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Ratushynska arrives in Britain

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Soviet poetess Iryna Ratushynska arrived in London on December 18 with her husband, Ihor Herashchenko, and after a meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on December 22 announced her plans to stay in the West.

Ms. Ratushynska, 32, arrived in the West with a three-month Soviet travel visa to seek medical treatment. Reuters reported that she discussed primarily Soviet problems with the prime minister during the 35-minute meeting.

Earlier, her husband stated: "Iryna and I intend to live in the West. I consider the possibility of a return to the Soviet Union will become a reality only when respect for human rights will become something real not only in words but in deeds."

Ms. Ratushynska, a Russian Orthodox believer, spoke of her ordeals in labor camp, where she had served three years of a seven-year sentence for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" at the time of her release in October.

"The regime in the women's political camp was adapted specifically to create

such conditions that we would not want to continue human-rights activities in the future," she stated. "Frequently measures applied to us were senseless humiliations. As a rule, actual physical blows were not used. They did not need this.

"They refined it down to extreme cold, extreme filth, extreme hunger. Conditions were geared to ensure that you died when you left the camp. I went into prison as a healthy young woman, and three years later I was certain I would not live out this year."

English clergyman Richard Rogers, who for 90 days stayed in a cage to campaign for her release, said doctors who examined the poetess stated she was emaciated and frail, but did not seem to have suffered permanent damage from heart and kidney ailments, Reuters reported.

During her imprisonment, Ms. Ratushynska wrote some 250 poems, most of them on bars of soap. In an interview with Washington Post correspondent Gary Lee before she left the Soviet

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Sakharov, Bonner return to Moscow

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Dr. Andrei Sakharov and his wife Elena Bonner returned to Moscow Tuesday, December 23, ending nearly seven years' internal exile in the town of Gorky for the physicist and two for his wife, for their advocacy of human rights.

Dr. Sakharov and Ms. Bonner were greeted by a swarm of Western reporters and cameramen as they stepped off train No. 37 from Gorky, an industrial city 250 miles east of Moscow, according to The New York Times. Gorky is closed to foreigners. While a group of friends were on hand at Yaroslavl station to welcome the couple, there was no official greeting party.

Dr. Sakharov was exiled to Gorky on January 22, 1980 without trial or conviction when he denounced Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. His case has come to symbolize Soviet human-rights abuses and Western leaders have continually pressed the Kremlin for his release. His wife was sentenced to five years of exile in Gorky in 1984 on charges of anti-Soviet activity. Ms. Bonner has been pardoned of her

"crimes."

News of Dr. Sakharov's release came on Friday, December 19, at a press conference. Vladimir F. Petrovsky, a deputy foreign minister, announced that the Soviet authorities had approved a request by the physicist to return to Moscow with his wife. Dr. Sakharov won the 1975 Peace Prize for his human rights work; his brilliance in theoretical

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Crimean Tatar leader Dzhemilev released in USSR

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — Mustafa Dzhemilev, a prominent Soviet dissident and leader of the Crimean Tatars, a persecuted Muslim minority, has been freed from a Siberian labor camp.

Lev Kopelev, an exiled Soviet author who lives in Cologne, West Germany, told The Ukrainian Weekly today that Mr. Dzhemilev had been freed after the court found him guilty of "slandering the Soviet system," but then gave him a conditional suspended sentence of three years.

Mr. Kopelev learned about Mr. Dzhemilev's release when he called Dr. Andrei Sakharov on December 19, after the Nobel Peace Prize-winning scientist's internal exile was rescinded.

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Honchar's "Sobor" to be published in Ukrainian

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

Several recent developments in Ukrainian literature and the arts indicate that the liberalization of Russian cultural life that has been evident during the past year may be having something akin to a "fallout effect" in Ukraine. Although by no means as all-embracing as the changes in Moscow or Leningrad, there are signs that the relaxation of controls that has led some observers to speak of a cultural renaissance in the Soviet Union is having an impact in Kiev as well.

Hidden away in an otherwise mundane report about the literary works that the Dnipro publishing house intends to issue to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution is the announcement that Oles Honchar's controversial novel "Sobor" (The Cathedral) will soon be available once again to Ukrainian readers. The work caused a political storm when it was first published in Ukraine in 1968 because of its criticism of the destruction of Ukrainian historical and cultural monuments. Mr. Honchar focuses on the issue of national identity and historical continuity as symbolized by an ancient Kozak cathedral that is threatened with destruction at the hands of an eager "cultural worker" in a small village in the industrial heartland of Ukraine. Interwoven with this main theme are other such issues as the philistinism of mindless Soviet bureaucrats and the ecological disasters that have resulted from the destructive drive for "progress" at all costs.

"Sobor" appeared at a time when

members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia were raising similar issues in petitions addressed to party and government bodies that ultimately found their way into the samvydav. Simultaneously, in neighboring Czechoslovakia, the Prague Spring appeared to pose an internal threat in the form of a spillover of such "counterrevolutionary" notions as socialism with a human face.

Writing in Pravda on the eve of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, Oleksandr Botvyn, at that time first secretary of the Kiev City Party Committee, linked "Sobor" and the writings of other Ukrainian intellectuals with "little theories" about the need for 'democratization' and 'liberalization' of socialism. A virulent campaign against Mr. Honchar was launched by the party leadership in Dnipropetrovske, the home base of Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, and was accompanied by arrests and persecution of "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists." In retrospect, it appears that the "Sobor" affair was the first in a series of moves organized by the so-called Dnipropetrovske group with Mr. Shcherbytsky at its head to bring down the incumbent Ukrainian Party leader Petro Shelest.

Mr. Honchar himself never suffered personally because of his novel, although in May 1971, he relinquished his post as chairman of the Board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union. "Sobor," however, became an "unbook," and was not included in the six-volume collection of his works published in 1978-1979. Indeed, it was not even listed in the author's bibliography appended to the collected edition.

Then, earlier this year, references to

the novel began to appear in articles by Ukrainian writers published in Kiev and Moscow. The well-known literary critic Mykola Zhulynsky referred to "Sobor" in an survey of Ukrainian prose writing that appeared in the January issue of the literary monthly Kyiv. Not long after, the poet Borys Oliynyk, writing in the Moscow journal Literaturnoye Obozrenie, hinted at the scandalous treatment that Mr. Honchar had suffered at the hands of stalwarts of political orthodoxy in the arts:

"Today, many, particularly the young, think that fate has always looked favorably on that illustrious master of the word Oles Honchar... But let us go back to the end of the 1960s. The all-Union reader is scarcely aware that Oles Honchar's novel 'Sobor' was published at that time, and that it was not received, to put it mildly, uniformly... Unfortunately, some of the retrogrades tried to obscure the clear and accurate strategy of the novel by adroit demogogy, attributing to it, in addition, various kinds of 'isms.'"

At the same time Sergei Baruzdin, chief editor of the Moscow literary monthly Druzhba Narodov, which specializes in the publication of non-Russian writers in Russian translation, announced on the pages of Kyiv that Sobor would appear, together with another of Mr. Honchar's works, in the first supplement this year to his journal.

Mr. Oliynyk used the forum of the Congress of Soviet Writers in Moscow to raise the "Sobor" issue once again, noting that the editors of Druzhba Narodov had struggled for 18 years to

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NYC Tribune
Yuri Orlov calls for the release of Mustafa Dzhemilev during a December 18 demonstration in front of the United Nations.

Evidence mounts of KGB drive to disband peace group

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — Evidence is mounting that the KGB is undertaking an intensive campaign to disband an independent peace group in the Soviet Union, the Second World Press (SWP) reported yesterday.

On December 3, Alexander Zaitsev, a member of the Group for the Establishment of Trust between the East and the West (the Trust Group), was arrested and confined to a psychiatric hospital in Moscow for his activities with the group, according to SWP, an international news service monitoring human-rights abuses in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Zaitsev had previously been detained on September 2 while participating in a Moscow seminar organized by the independent peace group.

On November 29, Anatoly Cherkasov, another Trust Group member, was arrested in a Moscow subway station and also put into a mental hospital.

Mr. Cherkasov had traveled to the Soviet capital with a letter from Kuibyshev peace activists urging General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan to come to an agreement concerning the jamming of Western broadcasts to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Cherkasov, confined three times in the past to mental institutions for his dissident activities, resides in Kuibyshev, 550 miles southeast of Moscow.

On November 26, peace activist Sergei Svetushkin, a graduate of the Moscow Institute of Foreign Affairs, was arrested and charged with "parasitism." Mr. Svetushkin has not been able to find a job because of his record as a dissident.

On November 27, the historian Andrei Krivov, also a Trust Group member, was arrested and put in jail for 15 days.

To defend their colleagues, Trust Group activists tried to organize a demonstration on December 1 for the release of all "prisoners of peace" in the Soviet Union.

However, the KGB was able to prevent the protest action by putting most of the group's members under house arrest. Only two women — the wife of the imprisoned Mr. Krivov, Irina, and Natalia Akulenok — showed up at the main entrance to Moscow's Gorky Park, the site of the rally.

In another case, Nina Kovalenko, an artist from Moscow and also a Trust Group member, was sent to a psychiatric hospital on September 27 — the day she was arrested for trying to demonstrate for the release of Nicholas Daniloff, the American journalist then detained by Soviet authorities and accused of espionage. Ms. Kovalenko had successfully staged a demonstration on Mr. Daniloff's behalf on September 20.

In addition to imprisoning members of the Trust Group, the Soviet authorities have resorted to expelling those peace activists they may deem less vulnerable to persecution. On November 24, the family of Trust Group member Gutman Levitan was told to leave the Soviet Union within three days.

Established in May 1982, the Trust Group believes that stable peace in the world is possible only as a result of broad personal contacts, including cultural and information exchanges, between the Soviet Union and the West, without government restrictions.

Honchar's "Sobor"...

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obtain permission for the novel's publication. The same point was made by Mr. Baruzdin in an interview in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* in July. Subsequently, at an open meeting of the Kiev writers' Party organization, the critic Vitaliy Koval referred to the "vulgar interpretation" that had been accorded Mr. Honchar's novel and demanded that those responsible be exposed: "Okay, let's name names. Let's recall and let's quote. Will we name the names of those who simply remained silent at the time, and whose conspiracy of silence visited so much damage upon all of literature."

The campaign to rehabilitate "Sobor" has been successful. The novel will appear in a new seven-volume collection of Mr. Honchar's works that will be published in time to coincide with the author's 70th birthday.

Return of a theater director

A recent issue of the Ukrainian cultural weekly *Kultura i Zhyttia* carried an article titled "Contact" that reported on a meeting between leading figures in the world of Ukrainian theater with the republican minister of culture, Yu. O. Olenko. The meeting was called for "the purpose of discussing — in an open, honest, and constructive manner — a number of urgent problems and tasks facing theaters in the republic in the light of the party's requirements for increasing the effectiveness of the theaters' activities." Among the "leading figures" who attended the meeting, the newspaper named Les Taniuk, identifying him as the chief director of the Kiev Youth Theater.

The skepticism of readers who may have expressed some doubt as to the accuracy of this report would have been entirely justified. For the last 20 years or so, Mr. Taniuk has been in "exile" of sorts, living and working in Moscow. His return to Ukraine is a mild sensation.

In the early 1960s, Mr. Taniuk (born in 1938) was a young stage director whose talent was hardly disputed. A graduate of the Karpenko-Karyi Theater Institute in Kiev and a student of the famous Marian Krushelnysky, he worked for a time with the T.H. Shevchenko Ukrainian Drama Theater in Kharkiv.

His association with the Ukrainian theater proved, however, to be short-lived. Mr. Taniuk's innovative style and inclination towards experimental techniques proved too much for the Ukrainian cultural establishment. Shunned by conservative theater directors, Mr. Taniuk was forced to "emigrate" to Moscow. Ivan Dzyuba, writing in late 1965, called attention to the Taniuk affair in connection with the dismal state of affairs in the Ukrainian theater in his now classic "Internationalism or Russification?"

"The situation in the Ukrainian theatre is almost catastrophic. The Franko Academic Drama Theater in Kiev is in a state of permanent helplessness and drabness, while at the same time the talented young director Les Taniuk was refused work until in the end he was forced to leave Ukraine. Now he works in Moscow, he is gladly invited to the best Moscow theaters, where productions he directs enjoy tremendous popularity."

Today, more than 20 years since these lines were written, the over-all situation looks more or less like it did then. The Ukrainian literary and cultural press, particularly during the past year, has been exceptionally forthright in its criticism of the Ukrainian theater, emphasizing the urgent need for a

radical overhaul. Thus, at the above-mentioned meeting attended by Mr. Taniuk, the minister of culture explained that "the cardinal question" was the need to do everything possible with all speed to raise the ideological and artistic level of creativity. He noted that bad productions "have taken deep root in our practice... One sometimes gets the impression that some of our theaters stage productions only in order to meet output figures." An article in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* not so very long ago began with the following observation:

"The Ukrainian theater now finds itself in a difficult situation. This did not come about today or yesterday. There arises the legitimate question: Where were the Ukrainian writers, playwrights, and directors all this time? I do not hesitate to say that many of them worked and continue to work actively, but often their efforts have amounted to nothing."

The situation is at its worst among young people, where the theaters find it impossible to compete with the cinema. One sociological study conducted by an oblast theater revealed that in the age-group 15 to 30, average cinema attendances were 30 per year while the corresponding figure for theater attendances was slightly more than one per year. An indication of how serious the problems are may be gauged from the fact that last year the journal *Kyiv* instituted a special discussion of the topic "Youth and the Theater."

Ukraine is not, of course, the only place in the Soviet Union where theaters are playing to nearly empty houses. This is a conduct a union-wide experimental reorganization of the theater, in which six Ukrainian theaters will be taking part. Herein too, it seems, lies the explanation of how it was possible for Mr. Taniuk to return to Ukraine. The authorities continue to view the theater as a useful vehicle for "Communist upbringing"; but before it can perform this function it must have an audience. And this is something that Mr. Taniuk can deliver.

Indeed, judging by his plans for the Kiev Youth Theater, which he laid out in a recent interview in the journal *Ukraina*, the authorities may get more than they bargained for. Among other things, Mr. Taniuk intends to stage Lina Kostenko's "Marusya Churai" and Mr. Honchar's "Sobor." Ms. Kostenko is widely recognized as one of the finest contemporary Ukrainian poets. She was a central figure in the so-called "Sixties Group" (*Shestydesiatnyky*), a generation of young writers that came to the fore in the early 1960s, ultimately provided the stimulus for the cultural and national revival of post-Stalin

Ukraine, and played an active role in the dissident ferment that followed in its wake. Ms. Kostenko's works were barred from publication for more than a decade.

Press grows bolder

The republication of "Sobor" and Mr. Taniuk's return to Ukraine are indicative of the changes that are under way in Ukrainian cultural life. There are others. Some poems by Vasyl Holoborodko, another member of the "Sixties Group" whose work has not been published for two decades, have now appeared in Ukraine. The weekly *Literaturna Ukraina* apparently has no qualms about discussing the ruinous effect of the tsarist edicts of 1721 and 1876 banning the Ukrainian language. And, finally, there is the following example of glasnost in action, taken from an article by the young writer Volodymyr Yavorivsky that appeared recently in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*:

"There was an ideological worker of high rank in Ukraine. I will not identify him for ethical considerations — he is no longer among the living. He worked as an oblast committee secretary responsible for ideology, [but] was removed: he didn't find a common language with the creative intelligentsia. Oh but what malice he harbored towards this same intelligentsia: Having remained in the background, to everyone's surprise he surfaced in an important leading post in the republic. And now, no, he didn't do the dirty work himself... For many years Honchar's *Sobor*, Ivanychuk's *Malvy*, and Stelmakh's *Chotyry Brody* were rejected; a taboo was placed on the Ukrainian historical novel: *Krynytsya dlya Sprahlykh* and *Propavsha Hramota* never made it to the screen. Even the subscription edition of the works of the Ukrainian historian Dmytro Yavornytsky was hastily discontinued and the subscribers were refunded their money without explanation. The 'helpers' worked to the utmost, relying now on their personal tastes and rushing to anticipate the views of their patron."

