

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LIV

No. 34

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1986

25 cents

Clandestine sources dispute official Chernobyl information

ELLICOTT CITY, Md. — The first samvyday information has reached the West about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine in late April. This information disputes many pronouncements by the Soviet government, reported Smolokyp, a quarterly published here.

Following is Smolokyp's story on the new samvyday information.

According to these underground sources, it is untrue that the evacuation of the population began two days after the accident. Rather, evacuation began on the third day, and only of those who lived up to 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) from the plant. Those living between 10 and 18 kilometers from the plant had not yet been evacuated six days after the accident. Among them were children, young people and pregnant women.

The first to flee the site of the accident in panic were bureaucrats, engineers, some doctors and nurses, and several hundred highly placed members of the Communist Party and the Komsomol.

In the first two weeks after the accident, total disorganization reigned, especially among the medical personnel. There were a lack of information about what to do and how to protect oneself from radiation.

For unexplained reasons, foreign radio broadcasts were difficult to pick up and understand within a 30-kilometer radius of the Chernobyl plant. Thus, many listeners could not take advantage of the news and advice broadcast from abroad.

Although tens of thousands of school-age children were sent from Kiev to camps on the Black Sea early, preschool children — who are most threatened by radiation — were not evacuated. Nursery schools in Kiev and surrounding areas are still full of children.

The biggest problem for hospitals and clinics in Kiev and surrounding areas have been pregnant women. Thousands of women are demanding abortions, and the clinics and hospitals in Kiev are each day filled to capacity with pregnant women.

In Kiev and other cities of northwest Ukraine, there is a great demand for "green tea," an Asian import that supposedly helps against radiation contamination. In Kiev, fresh fruit and vegetables are still greatly limited, roads and buildings are washed off, and grass is mowed daily. The population constantly talks about the deadly so-called "fifth x-ray."

(Continued on page 12)

Journalist cites Chernobyl 'big lie'

NEW YORK — An Australian television reporter who returned last week from a three-week trip through the Soviet Union said he managed to elude Soviet agents long enough to hear witnesses tell him things about the Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster of April 26 that the Kremlin had chosen not to reveal, reported the New York City Tribune on August 20.

Jeff McMullen of Australia's "60 Minutes" television program said four people who live in the area between Chernobyl and Kiev whispered to him that they had witnessed the immediate aftermath of the explosion, which blew the roof off reactor No. 4 and released a cloud of radioactive particles that covered much of Europe.

"One man told me that despite what the Kremlin has been saying, there was panic, real and widespread panic, in the Kiev area," Mr. McMullen said. "The young man told me in the days after the blast Communist Party officials and military commanders ousted ticketed passengers from airliners leaving Kiev."

"The party and military leaders filled the seats with their own children and wives, and sometimes themselves, the young man says."

Some citizens of Kiev were so panicky, others reportedly told Mr. McMullen, that 10-rubel train tickets to Moscow were being sold for 100 rubels each.

Mr. McMullen said the witnesses told him that the first word they heard about a nuclear accident in Chernobyl was three days later — and not from Moscow but from BBC news programs.

"Moscow is engaging in the big lie," said Mr. McMullen, who served 12 years as Australian television correspondent in the United States. "They've been trying to whitewash the Chernobyl accident, evading responsibility and

(Continued on page 12)

Israel indirectly approaches USSR for help in Demjanjuk prosecution

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Israeli officials have reportedly indirectly approached the Soviet Union for assistance in their case against John Demjanjuk, the former Cleveland auto-worker suspected of being "Ivan the Terrible," a guard at the Treblinka death camp known for his brutality.

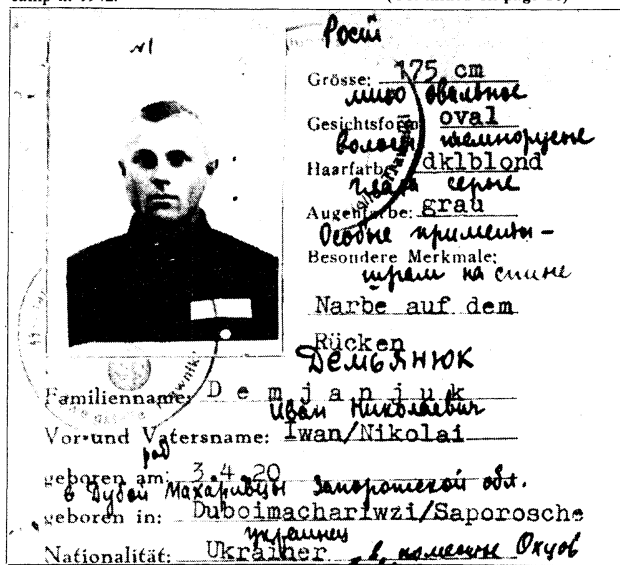
The Jerusalem Post reported on August 18 that State Attorney Yona Blattman had reportedly asked an American businessman to use his Soviet connections to obtain a key piece of evidence for use in its prosecution of the 66-year-old Ukrainian. That evidence is an ID card purportedly issued to Mr. Demjanjuk at the Trawniki training camp in 1942.

The card, which was used in the United States by the Office of Special Investigations in its proceedings against Mr. Demjanjuk, has been the subject of much controversy. The Demjanjuk defense contends it is a fraud and that there is evidence the card was altered.

In fact, Mark O'Connor, Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyer, had told The Weekly earlier this year that the original ID card was never examined by forensic experts. Soviet authorities had given the OSI a photo of the ID card "certified as a true copy" by the Soviet Embassy.

In a written report sent to The Weekly in March of this year, Mr. O'Connor noted:

(Continued on page 16)



Portion of the Trawniki ID card purportedly issued to John Demjanjuk.

Famine Commission to begin collecting oral history

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine has retained a full-time oral historian to collect taped accounts of the Great Famine in Ukraine.

"The top priority at present is oral history," said James E. Mace, staff director, who explained that, while documents are virtually immortal, those who witnessed this tragedy are not. And only they can give human content and a sense of understanding of the famine.

Susanna Webber has been retained as the commission's oral historian. She is of Ukrainian descent, and speaks both Ukrainian and Russian. A recent graduate of Harvard University, Miss Webber is also experienced in techniques of oral history, having completed

an honors thesis, "Perceptions of the Homeland: An Oral History of the Ukrainians of Manchester, New Hampshire."

According to Dr. Mace, "The commission is extremely fortunate to have Miss Webber. She not only speaks the requisite languages well and has experience in oral interviewing, but she also has a deep sense of respect and understanding of those who are willing to share their experiences with us."

Miss Webber emphasized the importance of anonymity to those who request it. "While we are grateful for whatever personal information the respondent may give us, we keep no record of any information which the person being interviewed does not wish recorded. If someone asks to remain

anonymous, it is not our business to even ask why. We simply do not make that person's name a part of our record.

"This means that even if someone goes through our files a hundred years from now, there will be no way to find out the name of someone who wishes to remain anonymous. This is extremely important, a matter of principle and of respect for those who are kind enough to share their experience with us."

The purpose of oral history, Miss Webber added, is to collect the maximum quantity of source material so that no one in the future will be able to doubt the fact that this terrible tragedy took place. "Some people may not realize the importance of their personal experiences," she adds, "but every account is

(Continued on page 16)

Kremlin continues to deny Ukrainian famine of 1932-33

by Bohdan Nahaylo

It is increasingly recognized in the West that in 1932-33 millions of people in Ukraine starved to death as a result of a man-made famine engineered by the Soviet authorities. This appalling disaster, which is estimated to have claimed the lives of between 5 to 7 million lives — a toll roughly equalling Ukraine's losses during World War II — has been well-documented in the West in recent years and is at present being investigated by a special U.S. commission.

To this day, however, the Soviet authorities have not acknowledged that the famine took place. The latest attempt by a Soviet Ukrainian propagandist to dismiss this tragedy as a slanderous anti-Soviet fabrication suggests that despite the Kremlin's current emphasis on openness and candor, its line on the Ukrainian famine is not about to change.

The July issue of the Ukrainian literary journal *Vitchyzna* contains a long article by Ivan Myhovyh titled "Subversion Under Religious Slogans." Although it is devoted primarily to denouncing the activities of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Eastern Rite, it also deals with the general problem of "ideological subversion" allegedly emanating from the Ukrainian "counter-revolutionary emigre community," and "foreign anti-Communist ideological centers and intelligence agencies."

Among the examples of the nefarious activities of Ukrainian "clerical-nationalist ideologues" in the West, Mr. Myhovyh cites their "attacks" on the industrialization of the USSR and the collectivization of its agriculture. In this context, he addresses the issue of the famine which the Soviet government claims never was.

The emigres, Mr. Myhovyh explains, portray matters "as if the peasantry of Ukraine offered 'stubborn resistance' to the implementation of collectivization." In fact, there is no shortage of references in Soviet sources to desperate and widespread opposition among the peasantry in Ukraine in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

But this is not the point. The author then states:

"As for the decline in the rates of population growth in the Ukrainian SSR in the 1930s, which the 'Sovietologists' pass off as the outcome of an 'organized famine,' this is in fact to be explained by other factors. In the conditions of the industrialization of the country, the creation in its eastern part of a second industrial base, and the gaining of access to the wealth of Siberia and the Far North, in the course of the cultural revolution, migratory processes took place, mainly from west to east. During four years of the first five-year plan (1929-1932), 38 million people moved from the villages to the towns, and 27 million left (the towns), in other words, almost 11 million people settled permanently in towns and industrial settlements."

Mr. Myhovyh does not elaborate this explanation. He simply adds that "the distortion of these processes by the bourgeois and clerical-nationalist propaganda," is designed to divert attention away from both the economic depression which afflicted the West in the early 1930s, and the "complex, unresolved socio-political problems of bourgeois society."

What Mr. Myhovyh fails even to allude to is the fact that conservative estimates put the number of Ukrainians in the USSR who somehow disappeared between the censuses of 1926 and 1939 at around 8 million.

(Continued on page 15)

Second Chernobyl blaze revealed; Soviets detail events in report

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A second major fire at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant roared through the damaged building housing the No. 4 reactor on May 23, but was contained by firefighters from as far away as Kiev and Kharkiv before it could spread to an oil storage area, The New York Times quoted a Soviet newspaper as saying.

The agricultural newspaper *Leninskoye Znamya* reported that firemen, hampered by high levels of radiation, had contained a second blaze at the reactor before it spread to the oil storage tanks and caused another explosion at the plant, possibly not unlike the April 26 blast that blew the roof off the building and spewed radiation into the air. The paper said the origin of the second fire was yet undetermined.

Meanwhile, the Soviet authorities scheduled a news conference on August 21 to discuss the 382-page report about the Chernobyl disaster, which has reportedly claimed 31 lives to date. The report was submitted last week to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and will be presented at an international symposium in that city on August 25.

The report laid the blame for the blast essentially on human error — safety violations by workers conducting an unauthorized experiment on the reactor's turbine-generator, but also said that no meltdown of the nuclear fuel had occurred, reported The New York Times on August 16.

American experts, who obtained English translations of the report, said however, that the statement denying a nuclear meltdown appears to be contradicted by the type and magnitude of radioactive particles found in Europe several hundred miles from the reactor after the accident.

The Soviet report also detailed events leading up to the accident. At 1 a.m. on Friday, April 25, operators of the reactor began to reduce the unit's power for a test. Over the next 24 hours, operators shut off the reactor's emergency cooling system, as well as the power regulating system and the automatic shutdown system, even though they continued to keep the reactor itself running at low power.

With those key safety systems off, problems began to develop, including a rise in the reactor power level. But the operators, not realizing the significance of the problems, continued their tests. When the operators finally recognized

the problems they tried to shut the reactor down by inserting control rods into the reactor's core to stop the chain reaction. But by this point, the Soviet report said, only a quarter of the control rods went into place.

Forty seconds after 1:23 a.m. on Saturday, April 26, there was a loud bang and the control rods stopped partway into the core. Twenty seconds later there were two explosions and a fireball. The reactor was out of control.

The Soviet report, called "The Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant Accident and Its Effects," said it was a violation of the plant's safety procedures to shut off such equipment. The report said that the plant had adequate safety devices but that operators made various misjudgements about their use.

The New York Times reported on August 17 that the effort to entomb the damaged reactor in concrete has been complicated by serious design difficulties and by a shortage of concrete.

"Work on the construction of the walls of the 'sarcophagus' is going slower than desired," wrote Pravda on August 6. Two of Chernobyl's four reactors are scheduled to go on line in October; the third will remain shut down for some time.

The key problem facing the Soviets is how to build a structure that will enclose the still-warm reactor but not trap so much heat that a new fire or explosion could occur at the reactor.

"They're attempting something that's never been done before," said one Western diplomat of the effort in an interview with the Times. "The biggest problem is going to be venting the heat. They've got to monitor the temperature and keep it under control so it doesn't overheat."

Western diplomats told the Times that small amounts of radiation continued to leak from the plant. Radioactive contamination in the immediate area of the reactor is reportedly still so high that most of the work at the plant, which is near the border of Byelorussia and Ukraine, is being done by cranes and bulldozers operated by remote control.

The Times also reported that recent television films in the Soviet Union have shown the grain harvest in Ukraine and Byelorussia, where much of the fallout from Chernobyl fell. Requests from

(Continued on page 15)

PRESS REVIEW

Totalitarian governments lethal

NEW YORK — More people have been killed in this century by totalitarian or extreme authoritarian governments than by wars, both international and domestic, according to a recent article in *The Wall Street Journal*.

R.J. Rummel, professor of political science at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, wrote that he estimates that those people who died by the hand of their governments total 119.4 million as compared to 35.7 million who perished in wars.

"The totals ... are based on a nation-by-nation assessment and are minimum figures that may underestimate the true total by 10 percent or more. Moreover, they do not even include the 1921-1922 Soviet famine and the 1958-1961 Chinese famine, which caused about 4 million and 27 million deaths, respectively," he wrote.

"The Soviet famine was mainly due to the imposition of a command agricultural economy and forced requisitions of food by the government; the latter was wholly caused by Mao's destructive collectivization of agriculture."

However, the figures do "include the Soviet government's planned starvation of the Ukraine that was begun in 1932 as a way of destroying Ukrainian nationa-

lism and breaking peasant opposition to collectivization. As many as 10 million may have been starved to death or succumbed to famine-related diseases; I estimate 8 million died. Had these people all been shot, the Soviet government's moral responsibility would have been no greater."

But Prof. Rummel also said he was appalled that democracies, especially Britain and the United States had "turned over to Soviet authorities more than 2,250,000 Soviet citizens, prisoners of war, and Russian exiles (who were not Soviet citizens) found in the Allied zones of occupation in Europe." Most of the people, he wrote, were terrified of going back and would not cooperate — many times whole families would commit suicide to be prevented from doing so.

"An estimated 795,000 of those repatriated were executed or died in or traveling to slave-labor camps, he stated.

While some free governments have participated in killing people, "the more freedom in a nation, the fewer people killed by government. Freedom serves as a brake on a governing elite's power over life and death," Prof. Rummel wrote.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$8; for UNA members — \$5.
Also published by the UNA: *Svoboda*, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and *Svoboda*:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Assistant Editors: Michael B. Bociurkiw (Canada)
Natalia A. Feduschak
Chrystyna N. Lapychak

The Ukrainian Weekly, August 24, 1986, No. 34, Vol. LIV
Copyright 1986 by The Weekly

Riegle introduces Senate bill on restoration of Uniate Churches

WASHINGTON — Sen. Donald W. Riegle (D-Mich.) recently introduced a bill in the Senate which calls for the full restoration of the Byzantine Rite Catholic Church in Ukraine and Rumania.

