate shortly before the theft charge was brought against him. The cellmate made it clear that the threats were condoned by the authorities.

Mr. Bolonkin was sentenced again in April 1981 and it was then, according to the broadcast, that he realized he had a "mistaken concept of Soviet reality."

Although the Tribune reports that Mr. Bolonkin looked well and fit during the broadcast, he did occasionally stumble over his text.

He said he became a dissident through egoism and vanity, and started to listen to foreign radio stations hostile to the Soviet Union.

## Six seek emigration aid in U.K. Embassy

MOSCOW — Six Soviet Pentecostals rushed past Soviet guards into the British Embassy here recently and asked for help in emigrating to the West, reported Reuters news service.

The six, members of the Balak family from Krasnodar in the Kuban region, were quoted as telling British officials that they were regularly subjected to persecution by Soviet officials.

They said they wanted to emigrate to Great Britain.

Embassy officials told Reuters that a discussion was held with the Balaks, who were told that the British could not help them obtain the desired exit visas. The group then left voluntarily.

Once out of the embassy, the Balaks were apprehended by some 20 plain-clothes policemen, and briskly ushered to waiting cars.

There is no information available about possible charges or the whereabouts of the Pentecostals.

The recent drama was similar to a June 1978 incident when six members of the Vashchenko family along with Maria Chmykhalov and her son, stormed past guards and took refuge in the U.S. Embassy.

Six of the Soviet Pentecostals still reside in the embassy basement while a seventh — Lidia Vashchenko — returned to the family's Siberian home last February.

## Luba Vashchenko urges Graham to skip Soviet peace parley

PASADENA, Calif. — Luba Vashchenko, one of six Siberian Pentecostals who have been living in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow since 1978, has written a letter to evangelist Billy Graham asking him not to participate in the upcoming interreligious peace conference to be held in the Soviet capital later this month, reported East/West News.

The Vashchenkos and other Soviet Christians who have been persecuted say that Mr. Graham's participation could be exploited for propaganda purposes by the Soviet Union.

Representatives of many religions are expected to attend the peace parley, which will be convened by the Russian Orthodox Church on May 10.

Ms. Vashchenko writes that Mr. Graham should insist that the Siberian Christians in the embassy be allowed to emigrate before the beginning of the conference.

Newsweek quoted Mr. Graham as saying that he would discuss the case only on a private level with representatives of the highest Soviet officials. An open demand, he said, might harden the Soviet position.

Ms. Vashchenko, on the other hand, has asked Mr. Graham to visit the six Christians who have been in the embassy for nearly four years waiting for exit visas.

"It cannot affect us if the Soviet position hardens," she said. "It has

remained unchanged for 22 years already."

The Soviet government has insisted that the six must leave the embassy before emigration proceedings can begin.

A seventh Pentecostal — Lidia Vashchenko — was taken from the embassy by U.S. officials last January after she became ill because of a monthlong hunger strike to publicize the families' plight. After being released from a Moscow hospital, she returned to her hometown of Chernogorsk, Siberia.

Soviet officials were expected to rule in March on emigration applications submitted by Ms. Vashchenko and other family members in Siberia.

When they refused to do so, Ms. Vashchenko and members of her family staged a demonstration. The protest was broken up by uniformed militia, who severely beat Ms. Vashchenko and her family.

According to reports, Ms. Vashchenko was pummeled and choked into unconsciousness. Jacob Vashchenko, a relative, had his arm broken. Eight-year-old Abraham Vashchenko and Sara Vashchenko, 12, were also attacked and badly beaten.

The Vashchenkos reportedly carried placards and unfurled an American flag.

In all, 12 Vashchenkos were taken into police custody and placed in jail. They were released after two hours.

## Czech court rejects priest's appeal

ORANGE, Calif. — A Prague appeals court recently rejected a plea by the Rev. Frantisek Lizna to overturn his 27-month prison sentence for allegedly "damaging state interests abroad," reported Keston News.

According to friends of the prisoner, the Rev. Lizna's defense counsel was not permitted at the April 2 proceedings.

The pastor was arrested on July 27, 1981, after authorities found a letter addressed to his sister in England in the possession of two West German clergymen, Rudolf Englisch and Rudolph Grill. He was sentenced six months later to seven months in prison.

The two West Germans were released after questioning.

On September 28, 1981, he was tried along with six others for engaging in illegal publishing activities and sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment.

Speaking to an American journalist after the rejection of the Rev. Lizna's appeal, Anna Schwarzova described

the charge of damaging state interests as "absurd."

"The Rev. Lizna does not speak a word of German," she said, "and I acted as his interpreter with the priests. However, the authorities refused to accept my testimony concerning this matter and nobody, not even the defense counsel, was allowed to see the testimony of the German priests."

"It is simply a farce," she continued. "I intend to protest to the president and I am certain that others will too."

The Rev. Lizna, a Jesuit, has a large following in Czechoslovakia, Keston reported. During his last trial, a large crowd of young people gathered outside the courtroom in Olomouc, about 200 miles southeast of the Czech capital.

It is believed that Pope John Paul II intervened personally in the case, which could explain why the Rev. Lizna received a relatively mild seven-month sentence instead of the maximum three years in prison.

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## Experts assail U.S. Polish policy in the wake of increased unrest

NEW YORK — Appearing on a local news show, four experts in Soviet and Polish affairs said on May 4 that a dialogue must be established between the Polish regime and Solidarity, and that the U.S. response to the crisis has thus far been weak and misdirected.

Irena Lasota, co-founder of the Committee in Support of Solidarity, author Abraham Brumberg, a specialist in Polish affairs, Prof. Seweryn Bialer of Columbia University, and former U.S. Ambassador to Poland Richard Davies made their remarks on the McNeil/Lehrer Report, a PBS news program.

Their comments came one day after some 25,000 Poles demonstrated in support of Solidarity and against martial law in several major cities. Scores of demonstrators were reported beaten by security forces and 1,300 were arrested.

Ms. Lasota, a free-lance reporter for Radio Free Europe who teaches at New York's Fordham University, said that the recent defiance shown by the Polish people clearly indicates that the Solidarity free trade union is far from dead.

She was critical of the West's response to the imposition of martial law by the Jaruzelski regime last December 13, saying that broader sanctions should have been levied against the Soviet Union.

"The West should demand a high price," she said, and suggested that the Reagan administration rethink the lifting of the grain embargo, the sale to the Soviets of vital material for the gas pipeline to Western Europe, and the sale of high technology to the USSR.

Mr. Brumberg noted that the Polish regime's probable response to the mass demonstrations would be "to tighten the screws" on opposition, a move that could court further disruptions.

"There is a danger if the government doesn't take some steps to meet the demands of the nation, that there will be more bloodshed," he said.

Prof. Bialer said that, in his view, "martial law will not be successful in the long run."

Noting that a large segment of the Polish population is under 30 and has experienced the promise of democratization as a result of Solidarity, Prof. Bialer said that "the youth of Poland will remember a bloody communism," and that the declaration of martial law has doomed communism in that country for the next two generations.

Recalling a recent meeting with Soviet officials, Prof. Bialer said that for the first time the Soviet elite recognizes a systemic crisis in its empire, and that Poland is slowly becoming a strategic liability and a political embarrassment.

Mr. Davies agreed that the young people of Poland have been irrevocably touched by the movement toward social reform embodied by Solidarity, adding that Poland has "centuries of experience in resisting occupation."

Mr. Davies was critical of the Reagan administration's handling of the crisis, and he added that U.S. sanctions were weak and ineffective, and sent the wrong message to the Soviet Union.

By continuing to sell grain, high technology and pipeline material to the Soviets, the United States is telling the Soviet Union that it will continue business as usual and that Poland is a low priority in U.S. concerns, Mr. Davies said.

He called the Reagan administration's steps largely symbolic and little more than "making propaganda hay of the situation."

As to Secretary of State Alexander Haig's May 4 assertion that the U.S. ban on financial credits to Poland has hurt its economy, Mr. Davies insisted that such a notion was simply not true.

"The economic problems existed while the United States was allowing huge credits to Poland — some \$5.6 billion — after Solidarity was formed, and still the economy was going downhill," he said.

All four experts seemed to agree with Mr. Brumberg's perception that the Jaruzelski regime must eventually set up a dialogue with Solidarity if whole scale civil war is to be averted.

But Ms. Lasota cautioned that such a dialogue was impossible as long as Solidarity leader Lech Walesa remains in custody, and as long as the government refuses to grant some major concessions and relax martial law.

Mr. Brumberg added that the powerful Catholic Church and Solidarity have reached "a convergence of demands," and their combined power and sway over the people could force the government to the negotiating table.

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## Lawyer for denaturalization defendant calls for the abolition of the OSI

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — An attorney for a Lithuanian man accused by the Justice Department of withholding information about his wartime service with the Germans has asked the government to consider abolishing the Office of Special Investigations which handles such cases, reported the Evening Independent here.

Nyjola Grybauskas made her demand after a request that her client, 70-year-old Jurgis Juodis, be given a polygraph test to help establish his innocence was flatly rejected as "unacceptable" by Allan J. Ryan, head of the OSI.

Ms. Grybauskas said she is so convinced that her client is innocent of murdering civilians in his native Lithuania that she would submit his citizenship papers accepting denaturalization if a lie detector or any other device showed that he was lying.

Mr. Ryan has turned down the offer, saying that "the truth-finding device that we prefer is the trial itself."

The case is still in a pretrial stage. Ms. Grybauskas filed a motion to dismiss on behalf of her client, but a judge has not yet ruled on the motion.

Ms. Grybauskas compared the situation to the case of Chicagoan Frank Walus, who was accused by the OSI in 1977 of similar crimes. His subsequent conviction was overturned by an appeals court when new witnesses came forward and old documents, supporting Mr. Walus's defense, were found to be genuine. By that time, however, Mr. Walus had spent \$60,000 in his defense.

Although she is limiting her fees, a drawn out defense wouldn't leave Mr. Juodis with enough money to provide for his burial, said Ms. Grybauskas.

"I can't believe this is happening in America," the lawyer said, referring to Mr. Ryan's blunt refusal to consider polygraph results, even outside the courtroom.

Ms. Grybauskas has been appealing to supporters to write their congressmen, asking that the OSI, which costs taxpayers about \$2.3 million annually, be disbanded and the monies be used to lower the national deficit.

She also suggests that letters be sent to President Ronald Reagan and David Stockman, head of the Office of Management and Budget.

## Carpatho-Rusyn, Ukrainian representatives confer

by Roma Sochan Hadzewycz

NEW YORK — Twenty Carpatho-Rusyn and Ukrainian community activists met on Saturday, May 1 — in hopes of establishing lines of communication and dialogue between the two groups — here at St. Mary's Catholic Church of the Byzantine Rite, located on Second Avenue and 15th Street.

It was the second meeting held in the United States for this purpose. The first had been held in Pittsburgh in November of last year.

After brief opening remarks by John Y. Hamulak, secretary of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, the participants heard statements by Dr. Bohdan Wytwycky on behalf of the Ukrainian community and by Dr. Paul R. Magocsi on behalf of the Carpatho-Rusyn community.

Dr. Wytwycky, executive board member of the Slavic American National Association and author of "The Other Holocaust," a monograph on non-Jewish victims of Nazism, spoke about the possibilities of "bridge-

building" between the two communities.

Acknowledging that misunderstandings and "negative sentiments" divide the Ukrainian and Carpatho-Rusyn communities, Dr. Wytwycky said that the success of any bridge-building effort ultimately depends not on sentiment, but "on the presence or absence of shared group interests."

Though "Ukrainians and some Rusyns think that they are the same people," while "other Rusyns say that although they may not know what they are, they are certain...that they are not Ukrainians," Dr. Wytwycky pointed out that "this does not mean we cannot develop an agenda of common interests."

Among the "non-controversial points of convergence," on the basis of which an agenda of mutual interests could be built, Dr. Wytwycky enumerated the following: the shared history and experiences of both groups as ethnic communities struggling against assimilation; the common Byzantine or Eastern rite of the communities' Catholic

and Orthodox Churches; and the fact that fraternal associations play a leading role in both the Carpatho-Rusyn and Ukrainian communities.

"I think, though I am not certain, that this is enough on which to develop a common agenda of interests," said Dr. Wytwycky, adding that "it is to an identification of such interests that we will have to proceed as a first step once representatives of our communities decide to pursue bridge-building in a serious and sustained fashion."

In turn, Dr. Magocsi, president of the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center and associate professor of the Ukrainian Studies Chair at the University of Toronto, addressed the gathering.

Dr. Magocsi noted that the history of relations between Ukrainians and Carpatho-Rusyns "has not been encouraging" and that, in fact, there had been no relations for the past half century.

He said that the two groups had to realize that problems did exist in the past and continue to exist today and then attempt to overcome them.

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Carpatho-Rusyn and Ukrainian community representatives at their May 1 meeting in New York.

# 160 attend anti-Communist league conference

by Dr. Walter Dushnyck

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz. — The North American Regional World Anti-Communist League (NARWACL) held its third conference on April 23-24 here, electing retired Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub (U.S. Army) chairman. He succeeds Patrick Walsh of Canada.

More than 160 delegates-observers from seven countries attended the sessions, which treated the problem of Soviet Russian expansionism. Specific decisions were made on steps to combat the spread of communism.

The NARWACL consists of national chapters in Canada and the United States; the Canadian chapter is known as the Freedom Council of Canada (FCC), while the American chapter is represented by the United States Council for World Freedom (USCWF).

The conference was opened by Walter Chopiowski, USCWF secretary general, who welcomed delegates, observers and guests, and stressed the importance of the gathering.

The conference was conducted by Maj. Gen. Singlaub, former commander of U.S. troops in South Korea who was dismissed from his post by President Jimmy Carter for his outspokenness in calling for a strong stand against the Soviet Union in Europe and in Asia.