The above is a damning indictment of almost 30 years of Soviet cultural policies in Ukraine. Is there more to come? Judging by the most recent issues of the Kiev press, the answer appears to be yes. However, as in the Khrushchev period, there is the everpresent danger that someone in the Kremlin will come to the obvious conclusion that the relaxation of ideological controls may lead to a situation where the risks exceed the benefits, particularly where the national question is at the heart of the matter.

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D.C. symposium features experts' discussion on Chernobyl

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON — The Chernobyl nuclear disaster, which has claimed 31 lives, may end up killing more than 100,000 people through cancer caused by exposure to its radiation.

Dr. Ihor Masnyk of the National Cancer Institute says Soviet experts estimate that about 45,000 people in Ukraine and Byelorussia will die of cancer over the next 70 years as a result of long-term exposure to Chernobyl's radiation. Some Western estimates based on the same data, however, expect the death toll to top 100,000 during the same period.

"The true figure may never be known because of the large population used as the base line, and the almost paranoid security clamps placed by Soviet authorities on population data," Dr. Masnyk told a symposium on the impact and consequences of the Chernobyl accident.

Dr. Masnyk, who is acting associate director for international affairs at the NCI, spoke about the "Biomedical Aspects of Chernobyl" during a panel discussion with three other experts on the catastrophe: Dr. David Marples of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, whose book "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR" was published by St. Martin's Press this month; Paul Goble, an expert on Soviet nationalities at the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research; and Dr. Larissa Fontana, who heads the Washington Ukrainian Community Network. Dr. Andrew Hruszkewycz of George Washington University and the National Institute of Health was the moderator.

The discussion, held December 10 at the St. Sophia Center, was sponsored by The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals.

"Although probably not the last one, the Chernobyl accident is the worst

accident in the field of nuclear energy thus far," Dr. Masnyk said.

In comparison to the Three Mile Island nuclear accident in the United States, which released 15 curies of radioactivity, Chernobyl put more than 100 million curies into the environment, he said. Half of this load was deposited within 30 kilometers from the plant, "which presents a mammoth clean-up problem and raises the specter of lingering health effects" as the radioactivity continues to enter the food chain over the next generation.

About 135,000 people were evacuated from the 30-kilometer zone, but, Dr. Masnyk said, because of superficial testing, it will be difficult to determine in the future which incidents of cancer among that group were caused by Chernobyl and which by something else, Dr. Masnyk said.

In addition to the 31 already dead (according to official Soviet reports) from acute radiation poisoning, and the scores of thousands that will die in the future, babies born to women who were between the eighth and 15th week of pregnancy at the time of radiation exposure carry a risk of severe mental retardation, and diminished mental performance in the less affected, he said.

Soviets spurned aid

Dr. Masnyk said that Soviet authorities have thus far spurned all official U.S. efforts at instituting medical cooperation on Chernobyl.

Dr. Marples, an expert on Soviet energy and nuclear power policy, uncovered severe dangers in the way nuclear power was being developed in Ukraine. He warned in October 1985 that unless the Soviets improved safety mechanisms, an accident at the Ukrainian nuclear power plant was quite likely in the near future.

Problems with the Chernobyl plant have been reported in the press since 1974, Dr. Marples said, and "the situation at Soviet nuclear plants before Chernobyl gave cause for serious concern if not alarm."

Problems continue to plague the industry after Chernobyl. None of the reactors scheduled to come on line in 1986 did, including one at the model facility in Zaporizhzhia, which was built from start to finish in the world-record time of four years.

Women's association recalls Chernobyl

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — Members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association and Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine erected a symbolic Christmas tree of hope for the innocent Ukrainian children who are the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. The display is at the Maplewood Public Library on Baker Street.

The Christmas tree is decorated with faceless angels and white lights as a symbol of hope for the thousands of unknown Ukrainian children who are victims of radiation from the nuclear disaster.

Americans of Ukrainian descent in the state of New Jersey and the United States thus have joined the entire world in the expression of sympathy to the families of Chernobyl's victims and share the deep sorrow of the Ukrainian population, as well as their concern about the potential consequences of unpredictable magnitude which will affect future generations.



At The Washington Group's symposium on the Chernobyl nuclear accident are: speakers (from left) Paul Goble, Dr. David Marples, Dr. Larissa Fontana and Dr. Ihor Masnyk.

Dr. Marples recalled that when Vladimir Dolgikh, a candidate member of the Politburo, visited Zaporizhzhia in October, he revealed some of the problems causing the six-month delay in bringing the reactor on line by June. Those problems, Dr. Marples said, were all familiar: a lack of skilled personnel, shoddy construction materials, chronic supply problems and an outdated centralized planning system.

And the entombment of the exploded Chernobyl reactor, first billed as a solution for hundreds of years, is now estimated to last only one generation, according to Dr. Marples, "and the next generation might think of something more appropriate."

Decontamination problems

The massive decontamination process around Chernobyl has been plagued by problems, as well, he said. Thousands of conscripts have been brought in from the Baltic republics; safety standards have lapsed; there have been complaints about unavailable funds for protective clothing, inadequate housing and a lack of shower facilities for clean-up personnel.

Two reactors at Chernobyl have already been restarted and Moscow has announced that a third will be restarted by next June, the fifth will go on line in 1987 and the sixth by 1990.

At the world energy conference in Cannes, France, in October, Valeriy Legasov, a member of the presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, announced that the USSR plans to increase its reliance on nuclear energy. He was quoted as saying that the Soviet Union had lost more farmland from the construction of hydro-electric dams than from the entire Chernobyl accident. And Soviet Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov had said that Soviet nuclear power capacity would be increased by 500 to 600 percent by the year 2000.

"So Soviet confidence in the future of the industry is unassuaged... But one should be assured of one fact," Dr. Marples said, "and that is that the ramifications of the disaster are still with us."

Mr. Goble spoke about the "political fallout" of Chernobyl, analyzing its effect on Soviet domestic politics, on what he termed "high politics" with Eastern Europe and the West, and on the "low politics" of public opinion and attitudes of the middle- and low-level Soviet elite.

Political pundits missed the mark in predicting that Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev would use Chernobyl as an excuse to replace the

Ukrainian Communist Party boss, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, the State Department official said, prefacing his remarks by saying that he was expressing his own opinions. On the contrary, he pointed out, those fired were in Moscow or were fired directly through Moscow ministries.

"The fact is that the Chernobyl plant was in Ukraine but bureaucratically and legally it was under the control of the all-union ministries in Moscow, and that the problems, if they existed, were problems of Moscow's own making."

From the late 1970s, he said there had been "a drumbeat of criticism" about Chernobyl, including an article in "Vitchyzna" 75 days before the accident, in which the chief construction engineer suggested that the problems here were the result of cost-cutting directives from Moscow over the past year, "very probably suggesting that this was Mr. Gorbachev's doing," Mr. Goble said.

"Glasnost" backfired

Mr. Goble suggested that, indeed, "glasnost had backfired" and that Mr. Gorbachev and Moscow had been put on the defensive.

Internationally, the Soviet Union lost face over Chernobyl, Mr. Goble said. "There was nearly unanimous condemnation" for the late and incomplete accounting of what happened, and Mr. Gorbachev's commitment to any kind of a more open society that would live up to its international obligations was called into question.

The consequences in Eastern Europe were most severe in Yugoslavia and especially in Poland, where thousands signed protest petitions, and pictures of children ingesting iodine were a daily feature on Polish television.

"The Soviet regime has proved on more than one occasion that it's not terribly interested in what the population thinks in terms of the policies that it adopts. But," he added, "as the regime has been less willing to use coercion, it has had to rely on a certain amount of popular support or even enthusiasm for particular policy choices, and popular attitudes affect what the regime is likely to do."

Mr. Goble cited three Soviet republics as examples of where public attitudes following Chernobyl influenced policy choices:

- Long-standing criticism by Russian nationalists against "the draining of our precious bodily fluids" through the proposed diversion of rivers from Russia to other republics surfaced

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SUSTA cites Solidarity Day

WASHINGTON — The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) is urging its members and student clubs throughout the United States to hold rallies and hunger strikes on January 12, 1987, to demonstrate their solidarity with Ukrainian political prisoners.

Ukrainian journalist Vyacheslav Chornovil chose January 12 as a day of protest against the massive repressions that were unleashed on that day in 1972. Soviet-Russian authorities unleashed these repressions in an effort to halt the broad-based movement for human and national rights which has flourished in Ukraine within the last 20 years, said the SUSTA executive in a news release.

The releases urged members to take leadership roles in organizing hunger strikes throughout the country and to work together with SUM-A, Plast, ODUM, TUSM, and other student and youth organizations in making the event a success.

In the past years, President Ronald Reagan has sent telegrams to students observing this day. In one of the telegrams the President stated, "This occasion is a reminder of the Ukrainian prisoners' of conscience devotion to the noblest aspirations of the human spirit: the desire for freedom and the resistance to the imposition of inhumane political ideas and system."

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



What we need in '87

You want to know what our community needs most in 1987?

I'll tell you: direction.

We need direction. We have lost our way. Many of our establishment organizations are floating into the 21st century on a ship without a rudder.

Most of our Ukrainian institutions were established 100 or 90 or 75 or even 30 years ago to meet certain community needs prevalent during those eras. Today, their organizational mission statements are either forgotten or irrelevant.

Some of our organizations are transplants, established and relevant in Polish-occupied Galicia during the 1920s and 1930s, but not in North America in the 1980s.

It is because our Ukrainian establishment leaders have little idea where they are headed that their emphasis is on means to an end rather than the end itself. We focus on constitutionality, language purity, financial growth, new members, ritual, tradition. We rarely talk about purpose, results, assessment, realignment.

How many Ukrainian organizations have a clearly defined corporate mission statement and annual, time-phased, measurable objectives aimed at fulfilling that mission?

How many Ukrainian organizations elect or select their leaders based on ability to get things done? How many members hold their leaders accountable?

How many Ukrainian organizations are led by mediocre establishment hacks who hold their positions because no one else wants the job or because they are the least offensive alternative?

We ask many questions of our establishment leaders, but we never ask why.

Why must our Ukrainian heritage schools only teach Ukrainian history through 1922? What is more relevant today, Ivan Mazepa or the Nazi invasion of Ukraine? Why must our youth be kept in the dark about this period of our history?

Why do our pedagogues refuse to teach Ukrainian immigration history in America? Isn't the purpose of a school to prepare students for the society in which the school finds itself? Shouldn't our students be familiar with the sacrifices involved in creating and sustaining their present Ukrainian community?

Why must a young person be able to speak fluent Ukrainian in order to be fully accepted in our community? Language is a means to an end. I know many young Ukrainian Americans whose Ukrainian is impeccable, but their contribution to our community is zero. I also know other Ukrainian Americans whose knowledge of Ukrainian is poor or non-existent, and their contribution is exemplary.

Why must our religious services be only in Ukrainian? The major purpose of a divine liturgy is to enhance individual spirituality and to communicate with God, not to preserve the Ukrainian language. I prefer Ukrainian-language liturgies, but if English services will help bring back our youth, so be it.

"We must preserve our national biological and cultural substance," exhorted World Congress of Free Ukrainians head Peter Savaryn in

Chicago last November 29. Why? If we fail to preserve both, does that mean our community is doomed?

"It is time for the young generation of professionals to take a greater interest and get involved in the so-called establishment organizations," writes Eugene Iwanciw in the December 7 issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly*. Why? In their present condition, what do these organizations have to offer the young professional? Personal growth? Psychological fulfillment? Broadened horizons? Joy? Excitement?

If we expect our youth to join our organizations because it is their "obligation" or to demonstrate their "patriotism," then we're in deep trouble. That's not enough. People who join organizations do so to derive some benefit or to support some purpose. If organizations provide no meaningful enhancement and have no clearly defined goal, how can we expect intelligent young professionals to become involved?

None of this, of course, is new. I wrote about it a generation ago in a series of articles titled "Where Is Our Youth?" which appeared in both *The Ukrainian Weekly* and *Svoboda*.

To those who are still wondering "where" our youth is, let me repeat what I wrote in 1964. The question is meaningless. We know where our youth is. More and more, they are not with us. I believed three far more relevant questions were: 1) What do we want of our youth? 2) In view of our present environment in the United States (not as we think it is, or as we would like it to be, but as it really is), what can we reasonably expect from our youth? 3) Once we have decided what we can reasonably expect, what must we do to fulfill our expectations?

In addressing the first two questions, I emphasized the need for realism over romantic fantasy ("we need to deal with what is," I wrote, "not with what we wish would be") and clarity over indecision ("we need to have precise goals so that we don't continue to muddle through").

It was my response to the third question that created the most controversy. "We need to accept acculturation as inevitable," I wrote, "and use it to combat assimilation." I defined acculturation as a form of bicultural adaptation which seeks to blend the best of two cultures in a way that enhances both. If our youth is forced to choose between their Ukrainian or their American heritages, most will opt for being American, I argued. It was far wiser, I believed, not to force a choice but to try to accommodate both. I pointed to the Jews as the masters of accommodation and of survival.

Despite the fact that at the time I was reviled for being an "Americanizer," "out of touch with the true Ukrainian spirit," and even a "traitor" to the Ukrainian cause, I have not changed my mind during the past 22 years. On the contrary, I believe that the major reason so many of our young professionals are estranged from our community today is precisely because our institutions have not adapted, have not acculturated, have not re-examined their missions and made them more relevant.

Like living organisms, institutions that can't or won't adapt, perish.

BOOK REVIEW

The national movement in Galicia

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

Rarely does one run across a scholarly work, especially about Ukrainian history, that is also enjoyable reading for the layman. Such a work is "The Ukrainian National Movement in Galicia: 1815-1849" by Jan Kozik, recently published in English by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta.

The book is, in reality, the translation and merger of Dr. Kozik's two doctoral theses which were published in Poland in 1973 and 1975. In 1977, he agreed to the translation of his two books into English and their publication as a single volume. He also proposed to extend the work chronologically until 1866. His untimely death in 1979 at the young age of 45 prevented this extension and robbed Ukrainian studies of a truly outstanding scholar.

With the expansion of empires and the partition of Poland in the late 1700s, three regions of Ukraine found themselves under the rule of the Austrian Empire at the beginning of the 19th century. The regions were Galicia, Bukovina, and Transcarpathian Rus'. It is within this context that Dr. Kozik begins his story of the development of modern Ukrainian national consciousness in Galicia.

What follows is a story that flows so smoothly the reader often forgets that it is, after all, a history book. As with a mystery, the reader is often tempted to read faster to learn the outcome of a particular episode. The characters, though numerous, add life to the story.

Scholars need not fear that academic standards were compromised in the process of making the book interesting to all readers. The text is rich with details about events and players. The 368 pages of text contain over 1,200 footnotes, many from primary sources. The lay reader, however, can easily gloss over the footnotes and details which the scholar will wish to study.

