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Writers press for obligatory study of Ukrainian language in Ukraine

by Roman Solchanyk

Ukrainian writers have mounted a campaign to abrogate existing Soviet legislation that makes the study of Ukrainian voluntary in schools with Russian as the language of instruction. At a session of the presidium of the board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union held on February 10, details of which have been published in *Literaturna Ukraina*, speakers cited Lenin's support for the Ukrainian language and pointed to "abnormal phenomena" that are said to be taking place in the republic's schools.

The meeting, which was called to discuss the role of literature in international and patriotic upbringing, appears to have been transformed into a forum for wide-ranging criticism of the second-class status of the native language in Ukraine. Although various aspects of the language question were touched upon, the speakers focused primarily on the issue of voluntary study of Ukrainian in the schools. Several of the participants, like Ivan Drach, appeared today to test the limits of glasnost in their remarks:

"Attention [should be turned] to what is going on in some of our schools, where Ukrainian language and literature has become a subject for derision and mockery, where gentrified Philistines with a chauvinist deviation, hiding behind the shield of pseudo-internationalism, frequently scoff at the root from whence they came. And from here everything follows."

"Why," asked Mr. Drach, "do our colleagues in Moscow and Minsk raise all the acute problems of the period of reconstruction more openly, more courageously, and in a more principled fashion?"

Oles Honchar referred to "some of the instructions of the republican Ministry of Education that could hardly be said to have been inspired by concern for the fate of the native word."

"To learn or not to learn the native language in school — this question cannot arise in any civilized country. And the departmental instruction does not ask the pupil whether he does or does not wish to learn, let's say, mathematics, or, as required by the curriculum, a foreign language. Then why is the need to learn one's native language called into question...? Is this "free choice"? But the falseness and hypocrisy of this approach is obvious."

Mr. Honchar also mentioned the ongoing debate in the Byelorussian press about the role of the native language in the schools, and noted

that these issues were being raised by writers in the Baltic states and in the Turkmen republic. It was time, he said, for a broad and fundamental discussion of the development of the contemporary Ukrainian literary language, which should be taken up by a plenum of the board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union.

Other speakers followed suit, urging a re-evaluation of current practices. "The unjust, condescending, and thoughtless attitude towards the Ukrainian language must be eliminated," said Dmytro Pavlychko, assuring his listeners that this could only serve the honor and the political international authority of the Russian language. "Responsibility for learning the native language," he continued, "should not rest with parents, and all the more so not with pupils, but with our state."

Oleksandr Levada made a direct reference to the controversy that resulted from the theses adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers in November, 1958 in advance of the education laws that were passed the following year.

One of the theses, No. 19, served as the basis for introducing the voluntary study of a second language of the USSR into all of the education laws of the union republics. Mr. Levada quoted from the well-known article in *Pravda* (December 22, 1958) by two of Ukraine's most respected poets, Maksym Rylsky and Mykola Bazhan, which argued against thesis No. 19. "Unfortunately," said Mr. Levada, "the organs of public education did not display the principled approach that was required on this question."

The Ukrainian language should be studied in all the schools of the republic, argued Leonid Novychenko. His criticism was directed specifically at the widespread practice of exempting pupils from studying the native language. In some Kiev schools, he reported, those who are being taught Ukrainian find themselves competing with their exempted classmates who are playing noisy "naval battle" games.

Participants in the meeting also discussed the status of the Ukrainian language in pre-school institutions, in the theater and in the military. Oksana Ivanenko argued that the situation in the republic's kindergartens was not better than in the general education schools. Approximately two years ago, she said, at the request of authors of children's books, she sought a meeting with the minister of education "in order to

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In Moscow

Schifter takes up issues concerning Ukrainians, Church

by Chrystyna Lapychak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In discussions with Soviet officials in Moscow numerous issues of concern to Ukrainians were reportedly raised by at least one member of the American delegation led by Secretary of State George Shultz on an official visit there in mid-April.

In his meetings with Soviet officials on the subject of human rights, Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, took up the issues of religious freedom for Ukrainians, particularly Ukrainian Catholics, the continued incarceration of dissidents and restrictions on human contacts, according to Katherine Chumachenko, the ambassador's special assistant.

During an April 13 session with Konstantin Kharchev, chairman of the State Committee on Religious Affairs, Ambassador Schifter reportedly gave a list of 235 religious prisoners, including many Ukrainians of various denominations, to Mr. Kharchev, who promised to look into their status, said Ms. Chumachenko in a recent telephone interview with *The Weekly*.

The two discussed the religious issue in detail, and Mr. Kharchev reportedly showed willingness to consider some changes suggested by Mr. Schifter and outlined steps toward some liberalization in at least two areas: the registration of new congregations by the state committee (a requirement for worshiping legally), and fewer restrictions on the importation of Bibles and prayer books.

Despite the promise of liberalization in some areas, Mr. Kharchev, who is

actually responsible for the committee's operations and personally registers new congregations, would not budge on the subject of possible legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) Church, when confronted on that question by Mr. Schifter during their discussions, said Ms. Chumachenko.

Mr. Schifter brought up the plight of the forcibly liquidated Uniate Church while they discussed an existing Soviet law regarding registration of new congregations. The law states where there are 20 or more believers in a particular area and no churches, they are entitled to apply to have a church opened for them.

Mr. Kharchev conceded, however, that the committee often didn't follow through on provisions of the law.

The official refused to register the Ukrainian Catholic Church because he said it was "a political matter," and not a matter of religious rights, Ms. Chumachenko said. Soviet authorities officially view the Church as an instrument of Ukrainian nationalism.

Ambassador Schifter also mentioned the predicament of the recently released leader of the underground Uniate Church, Yosyp Terelia, who is on a hunger strike to demand permission to travel abroad for medical treatment. The Soviet official also refused to discuss the matter, stating that Mr. Terelia was not a believer and thereby implying he was strictly a political activist, said Ms. Chumachenko.

On April 14 Ambassador Schifter met with a high-level Foreign Ministry official, whom his assistant would not

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Trawniki ID continues to be in spotlight at Demjanjuk trial

Special to *Svoboda* and *The Weekly*

JERUSALEM — An anthropologist testified this week that John Demjanjuk and the person pictured on the Trawniki identification card are one and the same.

During testimony for the prosecution on Tuesday, May 5 (there was no session on Monday, due to a national holiday), Prof. Patricia Smith, superimposed transparencies of three photographs of the defendant plus the photo on the ID card on a videotape made of Mr. Demjanjuk while he was held in Ayalon Prison.

Chief defense attorney Mark O'Connor strongly protested use of the eight-minute film, saying this amounted to a "Hollywood production" that insults and slanders his client, and portrays him in an undignified manner.

Mr. O'Connor suggested that the video presentation be viewed privately by the judges, defense and prosecution. Judge Dov Levin, the presiding judge of the three-judge panel hearing the case, overruled the objections of the defense, and the video was shown on three screens in the courtroom.

Most of the U.S. media reported on Prof. Smith's video-assisted testimony, calling it a turning point in the trial. What the news reports failed to mention, however, is that the defendant has not denied that the photo on the Trawniki ID is his (he has stated that if the photo is of him, then it is a photo taken while he was a Soviet army soldier), and that just because the photo may prove to be the defendant's this does not mean the entire ID card is authentic.

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Ukrainian mother protests Soviet media's coverage of war in Afghanistan

by Bohdan Nahaylo

The January 15 issue of the Ukrainian Komsomol daily *Molod Ukrainy* published what is probably the most outspoken criticism that has yet appeared in the Soviet media of the war in Afghanistan and the way in which it is depicted. The condemnation takes the form of extracts from a letter to the newspaper from S. Berezovska, a mother of two sons currently doing their military service, who lives in the Western Ukrainian city of Ivano-Frankivsk. The text speaks for itself:

"Today is Sunday. I opened your paper and saw the long article by O. Klymenko, 'A Step Into Eternity.' I've read it and this is what I want to say to you: the article greatly upset me and ruined my mood.

"This is not the first time I've read an article about soldiers-internationalists. I see that for you they've become like plays or films that are interesting to watch. But no mother who has sons can read them calmly. You always think: this is not the Great Motherland War, where our people died defending their land ...

"I also have two sons. Both are soldiers right now. One of them is serving on the border near Afghanistan, and my heart aches for him all the time. And on top of this you write, or remind [us] on television, about how people are dying over there. There's no need to rattle our spirits. All the more so, because only the children of simple workers take part in the battles; there are no children of officials there.

"I understand that it's necessary to help the Afghans, but at such a costly price..."

Not only then does the Ukrainian mother castigate the Soviet media for the coverage they give to the war in Afghanistan and question the high cost in human lives of providing "internationalist" help to the USSR's Afghan allies, but also, and even more daringly, she pointedly observes that this is not the same sort of war as was fought in defense of the homeland against the Fascist invaders, and goes on to allege that a disproportionate burden of the fighting has been placed on the offspring of the workers.

The article which prompted Mr. Berezovska's protest appeared in *Molod Ukrainy* on December 14, 1986, and was written by Oleksandr Klymenko, a special correspondent of the paper based in Donetsk. Its purpose, like that of so many other similar ones that have appeared in recent years in the Soviet press, was to praise the heroism and sacrifice of a young soldier killed in Afghanistan. Under the rubric "Heroes of our Generation," Mr. Klymenko paid tribute to Valeriy Arsonov, a teenager from the Donbas, who was posthumously decorated for giving his life "while fulfilling his internationalist duty."

Mr. Klymenko's eulogy to a fallen soldier was full of contrived pathos along the following lines:

"I don't know how he fell — with his face to the earth or to the sky. Perhaps he no longer saw anything — neither the sun, nor the parched grass, which by some miracle clung to the hot rocks. But if he managed to see it, that blade of grass, I know, I'm certain, that he smiled at it."

Further on, Mr. Klymenko muses that Valeriy had died while the 27th

Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was going on, perhaps at the very moment when representatives of the Komsomol were giving assurances of the youth's readiness to demonstrate its full-hearted support of the party's policies by "conscientious work, responsible learning, and the exemplary fulfillment of its military obligation." The dead soldier was depicted as an "ordinary" boy who had "carried out a feat that is customary for us Soviet people."

Despite this fairly standard approach, Mr. Klymenko's article nevertheless reflected the current emphasis on glasnost in the Soviet press and contained two candid disclosures. First, the author revealed something about conditions in the Donbas coal-mining region. On the day that Valeriy was killed, his father, a miner who has worked underground for 28 years, had to work no less than three shifts. Mr. Klymenko slips in this information without commenting that this was unusual. Furthermore, the correspondent described what happened when Valeriy's parents were interviewed for local television:

"On the eve of the awarding of the decoration, representatives of the local television station came to see the parents. They asked them not to cry before the camera and to say what was necessary for television and not what their emotions dictated. Yes, millions of people were going to watch or read [what they had to say]."

Mr. Klymenko's long response to Mrs. Berezovska's protest which follows her letter is in itself noteworthy as probably the first time that a Soviet journalist has in effect publicly apologized for treating the Afghanistan theme in a glib and insensitive manner. Although the correspondent tries to justify himself he admits that both he and his colleagues in the media are only just beginning to learn how to deal with such sensitive themes. He reminds Mrs. Berezovska that "there was a period, and not such a short one at that, when the press provided almost no information about how our lads were fighting over there."

The correspondent begins his reply by suggesting that Mrs. Berezovska's letter reflects her general "negative reaction" to all articles dealing with the theme of Soviet boys dying in Afghanistan and that his was simply the last straw. He, therefore, feels compelled to reply "not only on my own behalf, but also for all those, who have written, are writing, or will write on this theme."

Having said this, Mr. Klymenko nevertheless, continues on a personal note. He reveals that he is from a worker's family, that he is 36 years old and the father of two. His article about Valeriy had been his first about Soviet casualties in Afghanistan, a subject he had always been "afraid" of. But when he was assigned to write about Valeriy's case, "orders were orders," and, more importantly, both he and his superiors "understood that we had to write about this [theme]."

Defending the fact that the Soviet press has increased its coverage of the war in Afghanistan, Mr. Klymenko argues that even if it had not, "you'd still know that some return from there as invalids, and some don't return at all." However, in the absence of press coverage, he points out, the "heroes" who

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Congressmen appeal for Lukianenko

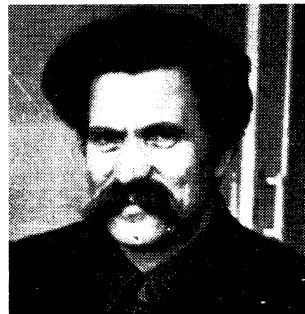
WASHINGTON — Members of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia met here recently with Reps. Dennis M. Hertel (D-Mich.) and Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and urged them to act on behalf of Ukrainian Helsinki Group founding member Lev Lukianenko, who is serving a 10-year term in the notorious Perm special-regimen labor camp No. 36-1 for his human-rights activities.

In response to the committee's appeal, the two co-chairmen of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine sent a letter, dated April 24, to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev urging the release of the 58-year-old lawyer from Chernihiv, Ukraine.

The text of the letter is as follows.

We are writing you on behalf of Levko Lukianenko, one of the founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

Mr. Lukianenko is currently serving a sentence of 10 years' special-regime



Levko Lukianenko

labor camp to be followed by five years' exile for "crimes" no more severe than political dissent. As an active member of the human-rights movement, it is ironic that his sentence is being served in Perm special regime camp 36-1, noted as one of the most severe. Further, it is our understanding that not one prisoner

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Press stresses propagation of atheism

by Andrew Sorokowski

Keston News Service

KESTON, England — A recent article in the Soviet Ukrainian press illustrates the vital role of teachers in spreading atheism (L. Lyanhas, "Do Not Pass by with Indifference," *Radianaska Ukraina*, March 12). It describes how a schoolteacher's kindness and sensitivity led a Jehovah's Witness to allow her children to participate in social activities and even in the "Little Octobrists," thus ending their unhappy isolation from other children. Soon, reports the author triumphantly, the tots were dancing around the New Year's tree with their playmates.

The article cites similar success in the village of Novoselytsia (Kelmentsi district, Chernivtsi region) in the south-west Ukrainian region of Bukovina, near the Rumanian border. There is considerable religious activity in Bukovina.

To give "active helps" to pupils who may be victims of religious upbringing, an atheist club called "The Little Spark" has been created at the village school. Later, the "Little Sparks" may join the "Young Atheist" club, which meets in the school's atheist museum.