Senate Resolution 454 states that "the president should instruct the United States delegation to the Review Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to press for the full restoration of the Byzantine Rite Catholic Church and freedom of religion for the people of all the captive nations before the world community." The conference is scheduled to begin in November in Vienna.

The resolution notes that "the government of Rumania and the government of the Soviet Union suppressed the Byzantine Rite Catholic Church by forcing a merger with the Orthodox Church and imprisoned (1) Ukrainian

Archbishop-Metropolitan (Cardinal) Jossyf Slipiy and all members of the Byzantine Catholic hierarchy, (2) Czechoslovakian Bishop Paul Goydych and all members of the Byzantine Catholic hierarchy, and (3) Rumanian Cardinal Julius Hossu and all bishops, and members of the Byzantine Catholic hierarchy."

It also points out that "no ecclesiastical document with canonical value exists calling for the dissolution of the Byzantine Rite Catholic Church" in these states.

Sen. Riegle stated that more than 4 million Ukrainians, 1.2 million Rumanians and millions of other East Europeans belong to the Byzantine Rite ("Uniate") Catholic Church, but are not allowed to practice their religion because the governments of the Soviet

(Continued on page 10)

41 senators defend Shukhevych

WASHINGTON — Forty-one senators have signed a letter addressed to General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev, asking him to intervene on behalf of the ailing Ukrainian human-rights activist Yuriy Shukhevych. The letter was initiated by Sens. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.) and Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.).

"At the summit meeting between you and President Reagan last November," the senators wrote, "our two nations agreed on the importance of resolving humanitarian cases in the spirit of cooperation. Accordingly, we ask that you review Mr. Shukhevych's case and release him from internal exile."

Because he is suffering from ulcers, heart disease and other chronic ailments, Mr. Shukhevych could be released under Article 100 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides for the early release of prisoners who are seriously ill.

The incarcerated human-rights activist has "spent 34 of his 52 years in prison, labor camps or internal exile," the senators commented.

In re-capping the prisoner's history, the senators wrote, "Mr. Shukhevych was first arrested in 1948, at the age of 15, because he refused to renounce his father, who was the leader of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. On the day of his scheduled release in 1958, he was rearrested on charges of 'anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation' and sentenced to a further 10-year term of imprisonment. He was released in 1968 and banned from returning to Ukraine for five years.

"In 1972, after numerous refusals to condemn his father, he was again arrested and sentenced to 10 years' labor camp and five years' internal exile. Since March 1982, Mr. Shukhevych has been in exile in the Tomsk region of Siberia."

Opposition comments on ABA handling of ASL issue

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — The American Bar Association (ABA) has entered into the business of international diplomacy and U.S. foreign-policy making, usurping the function of the White House and State Department, some of its members are saying.

The charges come on the heels of the ABA's annual meeting here last week, during which the lawyers' group rejected a resolution to sever its ties with the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL), despite charges that the ASL is merely a puppet of the Kremlin and has helped write some "very ugly" anti-Semitic propaganda.

According to Patience Huntwork, a staff attorney for the Arizona Supreme Court in Phoenix, the ASL was "appointed by the KGB and approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The ABA eventually admitted that the agreement is "actually payment for opportunities to visit high-powered Kremlin leaders," said Mrs. Huntwork, in an interview with *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

Last spring, the ABA signed an agreement pledging professional cooperation with the ASL. "Guided by mutual respect," the agreement said, the two groups would trade visits, sponsor joint meetings, share literature and "consider possibilities to establish electronic information exchange."

"Most people, when they arrived at this convention, had never heard of this agreement," said Ms. Huntwork. It was she who co-sponsored, together with Orest Jejna, a criminal defense lawyer also from Phoenix, an unsuccessful resolution in the ABA's Assembly, the organization's general membership body.

Mrs. Huntwork said that it was not until July 24 that the 441 members of the House of Delegates, the ABA's policy-making arm, received a memo concerning the agreement from William Falsgraf, the organization's outgoing president.

"But that was the very first they had heard about it, except our attempts through the press," she said.

Between July 1985 and August 1986, there was nothing in the ABA Journal about the ABA-Soviet agreement, despite the fact that the ABA received a flood of letters of protest after the original agreement was signed in May 1985.

The only exception was an article in July 1985 by the executive director who

negotiated and signed the agreement.

"But that article did not mention the basic nature of the ASL as we now know it to be and as the ABA leadership has conceded it to be," Mrs. Huntwork said.

"This week we heard the ABA leadership call the ASL equivalent to the Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry [of Nazi Germany]. Nothing of that was communicated in the ABA Journal of July 1985," she noted.

"They didn't admit these things at this annual meeting because they wanted to be 'frank, open and honest,'" said Mrs. Huntwork. "They admitted them because we forced them to admit that."

The two attorneys brought out the ASL's anti-Semitic writings and asked the ABA board of governors to look at them. "But they refused," said Mrs. Huntwork.

In the meantime, the press had seen the ASL writings. The Arizona Republic called up the ABA after interviewing Mrs. Huntwork and Mr. Jejna and asked the ABA "if they were aware of the anti-Semitic nature of the ASL."

"That's when the ABA had to admit that they were aware of it. How could they not be aware of it?" Mrs. Huntwork said.

Having admitted that they knew, "the ABA then had to say, 'Of course we knew exactly how bad they are, and in fact that's why we want to cooperate with them.'"

According to Mr. Jejna, the ASL is an official propaganda arm of the Soviet government.

The ASL and its officers have been prominently involved in covering up "the genocidal Soviet human-rights policies." In this role, the ASL or its vice-president, Samuil Zivis, have authored propaganda slandering many "national liberation" movements — such as those of the Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Poles — most of the major Soviet dissident leaders, the nation of Israel, Amnesty International and the issue of Soviet Jewish emigration.

"The White Book," written and published by the ASL, says that "operations to 'protect human rights' are: expressly subversive, financed and organized largely by the CIA. First and foremost, this campaign is an instrument of ideological subversion of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries... The theme of human rights is used as a propaganda narcosis."

Referring to national dissent in Ukraine and the Baltic states, Mr. Zivis said that "Ukrainian culture has received a

powerful impetus from the fact that the Ukraine is enjoying the full rights of a constituent republic in the Soviet Union."

And Lithuanian Helsinki human-rights monitor Victor Petkus "misappropriated donations to a church to buy alcohol for himself and high-school teenagers, who he regularly got drunk and corrupted morally and physically," said Mr. Zivis.

"The White Book," jointly published in 1979 by the ASL and AZC, says that Jews seeking to emigrate are tools of the "Western intelligence services" and that "refuseniks are living in 'luxury' on 'presents' sent from abroad."

It praises the U.N. resolution equating Zionism and racism, and condemns the teaching of Hebrew and Judaism.

In January, frustrated by the continued silence of the ABA leadership on the ABA-Soviet agreement, Mrs. Huntwork decided to bring her concerns to the attention of the ABA membership.

She and Mr. Jejna attempted to publish their concerns in the members' forum of the "ABA Journal." The members' forum regularly carries opposing viewpoints on issues of concern to attorneys. A column presenting one view is printed next to a column on an opposite view.

"I asked the ABA if I could put my views on the ABA-Soviet agreement in there and they could put in their views opposite," said Mrs. Huntwork.

On January 6, she received a letter stating that her article "did not meet the journal's current editorial needs," she said. "This was very disappointed to me and was one of the things that led me to advocate this position so strenuously and using so much of my own resources."

"It bothered me that for some reason discussion was not appropriate," she said. "The only major means of communicating with members is the ABA Journal, yet it wasn't appropriate."

The ABA leadership "attempted to maintain complete control over the issue themselves," she said. "They achieved that by making sure that we weren't visible. People would just know us as names and possible not take us seriously."

When Mrs. Huntwork and Mr. Jejna asked permission to speak before three different committees, they were denied that permission. She was referring to the Standing Committee for International Law, the Young Lawyers Division, which comprises half the ABA, and the Committee on Law and National Security.

(Continued on page 10)

CeSUS reps meet in N.Y., slate congress

by Myron Wasyluk

WASHINGTON — Representatives of the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS) gathered in New York City on Saturday, August 9, for a working session which was attended by representatives from the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA), the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of Europe (SUSTE), the Federation of Ukrainian Students in Germany (SUSN), and the Ukrainian Student Association of Michnowsky (TUSM).

Also present was the CeSUS Coordinating Committee created at the last CeSUS conference held in Toronto on December 22, 1985.

Due to travel expenses and the long distance, student representatives from Brazil and Australia were unable to attend the meeting, however, messages of greetings were sent.

The working meeting was called in order to resolve the various organizational and statutory concerns expressed at the Toronto CeSUS gathering in 1985.

Among the major topics discussed was the CeSUS Constitution. Representatives from SUSTE prepared various changes to the constitution which, after extended discussion, were adopted unanimously by the student representatives. The Coordinating Committee will present the proposed statutory changes to the Statutory Committee at the next CeSUS congress, which is slated to be held in March 1987.

Discussion had also centered on the Ukrainian Canadian Student Union's (SUSK) decision not to enter CeSUS, which was made by the SUSK executive board at its February 14-19 conference held in Winnipeg. The CeSUS Coordinating Committee had noted that it had not been officially informed by SUSK of its decision to pull out of CeSUS. CeSUS student representatives mandated the Coordinating Committee to write the SUSK executive board prior to its August 21-24 congress asking for a clarification of its position.

Upon the recommendation of the Coordinating Committee, CeSUS representatives resolved to hold the next congress in Cleveland in March 1987. It was noted that 1987 will mark the organization's 65th anniversary. CeSUS was founded at the Third Congress of Ukrainian Students in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1922.

Soviets conduct anti-religious campaign, Rostenkowski gets ethnic award

expert tells New England journal

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A recent issue of New England Church Life featured an interview with Andrew Sorokowski in an article titled "Revival grows in gulag, expert says."

Mr. Sorokowski, who is a staff researcher at Keston College, an organization that monitors religious repression in Eastern Europe, spoke to editor McKendree Langley at Harvard University's Ukrainian Research

Institute.

Mr. Sorokowski's position is funded by the Ukrainian Studies Fund of Harvard.

"An anti-religious campaign is being conducted in the Soviet Union today against Evangelical Protestants involving the promotion of atheistic propaganda and the persecution of believers," Mr. Sorokowski told the paper, published by the Evangelistic Association of New England. He noted that for a church to receive "registered" status, it commits to not providing Christian education, and that half of the unregistered Evangelicals, the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christians-Baptists of which there are about 100,000 members, live in Ukraine.

"Religious dissenters are held in scores of prison camps. In these camps a revival is taking place among many young people educated as atheists who are openly converting to Christianity... Christians are examples to other prisoners in their dedication to suffer for their faith," Mr. Sorokowski noted.

The article appeared in the April issue of New England Church Life. Mr. Sorokowski holds a graduate degree in Soviet studies from Harvard and a law degree from University of California.

WASHINGTON — As part of an effort to increase participation in the Democratic Party by Ethnic Americans, the Democratic National Committee Ethnic Council has honored Rep. Dan Rostenkowski with its 1986 Ethnic Heritage Award for Leadership.

Rep. Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, was honored in Washington on June 18 at a dinner to encourage ethnic involvement in the Democratic party. He received the award for being one who best exemplifies the traditional values and dedication to the cause of freedom held by ethnic Americans.

The Ethnic Council was founded in 1984 by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio) and is co-chaired by Sen. DeConcini and Rep. William O. Lipinski (D-Ill.).

"We must make sure that the Democratic Party does not repeat the mistake it made in 1972 and again in 1980 and 1984. Those elections proved, beyond any doubt, that the Democratic Party had lost touch with the American people — where they stand and how they feel," Sen. DeConcini said.

"We must speak to ethnic Americans. In the past they were the very foundation of the party. We must never fail again to speak to the center of America — to blue- and white-collar Democrats,



Rep. Dan Rostenkowski

without whose support we can never build a winning coalition," he added.

The Council keeps abreast of ethnic issues by publishing press releases, calendars of holidays and ethnic events, and a newsletter focusing on "ethnic" news, legislative activity, foreign affairs, and highlighting Members of Congress and ethnic Americans from all levels. In addition to mailings, the Ethnic Council will continue to hold regional hearings

(Continued on page 13)

Educational center receives donations

WINNIPEG — The board of directors of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center Foundation held its annual meeting on July 21. The foundation, founded by the St. Boniface branch of the Ukrainian National Federation, is a non-profit organization which contributes its yearly earnings to the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center.

Walter Klymkiw, chairman, and Bill Ratuski, treasurer, were pleased to announce a 1985 donation in excess of \$36,000 to the center. The foundation's goal is to achieve a fund of \$1 million over the next 10 to 20 years.

Interview: Dr. Frank Sysyn on controversial statesman Adam Kysil

by Marta J. Baziuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — For the men unloading the truck at 1583 Massachusetts Ave., it was just another routine delivery. For Frank Sysyn, the boxes he helped carry into the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute held the culmination of years of research. His interest in Adam Kysil had its beginnings in the reading of documents from the Khmelnytsky uprising, including letters of Kysil, which were a part of Dr. Sysyn's work on a master's degree at the School of Slavonic Studies in London.

"The letters I read made me want to look around for more," he explained. That summer, in Poland, he had his chance, an opportunity that led to a project that would later receive the encouragement of Profs. Omejan Pritsak and Edward Keenan of Harvard.

With the unloading of the delivery truck, the fruits of Dr. Sysyn's labors were delivered — his book, "Between Poland and the Ukraine: The Dilemma of Adam Kysil," has arrived.

Dr. Sysyn is associate director of the institute, teaches two courses, and is working on his next book, but he found time to be interviewed about the writing of his book and the man he has studied so extensively.



Dr. Frank Sysyn

Adam Kysil is no stranger to the student of Ukrainian history. His role in the Khmelnytsky uprising and the Orthodox-Uniate struggle ensures him the attention of scholars of the 17th century, but Dr. Sysyn's work is the first to focus on Kysil. By concentrating on the public career of Kysil, Dr. Sysyn illustrates the failure of Polish policy in the 17th century, a failure which changed the course of East European history.

Kysil is best known as the proponent of a hopeless cause — mediation between the Polish authorities and the forces of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. As such he was suspect to both sides. Dr. Sysyn explained:

"Polish militants, such as Jeremi Wisniowiecki, saw him as a traitor for espousing a line of accommodation with Khmelnytsky. The Khmelnytsky forces saw him as a traitor for refusing to join them. The Kozak colonel Dzhahalaly put it this way: 'And you, Kysil, bone of our bone, why have you betrayed us and sided with the Poles?'"

The dilemma of Adam Kysil is the dilemma of a man divided between loyalties. "Kysil, and other Ukrainian nobles, were in a difficult position. They naturally wanted to be fully a part of the political structure they lived within, which was Polish, and yet they came from a different cultural and religious tradition," Dr. Sysyn said.

Though national consciousness existed, Dr. Sysyn is quick to point out that it cannot be equated with our modern concept of nationalism. "The distinctions between nobility, burghers and Kozaks were more immediate concerns. The Polish-Ukrainian relationship in the 17th century is a very different situation than the Polish-Ukrainian relationship of the 1920s and 30s," said Dr. Sysyn, adding, "It's not as simple as 'was Kysil a traitor or wasn't he?'"

Orthodox-Uniate struggle

In Kysil's time, many Ukrainian nobles assimilated, adopting Roman Catholicism. Yet, though the Orthodox Church was outlawed after the Union of Brest in 1596, Kysil and others like him remained Orthodox, stretching the great liberties they enjoyed as nobles. This choice was crucial to the survival of the Orthodox Church, according to Dr. Sysyn, because "once the Orthodox Church had kept a segment of the nobility, they had preserved the Church." The Church proved itself a force to be reckoned with, and the Polish government realized it had to find someone from the Church with whom it could deal. "Kysil becomes that man," Dr. Sysyn said.