The true beauty of the book, however, is in the story which it tells. In the span of one generation, Ukrainian national consciousness, long dormant under Polish, Hungarian and Austrian rule, comes alive. In many ways, the story is one of the rise of modern Ukrainian language for it was through language and literature that consciousness was awakened. The battleground was also often the language.

So as not to confuse the reader about the use of terminology, Dr. Kozik makes clear, at the outset, whom he is writing about. On page 17 he notes: "The Ukrainians, who were called and referred to themselves at that time as Ruthenians (Ukrainian: Rusyn; Polish: Rusini; German: Ruthenen) comprised the largest national group in the 12 eastern Galician districts."

The major groups in the drama include the Polish landowners (desiring the economic status quo but an independent Poland), the Polish reformers (urging economic reform), the emerging Ukrainian intelligentsia, the Ukrainian peasant, and the Austrian rulers. Throughout the book, the tension among these groups provides for a lively story. Since the Poles were united in their view of Ukrainians as really Poles, the Ukrainians usually sided with the Austrian monarchy which was only too happy to play one group against the other.

The absence of a Ukrainian literary language inhibited the development of

national consciousness among all sectors of the population. It is the story and the conflicts in the development of the literary language and its orthography that is the basis of the work.

While the peasants were strongly Ukrainian, Galicia lacked a Ukrainian intelligentsia. Over time, most of the educated Ukrainians became Polonized. The leadership of the Ukrainian movement, therefore, fell to the only educated segment of the population with some semblance of national consciousness — the priests. The young priests, however, often found themselves in conflict with the Greek Catholic Church hierarchy who preferred the status quo.

The development of the literary language was fought on many fronts with the Church hierarchy pushing for Church-Slavonic and the priests urging the use of the peasant vernacular as the basis for the literary language. The alphabet to be used (Latin or Cyrillic) and the orthography were also hotly contested. It was the compilation of peasant folk songs and the influence of the writers from Russian-dominated eastern Ukraine, such as Kotliarevsky, Hulak-Artemovskiy, Kvitka-Osnovianenko, and Shevchenko which finally carried the day.

The collection of native folk poetry in both Russian and Austrian Ukraine made the development of the modern Ukrainian language and the literature of the 19th century possible. Dr. Kozik points out that, "Without this knowledge of folk creativity, the poetry of Taras Shevchenko and the splendid melodious quality of his literary style would be unthinkable. The appearance of Taras Shevchenko was the single most important event in directing Ukrainian literature onto a national and revolutionary course."

A good part of the book focuses on the turbulent years of 1848-1849 and the interaction of the Poles, Ukrainians, Czechs, Slovaks and Austrians. Each group postured for advantages in the chaos of the period. Many other Slavic groups lent support to the Ukrainian efforts for national identity. In the end, however, it was lack of Ukrainian unity and political sophistication that prevented the type of success that may have been possible.

The period has no lack of villains. Obviously, the Poles were the principle enemy for the Ukrainians. The Austrians, however, also undercut many of the efforts of the Ukrainian movement. Of course, Ukrainians often proved to be their own worst enemy. For example, while Lviv University was Germanized, philosophy and theology courses were presented in Ruthenian. Dr. Kozik writes: "Ultimately even this limited use generated dissatisfaction among the Ukrainians, who felt they were being wronged by not being lectured to in German like the Poles." Ruthenian thus, was, eliminated from the university.

The book is more than an outstanding work of history; it is almost literature and should be widely read within the community. Efforts to publish and translate other works of this nature must be encouraged if we are to understand our own history. There is no lack of scholarship in Ukrainian history. Outstanding research is taking place in the United States, Canada and Poland. It seems that there is more a lack of interest among our Ukrainian population, much as was the case until almost the mid-19th century.

1986: A LOOK BACK

Human rights in the USSR

In the human-rights arena, we witnessed some interesting developments in all areas of civil, religious and national dissent. General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's new policy of encouraging "glasnost" or openness, seemed, at least for propaganda purposes, to have spread to the area concerning prisoners of conscience, mostly those well-known in the West. Western pressure helped prompt the release this year of the better-known human-rights activists and leaders of the Helsinki movement in the USSR, while several previously unknown dissidents fell subject to arrest and incarceration.

Late 1986 ushered in a new decade in the still struggling Helsinki movement in Ukraine. While members of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group marked the group's 10th anniversary on November 9, 17 of the group's now-known 40 members continued to serve sentences in prisons, labor camps and internal exile. Mykola Horbal, Vitaliy Kalynychenko, Ivan Kandyba, Yaroslav Lesiv, Lev Lukianenko, Myroslav

tion marking the anniversary was also held in New York at the Ukrainian Institute of America on December 16.

The Weekly joined other Ukrainian organizations in the West in commemorating the UHG's 10th birthday by devoting its November 9 issue to the group, its concerns as revealed in its memoranda, as well as its membership.

There were some encouraging signs about the Helsinki movement. Samvydav recently obtained by the UHG's external representatives revealed a new member, Vasyl Kornylko, a 66-year-old physician from the Lviv oblast, who had joined the group before his arrest and imprisonment in February 1980 for circulating Ukrainian nationalist literature. The revelation indicated that there may be more Helsinki monitors unknown to the West. Mr. Kornylko is serving a 10-year sentence in a special-regimen labor camp to be followed by five years in internal exile.

Oliha Heyko Matuselych, one of the UHG's youngest members at age 33 and a philologist, was re-

leased from a Mordovian labor camp on March 12 after she completed her latest term of three years, which she served immediately following her first term, also of three years. She was granted permission to live in Kiev with her seriously ill mother for one year.

News also reached the West that another UHG member, Vasyl Sichko, who was released from prison in the summer of 1985 was suffering from tuberculosis and was reportedly being treated in a special sanatorium in western Ukraine.

Perhaps the saddest news regarding relatives of UHG members reached the West early in the year, that is, news of the untimely death of Olena Antoniv Krasivska on February 2 in the collision of a taxi cab, truck and streetcar in Lviv. The 48-year-old physician was the wife of UHG member and longtime political prisoner Zinoviy Krasivsky, who had completed his latest term of imprisonment only a few months before her death.

There were also reports in October that the Soviets may allow 72-year-old veteran Ukrainian political prisoner and UHG member Danylo Shumuk to emigrate to Canada to join his nephew in British Columbia after his scheduled release in January 1987.

The leaders of the officially defunct Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group found themselves thrust into

the limelight this year within the context of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Anatoly Shcharansky, the 38-year-old human-rights activist and Helsinki monitor, was released from Chistopol prison on February 12 in an elaborately planned East-West prisoner swap. He joined his wife, Avital, in Jerusalem, and was joined there by the rest of his family from Moscow in August.

Moscow Helsinki Group leader and founder Yuri Orlov, 62, was released from internal exile in Yakutia and was forced to emigrate to the United States with his wife, Irina Valitova, in connection with the Nicholas Daniloff affair.

Nobel laureate and Helsinki monitor Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Elena Bonner, a founding member, arrived home in Moscow on December 23 after they received an official pardon from General Secretary Gorbachev on December 16 and were permitted to leave their place of exile in the closed city of Gorky. Ms. Bonner had been allowed to travel earlier this year to the West, namely Italy and the United States, on a six-month visa for medical treatment for heart and eye ailments after Dr. Sakharov went on a hunger strike to demand the trip.

According to Mr. Orlov, the release of the Nobel-prize-winning physicist and human-rights advocate was probably due to Soviet embarrassment over the tragic death of another Moscow Helsinki Group founding member, Anatoly Marchenko, on December 8 in a Chistopol prison hospital. Mr. Marchenko, 48, had been on a hunger strike demanding the release of all Soviet prisoners of conscience, among other things, since August 4 when he penned a letter to the delegates at the Vienna Helsinki review conference, vowing to maintain his fast until the meeting's conclusion. There had been reports that Mr. Marchenko was on the verge of being released early from a 15-year sentence for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Another well-known Soviet dissident, Anatoly Koryagin, an activist in the Helsinki-related Working Commission to Investigate the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, was reportedly rearrested in Chistopol prison in October 1985, according to reports we received in March of this year. Mr. Koryagin, who is serving a 12-year sentence, was nominated twice this year for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Two members of the renewed Georgian Helsinki Group, Tenghiz Gudava and Emmanuel Tvaladze, were tried and sentenced in early June for "anti-Soviet agit-prop." Both Mr. Gudava, who received a 10-year sentence, and Mr. Tvaladze, who was sentenced to eight years' incarceration, were members of the Phantom musical group.

Iryna Ratushynska, the renowned Soviet poet and human-rights advocate from Kiev, was prematurely released from prison in October on the eve of the Iceland summit and was permitted to travel for medical treatment to Great Britain, with her Ukrainian husband, Ihor Herashchenko. Ms. Ratushynska, who was serving the fourth year of a 12-year sentence, was transferred from a Mordovian labor camp for women to a KGB detention center in Kiev in August, where she was held until

her release. She and Mr. Herashchenko arrived in London on December 18 and announced their intention to stay.

Persecution of the leaders of the Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) Church reportedly continued. News of Yosyp Terelia's incarceration in Camp No. 36 — which has come to be known as a "death camp" — near Kuchino in the Perm region of Russia, reached The Weekly in January, six months after the leader of the Initiative Group for the Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church in Ukraine was given a 12-year sentence for "anti-Soviet agit-prop."

We also obtained details in March from the trial of Ukrainian sculptor Petro Ruban, who was tried in Pryluky, Chernihiv region, in December 1985 and was sentenced to nine years' strict-regimen labor camp and five years' exile.

A new incident of religious persecution was reported in July. Pavel Protsenko, a young Orthodox church activist and librarian, from Kiev, was arrested on June 4 at the home of a nun, Sister Serafima. He was tried and sentenced in Kiev on November 18-19 to three years in a labor camp for writing a manuscript detailing the persecution of members of the Russian Orthodox Church, which was found on his person upon his arrest.

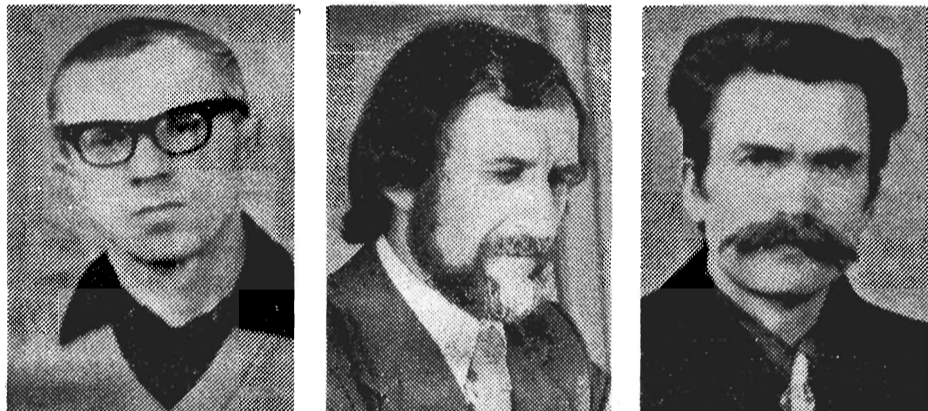
Ukrainian peace activist and a founding member of the "unofficial" yet well-known Moscow Group for Establishment of Trust Between the East and the West, also called the Moscow Trust Group, Alexandr Shatravka, was released on June 23 from a Siberian labor camp where he spent the last five years for "anti-Soviet activity" and was exiled to the United States.

Ukrainian dissident, writer and author of a manuscript called "The Right to Live," Yuriy Badzio, began his five-year term of exile in Yakutia on May 18 after serving seven years of detention in Mordovian labor camps. He was arrested in April 1979 for the book, a detailed analysis of the cultural, economic and political situation in Ukraine.

Kateryna Zarytska Soroka, a long-time member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) who spent some 30 years in Polish and Soviet prisons and camps, died on August 29 in western Ukraine after a prolonged illness. The wife of another veteran political prisoner and OUN activist Mykhailo Soroka, who had died in a labor camp in 1971, Ms. Zarytska headed the Ukrainian Red Cross in Lviv during World War II, providing aid to members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). She died at age 72 and was buried in Lviv's Lychakivsky cemetery.

Another veteran Ukrainian political prisoner and UPA member, Vasyl Pidhorodetsky, was arrested and sentenced in late 1985 to one year of imprisonment, according to reports that reached The Weekly in March. Mr. Pidhorodetsky has served some 34 years in camps and prisons for his involvement in the security service of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and OUN.

Three-year-old Estonian Kaisa Randpere was finally permitted in November to join her defector parents in Sweden after two years of



Ivan Kandyba, Vitaliy Kalynychenko and Lev Lukianenko were cited by newly released Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov as three Ukrainian Helsinki monitors whose plight was most terrible.

Marynovych, Mykola Matuselych, Mart Niklus, Vasyl Ovsienko, Viktoras Petkus, Oksana Popovych, Mykola Rudenko, Yuriy Shukhevych, Danylo Shumuk, Vasyl Striltsiv and Yosyf Zisels continued their struggle.

Thanks to the efforts of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), the UHG's 10th anniversary served as the occasion for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to pass companion resolutions in October calling on the president and secretary of state to pressure the Soviets into releasing the Ukrainian and other Helsinki monitors from incarceration and allowing those who desire to emigrate to do so. AHRU also organized what turned out to be a very successful reception for the UHG's external reps as well as for members of the House and Senate, and other dignitaries on September 23 in Washington.

On October 15, five members of the Moscow and Ukrainian Helsinki groups were reunited in Washington at a luncheon and press conference at the Capitol. Yuri Orlov, Ludmilla Alexeyeva, Alexander Ginzburg, Nina Strokata and Nadia Svitlychna urged legislators and the news media to remember those Helsinki monitors and other rights activists still suffering in the USSR for their beliefs.

An informative panel and recep-

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Soviet refusals to grant her an exit visa.

Finally, Mr. Gorbachev's "glasnost" affected the field of literature and it was learned that Oles Hon-

char's controversial novel "Sobor" (Cathedral), which deals with the destruction of Ukrainian culture, was to be reissued in the Soviet Union in the Russian and Ukrainian languages.

Chornobyl nuclear accident

What was by far the biggest news of 1986 was the tragic nuclear disaster at the Chornobyl power station in Ukraine in late April, which sent shock waves throughout the entire world.

At 1 a.m. on April 25, the staff at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant started to reduce power on the No. 4 reactor as part of a reportedly routine maintenance procedure, which later was revealed by Soviet authorities to have been part of a series of reportedly unauthorized experiments by plant personnel on the reactor's turbine-generators.

By all accounts, the mood at the sprawling complex was relaxed. Spring had already come to Ukraine, and the nearby town of Prypiat, where the plant workers lived in uniform rows of high-rise apartment blocks, was reportedly getting ready for the traditional May 1 holiday, which this year coincided with the Orthodox Easter.

About 24 hours later, an explosion blew the roof off Chornobyl's No. 4 reactor, heaving a 1,000-ton concrete slab that covered the core into the reactor well. In less than three seconds, a second explosion took place, which ignited a rash of fires and shot a gigantic burst of radioactive gases a half-mile into the sky that drifted north across the Soviet Union and Europe. Shifting winds and continuing radiation emissions from the plant eventually spread over the rest of the Soviet Union and as far away as the western United States.

Eight months ago, what has been labelled the world's worst nuclear power accident struck at Chornobyl, contaminating hundreds of square miles in Ukraine, Byelorussia and even parts of northern Poland and Scandinavia, discharging radioactivity across the continent and inflicting medical and environmental damage that may continue for generations.