The author touchingly describes how caring teachers can win the confidence of children who have suffered from the "painful experiences" caused by religious beliefs, especially sectarianism, in

the family.

He notes with satisfaction that in recent times "the absolute majority" of children from religious families has been joining the Little Octobrists, Young Pioneers, and Communist Youth League.

"Many pupils whose parents are believers are behaving among their families like true militant atheists."

In fact, for the last 15 years there have been no church weddings or christenings in Novoselytsia; instead, "contemporary rites" are held in the House of Culture. "The absolute majority of conscious citizens has long ago and forever broken with the anti-scientific world view."

"Whole families are breaking with sectarianism." Young men have been joining the army — apparently a reference to the pacifism of Jehovah's Witnesses — while others have entered the ranks of the Communist Youth League.

"The life of these people is full, rich, beautiful with success in labor and with the feeling of collectivism; it is rid of waverings, of the torments of a divided consciousness. The Marxist-Leninist world view has become their signpost."

Why are the propagandists of Novoselytsia so successful? According to the author, it is because they approach each believer individually, taking care not to offend his feelings, and treating him as a human being in need of help.

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P.O. Box 346
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Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Assistant Editors: Natalia A. Feduschak
Chrystyna N. Lapychak

Canadian Correspondent: Michael B. Bociurkiv
Midwest Correspondent: Marianna Liss

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U.S., Soviet journalists discuss press issues via spacelink

by Natalia A. Feduschak

NEW YORK — In a discussion via satellite television, Soviet and American journalists voiced their complaints about stereotypical reporting of one another, and discussed their similarities and differences in a friendly exchange interwoven with jibes.

The two-hour session of journalists questioning journalists, "USA-USSR Spacebridge" took place in front of several hundred daily newspaper editors in San Francisco who had gathered there for the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE). Students at 50 colleges throughout the United States watched the discussion via satellite transmission. The program was to be shown later on Soviet television to an audience estimated at 130 million as well as in the U.S.

The April 8 discussion focused largely on how "glasnost" has affected Soviet news coverage and on how the U.S. and Soviet media view each other. The moderators of the Spacebridge were ABC evening news anchor Peter Jennings and Soviet commentator Vladimir Pozner. Joining them were Soviet journalists Alexander Shalnev, commentator for Izvestia; Yuri Tschekochikhin, of the Literary Gazette; and Soviet Georgian television journalist Tengiz Sulkhaniashvili.

Participating in the U.S. panel were Seymour Topping, former managing editor of The New York Times, Stuart Loory, senior correspondent for the Cable News Network and Elizabeth Tucker, staff writer for The Washington Post.

According to Mr. Shalnev, glasnost has had its greatest impact in domestic reporting. "Glasnost is being implemented. International journalists envy domestic reporters. That's where it's most exciting." The new climate, other Soviet reporters joined in, would eventually spread into reporting on foreign affairs.

Mr. Pozner added, "One can't be critical of one's domestic policy without being critical of one's foreign policy."

But Mr. Shalnev, who has spent several years abroad as a foreign correspondent, also cautioned that because Americans "assume" Soviet journalists are speaking for their government, they must be very cautious in their reporting of foreign

affairs and affairs of state.

Mr. Loory asked what would happen if one of the Soviet journalists were to discover that a high-ranking government official were involved in illegal activities, "perhaps enriching himself in an improper way." The question was posed to Mr. Shulkanishvili. "As a rule, people that high up are not trying to become richer by evil means, and therefore I couldn't even remember a single case when we would have followed a hot lead of that nature."

Mr. Loory said, "If I could just ask you to allow your imagination to soar."

Mr. Shulkanishvili answered wryly, "Of course, it is a great honor that I am the first to be asked to answer a question of this nature." But he said nothing more.

Mr. Tschekochikhin was then asked to answer the question. "The Literary Gazette has been involved in that kind investigative reporting and a great deal has been written about (local corruption)."

Mr. Loory ascertained that he admired such reporting, but asked again what would happen if corruption were discovered at the highest levels.

"I think what we're going towards is the possibility for that kind of investigation, but I submit here and now we are not involved in any kind of corruption," Mr. Tschekochikhin responded.

Questions were posed from the audience to the Soviet panel regarding Afghanistan and the Soviets' human-rights policy.

Tom Brey of the Detroit News asked if glasnost would change the attitude to reporting on the Afghan war. A young Soviet journalist who said he fought in Afghanistan responded to the question.

"The Soviet people are not indifferent to the fate of the Afghan people. We believe the West has a one-sided notion of Afghanistan. There is not any objective information on Afghanistan. The West is not objective," he said.

An editor from Lawrence, Kansas, asked the Soviet panel what effects does glasnost have on Soviet human-rights policy and what are journalists doing to report on the problems of minorities in the Soviet Union. Mr. Pozner answered that the United States and the Soviet Union have

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Coordinator of U.S.-Soviet exchanges speaks on goals of president's program

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative has been working to improve reciprocity in the various cultural and people-to-people exchanges between the two superpowers, according to Ambassador Stephen H. Rhinesmith, the coordinator of the initiative.

It has not been an easy task, however. "Working in the U.S.-Soviet relationship is like Sisyphus: constantly rolling the stone uphill," was the way he described the process recently to a Ukrainian American audience here.

Ambassador Rhinesmith cited appearances by Soviet and American representatives on each other's television as an obvious example of the imbalance in the relationship. He pointed out that in 1985 there were 149 appearances by Soviet representatives on American television. "And we had something like four," he added.

The situation has improved a little in 1986, he said, but added, "I am not saying, for a minute, that it's anywhere near the same."

Another area of great imbalance is tourism. Ambassador Rhinesmith said that while 80,000 Americans traveled to the Soviet Union in 1986, only 6,500 Soviet citizens came to the U.S. that year — an increase from 3,500 the previous year. It's not an "exchange program," he said, when no one comes in return.

Ambassador Rhinesmith spoke about the president's exchange initiative during a discussion on April 8 sponsored by The Washington Group, a organization of Ukrainian American professionals.

Also taking part in the discussion was Ambassador Rhinesmith's deputy, Greg Guroff, who fielded questions relating to the U.S. Information Agency's next exhibit to the Soviet Union. The exhibit, which highlights American computer technology, includes Kiev on its nine-city itinerary.

Asked why only two of the more than 20 exhibit guides in Kiev will be Ukrainian speakers, Mr. Guroff said that applications for guide positions were taken long before the itinerary was worked out. In the group of 225-230 who applied a year ago "there were very few ethnic-language (non-Russian) speakers," he said. He suggested that for future exhibits, Ukrainian Americans working for USIA should "get out the

word to people to apply." He indicated that while in Kiev, and in other non-Russian cities, the exhibit captions will be bilingual and that there will be a "native-language" insert in the exhibit brochure.

"We are not in a position, under the law, to go out and recruit people," Mr. Guroff said, adding, however, that notices for applicants for the exhibit were sent out to all major universities, a variety of professional magazines, and were published in the Federal Register.

One questioner suggested that such notices could have been placed in the Ukrainian American press.

Mr. Guroff pointed out that the available applicant pool is limited by the fact that few potential guides are willing to commit themselves for the long time required for an exhibit tour — which last some seven months, not counting the time spent on a security clearance. The lengthy security check, he said, will become even more stringent in the future because of the recent U.S. security incidents in the Soviet Union.

Ambassador Rhinesmith said that the Soviets have been "very forthcoming" on exchanges over the past year. He attributed the change to the fact that a bilateral agreement has been signed and to Mikhail Gorbachev's new policy, "which certainly sets a different kind of tone." He added that coming, as it did, out of the 1985 Geneva summit process, the exchange program has "a whole new momentum and a political will on both sides."

One of the things Ambassador Rhinesmith's office had tried to do is "de-link the cultural, educational, people-to-people process from the political ups and downs." Both sides decided, separately, "that we were not going to use the cultural exchange process as a whipping boy to express displeasure over political issues," he said.

"Just bringing people together doesn't guarantee anything," he said. "It doesn't guarantee a positive experience; it doesn't guarantee learning." But, from his years of experience in exchange programs, Ambassador Rhinesmith said, he has learned that "it is more important to give more people an opportunity to experience life in another society than to keep them at home." This holds true even in the case of people going to the Soviet Union, where they are subjected to a "controlled experience."

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Ambassador Stephen H. Rhinesmith discussing President Ronald Reagan's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative with The Washington Group President Daria Stec.

Lawyers' statement circulated worldwide

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — The memorandum on the Israeli trial of John Demjanjuk prepared by two lawyers' associations is now being circulated to ministers of justice worldwide, as well as to legal associations and foundations, U.S. administration officials, and key members of the U.S. Congress and the Canadian Parliament.

The memo was prepared by the Ukrainian American Bar Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Advocates' Society.

Titled "The Legal Defects in the trial of John Demjanjuk" (published in the Weekly last week), was originally sent to the Israel's prime minister, minister of justice and justices of the Supreme Court, as well as the three judges hearing the case.

TASS reports Linnas to appeal

MOSCOW — Karl Linnas, who was deported from the United States in late April, said he wants to appeal his Soviet death sentence, and has been appointed a lawyer, the news agency TASS reported on April 27.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Estonia said Mr. Linnas, 67, has the right to appeal the sentence of death by firing squad given him in absentia in 1962. The sentence was announced in the Soviet press three weeks before the trial had begun.

"Taking into account his request, he was given an opportunity to engage the services of a defense lawyer," TASS reported. "It was also explained to Linnas that he has a right to petition for a pardon" to the Supreme Soviet.

Alberta UCC spokesman comments on media coverage of Ukrainians

EDMONTON — The Ukrainian community in Alberta feels the general media have not been giving it a fair shake, says the executive director of the provincial council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the Edmonton Chapter of the International Association of Business Communicators on Thursday, April 9, Marco Levytsky said the media ignores some of its own accepted practices of not identifying the ethnocultural origins of accused persons when dealing with Ukrainians.

Specifically, Mr. Levytsky cited the coverage of the current trial of Cleveland autoworker John Demjanjuk in Israel who is accused of being the infamous guard "Ivan the Terrible" at Treblinka. Mr. Demjanjuk maintains he is a victim of mistaken identity.

In this particular case the media abandoned its own accepted practice and identified Mr. Demjanjuk as Ukrainian — not just sporadically, but systematically.

Every news story on the Demjanjuk case identifies the defendant as Ukrainian-born and in one 750-word piece in Time magazine the identification of Ukrainian was used six times — always in reference to Nazis, noted Mr. Levytsky.

This not only leads to racial stereotypes, but can also incite hatred against an identifiable group, he explained.

What is particularly aggravating to the Ukrainian community is that the media rarely identifies Ukrainians as such when positive achievements are reported.

"When a Soviet athlete wins a gold medal at the Olympics, he is identified as Russian regardless whether he comes from Kiev or Moscow and hockey players are identified as Russians regardless whether their surnames happen to be Tretiak or Kharlamov."

Another aspect of media coverage which is irresponsible is the tendency to use discredited sources simply because they provide good quotes.

Mr. Levytsky cited the example of Sol Littman, Toronto representative for the Simon Wiesenthal Center,

whose charges before the Deschenes Commission have been proven false by the commission itself.

In the case of the Galicia Division, Mr. Littman's accusations put them under "double jeopardy," that is in a position where they had to defend themselves twice against the same charges, Mr. Levytsky said.

In releasing his report, Justice Deschenes noted that the Galicia Division was found innocent in 1984 just as it had been in 1950 when it was investigated by both the British and Canadian authorities.

A recent story in the Edmonton Sun, quoted Mr. Littman as saying there must be Nazis hiding in Alberta because of the large Ukrainian population in the province even though he didn't even have any Albertans on his own discredited list, Mr. Levytsky said.

"This is completely unjustified because 90 percent of the Ukrainians in Alberta were born in Canada and the vast majority of these are descendants of pioneers who came here before World War I."

A similar example of media irresponsibility is the Edmonton Journal's coverage of remarks made by Member of Parliament William Lesick (Edmonton East) in which he stated that Jews do not have a "Simon pure" record.

Mr. Levytsky said he spoke with Mr. Lesick on several occasions regarding the MP's conversation with the reporter, and what Mr. Lesick had actually said was that every nation has individuals with tainted records, but that is no reason to condemn an entire people.

In his conversation with The Journal, Mr. Lesick cited seven nationalities, including Ukrainians, but the reporter only named Jews in the story in order to sensationalize it, said Mr. Levytsky.

Mr. Levytsky opened his 20-minute speech with a brief history of Ukraine in order to explain the difference between Ukrainians and Russians.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Alberta Provincial Council is an umbrella group for all Ukrainian organizations in the province, representing over 100,000 Albertans.

Pittsburgh CBS affiliate broadcasts disclaimer on Sobibor docu-drama

by Yaroslav Hodowanec

PITTSBURGH — KDKA-TV, the Pittsburgh CBS affiliate, aired a disclaimer immediately preceding the network broadcast on April 12 of "Escape from Sobibor."

Joseph Berwanger, KDKA-TV general manager, addressed the viewing audience with the following message: "You're about to see a controversial show, 'Escape from Sobibor.' It's a true story of a revolt in a Nazi concentration camp. Ukrainian groups have expressed concern to us that the show unfairly portrays the role of the camp's guards. Some, but not all, the guards were Ukrainian. This show should not lead anyone to conclude that Ukrainians, as a people, were prejudiced or genocidal. Ukrainians, like many other ethnic groups, suffered greatly during World War II. We ask you to view 'Escape from Sobibor,' with that in mind."

The decision by KDKA-TV to broadcast Mr. Berwanger's remarks was a direct response to the local Ukrainian community's effort to protest defamatory and historically inaccurate references to Ukrainians in the CBS movie. The Ukrainian community protest began shortly after the announcement that "Escape from Sobibor" would be

broadcast on the local CBS affiliate. Both local newspapers, The Pittsburgh Press and The Pittsburgh Post Gazette carried articles and letters reflecting the Ukrainian community's concerns that the role of Ukrainians during World War II was being misrepresented.

On April 2, members of the Pittsburgh Ukrainian community attended a preview screening of "Escape from Sobibor." The preview was organized by the Information Committee of the Ukrainian Technological Society, a Pittsburgh-based organization of Ukrainian American professionals. Post cards and a form letter protesting the anti-Ukrainian tone of the movie were distributed to those attending the screening. They were also encouraged to send individual letters or telephone KDKA-TV to express their concerns.