"Kysil said he wanted to end this division in our nation, even using the word 'natsia,' and tried a number of times to bring the Orthodox and Uniate

churches together," said Dr. Sysyn.

It might be asked why Kysil did not ultimately decide to achieve this through convincing all Ukrainians to accept the Uniate Church. The Uniate Church, struggling to maintain itself as the Ukrainian nobility converted directly to Roman Catholicism or remained Orthodox, never achieved equality with the Roman Catholic Church, and its bishops did not gain entrance to the Senate. While Kysil even discussed a proposal for union with Rome in the 1640s, after the beginning of the Khmelnytsky uprising, he fully realized how ardent opposition to union with Rome was among the Kozaks, burghers, nobles and peasants in much of Ukraine.

Kozaks and Kysil

In the Kozak dilemma, Kysil again found himself between Poland and Ukraine. In the 17th century Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Kozaks were the defenders of the land, a role that in theory gave the nobility its rights and privileges. The Kozaks' initial rebellion was aimed at gaining privileges, but they were rebuffed by the nobility. As the conflicts increased, the Kozaks picked up strength from other groups, such as those dissatisfied with the religious policy.

"Kysil wasn't willing to give the Kozaks the full rights of the nobles, but he saw that compromises had to be made. He was basically in favor of the existing social system but was dissatisfied with certain elements of it. In a culture that values preservation over innovation, people in their attempts to preserve often innovate, and that's exactly what happens with Kysil," Dr. Sysyn said.

The real failure of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was a failure to form a standing army. Dr. Sysyn suggested that if the nobles would have co-opted the rising elite — the dynamic Kozak military force — the Commonwealth might not have gone the way of decline.

Problems of research

"My book is not a psychohistory; Kysil left no diary. His letters to his wife deal mostly with the selling of cattle," Dr. Sysyn said. Though the private archives of Kysil's estate no longer exist, Dr. Sysyn's research was made easier by the hundreds of Kysil's letters in existence.

Dr. Sysyn explained, "He was considered eloquent in a parliamentary society that prized the ability to debate, and in a time when letters were important sources of information. When a man received a letter

(Continued on page 12)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Manko-Olyneec duo victor in tennis doubles tourney

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — For the second consecutive year, Wasyl Manko and Eugene Olyneec of the Tryzub Sports Club captured the men's title during the annual doubles tennis tournament at the resort of the Ukrainian National Association, Soyuzivka, during the weekend of August 9-10.

The duo of Manko and Olyneec won its final by beating cousins Eric and Danny Matkiwsky by a score of 6-2, 6-3.

In the semi-finals, the Matkiwsky team defeated the team of Denys and Kornylo Czorny by a score of 6-7 (3-7), 6-3, 6-3.

In the second round of semi-finals, the Manko-Olyneec duo eliminated veterans Zenon Matkiwsky and Zenon Snylyk with a score of 6-2, 6-3.

In the men's consolation round, Ihor Hron and George Hrabec beat out George Cikalo and Ivas Luckyj by a score of 6-4, 6-4.

In the mixed doubles group, the first-place winners were Areta Rakoczy-Krushelnysky and Oles Popovych. Areta Zacharij and George Popel captured second place, and third place was landed by the husband and wife team of Vera and George Hrabec.

The event was organized by the Carpathian Ski Club, and the tournament director was Roman Rakoczy. He was assisted by Mr. Snylyk.

Trophies presented to the winners during the awards ceremony were provided by the Soyuzivka manage-



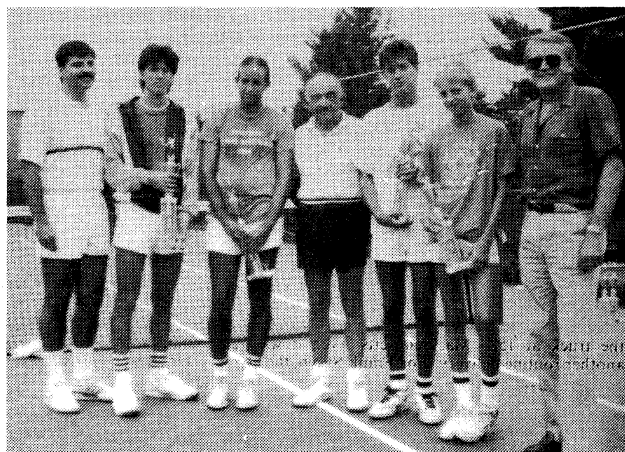
The winners of the men's consolation round: Ihor Hron (left) and George Hrabec show off their trophies.

ment. Presenting the trophies were: Messrs. Rakoczy, Matkiwsky and Popovych.

The next tournament scheduled to take place at Soyuzivka is the USCAK nationals during Labor Day weekend.



Participants of the mixed doubles competition: (from left) Roman Rakoczy, George Hrabec, Vera Hrabec, Oles Popovych, Areta Rakoczy-Krushelnysky, Areta Zacharij, George Popel and Zenon Matkiwsky.



The tournament finalists: (from left) Oles Popovych, Eugene Olyneec, Wasyl Manko, Roman Rakoczy, Eric Matkiwsky, Danny Matkiwsky and Zenon Matkiwsky.

Lapychak joins Weekly staff



Chrystyna N. Lapychak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Chrystyna N. Lapychak, 22, a former student intern for The Ukrainian Weekly, has joined the newspaper's staff as an assistant editor.

Ms. Lapychak graduated in May from Rutgers University in Newark, receiving a B.A. in English with a concentration in journalism. She minored in political science. She was also presented a journalism department award for achievement during Senior Awards Night.

The Union, N.J., resident worked for The Star-Ledger and New Jersey Monthly magazine while studying at

Rutgers. She began working at The Weekly as a student intern in the summer of 1984.

In addition, she was a reporter for the Rutgers-Newark weekly student newspaper, The Observer, for two years, and belonged to the Ukrainian Students Organization at the university.

Ms. Lapychak is a member of Plast and its Chortopoiokhy sorority, as well as Branch 27 of the Ukrainian National Association, and is a former UNA scholarship recipient.

Ms. Lapychak eventually plans to pursue a master's degree.

Fraternal Corner

by Mary Ann Sakalosh
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Fraternalism at its best

In line with its expanding fraternal activities, the Ukrainian National Association's home office played host to approximately 400 UNA members who gathered to celebrate the Statue of Liberty Centennial on July 4.

The centennial festivities began July 3, and Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk with her husband, Wolodymyr, were present at the lighting of Lady Liberty's torch by the President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan. The ceremony was very moving and sent chills down everyone's spine.

Friday, the following day, was like a gigantic family reunion, with the Statue of Liberty and the procession of tall ships as the center of attraction. The view of New York harbor, renamed Liberty harbor, from the roof of the 15-story UNA Building, was spectacular. Guests witnessed the entire day's festivities, and commented on the beauty of the waterfront sights.

Members interrupted their viewing of the proceedings only to ride by elevator to the third floor (where the UNA offices are located) to refresh and fortify themselves with beverages and delicious Ukrainian food prepared by the chefs and staff of the Ukrainian Community Center of Jersey City. The hot and cold

buffet was provided courtesy of the UNA.

The ships, some 40,000 vessels ranging from canoes to a gigantic aircraft carrier, were assembled in the harbor preparing for Operation Sail 1986. A parade of ships even greater than what was seen in 1976, the country's bicentennial, followed all day.

The festivities continued into the evening with some of the guests remaining to see the magnificent fireworks unequalled by any display that had occurred in the country. The fireworks took everyone's breath away, as they seemed to engulf the entire sky. When they exploded, the brilliant streams appeared to be coming directly at the viewers atop the UNA building.

The mood of the entire affair, too, was noteworthy. From beginning to end, the attitude and manner of the guests were extremely courteous and congenial. Everyone went out of their way to exhibit warmth, the utmost in friendliness and a spirit of brotherhood and fraternalism.

The executive committee and members alike, left the UNA headquarters on July 4 with very pleasant memories of the day. They thought of the day's

(Continued on page 12)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Enrich a child's life

As a new school year approaches, most kids will find themselves juggling a calendar full of activities, many of which may somehow be related to their Ukrainian background. Among these is one weekly event that many would likely rather avoid — Saturday Ukrainian school.

Every week, in numerous locations throughout the United States and Canada, these children end up spending Saturday mornings listening to lectures on Ukrainian history and culture, analyzing Ukrainian poetry and prose, staring at a map of Ukraine, constructing sentences and conjugating verbs. The question is: why?

There are a variety of reasons parents choose to send their kids to schools of Ukrainian studies despite complaints from them and, even more serious, problems with unsatisfactory curricula and outdated teaching methods in the schools themselves. Parents find that despite some serious gaps in their programs, Ukrainian schools offer something in the long run that most primary and secondary schools don't: an opportunity to obtain deep understanding of a culture other than American or Canadian, a culture that is theirs and is an integral part of their identity. They also offer a new perspective and perhaps a new perception of the world, introducing ideas and experiences that couldn't be developed elsewhere.

Efforts by the educators themselves are under way to improve past difficulties in Ukrainian schools, which often suffered gaps in such vital areas as history and literature. But this is an effort in which the parents should get involved. If they feel strongly enough — as they should — about the importance of Ukrainian school in their children's lives, then it can be their pressure and involvement that will better the curricula and multiply the benefits for students.

For just a few hours every week a child's life can be enriched. There are few better deals than that.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



English — love it or leave it... alone

An idea whose time hasn't come — and hopefully never will — is currently being pushed by an organization which calls itself U.S. English.

Led by a former Republican senator, S.I. Hayakawa, a Japanese-American semanticist, the 90,000-member activist group is lobbying hard for an amendment that would make English the official language in the United States.

Specifically, the amendment provides that "neither the United States nor any state shall require by law, ordinance, regulation, order, decree, program, or policy, the use in the United States of any language other than English.

The proposal has elicited a vigorous national debate, with proponents and opponents all over the nation.

"Many Americans now feel like aliens in their own country," said Sen. Steve Symms (R-Idaho) recently, reflecting growing concern with America's language explosion.

"I believe," declared Rep. Norman Shumway (R-Calif.) "that the primacy of English acknowledged only by custom, must now be given legal protection."

"I think it's really silly to reiterate that English is our basic language," says Maryland State Sen. Margaret Schwenhart. "Who ever said it wasn't?"

say we should think of it [the U.S.] as a salad bowl."

Where has Hayakawa been these past 20 years when ethnic Americans were burying the melting pot and polishing the salad bowl?

"The promise of America," wrote George Will in Newsweek, "is bound up with the virtues and achievements of 'Anglo culture' which is bound up with English." Americans should therefore affirm their "Anglo culture."

Too bad Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Albert Einstein, Ihor Sikorsky, Enrico Fermi and Werner von Braun couldn't affirm their "Anglo-culture." They "might have amounted to something" in America.

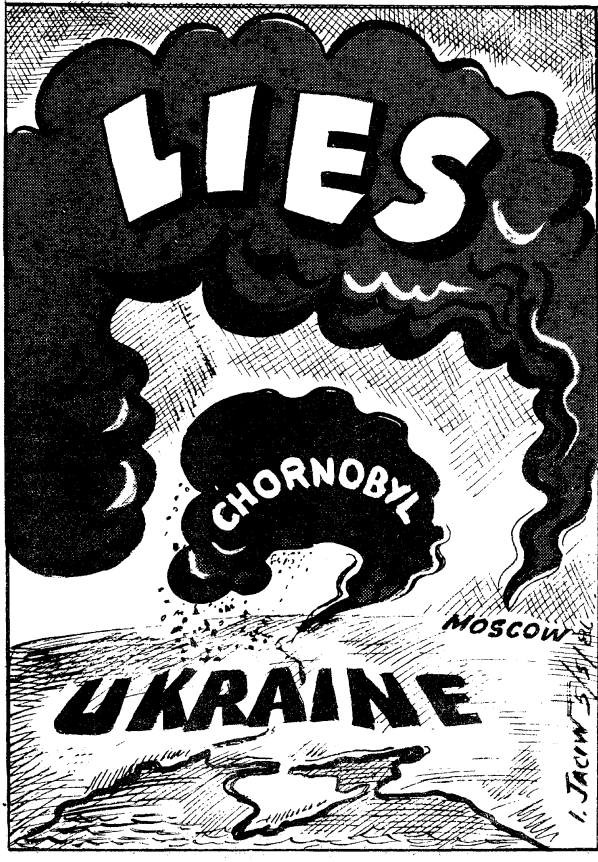
There are many reasons the U.S. English amendment is a bad idea.

In the first place, there is no truth to the contention, as Sen. Walter D. Huddleston (D-Ky.) recently declared, that continuing along the path towards multilingualism "will do irreparable damage to the fragile unity that our common language has helped to preserve for 200 years." American unity is not fragile. And multilingualism does not lead to chaos. Switzerland is officially trilingual and its government is the most stable in the world.

Secondly, I shudder every time I

S.I. Hayakawa: "American society is a melting pot, so one public language makes people unite."

Jaciw's angle



The idea, unfortunately, seems to be gaining support. Six states — Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Nebraska, Virginia and Maryland — have made English their official language. Campaigns are under way in 14 other states.

The language question is as old as our nation. Over 200 years ago, the Continental Congress issued tracts and other publications in the German language because Germans represented America's largest non-English linguistic group. When efforts were made to make German a second federal language, the measure was defeated by a narrow margin.

Today, 20 million Hispanics represent the second largest non-English language group in America. Why shouldn't there be English-Spanish ballots and other bilingual publications to enhance Hispanic-American participation in the political process of this nation, especially in Florida and the Southwest? Have we forgotten that those areas were incorporated into the United States by conquest and treaty without the consent of the Spanish-speaking inhabitants?

I believe that beneath the concern for "preserving the English language" is a much deeper fear. It is related to the centuries-old, nativist-American phobia that ethnic and linguistic diversity somehow undermine our nation's political cohesiveness. I also believe that the same anxiety is at the heart of recent attacks against bilingual education.

Sen. Hayakawa tipped his hand recently when he declared: "American society is a melting pot, so one public language makes people unite. But in the past several years the idea of a melting pot has been changed ... some people

think of some bureaucrat someday having to decide what constitutes "official" English or, worse yet, some judge ruling on the "constitutionality" of a U.S. meeting where the major language was Spanish, Greek or Ukrainian. Knowing how some monolingual American minds think, it is not inconceivable to me that once English becomes the "official" language, children growing up in non-English speaking homes could be labeled "un-American."

And finally, there is no foundation to the canard that bilingualism impedes intellectual progress. On the contrary. As Dr. Manoly Lupul, former director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, has pointed out consistently: "Bilingualism, it is now clear, increases intellectual potential and is beneficial to concept formation."

Fortunately, not all Americans favor the U.S. English idea. USA Today editorialized against it on April 10, 1985, and again on July 25, 1985, calling the proposal "a cockamamie scheme that would do more harm than good."

A group of ethnic Americans (including Ukrainians) have established the Federation of American and Cultural Language Communities (FACLC) to provide an alternative to U.S. English. Led by Walter J. Landry, a Franco-American living in Louisiana, the group has proposed its own constitutional amendment that reads: "The right of the people to preserve, foster and promote their respective historical, linguistic and cultural origins is recognized. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws because of culture or language."

Now there's an idea whose time has truly come!

Ukraine: Europe's modern-day invisible nation is ignored

by Adrian Karatnycky

CONCLUSION

Intra-party tensions based on nationalism are a "contradiction" built into the Soviet system. Party leaders inevitably are drawn toward relying on national sentiment as a means of consolidating their local power. Their desire for a greater role in decision-making likewise brings them into conflict with the "center." Such tensions also surface in relations between the USSR and its satellites.