From the start, the Soviet authorities confronted an unprecedented crisis: handling a major fire inside one nuclear reactor while enormous amounts of radiation were escaping into the atmosphere, with a second reactor standing only yards away and two more nearby.

The disaster at Chornobyl not only revealed an epic human drama of striving to cope with invisible nuclear hazards, but also disclosed much about the nature of the relationship between the Soviet government and the population.

The Soviet government reportedly knew enough about the disaster within 12 hours to treat it as a major crisis and set up a high-level government commission to ascertain the damage and direct recovery operations. But Moscow did not acknowledge to its own citizens and the world that the accident had occurred for another 48 hours and remained silent about the full extent of the disaster for nearly two weeks. For part of the time, Soviet scientists

were uncertain that the measures they were taking to bring the reactor under control would actually work.

In the aftermath of Chornobyl, Moscow has sought to rebuild its credibility by reporting more fully on the disaster at a special conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the Chornobyl accident in Vienna in August, where the Soviets submitted a 382-page detailed report on the causes, clean-up efforts, medical, environmental and energy effects of the disaster.

In this report, the Soviets laid the blame for the accident essentially on human error — safety violations by workers conducting an unauthorized experiment — but later admitted that part of blame was also due to design flaws in the reactor, which was essentially built for commercial use.

But it was the human toll that caused the most concern. The Soviets have stuck to their official report of 31 dead, with two reportedly dying in the explosion and the rest passing away in a Moscow hospital after efforts to treat them for heavy radiation exposure and burns.

The Weekly had heard reports from sources in Ukraine of thousands, maybe up to 15,000, dead at the time of the disaster, and there has remained scepticism among Ukrainians in the West about the official death toll of 31, because of the Soviet track record of covering up disasters and their consequences. Dr. Robert Gale, a bone-marrow specialist from UCLA, entered into the picture soon after the accident when the Soviets requested his, and only his, aid in treating the Chornobyl victims that were shipped off to Moscow.

More than half of these official dead, who were buried in a cemetery just outside of Moscow and hundreds of miles away from their homes and family in Ukraine, were firemen who braved the flames and radiation after the explosions. Official reports also said that six months after the accident 30 remained hospitalized and that a total of 300 persons were exposed to radiation levels far above those considered to be safe and many thousands may have been exposed to doses whose long-term effects are uncertain.

The Soviets have been subject to much criticism for their handling of the Chornobyl aftermath. They reportedly began evacuating the 49,000 residents of nearby Prypiat 36 hours after the accident, a period in which the people were probably exposed to high doses of radiation. Confusion and panic spread among the evacuees and many families became separated, some for weeks. The authorities set up an artificial 18-mile evacuation zone around the stricken plant and all the evacuees were reportedly given medical checks and iodine pills.

By the end of the summer, the official figure of the number of people evacuated from Ukraine and neighboring Byelorussia was

135,000, including some from outside the 18-mile danger zone, in so-called "hot spots" of radiation. In other areas only children were moved out temporarily — 64,000 from Byelorussia and 250,000 from Kiev, 70 miles south. Most of these children were sent to Pioneer summer camps throughout the Soviet Union, while some moved in with relatives who lived far from the accident area. All of the children returned in September to start the new school year, including some of the children of Prypiat who were accepted into schools in Kiev.

The evacuees, who were kept in temporary housing until some were allowed to settle into new communities built for them such as Zeleny Mys in the Kiev region, were reportedly compensated financially by the Soviets, who also opened up a special Chornobyl aid fund for donations from Soviet citizens for the victims and evacuees.

Probably the most serious consequence is the effect on the health of the population. Some Western physicians, including Dr. Gale, predicted that, based on the Soviet report in Vienna, up to 40,000 excess deaths, that is outside the normal death rate, would occur as a result of the accident. The Soviets themselves said they expected some 6,500 excess deaths over 70 years resulting from direct radiation exposure, in addition to some 30,000 to 40,000 additional deaths from indirect exposure to radioactive contamination of the food supply and such.

The Ukrainian community in the West, particularly in the United States and Canada, was quick to respond to news of the tragic disaster that struck the land of their ancestors and most immediately offered assistance, medical and monetary, to the victims, but their offers were categorically refused by the Soviets, who continued to label it an internal matter and insisted they could manage on their own. In

response to this, as well as the frustration felt by many who were unable to contact relatives in Kiev and other parts of Ukraine, as well as the lack of detailed information, Ukrainians angrily took to the streets in organized protest and demonstrations in front of the United Nations and the Soviet Mission in New York, in Chicago, Washington, Ottawa, Philadelphia and other cities.

Ukrainian groups held news conferences and prayer vigils to attract news media to publicize the Soviet mishandling of the disaster and pray for the victims and their families. Ukrainians in Washington held a protest in front of the offices of U.S. News and World Report magazine for its callously inaccurate May 12 cover headline, "Nightmare in Russia," which the journal later retracted after meeting with local community representatives.

The Soviets have restarted reactors No. 1 and 2 after having entombed the damaged reactor No. 4 in concrete. The clean-up work at the plant has also aroused much hostility, with reports of executions of conscripts, mostly Estonians, refusing to do the dangerous work. Several thousand Estonians were apparently singled out for conscription for Chornobyl clean-up work and extension of their duty from the usual two months to six months, which has caused discontent to grow among the workers, as well as Estonians in general.

A book on the causes and effects of the Chornobyl disaster by Dr. David Marples, a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, titled, "Chornobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," was published by St. Martin's Press in New York this fall and was launched at a reception at the Ukrainian Institute of America on December 9. Dr. Marples is currently on a tour of several U.S. cities to publicize his book.

The Helsinki process

The Helsinki Accords review process, or the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, continued in 1986 with two major events: the six-week Experts Meeting on Human Contacts, which took place

in April and May in Bern, Switzerland, and the more significant full-scale Helsinki review conference, which was officially opened in early November in Vienna.

The six-week Bern meeting on



A press conference in Vienna commemorated the 10th anniversaries of the Ukrainian and Lithuanian Helsinki Groups. Among those in attendance were former Soviet dissidents Leonid Plyushch, Yuri Orlov and Nadia Svitlychna, Sens. Claiborne Pell, Paul Sarbanes and Dennis Deconcini and Rep. Steny Hoyer.

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human contacts ended on May 27 without agreement on a final document as the United States, whose delegation was headed by Ambassador Michael Novak, stood alone in its opposition to the "consensus statement."

The U.S. refused to approve the document, saying it would weaken rather than strengthen the pledges made at Helsinki in 1975 by 35 states from the East and West.

The Bern meeting was the last in a series of experts meetings mandated by the most recent Helsinki Accords review conference held in Madrid in 1980-1983.

In Bern, representatives of 35 states covered such topics as family reunification, exchange of information, travel for personal or professional reasons, and postal and telephone communications.

During the Bern conference, the United States raised many specific cases of family reunification and emigration. Among the cases of persons wishing to emigrate were those of two Ukrainians: Yuriy Shukhevych, a human-rights activist and Helsinki monitor who has been imprisoned for over 33 years and who has relatives in Australia; and Aleksander Maksymov, who renounced his Soviet citizenship and subsequently served two terms of imprisonment for his emigration efforts.

During a May 13 discussion on mail and postal interference, the U.S. delegation brought up the issue of contacts in the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident in Ukraine.

The Vienna follow-up conference convened officially on November 4 in the Hofburg. The U.S. delegation is headed by Ambassador Warren Zimmermann, and includes two Ukrainians as members: Helsinki Commission staffer Orest Deychakivsky and Julian Kulas, a public member.

The U.S. continued to underscore the plight of Ukrainian political prisoners in its statements concerning human-rights provisions during plenary sessions. Ambassador Zimmermann mentioned the deaths of four Ukrainian dissidents in camps in 1985, including three Helsinki monitors: Oleksiy Tykhy, Vasyl Stus, Yuriy Lytvyn and Valeriy Marchenko, in his November 14 statement on national minorities in the USSR. He added that three other Ukrainian dissidents, Mykola Horal, Ivan Kandyba and Mykhailo Horyn, were very ill and were serving lengthy sentences for their political activity. He also stated that he knew of some 400 religious activists who were imprisoned in the Soviet Union, including Ukrainian Uniates.

Ukrainian organizations from Europe, Canada and the United States sent representatives to Vienna to lobby for human and national rights and participate in both the official part of the conference as well as the parallel and simultaneous "Helsinki Mirror," series of unofficial seminars and press conferences sponsored by Resistance International.

The Ukrainians in Vienna included representatives of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group's External Representation, grass-roots human-rights groups, youth organizations, news services, political groups and national representative

bodies, all under the leadership and guidance of the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Before the conference had even begun, three of the UHG's external representatives, Gen. Petro Grigorenko, Leonid Plyushch and Nadia Svitlychna, issued an appeal to the CSCE delegates calling for a thorough review of Soviet human-rights abuses and demanding that Ukraine be included as a full and equal participant in the Helsinki process. They also demanded that Ukraine be represented as an independent party in all international bodies concerned with disarmament and nuclear energy, and that embassies and consulates of the Helsinki Accords' signatories be opened in Ukraine and foreign journalists be accredited to Ukraine.

It was these very demands that the Ukrainian representatives in Vienna sought to publicize through a series of news conferences, meetings with delegates, demonstrations and other activities during the first two weeks of the CSCE. The Ukrainian delegation held a news conference to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian and Lithuanian Helsinki Groups on November 10 in the Vienna Marriott Hotel, which served as the group's headquarters. The press conference, which was held together with the Lithuanian World Community and the Lithuanian Information Center, was described as "a historic reunion of founders and exiled members of the Helsinki monitoring groups." It was presided over by Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), co-chairman of the Congressional delegation to the CSCE and included speeches by Ginte Damusis, director of the Lithuanian Information Center, who spoke of the fate of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, Yuri Orlov, Ms. Svitlychna, Mr. Plyushch, and Tomas Venclova, one of the founders of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group. Ambassador Sam Wise, deputy head of the U.S. delegation, also spoke on the plight of all the Helsinki monitors in the Soviet Union. Ambassador Wise stated during the press conference that Ambassador Zimmermann, head of the U.S. delegation, had mentioned the 10th anniversary of the UHG in his remarks during the opening plenary session earlier that day, and had called it the most severely persecuted of all the Helsinki Groups in the USSR. Also present were Sens. Claiborne Pell, Dennis Deconcini and Paul Sarbanes.

Perhaps the biggest news to come out of the conference so far has been the Soviet delegation's proposal to hold a conference on human rights in Moscow. U.S. Ambassador Zimmermann told members of the Ukrainian delegation in Vienna that the U.S. was interested in such a conference under certain conditions, including the right for non-governmental organizations and Western press organizations to participate without restrictions.

As it stands, the delegates in Vienna were in the midst of the first review phase, that is the review of implementation, when they broke up for the holidays on December 19. What will come of this review conference for Ukrainians remains to be seen.

Documentation of the famine

Several important developments having to do with the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33 occurred this year. Perhaps the most important was the long-awaited publication of "The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine" written by Robert Conquest, a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. This 412-page study has won worldwide acclaim since its publication October 7 by Oxford University Press. Dr. Conquest has completed a carefully researched and finely written study, according to many distinguished scholars, who reviewed the book for various newspapers and magazines.

Dr. Conquest, who is also the author of several other books having to do with the Stalinist era, including the renowned "The Great Terror," traveled nationwide on a publicity tour throughout the month of October. He was interviewed by some of the nation's most prominent newspapers as well.

The book, sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Ukrainian National Association, has gone into its second printing, which will bring total copies in print to 12,000. During his New York appearance, the author stated the main impetus for writing a book on the famine was "to educate myself."

Dr. Conquest's book was also cited as one of the 200 most notable books of 1986 by The New York Book Review.

In other events related to the famine, the award-winning documentary "Harvest of Despair" was finally shown on American television. Aired September 24 on a special edition of William F. Buckley's "Firing Line," which appears weekly on PBS, the showing of the film proved to be controversial because PBS authorities made the decision to air it only if its showing was coupled with a panel discussion on its accuracy. Thus, three guests were invited to participate in the discussion: Dr. Robert Conquest, Harrison Salisbury, longtime correspondent of The New York Times and "renowned Sovietologist," and Christopher Hitchens, Washington columnist for the London Spectator and also for The Nation magazine. On balance, the broadcast of the film plus the discussion preceding and following the film did much to enlighten the general public about the famine. At the end of its showing, Mr. Buckley, who saw the film for the first time, told the audience: "Well, that's about as harrowing an hour this side of Dachau that I can imagine" and the three guests stated that the film was accurate.

Mr. Salisbury managed to further alienate himself from the Ukrainian community this year when, during the discussion, he went into a lengthy discourse about the history of Ukraine in response to a question posed by Mr. Buckley about the relationship between Ukraine and Russia in 1932. As Dr. Conquest started replying, Mr. Salisbury interjected and began equating Ukraine with Russia.

He stated: "The Ukraine, of course, is really the cradle of Russian civilization and the Church. Kiev was the place where Russia as an entity first came into being, and the early

emperors and the early Church were all centered there..."

"The Ukraine, anyway, was really the cradle of Russia. I think there is no question about that. And — we can't go over the whole history — but the first Christian part of Russia was the Ukraine."

"So when we talk about the Ukraine and Russia, we are not really talking about separate countries. We are talking about two parts of a country or a civilization that moved on different waves."

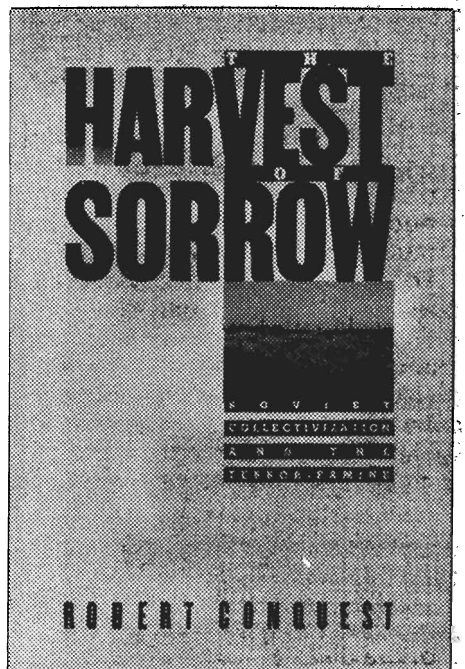
This statement prompted an angry response from many members of the Ukrainian community. After receiving numerous complaints, Mr. Salisbury sent out a form letter to those individuals who wrote him, which stated, in part: "Some of you seem to think I confuse Russia and the Ukraine. Rest assured, I understand and deeply respect the difference. As many of you well know I have traveled the length and breadth of the Ukraine. A wonderful land. Kiev is one of my favorite cities in the whole world."

"Some of you seem to object to my description of Kiev, as 'the mother city of all the Russians.' Were I of Ukrainian origin I would proudly acclaim Kiev's role in Slavic civilization, culture, religion, the arts. If Kiev is not first — then who is?"

There is still no indication from any of the networks that they are interested in airing "Harvest of Despair," which was produced for the Ukrainian Famine Research Committee of Canada by Slavko Nowytski and Yuriy Luhovy in 1983. The film has won several awards in the United States and Canada in the past two years, and garnered an Academy Award nomination.

Yet another important first occurred in regard to the famine. An educators' institute which focused on the famine was held on November 8. One hundred and eighty-six teachers, 154 of them non-Ukrainians, attended the one-day seminar held in Chicago. Twenty-six participants took the seminar for graduate credit through Northern Illinois University.