A few days before the scheduled broadcast, KDKA-TV contacted members of the Pittsburgh Ukrainian community and informed them that a disclaimer would be aired prior to the network broadcast of "Escape from Sobibor."

Anyone wishing to express comments regarding Mr. Berwanger's remarks can write to: Mr. Joseph Berwanger, General Manager, KDKA-TV, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

Wayne State student club aids Ukrainian studies program

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

DETROIT — Setting a new precedent for foreign language programs, Ukrainian students at Wayne State University in Detroit presented University President David Adamany with a \$500 check at a reception held in the Ukrainian Room of WSU's Manooagian Hall on April 13.

The \$500 is part of the Ukrainian department's annual subsidy to the university for the Ukrainian studies program, which for the past 25 years has been subsidized primarily by the community.

This time, it was the students who came through.

In her opening remarks, Vera Andrushkiw, new chairperson of the Ukrainian department, expressed the significance of the occasion, which provided an opportunity for the Ukrainian community and university administration and faculty to become better acquainted.

"It is through the initiative, efforts and care of the Ukrainian students that we are here today. They understand the importance of maintaining and supporting Ukrainian language courses at

the university."

Ms. Andrushkiw then greeted the distinguished guests: the Very Rev. Bernard Panczuk OSBM; President Adamany; the deans of the College of Liberal Arts, Dalmas Taylor, Louise Jefferson and John Oliver; Prof. Frank Corliss, chairman of the Slavic department; numerous representatives of the Ukrainian community of Detroit, and faculty and students.

Ms. Andrushkiw underscored the vital role of Ukrainian language and culture here in the United States, acknowledged the groundwork set by her predecessors, Prof. Andrew Capp and Prof. Laryssa Prychodko, and expressed gratitude to the Ukrainian community for its continuous moral and financial support.

"It is marvelous not only that students have taken a lead, but that so many members of the Ukrainian community have come back," commented President Adamany. "They have been the people most under the heel of the Soviets for the longest time...it's very important that they are here."

The officers of the WSU Ukrainian (Continued on page 11)

Study says Canada's East Europeans executed in disproportionate numbers

TORONTO — Ukrainians in Canada were executed in disproportionate numbers to English Canadians while the death penalty was in effect, a new study shows. A survey of every capital murder case from 1926 to 1957 — a total of 440 cases — found that Ukrainians and East Europeans had the second highest risk of having a date with the hangman.

Native Indians were the most likely to be executed, and French Canadians were in third place. Economics Professor Kenneth Avio found the bias in executions after spending five years poring over files in the National Archives, according to The Globe and Mail.

Prof. Avio said he found frequent memos from the Ministry of Indian Affairs recommending that native offenders be executed because native people "need special deterrence." "There is no question that if you were native, you were more likely to be executed," he

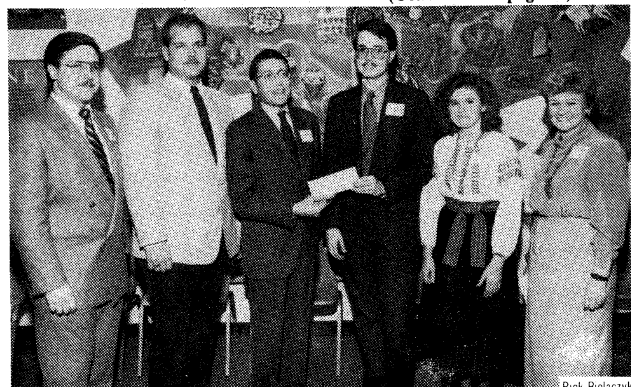
told The Globe and Mail in an interview.

During the period studied, the Canadian Cabinet routinely reviewed the comments of judges, police and psychiatrists to decide whether to grant clemency. About 72 percent of the 440 convicts were executed.

Prof. Avio's findings come at an especially crucial time because the Canadian government has decided to allow Parliament to debate whether capital punishment should be brought back to Canada. "...Could you build in safeguards to ensure there are no vestiges of discrimination" if the death penalty is brought back? Prof. Avio asked.

If this happens, he added, the data from the study could be instrumental in a future court challenge. "Litigants armed with historical evidence of discriminatory behavior by Cabinet may be effectively situated to mount a strong

(Continued on page 11)



Ukrainian Students Association presents donation to Wayne State University President David Adamany to support the Ukrainian studies program.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA district committee meetings

Jersey City



Walter Bilyk

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Jersey City UNA District Committee held its annual meeting here at the Ukrainian Community Center on Sunday, March 8. Walter Bilyk was unanimously re-elected chairman of the district, which encompasses UNA branches in Jersey

City and Bayonne.

Almost the entire slate of officers was re-elected. The district executive for 1987 includes: Iwan Swyszczuk and Mykola Scheremeta, vice-chairman; Joseph Zubryckyj, secretary; Halyna Hawryluk, treasurer; and Petro Palka, member-at-large. Auditing Committee members are Stephan Ostrowsky (chairman), Stella Ryan and Pauline Balutiansky.

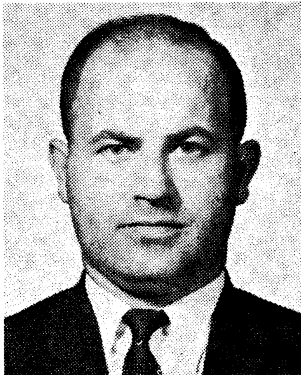
The meeting was called to order and conducted by Mr. Bilyk, who was elected to chair the presidium. Neonila Sochan was elected secretary of the annual meeting.

After a moment of silence in honor of deceased members of the district, most notably Kvitka Steciuk, long-time secretary of UNA Branch 25, Mrs. Sochan, who also recorded the minutes of the previous year's meeting, read the minutes. They were accepted as read.

Reports were then delivered by Mr. Bilyk, district chairman, who spoke of the district's activity during the past year and commended the district's best organizers: Maria Savchak (Branch 25),

(Continued on page 11)

Albany



Paul Shewchuk

by Peter Urban

WATERVLIET, N.Y. — The annual meeting of the Albany UNA District was held on Sunday, April 15, here at the Ukrainian American Citizens Club. Paul Shewchuk, President of the Dis-

trict, opened the meeting at which 37 members were present. Supreme Advisor Walter Kwas represented the UNA Supreme Assembly at the meeting.

John Romanation who was substituting for John Durbak as chairman, read the agenda for the meeting which was unanimously accepted. Roman Rackoczy was elected as chairman of the meeting with Mr. Romanation serving as secretary.

Mr. Romanation read the minutes of the previous meeting in Ukrainian while Peter Urban read them in English. The minutes were accepted as read.

Mr. Shewchuk noted that the district had attained 75 percent of its new membership quota for 1986, or a total of 68 members. Also, six scholarships totaling \$1,600 were granted to students in the district.

Mr. Warshona, treasurer, read his report, noting that the district had \$449.57 on hand as of December 31, 1986.

The Auditing Committee chairman, Mr. M. Sawkiw, reported that the books were in excellent condition, and

(Continued on page 11)

Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA — The UNA District Committee of Philadelphia held its 49th annual meeting on Sunday, March 29, with 45 representatives of the district's 40 branches in attendance.

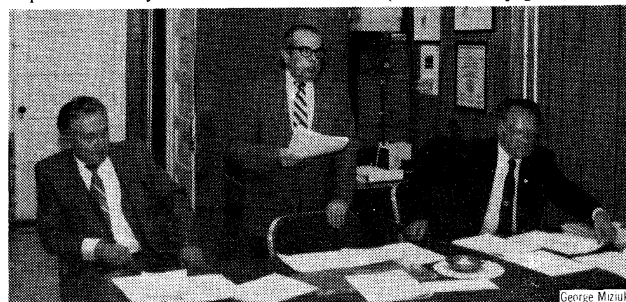
The meeting was called to order by the district chairman, Petro Tarnawsky, who greeted all present, including Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and

Supreme Auditor Stefan Hawrysz.

Mr. Hawrysz was elected to chair the meeting; Ivan Skoczylas recorded the minutes.

Mr. Hawrysz recalled that the district had lost a devoted UNA'er and community activist, Ivan Dankiivsky, when he died in January. Mr. Dankiivsky, the district treasurer, and other deceased members of the district, including

(Continued on page 11)



At the Philadelphia UNA District Committee meeting (from left) are: Petro Tarnawsky, outgoing chairman, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Auditor Stefan Hawrysz, the newly elected district chairman.

Baltimore

BALTIMORE — The Baltimore UNA District Committee, which encompasses the UNA branches of Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, Va., conducted its annual meeting here at the Self-Reliance building on Sunday, April 5.

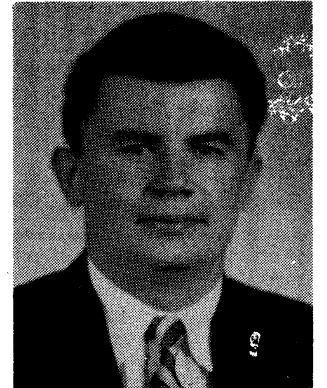
The branch representatives present unanimously re-elected the entire district executive board: Bohdan Jasinsky, chairman; Mychajlo Choma, first vice-chairman; Adam Cizdyn, second vice-chairman; Ostap Zynjuk, secretary; Semen Mychajlyszyn, treasurer. Ex officio executive board members are the presidents and secretaries of each of the district's branches.

The Auditing Committee includes Paul Fenchak, chairman; Ostap Sadowjy and Ostap Stelmach, members.

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Jasinsky; Mr. Zynjuk recorded the minutes and read the previous year's minutes, which were accepted as read.

Reports were then delivered by the chairman, secretary and treasurer; and the Auditing Committee recommended a vote of confidence.

(Continued on page 11)



Bohdan Jasinsky

The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Applying fraternalism ... continued

Some activities are held continuously throughout the entire year, for example, choir practice, Ukrainian folk dancing lessons, a sports program. Others are activities held periodically or seasonally, like Christmas and Easter celebrations, Father's Day celebrations. And there are activities held during special occasions, like the 50th Anniversary celebration of a given organization, the Statue of Liberty Centennial, the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, etc.

Any and all of these types of activities can be fraternal activities.

In order to get your activities program started, why not tie certain activities to the periodic or seasonal events of our organization? For example, January through March are months during which the UNA collects applications for scholarships for its student members. Why not have the branch stage activities to publicize as well as inform students of scholarships available to them.

This can also be combined with a membership drive to increase the number of young members. It would be a shame if some of our young members weren't aware of the scholarships available to them, and worse, if they did not take advantage of the opportunity to apply for them.

Another seasonal activity for March and April that I would suggest would be holding a pysanka workshop, where youngsters and others are taught how to make Ukrainian Easter eggs. The same idea could be applied to Ukrainian cooking/baking, embroidery, wood-carving, not to mention a youth activity related to a Ukrainian Easter custom, namely, staging "hahilky," or spring-time ritual dances.

Months from June to September are perfect picnic months. Picnics are perfect settings not only for social activity, but also for sports, singing, dancing, arts and crafts exhibits as well as many kinds of fund-raising activities. Picnics are also a good opportunity to display the cooking/baking products which people learned to make during

the Ukrainian cooking courses or workshops.

The months June through September, could be a time for trips and outings. An annual visit to Soyuzivka should be a must affair for every branch. Since the UNA has branches in 30 states and in seven provinces in U.S. and Canada, stretching from Nova Scotia to British Columbia in Canada and from Maine to California in the U.S., why not institute branch or district exchange visits? For example, one or more branches in New York could visit branches in Chicago, and vice versa.

Every branch could easily become an occasional host branch for its visiting counterpart from far away. After all, it should be like visiting your own family. How many members of the UNA have ever visited Shamokin, Pa., the birthplace of the UNA, and other early settlements of UNA pioneers? The year 1994 is not far off, and during that year the UNA is due to celebrate its first century of existence. There will be plenty of centennial landmarks in the town of Shamokin.

To close out the year, October to December, institute a clothing drive for the poor and sponsor a St. Nicholas Party for needy children.

What works in your branch? Have you overcome problems related to fraternal activity or lack of it? Please, let us know. We invite you to forward your comments to the Fraternal Corner and share your ideas and experiences with us.

Reminder: Send your nominations (along with a summary of the candidate's activities) for the UNA Fraternalist of the Year Award. The deadline for receipt of nominations is June 30. Send them to: Fraternal Activities Coordinator, UNA, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

On Mother's Day

*You can pick a friend and a blood-brother, too,
But your mother's already chosen for you.*

*Always they're with you, wherever you go —
Your mother's eyes, the home you used to know.*

— from "The Swans of Motherhood" by Vasyl Symonenko,
(translated by Andriy M. Fr.-Chirovsky)

Mother's Day was first celebrated in Philadelphia in 1908 and today is an international holiday. The story of the birth of Mother's Day is beautiful. In 1908, at age 41, Ann Jarvis began lobbying for a national day to celebrate mothers. Her own mother had died in 1905, and by that time, three years later, she missed her very much. So, in Philadelphia in 1908, she held a mass in celebration of her mother. To the mass she brought white carnations, which her mother had loved. She gave one carnation to everyone in the congregation.

In 1911, the celebration of mothers spread nationwide; in 1914, President Woodrow Wilson designated the second Sunday of May of each year as Mother's Day.

Thus, with the idea in mind that Mother's Day is to honor one's mother and express gratitude for all she has done, people throughout the United States will make long-distance phone calls to their mothers, send them flowers, or, dressed in their Sunday best, will take them out to nice restaurants. All this to honor Mother. Which is not to say that this is bad — mothers deserve every bit of it, and more. But amidst all the sentiment, it would be well to consider, how have we acted toward our mothers during the course of the year? It can be pretty safely said that the type of treatment most mothers get during the course of the year pales when compared to the treatment they get on this day.

So let's face it. Mothers are overutilized and underappreciated. The fact that many mothers are also career-women, housewives and wives, is far too often forgotten. The fact that a mother's work really begins after she gets home from the office — she faces dirty laundry, dirty dishes, a messy house and still wants some time to read — is too often forgotten, both by children and husbands. Too often there isn't enough understanding.

The point of this editorial isn't to go into a sermon on motherhood. On this Mother's Day, let us remember that our love and gratitude are not shown through lavish gifts or expensive meals given on this one particular day, but in how we treat our mothers every day.

TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

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

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

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Thanks a lot, Mr. Rosenbaum. For nothing!

As if to confirm my thesis that when it comes to a Ukrainian-Jewish "dialogue," Ukrainians listen while Jews pontificate, The Ukrainian Weekly published a letter regarding "Escape from Sobibor" which Eli M. Rosenbaum, general counsel of the World Jewish Congress (WJC), sent to the programming division of CBS.