He described a multitude of threats which face the United States from within and without. He assailed unrealistic pacifism in Western Europe and the United States, and warned against "Finlandization" of Western Europe.

The general also asserted that the so-called "Ground Zero" movement and anti-nuclear demonstrations in the United States and Western Europe are Moscow-inspired and directed against the United States and the rest of the free world.

Rep. Lawrence P. McDonald (D-Ga.) outlined U.S. foreign policy in the past and called for a more vigorous U.S. foreign policy in light of the current world situation.

Another speaker at the morning session was Dr. Ku Cheng-Kang, honorary president of the World Anti-Communist League and leader of the delegation from the Republic of China, who assailed those powers which are trying to appease Communist China in the futile belief that cooperation with Peking would bring the Russians under control.

## Oppression of Ukraine

Speaking for Mr. Walsh, head of the Freedom Council of Canada, was John Kolasky, author of "Education in Soviet Ukraine," "Two Years in Soviet Ukraine" and "The Shattered Illusion," who reported on the activities of the FCC in Canada and assailed the present government of Canada for its "tolerant" policies with respect to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kolasky described Soviet Russian policies in Ukraine as "brutal and inhuman," which provoke deep resentment from the Ukrainian people. Citing his own experience in Ukraine in the years 1962-65, he said that Ukrainians are being persecuted for love of their national cultural traditions, their aspirations for freedom and independence, and for their opposition to alien Soviet Russian rule in Ukraine.

Mr. Kolasky also stated that Ukrainians constituted the overwhelming majority in Soviet prisons and concentration camps. He cited the case of



Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub

Yuri Shukhevych, whom the KGB has persecuted and jailed for the past 30 years for the simple reason that he refuses to renounce his father, Gen. Roman Shukhevych, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

In addition to Gen. Singlaub, also elected to the new NARWACL executive board were: Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky as vice chairman and Mr. Chopiowski as secretary general.

## Assessment of global situation

In the afternoon session an extensive panel was held in which several expert speakers took part, covering specific areas: Europe — Prof. Dobriansky (Georgetown University); China and the Far East — Prof. David Rowe (professor emeritus of Yale University); the Middle East — Prof. Anthony T. Bouscaren (LeMoyné College); Africa — Duncan W. Sellars; and Latin America — Leon Skousen.

Moderator at the panel was Prof. Anthony Kubek of Troy State College, in Alabama, who was also chairman of the resolutions committee.

## Statements of organizations

The plenum of the conference was addressed by a number of speakers representing various organizations in the world.

Yaroslav Stetsko, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations spoke on the continued struggle of the Ukrainian people against Soviet Russian domination of Ukraine. He urged the free world to help the Ukrainian people, the largest non-Russian nation in the USSR, whose struggle, he said, is very important in the overall anti-Communist strategy.

Francisco Luboto spoke on behalf of Cabinda, a small territorial enclave north of Angola, which is under Communist guerrilla pressure. He said that there are several thousand anti-Communist insurgents, who are in actual combat and need arms and other help from the West.

Prof. Woo Jae-Seung, secretary general of the WACL and head of South Korean delegation, reported extensively on the operations of group in Asia and throughout the world.

A report on the plight of Latin and Central America was delivered by Prof. Rafael Rodriguez, secretary general of CAL (Conférence Anticomunista

Latino-Americana), a Mexican scholar, who described the struggle of the conservative and middle-of-the-road strata of the population against Communist insurgency fostered by Cuba and its Soviet bosses.

Rep. Eldon Rudd (R-Ariz.) was one of the last speakers. He dwelled on the present danger of Communist aggression around the world and appealed to the American people for support of those active forces which oppose Communist and Soviet Russian aggression.

## Resolutions

Prof. Kubek reported that the conference adopted 12 resolutions dealing with U.S. policies toward China, Korea and the captive nations. The conference also addressed itself to the subject of the situation in El Salvador, Africa and Vietnam, but it was agreed that these areas merit special attention by the NARWACL.

Of the 12 resolutions, one was submitted by the UCCA, five by Prof. Dobriansky on behalf of the National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC) and one by Ignatius M. Billinsky, UCCA executive vice president.

In the joint communique a reference to Ukraine read as follows:

"The conference supports the liberation struggle of Ukraine and other nations subjugated by Russian imperialism and communism in the USSR and the satellite countries, considering them to be the Achilles' heel of the Russian Communist empire..."

## Banquet

On Saturday evening a banquet was held at the Sunburst Hotel in Scottsdale. Gen. Singlaub, as the principal speaker, called for a new strategy based on the "indisputable fact that the USSR can ultimately be contained by the ready availability and demonstration of American power."

A program of song and dance was provided by members of the local Ukrainian and Chinese communities. Mr. Chopiowski served as master of ceremonies, and the benediction was given by the Rev. Myroslav Kolodyi, pastor of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Phoenix.

Also attending the conference were Dr. Walter Dushnyck, editor of The Ukrainian Quarterly, and Yaroslav Blyshchak of Los Angeles.

## Assistance of local community

The success of the 3rd NARWACL Conference was made possible also through the active support of the younger members of the Ukrainian community in Phoenix. Young girls and housewives, as well as their spouses, provided personnel for technical staffs, who took care of registration, transportation in their cars from and to the airport, guiding participants to meals, serving coffee during the breaks, and so forth.

The volunteers included Genie Chopiowski, wife of Walter Chopiowski, who also directed the performance of Ukrainian children during the banquet; Irena Wanko, Slava Savycky, Olga Slywka, Lidia Dydik, Yaroslav Rosola, Ray Badytskyj, Susanna Ahaszuk-Harris, Petro Boyko, Jaroslav Oliynyk, Halyna Grozdev and others.

## Bush appearance...

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cadet and carrier pilot, and fought in the Pacific, winning three air medals and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Returning home, he entered Yale University, completed his economic degree in 1948 graduating Phi Beta Kappa, and captained the varsity baseball team.

After graduation, Mr. Bush moved to Texas where he worked as a trainee and then as a supply salesman for Dresser Industries in West Texas and California from 1948 to 1950. He co-founded a small royalty firm, Bush-Overby Development Company, in 1951.

In 1953, he co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corporation, and one year later — at age 30 — Mr. Bush became president and co-founder of a third firm, Zapata Offshore Company. The fledgling firm pioneered in experimental offshore drilling equipment. Today much of the energy produced around the world is drilled for by the rigs that Zapata pioneered.

Mr. Bush was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1966 from Texas's 7th District. One of the few freshmen members of Congress ever elected to serve on the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Bush was re-elected to the House without opposition two years later.

During his congressional service, he was active in legislation dealing with problems of excessive government spending and inflation, national defense, civil rights, quality education, natural resources and environmental matters.

From 1971 to 1973, he served as the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and as chairman of the Republican National Committee from January 1973 to September 1974.

In October 1974, Mr. Bush traveled to Peking and served for more than a year as chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in the People's Republic of China, a sensitive and complex assignment during a time of deepening hostility between China and the Soviet Union.

He was then appointed director of the Central Intelligence Agency, where he helped write the executive order that guaranteed the protection of civil rights of U.S. citizens, and restored morale and efficiency after a period of disorganization in the U.S. intelligence community.

In July 1980, Mr. Bush was selected by Ronald Reagan to be his running mate at the 1980 Republican Convention, on November 4 was elected vice president-designate of the United States, and on January 20, 1981, was sworn in as the 43rd vice president of the United States.

He is married to the former Barbara Pierce of Rye, N.Y. They are the parents of five children: George, 35; Jeb, 29; Neil, 27; Marvin, 25; Dorothy, 22; and the grandparents of four, George, 6; Noelle, 5; and twin girls, Barbara Pierce and Jenna Welch, born, November 26, 1981.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush are former residents of Houston, Texas, and are members of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, where he was a vestryman. He has served on the vestry of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Kennebunkport, Maine, and is on the board of the Episcopal Church Foundation.

His father, the late Prescott Bush, served as U.S. senator (R-Conn.) from 1952 to 1962.

## House unanimously...

(Continued from page 1)

75 sponsors but gained a strong backing by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, Don Bonker (D-Wash.), Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee Clement Zablocki (D-Wisc.), and Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.).

Substantial contributions were made by Reps. Millicent Fenwick (R-N.J.), Jim Leach (R-Iowa), Frank Horton (R-N.Y.), Christopher Smith (R-N.J.), and many others.

### Ukrainian efforts

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) has kept in close contact with Rep. Dwyer during this endeavor, and through its numerous members in the various states, was actively engaged in informing and urging congressmen to support this legislation.

In addition, many other Ukrainian American organizations combined their efforts with AHRU, including the Ukrainian American Association of New England, Ukrainian Orthodox League of U.S.A., Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America, Ukrainian American Veterans, Free Yuri Shukhevych Committee (Northern California), Kramnychka Sumlinnia (Chicago), and the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Ukraine (Illinois).

### Senate action required

Although this resolution passed the House of Representatives it now goes to the United States Senate which must concur before the resolution is sent to the president of the United States for his action. Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine said that to secure its passage in the Senate, additional efforts by the Ukrainian American community are required. Constituents must inform their senators about this legislation and urge their support for its passage.

If approved by the Senate, President Ronald Reagan should then also be informed by the Ukrainian Americans of their concern.

AHRU noted that publicizing the plight of Ukrainian prisoners of conscience not only tends to give them moral support but helps to alleviate their tenuous condition. Totalitarian regimes often try to avoid adverse publicity for fear of worsening an image that would hamper them in business and scientific exchanges in the world commercial market, the organization's spokesmen added.

### Dwyer is prime mover

However, the prime mover to get this resolution moving towards a floor vote was its initiator and sponsor, Rep. Dwyer.

Prior to his election to the U.S. Congress, Rep. Dwyer, a freshman congressman from New Jersey's 15th District, spent many years of public service in his native state. He served on the Edison Township Council, was mayor of Edison, served as a state senator and became majority leader in the New Jersey State Senate. Rep. Dwyer served in the U.S. Navy with a tour of duty in the Pacific during World War II. Born in Perth Amboy, and having grown up in a mostly Ukrainian



Rep. Bernard J. Dwyer

and Polish neighborhood, he has on numerous occasions displayed a great knowledge about the plight of Ukrainians in the USSR and has demonstrated his deep concern about Soviet oppression by his involvement in human-rights actions.

Rep. Dwyer has shown his concern for human-rights activists, especially with the suppression of the Ukrainian Public Helsinki Group, the group was founded in Kiev on November 9, 1976, by Ukrainian writer Mykola Rudenko, who became the group's first chairman, and nine other human-rights activists. The group's purpose was to inform the citizens of Ukraine and the world about the Soviet Union's compliance with the Helsinki Accords signed in 1975. This group announced its principles, demands, and names of its members in an open and forthright manner, marking a new phase in the struggle for human and national rights in Ukraine.

### West is morally bound

For the first time, proponents of human rights openly demanded that the Soviet Union observe human rights as guaranteed in its own constitution and in international human rights declarations and covenants. They also believed that the Western democracies, as signatories to the Helsinki agreement, were morally bound to support the struggle of human rights everywhere and when necessary, to intervene in countries where violations occur — including the USSR.

In time, the group was joined by 27 additional individuals. The Soviet Union found this peaceful group of writers, poets, lawyers and teachers to be such a "threat" to the existence of its colossal empire that it moved toward total liquidation of the group in defiance of its international commitments. The members of the group are either incarcerated, in internal exile, or have been forcibly deported abroad. At present, none of the remaining group's original members are able to continue their work in Ukraine.

Cognizant of these facts, Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr. (R-N.Y.) Jr. speaking during the floor action on House Concurrent Resolution 205, said: "I believe the Congress must make every effort to seek the release of the imprisoned members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group and the re-establishment of an independent Ukraine."

## UNA district committee meets

### Shamokin

FRACKVILLE, Pa. — The annual meeting of the UNA Shamokin (Anthracite Region) District Committee was held at St. Michael's Club here on April 25, with eight branches represented. Present also were UNA Vice President Mary Dushnyk and Senior Field Organizer Stefan Hawrysz, as well as guests Supreme Advisor Anna Haras, and Honorary Member and past UNA President Joseph Lesawyer, and his wife Mary.

Re-elected at the meeting was the following slate: Tymko Butrey, chairman; Joseph Chabon and Margaret Hentosh, vice chairmen; Helen Slovick, secretary; Adolph Slovick, treasurer; and John Petrucio, organizing chairman. The auditing committee consists of Joseph Sedor, head, and Mykola Chomyn and Daniel Treshko, members.

The meeting was opened by the district chairman, Mr. Butrey, who called upon Mr. Petrucio to deliver the opening prayer; all joined him in singing "Khrystos Voskries," as well as a verse in memory of the late secretary of Branch 201, Roman Tenetylo, and a verse for Michael Hentosh, the late secretary of Branch 305.

A presidium was then chosen, consisting of Mrs. Slovick, chairman, and Mr. Slovick, secretary.

Thereupon, the presiding chairman called for reports of officers. District Chairman Butrey spoke proudly of the organizing achievements of the district, which fulfilled its quota by 101 percent, due chiefly to the efforts of Mr. Chabon, secretary of Branch 242, who organized 28 members; Mr. Petrucio, secretary of Branch 78, who had 26 members, and Mrs. Hentosh, secretary of Branch 305, who organized 22, as well as others. He said he expected the district to again top all UNA districts in surpassing its quota.

Vice chairman Mr. Chabon stated that although he had encountered some organizing problems, the main thing was that he was organizing for the UNA, as well as for himself too. He had 28 members in 1981 and expects at least 25 this year, he said. With that he presented Mr. Hawrysz with 13 applications, which were in addition to five previously submitted.

Mrs. Hentosh, vice chairman, reported she had organized 22 members last year and had expectations for greater activity as she had given up her job and will put her heart and soul into organizing. However, collection of dues is difficult because of the high cost of gas and postage.