The seminar, which was organized by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association, was officially called "The Ukrainian Forced Famine: An



The long-awaited book by Robert Conquest, "The Harvest of Sorrow."

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Institute for Educators." It was designed to provide teachers and administrators with information to teach about the famine that killed some 7 million people in Ukraine.

The seminar attracted teachers mostly from northern Illinois, as well as teachers of Ukrainian origin from as far away as Los Angeles, Miami, Toronto and Rochester, N.Y.

The U.S. government's Commission on the Ukraine Famine had a busy year, gathering testimony throughout the country from survivors of the famine. Dr. James E. Mace of Harvard University's Ukrainian Research Institute was named staff director on January 29. Then, the week of March 10, six Ukrainian public members of the commission were also named, thus completing the composition of the U.S. government-funded body. The six are: Bohdan Fedorak, 52, of Warren, Mich.; Myron B. Kuropas, 53, of DeKalb, Ill.; Daniel Marchishin, 51, of Bound Brook, N.J.; Ulana Mazurkevich, 41, of Elkins Park, Pa.; Anastasia Volker of Royal Oak, Mich.; and Oleh Weres, 35, of San Francisco, Calif. Ms. Volker replaced Lubow A. Margolena, 83, of Washington, who declined the appointment.

The commission's members have met several times this year, including regional meetings in Chicago, Detroit and Glen Spey, N.Y.

A major flap occurred this year in relation to the famine which pitted the Boston Ukrainian community against the Massachusetts governor's wife, Kitty Dukakis, and eventually resulted in an apology from Gov. Michael S. Dukakis and the inauguration of a famine commemoration day.

The episode started in July 1985 when Gloria y'Edynak, then information officer of the Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard, wrote to the hosts of a planned state ceremony — which commemorated the victims of the Holocaust, the Armenian massacre and the Cambodian genocide — Mrs. Dukakis and speaker of the House of Representatives George Keeverian. She asked that the Ukrainian famine be commemorated alongside the other major genocides of the 20th century.

Mrs. y'Edynak received a reply from the governor's wife which stated that it was "necessary to limit participation" and thus the Ukrainian famine would not be marked. Letters from other individuals yielded the same response. Angered that the 1932-33 famine would not be commemorated at the ceremonies, the Ukrainian community decided it would attend the ceremony on May 9 in protest. The press began to pick up on the story, and blasted the governor's decision to bypass the Ukrainian famine in the ceremonies.

The pressure paid off. On May 9, Speaker of the House Keeverian welcomed the 30 Ukrainians who attended the ceremony and read a resolution about the Ukrainian famine that had been passed by un-

animous vote in the House the previous day.

Gov. Dukakis then welcomed the Ukrainians and apologized. "Both Kitty and I want to apologize for any misunderstanding that may have taken place," he said. While the Ukrainian famine was not honored as part of the ceremony, a proclamation was read which declared May 11 Ukrainian Famine Commemoration Day in the state of Massachusetts.

In other news The New York State Education department issued, as part of its Human Rights Series, a 166-page book titled "Case Studies: Persecution/Genocide." One hundred forty-two pages are devoted to the Ukrainian famine. The guide outlines the history of the famine and human-rights violations in Ukraine.

This year also saw the vandalization of the famine monument in Edmonton, which was twice defaced by vandals, first with the words "Lies" and then "Nazi Lies" sprayed on it. The Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the Jewish Federation of Edmonton issued a joint statement after the second incident, which occurred on April 6, in which they condemned the act as "an outrageous act of political vandalism" that brings back memories of an era when Jewish synagogues and cemeteries were defaced.

Additionally, a famine monument was dedicated this year at the Los Angeles County Government Center on May 16. A greeting from President Ronald Reagan was read there by actor Jack Palance.

And finally this year, the question was posed to New York Times publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger if the newspaper would return the Pulitzer prize awarded in the 1930s to its Moscow correspondent, William Duranty, in the light of evidence that he covered up the famine in his reporting while privately telling British intelligence he believed over 10 million people had died in the man-made famine. In a letter sent to Times shareholder and radio talk show host Les Kinsolving, who originally raised the question, Mr. Sulzberger replied that despite the allegations, "what we report has to stand, for better or worse, as our best contemporary effort."

"What then, do I think of Mr. Duranty's reporting from the Soviet Union?... Perhaps he was too trusting of Soviet sources he should never have trusted. Perhaps his private political views impermissibly clouded his judgment or distorted his dispatches. The Times itself ran reports contradicting his at the time..."

"That contemporary Pulitzer jurors thought him worthy of a prize for the things he did write from Moscow is a judgement I am neither equipped nor entitled to second-guess at this date. In any event, it is not a prize The Times can take back."

The saga continues.

The Medvid follow-up

Several important developments occurred in relation to the Medvid case this year.

Myroslav Medvid is the Ukrainian sailor who jumped from his Soviet freighter, the Marshal Koniev, into the Mississippi River on October 24, 1985, near New Orleans in search of

political asylum. As he was being returned to his ship by U.S. authorities he again jumped into the river. Later, he was interrogated by U.S. authorities who determined he did not wish to stay in the United States and was again returned to his ship. The Marshal Koniev set sail for the

Soviet Union on November 9 with Mr. Medvid on board.

The most important was the creation of an investigative body, under the aegis of the Helsinki Commission, to look into the government's handling of the Medvid case and its application of asylum procedures generally. Also discussed in some length in the press was the theory of two Medvids: it has been alleged that the Medvid who said he wanted to return to the Soviet Union was really an imposter and the real Medvid returned to the USSR against his will.

To dispel such rumors, TASS reported on January 22 that Mr. Medvid was alive and well, and living with his family in Silets, Ukraine, a town just outside Lviv. The reports stated that the seaman was planning to register for school and repeated the story which was dispatched from the Soviet Union soon after he returned there that he had fallen overboard while working on the Soviet freighter.

Furthermore, the February 11 issue of Molod Ukrainy ran an alleged interview with Mr. Medvid in which he reiterated that he had fallen overboard into the Mississippi and blamed Ukrainian emigres and "former OUN members," "reactionaries," who continue to fight for his release from "Bolshevik imprisonment." Accompanying the article was a large photograph of the sailor and his family. Experts later ascertained the photo was a forgery which was touched up by airbrushing. The article added to further uncertainty as to Mr. Medvid's whereabouts.

Rep. Fred J. Eckert (R-N.Y.) began a letter-writing campaign to Mr. Medvid, and for the past year, at least one member of the Congress has penned a letter to the young seaman each month. On April 3, TASS reported that Mr. Medvid wished that the congressman and

others would halt the letter-writing campaign. He challenged Rep. Eckert to come to Silets and he would show him his birth certificate and other pertinent documents to prove his identity. The congressman accepted the invitation, but has not yet been able to make the trip.

This year, an investigation was also launched to find out what really happened after Mr. Medvid jumped ship. Sen. Gordon J. Humphrey (R-N.H.) pushed hard for a separate panel to investigate the incident in the beginning months of the year but was blocked in doing so by Sens. Alan J. Simpson (R-Wyo.) and Robert Dole (R-Kansas) on the grounds that the Immigration and Refugee Policy Subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Simpson, was looking into the matter. But, Sen. Humphrey would not give up, and after intensive negotiating, the Medvid investigation was turned over to the Helsinki Commission on March 13 and \$200,000 was allocated for it from the Senate Contingency Fund. There was deliberation, however, on whether it was legal to take the money from this fund. After seven weeks of discussions the Senate decided to release the funds, and the investigation into the matter finally started. Two investigators have been hired and they must present their findings in May 1987.

On October 24, 1986, The New York City Tribune ran a full-page advertisement, with the signatures of 144 individuals and organizations commemorating the anniversary of Mr. Medvid's failed attempt for freedom.

And finally this year attorneys Andrew Fylypovych, Orest Jejna and Julian E. Kulas filed suit on behalf of the Ukrainian American Bar Association in which they alleged that legal representatives for Mr. Medvid were denied due process by not being allowed to meet with and represent the sailor at the time of his defection.

The Millennium and the Church

During 1986 it seemed all attention was already being focused on the upcoming Millennium of the Christianization of Kievan Rus'. And there was controversy also as various parties debated who had the right to celebrate this historic act of Prince and St. Volodymyr the Great in 988. While most in the Ukrainian community seemed to agree that the Millennium could rightly be celebrated by all Ukrainian Christians, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church began proclaiming the anniversary as the Millennium of Ukrainian Orthodoxy. There was concern also that the Moscow Patriarchate and, yes, even the Soviet government would each use the Millennium for their own political purposes despite the fact that both the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches are not allowed to exist in the USSR.

That is why Ukrainians breathed a collective sigh of relief when in late November Pope John Paul II flatly ruled out visiting the Soviet Union unless General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev first invited him to visit Catholic communities in Ukraine and Lithuania. The pope was expected to visit the USSR in 1988, reciprocating for Mr. Gorbachev's visit to the Vatican in January 1987.

A senior official said the pope was wary of overtures from Moscow because he did not want to be used by the Soviet authorities in a "propaganda move." Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk commented that he doubts the Soviets will permit the pontiff to visit Ukraine.

Meanwhile, the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine issued an appeal in January to the Ukrainian American community, requesting its cooperation in organizing Millennium observances and asking that local committees be set up to work with the national body headed by Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky. The honorary presidium of the Millennium Committee includes Archbishop-Metropolitan Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Archbishop-Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Rev. Vladimir Borowsky of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance.

Among the committee's plans are an exhibit of Ukrainian religious icons at the Smithsonian and a concert at the Kennedy Center in Washington, and support for a resolution introduced by Rep. Jack Kemp calling for the erection of a monument to St. Volodymyr the Great in the nation's capital.

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Local committees were indeed established throughout the country, as were local committees working toward the realization of the mammoth Harvard Project on the Millennium. The Harvard Project has four main objectives: organizing an international conference on Ukrainian Christianity; endowing a chair in the history of Ukrainian religious thought at Harvard University; publishing an encyclopedia of Ukrainian Christianity; and publishing a corpus of works documenting the growth and development of Kievan Rus' Christianity and its influence on the spiritual, cultural and political life of the Ukrainian nation.

Throughout the U.S. and Canada, various groups began observances of the Millennium with religious services, conferences and other events. Among them were the following: a conference on the Millennium was organized in June by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences as part of the Learned Societies conference at the University of Manitoba; a Millennium shrine was dedicated in Ottawa as the cross was hoisted to the top of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church on September 14; the Ukraine Millennium Foundation based in Toronto completed the first half of the recording of 35 sacred choral concertos by Dmytro Bortniansky.

In August, Metropolitan Mstyslav officiated at solemnities in Philadelphia inaugurating the Ukrainian Orthodox Church's celebration of the Millennium, while Bishop Innocent Lotocky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church led over 1,000 Detroit-area Ukrainians in a Rite for the Renewal of Baptismal Grace in the Ukrainian Church in preparation for the Millennium.

In other news relating to Church affairs, the Ukrainian Catholic Church observed the anniversary of the 1946 liquidation of the Church in Ukraine by means of an illegal

"synod" that united the Ukrainian Catholic Church with the Russian Orthodox Church. A symposium held on May 15 in Washington by the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics focused on this tragic 40th anniversary.

The liquidation of the Church was noted also in a U.S. State Department paper on "Soviet Repression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church" that was presented on September 28 in conjunction with the 25th anniversary celebrations of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Chicago. The paper detailed religious persecution in Ukraine and the underground activity of the Ukrainian Catholic Church which continues to exist despite Soviet repression.

Archbishop-Metropolitan Sulyk made an impassioned plea for "our silenced brothers and sisters in the Underground Church in Ukraine" to Cardinal D. Simon Lourdusamy, the new prefect of the Congregation for the oriental Churches in the Vatican when the cardinal visited the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia in September. Metropolitan Sulyk also addressed the issue of the Millennium and asked that a Ukrainian Catholic bishop be named to the See of Peremyshl, now in Poland, to serve Ukrainian Catholics in that country.

In other Church news, Bishop Neil Savaryn of the Edmonton Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy died on January 8 at the age of 81. Bishop Demetrius Greschuk, apostolic administrator of the eparchy was nominated the new Edmonton eparchy by Pope John Paul II on April 28.

And, finally, another shrine was dedicated this year. St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Silver Spring, Md., was dedicated to the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident when Bishop Antony blessed the church's cornerstone on December 14.

lator do not appear on the Molod Ukrainy version.

So, which "authentic original" was forwarded by the Soviets to Israel?

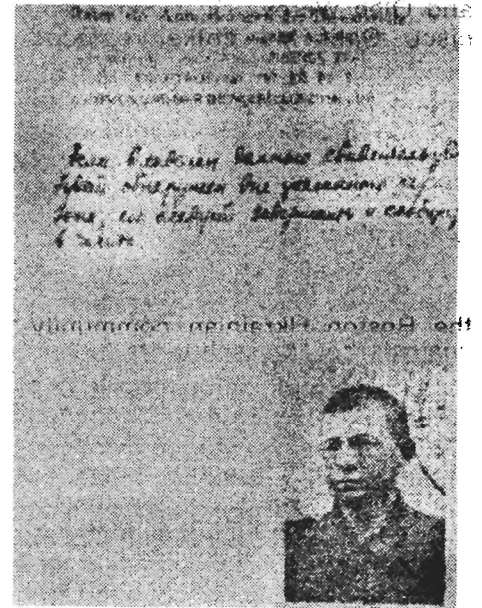
In other developments in the Demjanjuk case, in July family members and in October Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church traveled to Israel to meet with Mr. Demjanjuk. A fact-finding visit to Israel was also undertaken in July by a delegation from Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, a group that had been active in raising funds for the Demjanjuk defense.

Upon his return to the United States, Bishop Antony began a whirlwind tour of Ukrainian Orthodox parishes in an effort to inform the public about the status of the Demjanjuk case and raise funds for his defense. His partner on the tour was Edward Nishnic, son-in-law of Mr. Demjanjuk and president/administrator of the family-controlled John Demjanjuk Defense Fund. Bishop Antony will be the Ukrainian Orthodox Church's official observer

probably be argued before the Supreme Court in the spring of next year.

The Supreme Court declined, however, to hear the case of another East European suspected of Nazi complicity. On December 1 the court voted not to hear the case of Estonian Karl Linna (the vote was 6 to 3, one vote short of what is needed to grant review). Two days later, Justice Thurgood Marshall granted a 25-day stay of deportation in order to allow Mr. Linna's attorney, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark to file a petition for a rehearing before the Supreme Court. Mr. Linna is accused of concealing his background as commandant of a Nazi death camp in Tartu, Estonia. A lower court had ordered him deported to the USSR where in 1962, in absentia, he was found guilty and sentenced to death. The verdict of the Soviet trial was announced in the press even before the proceedings had begun.

Back in the USSR, Feodor Fedorenko, the first person to be extra-



Two versions of the "authentic" Trawniki ID card purportedly issued to John Demjanjuk.

at the Demjanjuk trial once it resumes in January.

A Jewish businessman from the Cleveland area, Martin Lax, in November established the Adequate Representation Fund, whose goal is to raise funds for the Demjanjuk defense. Mr. Lax reasoned that Mr. Demjanjuk is entitled to a fair trial and adequate legal representation, and he said he hopes to receive \$600,000 in donations from Jews across the United States.