Having read what can only be described as a sanctimoniously self-serving diatribe, meant more for Ukrainians than for CBS, I am impelled to respond.

Mr. Rosenbaum writes that he is "concerned" that the film "will exacerbate tensions that exist between Ukrainian and Jewish Americans and will tend to engender hatred of Ukrainians as a people."

Given the fact that Mr. Rosenbaum is a former OSI apparatchik and the present general counsel of WJC, two institutions that have made a substantial contribution to the current anti-Ukrainian defamation campaign, I find Mr. Rosenbaum's "concern" somewhat less than genuine.

It is the OSI that has consistently and unflinchingly underscored the ethnicity (Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian) of all alleged European "war criminals." Today, no reference to John Demjanjuk in the American press is possible without some mention of his Ukrainian background.

It is the OSI that has eagerly dispatched zealous agents such as Neal Sher and Michael Wolf to various Jewish gatherings to raise the spectre of alleged support for Nazis by various Eastern European "emigre" groups. The March 31 Ukrainian-Jewish confrontation in Detroit is an example of the kind of hatred present and former OSI officials are generating.

It is the OSI that has enthusiastically accepted Soviet evidence as legitimate and the Soviet judicial system as morally equivalent to ours. Dismissing Ukrainian allegations of KGB manipulation, Mr. Sher told the Washington Post: "It's ludicrous to say we're being duped by the KGB. That's a smoke-screen to hide the fact that these people were involved in the most heinous of crimes..."

Where was Mr. Rosenbaum's "concern" when he was with OSI? Did he not believe such reprehensible OSI behavior and commentary would have a negative effect on Ukrainian-Jewish relations?

And what are we to make of Mr. Rosenbaum's current association with the World Jewish Congress? In April of 1985, the WJC accused those of us who questioned OSI tactics of being guilty of "the crudest variety of anti-Semitism." The most "damaging" evidence presented to substantiate this outrageous claim were excerpts from a Ukrainian Congress Committee publication no one has been able to find, the mistranslation of "Zhid" into "Yid" in an article which appeared in Homin Ukrainy, statements taken out of context from Dr. Petro Mirchuk's book "My Meetings and Discussions in Israel," and a single memo issued by the Ukrainian Survivors of the Holocaust. It is this kind of tawdry "research" that we can expect from hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, not an organization that projects itself as a defender of human rights.

Adding salt to the wound, a list entitled "Partial Listing of Emigre Organizations Participating in Campaign Against U.S. Nazi Prosecution Program" was circulated to the American and Jewish press. Included on the list were the Ukrainian American Bar Association and the Ukrainian Congress Committee, two prominent, mainstream Ukrainian American organizations. What was the purpose of this list other than to further inflame Jewish hatred of Ukrainians?

In his letter, Mr. Rosenbaum emphasizes his leadership in the Jewish community's "battle to expose and combat the wildly irresponsible campaign — in which much of the leadership of the Ukrainian-American and Ukrainian-Canadian communities has played a leading role — to block the investigation and prosecution of suspected Nazi war criminals in North America." Can we trust in the integrity of a man who after overwhelming evidence to the contrary in the Ukrainian press and from Ukrainian leaders, still believes that our questioning of OSI tactics stems from a desire to protect Nazis?

Mr. Rosenbaum also complains that he and his organization "frequently are targets of criticism in the Ukrainian press." How can anyone take Mr. Rosenbaum seriously when he expects Ukrainians to roll over and die when under attack, especially when such an attack is unjustified?

Perhaps I am wrong about Mr. Rosenbaum's "concern" for Ukrainian Jewish relations. My mind can change easily enough. All Mr. Rosenbaum needs to do to demonstrate his sincerity is to:

1. Renounce as bogus the April 1985 WJC report regarding alleged Ukrainian anti-Semitism.
2. Convince his former cohorts at the OSI to eliminate all references to ethnicity in their identification of alleged war criminals.
3. Arrange a meeting between WJC executives and representatives of national Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian organizations to determine how best to deal with deteriorating Ukrainian-Jewish relations.
4. Convince the WJC to consider support for war crimes trials in the United States. Such an option has been recommended in Canada and seems to have gained the approval of both Jews and Ukrainians.
5. Temper his wild-eyed appearances and irresponsible accusations on national television so that he can become more credible with significant Ukrainian American leaders.
6. Review the mainstream Jewish press in the United States to determine how widespread Ukrainophobia is among Jewish Americans and what organizations are best equipped to stem this rapidly multiplying malevolence.
7. Refrain from knee-jerk labeling of Ukrainians as "anti-Semites" whenever they happen to disagree with the OSI or with Jewish American leaders.

Until Mr. Rosenbaum's actions match his words, I see little reason for optimism on the part of some Ukrainian Americans who now believe they have found a prominent Jewish American leader who understands our perspective.

As for Mr. Rosenbaum's letter, all I can say is thanks a lot. For nothing!

Dissecting the Chernobyl disaster: the myths and realities

by David Marples

CONCLUSION

The Soviet news agency TASS stated on March 26 of this year: "The reliability and safe operation of nuclear power stations largely depends on the quality of their construction." It has been pointed out to me by a critic that the poor quality of construction and low quality control, or the lack of skill of the work force in the Soviet nuclear industry were irrelevant to the accident, which was caused by a reactor being "inherently dangerous at low power." In the most literal sense, this is true. But the way in which plants are built and the way in which they are operated are part of the same spectrum.

The chronic problems in supply, construction materials and labor at Chernobyl on the eve of the accident were a symptom of the reckless Soviet attitude toward nuclear power,³² subsequently manifested during the tripping experiment on the turbogenerator. To convince this writer otherwise, one would have to prove that Chernobyl was the first experiment to occur with the safety mechanisms dismantled, or that the design of the RBMK 1000 was in any way less dangerous than cracks in a reactor building through poor construction.

Has the situation with regard to quality control changed today? Is there more emphasis on training for both building workers and plant operatives?

First, the Soviets have been criticized for the speed of their program, for putting economic needs ahead of safety. The expansion program for the industry did slow down in 1986, as a result of Chernobyl. In fact, many experienced operatives had to go to Chernobyl, depleting forces at their "home" stations.

It is not true to maintain, however, as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) does in its annual tables published in April, that no new Soviet reactors came on-stream in 1986. In Ukraine alone, two new VVER 1000s started up at Rivne (No. 3) and Zaporizhzhia (No. 3). A new unit at Kalinin was also brought into service at the end of 1986. All three are mentioned in Soviet (or Western) sources, and in the case of Zaporizhzhia, on more than one occasion.³³

Moreover, the Khmelnytsky No. 1 unit in western Ukraine and the No. 1 unit of the nuclear power and heating plant near Odessa are said to be almost ready for start-up.³⁴ Odessa's operation has been expected for some months, and one can surmise that a possible reason for delay is the fear of public criticism of starting a station within 12 miles of a major city (population 1.2 million) in the wake of Chernobyl (even though Odessa is based on VVER reactors). In addition, a second unit at the much criticized Ignalina RBMK 1500 station in Lithuania was scheduled to come on-line at the end of February of this year.³⁵

On the other hand, there have been both delays and shutdowns elsewhere. Over the summer of 1986, 13 RBMKs were shut down for technical readjustments, at least until the end of September. It is ironic that on October 1, 1986,

the No. 1 unit at Chernobyl was the only graphite reactor operating in the USSR.

A series of reports have emanated from Armenia, which has two VVER 400 units at Metsamor, 25 miles west of Yerevan, one of which has reportedly been leaking. Armenians who have visited the United States have commented that as a result of local protests against nuclear power in the wake of Chernobyl, the entire plant is to be shut down and dismantled.

In mid-January, the Soviet authorities discussed the situation at Armenia. Valeri Legasov, the first deputy director of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, pointed out that work in Armenia has indeed been brought to a halt. The official reason was that several Soviet nuclear plants, including the one in Armenia, were created some time ago, and that advances in technology and safety needs dictated that some improvements be made. The ostensible catalyst for such changes was a reading of the report about the Three Mile Island accident that had been made available to the Soviets in 1982.³⁶

Mr. Legasov may not have been telling the whole story. In March, Armenian First Party Secretary Karen Demirchyan gave a speech to the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, in which he noted that building work had been halted on the second section of the nuclear plant, which is to house units 3 and 4. This followed a letter from 350 Armenians to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), in which they complained about pollution in the republic, including from radiation leakages (presumably from the first or second unit) at the Armenian nuclear power plant.³⁷

There have been reports of other stoppages as a result of Chernobyl. Thus Lawrence Martin, the Moscow correspondent for the Toronto Globe and Mail, visited Bilbino in the Soviet Arctic in early April, and was informed that after the accident, Soviet and Czechoslovak nuclear specialists had come to Bilbino "and did not like what they found." Safety procedures were reportedly stepped up, pumps replaced, and \$6 million worth of changes implemented.³⁸

Similarly, Moscow Television announced in April that 10 nuclear plants in the CMEA countries will have to be rebuilt or retired by the end of the century. In the USSR, these include one breeder reactor at Beloyarsk and a VVER reactor at Novovoronezh (no reasons were given for the necessity of these actions).³⁹

Such changes indicate that the USSR is aware that its nuclear installations have been less than perfect, and that the widespread criticisms in the press have some foundation in fact. What then about the other two major factors: building techniques and the training of personnel?

Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, provided some information recently about a new technique.

"The quality of NPS [nuclear power station] construction is promoted above all by unification of nuclear power stations — the use of straight-line flow methods of construction and assembly. This is why the Soviet Union, particularly after the Chernobyl accident, is adopting [this method]...The straight-

line flow method of building nuclear power stations makes them more reliable and also makes it possible to cut considerably the time for their construction...Power generating units with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts are assembled of [sic] prefabricated structures on the construction site, in a way similar to building construction."

Mr. Petrosyants cited the example of Zaporizhzhia station in Ukraine which, he said, had been built in only four years and nine months by this method of construction.⁴⁰ Unfortunately, Zaporizhzhia had been plagued with problems of late (Mr. Petrosyants omitted this fact). It has necessitated two high-level visits: first, from Ukrainian Party Chief Volodymyr Shcherbytsky in October 1985; and second, from Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Vladimir Dolgikh in October 1986.

Both cited the fundamental inexperience of plant builders, while Mr. Dolgikh also cited supply delays, defective computing equipment and a host of problems that was said to make up 17 pages of text, but most of which could be placed at the door of an excessively hasty building program.⁴¹ Nonetheless, the flowline methods are being introduced widely, notably at Ukraine's VVER reactors.

On April 5, a rare attack on the poor quality of training in the industry came from Pravda, which declared that the demands of the July 19 CPSU Central Committee's Plenum on Chernobyl, which had stressed improvements in training, were not being followed. The article noted that the only complete training center for operatives in the USSR is at Novovoronezh. Two new centers were planned, but have not been built, one of which is to deal with the RBMKs, for which at present no training facilities are available. It was pointed out that when the Novovoronezh training simulator was put into operation in the 1970s, it was one of 20 in the world. The world now has 100, however. Thus it has expanded by 500 percent, while the Soviet sector, with one of the most rapidly expanding nuclear energy programs, has remained stagnant.

On the RBMK, during his visit to the USSR in March, Harold Denton, director of the United States Nuclear Regulator Commission's Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, was permitted to inspect units 1 and 2 at Chernobyl, both of which had resumed operation by November 5, 1986. He noted that some improvements had been made, but that none of the faster-acting control rods to reduce the positive void coefficient on the RBMK 1000 had been installed on these two units. To avoid unsafe regimes in the future, the lock-up key to the safety mechanisms can now be accessed only through the plant director himself.⁴² While an improvement, it should be borne in mind that the Chernobyl station has had three directors in the past year, which indicates that the authorities are dissatisfied with their performance. Further, the human factor has not been eliminated at the Soviet RBMKs, it has rather been "transferred to a higher level of command."

In January, Leonid Konstantinov, a Soviet official with the IAEA, informed Western reporters in Moscow that the Soviet program of RBMK construction would stop at 21, rather than the 29 reactors originally envisaged.⁴³ In other words, once the remaining units at Chernobyl, Smolensk, Kursk, Kostroma and Ignalina are completed

(Leningrad is already at full capacity), no more would be built. This statement, to my knowledge, has not been confirmed officially. Moreover, if true, it does not constitute a major adjustment as the Soviets, in their 1986-2000 program, were becoming, in line with their CMEA partners, ever more reliant on the VVER reactor.

In the long term, the Soviet authorities have stressed that they will turn more and more toward the development of fast breeder (BN) reactors, now being used at Beloyarsk. Mr. Petrosyants announced in February that a new 800-megawatt fast breeder reactor is under construction at the Atomash factory in Volgodonsk. It will be connected to the national grid "sometime after 1992," presumably as Beloyarsk's No. 4 unit.⁴⁴

In April, one year after the Chernobyl catastrophe, the Chernobyl stations has two units back in operation. Unit 3 is to be added to the grid by the end of 1987 (a slight delay from the June 1987 timetable noted earlier), although units 5 and 6 have been cancelled.

Chernobyl heroes, such as fire chief Major Leonid Telyatnikov, are being feted publicly, and in Major Telyatnikov's case, even permitted to travel to Western Europe to receive acclaim.⁴⁵

At the same time, reports in the Ukrainian press are focusing on a "catastrophic state of affairs" at the nuclear plant being constructed in the Crimea.⁴⁶ It is an ominous reminder that these sort of problems have not been eliminated as a result of Chernobyl.

And while the USSR must overcome problems with quality control and training, it should be recalled that it is also at the forefront of experiments in nuclear energy: fast breeders; nuclear power and heating plants; nuclear supply stations. Reactor sizes are being constantly raised — the RBMK 1500 will soon be superseded in size by a VVER 1800.

In the long term, the Soviet nuclear program will continue. But on the first anniversary of Chernobyl, there are still many questions to be answered.

32. David R. Marples, "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR" (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1986), pp. 120-24.

33. The start-up of Zaporizhzhia's No. 3 unit was announced in *Robitnycha Hazeta*, December 13, 1986. More details were supplied by *Radio Moscow*, January 24, 1987. On December 21, 1986, *Izvestiya* revealed that the Rovno No. 3 unit (a VVER 1000) was ready for start-up. The *New York Times*, December 21, 1986, reported the coming on-line of the Kalinin No. 2 unit (a VVER 1000).

