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Chornobyl indicative of syndrome at Soviet nuclear power plants

by David Marples

EDMONTON — The July 21 statement by the Politburo attributing the Chornobyl disaster to human error, while it will not be the final word on the subject, suggests that Chornobyl may be a symptom of a general problem with the workforce at nuclear power plants throughout the Soviet Union, and in Ukraine in particular.

Much has been made in the Western press of the revealing *Literaturna Ukraina* article of March 27, in which some of the labor and supply difficulties were laid out in detail. This article, however, can hardly be said to represent a departure from the norm. In fact, the evidence suggests that the problems at Chornobyl have been echoed throughout the Soviet nuclear power industry, which has run into difficulties attracting sufficient skilled labor from the outset.

In the mid-1970s, when the Chornobyl station was under construction, there was a dearth not merely of qualified cadres, but of workers generally. Writing in a Ukrainian newspaper in 1974, V.I. Kizima, the head of the construction department of Chornobyl, declared that "the work has outgrown the labor force" and that there was a need to shift the emphasis from quantity to quality "to ensure that the standard of work does not lag behind the speed of the construction." (*Literaturna Ukraina*, June 14, 1974)

Two years later at Chornobyl, about 12 percent of every working hour was being lost through absenteeism and excessively long breaks during the day. The ostensible reason was that over half the workers were young and lacking in recreational facilities in the developing city of Prypiat. Consequently, many of them "fell into bad company," and took to drink, which, in turn, had an adverse

effect upon their working performance. (*Literaturna Ukraina*, July 23, 1976) The same source pointed out that there was a very high turnover to labor in the city of Prypiat, again linked to the youthfulness of the workforce. It declared that as far as recreational needs were concerned, the workers had more need of enjoyment than intellectual films and books.

Evidently, the days at work in the 1970s were somewhat taxing for the average worker. Writing in 1977, Kizima described Chornobyl as the "first university of atomic construction" in which the workers themselves had to discover the solutions to the problems — again indicating the inexperience of many at the site. They were obliged, for example, to learn how to make high alloy steel. Many of the project leaders, who should have had more experience, came to Chornobyl from "traditional power stations" which counted for very little in the sphere of nuclear energy development. (*Radianska Ukraina*, October 29, 1977)

Workers who gained experience at Chornobyl subsequently were transferred to the Rivne nuclear power plant, the second such plant to be built in Ukraine. This has been a common practice that has served to spread the skilled labor in nuclear energy more and more thinly as the industry expands at ever more rapid rates. At Zaporizhzhia station, for example, which is a model nuclear power plant where reactors are said to come on line at yearly intervals, (*Izvestia*, April 5, 1986) skilled personnel from the atomic city of Enerhodar have not only trained specialists from Cuba, Mongolia and other countries on the site, but are now assisting personally in the building of plants in Bulgaria, Hungary and the nuclear

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Prosecution lacks witness to crimes in case against John Demjanjuk

JERUSALEM — The case against suspected Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk has run into a major obstacle — finding an eyewitness to his alleged crimes, a senior police source told *The Jerusalem Post*, reported Barbara Amouyal on July 29. Mr. Demjanjuk was extradited from the U.S. at the end of February.

The case against Mr. Demjanjuk rests on positive eyewitness testimony identifying the 66-year-old retired Cleveland autoworker with the 22-year-old Treblinka guard known as "Ivan the Terrible," who is suspected of killing some 900,000 Jews in the death camp between 1942 and 1943.

According to *The Jerusalem Post*, Mr. Demjanjuk has not been interrogated by police in over a month. Family members who visited the suspect said he rarely sees police or senior Prisons Services officials.

"Other than an occasional visitor who pops his head into the cell, I am left alone with my warders," Mr. Demjanjuk reportedly told his daughter, Irene Nishnic.

Mark O'Connor, Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney said on July 28 that Israeli prosecutors "might find it impossible" to find evidence that links Mr. Demjanjuk with the person known as "Ivan the Terrible." Thus, the Israelis might want

to "save face" by reducing the charges against his client from war crimes and linking Mr. Demjanjuk with an SS unit.

"The Demjanjuk case is, in effect, an international one since the U.S. and Israel entered into bilateral agreements recognizing Israel's right to try the man in Israel, regardless of where and when suspected acts were committed," said Mr. O'Connor.

"If the Israeli prosecutors do not have a solid case, then it may be in the state's interest to opt for lesser charges. If the Israelis did have an open-and-shut case, then I can't imagine why it has taken so long for charges to be filed," he stated.

As for opting for lesser charges, State Prosecutor Yona Blattman dismissed the idea. "You will see the exact charges once they are filed," he told *The Post*.

When *The Post* pressed Mr. Blattman as to the content of the expected charges, she said they would be served "in accordance with the terms of the extradition request." The request is titled "John Ivan Demjanjuk born Ivan Groznyi" and mentions specifically "Ivan the Terrible" who is suspected of "killing hundreds of thousands" at the death camp.

The charges will be filed "before or after the expiration of Demjanjuk's remand next month," Mr. Blattman stated.

Demjanjuk family, AHRU reps in Israel

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The family of suspected Nazi death camp guard John Demjanjuk was allowed to visit him at Ayalon Prison in Ramle, Israel, on July 24 after having been turned away the day before, according to *The Jerusalem Post*.

The family, which had arrived in Israel on July 22, has not seen the 66-

year-old retired autoworker from Cleveland since he was extradited from the United States last February 27 on suspicion he is "Ivan the Terrible," the Treblinka camp guard who murdered some 900,000 Jews.

"I have been anticipating this day for the past five months. I can't tell you what a huge burden has been lifted from me," Vera Demjanjuk told *The Post* after the visit with her husband.

She, her daughter, Irene, son-in-law, Edward Nishnic, and seven-month-old grandson, Eddie, Jr., had visited Mr. Demjanjuk at his maximum-security cell at Ramle's Ayalon Prison. The family members had not seen Mr. Demjanjuk since his extradition from the United States nearly five months ago. Accompanying them on the visit were Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, Mark O'Connor, and his assistant Jim MacDonald.

"He looked extremely healthy and seemed to be in very good spirits" Mrs. Nishnic told *The Post* after the visit. *Jerusalem Post* reporter Barbara Amouyal characterized Mr. Demjanjuk as "sun-tanned, robust and much thinner."

"John Demjanjuk was waiting to greet his family. He immediately rushed

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Eastern, Southern Europeans progress despite discrimination

WASHINGTON — Americans of Eastern and Southern European ancestry made dramatic progress in income and education despite the trials of immigration and a legacy of discrimination, according to a major new study by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights titled "The Economic Status of Americans of Eastern and Southern European Ancestry."

Mandated by an act of Congress in 1978, the study was unanimously approved at the commission's July 11 meeting.

Employing the latest statistics from the U.S. Census and other sources, the study concludes that although the first generation of Euroethnics arrived in the United States with little education, they currently have more years of schooling

than other white Americans.

In the face of the stereotype that Euroethnics are predominantly blue-collar workers, the study demonstrated that persons of Eastern and Southern European ancestry are more likely to be employed in managerial and professional occupations than are other whites. The report finds that their earnings equal and often surpass those of persons of British ancestry.

Although the lack of data prevents a full assessment of the effect of federal anti-discrimination legislation on the economic status of Euroethnics, the report does provide considerable basic information on the factors that have contributed to the present economic status of these groups.

Eastern and Southern Europeans

identified in the report include Italians, Greeks, Poles, Russians, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Ukrainians, Rumanians and other smaller groups.

Noted scholars of American ethnicity have praised the report. Prof. Stephan Thernstrom of Harvard University called the study "first class." Other scholars commenting favorably included Prof. Nathan Glazer of Harvard University, Prof. Jacob Mincer of Columbia University and Prof. Barry B. Chiswick of the University of Illinois.

The study, which will be delivered to the president and members of Congress, calls for new data collection and continued research on the status of Euroethnics.

Copies of the printed report will be available for distribution to the public in late August.

Soviets to withdraw 6,000 Afghan troops Gorbachev copes with political fallout

MOSCOW — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced last week that his government would withdraw six regiments from Afghanistan by the end of the year, adding that the pull-out must be accompanied by a cutback in "outside interference," namely Western aid to Afghan guerrillas. Mr. Gorbachev's announcement was made during a televised speech from the Pacific coast city of Vladivostok, during which he also gave a noncommittal response to a letter sent to him by President Ronald Reagan on arms control and called for closer relations with China.

Western sources claim the move could involve 6,000 to 8,000 men, or roughly 6 percent of the estimated 120,000 troops currently in Afghanistan. The Soviet leader said the withdrawal "must be answered" by a reciprocal curtailment of Western aid to the Afghan guerrillas, the mujahideen.

Mr. Gorbachev said the six regiments — one tank regiment, two motorized rifle regiments, three anti-aircraft units and all their equipment — would return to their bases in the Soviet Union "in such a way that anyone who is interested will be able to confirm this."

Western diplomats have stated the proposal is a token gesture which would not significantly change Soviet influence in Afghanistan, but might improve the atmosphere for efforts to achieve a political settlement to the problem, reported The New York Times.

Mr. Gorbachev said no other withdrawals would occur without further cutbacks in Western support for the mujahideen. "The Soviet Union will stand up for its neighbors," if aid should continue, he stated.

In 1985, the U.S. provided the muja-

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JERSEY CITY, N.J. - While the population continues to cope with the aftereffects of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster, the Soviet leadership is coping with fallout of a more political nature as a result of its handling of the April 26 accident that has so far claimed 28 lives and left hundreds of thousands displaced from their homes.

In an article in The New York Times Magazine on July 27, Harrison Salisbury wrote that the Chernobyl disaster has posed a serious threat to the "new politics" of Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, whose loss of control over events during the crucial period following the disaster has left him on the defensive against many of his critics within the ruling Politburo, as well as in the West.

After several confidential conversations with a number of high-ranking officials in the Communist Party Central Committee and Party Secretariat, Mr. Salisbury revealed that many of these were very critical of the General Secretary's handling of the Chernobyl situation. One official was quoted as saying:

"He was blind-sided by Chernobyl. It was not just that the local officials were stupid or tried to cover up. They literally did not know what had happened. They reported the accident but did not say it was a nuclear accident because they did not think it was an accident of that type. They thought it was a fire in the superstructure. Not for 48 hours, from the early hours of Saturday, April 26, until Monday morning the 28th, when Gorbachev sent Politburo members to Kiev did he know what he had on his hands. By that time, it was a nuclear reactor raging out of control."

Another of the Soviet leader's advisors admitted to Mr. Salisbury that the Kremlin deliberately withheld information from the western press because of a lack of control over events.

"It's true," the advisor said. "The news was not well-handled at the beginning. Part of that was bungling, but mostly it was due to the difficulty at the top in finding out what had happened and what was going to happen."

As a result, many of the Soviet leader's hard-line critics in the Kremlin, particularly Andrei A. Gromyko, have put Mr. Gorbachev on the defensive and forced him to respond along more traditional lines to western criticism by labelling it simply as "capitalist encirclement" and propaganda. Thus the man who himself only recently called for

greater openness or "glasnost" in Soviet society was forced to resort to the tactics of his politically rigid predecessors in order to retain his position as number one man in the Kremlin, wrote Mr. Salisbury.

Meanwhile, the population is faced with coping with its own fear as well as the real danger of radioactive contamination, reported The New York Times on July 26. Fear has spread more widely with the discovery that Chernobyl itself bears an apocalyptic meaning; the word "chornobyl" means wormwood, which is a bitter herb that grows wildly in this part of Ukraine. Wormwood, or Chornobyl, is referred to in the Bible's Book of Revelations, also known as The Apocalypse:

"And the third angel sounded, and there fell a great star from heaven, burning as it were a lamp, and it fell upon the third part of the rivers, and upon the fountains of waters; and the name of the star is called wormwood; and the third part of the waters became wormwood; and many men died of the waters, because they were made bitter."

Many other rumors have spread, including ones about the dangers of radioactive rain, or of the powers of vodka and cabernet wine to flush radiation from the body, wrote The Times. But the passage from Revelations "has touched a strong penchant from superstition in the national character, giving Chernobyl the quality of an almost supernatural disaster," wrote Moscow correspondent Serge Schmemmann.

The Times also reported that the loss of electricity from Chernobyl has posed serious problems for Ukraine. Factories have been ordered to take special measures to conserve power, including staggering shifts and days off, to compensate for electricity lost because of the disaster.

Both The New York Times and The Washington Post reported that a new town for 10,000 Chernobyl workers is in the process of being built on the banks of the Kiev water reservoir. The new settlement will be called Zeleny Mys, or Green Cape, and will have shops, restaurants, a movie theater and a culture center. The town's appearance will to some degree repeat the layout of Pripiat, the papers wrote.

By October, 7,250 houses and 200 consumer facilities will reportedly be built for Chernobyl evacuees around Kiev and Zhytomyr, 72 miles east, wrote the Post.

Ratushynska moved to Kiev prison

NEW YORK — Poet and human rights activist Iryna Ratushynska has reportedly been transferred from her Mordovian strict-regimen camp for women political prisoners to a KGB detention center in Kiev, where prisoners are held pending investigation, reported the Novoye Russkoye Slovo newspaper published here on July 23.

The 32-year-old dissident, who is serving the fourth year of the maximum 12-year sentence for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," was reportedly told she was being released upon her departure from the camp in Barashevo. As a result, Ms. Ratushynska distributed her possessions among fellow prisoners and exchanged farewells with them.

The article said that once Ms. Ratushynska arrived in the Kiev detention center she was put under pressure to recant her views and condemn her "anti-Soviet" deeds. Prison administration set up a two-hour visit with her mother, which reportedly took place two weeks ago, in the hope that the poet's mother might succeed in convincing her to recant.

Ms. Ratushynska, who was arrested in an apple orchard outside of Kiev in September 1982 for her human-rights activities, has refused to recant despite continued threats of another term.

