

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LV

No. 21

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1987

25 cents

Shumuk arrives in Moscow, expected in Calgary May 23

by Michael Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — Ukrainian dissident Danylo Shumuk arrived in Moscow on May 20 en route to Canada, and was expected to arrive in Calgary, Alta., on Saturday, May 23 at 3:10 p.m.

Mr. Shumuk was to arrive at 3:10 p.m. (local time) on board a KLM flight from Amsterdam, where he will have switched planes from Moscow, according to Marco Levytsky of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Alberta Council in Edmonton. Mr. Levytsky said on May 21 that the veteran political prisoner will hold a brief news conference upon arrival in Calgary, where he will rest a few days before moving on to Vernon, B.C., to be reunited with family.

The 73-year-old dissident's arrival in the Soviet capital was delayed by almost a week by a sudden change in travel

plans, fueling fears that he might have encountered difficulties acquiring an exit visa.

But Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, who negotiated Mr. Shumuk's release, said in an interview that the delays "should not cause any alarm. There are often administrative delays."

Canadian Embassy officials in Moscow said Mr. Shumuk is "in good shape" for a 73-year-old man who has spent almost half his life behind bars, an External Affairs spokesman said.

Mr. Shumuk's arrival in Canada will cap a decade-old effort by the Canadian government to have the dissident re-joined with his family in British Columbia. His nephew, Ivan Shumuk, is a retired carpenter who lives in the province's fertile Okanagan Valley.

Mr. Shumuk is expected to head straight for British Columbia after arriving in Canada.

Ukrainian Canadians to ask Canada to prosecute Soviet war criminals

by Michael Bociurkiw

OSHAWA, Ont. — Acting on a major recommendation of the Deschenes Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee says it will ask the Canadian government to prosecute suspected Soviet war criminals believed living in Canada.

A list of suspects is being prepared by the committee's Civil Liberties Commission for submission to the federal government, John Gregorovich, commission chairman, said.

At a panel discussion on May 17 on the Deschenes Inquiry, delegates to the national convention of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation were told that the federal government will be able to investigate the suspects once a Criminal Code amendment allowing prosecution of war criminals in Canada is passed.

The amendment was proposed by Justice Jules Deschenes in his report on war criminals released in March. He recommended that all war criminals, not only Nazis, be prosecuted.

Justice Minister Ramon Hnatyshyn wants the amendment, which was proposed to the Deschenes Commission by representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, to be ready for presentation in the House of Commons before Parliament adjourns for the summer.

Mr. Gregorovich said in an interview that his group will ask Ukrainians, through advertisements in Ukrainian newspapers during the next few weeks, for the names of any suspected war criminals.

"We're interested in people who have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity," he said.

"The obvious people are members of the KGB (living in Canada) and its various manifestations," he said, adding that the group is particularly interested in what he says is a group of about 40 Soviet secret policemen believed to be responsible for a massacre of Ukrainians and Poles in Vinnytsia.

He said the Civil Liberties Commission has given the Justice Department the name of a Montreal resident who the group says is a confessed agent of the NKVD (the forerunner of the KGB) who committed crimes against humanity.

The Justice Department has also been asked by the group to investigate about 1,100 suspected Soviet war criminals from the Baltic states named on a list submitted last year.

The department has begun to put together a team of lawyers, historians and other investigators to track down evidence against war criminals identified in the Deschenes report and recommend action against them.

Speakers at the convention panel said no Jews, Ukrainians or Eastern Europeans should be appointed to the team.

"When the government is looking for people to fill the positions they should give a proper impression of fairness," said Orest Rudzik, the vice-chairman of the Civil Liberties Commission and an executive member of the Canadian Multiculturalism Council.

Bohdan Onyschuk, a Toronto lawyer and a member of the Ukrainian Famine Research Institute, said in an interview

(Continued on page 15)

U.S. officials ignored the law in returning Medvid to Soviets

by Maria Rudensky

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — Myroslav Medvid clearly intended to defect from the Soviet Union. But because American officials ignored U.S. law, and the White House and State Department interfered, he was never given a chance to formally request asylum, a probe by congressional staffers has concluded.

The final decision to return Mr. Medvid to Soviet control "was reportedly approved by the president," the investigators said.

The findings were made by aides to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, known as the Helsinki Commission, and were revealed at a May 14 hearing on Capitol Hill.

"Is now up to the commission" to either take action on the findings, reject or amend them or do anything else, such as recommend steps to the congressional committees that have oversight powers in these matters, said Mildred Donahue, administrative assistant to the staffers conducting the investigation.

The Medvid incident occurred October 24 to November 9, 1985, on the eve of the Geneva Summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev. Mr. Medvid, a Ukrainian seaman from Lviv who was then 25, twice jumped from his merchant ship, the Marshal Koniev, into the Mississippi River near New Orleans. Twice he was forcibly returned to the Soviet vessel, kicking and screaming in protest, after American officials and Soviet crewmen subdued him.

The report concludes that aliens should be able to ask for asylum and not fear for their personal safety. Commission Chairman Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) said the U.S. should make it known that "we would have monitored the human rights of the family back home" if Mr. Medvid had been successful in his attempt to win permission to "live in an honest country."

The report's findings alone do not have any legal effect. No prosecutions can result from it. This has Ukrainian Americans, who lobbied hard to ensure a thorough investigation into the Medvid fiasco, angry.

A "complete disclosure of State Department documents" on the Medvid case is essential, said Larissa Fontana, the leader of the Ukrainian American Community Network of Maryland, which has been among the most active on this front. The Network is also demanding a "complete review of U.S. policy toward refugees from the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries."

Operation Keehaul continued


The obvious bungling of Mr. Medvid's attempt to gain freedom is an echo, and possible continuation, of the infamous Operation Keehaul, Ms. Fontana said. This policy sanctioned the post-World War II forced repatriation of East Europeans to the Soviet Union. Under its terms, the U.S. and its Allies aided in the return of such persons to the USSR.

The Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security charged that Operation Keehaul "is apparently still

(Continued on page 14)



Photo of Myroslav Medvid contained in the report (on right) on the Medvid incident submitted to the Helsinki Commission.

107TH CONGRESS 1st Session	COMMITTEE PRINT	CSCE 100-1-2
THE MIROSLAV MEDVID INCIDENT		
Report		
Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations		
SUBMITTED TO THE		
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe		
		
May 1987		
Printed for the use of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe		
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE WASHINGTON: 1987		
71-507-0		

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Shcherbytsky engages in self-criticism

by Roman Solchanyk

The latest speculation about the fate of Ukrainian Party leader Volodymyr Shcherbytsky has focused on the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Party, which was held on March 24 and 25. Shortly before the plenum convened, The New York Times reported that Soviet officials and foreign diplomats in Moscow had said that the meeting had been scheduled for March 10 but was postponed "because Mr. Gorbachev lacked sufficient votes in the Ukraine to replace Mr. Shcherbytsky."

According to the newspaper, Messrs. Gorbachev and Shcherbytsky are engaged in a "confrontation." Citing Soviet officials, the Times wrote that "the two men had quarreled at a meeting of the Moscow Central Committee in January, and Mr. Gorbachev has made no secret of his desire to remove Mr. Shcherbytsky." Indeed, one Western diplomat is quoted as saying: "We hear that Gorbachev has spent part of the time in the Ukraine making sure he has the horses to topple Shcherbytsky."

Although the notion of the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) running around Ukraine (in dark glasses and an overcoat?) mobilizing Party functionaries against Mr. Shcherbytsky strains the imagination somewhat, it is readily understandable how such a scenario can take shape. For almost two years now, from the start of Mr. Gorbachev's tenure as party leader, Western observers have been predicting that the Ukrainian party chief is about to be dismissed from the ranks of the Politburo in Moscow.

Yet, regardless of the various occasions that were characterized by seemingly classic Kremlinological ingredients for Mr. Shcherbytsky's downfall during this time, the long-awaited demise has failed to materialize.

The most recent speculation was fueled by the dismissals of three regional party leaders in Ukraine within the space of little over a month. Two of them — Viktor Boyko of Dnipropetrovsk and Viktor Dobryk of Lviv — are considered members of the Dnipropetrovsk faction in the party formerly headed by Brezhnev and now presumably led by Shcherbytsky. The third, Borys Honcharenko of Voroshylovhrad, is also said to be a close associate of the Ukrainian party first secretary. Although these links, particularly with regard to Messrs. Boyko and Dobryk, should not be discounted, there may well be another, more substantive explanation for the sackings.

Whatever the case may be, the Ukrainian Central Committee met and Mr. Shcherbytsky remains the party leader. However, in the course of his lengthy speech, which criticized numerous officials for the republic's poor economic performance — including the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Oleksandr Lyashko — Mr. Shcherbytsky also laid the primary blame on his own doorstep and that of the second secretary, Oleksiy Tytarenko:

"The responsibility for falling behind and omissions in this matter rests, above all, with the first and second secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. Secretaries and members of the Central Committee should reconstruct themselves more actively if they are to have the moral right to demand this of others."

Perhaps even more interesting is the fact that one of the speakers at the Kiev plenum — Vasyl Kavun, the first secretary of the Zhytomyr Oblast Party Committee and a member of the CPSU Central Committee — repeated Mr. Shcherbytsky's self-criticism:

"A certain share of the responsibility [for the problems and shortcomings] should also be assumed by the Secretariat, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and personally comrades Tytarenko, O.A. and Shcherbytsky, V. V."

Analysts may well see this as a turning point in the entire Shcherbytsky saga. One commentator noted, however, that the kind of self-criticism performed by Mr. Shcherbytsky, and earlier by Boris Yeltsin, is now in great demand. Whereas before this could be taken as a signal that a career would soon come to an abrupt end, in times of glasnost the rules appear to be different.

On the fact of it, Mr. Shcherbytsky's speech to the Central Committee plenum is a model of General Secretary Gorbachev's "new thinking." The main focus was on economic problems in the republic, which he attributed largely to the slow pace of "reconstruction." "Some comrades," said Mr. Shcherbytsky "are inclined to overestimate that which has been done. There are even those who assure us that they have already reconstructed themselves. This, without a doubt, is a mistaken notion."

"The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine feels that reconstruction, including in the economic sphere, is still proceeding slowly. The assessments of the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the criticism that is contained in its documents, are also applicable to our republic and the work of its Party organizations. What is holding back the reconstruction of the national economy in our republic? Above all, it is that the possibilities of economic methods of management are by no means being utilized in full measure. Their introduction runs up against conservatism, inability, and even unwillingness to work in a new way."

And further: "Some comrades express their fears that the criticism and self-criticism that has opened up could undermine the authority of oblast and republic organs and their leaders. This point of view is politically incorrect. On the contrary, criticism aimed at rooting out shortcomings, the same as objectively shedding light on the experience of reconstruction and our attainments, can only serve to strengthen the authority of party, Soviet, and economic organs, as well as our entire socialist system."

According to Mr. Shcherbytsky, "the main reason for everything that happened in the Voroshylovhrad, Lviv, and Dnipropetrovsk Obkoms of the party was the absence of genuine democracy and glasnost, the absence of criticism and self-criticism."

Mr. Shcherbytsky referred to a major corruption scandal in the Kharkiv region that was uncovered last year. Its most disturbing aspect, he said, was the involvement of responsible officials, including representatives of law enforcement agencies. Thirty-six people have been arrested, including six functionaries of the militia. "One gets the impression," said the Ukrainian party leader, "that the Obkom of the party and its first secretary, Comrade Mysny-

(Continued on page 15)

20 U.S. legislators seek release of Mykola and Raisa Rudenko

WASHINGTON — Nineteen senators and one congressman signed a letter addressed to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev asking him to secure the release of Mykola and Raisa Rudenko, both of whom are currently in internal exile in the Gorno-Altayskaya autonomous oblast of the Russian SFSR for their human-rights activities. The letter was written on the request of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia.