In the late 1970s, reeling from more than a decade of sustained repression, Ukrainian opposition acquired a decidedly more radical tone. A document of the Ukrainian Patriotic Movement made this change in orientation explicit: "The spiritual and cultural climate here in Ukraine and in the USSR has become a horror for all civilized people... The USSR has become a military-police state with wide-ranging imperialist intentions... For more than 60 years the so-called government in Ukraine has been implementing this policy of national genocide..." These anonymous and embittered dissidents declared their desire "to secede from the USSR, and lead our nation out of Communist imprisonment."

While the Patriotic Movement had only a handful of members, Ukrainian dissent has not been confined to small groups. In 1979, for example, tens of thousands of Ukrainians in Lviv took part in an anti-Soviet demonstration at the funeral of a popular Ukrainian composer, Volodymyr Ivasiuk, murdered under suspicious circumstances.

Another significant form of Ukrainian discontent has been worker opposition. Soviet rule has seen a profound transformation in the social structure of Ukrainians. According to Krawchenko, in 1939 only 29 percent of Ukrainians were of the working class and 13 percent were white collar workers; 58 percent were collective farmers. By the 1970s 47 percent were industrial workers, 16 percent white collars, and 37 percent collective farmers. This movement of Ukrainians from the farms and villages into factories and cities carried with it a concomitant improvement in education and living standards. But the second generation of urbanized Ukrainians that emerged in the 1970s was far less likely to be satisfied with its standards. One result has been an upturn in mass unrest and independent trade union activism by Ukrainian workers. Nearly 20 strikes are known to have occurred in Ukraine since the 1960s. Worker unrest has manifested itself in Kiev, Kharkiv, Odessa, Sevastopol, Pryluky, Kerch and Dnipropetrovsk, ranging from city-wide work stoppages to strikes of small work brigades involving a handful of workers. Such strikes focus predominantly on "quality of life" issues such as housing, work conditions and wages. Yet some also contain elements of resentment against Russian rule. In the vast majority of these cases the Soviet response has been to act quickly to improve conditions and satisfy immediate demands. Only subsequently have strike leaders been rounded up, arrested and incarcerated in psychiatric prisons.

An unlikely source of Ukrainian dis-

sent has been the outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church. Historically, most Ukrainians were of the Orthodox faith, the remaining one-fifth being Catholic. Stalin's efforts to eradicate Ukrainian national sentiment led, first, to the outlawing of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and its merging into the state-controlled Russian Church and, later, to the banning of the Ukrainian ("Uniate") Catholics, who adhere to Orthodox ritual while maintaining loyalty to Rome.

Although the Ukrainian Orthodox are today in an impossible position, there has been a perceptible upturn in dissident Ukrainian Catholic activity. In 1982 an Initiative Group for the Defense of Believers and the Church was formed to document the suppression of religion and to press for legalization of the Ukrainian Uniates. The

spirit of internationalism." He likewise lamented the fact that cronyism has "prevented the promotion of representatives of all nationalities to positions of authority, interregional exchange of personnel, and an exchange of experienced workers between the republics and the center..." Ligachev was thus indicating that the Kremlin will play a growing role in breaking up nationally based party elites (who pose the ever-present danger of national communism), while at the same time seeking to diffuse national discontent by increasing the presence of non-Russian representation in Moscow — the center of power. Through such policies and a combination of severe repression and skillful internal appeals to national pride, the Kremlin has successfully kept the lid on Ukrainian nationalism.

It would be difficult to overstate Soviet success in keeping the Ukrainian question invisible in the West. The problem, however, is that little has been done in the West to counter the Soviet line.

Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine began to appear in 1984. It was joined by a second samvyday journal, the Ukrainian Catholic Herald. In June of this year a new underground religious journal reached the West. Entitled the Chronicle of the Ukrainian Church in the Catacombs, the first issue documents the trial of Catholic rights activist Vasyly Kobryn.

Taken together, these periodicals indicate that an active underground Catholic Church functions in Ukraine complete with priests, nuns and clandestine religious communities. One recent underground document, moreover, demonstrates the close relationship between such religious opposition and nationalism: "The Church will be free to function when Ukraine becomes an independent state." With the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine approaching in 1988, activity by dissident Ukrainian religious groups is likely to increase.

The restiveness of the Ukrainians is one of the underlying premises for what the Soviets euphemistically call their "nationalities policy." Simply put, the policy is to help in the Soviet effort to manage the world's last surviving multinational empire. Under Yuri Andropov, Gorbachev's mentor, the focus was decidedly on the "merging [sliyaniye] of nations." Such a fusion was integrally linked to Marxist-Leninist tenets of internationalism and meant no less than the disappearance of national distinctions. In a state in which half the population is non-Russian, such a merging could only be in the direction of the largest nationality — the Russians. The concept, then, is no more than a code word for Russification.

Currently, Gorbachev is in the complex process of consolidating power. He therefore is avoiding Andropov's explicit terminology, preferring for the moment to speak of the "complete unity of nations" as a goal for the remote future. The number two man in the Kremlin, chief ideologist Yegor Ligachev, has recently acknowledged the persistent problems confronting the Soviet Union in the national arena. In a speech to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party in February, Ligachev pointed to the need for "tireless concern about the growth of local personnel and their upbringing in the

It would be difficult to overstate Soviet success in keeping the Ukrainian question invisible in the West. The problem, however, is that little has been done in the West to counter the Soviet line. For starters, there is Western reporting, which is both Moscow-centered in the extreme and ever fond of simplification. To this day, The New York Times style manual persists in regarding "Russia" and the "Soviet Union" as interchangeable. Sovietologists and Western pundits often fall into this trap. The effect is doubly harmful: it identifies totalitarian policies with the Russian nation and obscures the colonial nature of the Soviet empire.

There is another, more pernicious reason for the invisibility of Ukraine: a lingering perception of Ukrainian war guilt. The image of thousands of citizens lining the streets of Ukraine's cities to welcome the invading Nazi troops in 1941 haunts Ukrainians to this day, as does the memory of participation by thousands of Ukrainians in the German war effort. Yet the view of Ukrainian nationalities as overwhelmingly pro-Nazi reflects an image largely promoted by Soviet propaganda.

It ignores the fact of significant Ukrainian resistance to the Germans. And it fails to take account of the complex fact that the many Ukrainians who did welcome the Nazis as "liberators" had lived under more than a decade of Stalin's terror and had survived Stalin's man-made famine. Trapped in an insular, totalitarian society without access to information about the true nature of Hitler's rule, and disbelieving the propaganda of a Soviet government which had lied to them repeatedly (and only one year earlier had trumpeted the Nazis as the USSR's allies), Ukrainian perceptions of Nazism were at best confused and uninformed. Moreover, some Ukrainian nationalists had welcomed the Nazis because they wrongly viewed the German invasion as an opportunity to establish their own independent state. Hitler's intentions were far different: nationalists who declared an independent state in 1941 were quickly rounded up and imprisoned in concentration camps. Others fled into the underground and participated in the creation of a Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) to fight both the Nazis and the Red Army. At its

height UPA had some 40,000 guerrillas who by 1943 controlled a liberated zone of 50,000 square kilometers and 2 million inhabitants. Yet the struggle of UPA is virtually unknown in the West; instead, images of Ukrainian nationalists as Nazi collaborators continue to dominate Western perceptions, even though the Nazis killed over 5 million Ukrainians, a people whom they regarded as a slave race at best.

For nearly 40 years the Soviets have been skillfully providing evidence about Ukrainian war criminals in the West. Although much of the evidence is fabricated,³ some of it is undoubtedly true and there are many war criminals (Ukrainian and otherwise) who were never brought to justice. Nonetheless, it is equally true that Soviet practice over the decades has been to provide a small but steady stream of evidence as a constant reminder of Ukrainian war guilt and collaboration.⁴ The net effect has been devastating. Today, Ukrainian-Jewish relations in this country are characterized by suspicion and recrimination. The new effect has been to atomize two of the largest American ethnic groupings which have a direct common interest in opposing Soviet communism. By contrast, in the Soviet Union Ukrainian dissidents work closely with their Jewish counterparts; and nowhere is such cooperation stronger than in the gulag, where political prisoners are united by what some ironically have referred to as a "true internationalism of the barbed wire."

A final reason for Ukrainian invisibility is political. To credit the existence of the Ukrainian nation is to underscore the nature of the Soviet Union as a multinational empire, built as are all such empires on a rocky foundation. That view of an unstable Soviet Union does not sit well with proponents of "detente at any cost," who insist that we have no choice but to accept the Soviet Union as a permanent factor in world affairs.

While the sufferings and vicissitudes of the Ukrainians are morally compelling

(Continued on page 13)

3. This was the theme of a lengthy article in the Los Angeles Times of April 28, 1986. In his story, former Times Moscow correspondent Robert Gillette reported that "a Soviet official, in an apparent act of conscience, warned the United States three years ago that Moscow was trying to deceive the Justice Department through evidence it has supplied against alleged Nazi war criminals in the United States." According to this official, Soviet authorities were coaching Soviet citizens to testify in cases against emigres. The article also reported that "several U.S. district and appeals courts in the last three years have cited troubling indications that some Soviet testimony supplied to the government had been falsified."

4. The disingenuousness of Soviet commitment in bringing war criminals to swift justice is perhaps best illustrated in the case of Erich Koch. Koch, who served as Reichskommissar of Ukraine, coordinated the murder of millions of Ukrainians and Jews. Koch publicly referred to himself as "a brutal dog" sent "to suck from Ukraine all the goods we can get hold of..." Today he lives, reportedly in some comfort, in Poland's Barczewo Prison (where large numbers of Solidarity trade union leaders also are detained). His original death sentence for crimes committed while serving in East Prussia mysteriously was never carried out. Despite the enormity of his crimes against Jews and Ukrainians alike, the Soviet government has never asked for his extradition for trial on charges of war crimes in Ukraine. To do so would run the risk of exposing the myth the Soviets have sought to project, that of massive Ukrainian disloyalty, war guilt and pampered treatment at the hands of the Nazis.

Adrian Karatnycky is director of research at the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union Institute. This article is reprinted with permission from the August issue of *The American Spectator*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Comments on LC system

Dear Editor:

I find the recent articles on the Library of Congress (LC) in *The Ukrainian Weekly* (July 20 and 27) to be very interesting. Both Mr. Dobczansky and Mr. Turchyn note that some changes to the LC system have recently occurred and that further changes are possible. The point of their divergence hinges on their respective view as to the extent of these changes.

Mr. Dobczansky is satisfied with LC progress and is pleased that the increase of material pertaining to Ukrainica have caused an expansion to the LC classification numbering system. He places high priority on subject heading revisions but considers any further community involvement in this case to be superfluous.

Mr. Turchyn's concern is with the relationship of Ukrainian subject numbering by LC with affiliated topics such as the Soviet Union and Russia. He feels the need for further changes in the numbering process as well as some revisions to the LC subject headings in the area of Ukrainian history.

The irony of both articles is that they seem to represent an exercise more reflective of polemics than pragmatism. Many changes to the LC subject headings system associated with Ukrainian history have already occurred. They occurred principally because of community action in which Messrs. Dobczansky and Turchyn were both active participants.

The January-December 1983 Supplement to LC Subject Headings (published in 1985) lists, among others, the following additions to the existing rubric of Ukrainian history: To 862; 862-1240; 1240-1340; 1340-1648; 1709-1775; 20th century; 1921-1944; 1944 (space).

As sayings go, it is said that so much more can be accomplished if one does not care who gets the credit. I am convinced that there is enough work to do and accolades to claim to accommodate every individual and segment of our community.

Even our news media can get into the act by augmenting their reporting of the really momentous events with such mundane and run-of-the-mill incidents as an extensive and crucial revision of Ukrainian history subject heading by the Library of Congress.

Roman Zabihach
Morris Plains, N.J.

Send letters to regional media

Dear Editor:

Not only do letters to the editor make a difference, we ethnic one-person publicists rely on *The Ukrainian Weekly* and action groups such as Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine to give direction to our activities in constantly developing crises affecting Ukrainian Americans.

We publicists can read dozens of books and scan the U.S. media everyday, but *The Weekly* brings it all together (and no where better than in Myron Kuropas's column).

One plea though: Emphasize to the readership the value of sending several simultaneous hand-written or typed letters to regional newspapers and national magazines. Not only does it increase chances of publication, it does,

as you say, at least impress an editorial department with an idea.

Also, *The Weekly* should provide a page, backed by an editor's call for money, just for fund-raising for groups such as AHRU who really do something more than just exist.

Peter B. Hrycenko
Allentown, Pa.

Searching for honorable cause

Dear Editor:

Regarding your letters to the editor section of August 3: I was amazed to read the strange letter of a Denys Sohor, who was "distressed" that a few courageous Ukrainians have finally come to defend the unfortunate Fedorenko (does it really matter if this Fedorenko character is a Ukrainian or a Russian?). Mr. Sohor laments that "we" should be into "better causes," but doesn't say which cause is better than the pursuit of justice and truth.

Fedorenko was found to be innocent and his accusers liars by the judge in his Florida trial. This was too much for Ryan and the OSI, so through sinister manipulation (with the KGB) the results of the Florida trial were overturned and Fedorenko wound up in the USSR awaiting a firing squad.

Fedorenko has always during his trial admitted to being a guard at Treblinka. He always denied gassing anyone or even witnessing anyone begin gassed there. He has testified that Demjanjuk was never at Treblinka.

This testimony, by a Treblinka guard, should be enough on its own to free the languishing Demjanjuk and end the anguish of his family. Fedorenko is to be shot to silence him and to pervert truth and justice.

I would like Denys Sohor to reply and tell us what is a "better" cause.

Dr. Jaroslaw Sawka
Warren, Mich.

In re: letter on Fedorenko

Dear Editor:

In *The Ukrainian Weekly* dated August 3, I read a letter to the editor written by one Denys Sohor, criticizing the Ukrainian community for supporting the defense of Feodor Fedorenko.

Mr. Sohor insinuates that just because Fedorenko is a Ukrainian-sounding name it does not necessarily mean he's Ukrainian because Chernenko and Yevtushenko did/do not consider themselves Ukrainian.

Evidently Mr. Sohor is not too versed in Ukrainian and human history. He believes that Ukraine produced only such heroic personalities as Volodymyrs, Mazepas, Shevchenkos, Khmelnytskys, Konovaltses, Banderas, Shukhevyches, Terelias, Ratushynskas and other martyrs for Ukrainian people.

Ukraine, as others nations of the world, also produced running dogs, in the service of foreign oppressors, such as Chernenkos and Yevtushenkos. These kind of people have no honor, just empty bellies and they'll "sell their mother for a piece of white bread." These words are the words of a humble Carpathian woman who suffered under the foreign yoke.

Yes, Mr. Sohor, I'm one of those knee-jerking, blind supporters of Ukrainian, or any other anti-oppression,

causes. If I am wrong, at least I know I tried.

Alex Kachmar
Sacramento, Calif.

Stetzko was great patriot

Dear Editor:

It is astonishing how time passes by so quickly. On August 14, 1986, the Ukrainian people will solemnly mourn the 40th day of the passing of an era, the passing of a great nationalist, statesman and hero Yaroslav Stetzko. Mr. Stetzko was without a doubt a person of indomitable spirit who never gave up his belief in the ultimate victory of his people over all foreign oppressors.