Mrs. Slovick, district secretary, said she had organized five members and found competition with other companies sometimes difficult to overcome, but would continue her efforts.

District Treasurer Mr. Slovick reported on the financial state of the district treasury which had a balance of \$200.52. He stated that the district was donating a copy of Dr. Nicholas Chirovsky's book, "An Introduction to Ukrainian History," to the Coaldale Public Library in memory of the late Mr. Tenetylo.

The head of the auditing committee, Mr. Sedor, said he found the treasurer's books in order.

The reports were then accepted, and a vote of confidence was given the outgoing officers by the auditing committee.

The main speaker, Mrs. Dushnyk, congratulated the district for its outstanding annual achievement of attain-

ing and surpassing its quota. She praised Messrs. Chabon and Petrucio and Mrs. Hentosh, as well as M. Stock of Branch 31 who had seven members; Mrs. Slovick, Branch 7, for five; T. Butrey, Branch 164, for three; W. Salak, Branch 9, M. Bobersky, Branch 333, and K. Harbest, Branch 382, two each; and J. Polyniak, Branch 1, M. Pesarchick, Branch 2, H. Panco, Branch 85, and J. Sedor, Branch 90, one each.

The UNA vice president gave a brief overview of the UNA's organizing and financial status. She called on branch secretaries to implement branch activities, which are necessary for fraternal organizations to retain their tax-exempt status, and appealed to the women to become more involved. She enumerated some of the UNA's fraternal activities, such as funds collected to aid Ukrainians in Poland — \$10,000 from the UNA Emergency Fund and \$22,750 collected from UNA branches and scholarships which keep increasing (\$45,000 granted in 1981 and \$112,000 in the past four years).

She also spoke of the UNA's 30th Convention to be held in Rochester, N.Y., in May, the planned merger of the UNA and Ukrainian Fraternal Association, UNA films to be shown at the Convention the UNA book on the famine, the Svoboda index, sending children and students to UNA camps and courses at Soyuzivka, and giving The Ukrainian Weekly as a gift to young people.

Mrs. Dushnyk concluded with an appeal to delegates to go to the convention in a spirit of unity, fraternity and brotherhood, because, she said, we are first of all UNA'ers. She extended congratulations to the Rev. Hilary Wroblewsky, former secretary of Branch 249 of Freehold, Pa., for whom a dinner was being given that day on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his ordination.

Mr. Hawrysz congratulated the secretaries who had contributed to the district's fine achievement of attaining its quota by 101 percent in 1981. He thanked Mr. Chabon for the 13 applications, and reported that Mrs. Hentosh had brought in four applications to date. He noted that out of 10,237 new UNA members in four years, 2,982 were organized in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hawrysz called on all secretaries to work hard for the UNA, and for the delegates to bring applications to the convention, as is traditionally done. Term insurance, he stated, is now very popular.

Mrs. Haras thanked Mr. Butrey for inviting her to the meeting and congratulated the district for its unusually good organizing work.

Mr. Lesawyer commented on Mr. Chabon's statement that he organized for the UNA and for himself; the speaker said that Mr. Chabon earns what he gets for himself through hard work and effort. Mr. Lesawyer had some criticism, as well as suggestions and advice, for the further growth of the UNA.

A discussion then ensued on: annual reports, the loss of members, the disbanding of branches, secretaries' commissions, expenses involved in collecting dues, scholarships, suggestions that The Weekly to be sent with Svoboda as previously and that all secretaries should get The Weekly, advisability of the planned merger, choosing convention committees and miscellaneous matters.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## It's her day

Although this year marks only the 75th anniversary of Anna Jarvis's ingenious idea to devote one special day (the second Sunday in May) to mothers, and only in 1914 did Congress act upon making this day a national holiday, mothers have been celebrated the world over for thousands of years.

Dating back to ancient times, mothers have been worshipped and glorified. Greek myths boast of the many spring festivals held in honor of the mother goddess. In ancient Middle Eastern religions, the mother goddess was the symbol of the earth's fertility. She was worshipped under many names and attributes. She has been called the mother of all things, responsible primarily for the renewal of life.

Her names include Cybele, to people in Phrygia and Lydia; to the Babylonians and Assyrians she was Ishtar; to the Egyptians she was Isis. In Greece she was worshipped as Gaea, Hera, Rhea, Aphrodite and Demeter. In Rome, she was Maia (from which comes the month of May), Ops, Tellus and Ceres.

The custom of celebrating mothers was carried through the Middle Ages when a Mothering Sunday was celebrated in England on the feast of St. Ann, the mother of the Virgin Mary. Already in the early development of Christianity, a special ceremony was held to honor Mary, the Mother of God.

Thus, throughout the centuries, history records days and festivals celebrated in reverence to the mother figure. So, when Ms. Jarvis came up with one specific day to honor her mother early in the 20th century, the idea seemed long-overdue. Soon after Ms. Jarvis's initial celebration, which included a church ceremony for mom, a letter, a visit and a carnation, a Mother's Day International Association was set up in 1912. By 1914, the efforts of Ms. Jarvis were recognized by Congress and in that year, President Woodrow Wilson signed the resolution into law, making Mother's Day a national holiday.

The idea seemed to spread like wildfire, for in that same year Canada, Mexico, China and some South American and African countries incorporated the same type of rituals in honor of mothers.

Although mothers have always been regarded with respect and honor, and have been immortalized by poets, writers and artists, too often they are taken for granted during their lifetimes. No one ever seems to have the time to set aside to honor his mother for her good deeds and undying love.

Yet, so many of us are what we are today because of our mothers. Mama was most probably there when we uttered our first word, which was also most likely, mama. Mama was probably the first one to witness her child's first steps, to traumatically experience her child's first day at school, and later to hear about her child's first boyfriend or girlfriend. Mama is the one to share our joys and triumphs, as well as our failures and disappointments with the same amount of patience. She always has the time to listen, no matter how busy she may be, for her children always come first.

Within our mothers we often find the strength we never knew existed, the immeasurable caring we thought no one person could possess. A mother's love is like no other; it is uncritical and undying. A mother's smile and her outstretched arms undoubtedly mean more to us than all the money in the world, than all the riches imaginable.

Let us remember this on her day and pray that God blesses her for many years to come.

Happy Mother's Day!

## To our contributors:

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

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

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine dippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Correct English-language spellings of names must be provided.
- MATERIALS MUST BE SENT DIRECTLY TO: THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, 30 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY, N.J. 07302.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

—Editor

## In Ukraine

# Kiev conference focuses on improving the teaching and study of Ukrainian

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

To Western observers and analysts of Soviet domestic politics, it has been evident for some time now that the Russian language has been given a prominent role in efforts to further the objectives of Soviet nationalities policy.

In the past several years the Soviet media have placed strong emphasis on the need for the USSR's non-Russian citizens to master Russian as "a second native language," and towards that end concrete measures have been taken to improve the teaching and study of Russian in the non-Russian republics.<sup>1</sup>

The degree of importance that the Soviet leadership attaches to the Russian language as an integral part of its overall nationalities policy has recently been emphasized once again in a resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR."<sup>2</sup>

The ongoing campaign to bolster the status of Russian has, not unexpectedly, evoked fears about the future of the native languages in some republics and has even led to protests and demonstrations in Georgia and Estonia. Presumably, the authorities are aware of the dangers of overzealously pursuing their objectives, which may explain some of the recent indications that a more balanced approach is being followed in Soviet linguistic policy. Of particular interest are the initiatives that have been taken in Estonia to improve the teaching of Estonian in Russian schools.<sup>3</sup>

Although there has been no evidence of a similar concern about the status of the Ukrainian language in non-Ukrainian schools of the Ukrainian SSR, the fact that it was decided to hold a conference on the overall improvement of the teaching and study of Ukrainian in the republic deserves to be noted. Moreover, there have been other indications that the language question continues to stir emotions in Ukraine, especially among representatives of the republic's intelligentsia. Thus, in the context of what seems to be an attempt on the part of the local authorities in Kiev to reach an accommodation with "the creative intelligentsia," language politics may in the future play an increasingly more prominent role in Ukraine.

The initial reports on the aforementioned conference were limited to two items in the Ukrainian pedagogical newspaper *Radianska osvita* and provided only scanty information. Indeed, even the exact dates of the conference were not given.<sup>4</sup> The latest issue of *Ukrainska mova i literatura v shkoli*, the monthly journal for teachers of the Ukrainian language, however, devotes almost half of its space to the conference proceedings. The meeting was billed as a scientific-practical conference on "Ways of Improving the Effectiveness of the Teaching and Study of the Ukrainian Language in the Schools of the Republic in Light of the Decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU," and brought together almost 500 participants in Kiev between December 9 and 11, 1981.

The materials that have now been made available are the main report to the conference delivered by the minister of education, Mikhail V. Fomenko; the recommendations adopted by the conference; two articles by teachers of the

Ukrainian language based on their presentations to the conference; and an overall survey of the 31 reports that were delivered.<sup>5</sup>

According to the editors of *Ukrainska mova i literatura v shkoli*, additional materials from the conference will be published in future issues of the journal.

Mr. Fomenko's speech was largely technical in nature, devoted primarily to such matters as improved curricula, publication of new textbooks, training of teachers, and the new experiment of beginning formal schooling for 6-year-olds in preparatory classes. In the early portion of his presentation, Mr. Fomenko provided some statistical data, noting that 79 percent of the schools in the Ukrainian SSR are Ukrainian-language schools; 19 percent, Russian-language schools; and almost 50 so-called mixed schools with parallel classes in Ukrainian and Russian. He did not cite any figures on the percentage of pupils attending these schools; nor did he give any data on facilities for the national minorities, aside from stating that there exist schools where the languages of instruction are Moldavian, Hungarian and Polish.

His report was also relatively free of any political overtones except for such pro forma statements as that Leninist nationality policy has guaranteed all nations and national languages free and unhampered development. "Precisely in the Soviet period," says Mr. Fomenko, "the Ukrainian literary language was especially developed, which is strikingly evident in literature, in scientific and publicistic works and in the mass media."

At the same time, the minister of education noted that the study of Ukrainian should be linked with "learning the fraternal language of the great Russian people, the language of internationality discourse." This theme was again taken up by Mr. Fomenko later in his speech, in the context of "the closely related bilingualism" that, he said, is characteristic of linguistic processes in Ukraine:

"A particularly important role is (Continued on page 14)

1. Various aspects of Soviet language policy have been treated by the staff of *RL Research* beginning with *RL 120/79*, "New Measures to Improve the Teaching of Russian in the Union Republics," April 17, 1979. See also Yaroslav Bilinsky, "Expanding the Use of Russian or Russification?," *The Russian Review*, Vol. 40, No. 3, July 1981, pp. 317-32, and Roman Solchanyk, "Russian Language and Soviet Politics," *Soviet Studies*, Vol. XXXIV, No. 1, January 1982, pp. 23-42.

2. *RL 93/82*, "Resolution on 60th Anniversary of USSR Mirrors Current Soviet Nationalities Policy," February 26, 1982.

3. See *RL 18/82*, "Why Shouldn't Russians Learn the Vernacular?," January 14, 1982; *RL 66/82*, "Estonian-Language Olympiad Instituted for Pupils of Russian Schools in Estonia," February 10, 1982; and *RL 135/82*, "Problems of Teaching Estonian in Tallinn's Russian-Language Schools," March 23, 1982.

4. See *RL 47/82*, "Soviet Language Policy: Two Steps Forward, One Step Back?," January 28, 1982.

5. "Respublikanska naukovopraktichna konferentsia 'Shliakhy pidvyshchennia efektyvnosti vykladannia i vvychennia ukrainskoyi movy v shkolakh republiky u svitli rishen XXVI z'izdu KPRS,'" *Ukrainska mova i literatura v shkoli*, 1982, No. 4, pp. 3-33.

## News and views

## Philly's culture center: miraculous

by Leo Jackewych

The recent creation in Philadelphia of the new, dynamic and vibrant Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center is nothing short of miraculous. The acquisition of these modern and spacious premises was made possible by the enthusiastic endeavors of a handful of dedicated individuals.

The new Ukrainian Center emerged none too soon. In Philadelphia, as elsewhere in the United States, the number of Ukrainians who actively fosters their cultural heritage was on the wane, primarily due to lack of interest on the part of the younger generation. The new center dramatically changed this trend in Philadelphia.

The center has found immediate acceptance with young ethnic Ukrainians. Every evening there is a buzz of youthful activity. Classes of music, practice of dance ensembles, meetings of youth groups make the center appear like a beehive.

On Saturday morning the center is "invaded" by over 200 pupils who fill the kindergarten and the 12 grades of a regular Schools of Ukrainian subjects. Saturday afternoon the scouts take over the center.

Over 20 Ukrainian cultural, educational, and scholarly societies hold their meetings, assemblies and concerts there. They have to schedule their events well in advance, as the availability of conference and assembly rooms is at a premium.

Still, all this appears to be just the beginning: the doors of the Center are open wide to all who have constructive projects, and a desire to cooperate in tolerance and good will.

The fact that a great number of the

individuals who have adopted the center as a focus of their activity are teenagers and young people under 30, guarantees that the Delaware Valley with continue to be enriched by the musical, choreographic, literary, artistic and folkloric treasures of the Ukrainian culture for many decades to come.

But besides its bright side, the center has an aspect that casts a dark shadow upon this remarkable enterprise. It has to do with the interest that must be paid on the mortgage. In brief, the financial situation of the center is as follows.

The center was purchased from the Abington School District for the sum of \$390,000. Of this, \$140,000 came from the generosity of some 450 initial donors.

The balance of \$250,000 was provided by the Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association of Philadelphia as a 30-year mortgage at 14 percent interest. Thus \$35,000 must be paid each year just to cover the interest.