The poet, who is married to human-rights activist Igor Gerashchenko, was sentenced in March 1983, to seven



Iryna Ratushynska

years' strict-regimen labor camp and five-years' exile for the writing and distribution of poems (Article 70 of the Russian SFSR criminal code). She also participated in the annual International Human Rights Day demonstration in Moscow in December 1981, as well as in other human-rights activities.

Recent reports from Keston College indicate that Ms. Ratushynska's health is rapidly deteriorating; she suffers from high blood pressure and kidney disease.

Document calls for more freedom in USSR

NEW YORK — A document which surfaced here recently says that the only way of halting the Soviet Union's backward slide is by democratizing the society and allowing political opposition.

The document was put out in Leningrad by a group named "Movement for a Socialist Renewal," addressed "to the citizens of the Soviet Union" and was dated November 21, 1985.

The statement was made available to two Western correspondents, Steven Hurst of NBC News and Martin Walker of The Guardian, by what they claim were Soviet officials.

According to an article in The New York Times, "the group claiming authorship has not been previously identified, and it is impossible to determine how widespread a viewpoint it represents." The group describes itself as "a group of Soviet citizens with objective information at their disposal."

While the document contains points

which have been advocated by younger Western-oriented Russians, such as lessening controls over the populace, it goes beyond "anything the Soviet leadership proposes or would consider," wrote reporter Serge Schmemmann.

It is unlikely that the document holds views widespread among the Soviet leadership, Western diplomats believe. "The diplomats said it was more likely that the authors had made the document available to foster publicity in the West and to have the ideas filter back into the Soviet Union," reported the Times.

The 17-page document, which contains many quotes by Lenin, starts with a list of ills attributed to the Soviet Union. What makes the document unique is the measures its proposes.

Politically, it calls for abandoning central controls and installing Western-style democratic freedoms, ending persecution of dissidents, and sanction-

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P.O. Box 346
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Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Assistant Editor (Canada): Michael B. Bociurkiw
Assistant Editor: Natalia A. Feduschak

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Ryan convinced Demjanjuk is Ivan

BOSTON — Allan Ryan, former director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) stated he is "sure that John Demjanjuk, the man being held for trial in Israel, is 'Ivan the Terrible.'" Mr. Ryan made the statement, according to The Boston Jewish Times, recently after returning from a trip to Israel where he met with authorities in charge of the case to share his expertise.

"Five witnesses," Mr. Ryan said, "four Israelis and one living in Uruguay, testified that Demjanjuk was the man in charge of the gas chamber at Treblinka, the man accused of murdering thousands of Jews. Demjanjuk was the first Nazi war criminal to be extradited to Israel," the attorney said.

Mr. Ryan has rejected any allegations that "Ivan the Terrible" is dead, despite the testimony of several people who have come forward and so stated.

"Ryan has no doubts he is alive and sitting in an Israeli jail," wrote reporter Susan Bloch. "He feels that those stories are based on 'second-, third- and fourth-hand reports.'"

The former OSI director stated he did not know if Israel would get involved in any other Nazi trials.

"A lot is going to depend on this trial," he said and on "who's available." Mr. Ryan said he does not believe that Israel will prosecute those involved in lesser crimes, although OSI is pursuing them. While 80 to 90 percent of those under investigation by the office have allegedly committed crimes against Jews, "there are some who are not appropriate for Israel to try," reported The Boston Jewish Times.

Charges against Soviet lawyers 'irrelevant' — ABA

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Questions dealing with the American Bar Association's knowledge that an organization with which it has a formal link of cooperation, the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL), is openly anti-Semitic, have been termed "irrelevant" by an ABA spokesman.

In response to questions posed by Phoenix attorney Patience T. Huntwork, which stemmed from a June statement that said ABA officials were aware of the ASL's anti-Semitic stance, the ABA's spokesperson said the questions were "irrelevant." Ms. Huntwork had wanted to know which ABA officials were aware of the ASL's leanings and what procedures they had followed to weigh the implications of cooperation with an anti-Semitic group.

The ABA leadership signed a document in May 1985 which formally linked the organization to the Soviet organization by a cooperative agreement of indefinite duration. The agreement, which reportedly was proposed and drafted by the Soviets, contains expressions of mutual respect.

In a prepared statement read by an ABA staff member, the organization refuted Ms. Huntwork's questions and quoted a formal resolution passed by the ABA in 1979, which called upon the USSR to cease its human-rights violations and to establish "a committee that will seek to develop an ongoing and open dialogue between members of the legal profession in both countries on issues dealing with human rights."

"When the ABA resolution called for the formation of a Soviet human-rights

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VOA editorial assails Soviet expansionism

Following is the text of a Voice of America editorial, reflecting the views of the U.S. government, as monitored in New York. The editorial was broadcast on July 22.

This week, from New York to San Francisco, in public meetings, marches and demonstrations, thousands of Americans are gathering to protest the continuing occupation of their homelands or suppression of their national cultures by Communist and totalitarian regimes. Many are recent refugees — from Afghanistan or Cambodia others — Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians, for example — fled their native lands a generation ago when Soviet armies of occupation destroyed their independence. Still others are sons and daughters of immigrants from Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Georgia and many other nations — people who still remember what decades of domination have not allowed them to forget: that once upon a time, their captive nations were free.

The history of the USSR is one of continuous expansionism, always at the expense of the freedom and self-determination of whole nations swallowed up along the way. After six and a half years, Soviet forces in Afghanistan show no readiness to withdraw. Instead, the steps toward Sovietization increase: forced indoctrination of children, disruption of family and religious life; erasure of elements of native culture, and the take-over of Afghan institutions by Soviet advisors. The Afghan experience is not new, for Soviet aggression has imposed an alien political and social system on every other nation it has annexed.

Sixty years ago, the Soviet regime promised self-determination to the Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Tadjiks, Kirghiz and other Muslims of Russian Turkestan. But by 1927, the Soviets had taken total control of the area and deprived the indigenous peoples of any measure of independence.

Every minority in the Soviet Union has suffered repression of its national culture. Children are forced to study Russian instead of Georgian, Byelorussian or Latvian. Poetry and prose in the vernacular languages of the Soviet national republics often remain unpublished especially when they describe events in history that emphasize a once-separate national identity. Private religious instruction is forbidden by law, and underground publishing, or samizdat, usually earns practitioners terms at hard labor for anti-Soviet activity. In the Soviet Ukraine, where 75 percent of the population is Ukrainian, 75 percent of available books are in Russian.

On July 17, 1959, the U.S. Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the president to designate the third week in July "Captive Nations Week." Every president every year since then has done so, underlining the importance Americans attach to the natural right of national self-determination and expression. In signing this year's proclamation, President Reagan asked all Americans to remember that the liberties and freedoms they enjoy are denied to many peoples. "By observing

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Reagan proclaims CN Week



On Monday, July 21, President Ronald Reagan signed the proclamation designating the week beginning July 20 as Captive Nations Week. Joining the president for the ceremony in the Roosevelt Room of the White House are (from left): Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), Rep. William S. Broomfield (R-Mich.), Ambassador Warren Zimmerman, chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Vienna Review Conference on the Helsinki Accords, Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.) and Ambassador Lev E. Dobriansky, author of the Captive Nations Resolution and chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee. Also present at the ceremony were: John O. Flis, supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, Ignatius Bilynsky, of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Bohdan Fedorak of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and Myron Wasylyk of the National Captive Nations Committee.

Proclamation by the president of Captive Nations Week 1986

America, built on a firm belief in the dignity and rights of all the members of the human race, continues to hold up that message to the world. Included in that message is unwavering opposition to all forms of oppression and despotism. Freedom is not divisible. To maintain it for ourselves, we must pursue it for others. As President Roosevelt declared in 1941, "we look forward to a world founded upon four essential freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression — everywhere in the world. The second is the freedom of every person to worship in his own way — everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want — everywhere in the world. The fourth is freedom from fear — anywhere in the world."

This vision of the future has been a beacon of hope and guidance both for those individuals who seek refuge here and for those nations whose aspirations for self-determination have been crushed by the Soviet empire. Deprived of basic human rights, their peoples are the victims of ruthless regimes run according to totalitarian ideologies. These are the nations held captive by forces hostile to freedom, independence and national self-determination. These captive nations include those of Eastern Europe that have known foreign occupation and Communist tyranny for decades; those struggling to throw off Communist domination in Latin America; and the people of Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and Africa struggling against foreign invasion, military occupation and Communist oppression.

Each year we renew our resolve to support the struggle for freedom throughout the world by observing Captive Nations Week. It is a week in which all Americans are asked to remember that the liberties and freedoms that they enjoy are denied to many peoples. With this observance, we hope to inspire those who struggle against military occupation, political oppression, Communist expansion and totalitarian brutality. We hope to inspire, but we also seek inspiration. Because the history of liberty is a history of resistance, we learn from those who live where the struggle is most urgent. Purified by resistance, they show us the path to a renewed commitment to preserve our own liberties and to give our support and encouragement to those who struggle for freedom.

To pursue that struggle, and to honor those who are with us in that battle, the Congress, by joint resolution approved July 17, 1959 (73 Stat. 212), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July of each year as "Captive Nations Week."

Now, therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 20, 1986, as Captive Nations Week. I invite the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities to reaffirm their dedication to the international principles of justice, freedom and national self-determination.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

Ronald Reagan

Chicagoans mark Captive Nations Week



St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Choir performs at Captive Nations Week program.

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — It looked like the United Nations, but it was the Captive Nations that filled the Ukrainian Village section of this city with representatives and flags. About 1,200 people took part in a liturgy on July 20 at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, and later walked in a parade to ceremonies in front of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church. It was a commemoration of the annual Captive Nations Week.

Remembering the Statue of Liberty centennial celebrations, Dr. Myroslaw Charzewycz called for statues of liberty to be put up in captive nations all over the world.

Communist resistance leaders were also present. Dr. Arturo Cruz representing the Nicaraguan resistance thanked President Ronald Reagan, the Congress and the American people on behalf of the Nicaraguan people for their help. He received applause when he stated in Spanish, "Democratia — Si! Communismo — No!"

Wearing his national costume, Habib Mayar, chairman of the Afghan Community in America, spoke on behalf of the mujahideen. He compared the 1933 Ukrainian famine with the Soviet attempt to starve out the resistance, by cutting Afghan orchards and destroying the irrigation system. He called for unity and help from other captive

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Ukrainian dancers support school



Jerry Kulas, (left) manager of the Ukraina dance ensemble, has just presented a check for \$14,000 to the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic School. With him are (from left): Bishop Innocent Lotocky, Sister Chrysantha, principal; Steve Babyk, SUM-A president, and the Rev. Walter Klimchuk, St. Nicholas pastor.

CHICAGO — Most Ukrainian dance groups in America are looking for donations these days, not giving them. Not so with the Ukraina dance group in Chicago. When the SUM-A-sponsored dance ensemble planned its dance concert last spring, it pledged all of its profits to the St. Nicholas Cathedral School. True to its word, Ukraina cleared over \$14,000 and donated all of it.

"St. Nicholas School is an integral

part of our community," said Steve Babyk, president of Chicago's SUM-A branch and a graduate of the school. "We have an obligation to maintain and improve its quality. Without the school, the Ukrainian Village would have a difficult time maintaining its Ukrainian cohesiveness."

"I'm delighted with the contribution," said Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, president of the St. Nicholas school board. "Like many Catholic schools, we're in a financial bind. When groups like Ukraina, many of whose members are graduates and feel a real loyalty to the school, decide to donate the proceeds of all of their hard work, we Ukrainians should recognize the sacrifice these young people are making. They're great."

Organized in 1978, Ukraina is directed by Evhen Litvinov. Among its many accomplishments — the group has toured in Canada and the United States — was a weeklong stint as "ambassadors in residence" at the Epcot Center at Disneyworld in 1983.

Erratum

The late Sen. Paul Yuzyk was not the first Ukrainian to be appointed to the Senate of Canada, as reported in the June 13 issue of *The Weekly*. In fact, the Saskatchewan-born politician was the third Ukrainian summoned to Canada's upper chamber. The other senators of Ukrainian origin who preceded Sen. Yuzyk were the late William Wall (Wolokhatiuk) and John Hnatyshyn (father of Canadian Justice Minister Ray Hnatyshyn).

Chicago Baptist Church blesses new house of worship, center



The new home of the Ukrainian Baptist Church of Chicago, located in Berwyn, includes a house of worship and an activities center.

BERWYN, Ill. — The Ukrainian Baptist Church of Chicago recently dedicated its newly purchased house of worship and activities center here in this Chicago suburb.

Special services were held at the site on June 28 and 29.

The congregation had been meeting at its own church building in Chicago at 1042 Damen Ave. for 33 years until purchasing its new building. The first service in the new facility was held last Christmas, and since then church members had spent many long hours remodeling, repairing and painting in preparation for official dedication ceremonies.

A praise service was held Saturday, June 28, at 7 p.m. with the church choir under the direction of the Rev. John Polischuk performing. The principal message at the service was delivered by the Rev. Josaphat Iwaskiw, president of the Eastern Canada Association of Ukrainian Baptist Churches.

Guests from other Ukrainian Baptist Churches in the Midwest, including Detroit and Windsor, Ont., were also present.

The next day, Sunday, the 10 a.m. worship service was conducted in the Ukrainian and English languages. The main speakers were Pastor Iwaskiw and the Rev. Reese A. Johnson of Decatur, Ill., who is the Illinois-Missouri representative of the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches.

At noon, the women's association, led by Olia Polischuk, served dinner in the church hall next door. That building

also houses a library, Sunday school facilities and the offices of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship.

The official dedication took place at 2 p.m. outside the main entrance to the house of worship with a ribbon-cutting service and prayer of thanksgiving to God. All then entered the building where the dedication and blessing continued.

The Rev. Oleksa Harbuziuk, president of the worldwide All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, blessed the house of worship in a bilingual ceremony.

On the occasion of the Ukrainian Baptist Church's dedication, numerous messages of congratulations and best wishes were received by the congregation. Among them were greetings from Illinois Gov. James Thompson, senators and congressmen, and various state and local officials.