With the death of Yaroslav Stetzko, the Ukrainian nation and its nationalist movement have been affected by the passing of a hero in his own time. From an early age, Yaroslav Stetzko was a prominent member of Ukrainian liberation organizations. His involvement in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (revolutionary faction — OUN-r) led to a proclamation of the rebirth of Ukrainian independence in Lviv, Ukraine, on June 30th, 1941, with Mr. Stetzko being declared prime minister. Though independence was short-lived, the leaders of the OUN-r remained faithful to the idea of Ukrainian national independence.

Mr. Stetzko's work on behalf of Ukraine's independence continued well after the end of the second world war. In 1947, he was elected chairman of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) and served as its only chairman. As a prominent diplomat, the Honorable Yaroslav Stetzko organized worldwide forces for the fight against communism and for the dissolution of the Russian empire, and strove for the liberation and national independence of all subjugated nations, especially our beloved Ukraine.

Throughout Mr. Stetzko's life it is easily recognizable how he is considered a great Ukrainian patriot and a modern hero. While divine providence did not allow him to see his dreams for a free Ukraine come true, it is important for us to continue in his footsteps — to strive for the independence of Ukraine.

May Yaroslav Stetzko rest in peace in heaven and may his memory be eternal.

Michael Sawkiv Jr.
Cohoes, N.Y.

Yuzyk received papal honor

Dear Editor:

Reading recent eulogies for the late Sen. Paul Yuzyk, I noticed that very little was mentioned about his activity for the benefit of the Ukrainian Catholic Church for which he received high panel honors.

Among others, he was a recipient of the very rarely bestowed honor of being named knight-commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. Although there are quite a few Ukrainian Catholics honored with the Knighthood of St. Gregory, Sen. Yuzyk was the first and so far the only Ukrainian Catholic recipient of the commander's rank in that order.

Taras Durbak, K.S.G.
Irlington, N.J.

Still more on Courtney

Dear Editor:

It is unfortunate that some members of our community, in their quest for dogmatic political purity, continue to be hypercritical of people and institutions which can be helpful in promoting Ukrainian interests.

I am referring to letters that have appeared in the last few months by Lew Iwaskiw (June 22) and Walter Iwaskiw (August 3) concerning remarks made by William Courtney in the May 8 Washington reception and subsequently in response to a letter of reply by Orest Deychakiwsky. Mr. Lew Iwaskiw's letter harshly criticizes Mr. Courtney for mentioning Russia within the context of the upcoming Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and in doing so blasts the State Department for being insensitive to Ukrainian aspirations.

Mr. Deychakiwsky is later chastized for lack of objectivity because he supposedly is averse to criticism of State Department policy on issues of importance to Ukraine.

Let me preface my remarks by stating that I was present at the reception when Mr. Courtney made his comments.

First, concerning Mr. Courtney's Millennium comment: by mentioning Russia as sharing with Ukraine the historical anniversary of Christianity, Mr. Courtney's remark should not necessarily be viewed as being unsympathetic to the Ukrainian perspective. On the contrary, it is perhaps one of the few times that the State Department has recognized Ukraine as a separate political entity with historical roots dating back 1,000 years. One can argue that this represents an evolution in State Department thinking that is to be encouraged and not reflexively condemned.

Walter Iwaskiw's allegation that Orest Deychakiwsky objects to critical questioning of State Department policy toward Ukraine represents a misreading of Mr. Deychakiwsky's July 13 letter. The point he is trying to make — and which I entirely support — is that broad, sweeping condemnations of the State Department are not only counterproductive to the Ukrainian cause but can also alienate potential support from policy makers. If the State Department or its spokesmen make judgements or erroneous decisions, let us address the issue at hand and constructively criticize the point of contention. A positive approach utilizing the tactics of persuasion and education rather than resorting to emotional and rhetorical attacks is far more likely to lead to promising results. For instance, Mr. Deychakiwsky's constructive criticism of past State Department practices was instrumental in obtaining increased coverage on Soviet human- and national-rights violations in Ukraine in the public State Department reports on Helsinki Final Act compliance. Thus, it is quite ironic that Walter Iwaskiw attacks Orest Deychakiwsky as being intolerant of criticism of the State Department.

To conclude, if we are to succeed in changing the perceptions of our policy makers with respect to Ukrainian issues, we will be far more effective in nurturing such an evolution by positive reinforcement, tempered with reasoned and well-defined criticism.

Ihor Mychkovsky
Mt. Rainier, Md.

NEWS AND VIEWS

The Demjanjuk case: reactions, lessons, goals for future

by Dr. George Kulchytsky

In the Demjanjuk case, the lesson to be learned is clear: find a compliant judge to rule your way and the case will, inevitably, based on the common law practice of precedence, be confirmed by the Supreme Court. Let the judge at the lowest level do the homework, disregard the facts, dismiss pertinent evidence, and the judges in the appellate courts will follow suit because they are either too lazy or too biased to look over the evidence.

Add to this the charge against John Demjanjuk, lying while applying to enter the U.S., and his ultimate extradition for war crimes to Israel, and you will come to a logical conclusion about things to come. Mr. Demjanjuk, the first sacrificial lamb, will be followed, as reported by the BBC, by 20,000 so-called "criminals" hiding in this country.

The Demjanjuk case appears to have been a test case for the use of Soviet-made "documents." From information provided by Soviet dissidents, we know the nature of Soviet "justice," and we know its objective: the intimidation of the Ukrainian community into silence. The aim is to keep the community from talking about the famine of 1932-33, the executions of the Ukrainian elite in the 1930s, the execution of Ukrainian patriots in 1939, and the continued destruction of the Ukrainian nation. To us the issue is not Demjanjuk. The issue was, is and continues to be Soviet evidence in American courts. News from Ukraine, a mouthpiece of Soviet propaganda, has systematically attacked many Ukrainian emigre leaders and churchmen as Nazi collaborators. This paper has been widely distributed to government officials, agencies, universities, libraries and, yes, Ukrainians abroad whose children read English.

Their effort to poison the minds of our children and innocent, honest, Ukrainians has been buttressed by the film industry which, as its spokesmen maintain, unhindered by McCarthyism, has begun revealing the "truth" in mini-dramas and documentaries such as the "Holocaust" in which Ukrainians were attacked 14 times and were made out to be unfeeling primitives viewing the executions at Babyn Yar because "they like to watch." The worst of it was that a few days after the film was shown an American-born Ukrainian asked me if it was really true.

This corruption of facts can be seen in almost every mini-series that now appears on TV. "Peter the Great," with a cast of thousands of Soviets, is another misrepresentation in point. Even American historians are tiring of the thumb-sucking inventiveness of Hollywood producers. Catherine I, the whore who followed the Swedish army and married Peter, was never at the "Grand Embassy" with him and was not rescued in Azov. Shapiro, who played the role of a Jew seeking to marry an Orthodox princess, was in fact himself Orthodox and a recipient of the order of St. Andrew. Hetman Ivan Mazepa was not mentioned at all, while the role of

Dr. George Kulchytsky is a professor of history at Youngstown State University. He asks persons interested in working for the creation of a Ukrainian lobby to contact him at: History Department, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio 44555.

Charles XII and the Battle of Poltava, one of the 16 major battles of the world, as well as the Great Northern War which lasted 20 years, were relegated to 20 minutes. How did the producers react to charges of historical corruption? Well, the producer said that "history is the enemy of art."

The same kind of "art" could be found in the most recent mini-drama, "Crossings" which shows Maryshka, the all-knowing Jewish girl, who in 1941 knew about the destruction of Jews that was to take place from 1942 on.

Add to all this the textbooks that our children read. Those books write about Volodymyr, Kiev and our heritage as Russian. They ignore our struggle for independence, they ignore the 7 to 10 million Ukrainians that died in the famine, while meticulously providing the reader with the number of horses, cows, etc. that were lost during that period. (I guess that perhaps the Polish name "bydlo" [cattle] for Ukrainians took hold.)

Add to this also what some professors say about Ukrainians, that they killed 60,000 to 200,000 Jews. While using these figures to discredit the Ukrainian independence struggle, they conveniently forget that there were four different armies fighting in Ukraine at the time and that it was the Russians who rode around with black flags and signs calling all to "kill the Jews and save Russia."

They also continue to brand Symon Petliura as a pogromist even though the French courts dismissed those charges against him and gave his wife monetary compensation for his wrongful death.

Thus, the MVD evidence provided at Petliura's trial, meant to discredit Ukrainian aspirations, has now been replaced with KGB evidence meant to discredit the Ukrainian independence struggle and its leaders as collaborators.

Finally when speaking about professors, let me provide you with an earth-shattering revelation. A professor, a colleague, recently walked out of his office with a chart showing the organizational scheme of Treblinka, the camp where "Ivan the Terrible" Demjanjuk was to have been. To my amazement, the guards barracks were now called "Ukrainian guards barracks." Now I was present at the Demjanjuk trial when a similar chart was presented, and there were no "Ukrainian guard barracks." In his chart there was. On inquiry about the source of information, he replied that he got it from different sources and those sources also revealed 200 Ukrainian guards there. This from a man who finally admitted that prior to the trial there was hardly any mention of an "Ivan the Terrible" and the relative unimportance of this butcher who is now credited by the media with the destruction of 900,000 people.

Thus, the Ukrainians, who were victims of both the Nazi and Soviet holocausts, have found themselves between the anvil and the hammer. From one side the Jews have purposefully forgotten that it was the Germans, whom they choose to call Nazis, that brought about their destruction. Conveniently, to the applause of Moscow, they attack the Ukrainians, sworn enemies of Russia.

This attack on Ukrainians has de-

(Continued on page 13)

The Ukrainian Millennium: is it being ambushed?

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

It has been mildly amusing and greatly disturbing to follow the controversy about William Courtney's comments on the Ukrainian Millennium which has already generated several letters to the editor of The Ukrainian Weekly. The fact that each letter gets further away from the issue at hand would make the whole exchange extremely amusing if it were not for the seriousness of the issue.

In his speeches to many Ukrainian American communities, Mr. Courtney, who is to head up the advance party of the U.S. Consulate in Kiev, stated that the Consulate will be important in light of the "Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and Russia." It is the inclusion of Russia which sparked the controversy, and rightly so.

The greatest challenge to Ukrainians throughout the world has been the establishment of the Ukrainian identity as separate from the Russian identity. While Ukraine traces its historical roots to Kievan Rus' and Russia traces its roots to Muscovy, a great deal of confusion has been created by misuse of the term Rus'. Russians have been all too happy to see Kievan Rus' portrayed as Kievan Russia. Anyone who has studied European history in American colleges knows all too well that Kievan Russia is the accepted term.

By depriving Ukrainians of their historical roots, the Russians were well on the way to destroying the Ukrainian identity. Unfortunately for the Russians, Ukrainians stubbornly clung to that identity despite unrelenting persecution. The man-made famine of the 1930s was to be the "final solution" for the Ukrainian problem. Yet, even that failed to destroy the Ukrainian spirit.

As 1988 and the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity approaches, a new threat to Ukrainian identity has arisen. Russians throughout the world, including the atheistic Soviet Russian regime, are preparing to claim the Millennium as their own and resurrect the claim of Kievan Rus' as Russia. Ukrainians are facing the theft of both their national and religious identity, the latter of which has already been stolen in Ukraine by the destruction of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches.

Along comes Mr. Courtney, a representative of the U.S. Department of State, with a disturbing comment about the Millennium. In Philadelphia, at the banquet of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America and the Ukrainian American Bar Association, he was asked: "Is it the policy of the State Department that 1988 is the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, Russian Christianity, or both?" He responded: "Kievan Rus' was Christianized in 988 and since both Ukraine and Russia claim Kievan Rus', perhaps it would be best to state that 1988 is the Millennium of Kievan Rus' Christianity."

While this statement is technically accurate, it is clearly an evasion rather than an answer. Kievan Rus' does not exist today. If the U.S. government is to make any comment on the Millennium,

Eugene Iwanciw is a supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association and president of the Ukrainian Association of Washington.

it must decide who is the legitimate heir to Kievan Rus': Ukraine, Russia, or both.

Before going any further with this issue, it seems appropriate to clarify the role of Mr. Courtney and the controversy which took place on the pages of The Weekly. Mr. Courtney is an official representative of the State Department, but not a policy maker. His comments were not his own, but that of the foreign policy makers within the State Department. Reading the exchange of letters in The Weekly, it does not appear that anyone questioned Mr. Courtney's sincerity in working with the Ukrainian American community. No defense of Mr. Courtney was, therefore, required.

With regard to the establishment of the U.S. Consulate in Kiev, it was done not as a favor to the Ukrainian American community, where there is still some difference of opinion on its merits, but as part of U.S. foreign policy. The Consulate is not to Ukraine, the Ukrainian SSR, or the Ukrainian people. The Consulate is to the USSR and happens to be located in Kiev.

All this does not suggest that Ukrainians cannot or will not benefit from this Consulate. It does, however, suggest that Ukrainian Americans can support the establishment of the Consulate and still maintain a difference of opinion with policies of the State Department on any of a number of issues including the policies emanating from the Kiev Consulate.

Somehow that message got lost in the shuffle when one letter suggested that it is counterproductive to engage in general "State-Department bashing." The comment that prompted that charge was that Mr. Courtney's statement is not surprising since "after all, he is a representative of that same State Department which for decades has denied Ukraine's right to independence, and which recently succeeded in deporting Myroslav Medvid and John Demjanjuk" — all undeniable facts.

It might also be pointed out that in 1934, despite evidence to the contrary, the State Department told Congress that there was no evidence of a famine, man-made or otherwise, taking place in Ukraine.

But back to the issue at hand. The Ukrainian community has decided that the Millennium is of major importance to its history. It has thus initiated a campaign to raise \$5 million for the Harvard Millennium Project plus countless other funds for concerts, books, demonstrations and other events. All this effort may become useless if the idea of the Ukrainian Millennium is undercut by the U.S. Department of State, as it appears may happen.

If the State Department recognizes 1988 as the Russian Millennium, then the efforts of Ukrainian Americans will be virtually useless. If State decides to recognize 1988 as the Millennium for both, Ukrainians will be at a decided disadvantage as far as media focus is concerned, indeed, the U.S. government's focus will be on Moscow.

At the U.S.-Soviet summit held last year, it was decided that Mr. Gorbachev would come to the U.S. in 1986 and that President Reagan will travel to the Soviet Union in 1987. As of mid-August, no date has been chosen for Mr. Gorbachev's visit, which will probably occur either late 1986 or early

(Continued on page 13)

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Two Canadian filmmakers complete another work about Ukrainians

by Chris Guly

WINNIPEG — With the success of their 1982 film "Ted Baryluk's Grocery" tucked under their belt, local filmmakers John Paskievich, 38, and Michael Mirus, 38, are hoping to receive similar critical acclaim and popular acceptance of their latest production, "The Price of Daily Bread."

Shot near Fisher Branch in Hodgson, Man., the film tells the story of Anthony Nahuliak, a farmer faced with a \$166,000 debt. As with many Canadian and American farmers unable to make their bank payments, Mr. Nahuliak must put all of his farm, machinery and equipment up for sale at a public auction.

Told in the style used in the Baryluk film, "The Price of Daily Bread" uses black-and-white still photographs along with a running narrative by Mr. Nahuliak himself. The film is further enhanced by ambient sounds and background dialogue.

According to Mr. Mirus, he and Mr. Paskievich traveled around the Interlake region of Manitoba, attending various auctions with the intention of capturing one on film. Mr. Paskievich ended up taking over 2,500 photographs and Mr. Mirus recorded hours of audio until they decided that Mr. Nahuliak's story was the one.

"What we have is a story that talks

about losing a farm, but a heritage and a family, as well," explains Mr. Paskievich. "In this case, (Mr. Nahuliak's family farm), the land sustains the crop, which in turn sustains the family. We tried to capture the emotions, feelings, and thoughts when a family is faced with losing all that."