The letter partially reads as follows: "Your government has recently taken encouraging steps with respect to human rights. We in the United States welcome the release of political prisoners, and hope that in the future your government will release even more prisoners of conscience. While recent actions are welcomed by those in the United States concerned with human rights, a lot more could be done to develop the basis for improved relations between the Soviet Union and the United States."

"A large number of our constituents are deeply concerned about the welfare of a Ukrainian intellectual named

Mykola Rudenko and his wife, Raisa. In February 1977, Mr. Rudenko was arrested and charged with 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda' under Article 63 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR...

"At the trial, the court demanded that a court-appointed lawyer conduct the defense, despite objections by the defendant. The lawyer did not conduct a good-faith defense of Mr. Rudenko. In fact, he defied Mr. Rudenko's request by entering a plea of guilty, conducting a perfunctory defense, and asking only for mitigation of Mr. Rudenko's sentence."

"In April 1981, Soviet officials arrested Mr. Rudenko's wife, Raisa Rudenko..."

"We share the view of our constituents that the Rudenkos have been imprisoned only because they have actually promoted legitimate and universally recognized human rights. The Rudenkos' objective is a noble one — to encourage Soviet fulfillment of its obligations as a signatory to the Helsinki Final Act of 1975."

(Continued on page 14)

Latvian youths protest in Riga

ROCKVILLE, Md. — An open-air art festival in Riga, Latvia turned into a major anti-Soviet demonstration on April 19 when nearly 500 Latvian youths surrounded a Soviet militia car, forcing the release of two demonstrators who had been arrested just minutes earlier.

Reliable eyewitnesses of the event have confirmed the following to representatives of the World Federation of Free Latvians (WFFL).

On Easter Sunday, April 19, over 1,000 people had peacefully gathered in the Dom Cathedral Square in Riga to attend an officially sanctioned outdoor art festival. Tension had built throughout the day when Soviet militia began removing artworks which had not been previously approved by the authorities. When Latvian youths in the crowd began shouting anti-Soviet slogans, additional militia were called out to restore order.

Two individuals were arrested and placed in a police vehicle. Upon witnessing the arrest, Latvian youths in the crowd joined hands and surrounded the vehicle, refusing to let the car and its passengers pass. The group — estimated at around 500 youths — taunted the militiamen by dancing in a circle and

signing a Latvian children's song "Who's in the garden?" Unwilling to forcibly break through the circle, the police were eventually forced to release the two individuals.

Following this incident, several hundred Latvian youths marched from the Dom Square to the Latvian Monument of Freedom, singing patriotic Latvian songs and chanting "Long Live Latvia!" The crowd then moved up Lenin Boulevard and continued chanting and singing in front of the Intourist hotel Latvia. From there the group marched to the monument of Janis Rainis, a Latvian poet, where it eventually dispersed.

There are also unconfirmed reports that on or around April 18, brawls had broken out between Latvian and Russian youths in the Latvian capital. According to sources, gangs of Russian youths attacked smaller groups of Latvian youths in the city.

Over 300 Latvian youths participated in a similar anti-Soviet street demonstration in front of the Freedom Monument and Hotel Latvia on December 27, 1986. The December demonstration was reported by Western tourists and later confirmed by residents of Riga visiting the United States.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

Yearly subscription rate: \$8; for UNA members — \$5.

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

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

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor: Roma Hadzwyycz
Assistant Editors: Natalia A. Feduschak
Christyna N. Lapychak

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

The Ukrainian Weekly, May 24, 1987, No. 21, Vol. LV
Copyright 1987 by The Ukrainian Weekly

One Ukrainian speaker included among guides at Kiev exhibit

WASHINGTON — Peter Fedynsky, a native of Cleveland, will serve as an exhibit guide for "Information U.S.A." the U.S. Information Agency's (USIA) new cultural exchange exhibition for the USSR.

The exhibition, which will open in Moscow on June 4, is a major component of the U.S.-USSR agreement signed in Geneva in November 1985, and will be the first official exhibition exchanged between the two countries since 1979. Anticipated attendance for the entire tour is 2.25 million — averaging 10,000 Soviet visitors per day.

Mr. Fedynsky will be the only Ukrainian-speaking guide on the tour's first leg which takes the exhibit to Moscow, Kiev and Rostov-on-Don. The guides for this leg of the 18-month tour left for the USSR in mid-May.

Mr. Fedynsky is a graduate of James Ford Rhodes High School in Cleveland and earned a B.S. degree in education from Bowling Green State University. He participated in the BGSU Exchange Program at the University of Salzburg, Austria, and Catholic University in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Mr. Fedynsky is currently a writer, producer and announcer of the Ukrainian Service youth show for the Voice of America, USIA's overseas radio broadcasting station. He taught science in the Cleveland public schools for two years and was a data analyst for the city for a year. He is a former member of the Cleveland Council on World Affairs, Cleveland City Club and Cleveland Council on Human Relations.

The USIA noted in its press release that "an important element of 'Information U.S.A.' will be the 24 Russian-speaking American guides, who come
(Continued on page 13)

HURI protests USIA decision

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and Prof. Frank Sysyn, the associate director, in early April wrote letters to President Ronald Reagan and Charles Wick, director of the United States Information Agency, to urge them to ensure that Ukrainian-speaking guides accompany a USIA exhibit when it goes to Kiev.