Maintenance, repairs, custodian services, heat, water and electricity cost the center between \$59,000 and \$60,000 per year. Thus some \$90,000 are required each year to keep the center open. At the same time, the center's annual cash inflow from rentals, benefices, bequests, gifts and matching funds amounts to between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

The arithmetic is straightforward; the cash inflow is sufficient to pay for current expenses, and falls short by the amount of the mortgage interest payments. The solution of the problem is equally manifest: paying up the mortgage would make the center self-sufficient and forevermore open for the educational and cultural benefit of both the Ukrainian community in particular and the community of Philadelphia at large.

Members of the Board of the UECC are confident that once the Ukrainian community of the Philadelphia area realizes what is at stake, it will respond generously to this call for support.

Needed are 1,000 enlightened and munificent individuals who each contribute \$250, or more. Many of the original donors, upon learning about the center's financial plight, have repeated their donation.

But many, many more remain who up to now were not aware of the center's superb attainments, nor of its dire needs. It is fervently hoped that now they, too, will join the constructive segment of the Ukrainian ethnic community by becoming one of the large-hearted thousand. The contribution of \$250 will make the donor a member of the center, entitled to vote in meetings of the membership and in elections of Board members. The tax exempt contributions (exemption #23-2137454) may be sent directly to the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Abington, Pa. 19111.

Another way of contributing is through the United Way, but in that case it is essential to request and fill out the United Way Donor Option Form, naming the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center as the designee.

At a time when relentless Russification on Ukrainian territory calls the very existence of the Ukrainian nation in question — your contribution will be the best investment in the survival of the inimitable treasures of the Ukrainian heritage and its contribution to American and world culture. Contributions may be made also directly at the Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association or at the Ukrainian Selfreliance Credit Union.



## SENIOR CITIZENS' CORNER

by Marion Kushnir Burbella

Happy Mothers Day to all Ukrainian mothers!

Dear UNA Seniors:

A letter from the UNA Seniors high command was received on April 29 and on May 2 the Senior Corner was winging its way to Roma Hadzewycz, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly.

As most of you know, the city of Yonkers, N.Y., sits high above the surrounding area. One might even say it is eye-level with the George Washington Bridge that spans the Hudson River.

Somewhere within that elevation is a street named Hillside Avenue. In one of those homes on Hillside Avenue lives a gentleman. Truly! This is not a fairy tale. This gentleman from Hillside Avenue was elected president of the UNA Seniors organization last year at Conference VII.

He has been very busy directing the upcoming Conference VIII. Through his huge telescope mounted on the patio in the rear of his home, President Roman Borkowsky has been able to see as far as Soyuzivka. He could see that both Walter Kwas and Maria Hankewycz are busy mailing out room reservation acknowledgments to the UNA seniors who have already sent in their requests for the May 30-June 4 conference.

Mr. Borkowsky also tried to focus his telescope on Chicago, but couldn't quite make it. Too far. He had no recourse but to send a letter, pony express, to the Ukrainian-American Publishing and Printing Co. in Chicago: "Please begin printing the registration cards."

Stephen Kuropas, president of the firm, would be only too glad to start the presses rolling. But what was he to print? The pony express, via Ma Bell, sent an urgent message to Matawan: "Hurry! Please send sample registration card for Conference VIII. I know it is Saturday afternoon, but it must go out at once — today. Mr. Petrochok must have the sample registration card here at the printing office early Monday morning." The sample card was prepared and rushed to the post office on Main Street ... just in time ... as the door to the post office was being locked for the weekend.

When the registration card is handed to you on May 30, recall the round-robin registration-card game that was played in the merry month of May.

Paula Riznyk has once again been asked to serve as chairwoman of the registration committee. She will be waiting to greet you with the beautiful Ukrainian welcome: Vitayemo!

Mr. Borkowsky then zeroed in on Matawan, not by telescope, but by letter: "Please rush another Seniors' Corner; please assist at registration on May 30; please be prepared to play the American, Canadian, Ukrainian anthems for the opening session and, very important, please prepare the I.D. badges for the UNA seniors at registration time."

It is also essential for you to know that the president is holding the writer indirectly responsible for an excellent attendance at the UNA Seniors Conference VIII, in his words: "All depends on how nicely you will word your invitation in the Seniors' Corner."

Dear Seniors:

Once again I extend to each of you the same sincere and cordial invitation this year as I have done in the past. Mr. Kwas, manager of Suzy-Q, and Ms. Hankewycz, the ever-smiling and gracious assistant manager will provide you with excellent room accommodations; chief Andrij and his staff will provide you with an extra 10 pounds to lose when you return home from Conference VIII; the beautiful Karpaty will send you in spirit over there, "tam na Ukrainu." Conference VIII will once again bring together friends who year after year wait patiently to renew acquaintances during Seniors' Week at Soyuzivka. Harno zaprosylo!

Nobody, but nobody will reveal what is being planned for Conference VIII. As best as I can figure it out, the UNA seniors are being invited to a blind date — a blind date with a conference, try it for May 30 through June 4 at Soyuzivka. Lots of fun and surprises guaranteed.

William Nagurny, second vice president of the organization, shared one secret, which I promptly pass on to you:

Anna M. Tucker of West Warwick, R.I., will address Conference VIII on Tuesday, June 1.

What a celebrity! The biographical information sheet is a foot long. Mrs. Tucker is affiliated with 20 or more organizations in which she has held positions of the highest level. She is listed in Who's Who of American Women, and in 1981 she was named Woman of the Year.

Mrs. Tucker has a B.S. degree in economics and business administration from the University of Rhode Island; she did graduate study at the same university in the field of economics and public administration, in addition to in-service training human relations and personnel management courses.

Mrs. Tucker has been director of the Rhode Island Department of Elderly Affairs, Rhode Island State Department of Labor, chief of division and commissioner of minimum wage, chief investigator ... and ... to quote the "King of Siam": etc. etc. etc.

Mrs. Tucker is the wife of Robert Spencer Tucker; they are the parents of two daughters and have four grandchildren.

What a joy to claim her for our own. Yes, seniors, Mrs. Tucker is one of us, she's Ukrainian! Conference VIII awaits Mrs. Tucker's appearance.

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Mr. Borkowsky, president, and Sylvester Martiuk, secretary, of the UNA Seniors signed an appeal prepared by the officers of the organization. The appeal was printed in Svoboda on Wednesday, November 18, 1981.

In abbreviated translation, the appeal stated that six years have already gone by

(Continued on page 12)

## Publish Kiev Group hearing transcripts

WASHINGTON — Transcripts of the testimony, both oral and written, submitted to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe hearing on the fifth anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group held here on November 16, 1981, are now available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

The booklet includes the testimonies of witnesses Myroslaw Smorodsky, public member of the U.S. delegation to the Madrid CSCE review meeting, as well as former Ukrainian Helsinki Group members Gen. Petro Grigorenko, Dr. Nina Strokata-Karavansky and Dr. Volodymyr Malynkovich, all of whom now live in the West.

In addition, it contains a written statement from the general, as well as information on imprisoned Helsinki monitor Yuriy Shukhevych and Ukrainian political prisoners Hanna Mykhailenko and Yuriy Badzio. They were provided by Dr. Strokata-Karavansky.

Also included among the material submitted by Ukrainian organizations was a comprehensive statement from the UNA signed by Supreme President John O. Flis.

Other Ukrainian organizations that submitted statements were Smoloskyp, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the Helsinki Guarantees for Ukraine Committee and the UCCA.

The hearing booklet is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The document number is 90-951 0.

## Mazeppa: What's in a name?



Hetman Ivan Mazepa

by Stephen P. Holutiak-Hallick Jr.

The American experience has welcomed all. As it grew, the United States asked for the tired, weary and oppressed, and was benevolent to them. The tendency to retain tradition, rival the greatness of the "old world," and honor heroes, is reflected in part, in the names that dot the map of America.<sup>1</sup>

The study of names among other things is important to ethno-history, sociology, socio-linguistics, geography and demography.

Even before the large emigrations from the geographical areas of Ukraine to the United States, which began largely in the 1870s, in the contiguous continental United States there were areas which carried vestiges of Ukraine's greatness — if only in a name.

For nearly 15 years, this writer has gathered information, visited locations, and personally interviewed people living in areas named after one of Ukraine's national heroes — Ivan Mazepa. It will be our purpose here, to acquaint you with the results to date of this investigation.

Ivan Stepanovych Mazepa (circa 1640-1709), hetman of the Zaporozhian Cossaks and benefactor of the Ukrainian people, was honored in the United States in the 1800s by non-Ukrainians influenced mostly because Victor Hugo, Franz Liszt and Lord Byron<sup>2</sup> chose to immortalize Mazepa in their artistic works.

Mazepa's character, personality, strength and courage, along with the role he played in history,<sup>3</sup> evoked a gamut of feelings toward him. He was loved, envied, admired, trusted. Yet his name was vilified, hated and cursed — even to the extent that to the Russian Orthodox Church he was anathema.

And, those who sought to destroy the national aspirations of his nation called those people — i.e. the Ukrainians — "Mazepnytsi." The result, for nearly 275 years, has been an attempt to root out the seed planted which would bloom and flower Ukraine into full nationhood.

Our discussion will center upon 10 areas, landmarks and exhibits in the United States which bear the name Mazeppa.

### Mazeppa, Minn. 55956

In southeastern Minnesota, there is a

locale named Mazeppa in Wabasha County on the branch of the Zumbro River, some 70 miles generally south of Minneapolis and north-northwest of Rochester. Present population is 680.<sup>4</sup>

The first settler of area which became known as Mazeppa Township was Ira Seeley,<sup>5</sup> who erected the first crude bark cabin in the fall of 1854.<sup>6</sup> He was given the honor of naming the settlement; which he did after his favorite poem "Mazeppa," written by Byron in 1819. The poem commemorates Ivan Mazepa, Kozak hetman of Ukraine. Yet, for many years Minnesotans popularly conceptualized that the township's name originated from a local Indian name.

The township was plotted in 1855, with Joseph Ford and his son Orville, newly arrived from New York, obtaining the right to survey the village, establishing its site and subdividing it. John E. Hyde was the first postmaster, appointed in 1856.

The village was organized in 1858. The area was chosen due to the location of water and its potential for creating an economic center of grist mills, saw mills and farming trade. "By an act of the state legislature during the session of 1876-77, Section 6 of Mazeppa Township was incorporated as a village in the same name."<sup>7</sup>

In 1901 the village separated from the township. Mazeppa has always been known as "the village in the valley." Since 1977, per Minnesota statute, the status of the locale was elevated to that of city.

### Mazeppa, N.C. 28115

North Carolina is the site of Mazeppa, a rural community of approximately 46 people, located in southeast Iredell County. It is located between Mooresville and Statesville; and between North Carolina Highway 801 and U.S. Route 21.

Interviews with the local population and articles written in the local newspaper requesting information on the origins of the name revealed that the crossroads area known as Mazeppa was named by the railroad and designated a "flag station."<sup>8</sup>

According to Homer Kever, local historian, four new post offices were established along the AT&O Railroad line (Atlantic-Tennessee & Ohio) after 1870. Among them was Mazeppa. The Mazeppa Post Office was shortlived, being "established at the Mazeppa Station near Pine Valley in 1900, when the Midland Railroad was being pushed to completion. By 1908 its mail was being sent to Mooresville."<sup>9</sup>

Ukrainian sources have linked the naming of this area to the railroad engine, "The Mazeppa," which entered the B&O Service in 1838. Yet, the winding countryside, rolling foothills, and location of the area are suggestive of the countryside described by Byron and Hugo.

### Mazeppa, Pa. 17837

Mazeppa, Pa., was named in honor of Ivan Mazepa, the Ukrainian Kozak hetman commemorated in Byron's 1819 poem "Mazeppa." The village is located in Buffalo Township, Union County, northwest of Lewisburg. Formerly, one of two villages was known as Boyertown.

Mr. Edmunds, the village school teacher, suggested the name change to Mazeppa in the late 1870s when the post office began soliciting requests for a new name in order to alleviate confusion which existed in mail delivery.

(Continued on page 15)



Minnesota's Mazeppa.

Stephen P. Holutiak-Hallick Jr.



Village of Mazeppa, Pa.

Stephen P. Holutiak-Hallick Jr.



Mazeppa Fire Company No. 2 in Nyack, N.Y.

Stephen P. Holutiak-Hallick Jr.

## On the road: Panorama traces Great Gretzky's roots in Telephone City

by Helen Perozak Smindak

BRANTFORD, Ont. — This commercial-industrial city of 69,000 people has two major claims to world renown: Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and hockey superstar Wayne Douglas Gretzky.

The ancestry of one of these famous men is partly rooted in Ukraine, and the name Gretzky certainly clinches any guess as to which one it could be.

During a recent visit to Brantford, the Telephone City, I took time to delve into the backgrounds of both men and to inquire about the activities of the local Ukrainian community. I came up with quite a few interesting facts and figures. In addition, my brief stay brought back pleasant memories, for I began my career in journalism at The Brantford Expositor and was married here at St. Michael's Church.

### Historic facts

Among facts well known to the public: Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847 and came to Canada with his parents in 1870. The family settled on a homestead in Brantford's Tutela Heights area, and it was here that young Graham invented the telephone. Although he had begun to teach speech in Boston in 1871, he returned to Brantford for Christmas holidays and spent his vacations here.

On July 26, 1874, while visiting the Bell Homestead, Graham disclosed the concept of the telephone to his father, illustrating his explanation with notes and diagrams. During his vacation the following year, he wrote out the patent specifications for the telephone. On August 10, 1876, the world's first long-distance telephone call was made from Brantford to Paris, Ontario, eight miles away.

Alexander Graham Bell's invention led to a broad spectrum of sophisticated and versatile communications services, including satellites in the sky which transmit the sound, color and action of an event on the other side of the earth.