Ukrainian organizations, too, sent their best wishes. Among these were the Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian Fraternal Association, and the Ukrainian Free University, as well as church congregations in the United States, Canada, England and Australia.

Local Ukrainian organizations greeting the congregation were the branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Self-Reliance Credit Union and the First Security Federal Savings Bank.

The Byelorussian Coordinating

(Continued on page 11)

Rochesterians focus on Chernobyl

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The nuclear reactor accident at Chernobyl was the theme for an exhibition held here at the Village Gate Square Shopping center.

Sponsored by the Merchants' Association at the shopping center, the event opened with a ribbon-cutting ceremony and the reading of a proclamation signed by Mayor Thomas Ryan. Members of the local Ukrainian community took part, and money was collected to aid the victims of the disaster.

An inter-faith ecumenical service attracted more than 100 people who lit candles and prayed with Baptist, Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant clergy.

A series of cultural exhibits featured church vestments, artifacts, icons and literature; demonstrations of embroidery, block printing, pysanky and Ukrainian ceramic techniques.

In the Village Gate Center Art Gallery there were displays of paintings by

Themistocles Wirsta, Mychajlo Moroz, Edward Kozak and the late Jaquar Hnizdovsky.

A video program on Ukrainian Christianity and significant events in the local Ukrainian community was screened. Former Ukrainian dissident Valentyn Moroz gave a lecture, and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine prepared an exhibit on human-rights abuses in Ukraine.

One of the most popular attractions was a fashion show of authentic historical Ukrainian dress from the third century B.C. to the 18th century. The costumes were provided by The Ukrainian Museum of New York. A concert with Ukrainian music, song and dance rounded out the event.

The funds raised for the Chernobyl victims were forwarded to the Philadelphia-based United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

IN THE PRESS

Soviets repeatedly brutalized Ukraine

The following is an edited excerpt of a speech by Rep. William S. Broomfield (R-Mich.). It is reprinted here as it appeared in *The Detroit Free Press* on July 15 and is published with the permission of that newspaper. Rep. Broomfield, a member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, recently spoke at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich.

I feel pride and satisfaction to be among Ukrainians, a group of Americans known for their dedication to freedom, their valuable contributions in building this great nation of ours, and the bountiful cultural gifts that give added richness to our society.

I feel pain and sadness, though, when I reflect upon the history of Ukraine in this century. It is a history of repeated attempts to exercise a national will, to give shape and form to a national identity.

Beginning with Russian domination and ending with Soviet occupation, Ukraine in the 20th century has been subjected repeatedly to brutal aggress-

violations of the SALT agreements, their disregard for the Helsinki Accords, the genocide they are conducting in Afghanistan, their support for worldwide terrorism, and their incredible disregard for human life and world opinion in the Chernobyl incident — we are dealing with the same old Soviet mentality.

My work on the famine commission has been a real education about the way the Soviet system works.

The famine of the early 1930s was the result of a deliberate policy on the part of the Soviet government. That policy was inspired by a Bolshevik hatred of the peasant class.

The simple fact is that the famine was artificial. It was the result of a conscious policy set forth by Bolshevik leaders, including Stalin himself.

I think it would be more accurate to refer to this catastrophic event as national genocide.

For those who argue that the famine occurred in another time and that the Soviets have changed since then, I would simply point to the way the

...the new Soviet leadership presents an even more dangerous threat... we are faced with a younger, more vigorous and better educated group of leaders who, despite their flair for public relations, are as ruthlessly dedicated to Communist supremacy as were Stalin and Lenin.

sion and occupation.

The Soviet Union today continues to deny basic human rights to Ukrainians, and its policy toward this conquered land and its captive people is cruel and relentless.

Despite this, the traditions, culture and national character of the Ukrainian people live on, both in their native land and in the hearts of Ukrainians everywhere.

Having recently returned from a 10-day trip to the Soviet Union that included a three-hour meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, I wish I could tell you that I sensed a change in Soviet attitude. Frankly, I think the new Soviet leadership presents an even more dangerous threat. For the first time, we are faced with a younger, more vigorous and better educated group of leaders who, despite their flair for public relations, are as ruthlessly dedicated to Communist supremacy as were Stalin and Lenin.

Judging by their actions — the

nuclear accident at Chernobyl was handled. The cover-up attempted by Soviet leaders was a gross insult to the Ukrainian people.

As you know, it took 36 hours for the Soviets even to begin evacuation of the immediate area around the reactor. I saw a satellite photograph taken at that time that showed a soccer game under way with about 60,000 people in a stadium, just miles from the damaged reactor.

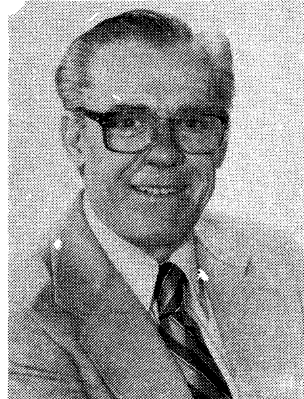
The real tragedy is that those people and hundreds of thousands of others still do not know the full extent of their exposure to radiation or the full scope of the accident. Gorbachev owes the world a full explanation, even if he cannot be honest with his own people.

The brave people of Ukraine continue their struggle against a harsh and repressive government that does not represent them. It seeks only to use them to feed others in that larger totalitarian state who are themselves unable to reclaim their destiny from a select few evil men in Moscow.

It is our responsibility to remind our fellow Americans, and the world at large, of Soviet aggression shortly after the first proclamation of Ukrainian independence in 1918; of the Soviet genocide commonly referred to as the famine of 1932-33; of Soviet mass murder committed during the German invasion of Ukraine in 1941; of the Soviet invasion following the declaration of restoration of independence and the defeat of the Germans in the mid-1940s; and of relentless Soviet domination since that time.

Let us be reminded of the injustice and repression that continues to burden the Ukrainian people.

Theirs is a struggle to achieve freedom and dignity. Our task is to keep faith with them in the achievement of this worthy goal.



Rep. William Broomfield

FOR THE RECORD

Folklife Center is ethnics' ray of hope

Statement of Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, supreme vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association before the Committee on House Administration, Task Force on Libraries and Memorials. Dr. Kuropas testified on June 24 in support of HR4545, a bill introduced by Rep. Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio) for the purpose of providing continued funding for the American Folklife Center. Representing the UNA's Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee, Dr. Kuropas emphasized the important role the center has played in preserving America's ethnic heritage.

Madam Chairman, my name is Myron B. Kuropas and I am the national vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association (UNA), the largest non-sectarian Ukrainian organization in the free world. Founded in 1894, the UNA is a fraternal society dedicated to the democratic principles and national values of this great country of ours, as well as to the preservation of the Ukrainian heritage in the United States. Like many ethnic Americans, our members are bicultural, nurturing and celebrating the best aspects of life in a pluralistic society.

Permit me to also add that I once served as the special assistant for ethnic affairs to President Gerald R. Ford. I mention this because I believe my work in the White House provides me with a unique perspective regarding the issue before us this morning.

I am here as an advocate of House Resolution 4545, a bill to authorize appropriations for the American Folklife Center for fiscal years 1987, 1988 and 1989. This bill has the support not only of the Ukrainian National Association but of many ethnic American leaders as well.

As you are aware, the American Folklife Center was created in 1976 at the Library of Congress with a broad mandate to "preserve and present American folklife." It was established during the Ford administration and reflected, I believe, the president's deep commitment to this nation's rich and diverse cultural past. For ethnic Americans, the Folklife Center was one more indication that our government was finally coming to the realization that ethnic diversity was an integral part of America's heritage and an invaluable cultural resource worthy of recognition, preservation and nurturing.

American ethnic groups had every

reason to be optimistic in 1976. After 200 years of government programs which tended to submerge ethnic policy development under the "melting pot" rubric, ethnic Americans could point to a visible advocate in the White House. The Ethnic Heritage Studies Act was producing invaluable school curriculum guides which affirmed the idea that the United States was truly a nation of nations, each of which contributed to America's greatness. Government agencies such as ACTION were developing programs for the ethnic elderly. And for the first time in its history, the Bureau of the Census agreed to include questions related to ethno-national identity in the 1980 census. By the time the American Folklife Center was created, there was a consensus that the federal government had an appropriate role in the fostering and preservation of American ethnic traditions.

What has happened to American ethnic dreams during the past 10 years? They have been shattered. Madam Chairman, by what appears to be a wholesale government return to melting pot ideals. The president no longer has a special assistant for ethnic affairs. The Ethnic Heritage Studies program has been obliterated. ACTION is no longer involved with the ethnic elderly. And the Bureau of the Census appears ready to ignore ethnic identity during the 1990 census.

There remains, however, one ray of hope for ethnic American aspirations, and that is the American Folklife Center. During the past 10 years the center has initiated research projects devoted to ethnic broadcasting, ethnic heritage schools, ethnic arts in Chicago, Afro-American music and Native American music. Workshops were organized to investigate Seattle's ethnic heritage, East European Easter egg art, Finnish folk epics, Jewish, Polish, Oriental and German paper-cutting art, and ethnic recordings. The latter workshop resulted in a magnificent publication titled "Ethnic Recordings in America: A Neglected Heritage."

Today, the American Folklife Center stands as the last vestige of a more enlightened era when America's ethnic traditions were respected and encouraged. The center remains a symbol of ethnic pride, an oasis in what is fast becoming a dull, dry, media-controlled cultural desert. Those of us who revere

(Continued on page 12)



UNA Supreme Vice-President Myron B. Kuropas with Rep

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Helsinki Accords anniversary

Each year around the beginning of August, voices are raised calling for the abrogation of the Helsinki Accords, the end product of the three-year Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The accords were signed on August 1, 1975, by the foreign ministers of the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada and all the countries of Eastern Europe, except Albania.

The 35 signatories pledged themselves to ease tensions between East and West, and to promote cooperation in the fields of military security, trade, technology, culture, the environment, education and humanitarian concerns.

The Helsinki Accords are best known, however, for their human-rights provisions. And it is those provisions that have been cited by both opponents and supporters of the Helsinki Accords as the reason to either nullify the agreement or continue what has come to be called the "Helsinki process."

Proponents of abrogation have said that the USSR and other East bloc countries ignore the human-rights principles enumerated in the Helsinki Final Act. The West, for its part, has no way of enforcing the Helsinki pledges. Therefore, they state, the act itself has become somewhat of a joke.

Helsinki Accords boosters, on the other hand, argue that the Helsinki Accords, although they enumerate principles and rights that have already been set out in other international agreements, such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, have provided for periodic review of their implementation. It was in Helsinki, they say, that 35 states recognized that the relationship between the state and an individual is an international concern.

Said Richard Schifter, the U.S. delegation's chief at the 1985 experts' meeting on human rights (one of the specialized meetings mandated by the Madrid review conference's concluding document): "We have not been in the habit of commenting on violations of human rights in other countries — in Hitler's and Stalin's time, for example." Ambassador Schifter stressed that the Helsinki Accords were the "beginning of the history of a new process."

Scores of political dissenters and rights activists of all descriptions in Eastern Europe agreed. They believed that as a result of the Helsinki Accords, persecution of dissidents, and religious and ethnic minorities was never again to be considered an "internal matter." That is why they established Helsinki Accords monitoring groups in Moscow, Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia, and the Charter 77 group in Czechoslovakia. Their aim was to promote implementation of the Helsinki Final Act within their countries.

Clearly, the Soviet Union and other East bloc states could no longer avoid discussion of irksome subjects, such as human-rights violations, by claiming this was interference in a sovereign state's "internal affairs."

U.S. delegations to the two Helsinki Accords review meetings have seen to it that the Soviet Union and other human-rights violators were put on the hot seat for their odious behavior. And the United States and its allies have succeeded in building upon each successive review meeting. Ambassador Warren Zimmerman, chief of the U.S. delegation to the Vienna review conference scheduled to begin in November, explained it best at a recent CSCE Forum held at a New Jersey college:

At the Belgrade review meeting (1977-1978), U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg "established the principle that there should be time to assess human-rights performance"; in Madrid (1980-1983), Ambassador Max Kampelman "subjected the Soviet Union to a frank and open examination of human-rights implementation."

In Vienna, said Ambassador Zimmerman, the delegation he heads will "insist on compliance with the obligations undertaken" and "work for real progress — not just on paper, but in terms of people."

How exactly the United States plans to enforce the pledges made at Helsinki 11 years ago is not clear. What is evident, however, is that the United States is not wavering in its commitment to that historic document — a document that inspired untold numbers of people in Eastern Europe to seek what is rightfully theirs, a document that served as an impetus for groups in the West to strive to better their brothers' lot.

Thus, we answer a definitive no to those who ask if the Helsinki Accords should be torn up. We insist that the Helsinki process begun in 1975 can and must continue. We wish Ambassador Zimmerman and the U.S. delegation success in achieving their noble goals in Vienna.

A view from Canada

by Nadia Odette Diakun



The Nielsen Report and language

Perhaps the most ambitious of government task forces to date, the Nielsen Task Force set out to examine thoroughly government departments and the programs that they administer. When Mulroney's Progressive Conservatives took power in Ottawa with the biggest majority in Canadian history, one of the promises was to cut down the burgeoning largesse.

Ottawa's programs and holdings had grown to incredible proportions. Many programs were duplications of one another. Some programs, which really belonged to mainstream agencies such as the Canada Council were implemented by such adjunct agencies as the Multiculturalism Directorate. It is difficult for some to understand the wisdom of relegating programs under multiculturalism when they rightly belong to support of scholarship under Canada Council, such as ethnic histories.

The fine line between needed financial aid and paternalism or patronism becomes obscured. The justification has been that there are groups, in particular ethnocultural groups, that otherwise would not get assistance if there were no policy of multiculturalism.

If we look at the problem of heritage language retention there are two schools of thought: (1) language retention is the responsibility of the communities, and (2) without government programs, there will be no language retention.

Language learning begins at home. It is the responsibility of the parents to transmit linguistic skills to their children. Just as parents are depended upon to teach children basic life skills, they must be depended upon to teach a "heritage language."