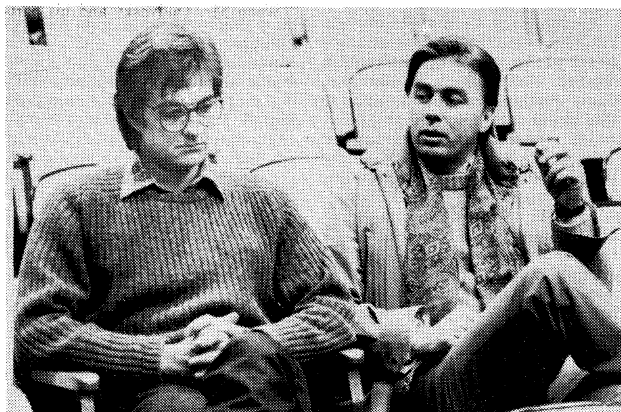
In its final form, the three-year project contains 300 photographs and runs less than 15 minutes.

Messrs. Paskievich and Mirus meanwhile, are, working on other projects, as they did during the production of their latest film.

Mr. Paskievich, who has authored a couple of photo-books on life in North End and Core Area Winnipeg, is working on a documentary on the Russian Orthodox in Alberta, while Mr. Mirus, who is considered a leading sound recording and editing technician in his field, is doing the same on a science project for school children.

Their previous work, "Ted Baryluk's Grocery," won a Genie award for Best Short Subject and was Canada's official entry, in its category, at the Cannes International Film Festival in 1982. The film, however, did not garner a highly favored Oscar nomination.

With "The Price of Daily Bread," Messrs. Paskievich and Mirus are hoping to change that.



Filmmakers Michael Mirus and John Paskievich.

Opposition...

(Continued from page 3)

In the meantime, the two lawyers were issuing press releases that were "very hard-hitting," she said. "And that was irritating the ABA, obviously."

According to the June 1986 "CSCE Digest" the ABA has conducted exchange programs with the ASL since 1975, following initial contacts in 1973.

"When we pointed out to the ABA that dialogue and exchanges are obviously possible without a formal agreement since they have occurred since 1973 and the agreement wasn't signed until 1986, the ABA was compelled to admit that it's not so much a dialogue they want as entree into important offices in Moscow," said Mrs. Huntwork.

It was after that admission that the ABA began stating that the agreement is "actually payment for opportunities to visit high-powered Kremlin leaders," she said.

The ABA House of Delegates rejected the Huntwork-Jejna resolution.

"You have to know how collegial and how fraternal these organizations are," Mrs. Huntwork said. "The ties of communication and the channels of communication are very close between the leadership and the House of Delegates."

"When the leadership says, 'We'll take care of it,' things will be fine, there is nothing to worry about,' most of the members of the House of Delegates are going to think, 'That's OK.'"

Furthermore, she said, the support of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ) and other Jewish groups was a key factor in the "bailout" of the ABA-Soviet agreement.

"The Jewish groups, to some extent, I think, served as the ABA's idea of their conscience. If the Jewish groups think it's OK, then it's OK."

But the ABA leaders gave the NCSJ only that information which made the ABA-Soviet pact seem reasonable and legitimate, Mrs. Huntwork said. The lobbying that the ABA pursued vis-a-vis the Jewish groups in the weeks preceding the annual meeting was very intense, she said. "I wasn't there. The

Bortniansky concerto project is proceeding as scheduled

TORONTO — Over the course of the last two years the Ukraine Millennium Foundation has already completed the first half of the recording of Dmytro Bortniansky's 35 sacred choral concertos under the baton of maestro Włodzimierz Kolesnyk.

In conjunction with the main goal of recording the works of Dmytro Bortniansky, and in so doing commemorating the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, the foundation has completed a number of sub-projects which up until recently existed only in the abstract.

- The foundation turned to Ukrainian spiritual and community leaders for moral support. Taking into account the high standard of the project, the foundation has attracted to its ranks of honorary patrons four metropolitans and 11 bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the Ukrainian Professional and Business Federation, and a host of political leaders, including the premiers of Ontario and Alberta.

- It has published two brochures outlining The Bortniansky Project and its place in commemorating the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

- It has created an impressive choir comprised of exceptional singers from both Canada and the United States.

- It assembled the choir for the purpose of recording in Ancaster, Ont., on July 6-28, 1985.

- It organized a successful "Concert

of Sacred Music" at Roy Thomson Hall in Toronto on July 28, 1985.

- It published a luxurious program book explaining the project and the Millennium.

Another major event was the completion of the master tape of the first 18 concertos. The Ukrainian community in Edmonton had the first opportunity to listen to the master tape on December 4, 1985, in the Edmonton Library. This "Evening of Dmytro Bortniansky's Music" was very successful and indicated that the recording is of a high professional calibre.

To acquaint Ukrainians with the work that has been done up until now and to give them an opportunity to listen to the master tape, gatherings will be organized for this purpose in larger Ukrainian communities. Such sessions have already taken place in Yorkton and Regina, Sask., Chicago and Detroit.

The immediate plans of the foundation are to expand its financial base by attracting new members, creating new affiliates and staging fund-raising events such as organizing the auditing of the master tape. All of this will enable the foundation to complete the recording of the second half of the concertos (Nos. 19 - 35) scheduled for July 4-26, 1987.

For more information or to make donations, write to: Ukraine Millennium Foundation, 295 College St., Suite 300, Toronto, Ont. M5T 1S2; (416) 368-1998.

Riegle introduces...

(Continued from page 3)

Union and other Soviet-bloc East European countries refuse to allow the restoration of the Byzantine Rite Catholic Church on an equal basis with other recognized religions.

"Through this resolution," Sen. Riegle said, "the Senate has an opportunity to show strong support for the millions of individuals behind the Iron Curtain who are denied the freedom of religion. In particular, the Byzantine Rite Catholic Church in both Ukraine and Rumania has suffered unusually

brutal repression."

"The Communist governments in these countries would have the world believe that these people have willingly cast off the values and beliefs so vital to them. This is not true. We must set the record straight and make clear to the world that the Church, if allowed to breathe, will flourish behind the Iron Curtain. The people of these captive nations deserve the right to practice their religions, and we must do all we can to safeguard that right," the senator said.

The resolution was introduced on July 25 and was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Jewish groups were not exposed to any of the viewpoints of the opponents; of course, we were thousands of miles away."

"And I think the Jewish groups were told that the declaration of cooperation solved the problem. And it may never have occurred to them that they actually needed to read the declaration of cooperation to judge for themselves whether it solves the problem."

Morris Abram, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, who spoke in favor of the agreement during the debate at the ABA convention, calling it "a way of putting to a test the nature of Soviet society," expects the Soviets to violate the agreement.

Mrs. Huntwork said that Mr. Abram "indicated in his speech that if the declaration of cooperation isn't implemented in a way which is to his satisfaction — openly, with confrontations on human rights and with results on human rights — that he will be willing 'to fire the shot heard round the world,' as he said, and terminate the agreement. We hope to be in touch with him," Mrs. Huntwork said.

"We have been asked by numerous people to keep up our work," she said, "and so we'll have to do that."

It will have to be much more sophisticated now, she said. "Phoenix will be the base for our operations, because that's where we live."

But they expect people from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Florida, San Francisco and Chicago to work with them.

As the first step she said that they "need to monitor what goes on in Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. At Dartmouth there is going to be the next seminar between the ABA and the ASL scheduled for next month.

"To me it's the beginning of a parade of propaganda shows," she said.

"I asked the ABA communications division," said Mrs. Huntwork, "whether Dartmouth had been advised of the nature of the ASL."

"The administration of Dartmouth is fully aware of the objectives of the seminar and fully informed in every respect concerning the background of the seminar," was the answer of the ABA communications division.

Attorney addresses Argentine audience

Buenos Aires, Argentina — Dr. John Hewko, a Ukrainian American attorney currently working for a law firm in Buenos Aires, was invited by the Association of Argentine Ukrainian University Graduates to give a talk on his Oxford University master's thesis, "The Ukrainian-Jewish Political Relationship During the Period of the Central Rada." The lecture, which was given in nearly flawless Spanish, was attended by a number of representatives from various Argentine Jewish organizations and served as a means of bringing together for the first time leaders of the Ukrainian and Jewish communities in Buenos Aires.

Dr. Hewko's talk began with a brief overview of the development of Ukrainian-Jewish social interaction during the last 500 years and then focused on the Central Rada, the role that the Jewish parties played in its deliberations, the role and effectiveness of the Jewish Secretariat which was established by the Rada and the Law on National-Personal Autonomy, passed by the Rada before the Declaration of the Fourth Universal. Finally, the question of pogroms committed during the Rada period was discussed and analyzed.

Dr. Hewko's comments were followed by a lively discussion and a question-

and-answer period in which members of both the Ukrainian and Jewish communities discussed Ukrainian-Jewish issues and tried to gain a better understanding of each other's point of view. The discussion took place in an atmosphere of total frankness, yet without the high level of emotionalism that the issue tends to create.

At its conclusion, both groups agreed that the encounter had been very useful, and hoped that it would serve as the first step in the process of bringing the two communities closer together.

On another occasion, Dr. Hewko also gave a talk and slide presentation on his travels through Africa to the Association of Argentine-Ukrainian University Graduates in the lecture hall of the Ukrainian Prosvita society in Buenos Aires. This talk also was given in Spanish and was attended by a large number of people both from within and outside the Argentine Ukrainian community in Buenos Aires.

In addition to his speaking engagements, Dr. Hewko wrote several articles which were published in leading Argentine periodicals and newspapers, and was interviewed on several Argentine television and radio shows. In them, he provided commentary on Argentine political and economic issues from the perspective of an American.



Dr. John Hewko speaking to a Ukrainian and Jewish audience in Buenos Aires.

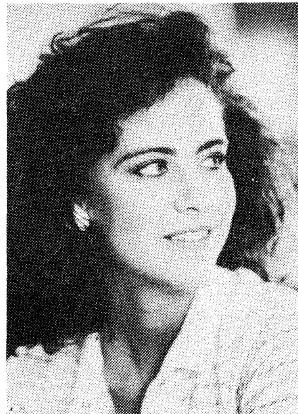
Miss Teen Canada enjoying perks

by Chris Guly

WINNIPEG — For most 16-year-old Canadian girls, getting As in high school, doing some modeling on the side and winning track competitions would be enough to make for an interesting adolescence. There are exceptions, however, and Lisa Sawka of Winnipeg proudly counts herself in this often elite group.

Crowned Miss Teen Winnipeg on February 12, Ms. Sawka considered herself lucky to win the winter competition. But to go on to represent Canada for a year as Miss Teen Canada, such stuff is surely what dreams are made of, at least for this young woman. Her dream became reality on March 3 in Toronto when Ms. Sawka became Canada's newest celebrity.

Her life, as she was warned before the pageant, would be changed should she become Miss Teen Canada. And it has since the Garden City Collegiate student has had to sacrifice her running, some schoolwork, her collection of



Lisa Sawka, Miss Teen Canada

tropical fish, her cocker spaniels Hanya and Lady, as well as time with her family. Criss-crossing the country from Halifax, N.S., to Expo '86 in Vancouver has virtually taken away any spare time Ms. Sawka may have had since March.

For the most part, however, Ms. Sawka doesn't complain. She has earned

Notes on people

ed the opportunity to see most of the country during her reign and has collected some \$32,000 worth of prizes, including a trip for two to London.

Ms. Sawka, who has been likened to a young Elizabeth Taylor or actress Lynda Carter, has often been mistaken for a woman older than her 16 years, although she concedes that it hasn't brought guys knocking down her doors.

Soon after her crowning in Toronto, Ms. Sawka was interviewed by a Canadian teen magazine during which she outlined her dreams and ambitions. She said that the Miss Teen Canada activities appealed to her "provided they don't conflict with previous commitments ... and that they don't hurt another person."

Ms. Sawka believes that the trappings of her office have essentially not changed her personality, although many of her friends were at first a bit unsure as to how to treat her and her new status.

The young woman expressed hope that a similar pageant would be created for her male teen counterparts in Canada in the future.

Kuropas represents teenage Republicans

WARREN, Mich. — Marta Kuropas of Warren was selected to represent Ukrainian Teenage Republicans and the State of Michigan Teenage Republicans at a weeklong summit of the nation's most outstanding teenagers in Washington.

The National Teenage Leadership Conference (TLC) featured a full week of high-level briefings with Cabinet officials in the Reagan administration, political strategy workshops, government policy teach-ins, and student issue forums for less than 100 of the nation's brightest GOP stars.

In addition, Miss Kuropas was one of a handful of students selected to meet with President Ronald Reagan at the White House. She was also given the honor of meeting many congressmen, including Jack Kemp, William Broomfield and Phil Crane. "Meeting the president was an exciting highlight for me," said Miss Kuropas.

Miss Kuropas is a senior and member of the National Honor Society at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School. She serves as chairman of Ukrainian Teenage Republicans and first vice-chairman of the Michigan Teenage Republicans. She has also been active in many primary campaigns.

She is an active member of Plast and belongs to Branch 20 of the Ukrainian National Association. She addressed the UNA's recent convention, extending greetings on behalf of Ukrainian Teenage Republicans.

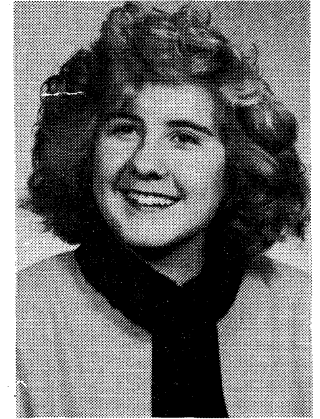
She co-founded the Ukrainian Teenage Republicans with Marta Stefaniuk and the help of Andy Anuzis and Roman Kulchitsky. Mr. Kulchitsky himself activated many Ukrainians in the political process.

Ukrainian Teenage Republicans is one of the biggest and the most active clubs in the state of Michigan.

Miss Kuropas said she wishes many more Ukrainian youths were more active in American politics. She believes that if more young people become active much could be accomplished.

Anyone who would like more information on how to get a club started or how to get involved may contact Miss

Kuropas, at 24619 Hill, Warren, Mich. 48091; (313) 756-1627.



Marta Kuropas

Among winners in Junior Star Search

MINNEAPOLIS — Ivan P. Dudynsky, a high school sophomore and a student at the prestigious Larkin Dance Studio in Maplewood, Minn. performed on the Junior Star Search Show in Hollywood, Calif., on April 26 as a member of a team with four other young men. The group had a winning dance number and was awarded a \$5,000 prize.

Mr. Dudynsky has been with the dance studio for five years. Its members dance all over the United States in tap, jazz and ballet.

When Mr. Dudynsky and his partners were dancing in New York during the summer of 1985, they were spotted by a talent scout for the Junior Star Search Show and were invited to come to Washington, D.C. to audition their number. During that year about 5,000 acts were auditioned, but Mr. Dudynsky's group was chosen as one of four dance numbers between the ages of 14-17.

In February the team flew to Hollywood to perform on the two-hour special Junior Star Search Show emceed by Ed McMahon. They performed the winning dance number.

Mr. Dudynsky has also enjoyed success as a soccer player. This year he was chosen to play on a select team in the under-16 years category, which will travel to Oslo to play in the Norway Cup. This is reportedly the world's largest youth soccer tournament.

Mr. Dudynsky, his sister Natalka, and his parents Irene and Myron Dudynsky are members of St. Constantine's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Minneapolis where the young dancer served as altar boy and belonged to the Zahrava Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble.