### The Great Gretzky

Most local residents and hockey fans know that Wayne Gretzky, the Edmonton Oilers center who is now known as The Great Gretzky, is the son of Phyllis Hockin Gretzky and Walter Gretzky. But no one, it appears, is aware that

Wayne's paternal grandmother and grandfather were both born in Ukraine.

Searching for background information about Wayne Gretzky's family, I dropped into the editorial offices of The Expositor and spoke to sports editor Ted Beare, a fledgling sports reporter when I first met him in the early 1950s. Eager to help, Ted talked about Wayne's achievements and provided me with photos. He is well acquainted with Wayne's father, Walter, a teletype repairman for Bell Telephone for the past 25 years, but had never asked about his ethnic origin. Ted surmised that the Gretzky family was of Russian-Polish extraction.

Ted Beare's guess was corroborated by a member of the family when I stopped in at the Gretzky home the next day. Welcoming me into the house, blue-eyed, slender Phyllis Gretzky informed me that her husband was in Finland giving moral support to Wayne and the Canadian team playing in the world hockey finals. As to ethnic origins, she said she was "all Canadian," while her husband's parents were Polish and Russian (his mother, Polish, his father, Russian). She suggested that I could get further information from Walter when he came back to Brantford at the end of the week.

Since my return to New York was imminent, I turned to Alexander Graham Bell's invention for assistance and telephoned Walter Gretzky's mother in Canning, Ont. Mary Gretzky, 78, answered my questions politely and clearly, providing a condensed account of her life. Born Maria Khodenetsky (or Khodenetski) in the village of Panovychi near Pidhaiski in the Stanislaviv (now Ivano-Frankivske) region of western Ukraine, she came to Canada at the age of 27 and married Tony Gretzky, an immigrant from Ukraine. They settled on a 17-acre farm in Canning beside the Nith River, and brought up three sons and three daughters while raising grain crops.

Speaking in Slavic-accented English, Mary Gretzky gave Polish pronunciations to the names of her village (Panowice) and nearby towns.

She told me that her husband was born "in White Russia" and when I asked whether she was referring to Byelorussia or Ukraine, she promptly answered "Ukraine." Though unable to supply the name of her husband's native village, she informed me that her son Walter was making an effort to pinpoint his father's birthplace.



Courtesy of the Brantford Expositor

The Great One: Wayne Gretzky of the Edmonton Oilers.

Mrs. Gretzky said she speaks Ukrainian and Polish, and (I think I understood her correctly) that Ukrainian was the language used in the Khodenetsky home in the old country. When I suggested that she might be Ukrainian, she demurred, pointing out, "No, no, I am Catholic, I'm Polish."

Widowed nine years ago, Mary Gretzky still lives on the family farm in Canning, some 15 miles from Paris. She confided that she is "really glad that Wayne is doing so well — you know, he started skating on the river beside our house when he was a little boy." She traveled to Toronto to see her grandson in his first game at Maple Leaf Gardens a few years ago and watches him on television. She's been seeing him quite often lately, since he appears in TV commercials as well as in NHL games and the world hockey finals.

Wayne Gretzky, who turned 21 last January, has come a long way since he "played hockey" at the age of 2 in his

grandmother's living room with a miniature hockey stick and a ball. Sliding on stocking feet on the polished pine floor, he pretended to be skating while his grandmother tended goal for him as she sat in her chair. He was coached by his father on the backyard rink and scored 378 goals in 85 games when he was 11 years old.

Honored in 1979 as Brantford's Athlete of the Year, he has won over 100 awards, including the Hart Memorial Trophy (twice) as the NHL's Most Valuable Player. In the 1980 Canadian Press year-end poll, Wayne was named Canada's Male Athlete. Last year, he won the scoring title and the Art Ross Trophy with 164 points, breaking Bobby Orr's assist record and Phil Esposito's points record.

Whether it's in science or in sports, the Telephone City keeps the news wires humming."

## Nowytski film on U.S. Ukrainians nears completion

Col. Paul H. Poberezny, founder and president of the Experimental Aircraft Association, piloting a P-51 Mustang fighter while being interviewed by motion picture producer/director Slavko Nowytski in Oshkosh, Wisc., for the upcoming UNA-sponsored film on Ukrainians in the United States. The film, titled "The helm of Destiny," is due to be released this month and there are plans to show it at the UNA convention in Rochester, N.Y. The project, begun in early 1980 is now its final stages, after over 16 months of filming throughout Ukrainian communities in the United States by Mr. Nowytski and his company, Filmart Productions.



Filmart Productions

# Chicago SUM-A dance ensembles perform in N.Y.C.

## EDUCATIONAL LOANS

A fraternal service to UNA members



The loan will bear a modest interest rate of 3% a year only on loans made. Interest will accumulate during the period of schooling and be paid during repayment period.

As of November 1, children up to 4½ years of age who enroll for \$15,000 of insurance will be guaranteed a \$5,000 educational loan. Should they enroll for \$25,000 of insurance, they will be guaranteed a loan of \$7,500.

Juvenile members ages 5 to 10 enrolled for \$15,000 of NEW insurance will be guaranteed a \$4,000 Educational Loan. If enrolled for \$25,000 of protection, they will be guaranteed a loan of \$6,000.

The protection herein referred to must be under UNA P-20 Certificate.

A formal notice that loan is guaranteed will be sent with Certificate of Protection when it is issued after November 1, 1980.

Certificate must remain in good standing with all assessments and dues paid until Educational Loan is granted and throughout repayment period.

Certificate must be assigned to UNA during the period of the loan and its repayment. Either parents or guardian must guarantee repayment of loan if juvenile is under age 21 when loan is granted.

Educational Loans will be made over a four-year period only for tuition to the college or institution of higher learning. Repayment of loan begins three months following graduation of applicant and must be fully repaid over a maximum of 20 equal quarterly installments.

Should period of education for which loan was secured be reduced or terminated the repayment period will begin immediately.



The Ukraina dance ensemble of SUM-A Oseredok in Chicago, performed at New York's Fashion Institute on Sunday, May 2. The 50-member ensemble, choreographed by

Evhen Litvinov, performed 10 dances, which included this scene from a Ukrainian medley, highlighted by colorful Ukrainian costumes and precise group movements.



Students of the School of Ukrainian Folk Ballet of the SUM-A Oseredok in Chicago also participated in the dance

program. The youngsters (age 6-10) showed their dancing skills in the Hopak, the best-known Ukrainian dance.

### VACATION

FOR RENT  
**EFFICIENCY APARTMENTS**  
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### MISCELLANEOUS

#### EXTRA MONEY!

Attention students.  
Sell popular Ukrainian records part time at bazars, local gatherings and festivals. Good commission. Write to:

**YEVSHAN COMMUNICATIONS INC.**  
3207 Beaubien St. East  
Montreal, Que., Canada H1Y 1H6

Share a good thing  
— pass *The Weekly* on to a friend

## IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE PIONEERS

A SAGA OF UKRAINIAN AMERICA  
By Ulas Samchuk

A 268-page hardcover novel about the Ukrainian settlement in the United States, spanning some 100 years of history. Cover design by BOHDAN TYTLA.

Price: \$15.00 (including postage and handling)

"In the Footsteps of the Pioneers" is now available at the Svoboda Bookstore. Please send a check or cash for each order (New Jersey residents add 5% tax).

**SVOBODA BOOKSTORE**  
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

Sunday, May 9

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** The Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center at Manor Junior College will present an exhibit of hand-embroidered church vestments, at the center's St. Joseph Hall from noon to 5 p.m. The purpose of the exhibit is to demonstrate how Ukrainian folk art can be used in today's society to adorn church articles.

The special one-day exhibit is made possible through the courtesy and cooperation of Ukrainian clergy from churches throughout Pennsylvania, and was arranged by Christine Chomyn Izak, the center's curator.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Artists' Association of America invites the public to an opening of an art exhibit featuring seven artists. The opening is at 1 p.m. in the association's gallery, 136 Second Ave. The exhibit runs through Sunday, May 23. It is open weekday evenings, 6 to 8 p.m. and weekends, 1 to 8 p.m. The artists are: Vladimir Bachinsky, Jacques Hnizdovsky, Liuboslav Hutsaliuk, Lubomyr Kuzma, Zenoviy Onyshkewych, Bohdan Sawchuk and Petro Cholodny, Jr.

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Friends of HURI Speakers Series will present a lecture by Bohdan Nahaylo on "The Ukrainian Problem and Recent Soviet Nationalities Policy" at 3:30 p.m. in the Ticknor Lounge, Boylston Hall, Harvard University. The talk is open exclusively to members of the patronage group — The Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. For further information call (617) 495-7833.

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Basilian Sisters invite everyone to participate in the annual Mother's Day Pilgrimage in honor of the Mother of God, which will be held at the Basilian Sisters' Motherhouse, 710 Fox Chase Road, Philadelphia, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The theme of this year's Mother's

Day is "St. Basil Academy Golden Anniversary — 50 Years of Service to the Church and the Community." The solemn pontifical liturgy will be celebrated at 11 a.m. The afternoon schedule includes the blessing of water and religious articles, and the procession to the grotto followed by a moleben.

**BOSTON:** The St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church youth is sponsoring a Mother's Day dinner after the liturgy in the church hall. Proceeds will go toward the Ukrainian Youth Festival Picnic, which will be held June 27 in Bridgewater, Mass., church grounds. For any additional information contact Stephanie Romanchuk DiAngelis, 80 Dagmar Drive, Brockton, Mass. 02402.

Friday, May 14

**NEW YORK:** The beginning of the annual St. George's Street Fair. The festival, held on East Seventh Street, between Second and Third avenues, will run through Sunday, May 16.

**TORONTO:** The "Slovo" Association of Ukrainian writers and the Smolokyp Ukrainian Press are co-sponsoring a literary evening of Mykola Khyvlyov's writings to mark the release of the third volume of his works. The evening will take place at St. Vladimir's Institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 7:30 p.m.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Students Club at St. John's University is holding a dance at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave., beginning at 9 p.m. Admission is \$5 at the door. Happy hour is at 9-10 p.m. Music will be provided by the Vodohray band.

Saturday, May 15

**NEW YORK:** Branch 104 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is sponsoring its annual spring dance at 9 p.m. in the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave. Music will be provided by Vodohray. Donations are \$7.

**SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.:** The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States invites everyone to join in the celebrations commemorating the 40th anniversary of the bishopric of Metropolitan Mstyslav. The two-day program includes a concert today at 7 p.m. in the Home of Ukrainian Culture, which will feature opera stars Renata Babak and Andriy Dobriansky, accompanied by pianist Thomas Hrynkiw, and the Prometheus Male Chorus of Philadelphia.

The Sunday celebrations include a divine liturgy offered by Metropolitan Mstyslav at 9:30 a.m. followed by a banquet at 1 p.m. Tickets for the concert are available for \$15, \$12 and \$7.50. Tickets for the banquet cost \$25 per person and must be ordered before May 5. All tickets may be obtained at the chancery of the consistory, P.O. Box 495, South Bound Brook, N.J. 08880; (201) 356-0090 or 356-0659.

**OTTAWA:** The "Slovo" Association of Ukrainian Writers, the Smolokyp Ukrainian Press and the Ottawa branch of SUSK are co-sponsoring a literary evening of Mykola Khyvlyov's writings to mark the release of the third volume of his works. The evening will take place at Carleton University Uniceentre, first floor, Community Centre (games area), at 8 p.m.

Sunday, May 16

**MONTREAL:** The "Slovo" Association of Ukrainian Writers, the Smolokyp Press, the Ukrainian Literary Arts Club and the Association of Ukrainian Canadian Professionals are co-sponsoring a literary evening of Mykola Khyvlyov's writings to mark the release of the third volume of his works. The evening will take place at the Ukrainian National Federation hall, 5213 Hutchinson St., at 3 p.m.

**CHICAGO:** The children's choir, "Moloda Dumka," is giving a concert on the fifth anniversary of its founding at Chopin School auditorium on

Rice and Campbell streets, at 3 p.m.

**ABINGTON, Pa.:** The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center will hold the first annual Ukrainian Senior Citizens' Day at 1 p.m. The program will include exhibits, entertainment and a luncheon. Seniors as well as their children and grandchildren are invited to come to the center, 700 Cedar Road, right around the corner from Manor College and St. Basil's Academy.

Saturday, May 22

**ABINGTON, Pa.:** The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center will hold an all day flea market on the grounds of the center from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. New and old "treasures" will be for sale and food will be available all day. Tables can be reserved for \$10. The center is around the corner from Manor Junior College and St. Basil's Academy, at 700 Cedar Road. For reservations or further information, call the center at (215) 663-1166 or Orysia Hewka (215) 277-0492.

Sunday, May 23

**NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.:** Branch 4 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is presenting a show of Ukrainian embroidery in today's fashion. The show will feature traditional embroidery from various regions of Ukraine adapted to modern fashions by Maria Struminska of Montreal. The show will begin at noon at the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church hall, 86 Livingston Ave. Tickets are \$6 and include a hot lunch. For reservations, call Nadia Nynka, by May 14 at (201) 297-7053 after 5 p.m.

ADVANCE NOTICE

**GLEN SPEY, N.Y.:** A sports training camp, organized by Chornomorska Sich will be held at the Verkhovyna resort, from July 18 to August 14. For further information and applications write to: Ukrainian Sitch Sport School 680 Sanford Ave., Newark, N.J. 07106.

## Carpatho-Rusyn...

(Continued from page 3)

"There is much work to be done before cooperation can begin," Dr. Magocsi said. First of all, both communities must be "re-educated," he stressed.

Dr. Magocsi pointed out that Ukrainians had been taught that Subcarpathian Rus' is Ukraine and that anyone who inhabits that land is Ukrainian. He then went on to cite several examples of anti-Rusyn sentiment on the part of Ukrainians.

How can we hold a joint folk fest, for example, "if one group denies the other's existence?" he asked.