In the United States, the Office of Special Investigations continued its hunt for Nazis. Among the most important developments in various cases were the following:

The Supreme Court on November 10 agreed to hear the case of Juozas Kungys, a Lithuanian emigre who misrepresented the date and place of his birth when entering this country and when applying for citizenship. At issue is whether such misrepresentations are material and are reason enough to strip the defendant of his citizenship. The Kungys defense was supported in its appeal to the highest court by an amicus curiae brief initiated by the Ukrainian National Association's Heritage Defense Committee and signed by several other Ukrainian and East European organizations.

The OSI alleges that Mr. Kungys participated in the extermination of more than 2,000 Jews in Lithuania during World War II. The case will

dited from the United States to the Soviet Union as a suspected war criminal, was found guilty on June 19 of treason and mass murder by a court in Simferopol, Crimea, in the Ukrainian SSR. He was sentenced to death, but the execution date was not announced.

The defamation campaign against Ukrainians and other East Europeans continued as Mr. Ryan continued to insist that the U.S. is harboring 10,000 war criminals — and he said this is a conservative estimate.

One of the targets of attack was Mykola Lebed, a prominent leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, who was branded a Nazi collaborator by The Village Voice in February. His longtime associate, Roman Kupchinsky of Prolog Research, called the Voice's article replete with "total distortions" and "deliberate manipulation of facts." A statement by the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council's External Representation protested this defamation of the Ukrainian liberation movement and one of its leaders.

Though the defamation of East Europeans as Nazi collaborators continued, awareness of their concerns was on the upswing.

In April, the Los Angeles Times published a two-part series on the questionable use of Soviet-supplied evidence by the Office of Special Investigations in its prosecution of

The hunt for Nazis

The biggest news of 1986 as concerns what we have conveniently labelled "the Nazi hunt" was no doubt the extradition to Israel of John Demjanjuk, a former Cleveland autoworker accused of being "Ivan the Terrible," a brutal guard at the Treblinka death camp.

Mr. Demjanjuk was extradited from the United States on February 27. He was finally charged seven months later, on September 29, with crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, war crimes and murder. The indictment was 17 pages long in Hebrew (26 pages in English translation). Mr. Demjanjuk faces the death penalty if found guilty; his is the second war crimes trial to be held in Israel.

The trial began on November 26, not January 19 as first scheduled, when it became evident that under Israeli law a trial must begin no later than 60 days after a defendant is charged. Thus the trial officially opened and after less than an hour was recessed until January 19.

On December 17 it was learned that the Soviets had agreed to cooperate with the Israelis in the prosecution of Mr. Demjanjuk. Through the personal intervention of American industrialist Armand Hammer, the USSR released to Israeli authorities the original Traw-

niki ID card purportedly issued by the Nazis to Mr. Demjanjuk at the Trawniki training camp for guards. The authenticity of this card had been challenged in the United States, however, when it was used against Mr. Demjanjuk by the Office of Special Investigations. In addition, many in the United States and Israel have questioned the propriety of using evidence provided by the Soviets who are known for their disinformation apparatus.

Mr. Demjanjuk and his attorney continue to maintain that the 66-year-old Ukrainian is a victim of mistaken identity. This claim has been bolstered by reports from various sources that the real "Ivan" was killed by Treblinka inmates. In addition, a reproduction of the ID card allegedly issued to Mr. Demjanjuk that appeared along with an article titled "The Vampire Lived in Cleveland" in the April 30 issue of Molod Ukrainy, a newspaper published in Ukraine, was different from the ID card seen earlier in the U.S. and reproduced in "Quiet Neighbors," the book by former OSI director Allan A. Ryan Jr. Among the discrepancies: the photographs of the person alleged to be Ivan Demjanjuk and their positions on the ID cards differ. Also some of the handwritten notations by a Soviet trans-

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denaturalization and deportation cases. The series by Robert Gillette was the first in a major newspaper to focus on the concerns of East European Americans as regards the OSI issue.

On July 13 The Washington Post reported that the OSI was now becoming sensitive to charges that it was using fraudulent Soviet evidence in its work, and on August 29, Post correspondent Jay Matthews wrote that Karl Linnas should be tried for war crimes in the U.S. instead of being shipped off to the Soviet Union where he faces the death sentence handed down in 1962.

On September 28, The Washington Post printed an article by Patrick Buchanan, White House communications director, which argued that John Demjanjuk is a victim of mistaken identity and that the infamous Trawniki ID card was in fact a forgery crafted by the Soviets.

Other news media, too, began to see things in a different light.

In Canada, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney decided in early 1985 to establish a royal commission to investigate the possible presence of war criminals in Canada, he reportedly did so against the advice of senior advisers in his own office and the Justice Department.

Almost two years later, Quebec Superior Court Justice Jules Deschenes, the head of the one man commission, has submitted his two-part report to the government, which has until the end of the first half of January to decide what to do with the explosive document.

Throughout his 22-month investigation, Judge Deschenes has shrouded the work of the commission in a tight blanket of secrecy. No one, not even the minister of justice, was to have had knowledge of the judge's key recommendations before the report was handed over to the government.

On December 12, however, The Globe and Mail Canada's national newspaper, carried a front-page report by Michael Bociurkiw that outlined the judge's findings. Quoting unidentified government sources, the report said the government would be advised of the following legal options to deal with the presence of war criminals in Canada:

- creating a permanent war criminals investigative unit similar to the U.S. Office of Special Investigations;
- amending the Criminal Code to allow war criminals to be tried in Canada according to Canadian rules of evidence;
- negotiating extradition treaties with Israel and the Soviet Union so that war criminals can be deported to those countries for trial.

The judge was also said to have recommended judicial action against more than 12 Canadian residents. It was also reported that the commission will refer more than

50 cases to the federal government for further investigation.

The Globe and Mail report prompted Jewish leaders to applaud the work of the Deschenes Commission.

"We are, of course, well pleased with Justice Deschenes' recommendations and findings and congratulate him for a job well done," said a December 12 statement by the Toronto office of the Simon Wiesenthal Center.

Eastern European community leaders, however, said most of the options listed are unacceptable, particularly the proposal to set up an OSI-type body on Canadian soil.

Several Eastern European leaders said privately that the reported recommendations handed down by Judge Deschenes appear to have come from submissions submitted by Jewish groups during the commission's public hearings.

In interviews with Jewish and Eastern European leaders, however, there was unanimous agreement that Judge Deschenes' recommendation to amend the Criminal Code would most likely arouse the least controversy.

The government is expected to release the public section of the report — which includes descriptions of some 800 cases investigated by the commission — early in the New Year.

But few people expect the government to respond quickly to the report — despite the Wiesenthal Center's plea that the government must move quickly because it does "not have unlimited time to bring World War II war criminals to justice."

In Australia, the government set up a Deschenes-type probe to determine what course of action to take on the war criminals issue. The investigation was launched on June 5, and Andrew Menzies, a retired bureaucrat from the attorney general's office, was named its head.

The Executive Council of Australian Jewry had requested the inquiry after it obtained information on some 150 suspected war criminals in the country, including Balts, Ukrainians and Germans. The Simon Wiesenthal Center gave the Australian government the names and addresses of 40 suspected war criminals in Australia — all of them Latvians and Lithuanians — it was reported in October.

Then, on December 5, the Menzies probe recommended the establishment of an OSI-type unit in Australia to seek out Nazi war criminals. Whether such a unit should be established and how it should operate are left to a decision of the government that is expected in early 1987.

In other developments, the Wiesenthal Center also provided lists of Nazi suspects to Sweden (12 names), Canada, (26), Britain (17), Venezuela (3) and Brazil (1).

U.S.-Soviet lawyers pact

This year saw a major controversy erupt within the ranks of the American Bar Association (ABA) because of that organization's ties with the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL).

The flap started in May 1985 when, under a document signed by

ABA's executive director, the 300,000-member internationally known organization was formally linked to the Soviets by a cooperative agreement of indefinite duration. The agreement, which reportedly was proposed and drafted by the Soviets, contains expressions

of mutual respect.

It provides for annual visits by five-person delegations, and joint symposia, electronic information exchanges and a variety of other cooperative ventures to be decided on in the future.

Opposition to the agreement on the basis of Soviet human-rights violations started this year and is being led by attorneys Patience T. Huntwork and Orest A. Jejna, both of Phoenix, Ariz. Both attorneys have stated that the ASL is not a bar association but an elite group of individuals chosen by the USSR's Central Committee for the role of disinforming public opinion in the U.S. concerning the Soviet legal system.

In light of this, a major topic of discussion within the ABA this year was whether the ABA should honor its agreement with the ASL.

In an effort to dismantle the agreement the Huntwork-Jejna team ascertained in August that the ASL is openly anti-Semitic. The accusation was termed "irrelevant" to the agreement by the ABA and was not seen as grounds to abrogate the agreement. The answer came in response to questions posed by Ms. Huntwork which stemmed from a June statement that said ABA officials were aware of the ASL's anti-Semitic stance.

Ukrainian community in U.S.

The year began on a hopeful note with the first annual meeting of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council's National Council, the body that sets policy for the umbrella organization. Delegates to the February 1 meeting approved a plan of action and a budget for the UACC and elected Dr. Bohdan Shebun-chak, to chair the National Council's presidium. The plan of action reflected the myriad concerns that had been raised at the UACC's first national convention held in October of 1985.

During the course of the year, the UACC and the other umbrella body of Ukrainian Americans recognized by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, that is, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, worked as separate entities.

Meanwhile, negotiations continued between representatives of the two bodies on the re-establishment of one central organization for Ukrainian Americans. In October, the ad hoc committee established to work toward this goal — among whose members were representatives of both the UACC and UCCA, as well as the neutral organizations that belong to neither umbrella organization — issued its report. It stated that following 10 meetings and 112 hours of office work conducted during the course of 18 months, the committee had con-

cluded its work. All the articles of new by-laws for a new central organization were approved by all three parties — except for the article concerning the name of the new body. The ad hoc committee asked that the UACC and UCCA resolve this matter with the cooperation of the neutral organizations.

The UACC's position on this proposal was that it agreed to the by-laws and to the proposed name for the new organization, Ukrainian American Congress, and that it was ready to take the next step, that is, to prepare for an extraordinary congress of Ukrainian Americans to take place in mid-1987.

The UCCA, meanwhile, stated that it did not agree to the proposal to draft new by-laws for a new central organization, but merely to a revision of the existing UCCA by-laws. Nor did the UCCA approve of the proposal to change the name of the central body of Ukrainian Americans to the Ukrainian American Congress because this would mean that the UCCA was being liquidated — a proposal that was simply unacceptable. In addition, the UCCA said it opposed convening an extraordinary congress; instead, a UCCA congress should be held which could then consider changing the name of the central organization of Ukrainian Americans.

One step forward, two steps back?

Ukrainian community in Canada

Ukrainian Canadian leaders evidently decided in October that it's finally time to give their umbrella organization a new look.

The election of Dmytro Cipywnyk, 59, to president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, brings to helm of that organization a man who is said to have what it takes to attract the growing number of Ukrainians that were born in Canada.

That's a responsibility which has left other UCC presidents scratching their heads. Canadian-born Ukrainians make up 90 percent of the community in the prairie provinces, and all attempts to make the UCC responsive to their needs have yielded little.

The more than 500 delegates that came to Winnipeg for the 15th UCC congress took part in a parley that

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will probably go down in history as one of the most quiet and orderly Ukrainian community gatherings: there was little dissention between rival groups; student and youth groups kept a safe distance from the controversial policies presented at other congresses by their predecessors; and the usually critical Ukrainian Canadian right-wing organizations even found room in their publications for up-beat reports of the congress.

The newly elected UCC president is expected to have few problems adapting to his national responsibilities. A former president of the Saskatchewan Branch of the UCC, Dr. Cipywnyk leaves an organization which maintains an annual budget of upwards of \$700,000, and uses state-of-the-art computers to prepare funding proposals to government agencies.

At year's end, the newly elected president had already met with senior government officials on Parliament Hill, and he is looking forward to cutting the ribbon soon on a new Ukrainian community lobbying office in Ottawa.

Dr. Cipywnyk's plans include ridding the organization of its obsolete Winnipeg office, and streamlining UCC operations with new computers and communications equipment.

Other than choosing a new president and executive, the UCC delegates quietly endorsed the findings of a major study conducted by the Ukrainian Community Development Committee — a UCC subcommittee

charged with the arduous task of finding ways to increase the involvement of Ukrainians born in Canada.

The report — which was expected to stir a considerable amount of controversy but sailed through with just a tad of huffing and puffing from emigre community leaders — was touted by its architects as a document that spells out policies which the Ukrainian community needs to guarantee its survival into the next decade.

According to the report, the community requires such government initiatives as: dramatic increases in funding for bilingual education programs and cultural endeavors; a major restructuring of the federal multiculturalism program; and provincial legislation that will entrench existing bilingual education programs in western Canada.

It didn't take long for the report to make waves in western Canada. Wilson Parasiuk, a Ukrainian in the Manitoba cabinet, promised the group he would "popularize" the report's findings among his Cabinet colleagues.

Other western provinces are expected to take a serious look at the report, which was described by one pundit as a blueprint for currying favor among Ukrainians on the prairies.

But the report is not expected to attract many supporters on Parliament Hill, where a Conservative government is desperately struggling to find ways to reduce a huge federal deficit before the next election.

Ukrainians in politics

Ukrainians became involved in politics this year in a way that they just haven't in the past. The change was most evident in the United States. For the first time in several years, a Ukrainian made a bid for the House of Representatives. Mike Kostiw, a newcomer on the Florida political scene, decided to run for the 16th Congressional District near Miami. Although he lost in the primaries, he did win the support of the Miami Herald, one of the most prestigious newspapers in the United States; he has now also established himself as a serious contender for 1988.

On the state and local levels, political newcomers Mark Murowany and Christine Zarycky, while losing their bids for public office, also garnered name recognition, which will help them in future elections. Mr. Murowany, 30, ran in one of the most important races for the state legislature in Delaware. Ms. Zarycky, 21, is possibly the youngest person in the Ukrainian community to run for political office. A political science major at Wayne State University, she sought the office of county commissioner in the 1st District, near Detroit.

In other news, a Ukrainian, Theodore Romankow, was sworn in on January 1 as the mayor of Berkeley Heights, N.J.

Ukrainian Canadians have been much more involved in the political mainstream. This year proved to be no different. Edmonton Mayor Lawrence Decore won a resounding victory in October by a 2.3 to 1 majority.

Also, earlier in the year, Ramon

(Ray) Hnatyshyn became a justice minister after a major pre-election Cabinet shuffle by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney on June 30. The mid-term overhaul was a result of an opinion poll which showed the Mulroney government was trailing by three percentage points behind the Liberals.

Ukrainians were also very active in the Prairie Provinces this year as well.

In Saskatchewan's general election on October 20, Roy Romanow, 44, of the pro-labor New Democratic Party (NDP) regained the seat he had lost by 19 votes in 1982 to Jo-Ann Zazelenchuk, 28, the candidate from the ruling Progressive Conservative (PC) party.

Alberta Ukrainians suffered a major upset on May 10. The most stunning upset was the defeat of one-time Progressive Conservative Party leadership hopeful and Municipal Affairs Minister Julian Koziak, who lost his Edmonton seat by more than 2,000 votes to the NDP candidate.

Bill Diachuk, a Ukrainian in Premier Don Getty's Cabinet missed being re-elected by a wide margin due to a surprising breakthrough by his major opponent, NDP candidate Ed Ewasiuk.