In their letter to President Reagan, Profs. Pritsak and Sysyn write:

"...we are greatly troubled by the plans of the United States Information Agency to conduct its new cultural exchange exhibit in Kiev primarily in the Russian language. We have been informed that only three out of 25 guides will be Ukrainian speakers and that the major catalogue will be in Russian. Queries on this matter evoke responses that budgetary matters are the reason for the situation... We believe that it is contrary to the interests of the United States for the USIA to promote Russification in Ukraine. How else is the assignment of Russian-language translators to the Ukrainian capital to be understood? Surely relations with the over 40 million Ukrainians of the USSR should not be sacrificed to expediency. There is no better way for the United States to win friends in the Ukrainian SSR than to address Ukrainians in their own language. May we offer the services of our institute in locating Ukrainian guides and translators."
(Continued on page 14)

Dukakis hosts famine memorial

by Marta Baziuk

BOSTON — Over 350 people filled the hall under the gold dome of the Massachusetts State House on May 6 for a commemoration of the Ukrainian Famine hosted by Gov. Michael Dukakis and his wife, Kitty. The event featured remarks by the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Speaker George Keeverian, Senate President William M. Bulger, and Dr. Frank Sysyn, associate director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

After the controversy over the exclusion of Ukrainians from last year's genocide commemoration at the State House, many Ukrainians were surprised to receive the elegant invitation which read, "Governor and Mrs. Michael S. Dukakis invite you to a service in memory of the victims of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33."

The response from the community was so great that the ceremony had to be moved to a larger hall.

In his remarks, Gov. Dukakis, who is a presidential candidate, outlined the basic history of the famine, mentioning the Soviet regime's closing of the borders, the export of grain throughout the famine, the refusal of international aid, and the official denial of a famine by the Soviets to this day.

He pointed out that it was two full days before the Soviet Union acknowledged the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

He concluded, "I have a special appreciation for this community and for your contribution to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts because I am the son of immigrants and am part of the immigrant tradition. Here in Massachusetts members of the Ukrainian community have added much character and flavor to the quality of life... So we join together here in the Massachusetts
(Continued on page 15)

State House as the result of the commitment of many members of the Ukrainian community to remember what happened to Ukrainians in the famine. It is important to remember so that we may never forget."

Mrs. Dukakis next addressed the crowd, mentioning that her grandparents immigrated from near Kiev in the early 20th century. She spoke of the moving experience of watching the film "Harvest of Despair," and added, "I commend the Ukrainian community for keeping alive the memory of the famine of 1932-33."

Mrs. Dukakis spoke of the Ukrainian American friends she has made this past year, including Borys Gudziak, a student at Harvard University who was in Poland with Mrs. Dukakis on Cardinal Bernard Law's mission there, and Tania and Andrew Vitvitsky, who hosted an evening at their home with Mrs. Dukakis and members of Boston's Jewish and Ukrainian communities.

Senate President Bulger displayed a thorough knowledge of the famine, pointing out that in the Ukrainian famine as in the Irish Potato Famine that affected his own ancestors, "...the word famine is something of a misnomer, for it implies a shortage of food.

"The cold hard fact is that in Ukraine of the 1930s as in Ireland in the 1840s there was no shortage of food. During the worst years of each famine, both places were net exporters of various foodstuffs."

Senate President Bulger stated, "Fifty percent of all political prisoners in the gulags of the Soviet Union are Ukrainian, a grim statistic indicative of the unconquerable spirit of the Ukrainian people... Both the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Catholic Church are denied freedom of worship... Hand in
(Continued on page 15)

Ritter, Hertel sponsor resolution on Chernobyl

by Ksenia Jowyk

WASHINGTON — Congressmen Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.) and Don Ritter (R-Pa.) on April 28 introduced a joint House and Senate resolution, H.J. Res. 259, concerning last year's nuclear accident at the Chernobyl power plant in Ukraine.

The resolution calls for a report and annual updates on the scientific, economic, environmental, agricultural and public health effects of the April 1986 disaster. The resolution also seeks the establishment of an international medical center, in the Soviet Union, where Chernobyl victims could receive medical treatment and support.

If passed, the resolution would require the secretary of state to submit a report to Congress within six months after the date of enactment of the resolution. The secretary would also be required to revise the report annually "until he determines that the direct impact of the Chernobyl accident, on the environment and people of Europe and the Soviet Union is no longer statistically significant."

Section 2 of the resolution calls for the president to initiate negotiations with the Soviet Union in order to establish a Chernobyl Medical Center. According to the resolution, "these negotiations should include proposals that any concerned government should be allowed to send medical personnel to serve on the staff of such center, and that the costs of operating such center should be shared among all participating nations, including the Soviet Union."
(Continued on page 10)

Marples working on second book about Chernobyl

by Natalia A. Feduschak

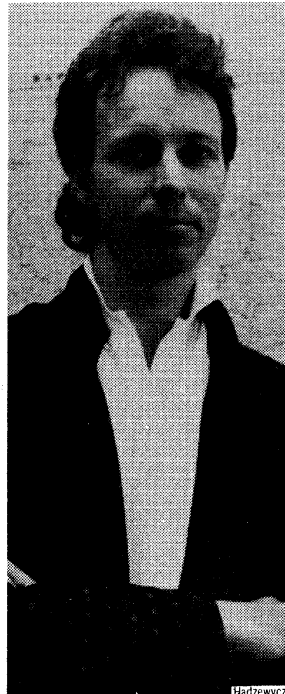
JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The tall, new-wavish economic historian sat back in his chair and pondered for a moment before reflecting on the Chernobyl nuclear accident from the perspective of a year's interval.

"The story of Chernobyl is not coming out. Western scientists have accepted (Soviet statements) at face value. That bothers me."

When the reactor blew at the Chernobyl nuclear power station on April 26, 1986, in Soviet Ukraine, David R. Marples, somewhat unexpectedly, found himself in the international spotlight. One of the few specialists on the nuclear industry in Soviet Ukraine, Dr. Marples was swamped by the international media and asked to explain why what happened at Chernobyl happened. Somehow, in between interviews, Dr. Marples, a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, found the time to write a book on that accident. The fruit of his labor was "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," a 228-page book that discusses not only the events that led up to the accident and its aftermath, but the nuclear industry in the Soviet Union as well.