When many of us were growing up in the United States, we were virtually surrounded by Ukrainian. We heard it at home, heard it in Ukrainian elementary schools, in high school (at any one of the private academies run by Ukrainian religious orders), at summer camp and youth organization activities during the year.

None of these institutions was funded by the United States government. Each community bore the social and financial responsibilities. Money was raised through a variety of social activities, such as Christmas caroling. The Department of Education in the United States had no set standards for heritage language studies. Standards were set for general education.

Canada's difficulties stem from the absence of a national standard for education that would be set and moni-

tored by a federal ministry. The Constitution Act of 1867 granted control over education to the provinces. Each province has different standards and policies.

If there are to be transfer agreements of federal financial subsidies to the provinces for education, then the federal government should play a greater role in education. In the 1960s, Canada was so short of qualified university professors, that it had to import many teachers from the United States.

The language departments of many Canadian universities are cutting back, not increasing, their departmental courses. If each university were to set a minimum language requirement for an undergraduate degree, then this would keep language departments more than active. The need for teachers on the undergraduate level would increase the need for graduate students. But standards are not just for universities.

Over all, Canada's education system needs repair and rebuilding. Four million Canadians are illiterate. That is a high ratio for a country of 24 million. It is also a high price to pay.

Illiteracy guarantees an inability to function in a modern society that requires the understanding and interpretation of data and technical manuals. Mechanics who cannot read cannot fix machinery.

One can argue that, with an illiteracy rate so high in a technologically advanced country, it is almost misplaced to fund heritage languages. The logic is quite simple: linguistic skills are indispensable. Once the skill is acquired in childhood, it is much easier to learn other languages later in life.

Regardless of how much government money is pumped into heritage language programs, there is no assurance that it will promote and maintain an acceptable level of linguistic facility. It depends very much on the members of a community. If the retention of Ukrainian to date has been through the success of community institutions and families, government largesse will not enhance it. There is a risk that the community may become too complacent and will continue to depend on outside help.

The idea of a federal Ministry of Education in Canada is one whose time has come. Without one Canada may continue to have uncoordinated programs in multiple agencies. And this is not an effective way of achieving excellence. Canada's economic future relies upon her educational preparedness.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS

It is *The Ukrainian Weekly's* policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Barroom humor
at Verkhovyna

Dear Editor:

While watching the Saturday evening stage show at the Verkhovyna Youth Festival this past weekend, I was appalled at the lack of taste and judgement exhibited by actor Jack Palance during his brief appearance on the festival stage. Within the context of a feeble joke describing one man's lack of proficiency in speaking Ukrainian, Mr. Palance had the unmitigated gall to insert a profanity into the first line of the well-known Ukrainian folk song "Vziav by ya bandura." And this, in front of a festival audience of thousands, including many small children.

It is a pity, that a man, who has had such a long and successful Hollywood career, must resort to this type of "barroom humor" when performing at a Ukrainian function. If Mr. Palance is indeed "proud of his heritage" as he claims to be, then his own sense of pride and self respect should indicate to him, that this type of humor is uncalled for and devoid of any class whatsoever. Furthermore, it is disrespectful toward the audience, and a poor example for the youth, for which he should serve as a positive role model.

Mr. Palance should realize that there is no place in our cultural events for profanity, and that I and many others in the audience were extremely disappointed with him that evening.

Oles Kuzyszyn
Carteret, N.J.

Reader questions
propriety of ad

Dear Editor:

As a regular reader of The Ukrainian Weekly, I was distressed by the full-page ads soliciting funds for the defense of Fyodor Fedorenko. How unfortunate that the Chicago committee chose to defend a man about whom so little is known. Was it perhaps because of his Ukrainian sounding name (Chernenko and Yevtushenko don't consider themselves Ukrainian either)? Isn't it time for the Ukrainian activists to examine more closely the issues before there is a knee-jerk reaction of instant blind support? The Ukrainian community must know well whom and what they champion best its actions become an albatross around our collective necks. Surely there are better causes than the defense of Fyodor Fedorenko.

Denys Sohor
Maplewood, N.J.

Warship is
not battleship

Dear Editor:

You may have been carried away in your enthusiastic coverage of the Tall Ships Parade on July 4 in New York harbor. Fisherman exaggerate the size of the fish that got away. The Russians say they invented everything. The Japanese produce mini-compact. However, not one Sino firm, Toyota et al, produce a compact battleship. You

have created the first compact battleship when you stated the Italy's "Amerigo Vespucci" sailed past in the foreground is a Japanese battleship when identifying the photos. A ship it was, a warship yes, a battleship, never. The vessel you described to be a small frigate on par of our compact destroyers of World War II — destroyer escorts.

Andrew Chumak
Fairfax, Va.

Editor's note: We stand corrected.

Briton finds
first monument

Dear Editor,

In the June 29 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, you state on the bottom of page 3, that "The unveiling and dedication of Brazil's first monument to Ukrainian bard Taras Shevchenko has been set for Sunday."

As a researcher of the Ukrainian immigration into South America, I have stumbled across sources that suggest that the Prudentopolis statue will not be the first one dedicated to the bard in Brazil. In 1967, in a square bearing his name, a monument was erected to Taras Shevchenko in Curitiba, the capital of Parana.

It is encouraging, however, to note that your newspaper also features news items on the diaspora outside of North America. Ideally, but understandably very difficult to achieve, it would be better still to see more reports of this kind from other Ukrainian settlements.

Serhiy Cipko
High Wycombe, England

Courtney speech
warrants queries

Dear Editor:

Alas, Orest Deychakiwsky sees fit to chastise a reader who dared to criticize a recent statement by State Department official William Courtney (July 13). Mr. Deychakiwsky does not even begin to defend Mr. Courtney's reference to the "Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and Russia in 1988," which is the main issue at hand. What seems to appall Mr. Deychakiwsky is the audacity of a concerned individual to challenge a public comment, made by a State Department official as "personable, intelligent, forthcoming and knowledgeable" as William Courtney.

Having attended Mr. Courtney's talk in Washington, I, too, am left with a mostly favorable impression of the man. If he is as sincere, intelligent and flexible as he appears to be, his appreciation of such sensitive subjects as the Millennium may yet improve. Most Ukrainian Americans have no reason to belittle Mr. Courtney's disposition, personality or intellectual abilities. But it is foolish and self-defeating to promote or condone obfuscation when matters of importance to our community are discussed by a U.S. government representative, particularly when the official is preparing to head the advance team of the U.S. Consulate in Kiev. William Courtney's comment on the Millennium warrants elucidation, not evasion.

Walter R. Iwaskiw
Arlington, Va.

U.S.-USSR family visitation problems need attention

by Daniel and Tamara Horodysky

August 1 marks the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This agreement, commonly known as the Helsinki Accords, among 33 West and East European countries plus Canada and the United States, covered arms, trade, travel and human rights. The promises of the Helsinki Accords raised the expectations of people everywhere for greater observance of human rights and increased human contacts.

Andrei Sakharov in his Nobel Peace Prize speech summarized the "platform" of the human-rights movement: "International trust, mutual understanding, disarmament and international security are inconceivable without an open society with freedom of information, freedom of conscience, the right to publish and the right to travel and choose the country in which one wishes to live."

The language of the Helsinki Accords contains a corollary: "...the participating states will ... consider applications for travel on a regular basis...to visit members of their families."

Yelena Sofronitskaya desperately wants to visit Roxanne Cogan, her only daughter, and her only grandchildren. During the past 10 years she has been repeatedly denied a visitor's visa. Roxanne was denied a tourist visa to Moscow. She and her family were able to see her mother on U.S. television when, prior to his triumphant concert in Moscow, Vladimir Horowitz played for 86-year-old Yelena, daughter of composer Alexander Scriabin.

Yelena Bonner, Andrei Sakharov's wife, preparing to leave the U.S. at the end of her six-month stay for medical treatment, said, "I feel great sadness parting with my children and especially my

Daniel and Tamara Horodysky are co-chairs of VISA, a non-partisan, non-profit organization which promotes family visits between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. VISA is a project of the World Without War Council of Northern California based in Berkeley.

grandchildren...I am returning to my husband...I did not go to emigrate."

Alexander and Sofia W. booked a tour to the Soviet Union to see their daughters and grandchildren. They were detained at the Moscow airport and sent out of the Soviet Union, about \$5,000 poorer and never having seen their family.

John D. requested special permission to see his dying mother outside a tour city when he booked his tour. He received permission to make this four-hour trip an hour before his departure — too late to make the trip.

Alexander V.'s 76-year-old mother was told she could not visit him because she was "not a close enough relative." Yulia's P.'s mother, on the other hand, was denied a visa because of "bad relationship between the U.S. and USSR." Anatoly S. considers it hopeless to even apply.

According to 1980 Census data, between 4 and 5 million Americans claim ancestry from areas within the borders of the Soviet Union. These include Armenians, Byelorussians, Estonians, Jews, Latvians, Lithuanians, Russians, Ukrainians and many others.

Those who immigrated to the U.S. during the last 15 years, primarily Soviet Jews, are barred from travel to the USSR or to have their relatives visit them. Other Americans with family in the Soviet Union usually must settle for an expensive, impersonal tour.

Between 1980 and 1985 an average of 30,000 Americans, including diplomats, business people, tourists and relatives visited the Soviet Union. Of those, only about 1,000 Americans stayed with relatives in their homes. Others had to settle for meeting their relatives during a three- or four-day stay in one of about 80 Intourist cities. According to Soviet law, its citizens need official permission to provide "housing, transportation or other services" to foreign citizens.

Between 1980 and 1985 an average of 1,500 Soviet citizens visited the U.S. each year on private visas. As a general rule, those fortunate few are retired and elderly, and families are not allowed to travel together.

The official Soviet position is that few of its citizens can afford to travel overseas, although some Americans are willing to pay for their relatives. Even during the period of so-called detente, the number of Soviet relatives visiting the U.S. stayed around 1,000 per year, an insignificant number in relation to the millions of Soviet citizens with relatives in the United States.

Between 1975 and 1977, in the aftermath of the Helsinki Accords, the Congressional Helsinki Commission received over 300 complaints about family visitation problems. Complaints faded away as the U.S. government continued its emphasis on emigration and dissidence. Many Americans with family in the Soviet Union are afraid to speak out about the issue of family visits, afraid of harming their chances for the precious tourist visa or afraid of harming their relatives.

The U.S. Information Agency actively promotes stranger-to-stranger contacts, while young cousins who may speak the same language — basic cultural exchange — are unable to exchange visits.

The U.S. government should give the issue of family visits equal prominence with emigration and dissidence, continuing the work of Michael Novak, head of the American delegation to the recent Bern Human Contacts Experts Meeting, who spoke out forcefully about the problem. Ambassador Novak stated, "We look forward to a day when ordinary families are no longer victimized by the ebb and flow of political considerations."

Congress and the administration should develop a coordinated policy for dealing with family visits, including creating a specific State Department "desk" such as those for divided spouses and divided families. They should establish a specific procedure for relatives to follow in emergency cases, that is, to visit a dying relative.

President Ronald Reagan's summit agenda should include the issue of family visits. In the words of Andrei Sakharov, "It is the inalienable right of all human beings to see their families..."

Plast youths enjoy five camps at East Chatham, N.Y., site

by Natalka Voronka

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. — The Vovcha Tropa (Wolf's Trek) camps for Plast youths held their annual Day of the Plast Member weekend here on July 19-20. "Den Plastuna" is held here every year following two weeks of camping.

This year campers did not present a special program as has been the custom. Nevertheless, ignoring the hot and sticky weather, hundreds of parents, friends and relatives arrived here to visit the camps.

The highlight of the weekend events was the swearing-in on Sunday of Plast's "nachalny plastun" (chief Plast member), Yurij Starosolsky. The honorary position is held by an older Plast member who is meant to serve as a role model for youths active in the organization.

Five youth camps

This year, for the first time in many years, five camps were held simultaneously at the Vovcha Tropa site.

The largest camp was that of the "novachky" (girls age 7-11) with 78 girls led by Lucia Hryciw. It was called "In the Garden of Gardens."

The camp for "novaky" (boys age 7-11), "The Magical Car," was headed by Andrij Hankewycz. Seventy-five boys participated.

Neonila Pawluk was the director of the camp for "yunachky" (girls age 11-17) called "Yunachka in Two Worlds." Its participants were 65 girls.

The camp for "yunaky" (boys age 11-17) was "Sinners of the Lord." Fifty-four youths attended the camp, which was directed by Taras Jarymowycz.

Camp for advanced youths

In addition, the third national specialized camp for advanced Plast youths took place here. It was a two-week camp that prepared the participants for attaining the rank of eagle scout in "yunatstvo." The camp commander was Petro Sodol.

The permanent chaplain of this year's camp was the Rev. Ivan Kaszczak, himself a Plast member. The nurses who cared for sick campers were Pat Kopytiansky and assistants M. Wood and M. Turchyn.

The visiting hour in all four regular camps was at 1 p.m. on Saturday. Later, during the officially designated leisure time at 2-5 p.m., the campers visited with their parents and friends. Many went into town for a bite to eat, while others stayed at Vovcha Tropa, playing volleyball or swimming.

Evening bonfires

The evening program consisted of two bonfires. The first, for the younger campers, began at 8 p.m.

The second and larger bonfire, which began later at 9:15 p.m., was for the older campers and guests. During this bonfire, five participants of the specialized camp were awarded the highest rank a teenage Plast member can achieve. The recipients were Taras Hankewycz, Lada Hapij, Roman Hrycyn, Ulana Koropecy and Dora Chomiak. Later the campers entertained each other and their guests with humorous skits and sing-alongs.

Among Plast leaders at the bonfire were Ihor Sochan, president of the U.S. National Plast Command, Chief Plas-

tun Yurij Starosolsky, and the commanders of the female and male divisions of Plast, respectively, Chrystyna Kowcz and Orest Ukrainskij.