Dr. Magocsi called on Ukrainian newspapers to publish materials on the Carpatho-Rusyn community and on schools to teach Ukrainian children about Carpatho-Rusyns.

Carpatho-Rusyns often feel threatened by Ukrainians, said Dr. Magocsi, explaining that this may be so because Ukrainians have a clear identity, while Carpatho-Rusyns do not. More often than that not, the Byzantine rite — not national origin — is the source of a Carpatho-Rusyn's identity.

Carpatho-Rusyns must learn who they are and not hide behind the Church

and Americanism, he said. And, after feeling more secure about themselves, the Carpatho-Rusyns could work with Ukrainians.

Dr. Magocsi went on to say that "Carpatho-Rusyns have to realize that nationalism is not an evil in and of itself," and they must alter their perception of Ukrainians as "nationalist extremists."

"Only by understanding the past and present can we move forward," said Dr. Magocsi, adding that it may even be possible for the two communities to move forward together.

Following presentations by Drs. Wytwycky and Magocsi, the Ukrainian and Carpatho-Rusyn representatives went on to discuss the possibility of cooperation between their communities and the manner in which further dialogue should take place.

The Carpatho-Rusyn community was represented at the meeting by: Nicholas Benyo, Yonkers, N.Y., community activist; Evan Lowig of St. Vladimir's Orthodox Seminary; Msgr. Raymond M. Misulich, chancellor of the Byzantine Catholic Diocese of Passaic; Dr. Richard Renoff, professor of sociology at Nassau Community

College; Msgr. Basil Shereghy of the Pittsburgh Archdiocese and the Prosvita fraternal association; the Very Rev. Nicholas Smishko of the Monastery of the Annunciation, American Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church; and Albert A. Stegun, a businessman associated with Lockheed Electronics.

Ukrainians present included: Dr. Roman Ihlytzky, formerly of the Slavic division of the New York Public Library; Yuriy Kostyuk, president of the Carpathian Alliance; Dr. Vincent Shandor, Carpathian Alliance; Msgr. Peter Skrincocky, chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford; the Rev. M. Tkachuk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church; Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society; Mstyslav Dolnycky, editor of America; Dr. Roman Osinchuk; Eugene Stakhiv; and Roma Sochan Hadzewycz, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly.

The meeting participants chose five persons to serve on a liaison committee. They were: Mr. Benyo, Msgr. Misulich, Dr. Shandor, Mr. Dolnycky and Ms. Hadzewycz.

At the previous meeting in Pittsburgh, Dr. Magocsi, Dr. Patricia Krafcik, editor of the Carpatho-Rusyn American, Dr. Wytwycky and Mr. Hamulak were selected to serve on this committee.

## Experts assail...

(Continued from page 3)

The panelists also were unanimous in their assertion that the United and Western Europe must redirect their attention to the fact that the Soviet Union is a key player in the Polish drama, and send an economic message to the Kremlin that it would be in its interest to get the Polish regime to ease its grip on the nation.

All agreed that the United States should consider a comprehensive economic boycott of Poland and the Soviet Union in concert with Western Europe.

Prof. Bialer noted that reimposing the grain embargo could be an effective means of showing America's European allies that this country is serious in pressuring the Soviets rather than merely engaging in showcase propaganda exercises.

## Ukrainian Gold Cross branch named for Alla Horska

SOMERVILLE, N.J. — Dr. Maria Kwitkowsky, the national president of the Ukrainian Gold Cross, addressed the newly founded Branch 7 of the organization, which encompasses Bound Brook and the surrounding area, on Sunday, April 24, at the Marriott Hotel here.

She was greeted by Raisa Kudela, the organizational director of the UGC and in her opening remarks, Dr. Kwitkowsky expressed her gratitude to members of the branch for their participation in the memorial services in March at St. Andrew's Memorial Church in South Bound Brook and at the gravesite of her husband, Dr. Denys Kwitkowsky, who died March 15, 1979.

The president of the UGC then presented an in-depth history of the activities of the many UGC branches throughout the United States for the members of Branch 7 — nicknamed the golden anniversary branch because it was established the year the UGC was celebrating its 50th anniversary in 1981.

Dr. Kwitkowsky stressed the uniqueness of each Ukrainian Gold Cross branch, the varied programs they under-

take and the support they give to various Ukrainian causes. Some work on behalf of political prisoners, others maintain children's camps, still others help Ukrainian war invalids, with both their moral and financial support.

Following this presentation, a discussion period ensued regarding the selection of a name for Branch 7. It was decided to adhere to the precedent set by other branches in selecting the name of a deceased Ukrainian heroine.

The group decided to name the branch in honor of Alla Horska. The christening ceremony for Branch 7 was set for October, at which time an appropriate program commemorating the life of Alla Horska would be planned.

At the April 24 meeting, Dora Rak, editor of "Ukrainka v Svit" gave a short biography of the heroine stating that she was born on September 18, 1929, and graduated from the Kiev Art Institute, and was active in defending Ukrainian political prisoners in Ukraine. She was murdered on November 28, 1970, under mysterious circumstances.

## Ukrainians support Cavanaugh candidacy

PHILADELPHIA — Judge James R. Cavanaugh, a candidate the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, has gotten a campaign boost from area Ukrainians who have formed the Ukrainians for Cavanaugh Committee.

A meeting of the group is scheduled for May 16 at the Ukrainian American Sport Center beginning at 1:30 p.m. Judge Cavanaugh is expected to attend.

Members of the group include area activists Ulana Mazurkevich, Daria Zawadowycz, Bohdan Hnatiuk, John Helo, John Odezynsky, Walter Bilajiw, Walter T. Darmopray, Daniel Maxymyuk, Taras Wochok and Boris Stawnyczyj.

Judge Cavanaugh is a graduate of St. Joseph's College and the University of Pennsylvania School of Law. In 1964 he ran for the U.S. Congress, and one year later, for the office of city comptroller.

## Catholic Vets announce plans

NEW YORK — St. George Ukrainian Post No. 401 of the Catholic War Veterans will distribute poppies in honor of the war dead on Sunday, May 23. The collection will take place on East Seventh Street, between Second and Third avenues, during all the St. George Ukrainian Church masses (8 a.m. through noon).

The distribution of poppies for contributions to the Catholic War Veterans is part of the nationwide campaign of all American veterans' organizations, approved by the federal, state and city governments. It is a date set by the national organizations and cannot be rescheduled. The local post asks other organizations that may have fund-raising plans for that day to reschedule them for some other Sunday.

After the noon mass at St. George's on May 23, a panachyda will be held on the occasion of Memorial Day. If any organizations are able to attend, the Catholic War Veterans ask that they bring their organizational banners and flags.

## Washington Plast unit wins 3rd consecutive basketball tourney



Referee Yarema Hryciw congratulates the captain of the winning team, Washington's 45th Unit.

by Askold R. Wynnykiw

BAYONNE, N.J. — Washington's 45th Unit soundly defeated all opposing teams to capture its third consecutive win in the annual basketball tournament for Plast "yunaky" (boys age 12-18) held here at Bayonne High School on Sunday, April 4.

The 11th Unit from Philadelphia and the 5th Unit from Newark took second and third places, respectively, in the competition organized yearly by the Jersey City-New York chapter of the "Orden Khrestonostiv" Plast unit.

The real battle of this sixth annual tourney was for second place — between the Philadelphia and Newark units. In that game Philadelphia defeated Newark 13-8. Philadelphia's strength lay in the two brother teams of Michael and Nestor Bojko, and Oleh and Alex Hladky.

Adrian Gawdiak of Washington's 45th Unit received the most valuable player award for his superb performance throughout the tournament.

At the closing ceremonies, Michael Turczyn, chairman of the Jersey City-New York "Khrestonosti," thanked all those who had participated in the tournament. Mr. Turczyn especially thanked the Ukrainian National Association for funding the first-place trophy; Jersey City's Ukrainian credit union for the second-place trophy; the "Vovcha Tropa" Plast camp for the third-place trophy and Mr. Kozak for engraving the trophies.

Eugene Kotyk, one of the tournament organizers, noted that "tournaments such as these help bring Ukrainian youth together — which is one of the goals of Plast."

## Newspaper reviews Ulana's restaurant

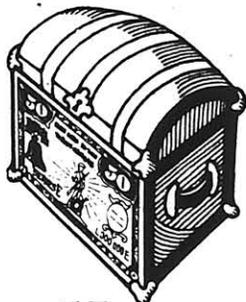
PHILADELPHIA — Ulana's, the Ukrainian-owned restaurant at 205 Bainbridge St. (near Second Street), was reviewed in the Friday, April 30, issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Food critic Gerald Eter commented that "ambiance plays a large part in determining the success of a dinner, and Ulana's certainly scores high in that department."

He found the dining room a "tastefully fashioned architectural masterpiece," lending both comfort and elegance to the area. He also had some very positive remarks about the food, remarking that because Ulana's owner (Ulana Mazurkevich) is Ukrainian, the menu contains such appetizers as varenyky, which, he added, were "superb."

The entrees included haute cuisine, such as Quail Bordelaise and Veal Viennese.

He also described the dessert as being "scrumptious," and the prices as affordable (entrees range from \$9.95 to \$14.95).



# Hope Chest.

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## SENIOR CITIZENS CORNER

(Continued from page 7)

since the organization came into being (November 1, 1975). During the entire six years the matter of a senior citizens complex for older UNA members had been of deep concern and prompted in-depth discussions and debates at every conference. Resolutions were drawn, resolutions were approved, but to this day the complex matter remains a dead issue. Every appeal for assistance from the federal government met with failure. Likewise, the UNA itself could not promise to sponsor this project.

In its appeal of November 18, 1981, the executive staff of the UNA Seniors, on behalf of UNA seniors, turned to the entire membership of the UNA with a profound plea for assistance in raising funds for this project. Secretaries of UNA branches were asked for their assistance.

The appeal is renewed once again: please send a check for whatever amount you feel you are able to contribute, or offer to donate your dividend checks as contributions to the fund. These contributions should be mailed to the Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302 and designated "Seniors Building Fund."

In whatever form you send your contribution, be it personal check or your UNA dividend check, the UNA Seniors express their sincerest thanks: "Seróchno diakuyemo Vam za shchyre serste!"

The Corner gratefully acknowledges receipt of pictures from Conference VII for the seniors picture album from Dr. Halyna Noskowska Hirniak, Prof. Michael Pezansky, Wasyl Wacyk and Marion Burbella.

Helen Chornomaz, treasurer, reports that the following have sent in their dues for June 1981 to June 1982: Mr. and Mrs. W. Suchorsky, Mr. and Mrs. M. Nagurny, Michael Krawchuk, Theodat Shkolnik, Daria Vytanovych, Stanyslav Berehulka, Mykola Shermeta, and Anatole and Yaroslava Yarosevych.

Seniors who wish to update their membership dues (\$2 per person) are asked to send their checks to: Mrs. Helen Chornomaz, 1213 Rony Road, Union, N.J. 07083.

In closing this Seniors' Corner, the final call goes out: Hear ye, hear ye... UNA seniors, north and south, east and west of Soyuzivka: remember to send, post haste, the room deposit for Conference VIII of \$10 per person. Rate for five days is \$85 per person (room and food — plenty of food). Please mail your reservations to Walter Kwas, Manager, Ukrainian National Association Estate, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446; (914) 626-5641.

Do pobachennia on May 30!

## Notes on people

### Dr. Hawrylyshyn lectures in China, India

GENEVA — As director of the International Management Institute, based here, Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn has been involved, in recent months, in top-level events in India and China.

In December, in Agra, India, he chaired a special seminar on Management in Government, which focused on the exploration of long-term strategy formulation and implementation in democratically elected governments.

There were 45 participants from 10 different countries — ministers, deputy-ministers and members of parliament. They came from Canada, the United States, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nigeria, Ghana and the United Kingdom.

From Canada, for instance, there were five participants, among them three members of Parliament, one from each of the three main parties. They were: Flora Macdonald, a former minister of foreign affairs; Dr. Pauline Jewett, M.P. for the New Democratic Party, and Herb Breau, M.P. for the Liberal Party. Hugh Faulkner, a former cabinet minister, acted as a discussion leader for one of the sessions.

After the seminar in Agra, the faculty and participants of the seminar had a one-hour meeting with the prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, in which Dr. Hawrylyshyn provided a short summary of the proceedings and Mrs. Gandhi reacted to it by expressing some of her thoughts about managing a country.

During March, Dr. Hawrylyshyn was in China, where 47 participants of 23 nationalities from the M.B.A. program of the International Management Institute in Geneva were making a study trip.

On that occasion, Dr. Hawrylyshyn gave four lectures in Peking and Shanghai to audiences, consisting of senior officials from various ministries, state organizations and enterprises. He also had top-level discussions, including a special meeting with one of the vice-premiers of the People's Republic of China.

The lectures and discussions focused on the assessment of the general political situation of the world and the position of key countries, such as the United States, USSR and China, as well as the European Common Market.



Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn (second from right) is seen during a meeting with India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

### Sister Miriam Claire reappointed

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — The board of trustees of Manor Junior College has unanimously reappointed Sister Miriam Claire OSBM as president of the college for another five-year term.

A reception to honor Sister Claire on her reappointment was held Sunday, May 2, and special invitations were sent to alumnae, friends of the college, faculty and staff, and representatives of companies, foundations and the community.

At the reception, Thomas Lynch, senior vice-president of Industrial Valley Bank and chairman of the Board of Trustees, will present various gifts to

Sister Claire on behalf of the board of trustees, faculty, students and administrators, including a "purse" from the lay members of the board of trustees and an original icon specially commissioned by the board for Sister Claire and painted by artist Andrij Maday.

Sister Claire has been a member of the Order of the Sisters of St. Basil since 1952. She has been on the faculty and staff of Manor Junior College for 20 years and has served in positions from teacher to administrator. Sister received her B.Ed. and M.Ed. from Duquesne University.