34. See, for example, TASS, February 17, 1987.

35. *Radio Moscow*, February 19, 1987.

36. *Robitnycha Hazeta*, January 14, 1987.

37. *Sovetskaya Armeniya*, March 17, 1987.

38. *The Globe and Mail*, April 6, 1987.

39. *Soviet Television/B*, April 1, 1987 [13:00GMT].

40. TASS, March 27, 1987.

41. See Marples, *op. cit.*, p. 85; and David R. Marples, "The Soviet Electricity Crisis," *Soviet Analyst*, Vol. 15, No. 22, November 5, 1986, pp. 5-7.

42. Information from the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C.

43. RFE/RL Special, January 20, 1987.

44. TASS, February 18, 1987.

45. See, for example, *Pravda Ukraine*, March 18, 1987, on Telyatnikov's reception by the London media.

46. The problems at the Crimean station were highlighted by *Radianska Ukraina*, December 3, 1986; and December 5, 1986.

Dr. David Marples, research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, is the author of "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," published in 1986 by St. Martin's Press. He is now working on an updated second edition of the book.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHORNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT IN UKRAINE

Chicago rallies organized by disparate groups

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — A year after the Chornobyl nuclear reactor disaster in Ukraine various groups commemorated the anniversary with rallies and activities in metropolitan Chicago and elsewhere in Illinois.

The largest rally of well over 1,000 people was held in the officially designated Ukrainian Village area of Chicago. There on April 27, St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral hosted interfaith vespers. Ukrainian Orthodox Archbishop Constantine of Chicago joined in solidarity with Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Innocent Lotocky OSBM, along with other clergy and parishioners to recall the nuclear accident.

With tears in their eyes and lit candles in their hands, the congregation memorialized the dead and prayed for the living. Bishop Lotocky spoke briefly, saying that despite the terrible tragedy befalling the Ukrainian nation he believed that the truth about Chornobyl would not remain buried, and like the refrain sung during the service, "Christ is Risen," will be revealed.

Following the evening prayers, people streamed from the cathedral onto its steps and into the streets. In his opening remarks to the crowd, Dr. Myroslaw Charkewycz, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Illinois division, accused the Soviet Union of a further cover-up.

He was especially critical of Anatoly



On the steps of St. Nicholas Cathedral, Chicago Ukrainians solemnly commemorate the anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear accident.

Romanenko, the minister of health in the Ukrainian SSR, and Vasyl Tkach, its minister of water, who in effect said that there is no radiation contamination and everything is safe.

Dr. Charkewycz went on to quote Minister Tkach as having suggested that the Dnieper, which receives its water from a river flowing past Chornobyl, is a great place for sport and recreation this summer.

The featured speaker of the rally,

Ihor Geraschenko, a Ukrainian thermal physicist who with his wife, the poet Irina Ratushinskaya, recently emigrated to the West from the USSR, repeated his earlier accusations that according to his sources in Kiev over 15,000 people died within a five-month period as a direct result of radiation poisoning.

Asked later what kind of symptoms they had, he emphasized that he was not a doctor, but he understood that the

victims had the classic symptoms of radiation poisoning — loss of hair and peeling skin.

And, commenting on two emigres who criticized his testimony, he stated that three months ago one of them, Cronid Lubarsky, editor of USSR News Brief, had thought 15,000 dead was a conservative figure. Besides, Mr. Geraschenko remarked: "Cronid received information from me about the

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13 religious groups participate in D.C. memorial service

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON — The representatives of 13 religious groups — including two bishops — joined with the Ukrainian American community of Washington in an interfaith memorial service marking the first anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear tragedy.

The service, held at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family on April 27, was the highlight of a series of anniversary events that included a scientific symposium, a lecture, a candlelight prayer vigil, and a fund-raising effort for the American Cancer Society in the name of Chornobyl's victims.

The memorial service was co-sponsored by the Interfaith Conference of Metropolitan Washington and the three Ukrainian American churches and various Ukrainian organizations of the capital area. The bishops who took part in the religious ceremony were the Rt. Rev. Ronald H. Haines, suffragan bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington, and the Armenian Church legate, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Papken, S.T.D.

Delivering the sermon, the Rev. Taras Lonchyna, pastor of the Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church, noted the prophecy about "wormwood" (chornobyl) in Revelation VIII, and asked if it was now being fulfilled. The prophecy speaks about a



Clergy and speakers at a Washington interfaith memorial service for victims of the Chornobyl disaster.

great burning star called Wormwood falling and contaminating river water, causing numerous deaths.

What was "especially frightening" about Chornobyl, the Rev. Lonchyna said, was "the cover-up and the lies about its human toll" and the Soviet refusal to allow assistance from the West. He expressed doubt that only 31 lives would be lost as a result of the Chornobyl explosion which was, he said, 10 times more powerful than the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Soviet history will probably record 31 as the number of Chornobyl deaths, he said. "All the other deaths — in the thousands — will probably be listed as deaths from various other causes."

Ukraine has suffered much and lost millions of lives in this century, the Rev. Lonchyna said — in the Great Famine,

the Holocaust of World War II, in Stalin's concentration camps. "And now, Chornobyl," he added. "O, Lord, have mercy on us."

Also participating in the service were the Rev. Joseph Denischuk, pastor of the Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine, and the Rev. Hryhorij Podhurec, pastor of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Seated with them, in a semi-circle around the altar, and offering their prayers and readings of religious texts were: the Rev. Clark Lobenstine, executive director of the Interfaith Conference; Imam Dawud Mah'di Masjid Muhammad; the Rev. Grace Boyer, pastor of the Trinity Presbyterian Church; Canon Kwasi Thornell, canon missionary of the Washington Cathedral, Norman Goldstein, president of the Jewish Community Council; the Rev.

Kristaps Valters, pastor of the Latvian Lutheran Church; Feliks Tamm, president of the Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Mark; the Rev. Dr. Tomas Ziuraitis, O.P., chaplain of the Lithuanian Catholic Mission; Joseph Cannon, stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; the Rev. Lewis Anthony, pastor of the Varick Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. John O'Connor, S.J., director of ecumenical and interreligious affairs of the Washington Archdiocese; and Bishops Papken and Haines.

The Washington women's vocal ensemble Namysto sang "The Beatitudes" during the service, while the Holy Family Church Choir sang a litany and joined with soprano Alicia Andreadis to close the service with "O,

(Continued on page 12)

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHORNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT IN UKRAINE

Trenton SUM-A stages rally

by Michael A. Dotubas

TRENTON, N.J. — Youth from the Ukrainian American Youth Association's (SUM-A) New Jersey branches gathered at the New Jersey State Capitol here on Friday, April 24, to commemorate the first anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster by accepting a proclamation signed by New Jersey's governor and by holding an informative rally.

In his proclamation, Gov. Thomas H. Kean designated April 26, 1987, as a "Day of Mourning for the Victims of Chernobyl" in New Jersey, pointing out that recent testimony before the U.S. Helsinki Commission revealed that 15,000 people had died from radiation released by the Chernobyl explosion.

Also mentioned in the proclamation is that the "Ukrainian American Youth Association mourns the death of these 15,000 people and entreats that the children of Ukraine who are suffering from the effects of radiation get proper treatment from organizations outside the Soviet government such as the American and International Red Cross because the Soviet-Russian occupiers of Ukraine cannot be trusted since in 1932-33, 7 million Ukrainians were systematically starved to death in a Russian-planned famine."

After accepting the proclamation, the SUM-A youth from branches in Passaic, Trenton and Jersey City, dressed in Ukrainian embroidered shirts and blouses, gathered in front of the State Capitol to hand out to passers-by, flyers

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Michigan students hold campus events

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — The Ukrainian Students Association at the University of Michigan on April 22 commemorated the first anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster in Ukraine.

The commemoration was supported by 10 other clubs on campus: Armenian Students Cultural Association, College Democrats, College Republicans, Greenpeace, Environmental Law Association, Polish Students Club, Public Health Students Association, SANE, TAGAR and WAND.

The program included a short speech by Ksenia Kozak, club president, and Donna Fedenko, vice-president.

Event organizers Alex Gamota and Diana Stoweijko coordinated the release of over 1,000 blue, yellow and black balloons in front of the Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library.

In response to questions, Julie Orlyk explained, "We feel it is important not to let people forget the tragedy. Many people have been affected, some in ways no one can yet predict. By raising this issue and recognizing it as a global concern, we hope to stress the importance that such an event never again be allowed to occur."

The first phase, of the commemoration took place Monday, April 20, revolved around the marking of the Diag area in front of the main graduate library with break-out body outlines (as used to mark corpse locations) festooned with tattered articles of clothing and appropriately tagged "Caution: Radioactive" with reflective tape. This

(Continued on page 12)

Philadelphians attend twilight memorial program

by Olena Stercho Hendler

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Philadelphia-area Ukrainians marked the first anniversary of the nuclear tragedy at Chernobyl, Ukraine, with a twilight observance held on April 26 in the shadow of Independence Hall. The event, which was sponsored by the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee (UHRC) of Philadelphia, attracted several hundred participants.

The proceedings were opened with remarks by Ulana Mazurkevich, head of the UHRC, who emphasized how little Westerners still know about the actual facts and consequences of the disaster. She reiterated the call of the Ukrainian community to open the lines of communication to Ukraine and for the free flow of information.

Msgr. John Bilanych, pastor of Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church in Philadelphia, said a moleben and panachyda for those who perished as a result of the Chernobyl explosion. Included in the service were special prayers for those who have suffered and will suffer in the future. Those attending held lit white candles and sung responses, in the tradition of Ukrainian churches, throughout the service, causing passers-by to stop and listen.

The event was highlighted by an appearance by Rep. Robert A. Borski (D-Pa.), who announced his intention of joining in a Congressional resolution which concerns itself with the long-term effects of Chernobyl. The resolution urges President Ronald Reagan to negotiate with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev for the establishment of an international medical and

(Continued on page 13)



Rep. Robert Borski addressed a Chernobyl memorial program held in Philadelphia in front of Independence Hall. To his right is Ulana Mazurkevich of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, which sponsored the event.

D.C. symposium features analyses by three experts

by Maria Rudensky

WASHINGTON — A "very cavalier attitude" toward safety by the Chernobyl nuclear plant managers and crew contributed to last year's catastrophe, experts have concluded. In addition, the Soviet decision not to build a containment structure, and to make the reactor core graphite — which fueled the resulting fire — played key roles in the disaster, said Olexa Bilaniuk, Ph.D., an expert on nuclear energy.

Dr. Bilaniuk, David Marples, Ph.D.; and Robert Taylor, M.D., spoke at an April 21 symposium, "Chernobyl: One Year Later," in Washington. The gathering was sponsored by the area's Ukrainian American community organizations, and George Kuzmich, nuclear engineer at the Department of Commerce, introduced the panelists.

The underlying factor in the accident is the Soviets' belief that the "best power is nuclear power," Dr. Bilaniuk said. He termed the mistakes and errors in judgment leading up to the disaster the "Seven Deadly Sins of Chernobyl." He contrasted the sometimes careless behavior of the plant workers and managers to the conduct of Western operators, whom he characterized as "on their toes."



Chernobyl symposium speakers: (from left) Olexa Bilaniuk, David Marples, Robert Taylor and George Kuzmich.

Dr. Bilaniuk, Centennial Professor of Physics at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., said a series of safety mechanisms was "deliberately disabled" during what was supposed to be, ironically, a test of the facility's safety. For example, the emergency core-cooling system was disconnected and certain trip signals that would have shut operations before the crisis peaked were intentionally blocked.

Once these devices were overridden and the reactor exploded, all released radiation floated freely into the environment because the plant was not enclosed in an armored structure, Dr. Bilaniuk said. The reactor is designed to quickly switch from peacetime electricity production to manufacture of plutonium for nuclear weapons, and a shield would impede the plant's flexi-

(Continued on page 11)

Coordinator...

(Continued from page 3)

"They resent it like mad, and they come back understanding the society — which is a society that controls people and dupes them and doesn't let them know what is going on. So they get a very realistic view of the Soviet Union," he said, noting that 80 percent of the people who visit the Soviet Union for the first time come back saying they never want to go back.

"The system is what it is, and people who go will see it, no matter how much they program them and program people who talk to them and take them to the good parts, or whatever. The rest of the system is oppressing, and you just feel it."

Ambassador Rhinesmith's office does not fund any exchange programs. "Our job, basically, is to facilitate the private sector in the United States in its relationship with the Soviet Union," he said. He said they strive to achieve the following objectives:

- to open a closed society;
- to broaden the reach of the people-to-people exchange to include people previously excluded;
- to broaden the geographic areas involved, going beyond the circle of Moscow, Leningrad, New York and

Washington;

- to set precedents for new kinds of activities, like the Chautauqua exchange in Riga and the high-school student exchange;

- to set up joint projects in various fields (publishing, business, drug and alcohol abuse prevention).

In general, he said, his office wants to increase the free flow of people, information and ideas, to make it easier for the people of the U.S. and the Soviet Union "to come into contact with one another in a way in which both sides will better understand the values and the beliefs, and the traditions, and the current realities of each country."

Congressional...

(Continued from page 2)

in this camp has benefitted from the recent release of peoples whose actions, in our country, would be viewed as honest disagreement with the policies of the government.

It would be viewed as an important gesture re-affirming your personal commitment to hearing the criticism of your citizens should you review the conviction and sentence of Levko Lukianenko. His release from confinement would be welcomed as an example of your policy of "glasnost," and an indication to the world of your convictions in regard to human rights.

wrong stereotypes, Mr. Shalnev said he spoke with a man who worked for the State Department for 20 years training future employees by playing out the characters they could expect to find in the Soviet Union when they went there.

"He puffed out his chest and stomped out slogans. He did the same thing for 20 years." Here Mr. Shalnev said he found a stereotype that remained the same for so many years and did not take into consideration time and changes that have occurred in the Soviet Union. "That's where I see the task of U.S. and Soviet journalists, to break the stereotype."

Soviet journalists admitted that most of their reporting of the United States was focused on the worst aspects of American society, which American news organizations have done the same in their coverage of the Soviet Union, they argued.

But to show a change in coverage of the U.S. by the Soviet press, they showed a clip of a news story on women's magazines. The reporter held up copies of *Cosmopolitan* and *Working Woman*. Although they were beautifully produced, he stated they did not represent the real problems faced by American women. He did not, however, say what those problems were.

At the end of the program, both panels agreed that such exchanges were useful and should continue in the future.