"Nachalny plastun"

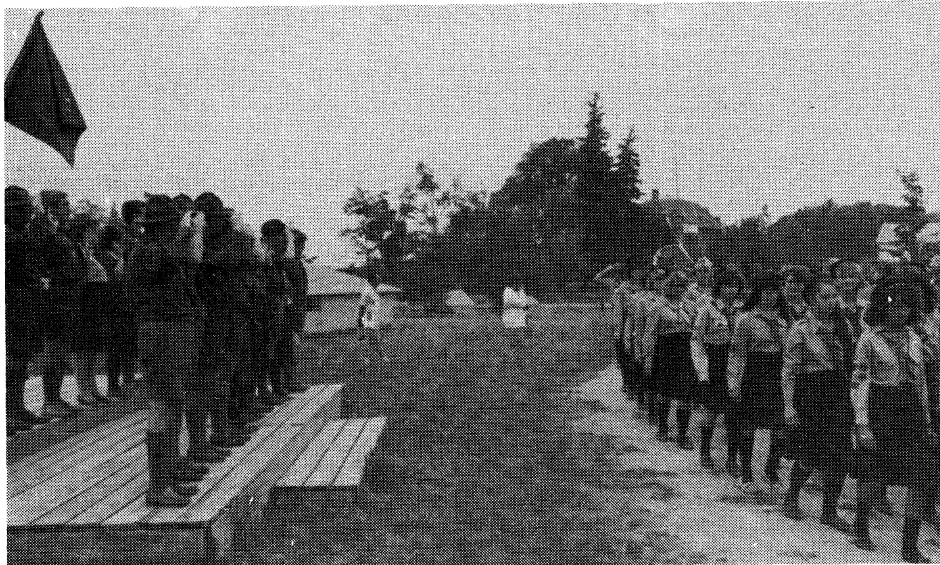
The next day, a divine liturgy was offered at 9:30 a.m. at the camp chapel located on a hilltop overlooking the sports field. Afterwards the official swearing-in of the chief plastun took place on the athletic field. Mr. Sodol, who is the chairman of the National Plast Council in the United States, administered the oath to Mr. Starosolsky, who has recently been chosen for his third seven-year term. The campers then marched in review before the Plast leadership and honored guests.

Leisure time that day was from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., while the specialized camp held its closing ceremonies at noon.

During the third and final week of camping for the four regular camps, Plast youths went on hikes and field trips. Closing ceremonies took place Saturday, July 26.



Participants of the advanced camp are



Plast youths salute the newly sworn-in chief Plast member.



Campers receive communion from the camp chaplain, the Rev. Ivan Kaszczak.

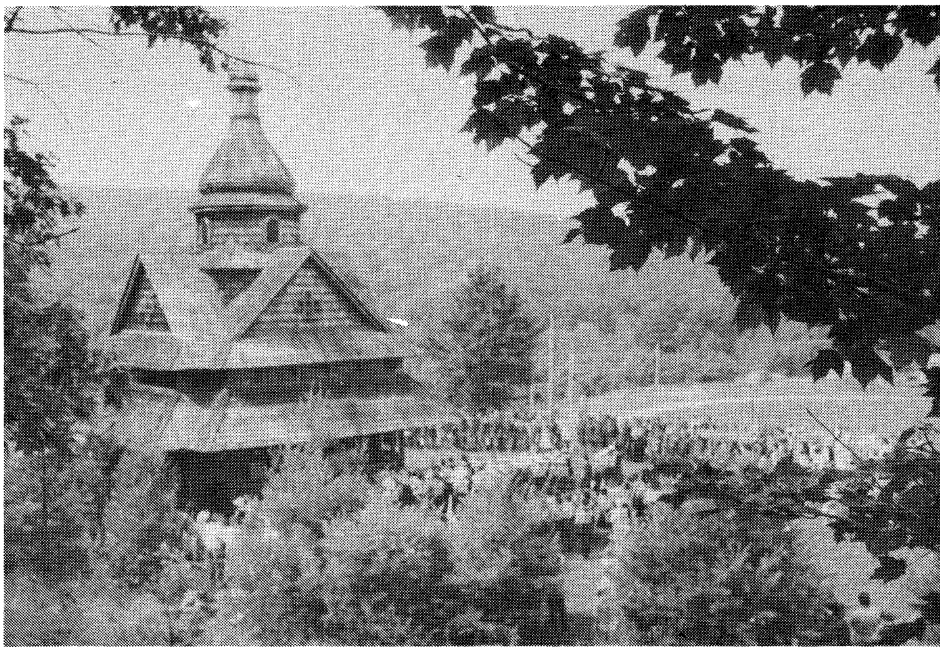


Yurij Starosolsky addresses Plast members after being named to a third term as "nachalny plastun."



Borislaw Bilash II

led the rank of eagle scout during a bonfire.



The chapel at the Plast camp is situated on a hilltop overlooking the sports field.



The mascot of the camp for girls age 7-11.



commander Petro Sedol congratulates advanced campers during closing ceremonies.

Detroit area Plast camp combines learning and fun



The entrance to the Zelenyi Yar (Green Valley) camp at the Dibrova site.

by Marianna Liss

DETROIT — Boys and girls dressed as medieval Kievans are knights and ladies in a mock battle. It's summertime and the livin' is fun at the children's Plast camp at Dibrova, 35 miles west of Detroit in Brighton.

Here the emphasis is on the joy of being Ukrainian. Sand castle competitions, puppet making and a laugh olympics are just a few of their activities.

"The kids love it," said the head

counselor, C. Renata Juzych. At the last bonfire the children staged a circus show with "wild animals," clowns and performers.

Under Plast guidelines, the children work on merit badges, practice Ukrainian and have a good time besides with the help of camp administrator, Roma Figacz, and a staff of college-age counselors.

The camp for boys and girls age 7 to 11 ran from July 6 to 20 at the Ukrainian recreational park in Brighton, Michigan.

St. Demetrius gives cardinal warm welcome

by the Rev. Terry Lozynsky

TORONTO — Recently the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Catholic Parish community extended a warm and hospitable welcome to Archbishop-Major Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky.

Arriving at the parish at 9:30 a.m. Cardinal Lubachivsky was greeted by the pastor, the Rt. Rev. John Tataryn, and the parish clergy. The entire student body of St. Demetrius Catholic School formed an honor guard for the cardinal and Bishop Isidore Borecky as the distinguished guests made their way to the school. Amid the peel of church bells and the cheering voices of the children, Sister Rachel, principal, welcomed the hierarch to the school.

A short but well orchestrated concert staged by the students provided a well-deserved break from the usual formalities which accompany such visits. The children brought a smile to his face as they filled the school auditorium with songs in both Ukrainian and English.

A tour of the church property took Cardinal Lubachivsky to the proposed site for the long awaited St. Demetrius Nursing Home, and he encouraged the community to strive for this much-needed facility.

At the doors of St. Demetrius Residence, the cardinal was greeted by John Seychuk, chairman of the board of



Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, as staff and students provide an honor guard for the historic occasion.

directors of St. Demetrius Development Corp. In the common room of the residence an overflow gathering of residents warmly and enthusiastically greeted the hierarch.

The party of distinguished guests was next escorted to St. Demetrius Church where the cardinal paused for a brief

prayer of thanksgiving and viewed the exquisite appointments of the church. In particular he paused as the icons of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, Bishop Nicholas Charnetsky and Sister Josephata Hordashevska SSMI.

Even though Cardinal Lubachivsky's visit occurred on a weekday, over 300

people filled the church hall for a testimonial luncheon in his honor. As a sign of love and support for the leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Rev. Tataryn presented a princely donation from the community. The visit concluded with the traditional rendition of "Mnohaya Lita."

St. Basil's endowment fund growing steadily

STAMFORD, Conn. — The St. Basil College Seminary Endowment Fund, a permanent trust fund of \$1 million set up by Bishop Basil H. Losten to financially support the college seminary, has received over \$1.15 million as of April 30.

The bishop, who is the president of St. Basil's and the head of the Stamford Diocese, also announced that all funds are presently held in a trust and are on deposit at interest rates ranging up to 12 percent in Ukrainian credit unions and Ukrainian banks in New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Yonkers, N.Y., and a local bank in Stamford.

Approximately one-half of the gifts received have come from members of the "500 Club" which now lists 382 members and institutions. Pledges outstanding and payable in two to three years amount to an additional \$100,000.

Joseph Lesawyer, national chairman of the Fund Raising Committee, stated that substantial donations have been received from corporations who match gifts made by their employees and retired employees. Mr. Lesawyer urged all contributors to check with their employers or former employers, if retired, to see if they have a matching fund program.

The UNA:

a fraternal benefit society helping you and your community.

D.C. Ukrainian helps raise funds for Millennium project

WASHINGTON — An overtime professional job does not deter Martha Mostovych from contributing generously to Ukrainian activities here in Washington.

She is senior project manager for corporate data network services at General Electric Information Services Company. The company offers telecommunications and computer services worldwide through a large commercial system of satellites, cables and computer networks. Ms. Mostovych was responsible for pricing network services worldwide, and currently markets services to other General Electric subsidiaries.

Ms. Mostovych is active in The Washington Group (TWG), where she is special projects director. In March 1984 her father, Alexander Pryshlak, a member of the Millennium of Rus-Ukraine Christianity Committee, encouraged her to organize a Washington branch. On March 29, 1984, she organized an initiatory meeting for such a branch immediately following a TWG-sponsored Friday Evening Forum with Prof. Bohdan R. Bociurkiw who spoke "On the Threshold of the Millennium."

Today the branch includes about 20 persons with elected officer: Ms. Mostovych, president, George Sajewych, secretary, and Halyna Breslawec, treasurer. The Revs. Taras Lonchyna, Hryhoriy Podhurec and Joseph Denischuk are honorary committee members. The branch is open to additional active members.

The committee is now called the "Harvard Millennium Project Committee" and perceives itself strictly as a fund-raising group to support the goals of the "Harvard Project." The goals are under the direction of the Harvard

Ukrainian Research Institute. They consist of:

- translating and publishing a series of Ukrainian literary and historical documents;
- organizing an international conference of select scholars on the Millennium in Ravenna, Italy, in April 1988;
- publishing a three-volume encyclopedia of Ukrainian church history;
- creating a chair of the history of Ukrainian religious thought at Harvard University, (the university has already accepted the proposal in theory).

Ms. Mostovych was asked why she volunteered her effort, time and money to this project. She believes that time is critical in addressing the problem of Ukraine's Millennium.

"It is unbearable to read and hear misinformation and disinformation in academic and media publications. There is little good information on Ukraine at the high school and college levels, and this is due to a lack of primary scholarship on Ukraine. Those of us who have studied Russian history are fully aware of the inaccuracies. If we do not do anything now, it will be hopeless later. The Harvard Project can rectify the problem by producing primary, as well as secondary, sources on Ukrainian religious, literary and cultural experience. Republications of primary sources and scholarly articles are needed to influence the next level of educational materials: college and high school textbooks. The Millennium is the focus for this essential level of scholarly activity," said Ms. Mostovych.

For further information about the Washington committee, call Ms. Mostovych (301) 589-0411, Zenon Kohut (703) 979-5809, or Ihor Vitkovitsky (301) 439-9123.



Martha Mostovych

Grimm elected festival chairman

PITTSBURGH — Lee F. Grimm has been elected chairman of the fifth Pittsburgh Ukrainian Festival to be held at the University of Pittsburgh, September 27-28.

Also elected to the committee were Olga Perkun, co-chairman; Yaroslav Hodowanec, treasurer; and Michele Corba, secretary. Msgr. Michael Poloway and the Rt. Rev. Andrew Beck are serving as honorary chairmen.

The festival will feature displays, workshops, mini-performances, food and folk art sales, a concert and grand ball, with proceeds going to the proposed Ukrainian Nationality Room at the University of Pittsburgh.

Chornobyl...

(Continued from page 1)

power and heating plant under construction near the city of Kharkiv. (Radianska Ukraina, January 11, 1986; Nashe Slovo, February 16, 1986)

Turning to other Ukrainian nuclear plants, problems have multiplied in proportion to the stage of development. At Rivne, which has two 440 megawatt reactors on stream, the third reactor (1,000 megawatt capacity) was scheduled to come on line in May 1986, but has since been delayed until the autumn. (TASS, June 26, 1986) Early in 1986, the work fulfillment rate here stood at 20 to 30 percent, following a disastrous year in 1985, when 8,000 man-days were lost as a result of high levels of absenteeism. Some workers from the plant had been sent to drying out clinics to be cured of alcoholism. (Radio Kiev, February 3, 1986)

At the South Ukraine station in Mykolaiv Oblast, an experienced construction worker described the initial chaos that occurred at the site in the late 1970s because many workers were unfamiliar with the details of the installation of electricity supply. (Literaturna Ukraina, March 21, 1978). The workforce was comprised predominantly of young Komsomol members, who were given an added burden of a severe shortfall in supplies and the arrival of materials that were said to be substandard. (Literaturna Ukraina, August 3, 1976, and August 19, 1977)

The worst situation of all appears to be at Odessa, where a nuclear power and heating plant has been under construction since May 1981. The workers have been described in the Soviet press as being incapable of building a concrete wall properly, and in late 1984, a brigadier declared that in 30 years of building experience, he had never before encountered "such a total lack of coordination." In one month of

this year, at least 30 changes and amendments had to be made to work already completed. The fire chief at the plant was refusing to approve the construction of certain facilities because he believed that they constituted a fire hazard. (Robitnycha Hazeta, October 11, 1984)

In the Crimea, where a long-delayed plant should become operational in 1987 and be completed by 1990, over 200 million rubles designated for construction work in 1985 had not been touched, while the construction plan for the first quarter of 1986 was less than half-fulfilled by mid-March. (Radio Kiev, March 19, 1986) One of the main reasons for the lack of progress was said to be the "great fluidity of cadres," which again suggests that many workers were leaving their positions after a brief period of time.