### Lev Kerychynsky named to De Paul post

CHICAGO — The board of directors of DePaul University has named Lev Kerychynsky an instructor of public finance at the school. He will be assigned to teach courses to city, county and state directors of financial companies.

Mr. Kerychynsky received a bachelor's degree in political science and psychology, as well as a master's of public administration from DePaul. He continued his studies at Lewis University in Glen Ellyn, Ill., graduating with a law degree. Presently, he is working on his doctoral thesis, "An Analysis of Public Politics."

As a practicing lawyer, Mr. Kerychynsky represents clients in federal, tax, international trade and military appeals court. He is also an assistant to deputy treasurer of Cook County.

Mr. Kerychynsky and his wife Lesia Okruch-Kerychynsky, who holds a master's in linguistics and is assistant director of the intensive English-language program at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, are both active in Ukrainian community life. They are members of SUM-A and belong to Branch 379 of the UNA.

## CHANGES IN ADVERTISING RATES IN THE SVOBODA UKRAINIAN-LANGUAGE DAILY AND THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

In view of the fact that postage rates for the mailing of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly have increased by over 100 percent, as well as due to the increasing costs of newsprint and other printing supplies, the Svoboda Press administrative offices are forced to raise the rates for advertising in both newspapers.

Effective April 1, 1982, the following will be the new advertising rates for Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

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

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

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

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## Kiev...

(Continued from page 6)

played by maintaining the organic tie in studying the Ukrainian and Russian languages. Taking into account that which is common — of which there is more than that which is distinct — as well as the particularities of the kindred language affords possibilities of making wide use of the knowledge gained by pupils at lessons in both languages. Close contact in studying the Ukrainian and Russian languages also has great significance for political upbringing. Pupils become convinced of the closeness of the Ukrainian and Russian languages, they are brought up with a feeling of friendship for the great fraternal Russian people — the creator and bearer of the unity and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR."

As was to be expected, the main points in Mr. Fomenko's presentation were incorporated into the recommendations adopted by the conference. Thus, one of the recommendations urged the fuller utilization of interdisciplinary ties in the study of Ukrainian, "above all with the Russian language — the language of internationality and international discourse." The recommendations also include a reference to the drawing together (zblizhennia) of languages:

"The epoch of mature socialism furthers the development of new qualities in the national languages that are conditioned by social factors. The processes of the further democratization of languages, their interaction and

mutual enrichment have been strengthened as never before. The peculiarities of dialects are gradually being replaced by their literary counterparts, and the drawing together of languages of the peoples of the USSR is taking place."

The reference to the drawing together of languages is somewhat surprising. Soviet specialists on the national question do not customarily use this term in the context of language policy. Instead, the main emphasis is placed on the progressive nature of the "interaction" and "mutual enrichment" of languages that is said to be taking place under conditions of the further development of native language-Russian bilingualism. Moreover, the idea that in the future languages will merge with one another has been rejected as unfounded:

"It should be pointed out that certain theoretical conceptions regarding the development of languages that were to be found in our literature at one time were not corroborated by practice. Specifically, this applies to the theory of merger (sliianie) of languages. Concrete analysis of the facts has shown that, with regard to languages in general and the languages of the peoples of the USSR in particular, one does not observe tendencies leading to the assimilation of languages and to the absorption of some languages by others."

It is conceded, however, that in some instances involving numerically small peoples in the USSR, several languages have merged to form a separate language, but that these are rare phenomena that, in any case, do not result in the disappearance of the component

languages. The main line of argument is that, unlike national cultures, which in the future Communist society will be transformed into "a single, common human culture," the effects of interaction and mutual enrichment on languages "in no way lead to their merger, but rather promote the intensive development of each of the national languages."

Such forays into the special significance of Russian at a conference devoted to the local language certainly appear to be out of place. Yet, this underlines once again the fact that Russian has been delegated a significant role and function in Soviet nationalities policy and that its pre-eminent status will continue to be maintained.

The fact should not be lost sight of, however, that the main topic of discussion at the conference was indeed the improvement of the teaching and study of Ukrainian. Towards that end, the recommendations proposed various measures that, if acted upon, are intended to bring about the desired results. These include, for example, utilization of the recently instituted republic television series "The Living Word" in the educational process; expansion of the network of schools and classes with intensive study of Ukrainian; and revision of the plan for 1983-85 to have educational television broadcasts include programs on the Ukrainian language that would aid teachers in their practical work.<sup>6</sup>

Some interesting proposals were also put forth in the reports to the conference. The writer Oleksandr Ilchenko, for example, urged the need to introduce the teaching of Ukrainian in grades 9 and 10 of the general educational schools as well as in the non-philological departments of institutions of higher education. From another report, presented by a teacher of Ukrainian in a Kiev school with Russian as the language of instruction, it is learned that Ukrainian-language days are frequently instituted for her classes, during which time children speak only Ukrainian during class recess and in the course of extended time study.

Finally, it might be noted that at the conclusion of the formal proceedings Minister of Education Fomenko responded to questions from the conference participants, which does not appear to be normal procedure at functions of this type.<sup>7</sup>

It has been quite some time since a conference on the Ukrainian language has been convened in the USSR, and the very fact that such an event has taken place is significant. It might also

be noted that the conference was preceded by another scientific-practical conference to discuss the improvement of textbooks on the Ukrainian language (April 23, 1981) and a republican seminar attended by heads of study centers and Ukrainian language and literature methodologists from oblast institutes for teacher retraining titled "Ways of Improving the Effectiveness of the Teaching and Upbringing Process in Ukrainian Language and Literature in Light of the Decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine" (May 12-15, 1981).<sup>8</sup>

Taken together with other recent developments, such as the convening of the first republican Ukrainian language and literature olympiad (competition) in Kirovograd in 1981 and the appearance of articles in the press deploring poor knowledge of the language and the disappearance of regional dialects,<sup>9</sup> the conference may indicate that more attention will be devoted to the Ukrainian language in the future.

6. "Natsionalnie otoshennia v razvitom sotsialisticheskomyi obshchestve," Moscow, Mysl, 1977, p. 201.

7. H. L. Kobko, "Zakonomirnosti internacionalizatsiyi movnoho zhyttia narodiv SRSR," Filosofska dumka, 1982, No. 1, January-February, pp. 25-26.

8. The existing plan, which incorporates television programs for both Ukrainian language and literature, is heavily weighted in favor of broadcasts on literary topics. See the schedule of broadcasts for the second term of the 1981-82 school year published in Radianska osvita, December 26, 1981.

9. This judgment is based on the observation in press reports about scholarly conferences that there is no indication that question-and-answer sessions take place.

10. See "Pro polipshennia yakosti pidruchnykiv z movy," Ukrainska mova i literatura v shkoli, 1981, No. 7, pp. 76-78, and "Respublikanskyi seminar zavduyuchykh kabinetamy ta metodysty ukrainskoyi movy i literatury oblasnykh IUUV," Ukrainska mova i literatura v shkoli, 1981, No. 9, pp. 77-78.

11. The information on the olympiad suggests that, unlike in Estonia, the Kirovograd competition was not organized exclusively for pupils of schools with Russian as the language of instruction, but rather for pupils attending both Ukrainian and Russian schools. See, respectively: Radianska Ukraina, March 29, 1981, and H. P. Bondarenko and V. I. Tsybalyuk, "Filolohichni olimpiady shkoliariv," Ukrainska mova i literatura v shkoli, 1981, No. 12, p. 18; Anatoliy Zablotskyi, "Zayava pid dyktovku tata," Radianska osvita, September 23, 1981, and Mykhailo Humenyskyi, "Otak i z'avyvysia 'chekan,'" Literatura Ukraina, April 1, 1982.

## NOTICE

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5. DR. NINA STROKATA, research scientist, member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.
6. DR. BOHDAN DENYSKY, undersecretary for international trade, U.S. Commerce Department.
7. DR. DIANA PRINZ, Ukrainian American astronaut and space scientist, Naval Research Laboratory.

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## Mazeppa...

(Continued from page 8)

According to Claire Edmunds Stitzer, daughter of Mr. Edmunds, the names submitted by her father were Mazeppa and Violet Valley.

At the time a play based on Byron's poem was being popularized and performed by Adam Menken. The name Mazeppa was chosen because the winding main street (1.2 miles long) through the village was suggestive of the meandering of the wild horse to which Mazeppa was tied.<sup>10</sup>

Yet, as late as 1971 local inhabitants considered the name Mazeppa an Indian warrior's name. The post office officially opened March 8, 1886, in the general store. The postmaster was J.L. Bitting. The service was discontinued May 14, 1906, with deliveries now from the Millflinburg Post Office.<sup>12</sup> The 1980 population of the area was less than 400.

### Mazeppa furnace, Mazeppa Post Office, Pa.

In writings on the history and development of the iron and ore industry of western Pennsylvania and Ohio, the name Mazeppa appears. Between 1845 and 1846, 10 blast furnaces,<sup>12</sup> which were the pioneer prototypes in this industry, were built in the Shenango Valley, near Mercer, Pa.

The Mazeppa Steam Hot Blast Charcoal Furnace was built in 1846, had a diameter of nine feet at the bosh, and was 30 feet high.<sup>13</sup> Most notably, the furnace was owned and operated from 1853 to 1859 by the well-known, energetic and industrious businessman John J. Spearman.

The post office at that time was called Mazeppa Post Office, and it was located approximately two miles southeast of Mercer, Pa. However, due to the lack of profitability in manufacturing the native ore, the furnace was shut down. By 1877, records indicate that the Mazeppa Furnace was defunct, and that nothing existed to mark the spot where the furnace stood. Of the original furnaces mentioned, only two proved profitable (Clay and Middlesex).

Why the name Mazeppa? Initially, one is tempted to credit the furnace as having produced the steel for the railroad engine "The Mazeppa." Yet, given the dates the engine entered the B&O Service (1838) and the establishment of the furnace (1846), the argument is dismissed.

We can hypothesize that Spearman let his partner, a man named Agnew, name it. Therefore, a Greek connection tying in with Byron. However, Hugo's and Byron's influences are felt. The characteristics attributed to Mazeppa are those steel producers hope for in their product: strength, tensility, durability, fiber.

There is also temptation to consider Liszt's 1850 Symphonic Poem No. 6 as a popularizing factor, since the music showed the "sky and earth as whirling" around Mazeppa during his ride; a perfect description of the atmosphere around a blast furnace.

### Mazeppa Covered Bridge, Union County, Pa.

On the road going to Mazeppa, Pa., there is a Mazeppa Covered Bridge. Spanning Spruce Run (creek), it is the approach to one of Union County's oldest mills, Rangler's Mill. The bridge is 88 feet long and 16 feet wide.

In 1929, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agreed to take over the upkeep and maintenance of the bridge. In 1932 the bridge was renovated.<sup>14</sup>

### Mazeppa Road, Mazeppa, N.C.

There is a Mazeppa road in Iredell County, N.C. The two-lane road is surfaced, paved. It is approximately nine miles long and runs from the community of Amity through the rural community of Mazeppa to State Highway 115. It is named in honor of the community called Mazeppa, since that is where the road ends.<sup>15</sup>

### Mazeppa fire companies

Mazeppa Fire Engine Company No. 2 is located on Main Street, Nyack, N.Y. The naming of this company can be traced through one Stephen Merritt who chose the name in honor of a New York City fire hose company named Mazeppa. The origin of the New York City Company is related to Byron's poem, "Mazeppa," which commemorates Ivan Mazeppa, hetman of Ukraine.

The official formation and organization of Nyack's Firefighting Company No. 2 took place on December 23, 1851, at which time the name Mazeppa was also chosen. Ronald E. Bolson in "Mazeppa: The History of Engine Company No. 2" traced the origins of the naming of this company.



The emblem of the Mazeppa Fire Engine Company.

Basing himself on Al Simond's earlier history, he states that it was named by "a late member of Engine Company 48 of the old New York City Volunteer Department (who) was instrumental in convincing the people to choose the name Mazeppa."<sup>16</sup> Bolson hypothesizes that this individual was Stephen Merritt, who had belonged earlier to Engine Company 48, which was also known as Mazeppa.

Prior to Bolson's Book (1977) the popular conception in Nyack as to the origins of the name was that it was derived from "a famous racehorse." The most likely explanation comes from the fact that the fire company's symbol is a horse, with the company's nickname being "The Old Gray Mare." Bolson is to be thanked for making the New York City and Nyack Mazeppa connection.

The N.Y.C. Engine Company No. 48 which was named Mazeppa was organized in 1828 and occupied five different firehouses during its existence. It is known that in 1834 the company was quartered on 13th Street near Sixth Avenue. It was active until the end of the volunteers in 1865.

Also, in 1848, another N.Y.C. company — Hose Company No. 42 — chose the name Mazeppa. The 42's horsecart was renowned for its ornamentation, among which were panels bearing portraits of Mazeppa's wild ride. Perhaps the wide horse suggested the speed with which the firefighters strove to respond to alarms.<sup>7</sup>

### Mazeppa Locomotive

The development and establishment

of the railroad system in the Russian empire in the 1800s and the subsequent technological and business connections resulted in Ukrainian influences upon the U.S. railroad system.

Rose Winans built a railroad engine, and eventually his son Thomas was sent to demonstrate it at the Imperial Court of Russia. After his return, he and George Gillingham built a series of engines for the railroad systems in the United States. Some of these engines bore Ukrainian names.

The Mazeppa Locomotive/Engine was built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. It entered the Baltimore & Ohio system in October 1838.<sup>18</sup>

\*\*\*

There are many areas in the United States which have Ukrainian place-names.<sup>19</sup> As second-, third- and fourth-generation Americans rediscover and reawaken to their Ukrainian heritage, hopefully they will visit places such as Mazeppa.

Our task has been to identify, collect primary data and record what is available. For the most part our goal has been attained.