This spacebridge was one of a series of such U.S.-Soviet dialogues since 1983 produced by Internews, Ltd. Established in 1982, Internews serves as a catalyst to promote communication across national boundaries. It has developed the upcoming "Congress Bridge" series, in which members of the U.S. Congress and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR have agreed to a series of closed-circuit and broadcast spacebridges in 1987. Some of the most recent spacebridges the organization has been involved in include: "Chornobyl and Three Mile Island"; "The Citizens Summit I with Phil Donahue"; and the "Beyond War Five-Continent Spacebridge."

Schifter...

(Continued from page 1)

identify, and reportedly discussed Soviet policy toward political dissent, reported psychiatric abuse of political opponents, limits on communications for the Soviet population and human-contacts cases.

The ambassador repeatedly mentioned the notorious Perm Labor Camp No. 36-1, and his concern about those who remained incarcerated there, including 11 Ukrainians, said Ms. Chumachenko. The Soviet official, however, denied knowledge to such a camp, but promised to look into the matter.

The official reportedly discussed changes in Soviet policy toward emigration, political dissent and resolving other human-contacts cases, but denied reports of any psychiatric abuse, said Ms. Chumachenko. He reiterated previous Soviet announcements that said the authorities were reviewing the cases of all prisoners serving sentences under articles 70 and 190 of the Russian SFSR Criminal Code, regarding, respectively, "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and "anti-Soviet slander."

Ms. Chumachenko said the Soviets made one particularly interesting request during discussions with Mr. Schifter about a possible human-rights conference in Moscow, a suggestion they made last November at the opening of the Helsinki review meetings in Vienna. Although such a conference remains only a possibility subject to negotiation, the Soviets stated they would like to raise the subject of the status of Soviet emigres living in the United States, mentioning specifically Ukrainians and Balts, she said.

Philadelphia

(Continued from page 5)

Branch 324 Secretary Ivan Struk, were honored with a moment of silence.

Next, a nominating committee was elected: Ivan Skira, chairman, Bohdan Odezynsky and Ivan Knihnysky, members.

After the minutes of the 1986 annual meeting were read and approved, reports were delivered by Mr. Tarnawsky, district chairman; Mr. Hawrysz, coordinator; and Dmytro Fedorijchuk, secretary. The treasurer's report was delivered by Mr. Tarnawsky. Mr. Skoczylas reported on behalf of the Auditing Committee.

Mr. Tarnawsky spoke about renovations to the district's building and the fact that its mortgage, provided by the UNA, had been fully paid. He reported also on the UNA Day held at the Tryzub Sports Club's estate in Horsham, Pa., and other district activities.

Mr. Hawrysz spoke about the district's organizing accomplishments, noting that for the 23rd time it was first among all districts in the United States and Canada in enrolling members. A total of 318 new members, insured for \$1,069,000, was signed up in 1986. (The quota was 350 members.)

Mr. Hawrysz went on to cite those persons who had enrolled the most new members: Supreme Advisor William Pastuszek, 54; District Chairman and Branch 375 Secretary Mr. Tarnawsky, 27; Branch 83 Secretary Andriy Kushnir, 23; Branch 173 Secretary Petro Shcherba, 17; Branch 217 Secretary Mr. Odezynsky, 15; Branch 269 Secretary Christine Fuga-Gerbehly, 14; Branch 163 Secretary Teodor Duda, 13; Branch 237 Secretary Michael Kryka, 11; Branch 383 Secretary Joseph Choma, 10; and Branch 479 Secretary Yaroslav Hrechko, 10.

After the reports were accepted and a vote of confidence was granted, the nominating committee proposed the following slate of officers: Dr. Bohdan

Writers press...

(Continued from page 1)

discuss these important matters, but, unfortunately, it didn't work out."

Yuriy Bedzyk reported that Ukrainian writers often visit military posts, where they are warmly welcomed by the servicemen. But nowhere did he find a Ukrainian-language book in any post library in Ukraine. And Mr. Levada complained of the situation in the youth-oriented and certain oblast theaters.

According to *Literaturna Ukraina*, the presidium of the board of the Writers' Union resolved to form a permanent commission that would be responsible for maintaining ties with the schools, and decided to devote a forthcoming plenum of the board to the question of the status of the Ukrainian language in the republic. What the outcome of these further deliberations might be remains to be seen.

In the meantime, it should be noted that in neighboring Byelorussia the intelligentsia has gone a step beyond discussion. At a recent press conference in West Berlin held in connection with the international film festival, Ales Adamovich revealed that Byelorussian cultural figures had sent a letter to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev calling attention to the threat to the existence of the Byelorussian language, and that a commission was then sent to the republic. Clearly, the language question is rapidly developing into the major issue on the agenda of cultural politics in the Soviet West.

U.S., Soviet...

(Continued from page 3)

different definitions of human rights. "You have to understand, we don't want to say we have a correct definition and you have an incorrect definition. They're just different. We believe people should have jobs, homes, etc. What are you doing to ensure that (in the U.S.)? We have violated the question of human rights in our country. Now we're trying to correct that. We are taking this question up."

Mr. Tschekochikhin added, "Ninety percent of my time is spent not gathering information, but dealing with what doesn't get into the paper. People have been released from prison and released as a result" of letters from the public, he said.

The spacebridge was arranged by the Center for Communication, a New-York based non-profit organization that brings together professional journalists and journalism students. The center also provided for students throughout the United States to be able to watch the spacebridge live on downlinks at 50 universities throughout the country, among them Columbia University in New York. The American audience laughed and applauded when the Soviet journalists showed a cartoon that they said represented the stereotypical view of the U.S.

The cartoon showed president Reagan as a gun-sliding cowboy riding on a one dollar bill with Lincoln's picture on it; behind him were a woman; an unemployed worker; a capitalist; a soldier; two agents of the Central Intelligence Agency and one from the KGB. In a jibe at the recent Soviet penetration of the American Embassy in Moscow, the KGB agent was seated behind the CIA agent and had his hand in one of their pockets.

The American panel produced pictures of stereotypes as well — people standing in long lines for bread and butter dressed in flimsy coats and women brushing snow off sidewalks near the Kremlin.

To support further this idea of

Hnatiuk, honorary chairman; Mr. Hawrysz, chairman; Messrs. Skira, Shcherba and Fedir Petryk, vice-chairman; Mr. Fedorijchuk, secretary; Mr. Tarnawsky, treasurer; Michael Nych, liaison director; Mr. Kihnytsky, organizing director; Mr. Kushnir, events director. Members-at-large are: the Rev. Michael Borysenko, Dr. Ivan Skalczyk, Volodymyr Yaciw, Volodymyr Vynnytsky, Ivan Kujdycz, Mykola Pryshlak, Yakym Kozel, George Danyliw, George Buderatsky, Katherine Panchishine, Fedir Suschchyk, Mr. Duda, Marian Kozienowsky, Michael Lutsiv, Ivan Vasurko and Mr. Choma. Supreme Advisor Pastuszek is en ex officio member of the board.

The Auditing Committee consists of: Mr. Skoczylas (chairman), Vasyly Yevtushenko, Mr. Odezynsky and Michael Martynenko.

All were elected unanimously. Next on the agenda was an address by Supreme Secretary Sochan, who first presented the district chairman with a plaque recognizing the district's organizing championship, as well as a bonus check for the number of members enrolled.

Mr. Sochan touched on a variety of UNA matters, including financial and organizing affairs and new classes of UNA insurance. He spoke also on the donations the UNA has given to many organizations, as well as the record amount of scholarship aid to students and the construction of a seniors' residence at Soyuzivka.

Mr. Sochan then took questions from the audience.

Mr. Hawrysz concluded the meeting by noting that the district's annual UNA Day would take place August 23. He paid tribute as well to his predecessor as district chairman, Mr. Tarnawsky, who had spent 13 years in that position.

Then came a surprise for Mr. Hawrysz, as a birthday cake and a Hutsul-style box were presented to him by Mr. Tarnawsky and his wife, Anna. Refreshments were then served.

D.C. symposium...

(Continued from page 9)

bility.

The accident, though devastating to the region around Chernobyl and liable to visit horrible consequences on this and future generations of people all over the world, could have been still worse for the inhabitants of Ukraine, Dr. Bilaniuk said. For example, the radiation shot some 3,000 feet high and was then dispersed by winds, thereby reducing the amount that could have been concentrated on the Chernobyl area. Conversely, other regions of the world also risk suffering aftereffects.

Another positive aspect of the accident for all humanity is that the westerly and northwesterly winds did carry the radiation across Soviet borders, triggering concern among other nations. "If the wind had been blowing east or just north, we probably would have never known about Chernobyl," Bilaniuk declared. But faced with evidence, the

Soviets may have been forced to disclose more than they would have preferred.

Dr. Taylor, a bone marrow specialist at the Medical College of Wisconsin, assessed the efficacy of bone marrow transplantation in nuclear radiation victims. The procedure is "no replacement for nuclear [plant] safety" and "no antidote for radiation exposure," he concluded. Over all, "the transplants were a failure," mainly because most of the Chernobyl patients weren't ideal candidates for the treatment.

For one thing, marrow donors and recipients must be perfectly matched, and even in ideal circumstances, doctors have difficulty classifying donors by tissue type, much less matching the available and needed tissues. In the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident, quickly locating some victims' relatives, who most often become donors, was virtually impossible.

Secondly, patients must be irradiated above a certain minimum level, otherwise their own bone marrow may overpower the new substance. So it is possible that some Chernobyl victims may have perished from "too little radiation."

Dr. Marples, an economic historian who is research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, and author of "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," revealed that Soviet leaders are doggedly forging ahead with their plans to revitalize the Chernobyl region, even in the face of domestic resistance. Speedy repopulation of the area will have a good psychological effect, one Soviet official is reported to have said.

Chernobyl's economic and environmental consequences in Ukraine and throughout Europe are potentially devastating, Dr. Marples said. Forests may be contaminated with radiation. This is particularly catastrophic for pine forests, since pine needles are only shed once every four years. Throughout this period, therefore, any forest fire could again spread the lethal radiation.

Anxiety is also high over the quantity of topsoil removed during clean-up, and over how and where the soil will be placed for long-term disposal, Dr. Marples said. Contamination of lakes, especially the Kiev reservoir, is also very troubling. Food, too, is a source of worry: For nine days after the explosion, Soviet authorities did not warn people to refrain from certain foods and even now, there is confusion about what is safe to ingest.

A cynical folklore has sprung up about Chernobyl, Dr. Bilaniuk said, exemplified by the story about the unsurpassed size of Ukrainian mushrooms this past year.

Baltimore

(Continued from page 5)

Among the main topics of discussion at the meeting was the organizing plan for 1987, in accordance with which the district must enroll 30 new members. District activists agreed that this quota was attainable.

UNA Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, who represented the Supreme Executive Committee at the annual meeting, was then introduced. She spoke, first of all, about the 1986 organizing campaign, pointing out that the district had met only 50 percent of its quota.

She noted that in 1986 Branch 34 (Lev Blonarovych, secretary) had enrolled 13 new members; Branch 320 (John Malko), five members; Branch 4 (Mr. Zynjuk), four members. Three branches, 55, 290 and 337, did not enroll a single member.

Mrs. Diachuk also reported that the UNA had agreed to provide a \$600,000 mortgage for the new Ukrainian Ortho-

dox Church of St. Andrew in Silver Spring, Md., and that new members might be found among its parishioners.

Mrs. Diachuk then spoke about UNA finances. As of the end of 1986, assets had grown by \$2,378,000, despite convention expenses and the payment of dividends totalling over \$800,000. She said that much attention was focused on Soyuzivka during the previous year: a seniors' residence was built, buildings were renovated; two new managers were hired. Mrs. Diachuk then responded to queries from the audience.

Also present at the meeting was Supreme Advisor Eugene Iwanciw, who stated that he would be willing to meet with branch officers and help them in their organizing efforts.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the district voted to make the following donations: \$100 to the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and \$50 each to the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee of the UNA.

Jersey City

(Continued from page 5)

who enrolled 11 members; Mr. Scheremeta, (Branch 70), 11 members; Bohdan Jasinski (Branch 287), 10 members; and, with five members each, Mrs. Ryan (Branch 171), Mr. Ostrowsky (Branch 270), Myron Siry (Branch 281). Mr. Bilyk also reported that he had organized nine new members, but that he was aided in this effort by convention delegate Alexander Blahitka.

Reports were also delivered by the district secretary, Mr. Zubryckyj, and Mr. Bilyk delivered the treasurer's report in the absence of the treasurer, noting that the district had assets of \$1,801.61. The Auditing Committee report was tendered by Mrs. Balutian-

ski.

Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, who represented the Supreme Executive Committee at this meeting, then greeted the meeting participants and commended the district for its diligent UNA activity. He then spoke about all aspects of UNA affairs, concentrating on the UNA's efforts on behalf of the Ukrainian nation and in response to the defamation of Ukrainians.

He concluded his report with an overview of the new classes of insurance that will soon be offered by the UNA.

Mr. Bilyk adjourned the meeting with an expression of gratitude for his reelection. All then enjoyed refreshments prepared by Halyna Bilyk and Mrs. Hawryluk.

Albany

(Continued from page 5)

recommended granting a vote of confidence.

Elections of officers for 1987 followed with the following being elected: Mr. Shewchuk, president; Mrs. S. Hawryluk, first vice-president; Mr. S. Mochulsky, second vice-president; Mr. Durbak, Mr. Romanation (alternate), Ukrainian secretaries; Mr. Urban, English secretary; Mr. W. Warshona, treasurer; Mr. E. Nabolotny, organizer.

Auditing Committee members are: Mr. M. Sawkiw, Mr. W. Koshykar, Mr. Nauhohlyk; Membership Committee: Mr. N. Fil, Mr. Y. Kushnir; Nominating Committee: Mr. W. Koshykar, Mr. J. Karabin, Mr. A. Urban.

A moment of silent prayer was held for all deceased members.

Mr. Kwas greeted all members speaking on behalf of the UNA headquarters. He presented Mr. Shewchuk with a check for the 1986 organizing accomplishments of the district. He thanked the secretaries for organizing new members and reviewed the accomplishments of each secretary.

Mr. Kwas also reviewed the financial report for the UNA and he discussed the upcoming Father's Day program to be held at Soyuzivka.

Mr. Kwas then answered several questions from the audience pertaining to various aspects of Soyuzivka, Svoboda and the UNA in general.