The one overriding factor in this chronicle of labor problems, which also allegedly includes the world's worst nuclear accident, is the youth, inexperience and general dissatisfaction of the workforce involved in the building of the nuclear power plants. These workers, for their own part, have been hampered by chronic supply problems and unsatisfactory planning that has seen — in the case of the Odessa station — a timetable that envisages the completion of the railway to bring supplies to the construction site after the main building work has been completed. (Robitnycha Hazeta, October 11, 1984)

The Soviets' emphasis on speed, which in Ukraine's case entailed an increase in the capacity of nuclear power plants by 150 percent in 1986 alone, has brought about the expansion of the industry before an adequately prepared labor force is in place. The TASS statement of July 21, suggests that the consequence of such a policy was the April 26 disaster. Whether the accident was more likely to happen at Chornobyl than elsewhere in the USSR, however, is a moot point.

Chicagoans...

(Continued from page 4)

nations communities and the U.S. government to end the Soviet invasion. U.S. Congressman Henry J. Hyde, spoke of the importance of supporting Communist resistance.

Illinois State Rep. Penny Pullen, saw new hope in the growing resistance to communism worldwide.

Two Ukrainian-American state legislators from Illinois presented resolutions. Rep. Myron Kulas read from Illinois State House Resolution 1048, which expressed the thought that if one nation was not free, all were not free.

State Sen. Walter W. Dudyecz also read State Senate Resolution 881, which called for payment of restitution to all Ukrainians and others affected by the Chornobyl nuclear disaster. The resolution also called on the Soviet Union to accept assistance for its people.

The program was ended with a performance by St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Chorus.

Chicago Baptist...

(Continued from page 4)

Council also sent its representatives. The Ukrainian Baptist Church of Chicago was established in 1915. Its new house of worship is located at 6751 Riverside Drive in Berwyn.

Since 1951 the church has been sponsoring a weekly radio broadcast which airs on Tuesdays at 8:30 p.m. over station WIBC (1240 AM).

The church also has its own choir, a Sunday school for children, youths and adults, a sisterhood and a youth group.

Soviets withdraw...

(Continued from page 2)

hidden with \$280 million in aid ranging from small arms and ammunition to clothing and equipment.

"The Soviet Union is striving to speed up a political settlement to give it another impetus," Mr. Gorbachev said.

He also noted that the USSR and Afghanistan had worked out a timetable for withdrawal of all Soviet forces, which could be speeded up if a political settlement were achieved. The Soviets had revealed a proposal in which they offered to pull out troops during the course of four years, during recent talks in Geneva, but which the Pakistani and U.S. governments had characterized as unrealistic. Pakistan has asked for a timetable of six months to a year.

The Reagan administration ridiculed Mr. Gorbachev's announcement, stating if the Soviets were serious about withdrawing forces, "they should present a short withdrawal timetable at the next round of U.S.-sponsored proximity talks," according to State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said such a timetable would be "the only acceptable solution," reported the Times.

VOA editorial...

(Continued from page 3)

Capuve Nations Week," he said, "we renew our commitment to preserve our own liberties and to give our support and encouragement to those who struggle for freedom...throughout the world."

Charges against...

(Continued from page 3)

monitoring committee, I'm sure the ASL was not what was intended," said Attorney Huntwork. "The ASL's function is to cover up human-rights abuses, not monitor them."

Ms. Huntwork also gave examples of how the ASL has actively engaged in disinformation. Among the ASL's misrepresentations were the following: Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky is a criminal and spy, and his marriage to his wife, Avital, is a "myth" and "farce" invented "to misinform public opinion and to evoke sympathy and pity"; 1,800 American lawyers visited the Soviet Union in 1985 and none had any objections to the Soviet legal system; Andrei Sakharov's presence in Gorky has "nothing to do with the notion of exile" and he is merely pursuing his career as a physicist there; the Soviet Union has incorporated all the principles of the Helsinki Accords into its laws.

Another Arizona attorney, Orest A. Jejna, who is co-sponsor of the Huntwork/Jejna Assembly Resolution, which demands that the ABA abrogate the ABA-ASL agreement, said the idea that an official organ of Soviet propaganda could be relied on to monitor the true status of human rights in the Soviet Union was "absurd."

The resolution will be debated and

Demjanjuk family...

(Continued from page 1)

to his wife and showered her with kisses, before turning to his grandson, Eddie, whom he had seen only once before at a federal penitentiary in New York, "Ms. Amouyal wrote.

The atmosphere was reportedly warm and relaxed, without much discussion about Mr. Demjanjuk's impending trial. The talk, family members said, centered mostly around the family finances.

"We talked about my brother John, Jr.," said Mrs. Nishnic "My dad wanted to know how school was, how work was coming along and how we were handling his absence...I was surprised to see him so sun-tanned. When he was in prison in the U.S. they rarely let him outside."

Ayalon Prison Director Peretz Chen, Prisons Service spokesman Joni Tester, Mr. Demjanjuk's personal translator and five warders and guards remained in the 12-by-8-meter courtyard adjacent to Mr. Demjanjuk's cell where the meeting took place, but tried to stay in the background. Near the end of the visit Prisons Service Commissioner Rafi Suissa came to the cell, welcomed the family to Israel and said he hoped the prison staff would make future visits as comfortable as possible.

Referring to the first, rejected, visit, a Prisons Service spokesman had earlier stated that the family came to visit Mr. Demjanjuk without filing a request to see him. But he added that, while under normal conditions prison regulations allow families a 30-minute visit once a week, "in light of the special circumstances, we have decided to grant the Demjanjuk family a two-hour visit twice a week."

The family came to Israel after months of what they characterized as "psychological and financial preparation," reported the Post.

"We are nervous about traveling to

voted on by the ABA Assembly on Tuesday, August 12, at the New York Hilton in New York City. The resolution will undergo a preliminary hearing and review procedures before the ABA Resolutions Committee on Saturday, August 9.

The 300,000 members of the ABA had not voted on the ASL-ABA agreement, which calls for annual visits by five-person delegations, joint symposia, electronic information exchanges and a variety of cooperative ventures to be decided in the future. The agreement has been strongly criticized within ABA ranks, by Soviet dissidents, government officials and various newspapers throughout the U.S.

Document...

(Continued from page 2)

ing "alternative political organizations" that would compete with the Communist Party as the most effective means of "building socialism."

Economically, it calls for "a turn to market mechanisms in production, including self-supporting enterprises freed to central planning and management, privatization of services and consumer-goods production, and limited private trade," wrote Mr. Schmemmann.

The actual proposals, said Western diplomats, were less significant than the level of authorship — a group of high-ranking dissidents or persons in authority.

such a far-away country and are uncertain as to how the people will treat us," Mrs. Nishnic had told the Post in an earlier interview in Cleveland.

While in Israel, the Demjanjuk family hopes to tour Jerusalem. "We've heard so much about this city, and I suppose we should take advantage of it while we're here," Mrs. Nishnic said.

Mr. O'Connor, said he was having trouble contacting responsible Justice Ministry officials who could give him details about the case. "It's the elementary right of a defense attorney to know when charges will be filed and the approximate date scheduled for the trial," he told the Post.

The Demjanjuk file is now reportedly being reviewed by state prosecutors who are preparing charges against the suspect.

The Post also learned that a police investigator is still abroad attempting to find other witnesses to testify against Mr. Demjanjuk.

In other news relating to the Demjanjuk case, Bozhena Olshaniwsky, acting president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) left the U.S. on July 28 for Israel on a good will/fact-finding mission. She will stay there for one week. Accompanying her were attorneys Theodore Romankow and Orest Rudzik. Mr. Romankow has been the corporate attorney of AHRU since its inception in 1980 and is also the mayor of Berkeley Heights, N.J. Mr. Rudzik is a member of the Ukrainian Civil Liberties Commission in Canada.

The purpose of the trip is to find out first-hand the status of Mr. Demjanjuk, according to a statement issued by AHRU. The delegation will meet with representatives of the Israeli Justice Ministry and other government officials. Arrangements for meetings were made through the Israeli Embassy in Washington. It was planned to keep the tone of the meetings upbeat and positive, stressing cooperation and the spirit of friendship between Ukrainians and Jews, according to AHRU's statement.

UNWLA branch helps needy



Catherine Yeachishein, Marge Purdy and Mary Maszera (not shown) recently brought 44 boxes of clothing that they and members of Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 32 of Irvington, N.J., had packed for the needy of Brazil and Poland. They also presented a check for \$300 to the assistant director of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Myroslaw Rudyi. Looking on are his committee members, Bohdan Lysiak and Wasyl Bereziuk. Mrs. Maszera transported the packages in her van.

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KLK	October 4-5

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SOYUZIVKA presents: its 1986 entertainment

Saturday, August 9

Concert: Syzokryli Dance Troupe, pianist Juliana Osinchuk
Dance: Veselka

Saturday, August 16

Concert: Prometheus Chorus
Dance: Nove Pokolinnia

Saturday, August 23

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

LABOR DAY WEEKEND

Friday, August 29

Dance: Nove Pokolinnia

Saturday, August 30

Concert: Hryts Zazulia and Company
Dance: Tempo, Nove Pokolinnia

Sunday, August 31

Concert: Singer Alex with Tempo
Dance: Tempo

St. Volodymyr students graduate



St. Volodymyr graduates with their teachers.

CHICAGO — The end of the academic year at St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral School of Ukrainian Studies was marked here June 8 with a graduation ceremony.

The ceremony is a tribute to those students who have completed the 10-year Saturday school curriculum at St. Volodymyr's. The ceremonies have been held annually since 1950.

The day featured a divine liturgy offered by the Rev. Stefan Zencuch, a farewell speech from the graduates read by Leda Belajec, and an entertainment program.

Twelve students achieved honors this year. They are: Gina Fuksman, Christine Lepkyj, Adriana Slusarenko, Irene

Buzyna, Nadia Dudycz, Christine Ratzkewitch, Jane Zencuch, Mark Miskevitch, Valia Dudycz, Mark Konowal, Luba Halkyn, and Anatolij Konowal.

The students who received diplomas and awards were: Miss Balajec, Nadia Halkyn, Michael Hryhoriak, Tania Len, Motria Poszewanyk and Irene Prokip.

Miss Poszewanyk achieved honors in the graduating class.

The entertainment program featured the students of the school and dances performed by members of the Ukrainian School of Dance of Chicago. Ariana Langdon, a sixth-grade student, was the emcee.

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Folklife Center...

(Continued from page 5)

America's ethnic diversity and the hope it represents for the oppressed of the world, cannot sit idly by and allow this nation's cultural homogenizers to destroy such a glorious part of our heritage.

Given the modest federal funds required to continue the American Folklife Center and the amount of financial support the center has generated from the private sector, I am confident that HR 4545 will receive the overwhelming support of the United States Congress.

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REPORT ON THE MEMORIAL FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN FOR THE BUILDING OF THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC NATIONAL SHRINE OF THE HOLY FAMILY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

- In Memory of Departed Sophia O'Shea, Silver Spring, Md. (Additional)** 20.00 Westover Elementary School P.T.A., Silver Spring, Md.
- \$ 10.00 Bacaynsky, Wira, Olney, Md.
Makar, Harry & Lee Ann, Elliott, Md.
- In Memory of the Departed Mary Prokopik, Arnold, Pa.**
25.00 Fedack, John & Ruth, Rockville, Md.
- Memorial in Lieu of Flowers for Departed Euhenia Sharko, Hyattsville, Md.**
- 150.00 Sharko, Walter & Marylyn, Jacksonville, Fla.
150.00 Ben, Constantine & Theresa, College Park, Md.
100.00 Mariyska Druzyna, New York
50.00 Jarosewich, Euhen & Lydia, Silver Spring, Md.
50.00 Mariyska Druzyna, Washington, D.C.
50.00 Waris, Michael, Jr. & Mary, Bethesda, Md.
50.00 Zalucky, Theodore, Myra, Adelphi, Md.
30.00 Friends & Co-workers, Maryland
25.00 Bazarko, Nestor & Martha, Wheaton, Md.
25.00 Knysh, Apolonia, Wheaton, Md.
25.00 Kurylas, Dr. Stefan & Olha, Wheaton, Md.
25.00 Melnykovich, George & Oksana, Overland Park, Kansas
25.00 Tymm, Lucille A., Hyattsville, Md.
25.00 Vitkovitsky, Ihor & Tamara, Silver Spring, Md.
25.00 Yarymovych, Dr. Michael & Roxolana, Rancho Palos, Ca.
20.00 Dent, Jack & Louise, Florida
20.00 Ferencevych, Roman, Annandale, Va.
20.00 Leschyslyn, Peter & Maria, N.Y.
20.00 Paclawsky, Yarema & Irene, College Park, Md.
20.00 Sokil, Alex & Maria, Silver Spring, Md.
10.00 Bachynsky, Wira, Olney, Md.
- In Memory of the Late Barbara Skaskiw, Little Falls, N.Y.**
100.00 Michael Skaskiw, Little Falls, N.Y.
- In Memory of the Departed Joseph Konuchowsky, Mt. Rainier, Md.**
- 25.00 Wynnyk, Peter & Anna, Mt. Rainier, Md.
20.00 Czeck, Bronislaw, Mt. Rainier, Md.
20.00 Kurnicky, Mykola & Anna, Mt. Rainier, Md.
20.00 Yarmola, Olha, Mt. Rainier, Md.
10.00 Leesner, Eva, Baltimore, Md.
10.00 Mr. Oberti, Washington, D.C.
10.00 Romaniuk, Stefan & Anna, Mt. Rainier, Md.
10.00 Slota, Anton & Mychalina, Mt. Rainier, Md.
- For Memorial of Fr. Stephen Shawel, C.S.S.R., 50th Anniversary of the Priesthood**
100.00 Bohachewsky, Daniel & Rostyslava, McLean, Va. (Additional)
- For Memorial in Lieu of Flowers for Departed Irene Terziev, Silver Spring, Md.**
- 500.00 Terziev, Nicola, Silver Spring, Md.
100.00 Brown, Edwin & Yaroslawa, Ellicott City, Md.
50.00 Paliczuk, Wasyl & Oksana, Baltimore, Md.
50.00 Woroby, Oli & Tamara, Silver Spring, Md.
25.00 Bazarko, Nestor & Martha, Wheaton, Md.
25.00 Bihun, Andrew & Lesia, Wheaton, Md.
25.00 Knysh, Roman & Luba, Ellicott City, Md.
25.00 Paschyn, Bohdan & Kwitoslawa, Silver Spring, Md.
25.00 Trojan Oleh & Anna, Mississauga, Ont.
- In Memory of the Late Volodymyr Mayewsky, Arlington, Va.**
- 50.00 Porajko, Joseph & Stefania, Los Angeles, Ca.
25.00 Bazarko, Nestor & Martha, Wheaton, Md.
25.00 Kormeluk, Prof. Mykola & Maria, Silver Spring, Md.
25.00 Vitkovitsky, Ihor & Tamara, Silver Spring, Md.
5.00 Chornyj, Andrii, Baltimore, Md.
5.00 Stelmach, Volodymyr, Baltimore, Md.
5.00 Wernyj, Wasyl, Baltimore, Md.
- In Memory of the Late Wasyl Dobczansky, New Haven, Conn.**
- 1,000.00 Dobczansky, Eugenia & Family, New Haven, Ct.
100.00 Kurylas, Peter & Irene, Washington, D.C.
100.00 Kurylas, Dr. Stephan & Olha, Wheaton, Md.
50.00 Iskat, Kateryna, New Haven, Ct.
50.00 Kobylansky, Anton, Detroit, Mich.
50.00 Kurylas, Larysa, Washington, D.C.
25.00 Jachnycky, Joseph & Slava, New Haven, Ct.
25.00 Zadajnyj, Dr. Maxim, Cleveland, Ohio
20.00 Romaniuk, Theodore & Marie, New Haven, Ct.
10.00 Cechanowsky, Hryhory & Josephine, Media, Pa.
- In Memory of the Late Wasyl Pawluczukowycz**
10.00 Soroka, Demko & Sophia, Hyattsville, Md.