The task of future sojourners will be to contact the state historical commissions to initiate placement of appropriate public historical markers and plaques annotating the Ukrainian connection; as in this article's case, about Mazeppa.

When this is complete our children's children and others will know that we were, we are and will be.

1. Cf. George R. Stewart, "Names on the Land," (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1958).

2. See the lengthy verses of Victor Hugo's "Les Orientales" and Lord Byron's 1819 poem, "Mazeppa." Also Liszt's Symphonic Poem No. 6, "Mazeppa," which was originally composed in 1830 as a piano piece, later revised and orchestrated in 1850.

3. Cf. Clarence A. Manning, "Hetman of Ukraine: Ivan Mazeppa," (New York: Bookman Associates, 1957). Also, Wasyl Luciw, "Hetman Ivan Mazeppa" (Toronto: 1954); John P. Pauls, "Historicity of Pushkin's Poltava," The Ukrainian Quarterly, Vol. XVII, Nos. 3, 4, 1961; and Robert K.

Massie, "Peter the Great" (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1980), Chapter 34 "Mazeppa" pp. 455-466.

4. Personal interviews with: B.C. Siems, editor of Mazeppa Journal; S. Prigge, postmaster; and F. Irwin, mayor of Mazeppa on March 4, 1982, in Mazeppa, Minn.

5. "History of Winona and Wabasha Counties: Biographical Matter, Statistics, etc." (Chicago: H.H. Hill, Co. 1884) p. 1274 indicates that Ira Seeley was born in 1815 in Luzerne, N.Y. His parents were from Vermont, of English heritage.

6. The Mazeppa Journal, June 24, 1955. Also see "Misto Mazeppa" (The Town Mazeppa), Museum Herald Vol. V, (Ukrainian National Museum: Chicago, March 1954) pp. 24-26.

7. Ibid, "History of Winona and Wabasha Counties," p. 732.

8. Personal interview with Mr. and Mrs. John McConnell of Mazeppa area on March 17, 1982; also, Jerry Ervin, assistant postmaster, Mooresville, N.C.

9. Letter from and personal interview with Len Sullivan, editor, Mooresville Tribune. Letter dated March 24, 1982, includes excerpts from Homer Keever's writings.

10. Personal interview with Claire Edmunds Stitzer, September 4, 1971, in Millflinburg, Pa. Also, her letter to author dated October 5, 1971; excerpts submitted and published in Forum: A Ukrainian Review, 1972.

11. John L. Kay and Chester M. Smith, Jr., "Pennsylvania Postal History" (Quarterman Publications: Lawrence, Mass. 1976), p. 330.

12. "History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania" (Chicago: Brown, Runk & Co., 1888) pp. 191-194; also, "History of Mercer County, Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, Pa.: L.H. Everts & Co., 1877) pp. 128-133.

13. Letter to author from V. Lowry, assistant curator, Mercer County Historical Society, Mercer, Pa., March 25, 1982.

14. "Union County Heritage," Vol. II of Reference Collections, (Historical Society of Union County, Pa., Union County, Pa., 1970) p. 31.

15. Personal interview with Mrs. John McConnell of Mazeppa area, March 24, 1982.

16. Ronald E. Bolson, "Mazeppa: The History of Engine Company No. 2, Nyack, New York" (Nyack N.Y.: Mazeppa Engine Co. No. 2, 1977) p. 6.

17. Ibid, Bolson, pp. 21-22.

18. Paul Fenchak, "Ukrainian Activities on the Maryland Scene: Integration with other areas and groups," "Ukrainians of Maryland" (Baltimore, Md.: Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland, Inc., 1977) pp. 130-133.

19. S.P. Holutiak-Hallick, Jr., "Ukrainian Place-names in the United States," Forum: A Ukrainian Review, No. 15, winter 1970-71, pp. 26-28.

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## Scholars focus...

(Continued from page 1)

people. He emphasized the importance of accurate textbooks in helping dispel many myths about the USSR.

### Intellectuals' misperceptions

The first panelist was Prof. Paul Hollander of the University of Massachusetts who spoke on the American intellectuals' perception of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

According to Prof. Hollander, American intellectuals and educators frequently harbor many misleading perceptions of the Soviet Union, particularly in assessing that country's strengths and weaknesses.

One such view, Prof. Hollander said, was a non-judgmental or therapeutic perception of the Soviet Union propagated by such well-known Sovietologists as former Ambassador George Kennan.

"Many Western intellectuals see the Soviet Union as a victim of history, of circumstance, poor geography," said Prof. Hollander, and he went on to say that such a "dated" view tends to underestimate Soviet power.

Another perception outlined by Prof. Hollander is the oft-repeated notion that somehow the Soviet Union's population should be treated in isolation of the government, while another approach adhered to by many Western intellectuals, entails projecting on the Soviet leadership attributes of Western pragmatism.

"The attribution of pluralism and debate in Soviet society," Prof. Hollander argued, "results in underestimating the power of old ideological attachments which leads to much wishful thinking in the West."

Another example of this position is the so-called convergence theory which argues that all modern economic societies are becoming more and more alike and, therefore, similar criteria can apply in trying to determine the nature of a given industrial society, said Prof. Hollander.

He cautioned, however, that the convergence theory overlooks the ideological-political aspect of the Soviet economic structure.

Next on the list of speakers was Prof. John S. Reshetar from the University of Washington, who talked about "The Study of Ukrainian History in the United States: Perceptions and Misperceptions."

Prof. Reshetar prefaced his main thesis by saying that in many academic circles the mere study of Ukrainian nationalism is seen as a threat to U.S. Soviet relations and Soviet unity.

After briefly outlining the big difference between Ukrainian and Russian historical development, a difference all too often overlooked in academic circles, Prof. Reshetar presented five prominent misconceptions about Ukrainian history.

### Rus' not Russia

One major misconception, according to Prof. Reshetar, is the use of the term Rus' to mean Russia when, in fact, it refers specifically to Kievan Rus' which predates the emergence of Russian culture.

In addition, the professor went on, many scholars wrongly see the development of the Russian centers of Moscow and St. Petersburg as extensions of Kievan culture when, in reality, these centers developed independently.

The third common error repeated by many scholars is the tendency to post-date the start of Ukrainian history by 500 years, said Prof. Reshetar.

The name Ukraine is the source of the

fourth misconception, with many scholars translating the meaning of the name as "borderlands," and assuming that Ukraine was simply the outer reaches of Russian territories.

Lastly, Prof. Reshetar explained that many educators and academics seem to confuse the Ukrainian Zaporozhian Kozaks with non-Ukrainian, Russian Kozaks.

### Pro-Russian orientation

In the educational sphere, Prof. Reshetar noted that prior to World War II few colleges dealt extensively with Russian or Soviet history and those that did were filled with Russian emigre professors who were understandably pro-Russian at the expense of other nationalities or ethnic groups.

Although he was quick to point out that this was not a conscious conspiracy, Prof. Reshetar did say that the effect of this scholarship was a definite mind-set that has been difficult to alter. Too often, Prof. Reshetar continued, there has been "uncritical acceptance of Soviet historiography" in American intellectual circles.

The situation was not aided by early Ukrainian immigrants, many of whom had a less developed national consciousness than later immigrants and did not acknowledge that they were Ukrainian.

The morning session concluded with Prof. Scrupski reading a presentation prepared by Prof. Irena Grudzinska Gross of Columbia University, who could not attend because she gave birth earlier in the week. Prof. Gross's paper was on "The 19th Century Western Attitudes Toward Imperial Russia."

A question-and-answer session followed the presentation of the first three talks.

After a one-and-a-half-hour lunch break, the conference resumed in the spacious auditorium of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey with Prof. Thomas Oleszczuk of Rutgers speaking on "The Soviet Dissident Movement as Reported by The New York Times."

### New York Times underreporting

Using a series of charts based on research conducted between 1970 and 1980, Prof. Oleszczuk compared the number and type of stories dealing with Soviet dissent which appeared in the Times and in the Moscow-based Chronicle of Current Events, a samizdat publication. The tables were broken down to show differences in reporting stories concerning Soviet Jews, Ukrainians, Lithuanians and Crimean Tatars.

Prof. Oleszczuk's research showed a pattern of reporting which seemed to emphasize the plight of Soviet Jewry while virtually ignoring other dissident groups.

Under the heading "group dissident acts," for example, Prof. Oleszczuk's study showed that The New York Times ran 111 stories dealing with Jewish groups compared to 77 by the Chronicle, or 144 percent. However, it reported only one story on Crimean Tatars compared with 111 in the Chronicle, or a figure of just .9 percent.

### False Impressions

In 1975, Prof. Oleszczuk went on, The New York Times reported on 54.7 percent of the stories concerning group dissident acts instigated by Soviet Jews which appeared in the Chronicle. The same year, it had no stories at all dealing with dissident acts committed by Lithuanians, Ukrainians or Tatars,

while the Chronicle carried many such stories.

The overall impact of such underreporting, in the professor's estimation, was the false impression that most dissidents in the USSR are Jews, a notion that, in the professor's opinion, does a disservice not only to the non-Jewish groups but to the Soviet Jews, because it allows the Soviets to say that dissent is limited only to a small group of dissatisfied Zionist sympathizers.

"If one were to use The New York Times as a teaching tool in 1975," said Prof. Oleszczuk, "one would have the impression that (Lithuanians, Ukrainians and Tatars) were not dissatisfied."

Reasons for the unbalanced reporting include the fact that most reporters are Moscow-based and cannot venture too far from the Soviet capital, most reporters do not know any non-Russian languages and many editors question the newsworthiness of dissident stories, Prof. Oleszczuk said.

Moreover, Soviet treatment of Jews is linked with the broader issue of anti-Semitism and is perceived as a liberal cause, while the plight of the other groups is linked to the Cold War and is perceived as a conservative issue, he added.

### "Nikolai" Lenin

Next to talk was Howard Mehlinger, dean of Indiana University's School of Education and director of the U.S.-USSR Textbook Study Project, a joint venture started in 1977 but abandoned in 1979 following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Speaking about the project, which was an official part of an exchange agreement now in abeyance, Dr. Mehlinger said it was started to discuss and, where possible, to correct what each side perceived as misinformation in the other side's textbooks.

Both sides agreed to focus only on history and geography textbooks, to limit distribution of their reviews to authors and publishers, not to criticize each other's foreign policy and to conduct the project with openness and candor, reported Dr. Mehlinger.

The Soviets criticized what they perceived as attempts to denigrate Soviet communism in American textbooks. In one example cited by Dr. Mehlinger, the Soviets objected to the fact that many textbooks mistakenly identify Lenin as Nikolai, rather than Vladimir Illich, an error they saw as deliberate. They also complained that U.S. textbooks often harp on the German assistance offered Lenin in getting back to Russia to launch his Bolshevik revolution, an event they felt was downplayed in American schools.

Surprisingly enough, Dr. Mehlinger continued, the Soviets were also miffed about the habit U.S. educators have of lumping together all the various nationalities of the Soviet Union.

Finally, the Soviets complained that their efforts to help win World War II are given cursory treatment in U.S. classrooms, said Dr. Mehlinger.

Interestingly, American recommendations concerning U.S. books were aimed at reducing areas of tension by removing overtly negative images or potentially pejorative language from the texts.

According to Dr. Mehlinger, the U.S. team suggested that textbooks refrain from such emotive language as "slave labor camps" and "world domination," and cut down on describing situations which might reflect negatively on Soviet life.

Moreover, the team agreed that more attention should be paid to Soviet contributions to the defeat of Hitler and to the Eastern front, and that the

multinational composition of the Soviet Union be properly noted.

### Public school curricula

The final presentation was delivered by doctoral candidate Francis Baran of Rutgers on "Eastern Europe and the USSR as Reflected in New Jersey Public School Curricula."

Reporting on the results of a 1979-80 statewide survey sponsored by the Governor's Ethnic Advisory Council, Mr. Baran said that most school districts did not have specific courses on Soviet and East European history. Those that did, he noted, tended to stress Russian history with little or no attention paid to Eastern Europe.

Of the 160 school districts that received the questionnaire, 106 (67 percent) responded. In all, Mr. Baran said the survey included 18 to 20 percent of the total school districts in the state.

Although several of the school districts polled had heavy concentrations of ethnic or immigrant groups from Eastern Europe, Mr. Baran said that the survey indicated that ethnic composition had little affect on school curricula.

In part, the survey asked school principals or superintendents if their districts had specific courses in Soviet history, courses on the USSR and Eastern Europe arranged topically, or world history survey courses with units in East European or Soviet studies.

Mr. Baran noted that generally more affluent and liberal districts did have Soviet studies in some form, and tended to treat the subject favorably.

Districts with lower- and middle-income families were more conservative and, with a few notable exceptions, tended to unfavorably compare Soviet with American life in their studies, said Mr. Baran.

Both groups, however, were badly deficient in the area of East European studies, the survey indicated.

The survey was part of an overall review of school curricula and textbooks undertaken by the Ethnic Advisory Council to weed out and correct inaccuracies concerning the USSR and Eastern Europe in the state's education system.

Following a brief discussion period moderated by Dr. Scrupski, the conference was closed by Dr. Ivan Holowinsky of the Rutgers Graduate School of Education. Drs. Scrupski and Holowinsky were the conference co-directors.

Noting that "misinformation is the breeding ground of bigotry," Dr. Holowinsky expressed hope that the conference, and others like it in the future, would contribute to correcting inaccuracies concerning the USSR and Eastern Europe propagated by the mass media and in the nation's textbooks.

### Conference sponsors

The conference was sponsored by the Rutgers Graduate School of Education in cooperation with the New Jersey Governor's Ethnic Advisory Council, the New Jersey Department of Education, the New Jersey Department of Higher Education and the New Jersey Council for the Social Studies.

Co-sponsors were the Media Action Coalition, the Polish Cultural Foundation of New Jersey and the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Among those in attendance was Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.