The book has been generally well received, and it is a work of which the author is proud. But, Dr. Marples said in a recent interview here, he also feels it is time to write another book, one that will deal "with the human element of the accident."
(Continued on page 10)

"There are no publications so far that bring out the human elements of the accident. (It has been said) the future victims of the accident are indiscriminate statistically because of the natural cancer rates," Dr.



David Marples

Marples stated. Experts around the world have said that the cancer rate will rise, but that it is impossible to tell exactly how many people will get cancer because of exposure to radiation.

"It's almost like they don't exist. Thirty-one people have died. That's it," Dr. Marples said sarcastically, referring to the official Soviet count. "But the Soviet expansion of the nuclear industry will continue into the next century."

"The general attitude towards the people is missing," he said of the scientific community that is dealing with the aftereffects of the accident. Many questions remain unanswered, and those are the questions Dr. Marples said he wants to look at, and answer as fully as he can in his new book.

"Are they going to repopulate the area? One-hundred-thousand people are going to be monitored for after-effects to radiation, but where are they going to be monitored? There isn't a decent cancer clinic in the Soviet Union. There's the one radiology center in Kiev, but most of these (affected) people aren't in Kiev. It would be interesting to know how they are going to be monitored. Virtually nothing is being said about the clean-up work in the Soviet central press or by (General Secretary Mikhail) Gorbachev. And yet, we know the clean-up workers are susceptible. They have twice the chance of incurring cancer of those who were evacuated in the 30-kilometer zone. In other words, they will
(Continued on page 10)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA hosts N.J. ethnic council



Members of the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council at their meeting at the UNA headquarters.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The quarterly meeting of the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council was held on Wednesday, May 6, in the conference room of the Ukrainian National Association headquarters.

UNA Supreme Advisor Andrew Keybida, a member of the council who represents the Ukrainian community, extended a warm welcome to the assembled on behalf of the UNA Executive Committee. He gave a brief summary of the birth of the Ukrainian National Association in Shamokin, Pa., 93 years ago and described the immense growth the fraternal organization has undergone through the efforts and support of the Ukrainian people in the United States and Canada.

He spoke of the valuable fraternal benefits to which members of the UNA are entitled, such as college scholarships, old age and sick benefits, student and mortgage loans and the luxury of a summer resort in Kerhonkson, N.Y., which also houses a senior citizens' home. The UNA boasts of assets in excess of \$58 million, membership of nearly 80,000 Ukrainians within 440 branches insured for \$133 million and a 15-story building which is fully occupied by many large business corporations. The UNA issues a daily Ukrainian newspaper, a weekly English newspaper and a children's magazine, Mr. Keybida pointed out.

Mr. Keybida spoke also of the up-

(Continued on page 13)

The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

More ideas on fraternalism

My previous article contained examples of how a branch can get started on its fraternal activity program. The idea about branches from one part of the country visiting and hosting visits from other branches deserves consideration.

What I failed to mention due to lack of space was that any UNA branch is also welcome to visit the UNA headquarters at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. Visitors will be accorded the utmost in UNA hospitality. Our UNA building boasts a beautiful view of the New York skyline as well as the Statue of Liberty.

The role of the district

Districts, too, should undertake fraternal activities, with the difference that their roles should be wider in scope.

A district should always assist its branches in carrying out activities when branches ask for help, when they are too small, do not have resources to sponsor an activity or if the activity is too large for the branch alone to handle.

For example, the Millennium of Ukraine's Christianity projects should probably be handled at the district level.

Just as the branch should have a branch fraternal activities coordinator, so should the district have its district fraternal activities coordinator or someone with the responsibility for district fraternal activities.

In addition to seeing that fraternal activities are being carried out, he would also be responsible for liaison with the branches in the district, with other districts and with the fraternal activities coordinator at the Home Office.

Planning events

I recognize that it is difficult sometimes to come up with an event suitable for your branch. In such cases it pays to have a brainstorming session with the members of your branch.

For those unfamiliar with the term, brainstorming is a technique a teacher employs in a class to stimulate students to come up with original ideas. All ideas, no matter how far-fetched, are elicited and given consideration. The ideas that pass the test of analysis and scrutiny are chosen.

The branch should meet, discuss the needs of its members, the needs of its community, then come up with ideas and try to match them with the resources and capabilities of the branch members.

Just as any and all ideas are considered during a brainstorming session, in the same way, any and all activities should be given consideration — and the most suitable ones should be chosen.

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.

Dunai folk dancers to perform



The Dunai dancers of St. Catharines.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Dunai Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble of St. Catharines, Ont. — which is marking its 20th anniversary this year — will perform on June 21 at Soyuzivka during the Father's Day celebration.

The highlight of the day's events will be the dedication of a monument in tribute to Patriarch and Cardinal Josyf Slipyj of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The Dunai Dancers were formed 20 years ago by the Ukrainian youth in St. Catharines as a Centennial project. Growing from its original 20 members, the group now consists of approximately 100 members and musicians ranging in age from 7 to 22, from all Ukrainian organizations in the Niagara Peninsula and New York State.

The group's aim is to unite the cultural effort of young Canadians of Ukrainian descent in the Niagara Peninsula in order to contribute to the culture of Canada.

The Dunai Dancers have performed in numerous shows in the Niagara region and have traveled to Halifax, N.S., Philadelphia, Chicago, and Hartford, Conn. They have appeared at Toronto's O'Keefe Center and Ontario Place; Detroit's Edsel Theater; Chicago's Concert Hall and also on the NBC Today show.

They have been honored to perform for the late Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, Queen Elizabeth II, and former Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau of Canada.