Another disappointment was the appointment of a non-Ukrainian to the Senate seat which was vacated by the untimely death of Sen. Paul Yuzyk in July. Ukrainians had hoped that Sen. Yuzyk's seat would be filled by another Ukrainian, but this did not prove to be the case. Mira Spivak, 52, of Winnipeg, an employee of the Winnipeg Social Planning Council was appointed to that post.

Ukrainian National Association

During 1986, the Ukrainian National Association turned 92 and held its 31st Regular Convention on May 26 through 30 in Dearborn, a suburb of Detroit. UNA assets surpassed \$55 million.

At the convention, John Flis was re-elected supreme president over former supreme president Joseph Lesawyer. The only newcomers to the Supreme Assembly were Leonid Fil and Alex Chudolij, who were elected supreme advisors. Two assembly members, Supreme Advisor Anna Haras, who ran for supreme vice-presidentess, and supreme auditor Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, who ran for re-election to that position, lost bids for office. Stefan Hawrysz, whose position as supreme organizer was eliminated as an elective office, was voted in as a supreme auditor.

The convention was addressed by Deputy Secretary of Defense William Howard Taft IV, and a message from President Ronald Reagan was read at the convention banquet.

Especially noteworthy was the convention's approval of an amendment to the UNA By-Laws that gives the UNA Supreme Assembly authority to establish a UNA board of directors for Canada which will conduct UNA activities in that country under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Executive Committee. The amendment also provided for an office and a separate budget for the UNA's Canadian operations.

Sen. Paul Yuzyk, the UNA's supreme director for Canada, died on July 9 following a brief battle with cancer (see "Deaths in the community"). At an extraordinary session of the Supreme Assembly convened on October 4, that body elected Supreme Auditor John Hewryk as the new Canadian director. His position on the Auditing Committee, in turn, was filled by Leonid Fil, a newly elected supreme advisor. Myron Spolsky, a young Winnipegger, was elected to fill the resultant vacancy among the supreme advisors.

The long-talked-about merger of the UNA and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association was nixed by the latter's

Soviet defectors in Afghanistan

Most Canadians were startled that their government had risked damaging relations with the Soviet Union by secretly spiriting five Red Army defectors out of Afghanistan in November.

To many, the extraordinary foreign policy decision was reminiscent of the role Canada played in surreptitiously getting a group of American diplomats out of Iran during the hostage crisis.

The group defected to Afghan guerrilla forces in 1983, and for more than three years, External Affairs officials refused to bend immigration rules to allow them to enter Canada.

But after a series of embarrassing reports on the defectors written by Globe and Mail reporter Victor Malarek, the government, in what it called a "humanitarian act," brought five of the six soldiers to Canada. The sixth was left behind because he was too far inside Afghanistan.

After a series of medical examinations and debriefing sessions, the

convention delegates in June, when they adopted a resolution stating that the time was not ripe for merger, but that talks should be renewed on this matter when the need arises.

Back at the home office in Jersey City, the Supreme Executive Committee on July 1 named Henry Floyd the association's first national sales director. Last time we checked, Mr. Floyd was busy hiring and training a professional sales force for Batko Soyuz.

Also during 1986, the UNA on June 15, Father's Day, dedicated a new senior citizens residence at Soyuzivka. The 10-room building is seen as the first phase of seniors housing at and near the upstate New York resort.

Another highlight of year was the Op Sail party at the UNA headquarters overlooking the Hudson River. UNA'ers from far and near — 400 of them — marvelled at the bird's eye view of the parade of ships marking Lady Liberty's centennial that they saw from atop the UNA building.

This was the year that the UNA sponsored the U.S. tour of a Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland, Zhuravli; published a book about the massacre of 10,000 Ukrainians at Vinnytsia by the NKVD (Soviet secret police) in both the Ukrainian and English languages by the late Svoboda editor-in-chief emeritus Anthony Dragan (see "Deaths in the community"); co-sponsored, and provided the funding for a teachers' seminar on the Great Famine of 1932-33 organized by Supreme Vice-President Myron B. Kuropas (see "Documentation of the famine"); and initiated an amicus curiae brief supporting the Supreme Court appeal of a Lithuanian emigre whose case will have direct impact on thousands of East Europeans who emigrated to this country after World War II (see "The hunt for Nazis").

As usual, the UNA remembered its student members, allocating a new record amount of scholarship aid for 1986-87 — \$110,000 — to 217 students throughout the United States and Canada.

five appeared November 25 at a Toronto news conference organized by their sponsors, the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society.

Earlier, the defectors met with Soviet Embassy officials and told them that they have no desire to return to their homeland.

One of the five, Ihor Kovalchuk — a 25-year-old factory worker from Kharkiv — was said to be of Ukrainian and Byelorussian origin. CUIAS has offered to pay his expenses while he lives with a Ukrainian family.

Canadian officials will not say whether additional rescue efforts are planned. But Ludmilla Thorne, director of Freedom House's Center for Appeals from Freedom, a New York-based human-rights organization that helped publicize the defectors' plight, said additional rescue missions will be difficult because of publicity surrounding the escape route used by Canada.

1986: A LOOK BACK

Student life

The first bit of student news in 1986 was that SUSK, the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union, had decided at its three-day national winter conference, not to join the newly revitalized worldwide Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS). SUSK delegates who attended an international student conference in December of 1985 had withheld their endorsement of a document calling for CeSUS's revival pending approval from the SUSK membership at large.

SUSK's winter conference, an annual event held in western Canada, attracted more than 50 students to Winnipeg on February 14-16.

Meanwhile, down under (from the Canadian perspective, that is) in the United States, Ukrainian Student Outreach continued its activity. Meeting on February 16 in New Brunswick, N.J., student leaders voted to replace the three-member USO coordinating body with a council of student club presidents. The students also decided to participate in the announced congress of the then-defunct Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA).

Once SUSTA was re-established at a conference held April 11-13 in Chicago, Ukrainian Student Outreach quietly withered away, having provided an impetus to the revival of

the Ukrainian student movement in the U.S.

The 50 or so delegates at the SUSTA congress elected Andrew Futey, 20, a student at George Washington University, as president.

Two months later, SUSTA members came to Washington to learn how to deal with the government and the bureaucracy, as well as with the news media, during a weekend seminar on lobbying, campaigning and media relations organized for the students, as well as other interested community activists, by the Ukrainian National Information Service. The conference was called Washington Horizons II.

SUSK members gathered in their nation's capital in May to learn the techniques of successful lobbying and then put them into practice by informing their federal legislators of the Ukrainian community's concerns about the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on war criminals in Canada.

TUSM, the Ukrainian Students Association of Mykola Michnowsky, continued to be active in the United States this year as always with its own particular agenda of demonstrations, human-rights campaigns and ideological seminars.

CeSUS representatives, meeting in Washington in August, discussed by-laws changes and decided to convene the organization's next congress in March of 1987.

Notable events, people

Some of the most notable events and persons of 1986 defy categorization, hence, this section.

Among the notable events of the year were the following.

- At the weeklong International PEN Congress held in New York in February, the six-member Ukrainian delegation of the Ukrainian Writers' Association Slovo raised the cases of their persecuted colleagues in Ukraine. They handed out leaflets, took part in discussions and spoke person-to-person with renowned literary figures from around the world. Resolutions calling for the release of Mykola Rudenko, Yuriy Badzio and other persecuted writers in the Soviet Union were passed.

- Stamps issued last year by the Solidarity underground made their way to the West during 1986. The three stamps asked for the independence of Poland, Ukraine and Lithuania. The Ukrainian stamp featured the legendary St. George on horseback slaying a dragon and the prayer: "St. George, our patron, we ask for an independent Ukraine."

- Recalling their success in 1983 in having a memorial park dedicated to victims of the Babyn Yar massacre recall not only the Jewish, but the Ukrainian victims of this Nazi act, Denver's Ukrainians tried this year to have a monument to Holocaust victims cite the non-Jewish victims as well. The Ukrainians were joined in this effort by other ethnic communities of the area and, thus, the Colorado Ethnic Committee was formed. The committee proposed that the inscription on the monument, to be located on the grounds of the State Capitol, include the names of the nations who perished at the hands of the Nazis and the number

of casualties. However, the Holocaust Awareness Institute decided to scrap the proposal for a Holocaust monument rather than recall non-Jewish victims. Some Jewish Holocaust survivors felt it would be "indecent to place on one monument, side by side, nations who have to assume some responsibility for the crimes, and the victims," stated a memo from an institute leader.

- The Symon Petliura Ukrainian Library in Paris was vandalized twice during 1986. The incidents took place on March 29 and June 4. Vandals ransacked the library, stole several historic artifacts, and destroyed pysanky, display cases and cabinets. Also on June 4, the St. Symon Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, which is located in the same building as the library, was desecrated and several religious items were stolen.

- The unveiling and dedication of Brazil's monument to Ukrainian poet laureate Taras Shevchenko took place in August at the Ukraina Plaza in Prudentopolis. The statue is the creation of sculptor Leo Mol.

- In Connecticut, a connecting highway off Route 72 was named for Taras Shevchenko. Taras Shevchenko Expressway runs between New Britain and Newington. More than 600 persons including Gov. William O'Neill and various state and local officials attended the opening ceremonies on July 17. The day was especially rewarding to Michael Mowchan, who worked for two years to make the Shevchenko highway a reality.

- Most notable among the many worthwhile conferences and seminars held this year was the Washington Leadership Conference sponsored by The Washington Group, an

association of Ukrainian American professionals, on October 18-19. The conference succeeded in attracting Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser in the Carter administration, to serve as the luncheon speaker. Among the topics covered in the conference's ambitious program were: successful lobbying, the future of the Ukrainian diaspora and media relations.

- The centennial of the birth of world-renowned Cubist artist Aleksander Archipenko (1887-1964) was commemorated at the National Gallery of Art in Washington with an exhibition containing 42 of his sculptures, paintings and drawings. The majority of the works had never been seen in the United States. The exhibit is co-organized with the Tel-Aviv Museum, which has the finest collection of the Ukrainian-born artist's early works. The exhibit, which opened on November 16, will run through February 16, 1987, and will then travel to Tel-Aviv.

The following were among the notable people of 1986.

- Mike Ditka, coach of the Chicago Bears, in January became the first Ukrainian to lead a football team to a Superbowl victory. As a result, he also became the only Ukrainian ever to make an American Express commercial. (Chy znayete khto ya?)

- Lisa Sawka, 16, a Winnipeg Ukrainian, was chosen Miss Teen Canada in March. The student of Garden City Collegiate hopes to become a veterinarian.

- Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko took over as director of the Edmonton-based Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies on July 1.

- Sister Mary Cecilia Jurasinski,

Deaths in the community

During 1986, Ukrainians learned of the passing of several prominent community leaders and cultural activists. Among them were the following.

- Yuriy Deba, 72, Ukrainian Canadian businessman who donated \$100,000 for the construction of a monument in Jerusalem in memory of victims of Communist and Nazi terror in Ukraine — January 2.

- Bishop Neil N. Savaryn OSBM, 81, of the Edmonton Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church — January 8.

- Anthony Dragan, 73, longtime editor-in-chief of the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper Svoboda, author, member of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists — February 2.

- The Rev. John Barchuk, 82, Ukrainian Baptist pastor, preacher and writer, executive officer of the Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Churches in the United States — March 13.

- Stefan Rosocha, 78, editor of Vilne Slovo, a Ukrainian-language weekly newspaper published in Toronto and cabinet minister in the short-lived Carpatho-Ukrainian government — April 20.

- Ihor Olshaniwsky, 56, president and founding member of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz — May 8.

- Natalia Kotowych, renowned pianist and president of the Ukrainian Music Institute — June 11.

dean of students at Manor Junior College, was installed as the college's new president in April.

- Brig. Gen. Nicholas S. H. Krawciw, executive to the supreme allied commander in Europe, was among the 86 outstanding immigrants honored with New York's Liberty Awards in July 1 ceremonies led by Mayor Edward I. Koch.

- Concert pianist Daria Telizyn, 26, held four concerts to call attention to the plight of victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. The concerts, with the first held on September 14, benefitted the American Cancer Society. Ms. Telizyn said she was testing the waters for 1987 when she planned to do 365 concerts in 365 days — also as benefits for the American Cancer Society in the name of Chernobyl's unfortunate.

- Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, U.S. ambassador to the Bahamas and former president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was one of 83 American ethnics to receive the Ellis Island Medal of Honor on October 27.

- Globe and Mail reporter Victor Malarek received the 1985 Michener Award for "meritorious and distinguished public service in journalism" on November 7 for a series of stories on the problems of unseen immigrants in Canada.

- Canadian recording artist Luba Kowalchuk was named the best female vocalist of the year by the Canadian Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences on November 10. This was the second consecutive year that she had received the Juno award in this category. Her band, Luba, received Juno nominations in the categories of best composer and best album graphics.

- Yaroslav Stetzko, 74, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (revolutionary faction) and prime minister of Ukraine during World War II — July 5.

- Paul Yuzyk, 73, Canadian senator for 23 years, "Father of Multiculturalism," chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the Ukrainian National Association's supreme director for Canada, historian — July 9.

- Maria Levytsky, 68, actress and director of Ukrainian theater in Canada — August 7.

- John Oryniak, 70, national treasurer of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine — August 25.

- Augustine Stefan, 93, speaker of the Diet (parliament) of Carpatho-Ukraine, and minister of education during that state's brief existence — September 4.

- Anthony J. Kutcher, 66, former national commander of Ukrainian American Veterans — October 2.

- Vitaliy Sazonov, artist who emigrated from Ukraine in 1981, was found dead in his apartment in Munich sometime in mid-October. A farewell note was found next to the body and police quickly ruled the death a suicide. An autopsy revealed that the cause of death was most likely a heart attack.

- Metropolitan Andrei Kuschak, 85, titular metropolitan of Eukarpia, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in America — November 17.

SUSTA holds mid-year conference

by Olga Chodoba

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) held its mid-year conference here at the Ukrainian Cultural Center on Saturday, November 22, with the participation of members of SUSTA's executive board and the Ukrainian student club presidents.

The 25 students were first greeted by their executive board members who read off their reports and any achievements that may have been conquered since the last meeting.

Leda Hewka, the East Coast vice-president, reported that she has formulated a standard application form for SUSTA that should be obtained by all interested clubs and organizations who intend to join SUSTA.

SUSTA is set up as a central organization of students of Ukrainian heritage in the United States. Its basis purpose is to represent in organized form Ukrainian-American students academically as well as socially.

A major topic discussed was annual dues. Through yearly dues paid by student clubs all students enrolled would be official members of SUSTA and would also have a yearly subscription to Prism, SUSTA's newsletter which can be a major force of communication, for organizational as well as informational purposes. Roma Kohutiak, the editor of Prism, said she could not overstate the importance of the newsletter to members of SUSTA. Materials for Prism may be sent them to Ms. Kohutiak, Tunbridge Road, Haverford, Pa. 19041.

The annual dues decided on were as follows: if your club has less than 10 members, dues are \$2 per member; 10-20 members, \$25 per club; 21-30 members, \$35 per club; and 31 and up, \$50 per club. Clubs should send membership dues, with a complete list of members and addresses, as well as the application form to Andrew J. Futey, 2902 Porter St. N.W. — No. 46, Washington, D.C. 20008.

Mr. Futey, president of SUSTA, then spoke of the importance of SUSTA's involvement in the commemorations of the Millennium and its important role as part of the National Committee organized to celebrate the Millennium. SUSTA is encouraging all student organizations to get involved locally as well, to promote Christianity via school newspapers and all other possible channels.