UPDATED REPORT OF THE MEMORIAL FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN FOR THE BUILDING OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL SHRINE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC PARISHES VISITED BY CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR, FR. J. DENISCHUK, C.S.S.R. (Press Release No. 23 — Part 1 — As of December 31, 1985)

Dates	Locations	Parishes	Memorials	L. Donations	Totals
10/15/78	Richmond, Va.	St. John the Baptist	9	8	\$43,603.23
10/22/78	Elizabeth, N.J.	St. Vladimir	32	184	25,606.00
11/05/78	Carteret, N.J.	St. Mary	12	59	6,847.00
11/12/78	Perth Amboy, N.J.	Assumption of BV Mary	30	114	23,796.00
11/19/78	Newark, N.J.	St. John the Baptist	59	188	48,038.00
11/26/78	Passaic, N.J.	St. Nicholas	9	49	7,752.00
12/03/78	Jersey City, N.J.	SS. Peter and Paul	20	58	30,291.46
12/10/78	Bayonne, N.J.	Assumption of BV Mary	6	26	3,928.00
01/21/79	Hillside, N.J.	Immaculate Conception	7	27	5,831.00
01/28/79	Whippany, N.J.	St. John the Baptist	17	21	10,861.00
01/28/79	Ramsey, N.J.	St. Paul	1	7	1,255.00
02/04/79	Manville, N.J.	St. Michael	18	19	11,942.00
02/11/79	Trenton, N.J.	St. Josaphat	6	19	5,175.00
02/18/79	Millville, N.J.	St. Nicholas	9	7	2,905.00
02/18/79	Woodbine, N.J.	St. Nicholas	3	6	1,040.00
02/25/79	Philadelphia, Pa.	Immaculate Conception	22	57	22,502.00
03/04/79	Philadelphia, Pa.	Annunciation of BV Mary	17	16	9,815.00
03/11/79	Philadelphia, Pa.	Christ the King	21	95	18,411.00
03/18/79	Bridgeport, Pa.	SS. Peter and Paul	8	25	9,477.00
03/25/79	Philadelphia, Pa.	St. Josaphat	20	39	13,307.00
04/01/79	Syracuse, N.Y.	St. John the Baptist	28	47	18,836.00
04/29/79	Chester, Pa.	Holy Ghost	13	23	12,095.00
05/06/79	Baltimore, Md.	St. Michael	12	33	10,889.00
05/20/79	Bristol, Pa.	Patronage of BV Mary	8	4	9,357.00
05/27/79	Philadelphia, Pa.	Nativity of BV Mary	7	2	3,700.00
06/03/79	Wilmington, Del.	St. Nicholas	10	19	9,178.00
06/03/79	Chesapeake, Md.	St. Basil	6	8	3,575.00
06/10/79	Curtis Bay, Md.	SS. Peter and Paul	3	21	1,438.00

(Continued on page 14)

Report on memorial fund-raising...

(Continued from page 13)

06/24/79	Toronto, Ont.	Holy Eucharist	5	4	17,490.00
09/09/79	Berwick, Pa.	SS. Cyril & Methodius	6	31	4,496.00
09/16/79	Frackville, Pa.	St. Michael	6	32	3,609.00
09/23/79	Shamokin, Pa.	Holy Transfiguration	18	57	10,773.00
09/30/79	Northampton, Pa.	St. John the Baptist	20	235	11,684.00
10/14/79	Shenandoah, Pa.	St. Michael	3	15	2,470.00
10/14/79	Mahanoy City, Pa.	St. Nicholas	1	17	482.00
10/21/79	St. Clair, Pa.	Holy Trinity	7	18	5,323.00
10/21/79	St. Clair, Pa.	St. Nicholas	7	37	6,021.00
10/28/79	Centralia, Pa.	Assumption of BV Mary	8	12	17,372.00
11/04/79	Clifton Hgts., Pa.	SS. Peter & Paul	9	21	8,905.00
11/11/79	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	SS. Peter & Paul	4	15	2,006.00
11/18/79	Parma, Ohio	St. Andrew	24	13	15,935.00
11/25/79	Parma, Ohio	St. Josaphat	31	40	34,920.00
11/02/79	Cleveland, Ohio	SS. Peter & Paul	5	38	7,066.50
12/09/79	Solon, Ohio	Patronage of BV Mary	4	3	1,950.00
02/03/80	Bethlem, Pa.	St. Josaphat	23	18	15,830.00
02/10/80	Allentown, Pa.	Immaculate Conception	14	8	6,275.00
02/17/80	Palmerston, Pa.	St. Vladimir	2	19	1,358.00
02/24/80	W. Easton, Pa.	Holy Ghost	15	16	8,415.00
03/02/80	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Holy Ghost	12	22	11,301.00
03/09/80	Johnson City, N.Y.	Sacred Heart of Jesus	17	13	12,000.00
03/16/80	Minersville, Pa.	St. Nicholas	42	32	20,740.00
03/16/80	Middleport, Pa.	Nativity of BV Mary	6	4	2,025.00
03/23/80	Olyphant, Pa.	SS. Cyril & Methodius	11	20	76,226.75
03/30/80	Fresh Meadows, N.Y.	Annunciation of BV Mary	17	8	17,615.00
04/20/80	Phoenixville, Pa.	SS. Peter & Paul	10	12	4,788.00
04/27/80	Lansdale, Pa.	Presentation of Our Lord	9	6	9,767.00
04/27/80	Quakertown, Pa.	St. Basil	1	—	300.00
05/04/80	Edwardville, Pa.	St. Vladimir	4	47	4,439.00
05/04/80	Plymouth, Pa.	SS. Peter & Paul	5	71	3,761.00
05/11/80	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	SS. Peter & Paul	5	17	2,786.00
05/25/80	Glen Spey, N.Y.	St. Volodymyr	5	15	13,400.00
06/08/80	Simpson, Pa.	SS. Peter & Paul	2	22	1,657.00
06/15/80	McAdoo, Pa.	Patronage of BV Mary	18	19	9,144.00
06/29/80	Manassas, Va.	St. Mary	3	5	2,910.00
09/28/80	Rochester, N.Y.	Epiphany of Our Lord	8	59	7,000.00
10/05/80	Buffalo, N.Y.	St. Nicholas	35	71	23,859.00
10/12/80	Lancaster, N.Y.	St. Basil	2	7	778.00
10/19/80	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	St. Mary	11	6	4,195.00
10/26/80	Lockawanna, N.Y.	Our Lady/Perpetual Help	22	6	21,565.00
11/02/80	Utica, N.Y.	St. Volodymyr	2	9	732.00
11/09/80	Amsterdam, N.Y.	St. Nicholas	10	30	13,814.00
11/15/80	St. Johnsville, N.Y.	Immaculate Conception	—	1	25.00
11/16/80	Rome, N.Y.	St. Michael	1	2	350.00
11/16/80	Little Falls, N.Y.	St. Nicholas	3	5	3,647.00
11/23/80	Watervliet, N.Y.	St. Nicholas	26	31	16,526.00
11/30/80	Cohoes, N.Y.	SS. Peter & Paul	10	15	5,443.00
12/14/80	Troy, N.Y.	Protection of BV Mary	9	10	5,740.00
12/21/80	Yorkton, Sask.	Mother of Perpetual Help	7	1	4,830.00
12/31/80	Winnipeg, Man.	St. Joseph	3	9	5,810.00
01/25/81	Saskatoon, Sask.	SS. Peter & Paul	2	1	4,350.00
02/01/81	New Britain, Ct.	St. Josaphat	15	12	9,100.00
02/08/81	Ludlow, Mass.	SS. Peter & Paul	4	8	1,650.00
02/08/81	S. Deerfield, Ma.	Holy Ghost	3	4	1,695.00
02/15/81	Hartford, Ct.	St. Michael	39	17	29,365.00
02/15/81	Glastonbury, Ct.	St. John the Baptist	5	2	3,910.00
02/22/81	Terryville, Ct.	St. Michael	30	12	19,347.00
03/01/81	Willimantic, Ct.	Protection of BV Mary	11	10	7,610.00
03/08/81	Colchester, Ct.	St. Mary	7	4	4,517.00
03/15/81	Bridgeport, Ct.	Protection of BV Mary	13	7	10,080.00
03/22/81	New Haven, Ct.	St. Michael	36	26	36,735.00
03/29/81	Boston, Mass.	Christ the King	22	22	17,583.00
04/05/81	Elmira Hgts., N.Y.	St. Nicholas	5	11	4,562.00
04/05/81	Bath, N.Y.	Christ the King	—	9	500.00
04/21/81	Hempstead, N.Y.	St. Vladimir	20	4	16,150.00
05/03/81	Auburn, N.Y.	SS. Peter & Paul	15	25	11,320.00
05/10/81	Woonsocket, R.I.	St. Michael	6	7	4,875.00
05/10/81	Fall River, Mass.	St. John the Baptist	13	3	6,265.00
05/17/81	Ozone Park, N.Y.	Patronage of BV Mary	25	5	15,135.00
05/24/81	Manchester, N.H.	Protection of BV Mary	10	14	10,780.00
05/31/81	Salem, Mass.	St. John the Baptist	9	2	5,945.00
09/27/81	Staten Island, N.Y.	Holy Trinity	15	2	9,900.00
10/04/81	Riverhead, N.Y.	St. John the Baptist	17	12	12,383.00
10/11/81	Brooklyn, N.Y.	St. Nicholas	9	24	5,184.00
10/18/81	West Islip, N.Y.	Holy Family	1	6	1,175.00
10/25/81	Spring Valley, N.Y.	SS. Peter & Paul	10	10	73,930.00
11/01/81	Pittsfield, Mass.	St. John the Baptist	4	15	1,520.00
11/01/81	Hudson, N.Y.	St. Nicholas	3	17	1,281.00
11/08/81	Dearborn Hgts. Mich.	Our Lady/Perpetual Help	26	32	14,586.00
11/15/81	Dearborn, Mich.	St. Michael	8	6	4,660.00
11/22/81	Detroit, Mich.	St. John the Baptist	37	27	21,148.00
11/29/81	Madison, Ill.	St. Mary-Protection	6	4	5,622.00
11/29/81	St. Louis, Mo.	St. Mary-Assumption	8	11	4,676.00
12/06/81	Flint, Mich.	St. Vladimir	11	2	6,500.00
12/13/81	Roblin, Manitoba	Holy Transfiguration	1	6	529.00
02/14/82	Houston, Tex.	St. Pius X	13	4	6,470.00
02/21/82	Phoenix, Ariz.	Assumption of BV Mary	19	18	11,460.00
02/28/82	San Diego, Cal.	Our Lady/Perpetual Help	11	23	7,585.00
03/07/82	Denver, Col.	Transfiguration/Our Lord	15	13	16,920.00
03/14/82	San Francisco, Ca.	Immaculate Conception	4	18	6,267.00
03/14/82	Santa Clara, Ca.	St. Vladimir	1	12	1,620.00
03/21/82	Los Angeles, Ca.	Nativity of BV Mary	27	11	29,270.00
03/28/82	Omaha, Neb.	Assumption of BV Mary	14	16	12,285.00
03/28/82	Lincoln, Neb.	St. George	4	6	2,662.00
04/04/82	Milwaukee, Wisc.	St. Michael	14	2	8,662.00
04/18/82	Wilton, N.D.	SS. Peter & Paul	9	13	8,954.00
04/25/82	Belfield, N.D.	St. John the Baptist	11	5	14,420.00
04/25/82	Fairfield, N.D.	St. Demetrius	11	4	7,650.00
05/02/82	Palatine, Ill.	St. Nicholas	7	7	4,110.00

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Report on memorial fund-raising...