The troupe's choreographer and director, Orest Samitz, is a second-generation Canadian born and raised in Niagara Falls and a member of UNA Branch 468. His knowledge of Ukrainian folk dances was attained through courses, workshops, and participation in the Chaika Ukrainian Folk Ensemble of Hamilton, Ont., where he studied under the tutelage of Jaroslav Klun.

Mr. Samitz taught the Junior Chaika

(Continued on page 15)

The Insurance Corner

by H.P. Floyd
National Sales Director

Life insurance: an economic necessity

Life insurance is undoubtedly the most widely accepted economic necessity in the United States and Canada. Yet it is seldom purchased voluntarily. Although people can "die too soon" or "live too long," they must have their insurance needs clearly pointed out to them. And they must be motivated to buy.

The momentum which has carried life insurance sales to astronomical figures has been supplied by life insurance sales agents — the life underwriters. They will be and are the Ukrainian National Associations' representatives in the field. They are the ones who take to the membership the merits of life insurance protection and cash accumulation. They are the individuals responsible for the buyers' taking action immediately rather than on some distant day... or never!

Our life insurance agents are not just the instrument of the sale but actually part of the purchase. With the policy

contract, our members also receive the ongoing services of our agents.

However we should always remember:

"Life insurance is always paid for, whether or not people buy it. If they buy, they pay for it with current income. If they don't buy, their families pay for it with the humiliation and embarrassment that lack of income can cause."

This is my first article, I will be writing from time to time. I would like to invite you to always feel free to call or write to me at the UNA Home Office with any advice or questions you may have.

You are the Ukrainian National Association, we are here to serve you.

Oops!

In The Weekly's story about Nicholas T. Boyko it was noted that he holds a Certified Life Underwriter diploma. The correct term is Chartered Life Underwriter.

The Demjanjuk trial in Jerusalem: a look at another aspect

by Marta Skorupsky

Part II of a three-part series

Upon my return from Israel, I originally planned to confine my commentary on the proceedings to a more detailed account of the first two weeks of the trial than the one that appeared daily in Svoboda (and in an English-language version in The Ukrainian Weekly) during the same period and to a fuller description of the atmosphere in which the trial is taking place. Particularly since owing to unexpected technical difficulties, my reports from the courtroom were actually written by Svoboda editors on the basis of information that I relayed each evening by telephone from Jerusalem. As a result of this kind of "collaboration," these reports quite naturally reflect to a greater extent the selection of material and tone of those who wrote them, than my own. I do not mean to say that the newspaper distorted the content of my reports from the trial. However, the writing of a story once removed, as it were, by its very nature can never reflect accurately and completely what the actual participant saw and heard.

Yet for reasons beyond my control, I was unable to write this commentary immediately after my return, but only after several weeks had passed. Although such distancing in time undoubtedly blunts the immediacy of impressions somewhat, it also dulls the emotional element in one's response to events and — one would like to think — helps to develop a more rational approach to what is indeed a very complex issue.

Moreover, it so happened that already during the first week after my return from Jerusalem, I had the opportunity to hear many different opinions on the Demjanjuk trial from a wide range of representatives of the Ukrainian community both in the U.S. and Canada. Their questions and views, as well as the course of events, both at the trial and in the Ukrainian community, led me to believe that I should focus on some wider aspects of the Israeli trial, rather than confine myself to a more comprehensive description of the opening days of the proceedings.

The need for this struck me when it became clear that the emotional response to what is occurring in the movie theater of the Binani Hauma Convention Center in Jerusalem, so evident among a large majority of Ukrainians, seems in great measure to prevent them from drawing clear distinctions among the various issues in the Demjanjuk case.

And this, in turn, prevents us from concentrating our attention on what I believe is the key issue in this trial, namely, the systematic defamation by the Israeli court of Ukrainians as a national group. Thus, instead of assuming a constructive position, based on moral and political principles, in order to refute the charge of genocide brought against the Ukrainians en masse, the Ukrainian community, enveloped in a miasma of fatalism, continues patiently and meekly about its business in the apparent belief that "this too shall pass."

When I stress the issue of attributing collective guilt for war crimes to Ukrainians at the Jerusalem proceedings, it is not because I am indifferent to Mr. Demjanjuk's fate. My attitude to his fate is very simple: if he is guilty as charged, he unquestionably deserves the punishment prescribed for his crime not only by the law of Israel, but by the moral principles governing the attitude of the civilized world towards war criminals; if he is innocent (and the evidence that the prosecution has introduced has so far failed to convince me of his guilt), then a man has been unjustly subjected to terrible suffering and I can only rely on my faith in the inherent justice of the Israeli judiciary to surmount all political considerations and find him innocent.

Consequently, I believe that Mr. Demjanjuk, like anyone accused of a crime, is entitled to a full and adequate defense and the guarantee that his fundamental rights will be safeguarded. (It is important for those collecting funds for Mr. Demjanjuk's defense to keep in mind that in the event that Demjanjuk should be unable to pay for his own defense, the Israeli state is obliged by law to provide him with the most competent defense possible. What's more, it is the duty of the Israeli court to safeguard the inalienable right of the defendant to a full and adequate defense in the

Marta Skorupsky, a New York-based free-lance journalist, editor and translator, covered the first two weeks of the John Demjanjuk trial as the official correspondent of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

event that it should become clear that the attorney, whom he has himself chosen and is paying, is not defending his client's interests effectively.)

I stress the collective indictment of Ukrainians for war crimes at this trial because, having focused its attention primarily on discrepancies in the testimony about "Ivan the Terrible," on the matter of the authenticity and admissibility of the Trawniki identification card provided by the Soviet Union as one of the key pieces of evidence in the case against Mr. Demjanjuk, and on a series of other circumstances which cast doubt on the identity of the defendant as the "butcher of Treblinka," the Ukrainian community, in my opinion, seems to have lost sight of the so-called "bigger picture."