With the 35th anniversary of SUSTA approaching, another main project discussed was the idea of putting out a book on the history of SUSTA to coincide with the celebration of Christianity in Ukraine.

Also discussed was the idea of donating Dr. David Marples' book, "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," and Robert Conquest's book "The Harvest of Sorrow," to all university

libraries. If each club would donate these books to their libraries, they would be doing their duty as Ukrainian American students by further educating the public.

On January 12, Ukrainian Political Prisoners' Day (Den Solidarnosti), SUSTA members all across America are encouraged to take an active part in the day's events.

During the weekend of March 21-22, 1987, CeSUS will be putting its forces together in Cleveland at St. Josaphat's. Through SUSTA's membership in the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS), students in the United States are offered the opportunity to communicate with Ukrainian students throughout the free world. CeSUS is the international network of Ukrainian students.

At this point, individual club reports were given by all universities/colleges and organizations represented: New York University, Columbia University, Hunter and Queens colleges of the City University of New York, LaSalle University, Drexel University, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers University, TUSM-New York, and TUSM-Philadelphia.

After a break for lunch, SUSTA's guest speaker of the day was Eugene Iwanciw, SUSTA president in 1973-1975. He stressed the importance of motivation, communication and of the newsletter. He shared many of his experiences and offered solutions and suggestions.

The major event that SUSTA is planning for this year will be a banquet and dance honoring past SUSTA presidents. This gala event will be held on May 23, 1987. This weekend will also be the time of SUSTA's congress.

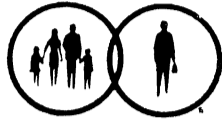
Besides the various planning and brainstorming that was going on between the students on November 22nd, we also had the honor of learning more about the "Harvard Project in Commemoration of the Ukrainian Millennium in Rus' Ukraine." Dr. Stepan Woroch gave a very informative lecture and outline of the project's goals which are: 1) an international scholarly conference 2) the endowment of a permanent chair in the history of religious thought in Ukraine at Harvard University 3) the publication of an encyclopedic reference work in three volumes and 4) the publication of a corpus of old Ukrainian literary works to about 1800. Dr. Woroch's lecture was followed up on by Orysia Hanushevsky's slide presentation.

In conclusion, all participating SUSTA members went out to dinner at the Austrian Village restaurant and then had a pub night back at the Ukrainian Cultural Center where all had a chance to gather, party and have a great time after a very productive day in Jenkintown.

The SUSTA mid-year conference was organized by Misses Hewka and Kohutiak.

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D.C. symposium...

(Continued from page 3)

again after Chernobyl, and the projects were killed.

- Uzbeks used the same post-Chernobyl period to argue against moving from traditional agricultural methods to "ones imposed from the outside." A decision was made in August to allow a measure of local option in certain kinds of agricultural methods.

- In Armenia, local pressure as well as pressure from the Armenian diaspora resulted in a decision not only to scrap

an aging nuclear plant but to make Armenia nuclear-free by 1990.

Mr. Goble acknowledged that the relationship between the Soviet government and Ukrainians abroad is different than with Armenians. "But, on the other hand, to the extent that attention is kept up, one can perhaps help some of the Ukrainians in the Soviet Union to achieve at least part of what the Armenians did."

Dr. Fontana, whose quick response group was formed after the Medvid incident, summarized what the U.S.

government and the Ukrainian community did in response to the Chernobyl disaster.

"Up to this point the Ukrainian community in the free world has not been able successfully to send any humanitarian aid to the affected victims," Dr. Fontana said. "However, we have tried to sensitize the press, our legislators and various governments and the Soviet Union to our concern over the citizens of Ukraine and the responsibility of the Soviet Union as a nuclear power."

Noting the concern about the Soviet Union's restarting of the Chernobyl reactors too soon, Dr. Fontana suggested that Ukrainians form a special group to monitor the Chernobyl situation.

"We have no choice but to rise to the occasion of the challenge of Chernobyl. We must exhibit courage, concern and resolve, for the after-effects of Chernobyl will not go away. Our children and our children's children will be left to deal with this legacy, and it's our duty to set an example," she stated.

Ukrainians have a moral responsibility to remind the world, she said, "lest

we be caught sleeping again."

Opening the symposium, Daria Stec, president of The Washington Group, said it was not the purpose of the panel to exaggerate the situation at Chernobyl. "We hope that things aren't as bad as they could be," she said, "but we do feel that we need more objective and credible information."

The symposium was part of two days of activities in the U.S. capital organized by The Washington Group for Dr. Marples in conjunction with the publication of his book. The visit also included meetings with U.S. officials at the White House and State Department, a discussion with scholars at the Kennan Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, a luncheon with editors of the journal Problems of Communism, a press briefing at the National Press Club, an appearance on the U.S. Information Agency's "Worldnet" live television broadcast to Europe, and an interview with the Voice of America. The program was organized by Marta Pereyma, TWG special projects director.

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1,000 Detroit Ukrainians gather for Millennium prayer service

DETROIT — Close to 1,000 Detroit area Ukrainians came together for a Millennium prayer service for the persecuted Church in Ukraine, a church that has been enduring a heroic living martyrdom during the past several score of years. In 1988 Ukrainians will be commemorating 1,000 years of Christianity.

The Ukrainian priests of the Metropolitan Detroit area offered the moleben in the renowned Orchestra Hall. The 120-voice Detroit Millennium Choir, composed of members of all the Ukrainian church choirs, sang the responses.

Dr. Lubomyr Hajda of Harvard University addressed the throng of worshipers in Ukrainian, and Ihor Fedorowich, a graduate of the University of Michigan and Rhodes Scholar, spoke in English.

The prayer service for the persecuted Ukrainian Church began with the renowned Bortniansky hymn, "Sey Den," under the dynamic direction of Prof. Kyrylo Cependa. Dr. Bohdan Kushnir guided the large choir in rendering Hayvoronsky's prayerful composition, "Pomolimosia." The young and dynamic director, Prof. Paul Onachuk, then conducted Fedoriw's "Bohorodytse Divo." The choir sang against a beautiful background pre-

pared by Adrian Bluj depicting the symbolic presence of all of Ukraine at the foot of the Millennium cross through the representative Ukrainian churches, St. Sophia's in Kiev and St. George's in Lviv.

Program chairman, Dr. Zenobius Stelmach then introduced Dr. Hajda, who spoke to the large assembly of Ukrainian worshippers about the plight of the church in Ukraine under the aspect of true and false scholarship. He said: "The most insidious way that the Soviet persecutors are persecuting the Ukrainian Church is by the perversion of truth and the contradiction of the Christian life-values the Ukrainian people acquired over the past 1,000 years of Christianity. Moreover the Soviet communist atheists are set on destroying the soul of Ukraine by the falsehood that Christianity and the Bible never brought happiness or true freedom to Ukraine but introduced new form of political subjugation. Through totalitarian insistence the Soviets are advocating the falsehood that communism alone can provide happiness and contentment from the cradle to the grave. And then, quite importantly, the chauvinism of the Soviet Communist masters forcibly attempts to destroy all semblance of Ukrainianism in the churches of the people or their lan-

guage. And so, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church was outlawed and became part of the Russian Orthodox Church. The same happened to the Ukrainian Catholic Church which was absorbed into the Russian Orthodox Church."

Dr. Hajda concluded his remarks with the exhortation: "On the threshold of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity let us not lose hope or faith but strive with all our energies to overcome lies with truth, and historical distortions with real scholarship."

In his address, Mr. Fedorowycz briefly outlined the 999-year history of Christianity in Ukraine and related it to the modern-day martyrology of the Ukrainian Church and its people. "Christianity has been its vital force. It is our privilege and responsibility to preserve it and cherish it through scholarship, through historical publications, through a broad study of the Christian culture that has given Ukraine her identity."

"But," he said, "the publication of books and journals is not enough, because we are a living people and it is Christianity that gives us life. It would be wise, therefore, to mark our Ukrainian Christian Millennium by establishing fellowships for Ukrainian religious studies, scholarships for graduate and undergraduate students, and solid financial foundations to support and maintain our seminaries." He appealed to everyone to evaluate the impact that Christianity is to make upon our lives in the next Ukrainian Christian Millennium.

The spiritual program of prayer for the persecuted Ukrainian Church continued with the singing of an ecumenical moleben, music for which was specially prepared by Dr. Bohdan Kushnir using Kievan and Galician church chants. Dr. Kushnir directed the choir in its responses to the priests' invocations. Bass baritone J. Cisaruk sang the selected epistle.

The afternoon concluded with the choir and congregation singing the powerful hymn "Bozhe Velyky."

Participating churches and choir directors were: Immaculate Conception Church, the Rev. Bernard Panczuk, pastor, Paul Onachuk, choir director; Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, Dearborn Heights, the Very Rev. John Lazar, pastor, Silven Koltyk, director; St. John's church, Detroit, the Rev. Joseph Shary, pastor, Kyrylo Cependa, director; St. Josaphat's Church, Warren, the Rev. Michael Stelmach, pastor, Bohdan Kushnir, director; St. Michael's Church, Dearborn, the Rev. Wayne Ruchgy, pastor, Olga Dubriwny Solovey, director.



Ihor Fedorowycz speaks during Millennium service in Detroit.

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NOTICE
To UNA Members and Branches

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home office of UNA must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches.

No Later Than Noon of December 31, 1986

Money received later cannot be credited to 1986. Therefore we appeal to all members of the UNA to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of **WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 31, 1986.**

Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report.

UNA Home Office

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

December 31

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Ukrainian National Home will hold its annual New Year's Eve Dance. Dance to the tunes of Mria beginning at 9 p.m. For reservations, call Peter Tytor at (203) 524-5702.

TRENTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Home of Trenton is holding its annual New Year's dance at St. George's Orthodox Church Hall, 839 Allentown Road, located in the Yardville section of Hamilton Township. The dance will begin at 9 p.m. Admission is \$25 per person and includes dinner. The Chary band will be playing. For reservations and more information, call Theodore Sendzik, (609) 587-6107.

January 1

SAN DIEGO, Calif.: The House of Ukraine is once again on its annual membership drive. Ukrainian Americans interested in joining should contact Bill Loznycky, vice-president, at (619) 452-9759.

January 3

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Orden Khrestonosiv Plast Unit will sponsor a winter dance at the Ramada Inn, Route 10. Music by Canada's Nove Pokolinnia band. Dance starts at 9 p.m.

January 6

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Ukrainian National Home will sponsor a traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve dinner at 7 p.m. For further information contact Peter Tytor, (203) 524-5702.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a weekly 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, including area code, 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. Submissions must be typed and written in the English language. Items not in compliance with aforementioned guidelines will not be published.

January 9

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.: The St. Mary's Chapter of the Ukrainian Orthodox League will sponsor a "Malanka," New Year's dinner-dance at the American Ukrainian Citizen's Club, 250 Oak St. The buffet will be served at 8 p.m. followed by a dance from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Tickets are \$25 per couple and \$5 for students 18 and under. For more information contact Daria Pishko, (203) 721-0796, Myron Prestash, 229-1089 or Walter Kotyk 224-2935.

January 17

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.: The Ukrainian American Club of the Palm Beaches will hold a "Malanka," Ukrainian dinner-dance at St. Mary's Church Hall. Dinner is at 7 p.m. Music will be by the McKay's of Miami. Donation is \$15. For information call (305) 585-1325, 627-6989, or 848-5903.

TOMS RIVER, N.J.: Ukrainian American Club of Ocean County will celebrate "Malanka" at the Old Time Tavern (Routes 37 and 166), beginning at 7 p.m.; buffet, 7:30 p.m. Dance to music of Bob Konopada at 8:30 p.m. Donation is \$15 per person to benefit the Zorianne Kotliar Memorial Scholarship Fund. For tickets call (201) 349-1673.

SYRACUSE, N.Y.: The St. Luke's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold a Malanka dance. A hot buffet dinner will start at 6:30 p.m. Music by the Johnny O Band. Buffet is \$10 per person, students \$7. The price for the dance alone is \$5. For reservations call (315) 468-1981, 672-5361, 468-2804 or 468-3472.

Crimean Tatar...

(Continued from page 1)

The Reuters news service reported on December 20 that friends of Mr. Dzhemilev in Moscow were told in a phone call earlier this week by Mr. Dzhemilev and his wife, Safinar, that he had been released from detention. Officials had indicated he could return to his home in the city of Tashkent, capital of the Soviet Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan.

Mr. Dzhemilev was serving the last of six sentences for his peaceful advocacy of the rights of Crimean Tatars. He was in a Soviet labor camp near Magadan, a city in northeast Siberia. He was scheduled to be released November 30, but was tried instead for "slandering the Soviet system" while serving his sentence. The same day Mr. Dzhemilev reportedly began a hunger strike for his release, determined to continue until he was freed.

Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov, released recently by the Soviets, demonstrated for the release of Mr. Dzhemilev on December 18 in front of the United

Nations.

"Mustafa Dzhemilev began a hunger strike, determined to continue until he was dead or released," Mr. Orlov told The Ukrainian Weekly. "If we don't succeed in achieving his release from the Soviet authorities in time, he will die like (Anatoly) Marchenko," said Mr. Orlov.

Mr. Dzhemilev spent half his life in Soviet prisons and labor camps for his activities on behalf of the Crimean Tatars, who in 1944 were deported by Joseph Stalin from their homeland on the Crimean peninsula and have never been allowed to return.

Since then the Soviet government has attempted to deprive them of their right to preserve their culture, teach their children their own language and practice their religion.

"[People in the West] did not manage to get Mr. Marchenko released in time. As far as I know, Mr. Gorbachev had already authorized Marchenko's release, but it was too late," said Mr. Orlov, who was participating in a public demonstration for the first time since his arrival in October in the United States.

Family members of Mr. Dzhemilev — including his 70-year-old mother — and prominent Soviet dissidents at home and human-rights activists in the United States reportedly joined the Tatar leader in his fast.

Although Mr. Dzhemilev received a suspended sentence of three years, "he will automatically serve this three-year sentence, without a trial, if he is found to have committed a crime or offense, like the violation of Soviet passport regulations," said Victor Davidov, a Soviet dissident and former political prisoner.

"If he is found to have slandered the Soviet system," he will have to stand trial again and can receive another three-year sentence, in addition to the three years that were suspended," Mr. Davidov told The Ukrainian Weekly.

Sakharov...

(Continued from page 1)

physics helped give the Soviet Union the hydrogen bomb, for which he won three titles of Hero of Socialist Labor, the USSR's highest civilian honor.

General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev personally telephoned the physicist on December 16 to tell him that he could return to Moscow. This occurred the day after a phone had been installed in the couple's apartment in Gorky, according to several newspaper reports. There were no conditions on the release. In a telephone interview with The New York Times, Dr. Sakharov stated, "I am going to live as I lived before my exile, and resume all of my activities." He said that the Soviet leader told Dr. Sakharov that he could go back to Moscow and to his work in theoretical physics.

"He told me to return to work for the public good — that is the formula he used," Dr. Sakharov recalled. In relation to whether he had agreed not to take part in political activities, he said: "Gorbachev never made such demands on me, and I told him the exact opposite."

When asked how he felt, Dr. Sakharov said his happiness was tempered by the news of the death of Anatoly T. Marchenko, who died on December 8 in prison. The release of the physicist is one of the most dramatic signs that the government is taking a new approach to human rights, according to the Times.

Although he was exiled to Gorky, and subsequently castigated in the Soviet press and reviled by his colleagues, Dr. Sakharov was not expelled from the Academy of Sciences, of which he has long been a member.

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Edited by Volodymyr Kubijovyč

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