Following the questions, the meeting was closed. A delicious buffet, prepared by some of the district's ladies, followed.

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ст. пл. Дам'ян Гандзій, зас. капітана
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Wayne State...

(Continued from page 4)

Club — Roman Nestorowicz, Andrey Tomkiw, Orest Sowirka and Bohdana Kalba — took this occasion to thank Prof. Prychodko for her many years of service.

As participants at the reception enjoyed a sampling of an elegant Ukrainian buffet, the students extended warm Easter greetings to all and presented the distinguished guests with traditional pysanky and wishes for a prosperous and joyful future.

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13 religious groups...

(Continued from page 8)

Lord of Heaven and of Earth" (Vladyko Neba i Zemli). The service was preceded and followed by a recorded concert of Ukrainian religious and solemn music, which was prepared and arranged by discographer Stefan Maksymjuk.

Addressing the gathering, Dr. David R. Marples, author of "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," said that regardless of what the death toll is now, "most of the victims of Chernobyl have their suffering ahead of them." They will be children, farmers, firemen, first aid workers, clean-up crews and soldiers, he said, "and they will die in the hundreds and in the thousands — some rapidly, others with excruciating and protracted pain. It is these people that

Oops!

The photo accompanying The Weekly's story (April 26) on Chicago demonstrations protesting the documentary "Escape from Sobibor" should have been credited to Peter Dudycz.

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we remember tonight."

"The tragedy today is that it has become politicized, sensationalized and, ultimately, trivialized," he said.

A week earlier, Dr. Marples was one of the three panelists of a symposium that began the Chernobyl commemorative events. The panel, on April 21, also featured Dr. Oleksa M. Bilaniuk, a nuclear physicist at Swarthmore College, and Dr. Robert F. Taylor, a bone-marrow transplant specialist at the Medical College of Wisconsin. George Kuzmych, a nuclear engineer at the U.S. Commerce Department's Office of Technology and Policy Analysis, was moderator. (See separate story.)

Another nuclear expert, Dr. Oleh Weres, of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, addressed the question of whether the Soviets can handle nuclear energy safely during a lecture April 29.

A prayer vigil was held April 24 in Lafayette Park, across the street from the White House.

The Washington area organizations sponsoring the commemorative events were: The Chernobyl Education Trust, Ukrainian Association of Washington, Ukrainian Community Network, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian Engineers Society of America, Ukrainian National Information Service, Ukrainian National Women's League and The Washington Group.

Michigan students...

(Continued from page 9)

one action generated a great deal of curiosity from the university community and an explanatory article in the student newspaper, The Michigan Daily.

The Chernobyl commemoration marked the end of a very active year for the Ukrainian Students Association headed by Miss Kozak, president; Misses Fedenko and Orlyk-vice-presidents; Daniel Gamota, treasurer; Natalya Melnyczuk, social coordinator.

Other club events throughout the

year included a wine and cheese reception for Prof. Bohdan R. Bociurkiw, who spoke at the university about religious trends in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The students also organized The Ukrainian Spectrum, a weeklong symposium of Ukrainian history and culture that included a bandura performance by Julian Kytasty and lectures by Dr. David Marples, Victor Malarek and Ihor Fedorowych.

In addition, the club took part in an "International Tea" and arranged for a Ukrainian liturgy to be held once a month for Ann Arbor's Ukrainian community and students.

Trenton SUM-A...

(Continued from page 9)

about Chernobyl and blackened wheat stalks symbolizing the Ukrainian land poisoned by radiation.

One of the flyers, adorned with a black wheat stalk and an atomic symbol, was headed with the following "Chernobyl: We Remember!" It went on to note: "The suffering and death continue yet the Soviet leadership remains quiet."

It was reported in the flyer that despite the suffering resulting from the Chernobyl disaster, the Soviet Russian government continues its rapid build-up of unsafe plants "particularly in non-Russian regions such as Ukraine" and

that a camp for political prisoners was built near Chernobyl.

Also, testimony before the U.S. Helsinki Commission by Ihor Gerashchenko, a thermal engineer from Kiev who recently emigrated, that 15,000 people died as a result of the Chernobyl disaster, was reported in the flyer. Another flyer handed out was a reprint of a newspaper story about Mr. Gerashchenko's testimony.

To attract attention and to symbolize death sent by the Soviet occupiers of Ukraine, two SUM-A youths from the Passaic branch, OIia Zielonka and Roman Kosz, took turns donning a black hooded outfit with a skull mask while holding several blackened wheat stalks.

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BOYS' CAMP — July 5 — July 25

Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games. Ukrainian songs and folklore.
UNA members: \$100.00 per week; non-members: \$120.00 per week.
Maria Olync — Camp Leader

GIRLS' CAMP — July 5 — July 25

Similar program to boys' camp; same prices.
Maria Olync — Camp Leader

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP — July 26 — August 8

Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers.
Instructor: Roma Prima-Bohachewsky
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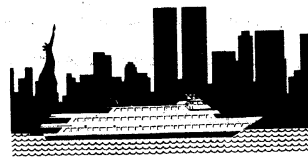
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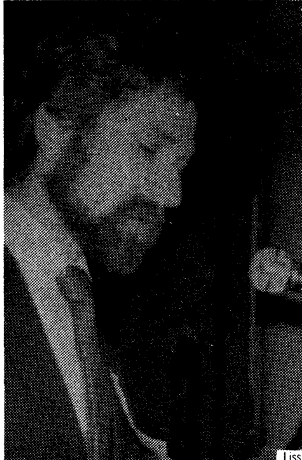
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Chicago rallies...

(Continued from page 8)



Ihor Geraschenko

(concentration) camps for four years and he did not question it. I do not understand why he is having a problem now."

Another speaker that evening was Rep. Henry J. Hyde, conservative congressman from the 6th District of Illinois, who in alluding to the anti-nuclear demonstration the day before remarked that the USSR was the real enemy, not just nuclear energy. He expressed concern for the individuals affected and said, "They deserve our prayers, concern and support."

Echoing Rep. Hyde's sentiments, Dr. Daniel Kane, president of Energy Independence and director of the Council on Energy Independence and Nuclear Energy, a pro-nuclear lobby, implied that anti-nuclear groups were using the Chornobyl nuclear accident to further their cause, saying that they were "quick to seize upon the issue." Claiming a 30-year safety record for the nuclear industry in the U.S., he pointed to technical difficulties with Soviet reactors.

It is the Soviet system's indifference toward human life that is the real problem, he said, not the technology. He urged the continued development of nuclear energy to prevent future "blows with the Soviets over oil."

Orest Baranyk, a member of the

Illinois UCCA council, was the master of ceremonies. He ended the evening by asking people to sing a hymn. The crowd quietly dispersed.

Coordinated by the UCCA of Illinois, the memorial event was attended not only by Ukrainians, but by Byelorussians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles and Estonians, whose nations, too, were affected by radiation from the plant.

Anti-nuke rally

The day before, April 26, 35 people representing a coalition of eight anti-nuclear organizations, from Citizens Against Nuclear Power and Weapons, and Greenpeace to Nuclear Freeze, gathered at the Henry Moore sculpture depicting the nuclear age on the campus of the University of Chicago, site of the world's first sustained nuclear reaction.

They read a proclamation from Chicago Mayor Harold Washington, recognizing that the Chornobyl nuclear disaster in Ukraine was a tragic event, and declaring April 26 "Nuclear Awareness Day."

Having said that the Chornobyl plant was in Ukraine, the remainder of that memorial concerned the nuclear power establishment in the U.S.

The main speaker was Harvey Wasserman, a journalist and author of "Killing Our Own," a book researching the effect of the nuclear industry upon public health. Though he is anti-nuclear, and the speaker at the Ukrainian community's rally, Ihor Geraschenko, is pro-nuclear, Mr. Wasserman agreed with the Ukrainian physicist that the Soviet figure of 31 dead is highly unbelievable. He said in an interview with The Weekly "I believe it was far more (dead)."

Though noting that the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor accident was minuscule by comparison, Mr. Wasserman said his evidence showed that there have been serious health effects to those in the immediate area.

Considering the size of Chornobyl's radiation release he was neither surprised at the figure of 15,000 nor at various reports of chickens dying and a higher mortality in certain villages. "All of that is very predictable," he noted.

Despite agreement on the serious consequences of Chornobyl's radiation release, the two Chicago rallies remained separate, having different purposes.

Philadelphians...

(Continued from page 9)

scientific center to meet the medical needs of present and future Chornobyl victims. The center would also serve as a scientific research facility to monitor and analyze the long-term health and environmental impact of the disaster. Funding would be provided by all participating states, including the USSR.

The event received extensive coverage from all Philadelphia commercial television stations that broadcast daily news programs. Channel 6 (WPVI) and Channel 29 (WTAF) featured the obser-

vance as their lead stories for the late news.

All of the television stations showed long excerpts from the event and offered interviews with local Ukrainian-Americans. Especially striking in the coverage was the film footage of the white cross, outlined in candles, which stood in front of the podium bearing a large tryzub — with Independence Hall providing the backdrop.

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EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE

One year ago, on May 8, 1986 our beloved husband, father, brother and son-in-law

IHOR WOLODYMYR OLSHANIWSKY

died after a short illness.

He was born on February 4, 1930 in Halych, Ukraine.

We are hereby expressing our gratitude to our relatives, friends and supporters for their help, solicitude, expressions of sorrow, their visits, letters, flowers, offering of liturgies and donations for the defense of human rights and work against the defamation of Ukrainians.

First and foremost we thank Very Reverend Michael Kuchmiak, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church for the Parastas in the Lytwin Funeral Home, Holy Mass and farewell word in St. John's and a Holy Mass on the 40th day; his frequent visits to Ihor in the hospital, and administration of the Holy Sacraments to Ihor. Our gratitude also goes to Fr. John Nakonachny of the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church for his co-serving the ecumenical funeral service at Lytwin's and for the Liturgy on the 40th day; his frequent visits to Ihor in the hospital and his moral and spiritual support for Ihor. Also, we thank Fr. Owchariw for his visits to the patient in the hospital. Many Liturgies were said for Ihor on the 40th day and we thank all the priests throughout the country. We thank the choir of St. John's Church and Mr. Michael Dobosh, its director, and the choir of the Holy Ascension Church and Mr. Leonid Charchenko, director, for the spiritually uplifting liturgical chants; to John Della Corte goes our gratitude for his magnificent rendition of "Ave Maria" during the church service.

We thank Dr. George Demidowich for his solicitous care and his valiant attempt to save Ihor's life in the hospital.

We thank the members of the Ukrainian-American Veterans Post #6 for their touching veteran's funeral service and giving the final salute to their comrade.

We thank all who came to the funeral services in such great numbers at the funeral parlor, the church, the cemetery and the memorial luncheon. We thank my mother, Mrs. Natalia Pawlyszyn for covering the costs of the memorial luncheon.

We are especially grateful to members of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) who stood by us in our time of sorrow and in numerous ways helped ease the tragedy of our loss.

OUR DEEP APPRECIATION FOR OFFERINGS OF MASSES, LITURGIES AND PRAYERS TO:

Batka, Luba and Mirek; Bielen, Richard and Francine; Brennan, Doris; Colesanti, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew; Covello, Linda; Dejneka, Patricia and Roman with the family; Genaro, Jim and Linda; Higgins, Rita; Hordynsky, George and family; Hromocky; Chrystyna and family; Hywel family; Inverno, Dr. and Mrs. Anthony; Kassian, Mrs. Maria; Kopystiansky, Orest; Korytko, Lubomyr and Mila; Kostuk, Ivan and family; Kruty, John; Kutyshyn, Dr. and Mrs. Agnon; Kuzniak, Dr. and Mrs. Lubomyr; Kuzyszyn, Mykola and Maria; Lazarko family; Litynsky, Wolodymyr; Masnyk, Sonia and Ewstachij; Mc Kinney, Michael and Martha (Kopystiansky); Oberlander, Marilyn; Oryniak, John and Sophie; Rathsam, Joan and Charles; Sery, Joe and Marge; Shmulak, Wasyl and Anna; Shurina, Estelle; Smishkewych, Mr. and Mrs. Emil; Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James; Traynor, Edith; Zacharkiv, Ostap and Irena; Zeller, Robert and Elizabeth.

OUR GRATITUDE TO THE EULOGISTS AT THE PARASTAS, MAY 11, 1986

Bahrey, William — President of Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America Chairman of Board of Trustees, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU); Bihun, Zenovia — AHRU Branch, Illinois; Chaikivsky, Mykhaylo — President of NJ Society of Ukrainian American Engineers; Chemych, Stefan — President Harvard University Ukrainian Studies Fund; Eidenbaum, Rabbi Julius — Beth David Jewish Center; Jones, Rev. Arthur — Pastor of St. Matthew African A. & M. Church; Kobryn, Atanas — National Commander, Ukrainian-American Veterans; Krislaty, Semen — AHRU Branch, Ohio; Koszman, Dr. Ihor — Executive Vice President Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine; Leo, Anthony — Lt. Colonel U.S.A.F. Reserve; Nishnyk, Edward — representative of Demjanjuk family; Olesnyckyj, Nestor — Head of Auditing Committee, Ukrainian National Association; Rychok, Dr. Roman — Executive Secretary Ukrainian Fraternal Association; Trush, Joseph — President of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council Newark, NJ, Executive Secretary of Ukrainian Athletic Association.

OUR GRATITUDE TO THE EULOGISTS AT THE MEMORIAL LUNCHEON MAY 12, 1986

Clapka, Prof. Mykhaylo — Ukrainian Community of Newark, NJ; Demjanjuk, Lydia — representative of Demjanjuk family; Hunczak, Dr. Taras — Chairman of the History Department, Rutgers University; Jaszczuk, Nick — Ukrainian Community of Philadelphia, PA; Keybida, Andrew — Supreme Advisor, Ukrainian National Association; O'Connor, Mark, ESQ. — Defense attorney of John Demjanjuk; Oleksyn, Ivan — President of Ukrainian Fraternal Association (UFA); Zarycka, Marie — Chairman of American for Human Rights in Ukraine, Michigan; Zinkewych, Osy — Editor-in-Chief Smolokyp, Director of Smolokyp Information Service.