After all, Mr. Demjanjuk's interests at the trial are being defended by an attorney, the prosecution is still a long way from proving beyond a shadow of a doubt that Mr. Demjanjuk is in fact "Ivan Grozny," and, moreover, at this stage, while the trial is already in progress, no one except the judges can influence the results of the proceedings. Meanwhile, Ukrainians as a

Bolshevik-Jewish plot," as it were). This being the case, the argument goes, the community must concentrate all its efforts on defending Mr. Demjanjuk as a symbol of the Ukrainian people.

This extreme view of a small but clamorous minority quite justifiably provoked indignation not only among Jews, but also among the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians by its crude attribution of cynical motives to Jews in their attempts to expose and punish individuals suspected of actively collaborating in Hitler's plan for the annihilation of the Jewish people. Moreover, this view allowed Jews (and not only Jews) to cite it as evidence of undisguised anti-Semitism among the Ukrainians as a whole, as well as of an attempt by Ukrainians to deny altogether the unpleasant fact that there had been war criminals among them.

One might legitimately ask why those who did not share this view remained silent instead of disputing these claims and distinguishing between objective facts and the emotional outbursts and prejudices of a relatively small group of people, whose statements

This unpreparedness of Ukrainian community and political leaders to defend the good name of Ukrainians at the Israeli trial is especially hard to comprehend...

group — though they have been placed in the dock along with Mr. Demjanjuk — are receiving no defense at the trial. And, as any first-year law student knows, an accused party content to remain unrepresented at a trial has yet to win a case in legal history. In other words, while Mr. Demjanjuk has a chance to be exonerated of the crimes with which he has been charged, Ukrainians as a nation, if they continue to take no steps to ensure legal representation at the trial, are deprived of all opportunity to defend their own good name.

To be sure, this second aspect of the Demjanjuk trial is discussed widely among Ukrainians. However, as a rule, these conversations boil down to generalizations along the lines of "the Jews (Israel) are trying the entire Ukrainian nation along with John Demjanjuk." Unfortunately, generalities of this kind, unaccompanied, moreover, by any systematic attempts to document them with facts and to use this evidence to protest an egregious injustice, produce no results. This is especially significant in the light of the obvious failure of those political and community bodies that head organized Ukrainian emigre life to prepare some sort of plan of action in the event that what has happened at the Jerusalem trial should happen.

It should be kept in mind that it was on September 29 of last year that the indictment, with its collective labeling of SS auxiliary units as "Ukrainians" (see exact formulation in quoted passages above) was first presented, and that this indictment was available to anyone interested in the case well before the opening of the first session of the public proceedings on February 16 of this year (the trial had actually begun on November 26, 1986). It is possible to understand why before the trial the community split into those who took it upon themselves to defend Mr. Demjanjuk in the absolute certainty that he is innocent, or regardless of his innocence or guilt, and those who took a wait-and-see attitude to this case.

The "silent majority," as it were, unable to establish absolutely whether or not Mr. Demjanjuk was guilty of the charges brought against him, was not prepared to take a categorical stand on his innocence. This attitude was reinforced by the fact that from the very moment when the Office of Special Investigations of the U.S. Justice Department handed the case over to a Cleveland court some people claimed that the accusations against Mr. Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian, of war crimes was nothing other than a plot between the Jews and the Kremlin meant to compromise the Ukrainian emigration politically. That is, in exchange for permission for Soviet Jews to emigrate to the West, Israel, together with Jews in the diaspora, is conducting a campaign to denigrate the Ukrainians and accuse them of collaboration with the Nazis and of war crimes during World War II, moreover, not without a healthy dose of vengeance on the part of the Jews for crimes that they allege Ukrainians have committed against the Jewish people through the course of centuries. According to this line of reasoning, what is at issue is not Mr. Demjanjuk's guilt or innocence, but that the investigation of the charges as such is nothing more than the result of a political conspiracy ("another

against the backdrop of general silence in the Demjanjuk case seemed to express the views of all Ukrainians. Perhaps because, despite the repugnance evoked by such crude accusations made (and, one must admit, they continue to be made) by irresponsible representatives of both groups (and there certainly was no lack from the start, as there is no lack now, of Jews, who also see in Demjanjuk as the alleged "Ivan the Terrible" the symbol of all Ukrainians), anyone who was the least bit interested in the course that Mr. Demjanjuk's case was taking could not help but be concerned by the fact that the charges were based almost exclusively on the recollections of survivors of Treblinka, where "Ivan the Terrible" tortured and shoved hundreds of thousands of Jews into the gas chambers in 1942-43. Doubts about the reliability of human memory after so many years are, after all, quite understandable, especially since in at least one similar case — that of Frank Walus of Chicago — 11 Holocaust survivors, including the well-known Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal, were mistaken in identifying Mr. Walus as the "butcher of Kielce." What's more, the Cleveland court did not take into account or rejected the testimony of other survivors, namely, those who claimed that "Ivan the Terrible" had been killed by the Treblinka camp inmates during an uprising at the camp on August 2, 1943, as well as of those who were prepared to testify that Mr. Demjanjuk was not "Ivan the Terrible" (e.g., witnesses from Poland from the vicinity of Treblinka).

Still, what most disturbed those who awaited the decision of the Cleveland court without a prior conviction that Mr. Demjanjuk is innocent "because he's innocent," was the fact that the American court had unconditionally accepted from the Soviet Union an identification card issued in the name of "Ivan Demjanjuk" as evidence that he had been trained in the spring of 1942 at the Trawniki training base for SS auxiliary personnel for the Sobibor and Treblinka death camps.

Concern over the validity of this evidence was further enhanced by the revelation by the former director of the OSI, Allan A. Ryan Jr., in his book "Quiet Neighbors" that the USSR delivered the Trawniki identification card only after the OSI had asked the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to inquire of the Soviets if they had any records from the Trawniki camp and, if so, was there any mention in them of a man named Ivan Demjanjuk.