Ivan P. Dudynsky

King's College Library receives books



Members of the Ukrainian Cultural Society met recently with Terance Mech, director of King's College Library, and presented a gift of two Ukrainian volumes, Miron Dolot's, "Execution by Hunger," and Volume I of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Making the presentation on behalf of the Ukrainian Cultural Society and its president, Olga Yudisky, was Albina Capawskij. The Ukrainian immigrant community has made many contributions to cultural and professional life throughout the Greater Wyoming Valley area for more than 100 years. The Ukrainian Cultural Society presented Kings College Library with these books in memory of Ukrainian immigrant parents. In the photo (left to right) are: Dr. Joseph Krawczeniuk of the Kings College language department; Irene Diakiw, Ms. Capawskij, Mr. Mech, director of Kings College Library, Oksana Krawczeniuk, lab assistant at Kings College, and Wasyl Stefuryk. King's College is located in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Journalist cites...

(Continued from page 1)

blaming any damage to such as Scotland's lambs and Italy's fruit crops not on Chernobyl but on some minor accident at some West German nuclear plant."

He said:

"One Russian woman I interviewed — not one of the four witnesses — told me she hadn't been informed there was any radiation danger from Chernobyl, and she said, 'I don't want to be told the truth.' And everywhere I went — from Moscow to Soviet Georgia to the Crimea — I heard misinformation springing from the failure of the Kremlin to tell the full facts.

"For example, many Russians told me, and this included officials, that radiation is a preventable disease. That all one has to do is to drink a certain brand of heavy Soviet Georgian red wine. The wine would protect you against radiation. Nonsense.

"And many Russians talked as if they really believed that radiation is a communicable disease. I was told repeatedly that to prevent the spread of radiation, victims of Chernobyl were being buried in lead coffins very deep in the ground."

Mr. McMullen, who is married to a former assistant press secretary to President Ronald Reagan, went into the Soviet Union with a cameraman and soundman to do reports on longevity in Georgia and on resorts for Soviet

workers. He said that up to a dozen Soviet security agents, male and female, tracked them and as a result he could record his interviews with the Chernobyl witnesses only out of sight and sound of the watchers.

A Soviet official in Sochi, a center for vacationing Soviets in the Crimea, Ukraine, told Mr. McMullen that 400 children who were evacuated from the Chernobyl-Kiev area were staying at a nearby camp and up to 100,000 others were "vacationing" in the Crimea.

Although nervous about talking to a Western newsman, Mr. McMullen said, the witnesses said they were talking because "they were disheartened that their own government would lie to them about so serious a matter."

One of the witnesses told the Aussie correspondent that he wanted to move from the disaster area but to move in the Soviet Union required permission difficult to obtain.

Looking for an official response to these claims, Mr. McMullen found a willing Kremlin spokesman in Joe Adamov, who offered to answer any questions on camera.

"Adamov threw up his hands and said he had never heard there was any concern about radiation danger until I mentioned it," Mr. McMullen said. "Adamov said there is nothing to worry about. He assured me that the corn is taller than ever around Chernobyl."

Mr. Adamov, he said, is known to Western newspeople in the USSR as "Comrade Good News."

Interview...

(Continued from page 4)

from the front, he would copy it five or six times for his friends. People and copy books in which they'd copy letters they thought had literary value."

Dr. Sysyn poured over thousands of 17th century manuscripts scattered in Polish collections, sometimes comparing five copies of the same letter. Kysil's letters were written in Polish with Latin portions, in the elaborate style of the time. Dr. Sysyn, in searching through the minutes of the diet, had to decipher very difficult-to-read German as well.

Dr. Sysyn says his contacts with Polish scholars were very rewarding. In fact, it was partially on the basis of what one Polish historian told him that Dr. Sysyn found, in an uncatalogued manuscript, materials that led Dr. Sysyn to publishing 15 previously unpublished letters of Khmelnytsky.

Dr. Sysyn's attempts to conduct research in the

Soviet Union did not proceed as smoothly. It was not until his second application that he was let in, and even then he was denied access to archival collections.

"As a historian you want every shred of information, so it's frustrating to know, for example, of a series of letters from Metropolitan Sylvester Kosiv to a number of people active in the Khmelnytsky period, and not have a chance to look at them," said Dr. Sysyn.

"Kysil is interesting to us today because the most difficult problem he faced was that there was no political entity called Rus' or Ukraine to which he could give his allegiance. Though much of the nobility had assimilated linguistically, culturally and politically, it can be argued that it is marginal and assimilating people who feel their identity most strongly because they actually see the process going on," said Dr. Sysyn, adding, "When the revolt came in 1648, Kysil's religious and cultural traditions connected him with it, though his economic, social, and

political traditions opposed it. That was a problem in the end that he couldn't resolve."

Dr. Sysyn is now working on a general work on the Khmelnytsky uprising "because although it has been written about at length, each generation brings to it new political and cultural views. Even the words we use to describe the Khmelnytsky revolt — uprising, revolution, jacquerie — tell something about our attitudes," he noted.

The major writers on the period are Soviet, Dr. Sysyn said. He hopes to bring to the revolt "a knowledge of the events that were happening simultaneously in the West."

Narrative chronological histories have been done, he says. "My purpose is to look at problems such as economic change and state building elements and to discuss the revolt in light of what other people have written on other revolts, so that Ukrainian history is not written as though it were a field apart from the general writing of history," Dr. Sysyn said.

1986 tennis season at Soyuzivka

USCAK Nationals	August 29 - September 1
UNA Invitational	September 13-14
Plast	September 27-28
KLK	October 4-5

SOYUZIVKA presents: its 1986 entertainment

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

Fraternalism...

(Continued from page 5)

highlights: the Statue of Liberty, the tall ships, Liberty Harbor, the evening fireworks and wondered: if this isn't fraternalism at its best, what is?

Among the many guests that day were Supreme Auditor Nestor Olesnycky and Supreme Advisors Taras Szmagala and Andrew Keybida. Also present were two honorary members of the Supreme Assembly, Mary Dushnyck and Anna Haras.

It was a memorable day spent at the UNA offices by members of the oldest and largest Ukrainian fraternal organization. The memory of the day will no doubt be permanently fixed in the participants' minds.

UNA executives were heard to say to participating members, "come back soon."

SEEKING

NANNY/HOUSEKEEPER

Mon.-Fri. — 2 small children.

Must drive. Please call

(203) 329-0745

Clandestine...

(Continued from page 1)

Letters are being received in Kiev from children who have been evacuated to camps on the Black Sea. Some of these very moving letters are from a camp in the village of Novopetrivske in the Odessa region, in which the children, still unaware of the radiation threat to their life and health, write about the solidarity and amity with which the villagers have taken them in. The villagers bring fresh fruits, vegetables, juice and milk to the children in the camps.

Several letters describe the illnesses of the children. One letter says: "We were playing when all of a sudden Mishko fell and became unconscious, and we didn't know what had happened to him." In another letter: "Irochka became unable to talk this morning, and she had difficulty breathing. She could not talk..."

Join the UNA

The Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 9)

teriorated to a schizophrenia of thinking in which the territory and everything positive done in Ukraine is Russian. Anything negative is Ukrainian. Thus, who helped Jews on Ukrainian territories during World War II? Russians. Who killed Jews on Ukrainian territories during World War II? Ukrainians.

This is punctuated by a discussion with a professor from Israel visiting our campus. In speaking with him about the dissident movement in the Soviet Union he self-assuredly said to me, "well, you Ukrainians are finally learning from us." Well, I replied, where were you in 1917-18 and during the purges, and the famine and World War II and after?

But the bitterness that we Ukrainians feel must not degenerate into vendetta. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord," according to the Old Testament. Instead, as expressed by Anatoly Shecharansky, let us not be used by Moscow in a senseless struggle of one against the other. "Divide and conquer" is an instrument that we must keep out of the hands of Moscow. It is a simple concept to understand. Passion must be replaced by reason, and lawlessness by legality. Thus, we Ukrainians, must cloak ourselves in legality even though the cases of would-be defector Myroslav Medvid and Mr. Demjanjuk have shaken our faith in that legality.

We must give our children a pristine legacy — a heritage to cherish. This can only be done by resolving to work hard, educate and give generously to the causes that will bring about this cleansing.

First, we must unite and stop playing the games of little people who fancy themselves to be great politicians but in reality are playing ghetto politics full of vendetta and mutual hate. The megalomania of the men who brought about the split of the UCCA must cease and reunion brought about.

Secondly, we must contribute more to our central organizations. If, in accordance with the last census, there

are 730,000 Ukrainians in the U.S. and each gave only \$1, we would have \$730,000. If each, however, paid his dues we would have an enormous amount for our needs.

Thirdly, we must create a permanent political lobby of paid professionals whose job it will be to look after our interests and fight for those interests. But most importantly, we must educate our people that in America people are the power.

Fourthly, we must create a legal office similar to the American Civil Liberties Union whose job it will be to bring to court any individual or organization that slanders the Ukrainian name. One victory will be a lesson that will be learned for generations.

Fifthly, we must, and we have the capability, translate works dealing with concentration camps, the famine, and Ukrainian resistance into English. Every housewife, knowing languages, can do this. We must glut the American media market with information about us and about our holocaust, and we must react to every attack with a counterattack demanding equal time, writing letters to editors, calling our senators and representatives, etc.

As we approach the millennium of Ukrainian Christianity we place a great amount of effort and money into that commemoration. But of what use will this effort be in 1988 when our honor, our past and our reputation are completely destroyed. What heritage will we leave our children? Will future generations shun their background and call themselves anything but Ukrainians?

This is the task before us. It is enormous, it is costly, and it demands dedication and self-discipline. Through their efforts the Poles got rid of the Polish joke. We must, and we can, through a concerted effort eradicate the stigma of collaboration being placed upon us by our enemies.

In America we are free to speak out. Let us never again wear the yoke of subservience. Let us not react to the danger with knee-jerk blitzkriegs. Let us declare and fight a consistent, concerted war.

Soviet military, for party politics and for national cohesiveness. It would also relieve pressure on the USSR's satellites, as Eastern Europe's democratic opposition recognizes.

As Jeane Kirkpatrick and her staff frequently demonstrated at the U.N., the Ukrainian question can be a powerful reminder of the true nature of Soviet colonial rule. In the East-West battle of ideas, it alerts the highly nationalistic Third World elites about Soviet treatment of national minorities and exposes the hypocrisy of Soviet support for "national liberation struggles." We can only blame ourselves if the enslavement of large nations by the Soviet empire is an issue not raised in international debate, and is a factor not exploited by the West in its struggles with Moscow.

The Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 9)

1987. In that case, the State Department may very well decide to postpone President Reagan's trip to Moscow until 1988, the year of the celebration in the Soviet Union of the Millennium of Russian Christianity. Should this occur, Ukrainian Americans may be wise to save their money and effort, for their celebration will truly be lost in the shuffle.

The point is that if the Millennium is important to Ukrainian Americans, then efforts must be undertaken to ensure that the U.S. government does not undercut that celebration. The policy of the State Department, as articulated by Mr. Courtney, suggests that this may occur, whether intentionally or unintentionally. This possibility must not be overlooked in the community's positive reaction to the U.S. Consulate in Kiev. That Consulate is just a tool to the ultimate goal of the community: a free and independent Ukraine and the restoration of Ukrainian historic identity. The Millennium is part of that goal.

Rostenkowski...

(Continued from page 4)

in cities with large ethnic populations. These hearings are to promote ethnic participation in the party and to learn first-hand about issues of importance to the ethnic community.

The Council supports itself through fund-raising and membership dues. "The Ethnic Council is the only self-funded entity of the Democratic National Committee that has taken the initiative to raise the funding for its programs, and now is considered a model for other groups to follow," said Rep. Lipinski.

It would appear that the religious, community and political leaders of the Ukrainian American community should begin providing leadership by challenging the current policy of the State Department. They can do very little about the policy of the Soviet Union toward Ukrainians and the Ukrainian Churches, but, as American citizens, they can have a profound effect on the policies of the United States.

INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN?

"You bet. The Ukrainian National Association offers your family more than life insurance. The UNA's seven classes of life insurance for juveniles members are designed to answer the educational and financial needs of your children.

"As a UNA member, your child will become eligible for scholarship opportunities, camping programs and various other youth activities coordinated by UNA'ers who are genuinely interested in your children.

"The UNA believes in Ukrainian youth. Our investment of time, energy and capital prove it."

Inquire about UNA financial and fraternal benefits today.

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 Tel.: _____
 Number of children: _____
 Dates of birth: _____

Send to:
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
 30 Montgomery Street, 3rd Fl.
 Jersey City, N.J. 07302
 Tel.: (201) 451-2200
 (212) 227-5250

Ukraine: Europe's...

(Continued from page 7)

ling, there are practical reasons for the U.S. to take a greater interest in the Ukrainian cause. Despite Soviet successes in suppressing dissent and quelling separatist sentiments, Ukrainian nationalism looms as an immovable obstacle to Soviet stability. Instability occasioned by Ukrainian and other nationalism would force the Soviets to turn inward. Instability would impose significant limits on the global ambitions and adventurism of a conservative Soviet establishment which historically has refrained from engaging in high-risk actions. It would have implications for the reliability of the

MICHAEL NICHOLAS BILYJ, formerly with the *PIONEERS*, *CHERVONA RUTA*, *RUTA* and *MELODY NIGHT*, along with WALTER BOBESKY, formerly of *KOLOMEYA*, are pleased to bring you the best in Ukrainian music with the formation of their premier orchestra

БЕЦЕЖИ НОЧИ

For further information please call
 Walt (315) 363-7215
 Mike (315) 468-0088

AWARDS FOR FILM "HARVEST OF DESPAIR"



Available in English the widely acclaimed film

"HARVEST OF DESPAIR"

on the Soviet orchestrated famine in Ukraine 1932-1933

- 1 2" video cassette VHS or Beta \$100.00
- 3 4" video cassette VHS or Beta 200.00
- 16 mm 60 minute film 960.00
- Rental of Film 200.00

Mail orders and correspondence to
UKRAINIAN FAMINE RESEARCH COMMITTEE
ST. VLADIMIR INSTITUTE
 620 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada M5S 2H4
 Tel.: (416) 923-3318

Film and video cassettes are also available in French.

Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for June

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF MAY 31, 1986	19,001	51,304	6,949	77,254
GAINS IN JUNE				
New members.....	34	42	11	87
Reinstated.....	22	58	2	82
Transferred in.....	22	95	6	123
Change class in.....	4	5	—	9
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	2	—	2
TOTALS GAINS:	82	202	19	303
LOSSES IN JUNE				
Suspended.....	12	32	32	76
Transferred out.....	21	95	6	122
Change of class out.....	4	5	—	9
Transferred to adults.....	2	—	—	2
Died.....	4	77	1	82
Cash surrender.....	24	40	—	64
Endowment matured.....	35	55	—	90
Fully paid up.....	26	42	—	68
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	—	8	8
TOTAL LOSSES:	128	346	47	521
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN JUNE:				
Paid up.....	26	42	—	68
Extended insurance.....	6	15	—	21
TOTAL GAINS:	32	57	—	89
LOSSES IN JUNE				
Died.....	1	25	—	26
Cash surrender.....	12	20	—	32
Reinstated.....	4	7	—	11
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	22	57	—	79
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JUNE 30, 1986	18,965	51,160	6,921	77,046

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR JUNE 1986

Dues From Members.....	\$240,366.59
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	83,388.07
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$351,731.35
Certificate Loans.....	2,338.85
Mortgage Loans.....	33,028.19
Banks.....	4,995.38
Stocks.....	2,818.38
Real Estate.....	203,105.69
Total.....	\$598,017.94

Refunds:

Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$13,999.36
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan.....	492.12
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,215.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	217.70
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	16,945.70
Investment Exp. Ret'd.....	450.00
Convention Exp. Ret'd.....	4,728.25
Total.....	\$38,048.13

Miscellaneous:

Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations.....	8,257.00
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	23,926.47
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	839.00
Total.....	\$33,022.47

Investments:

Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$772,930.07
Mortgages Repaid.....	15,731.88
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	7,273.04
Total.....	\$795,934.99
Income For June 1986.....	\$1,788,778.19

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JUNE 1986

Paid To Or For Members:

Cash Surrenders.....	\$29,802.29
Endowments Matured.....	121,000.00

Death Benefits.....	87,724.58
Interest On Death Benefits.....	339.24
Payor Death Benefits.....	17.53
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	540.29
Dues From Members Returned.....	1,347.00
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,950.00
Trust Fund Disbursed.....	606.18
Scholarships.....	750.00
Total.....	\$244,077.11

Operating Expenses:

Real Estate.....	\$211,962.2
Svoboda Operation.....	87,154.88
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	50,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$4,283.24
Medical Inspections.....	242.95
Reward To Special Organizers.....	2,307.75
Reward To Branch Presidents And Treasurers.....	10.00
Reward To Organizers.....	13,660.10
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	251.70
Lodge Supplies Purchased.....	1,656.92
Field Conferences.....	775.25
Total.....	\$23,187.91

Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:

Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$13,321.67
Salary Of Office Employee.....	37,786.68
Employee Benefit Plan.....	9,722.15
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	20,333.18
Total.....	\$81,163.68

General Expenses:

Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$9,675.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account.....	3,974.07
Books and Periodicals.....	284.70
Furniture & Equipment.....	282.51
General Office Maintenance.....	6,829.64
Insurance Department Fees.....	119.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	158.87
Postage.....	4,187.81
Printing And Stationery.....	9,277.22
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	614.30
Telephone, Telegraph.....	3,006.01
Traveling Expenses-General.....	5,212.53
Total.....	\$43,621.66

Miscellaneous:

Convention Expenses.....	\$168,706.00
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	325.00
Loss On Bonds.....	24.38
Ukrainian Publications.....	16,231.86
Youth Sports Activities.....	600.00
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements.....	890.00
Fraternal Activities.....	1,200.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	22.22
Professional Fees.....	2,490.00
Total.....	\$190,489.46

Investments:

Bonds.....	\$410,501.42
Mortgages.....	190,000.00
Stock.....	2,818.38
Certificate Loans.....	3,238.95
Real Estate.....	57,554.16
Total.....	\$664,112.91

Disbursement For June 1986..... \$1,595,769.8

BALANCE

ASSETS

Cash.....	\$1,682,081.62	Life Insurance.....	\$53,878,858.60
Bonds.....	38,822,825.25	Accidental D.D.....	1,462,046.46
Mortgage Loans.....	4,360,321.46	Fraternal.....	37,944.82
Certificate Loans.....	768,191.63	Orphans.....	343,904.49
Real Estate.....	1,088,404.67	Old Age Home.....	(36,799.82)
Printing Plant & E.D.P.....	—	Emergency.....	91,061.91
Equipment.....	320,589.71		
Stocks.....	633,215.52		
Loan To D.H. — U.N.A.....	—		
Housing Corp.....	101,386.60		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	8,000,000.00		
Total.....	\$55,777,016.46	Total.....	\$55,777,016.46

LIABILITIES

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

Kremlin...

(Continued from page 2)

At least in some of the previous Soviet attempts to deal with the thorny issue of the artificial famine in Ukraine there have been euphemistic references to "a severe shortfall in edible produce," "the great lack of food," and, most telling of all, the occurrence of "a very temporary rise in mortality."

Ironically, Mr. Myhovysh's glib handling of the "Ukrainian famine" question comes at a time when a number of Soviet writers are pushing for a more candid treatment of the period of collectivization.

Recently, for instance Yevgeny Yevtushenko and Vasil Bykov have spoken of the need to be more open about the nature and consequences of collectivization. The latter, a Byelorussian, has gone as far as stating publicly that Stalin's ruthless drive against the peasantry helps to explain why so many Soviet citizens initially greeted the invading German armies.

Moreover, at the Congress of Writers of the USSR which took place at the end of June, the Kazakh author, Olzhas Suleimanov — a representative of a nation that also suffered very heavy losses as a result of the collectivization drive — referred to the need to explain to readers why Soviet writers have avoided writing frankly about the 1930s, especially collectivization.

The silence of Ukrainian writers on this sensitive question is therefore all the more conspicuous and puzzling.

Second Chernobyl...

(Continued from page 2)

Western diplomats and reporters to view the harvest in the contaminated areas have been repeatedly refused.

Soviet press accounts of the harvest indicated some safety concerns among agricultural workers. One recent article in Pravda Ukrainy, the party paper in Ukraine, said that "the equipment now being used on the fields of collective and Soviet farms doesn't pose any threat of radiation."

Give Your Graduate Credit . . .



with new competitive-rate U.S. Savings Bonds.

- High Market-Based Interest
- Guaranteed Earnings
- Tax Benefits
- No Risk
- Plus Easy Payroll Savings

A UNA insurance policy is an investment in the Ukrainian community

THE CARPATHIAN SKI CLUB OF NEW YORK

under the auspices of the

UKRAINIAN SPORTS ASSOCIATION OF USA and CANADA (USCAK)
will hold

THE ANNUAL TENNIS AND SWIMMING COMPETITION at SOYUZIVKA

August 29, 30 and 31 September 1, 1986 (Labor Day Weekend)

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS of USCAK
and trophies of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SOYUZIVKA, (INCLUDING THE B. RAK MEMORIAL TROPHY), SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY and the sportsmanship Trophy of Mrs. MARY DUSHNYK and PRIZE MONEY

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK. — Singles matches are scheduled in the following division: Men, Women, Women (35 and over), Junior Vets (35-44), Senior Men (45- and 55), Junior (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age, divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:

Mr. Roman Rakoczy, Sr.
158 Manor Avenue, Cohoes, N.Y. 12047

Registrations should be received no later than August 22, 1986. No additional applications will be accepted before the competitions, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:

R. Rakoczy, Sr., Z. Snylyk, G. Sawchak, Dr Z. Matkiwsky, O. Kyzyk, O. Popovych.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES:

FRIDAY, August 29, Soyuzivka, 1.00 p.m. Men's preliminary round.

SATURDAY, August 30, Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m. First round junior girls (all age groups), junior vets, senior men, women and women 35 and over, New Paltz, 8:30 a.m. men's first round, Soyuzivka, 10:30 a.m. Juniors (all age groups), New Paltz, 10:30 a.m. men's consolation round, Soyuzivka, 3:30 p.m. Senior men 55 and over. Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director R. Rakoczy, Sr.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

Reservations should be made individually by the competitors by writing to:
Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate, Kerhonkson, N. Y. 12446; (914) 626-5641

SWIMMING COMPETITION

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1986 at 11 a.m.
for INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS,
UNA TROPHIES and RIBBONS

in the following events for boys and girls:

8-10 and 11-12 age groups

- 25 m. freestyle
- 50 m. freestyle
- 25 m. breaststroke
- 25 m. backstroke
- 25 m. butterfly
- 4 x 25 m. freestyle relay

13-14 age group

- 50 m. -- freestyle
- 100 m. -- freestyle
- 50 m. -- breaststroke
- 50 m. -- backstroke
- 50 m. -- butterfly
- 100 m. -- individual medley
- 4 x 50 m. -- freestyle relay

15 and over age group

- 50 m. -- freestyle
- 100 m. -- freestyle
- 50 m. -- breaststroke
- 50 m. -- backstroke
- 50 m. -- butterfly
- 100 m. -- individual medley
- 4 x 50 m. -- medley relay

Swimmers can compete in 3 individual events and one relay.

Registration will be held at the poolside on Saturday, August 30, starting at 9:30 a.m. Registration fee is \$2.00 per person.

Swim Meet Committee: R. SLYSH, O. NAPORA, G. HRAB, C. KUSHNIR, I. SLYSH, M. KRYSZTALSKY, B. and J. YACIW, M. BOKALO.

Swimmers should be members of sport and youth organizations which belong to the Ukrainian Sports Association (USCAK).

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY

Please cut out and send in with reg. fee of \$15.00

1. Name:
2. Address:
3. Phone:
4. Date of birth:
5. Event age group:
6. Sports club membership:

Check payable to: K.I.K. American Ukrainian Sports Club

At Soyuzivka**Labor Day Weekend**

Labor Day weekend festivities at Soyuzivka will begin on Friday evening, August 29, with a dance to the tunes of the Nove Pokolinnia band of Toronto. The Saturday evening program, which begins at 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka pavilion, will feature comedian Wolodymyr Dowhaniuk and company in a performance titled "A Canadian Evening at Soyuzivka," from the satire "Viva Boyko." It will be followed by a dance to the music of two bands, Nove Pokolinnia and Tempo. The Sunday evening performance will feature vocalist Alex Holub in concert, accompanied by Tempo, which will also provide the music for the dance following the performance.

Israel indirectly...

(Continued from page 1)

"The real ID card was displayed in court by a representative of the Soviet Embassy, but he would not allow it to remain in the court and returned it to the Soviet Union. Thus, it was never examined by forensic experts as to paper and ink.

"Later, a second photograph of the ID card was introduced in evidence by the OSI. Later examination showed that the first photo, certified authentic by the Soviets, had in fact been altered by deleting notations showing that it came from the files of the MVD (KGB). In his opinion, Judge (Frank) Battisti (of the Federal District Court in Cleveland) ignored the alterations and based his opinion entirely on the first piece of evidence. Demjanjuk was stripped of his citizenship and the rights that go with citizenship."

Israeli officials have now asked Gil Glazer, an American businessman in that country to conclude work on a Negev project, to help obtain the ID card.

According to a story by Barbara Amouyal in The Jerusalem Post, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal confirmed on August 17 that he had been instrumental in bringing Mr. Glazer and State Attorney Blattman together. Mr. Glazer phoned Anatoly Dobrynin, former Soviet ambassador to the United States, from Jerusalem to ask him to aid Israeli prosecutors with the Demjanjuk case.

Mr. Dobrynin was asked to secure, among other documents, the identification card allegedly issued to Mr. Demjanjuk at Trawniki.

State Attorney Blattman refused to confirm that he had met with Messrs. Glazer and Shahal, wrote The Post. However, he did say the Soviets were

under no obligation, "diplomatic or moral," to aid Israeli prosecutors in their case against Mr. Demjanjuk.

In other news, it was reported that Mr. O'Connor had left Israel for Treblinka, Poland, where he would attempt to secure depositions from camp survivors who knew "Ivan the Terrible." The Jerusalem Post reported that "sources close to the attorney ... said O'Connor received an urgent call from European officials who agreed to cooperate with O'Connor's efforts to extract witness testimony."

Meanwhile, Israeli police have sent an investigator to Europe to try to secure depositions identifying Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible."

The Jerusalem Post reported that, so far, Shaul Villenberg of Jerusalem and Tadeusz Bednarczyk of Warsaw have agreed to testify against Mr. Demjanjuk. Testimony from five eyewitnesses in Demjanjuk's U.S. denaturalization trial will also be used by the prosecution in Israel.

Mr. Demjanjuk's current remand expires on August 26, and charges should then be brought against him. However, State Attorney Blattman told Justice Minister Avraham Sharir on August 12 that charges would not be filed within the next two weeks. That statement contrasts with assertions by Police Inspector-General David Kraus that police have finished their investigation and that charges would indeed be brought by the end of the month.

Israeli Embassy spokesman Yossi Gal, speaking with The Weekly by phone from Washington on August 21, said he did not have any information about whether Mr. Demjanjuk's detention would once again be extended. Mr. Demjanjuk has been held in Ayalon Prison in Ramle since he arrived in Israel at the end of February.

NOTICE**THE SVOBODA PRESS ADMINISTRATION**

hereby informs all organizations and individuals that the administration will not accept any advertisements if previous bills are not paid.

- Individuals letters concerning unpaid bills will not be sent.
- All bills must be paid within 15 days after the publication of an advertisement.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 27

WINNIPEG: An exhibit of photographs titled "Makinatae" by Milan Aleksic and Peter Tittenberger will be on display through September 28 in the Art Gallery of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, 184 Alexander Ave. E. For more information call (204) 942-0218.

August 31

CARTERET, N.J.: St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral will hold its 50th annual Ukrainian Day celebration in the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Community Center and grounds, 691 Roosevelt Ave., 1 p.m.-midnight. Authentic Ukrainian foods, crafts, music and dances, as well as games for adults and children will be featured. A cultural program, under the direction of Walter Yurcheniuk, will begin at 3 p.m. Two bands, The Three K's and The Chet Kayer Band, will provide dancing music. For more information call the parish at (201) 541-1530 or (201) 969-3318.

September 6-7

BALTIMORE: The annual Ukrainian Festival here will be held this year in the new Baltimore Festival Hall, noon-7 p.m. on Saturday and noon-6 p.m. on Sunday. The festival's theme will be "Kiev — Heart of Ukraine — Millennium of Christianity." Entertainment will be provided by the Lyman Dancers of Baltimore, the Dnipro orchestra, the Bandura Players and Choir. For more information call Wasyl Palijczuk at (301) 828-6922.

September 7

WINNIPEG: The Winnipeg branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee will hold a commemoration of the 95th anniversary of the first pioneers in Canada. For further information call the UCC in Winnipeg at (204) 943-5685 or (204) 942-4627.

LOS ANGELES: St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its traditional annual picnic on the church grounds at 4025 Melrose Ave. All proceeds will go for the construction of the 52-unit all Ukrainian senior citizens' home on the church property. There will be a lottery for \$1,000 worth of prizes, Ukrainian food, bingo, refreshments, games and Ukrainian dancers. Admission is free. For information call the church office at (213) 665-7604.

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

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

Famine...

(Continued from page 1)

uniquely important, because no two people ever had precisely the same experience."

Dr. Mace pointed out that, while some people have asked whether anonymous testimonies will be considered reliable, the fact is that anonymous interviews have long been accepted practice in the field of Soviet studies as far back as the Harvard University Refugee Interview Project of the early 1950s. Moreover, enough respondents do give their identities for the record to confirm what others state, and there is also much documentary material which confirms the broad outlines of oral testimonies.

"But only the extensive use of oral history can really fill the gaps in our knowledge," he stated.

Beyond the gathering of oral testimonies, the task of transcription is

immense. According to Dr. Olga Samilenko Tsvetkov of the commission staff, it takes about 10 hours at the very least to transcribe one hour of tape. For this reason, the commission is actively seeking persons who can make typed Ukrainian-language transcriptions. Anyone willing to do so should contact the commission immediately. Transcribers need not reside in the Washington area.

The commission may be contacted by writing to: Ukraine Famine Commission; Vanguard Building — Room 537, 1111 20th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20579.

The U.S. government Commission on the Ukraine Famine was created by Public Law 99-180 to conduct a thorough study of the causes and effects of the famine that ravaged Ukraine in 1932-33. It is to submit a final report on its findings to Congress by April 23, 1988, that is, within two years after its organizational meeting held earlier this year.

FUNNY TEARS

a collection of short stories

by **MYKOLA PONEDILOK**

in English translation from the original Ukrainian.

Illustrations by EKO (Edward Kozak) and Halyna Mazepa.

To order send \$10.00 plus \$1.00 postage to:

Svoboda Book Store
30 Montgomery St.
Jersey City, N. J. 07302

(New Jersey residents add 6% sales tax.)