OUR HEARTFELT THANKS FOR EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY AND GIFTS OF FLOWERS:

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) — Executive Board; Illinois Branch, Vera Eliashkevsky, Chair; Ohio Branch, William Kychun, Chair; Rochester Branch, Dr. Roman Tratch, Chair; American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) — Medical Department, Parsippany, NJ; (AT&T) Disability Assistance Program, Nurses; Bodnar, Walter and Family; Committee Against Use of Soviet Evidence CAUSE — Ohio, George Samilenko, President; Committee for the Defense of Human and National Rights in Ukraine — Philadelphia, PA, Ulana Mazurkewych, Chair; Demjanjuk Family; Gronski, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph; Hammond, Michael; Korytko, Myron and Halia and children; Krislaty, Semen and Zenon and family; Marchishin, Daniel; Nishnic, Edward; Oryniak, John and Sophie; Perrin, Dan; Surive, Mohammed and Lois; Rago, Arnold and Frances; Rice, Councilman Ronald and Staff; West Ward of Newark; Tribiano, Dr. Calvin and Mabel; Ukrainian-American Veterans, Post #6, New Jersey, Officers and Members; Ukrainian Education and Cultural Center, Philadelphia, PA; Dr. Cherny President and Board of Directors;

Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Executive Committee, Scranton, PA; Ivan Oleksyn, Supreme President; Ukrainians of Washington, DC, Eugene Iwanciw, President.

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 \$10.00 Bochno, M.; Boyarsky, W.; Czajkowsky, L.; Dzus, Mercedes; Hutnyk, Maria; Jenin, Alex; Karanovych, Dr. Daria; Kluk, Dr. Petro; Kononiw, Iwanna; Krawczuk-Kers, Natalia; Lemega, W.; Maruschak, V.; Movchan, Mykola; Sawyck, N.; Skorupsky, B. & P.; Starosolsky; Stawnycha, M.; Stepwy, K.; Worobj, Anna; Zherebecky, B.;
 \$5.00 Alamniewa, N.; Gilicinsky, Andrew; Kozak, Bohdan; Matula, M.; Tyshynsky, M.;

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Bozhena Olshaniwsky and children Ulita, Dora and Forys

Ukrainian mother...

(Continued from page 2)

fall in Afghanistan would be "buried and forgotten." Furthermore, the correspondent claims that it is because of pressure from the newspapers that veterans of the war, especially those who have been wounded or crippled, have finally received "rights and privileges comparable" to those given to veterans of World War II.

Turning to more specific issues, Mr. Klymenko attempts to convince Mrs. Berezovska that there are really "boys" like Valeriy who have actually asked to be sent to Afghanistan. He concedes that she will probably not believe this. Broaching the question in existential terms, the correspondent presents the decision to fight in Afghanistan as one connected with the very meaning of life, with the notions of integrity and guilt.

He says he cannot explain this fully, but in Afghanistan "everything seems clearer and simpler." It came to him, he writes, "I would go," even if this meant leaving his children, and so, he is confident, would many of his colleagues. "I know that there are more of them, thousands and millions" who would be ready to take Valeriy's place.

But the problem, Mr. Klymenko continues, is not those who think like this, but those who think differently or "who don't think at all." It was with the purpose of "getting through their thick skins" that he had written about Valeriy. Unfortunately, he had been working against a deadline and was unable to get any more time to polish off the piece.

He explains to Mrs. Berezovska:

"Possibly that is why the article sounded like a blank shot (which, it should be said, I foresaw, but was unable to do anything about). But judging from your letter the shot was in fact a ricochet which wounded your soul but didn't even glance those whom it was aimed at. Well, maybe so. Our shooting is still lacking in accuracy... We will have to reconstruct ourselves as the entire country is doing today."

As for Mrs. Berezovska's allegation, as Mr. Klymenko puts it, that "they take only the children of workers to serve in Afghanistan," the correspondent fails to come up with any detailed rebuttal. Instead, he says that he realizes that the Ukrainian mother is likely to be skeptical about any figures he provides from the Donbas, therefore, his newspaper will write to her local military authorities asking them to tell her what the situation is in her region. Mr. Klymenko acknowledges that there may be instances of abuses, but this is ultimately a matter of conscience. If there are officials who are amiss on this score, they are behaving in a "non-party" fashion.

Mr. Klymenko concludes his long response to Mrs. Berezovska by appealing to her sense of patriotism and internationalism. It is worth dying for the Afghans, he tells her, because in doing so is upheld what is best in people — a sense of justice. "We are defending the right of people to live as people, the victory of the revolution, and peace on earth." Remember Spain, he continues, which resembles what is happening in Afghanistan. It was considered an honor to fight there. He ends his reply to Mrs. Berezovska with these words:

"[Valeriy] represented both you and I. You should understand that our borders lie not only where your son is serving, and where our territory ends — they are everywhere where our dreams and our happiness come into contact with the evil designs of Imperialism."

Mrs. Berezovska's protest seems to reflect the beginnings of a new candor in the Soviet press as regards discussing popular attitudes towards the war in Afghanistan. Recently Sobesednik, the weekly supplement to Komsomolskaya Pravda has led the way by acknowledging that there is considerable anti-

pathy among the youth towards what is happening there. Significantly, this development coincides with the Kremlin's increased emphasis on its desire to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan as soon as is feasible.

Finally, it should be noted that Mrs. Berezovska's letter is not the first condemnation of the war in Afghanistan to emerge from Ukraine. In 1984, the samvydav publication, Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, whose editors were also based in Western Ukraine, was even more forthright in denouncing the war, and expressing concern about both the heavy casualties which it claimed were being sustained by draftees from the region, and the shabby treatment of wounded or disabled veterans.

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May 15

PHILADELPHIA: The Young Ukrainian Professionals of the tri-State Delaware Valley will hold a "business card exchange" social, beginning at 9 p.m., at 205 Bainbridge. For more information call (215) 922-4125.

NEW YORK: The Rev. Peter Galadza, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Indiana will deliver an audio-visual presentation titled, "The Genius of the Ukrainian Christian Tradition," which focuses on early Ukrainian Christian spirituality. A reception will follow the program, which will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Suggested donation is \$10.

May 15-17

DETROIT: The Ukrainian and Slovak communities will join together in the "87" River Festival at the Philip A. Hart Plaza. On display in the Cultural Gallery will be contributions Ukrainians have made to Michigan in the past and present, including pictures of early Ukrainians. Opening ceremonies will be on Friday, May 15 at 6 p.m. The food booths will open at 11:30 a.m. on that day. Festival hours are: Friday, May 15, 11:30 a.m.-midnight; Saturday, May 16, noon-midnight; and Sunday, May 17, noon-10 p.m.

NEW YORK: The annual St. George Ukrainian Festival will be held on E. 7th Street between Second and Third avenues on Friday, May 15, 4 p.m.-11 p.m.; Saturday, May 16, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.; and Sunday, May 17, 1 p.m.-10 p.m. The festival will feature performances of Ukrainian folk dances, soloists, vocal ensembles and bandura music. Hahilky and folk dance performances will be presented by the St. George School and St. George Academy students. There will be a Ukrainian arts and crafts exhibit and sale with demonstrations

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

in the making of ceramics, pysanky, beadwork and embroidery. On Saturday afternoon, the film "Helm of Destiny" will be shown. Ukrainian food, records, tapes and novelties will also be on sale. For more information, please call the parish at (212) 674-1615.

May 16

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian student clubs of New York are sponsoring a dance at the Ukrainian National Home on Second Avenue between 8th and 9th streets at 8 p.m. The Dibrova band will provide entertainment. Admission is \$10 and all proceeds will go towards the Millennium celebration fund. For more information call George Myktyyn at (212) 473-5751.

GLASSBORO, N.J.: The first state-sponsored Southern New Jersey Ethnic Festival will take place at the Student Center Building, Glassboro State College. The festival is a multi-ethnic celebration featuring ethnic performers, crafts, food, educational and cultural displays. The hours of the festival are 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission and parking are free. For more information call the Office of Ethnic Affairs at (609) 984-7145.

CARNEGIE, Pa.: The Ss. Petér and Paul Senior and Junior Chapters of Carnegie will host three Ukrainian Orthodox League activities: the National Executive Board Meeting, with President Emil Skocypec presiding; the National Basketball Tournament, with Michael Kapeluck, coordinator; and a Pre-Convention Dance at Ss. Peter and Paul Auditorium on Mansfield Boulevard, with Stephen Kapeluck, chairman. Music will be provided by the Continentals, beginning at 9 p.m. Admission is \$5 for adults and \$3 for students under the age of 18.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Insti-

tute of America holds its second annual Art Auction, a fund-raiser to benefit the institute, 2 E. 79th St. The auction includes works by various Ukrainian artists; the works will be on display one week prior to the event. A reception will follow. For information call the UIA at (212) 288-8660.

May 17

OSHAWA, Ont.: A panel discussion on the question of whether university professors and centers specializing in Ukrainian studies should become involved in problems currently facing the Ukrainian community will take place in conjunction with the 1987 National Convention of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Federation. Participants on the panel include some of the community's most highly respected academics. The discussion will take place at the Holiday Inn in Oshawa 2:30 p.m. - 4 p.m. Everyone is invited.

CLEVELAND: Toronto's 175-member Youth Ensemble will perform during divine liturgy, at St. Josaphat's Cathedral, 5720 State Road, at 11 a.m. and at a concert at 5 p.m. at the Parma Senior High School Auditorium, 6285 W. 54th St. The concert will include works of classical and contemporary Ukrainian composers. Choruses and orchestra will perform under the direction of Wasył Kardash. For more information, call the church.

May 22-24

PITTSBURGH: Ukrainians will be participating in the 31st annual Pittsburgh Folk Festival at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. Ukrainians will present a program of song and dance on Friday, May 22 at 9 p.m. The performers will be the Kalyna Choir and the Poltava Ukrainian Dance En-

semble. The Ukrainian food booth will feature favorite Ukrainian specialties. Festival times are Friday, May 22, 4 p.m. - 11 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday, May 23-24, from 1 p.m.-9 p.m. Tickets are \$4 for advance purchase of \$5 at the door for adults; \$2 for children ages 6 to 12; children under 6 are admitted for free. Tickets are being sold by members of the Western Pennsylvania Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics. For more information call Lee F. Grimm, Jr., (412) 464-1117.

May 23

NEW YORK: Branch 113 of the Ukrainian Women's League of America hosts an art exhibit of works by Ilona Sochyynsky and Roma Rainey at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. The exhibit runs through June 5. A reception will be held during the opening. Donations are suggested.

May 31-June 2

HAMILTON, Ont.: A three-day conference on "The Cultural of the Kievan Rus" will be held at McMaster University. Twenty-five world class scholars from Germany, England, Poland, China, Ukraine, the U.S. and Canada who are specialists in the medieval history of Eastern Europe will attend. The conference begins Sunday, May 31 with a concert by the Dumka choir at 4 p.m. to be held in Mohawk College Auditorium. Tickets are \$10. For more information on the concert and conference, call Dr. Peter J. Potichnyj at (416) 525-9140, ext. 4741 or 3701.

May 31

NEW YORK: The Nova Chamber Ensemble presents an evening of music at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Suggested donation \$10; \$5 for senior citizens and students. For information call the UIA at (212) 288-8660.

Trawniki ID...

(Continued from page 1)

The defense has questioned forensic experts testifying for the prosecution about the two distinct glues used on the back of the photo, thus raising the possibility that the photo now on the ID card was not originally there.

Prof. Smith, who began her testimony during the previous week, used transparencies of the Trawniki photo,

and photos of Mr. Demjanjuk taken in 1947, 1951 and 1958.

The witness was cross-examined on Tuesday and the next day, Wednesday, May 6, by John Gill. Mr. Gill was able to establish that Prof. Smith is not a technical expert on photography, and he succeeded in having the witness admit that there are differences among the photos she used. First of all, there are differences between the Trawniki photo and the three photos of Mr. Demjanjuk, as well as the videotape.

Judge Levin interrupted the defense attorney when he proceeded to question Prof. Smith in detail about those differences. The judge said it was enough for the witness to admit there were differences, and that there was no time to go into specifics.

Nonetheless, Mr. Gill succeeded in having the witness state that there are differences in the size and shape of the head, the ears, the length of the neck, the breadth of the shoulders and in the eyebrows.

It was also learned that the videotape shown in court is a second version, and that a first version is in the possession of the prosecution. The defense demanded a copy of the first version as well. Meanwhile, the defense has sent a copy of the version shown in court to the United States for study by its own forensic specialists.

On Thursday, May 7, Gideon Epstein, a forensic expert from the United States who testified at the 1981 dena-

turalization hearing of Mr. Demjanjuk was called to testify. Mr. Epstein, who has been a forensic specialist since 1967, has worked for the Treasury Department and since 1980, when the Office of Special Investigations was established, has been that Nazi-hunting agency's chief forensic expert.

Mr. Epstein testified that he first saw a copy of the Trawniki ID in 1980 and that on February 27, 1981, he had photographed the original card at the Soviet Embassy. At the embassy he also compared the copy of the card to the original. He later studied both the copy and the photos he had taken of the original. He testified on March 3, 1981, about his findings.

On May 30, 1986, Mr. Epstein submitted his opinion of the card in writing to Israeli authorities. In that opinion he concentrated on the signatures of Kurt Streibel and Ernst Teufel, and concluded that these were authentic. He did not, however, analyze the signature purported to be Mr. Demjanjuk's that also appears on the card.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Gill, Mr. Epstein stated that he was not interested in the source of the card, i.e. the USSR, which is known for its disinformation operations, but rather in the document itself.

He said in response to a question about whether he had met with Mr. Streibel while he was still alive in order to determine if the signature on the card was his or if he had taken an exemplar (a

sample) of Mr. Streibel's signature for comparison purposes, that he did not do so because the former camp commandant at Trawniki would have lied and would have falsified his signature.

Under questioning Mr. Epstein also revealed that he had examined neither the different inks on the card, nor the type, Russian-language translations, types of glues used, and holes on the photo attached to the card.

When asked, isn't it possible that, in view of the two glues used and the two holes on the photo (presumed to be staple marks), that the photo had in fact been on the three different documents, Mr. Epstein stated that he believed the card was probably handled by three different persons as it was being processed and this accounts for the different ways the photo was attached to the card.

Cross-examination of Mr. Epstein will continue on Monday, May 11.

In other developments, Vladas Amanavicius the witness who was to be questioned by the defense and prosecution teams in Belgium during their testimony tour, died.

Also, the judges rejected a defense motion that Mr. Demjanjuk be allowed to travel with the testimony tour to Europe.

Information in this news story about the court proceedings was phoned in from Jerusalem by an observer for UNCHAIN (Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network).



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