(Continued from page 14)

05/16/82	Munster, Ill.	St. Josaphat	5	19	7,970.00
05/30/82	Mishawaka, Ind.	St. Michael	9	7	5,392.00
05/30/82	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Our Lady/Perpetual Help	3	2	2,035.00
06/20/82	Grand Rapids, Mich.	St. Michael	10	10	9,042.00
09/26/82	Rochester, N.Y.	St. Josaphat	32	37	26,535.00
10/03/82	Wilmerding, Pa.	SS. Peter & Paul	2	8	2,105.00
10/03/82	Monongahela, Pa.	St. Macrina	1	1	1,010.00
10/10/82	Chicago, Ill.	St. Michael	4	6	2,410.00
10/17/82	Pittsburgh, Pa.	St. George	13	41	14,943.00
10/24/82	McKees Rosks, Pa.	St. John the Baptist	3	6	3,075.00
10/24/82	Jeannette, Pa.	St. Demetrius	10	6	5,385.00
10/31/82	Canton, Ohio	St. Nicholas	11	15	7,880.00
11/07/82	McKeesport, Pa.	St. John the Baptist	8	6	3,946.00
11/14/82	Lorain, Ohio	St. John the Baptist	9	14	5,990.00
11/21/82	Wheeling, Pa.	Our Lady/Perpetual Help	3	7	1,755.00
11/28/82	Barnesboro, Pa.	Immaculate Conception	4	16	2,460.00
12/05/82	Aliquippa, Pa.	SS. Peter & Paul	10	15	4,845.00
12/12/82	Minneapolis, Minn.	St. Constantine	21	26	13,300.00
12/12/82	St. Paul, Minn.	St. Stephen	9	7	5,460.00
02/20/83	Youngstown, Ohio	Holy Trinity	30	36	22,285.00
02/27/83	Austintown, Ohio	St. Anne	12	11	8,150.00
03/06/83	Latrobe, Pa.	Assumption of BV Mary	9	19	4,480.00
03/06/83	N. Alexandria, Pa.	Nativity of BV Mary	1	2	385.00
03/13/83	Altoona, Pa.	Immaculate Conception	2	6	735.00
03/20/83	Pittsburgh, Pa.	St. John the Baptist	17	30	10,747.00
03/27/83	Akron, Ohio	Holy Ghost	18	11	20,100.00
04/17/83	Parma, Ohio	St. Pokrova	—	12	235.00
04/24/83	Jenkintown, Pa.	St. Michael	2	2	650.00
05/01/83	Reading, Pa.	Nativity of BV Mary	25	19	11,467.00
05/15/83	Cherry Hill, N.J.	St. Michael	2	9	2,115.00
05/15/83	Williamstown, N.J.	SS. Peter & Paul	1	1	320.00
05/22/83	Philadelphia, Pa.	St. Andrews	2	5	676.00
05/29/83	Silver Spring, Md.	Holy Trinity	15	15	9,490.00
06/05/83	Warrington, Pa.	St. Anne	7	5	6,904.00
10/06/83	Town/Tonawanda, N.Y.	St. John the Baptist	16	17	15,104.00
10/23/83	Great Meadows, N.J.	St. Nicholas	13	16	7,585.00
10/30/83	Arnold, Pa.	St. Vladimir	10	14	6,440.00
11/05/83	Johnstown, Pa.	St. John the Baptist	1	6	1,155.00
11/05/83	Revlack, Pa.	St. Mary	—	3	245.00
11/20/83	Carnegie, Pa.	Holy Trinity	11	14	5,125.00
11/27/83	Apopka, Fla.	Protection of BV Mary	12	2	5,250.00
12/04/83	Miami, Fla.	Assumption of BV Mary	11	7	9,480.00
12/11/83	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Epiphany of Our Lord	14	15	13,260.00
03/04/84	New Brunswick, N.J.	Nativity of BV Mary	13	13	6,800.00
03/11/84	Maizeville, Pa.	St. John the Baptist	8	50	5,010.00
03/18/84	North Port, Fla.	St. Mary	11	12	5,518.45
03/25/84	Ford City, Pa.	St. Mary	4	14	3,165.00
03/25/84	W. Leechburg, Pa.	St. Michael	4	13	2,320.00
04/01/84	Ramey, Pa.	St. Mary	4	30	2,264.00
04/08/84	Scranton, Pa.	St. Vladimir	20	21	14,370.00
06/17/84	Louisville, Ky.	Holy Transfiguration	4	4	2,220.00
06/23/84	Hunter, N.Y.	St. John the Baptist	3	7	1,600.00
10/14/84	Sayre, Pa.	Ascension of the Lord	12	24	8,724.00
10/21/84	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sacred Heart	4	4	2,745.00
10/28/84	Ansonia, Ct.	SS. Peter & Paul	29	13	21,717.00
11/04/84	Rosford, Ohio	St. Michael	9	3	3,075.00
11/11/84	Marlboro, N.J.	St. Volodymyr	4	7	1,415.00
11/18/84	St. Joseph, Mo.	St. Joseph	3	7	1,370.00
11/25/84	Lakeworth, Fla.	Holy Eucharist	3	1	5,800.00
03/24/85	Nanticoke, Pa.	Transfiguration/Our Lord	9	10	8,400.00
03/31/85	Philadelphia, Pa.	St. Nicholas	13	5	8,330.00
Total From The Above 189 Parishes:			2,102	3,700	\$1,775,679.39

MEMORIALS & LESSER DONATIONS FROM OTHER BENEFACTORS IN UNITED STATES, CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES (NOT VISITED BY CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR)

Michigan	2	—	1,300.00
Minnesota	—	1	25.00
Missouri	—	2	100.00
Nevada	1	—	2,500.00
New Jersey	2	9	1,465.00
New York	1	17	1,170.00
New Mexico	1	—	1,000.00
North Carolina	3	3	8,922.00
Ohio	1	3	380.00
Oklahoma	—	1	20.00
Ontario	7	44	35,047.00
Pennsylvania	3	23	3,163.00
Quebec	—	2	60.00
Saskatchewan	2	—	1,620.00
Scotland	1	—	1,500.00
South Carolina	1	1	600.00
Texas	1	—	1,000.00
Venezuela	—	—	50.00
Virginia	1	16	797.00
West Virginia	—	2	30.00
Total From Other Benefactors:	46	220	\$129,154.00

MEMORIALS & LESSER DONATIONS FROM PARISHES NOT VISITED BY CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR

Ambridge, Pa.	SS. Peter & Paul	1	—	1,000.00
Astoria, N.Y.	Holy Cross	2	4	1,050.00
Bronx, N.Y.	Protection of BV Mary	2	—	1,300.00
Chicago, Ill.	St. Nicholas	4	—	13,404.00
Chicago, Ill.	St. Vladimir & Olga	—	2	20.00
Hamtramck, Mich.	Immaculate Conception	—	59	1,799.00
Hazelton, Pa.	St. Michael	—	2	20.00
Kerhonkson, N.Y.	Holy Trinity	—	1	50.00
New York, N.Y.	St. George	9	5	7,863.00
Stamford, Conn.	St. Vladimir	4	4	2,763.00

(Continued on page 16)

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 8-10

UTICA, N.Y.: St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its 11th annual Ukrainian festival on the church grounds at 6 Cottage Place. Festival hours will be: 5 p.m.-midnight on Friday, noon-midnight on Saturday, and noon-10 p.m. on Sunday. The festival will feature Ukrainian foods, games, entertainment and dancing. Ukrainian arts and crafts will also be offered for sale.

August 9

JEWETT, N.Y.: Pianist Thomas Hrynkiw will perform works by Chopin, Kosenko, Rachmaninoff and Schubert in concert at 8 p.m. in the Grazhda, Jewett Center, Route 23A next to the Ukrainian church, as part of the Greene County Music and Art Center's summer concert series. The series is directed by Ihor Sonevnytsky. Tickets are \$5, \$4 for members, \$3 for students, and free for children. For reservations call (518) 989-6479.

August 10

MARLBORO, N.J.: The annual church picnic for friends and parishioners of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church on Route 520 will be held at the Fathers of Maripoch Monastery in Aberdeen township, beginning at noon. Tickets will be \$7.50 for adults and \$3 for children. Various picnic foods and Ukrainian dishes will be served and

Ukrainian music will be provided. For more information call John Lucyk at (201) 747-2845.

August 10-16

DETROIT: The national executive board of the Ukrainian Student Association of Mykola Michnowsky (TUSM) will hold a summer ideological seminar at the Ukrainian American Youth Association's resort, Kiev, located here. The scheduled program will include discussions of the history of the Ukrainian national liberation movement 1900-1986, Ukrainian nationalism and contemporary Ukraine. In addition to the ideological program the seminar will include practical information on lobbying, direct action, press relations and others, as well as various athletic and social activities, including participation in Detroit's Clam Bake. For more information call Mykola Hryckowian at (718) 428-3902 in the East, or Luba Petraszczuk at (313) 759-5901 in the Midwest.

August 17

NEW YORK: The regional council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America of New York will sponsor a one-day trip to the UNA resort Soyuzivka in Kerhonkson, N.Y., for the annual "Soyuzianka Day" program. The bus will depart at 7:30 a.m. from 108 Second Ave. Tickets will cost \$16. For information call Mrs. P. Sus at (212) 673-5375 or Mrs. A. Natyna at (718) 441-3326. All UNWLA members with family and guests are invited.

UVAN plans Hunter seminar

LEXINGTON, N.Y. — The Philadelphia branch of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN) once again has organized a seminar in the general area of Ukrainian studies, to be held at the Carpathia House on Route 23A here on August 10-16.

As in the past there will be two topics of study. Radomir Bilash, senior research historian for the Canadian Ministry of Culture — Alberta Research Division of the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, will explore the "Material Culture in Everyday Life of Western Ukraine."

Dr. Zenon Kohut, a Soviet and East European research specialist at the U.S. Library of Congress, will discuss the "Russian Abolition of Ukrainian Autonomy 1760-1830."

The six-day stay at Carpathia House, including three meals a day will cost \$160. Other hotels and cabins are also available in the area. Those interested should send a \$65 registration fee to: Carpathia House, P.O. Box 126, Lexington, N.Y. 12452, or call (518) 989-6622. Make checks payable to: the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.

At Soyuzivka

August 9-10



The Syzokryli dance ensemble, under the direction of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, and pianist Juliana Osinchuk will be the featured performers at the Saturday evening concert this weekend at Soyuzivka. The concert, which begins at 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka pavilion, will be followed by a dance to the tunes of the Veselka orchestra of Rochester, N.Y.

Woonsocket slates heritage week

WOONSOCKET, R.I. — The week of August 4 promises to be a memorable one as members of the Ukrainian community here prepare for what is to be the first annual Ukrainian Heritage Week/Summer Cultural Workshop to be held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church grounds on Harris Avenue.

The church and the Odessa Ukrainian Dancers of Rhode Island are sponsoring the weeklong event, which will culminate on Sunday, August 10, with an all-day Ukrainian Festival co-sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association.

The week will feature myriad activities, the foremost of which will be a daily Ukrainian Folk Dance Workshop under the direction of renowned dancer and ballet master Markian Komichak, artistic director of the Kashtan School of Ukrainian Folk Dance in Cleveland.

Mr. Komichak will hold three daily sessions in the parish hall Monday through Friday, August 4 - 8.

Other events include:

- pysanky — Monday, Tuesday (Eleanor Kogut);
- embroidery — Wednesday, Thursday (Linda Robertson);
- Ukrainian language classes —

Monday through Thursday (Janice Meschisen, Linda Robertson);

- music (Christine Charest);
- stunts and tumbling for 4-to-6-year-olds (Stephanie Karas);
- films — courtesy of the Ukrainian National Association.

There will also be religious seminars conducted by the Rev. Myron Oryhon (St. Michael's) and guest lecturer the Rev. Jakiw Norton (St. Mary's, New Britain, Conn.) The topics will be the Millennium of Christianity and Ukrainian historical aspects of the Orthodox faith.

On Sunday, August 10, there will be a Ukrainian festival and picnic starting at 11:30 a.m. There will be a Ukrainian kitchen, refreshments bar, pony rides, bingo and other games of chance, raffles and many other surprises. The afternoon will feature a cultural concert with a performance by the dance workshop and other entertainment. Music for dancing will be provided by the Alex & Dorko Band courtesy of the UNA.

For more information call the workshop coordinators: Linda Oryhon (401) 762-3939, Nataka Michaluk (401) 769-0351, or Alex Chudolij, (401) 353-5051.

Mr. Chudolij is a UNA supreme advisor and chairman of the Woonsocket District Committee.

Report on memorial fund-raising...

(Continued from page 15)

Tuscon, Ariz.	St. Michael	—	1	100.00
Yonkers, N.Y.	St. Michael	—	1	250.00
Warren, Mich.	St. Josephat	2	13	1,089.00

Total From The Above 13 Parishes: 24 92 \$30,708.00

GENERAL TOTAL OF MEMORIAL FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN (September 14, 1975 — January 1, 1986)

	Memorials	Lesser Donations	Total
From Holy Family Parish Washington, D.C.	233	118	\$1,331,858.00
From 189 Parishes in U.S. & Canada visited by campaign director.....	2,102	3,700	1,775,679.39
From 13 Parishes in U.S. not visited by campaign director	24	92	30,708.00
From benefactors from other States & Provinces in U.S., Canada & other countries (not visited by campaign director).....	46	220	129,154.00
From special occasions in Holy Family Parish.....	9	509	34,006.00
From special occasions in the U.S.	4	137	9,056.00

Total Pledged 2,418 4,776 \$3,310,461.39
Total Cash Received (As of January 1, 1986) . \$2,959,554.91

AMOUNT TO BE RECEIVED FROM PLEDGES.....\$350,906.48

GENERAL TOTAL OF DISBURSEMENTS — RE: OUR UKRAINIAN NATIONAL SHRINE (September 14, 1975 — January 1, 1986)

3 Acre Site	\$ 308,312.31
Construction of Shrine Center	1,939,973.45
Furnishing & Equipment of Shrine Center.....	160,257.82
Acquisitions of Loans, Lawyers fees, Title Company Fees, Bank Construction loan fees, surveys, appraisals, etc.	22,780.81
Interest on Loans & Promissory Notes Paid.....	235,965.45
Memorial Fund Raising Campaign Costs — to 190 parishes, Car Travels, Plane Fares, Campaign Brochures, Memorials Lists, Bulk & Regular Mailings, Telephone Calls, 32 Press Campaign Releases, Office supplies, etc.	79,854.43
General Total of Disbursements.....	\$2,747,144.27

Certificates of Deposits (As of June 30, 1986).....\$860,000.00
Pledges Receivable.....350,906.48
Outstanding Providence Assn. Loan (At 6% — 10 yr.).....273,931.00