I believe today that despite any reservations concerning due process as adhered to by the OSI and the Cleveland court, the Ukrainian community should have protested publicly and emphatically against the emotional generalizations voiced by the most passionate defenders of the honor of the Ukrainian nation as personified in their eyes by Mr. Demjanjuk. Moral principles aside, political sense and elementary logic dictate that one cannot protest charges of collective guilt lodged against one's own national group by resorting to the plea of collective innocence, all the while attributing collective responsibility — in the past

(Continued on page 12)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Vietnam and Memorial Day

Memorial Day was conceived in 1868 by Gen. John A. Logan for the purpose of decorating the graves of those men who died during the Civil War. Since then, it has become the day to commemorate the valor of those men and women who died in World Wars I and II, Korea and Vietnam, and of those who died serving their country. It is an important holiday. But it is also a holiday whose meaning is not entirely felt, and that is partially because the United States has not yet come to terms with its role in Vietnam.

The past several years have brought with them a greater questioning of why the U.S. became involved in the war in the first place and what its effect on future generations will be. The long-overdue dedication of the Vietnam Memorial in Washington, D.C. and the crowning of the movie "Platoon" as best motion picture for 1986 are but an indication of that. But for all this questioning, Vietnam remains somewhat of an enigma. There are people in this country who continue to view Vietnam vets as some sort of freaks and condemn them for their role in the war, and at the same time, chastise those people who fled to Canada to avoid the draft.

On this Memorial Day, our purpose should be to really try to understand those individuals who fought there, to at least try to understand what they saw then, what they see now.

The Ukrainian community is not void of individuals who fought in Vietnam. Indeed, today there are many young professionals who fought in that war, who had friends who died in Vietnam. In tribute to those 50,000 men and women who died in Vietnam, among them Ukrainians, we share with you a few thoughts of a Ukrainian man, who works at the Ukrainian National Association, who spent part of 1968-1969 in Vietnam in the Navy. Here is part of his story:

"In my case, I chose to go into the Navy. I got there (Vietnam) in August 1968, after the Tet Offensive." The fear of death was with everybody, he said. "The fear is always there. It's just a question of if it's going to happen.

"The thing that kept people alive in Vietnam, to a large degree, was drugs. A good population of soldiers smoked pot. That's why the drug problem came back with them (to the U.S.). There's the fear of dying, that's why many took drugs. You go into a situation where hundreds of people are being killed every week. You watch one person die. You might be the next to go."

"The problem of Vietnam was politics...It was a political war, not like World War II. You couldn't do anything without getting permission first. It's our government's fault. It seems we could not go in and finish the job.

"The way I saw Kennedy putting in advisors initially, I saw a good thing. But once he would have seen we got into a bad situation, I believe he would have pulled us out. Johnson thought he could win the war by increasing the number of troops. The worst thing of all was that government officials who ran the war from Washington didn't understand guerrilla warfare.

"It was a prolonged war. The problem was, if we had gotten out, we would have lost our prestige as a world leader. So we stuck our foot into it, rather than pulling out. We didn't accomplish much of anything in Vietnam. In fact, we made them (the Vietnamese) more corrupt than they were before."

The war has bitterly scarred many who fought in Vietnam, he said.

"When we came back, the only people that gave us a welcome were the old timers, and some young people acknowledged us. But basically no one cared. They asked the usual questions, 'Did you kill anybody?' But we really didn't have the support of anybody. The government gave no support when men came back. For me, Memorial Day is another day for shopping. There's no sense to it."

"Even after the government acknowledged the war 10 years later, all that did was satisfy very few people. Vietnam was a waste of time, a waste of money, a waste of human lives," said the Vietnam vet.

"The memorial that stands in Washington, D.C. was late in coming — but at least there is some kind of memorial," he added. "It's a memorial underground, like you're dead and buried. You don't walk to it, you walk down into it."

All the words today about the courage of the men and women in Vietnam have come too late, he stated. "It's like being accused of murder, and then 10 years down the line someone says it wasn't you. What do you say to that? What good is that? You can't expect someone to be happy about it.

"Vietnam was never truly appreciated. The memorials came a little too late."

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Hard data hard to find, but Wolowyna has it

Of the many and varied professionals in our community — teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects — one of the most valuable is Oleh Wolowyna.

Dr. Wolowyna is a senior demographer at the Research Triangle Institute in North Carolina. What makes him so important to us is his scholarly interest in Ukrainian population studies in North America.

Beginning his professional career as a student of mathematics at the National University in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oleh Wolowyna eventually received a Ph.D. in sociology from Brown University in North Carolina. What makes him so important to us is his scholarly interest in Ukrainian population studies in North America.

Dr. Wolowyna is presently working on a monograph about intermarriage among Ukrainians in Canada, and studying language assimilation trends among Ukrainians in the United States.

On November 11-12, 1977, a symposium titled "Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Persons with Ukrainian Mother Tongue in the United States, 1970" was held at Harvard University. A series of papers was presented and later revised for publication in 1986 by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Titled "Ethnicity and National Identity," the publication was edited by Dr. Wolowyna. All of the scholarly studies in this 167-page book make for some fascinating reading.

For those of us who have labored in the vineyard of Ukrainian organizational life for many years, Dr. Wolowyna's collection is long overdue. In one sense, the book can be viewed as a status report on our community. In another more important sense, the publication provides us with data which, when properly analyzed, can serve as a report card of our successes and failures in attempting to preserve the unique ethnonational character of our community. No longer can we fantasize about ourselves. Now we have data which can tell us where we are and where we appear to be headed.

Bearing in mind that we are dealing with a select sample — only those individuals who listed "Ukrainian" as the major language in the parental home during the 1970 U.S. Census are included — and that the findings still need to be compared and interpreted to determine their full significance, enough hard data has been compiled to suggest that Ukrainians will discover some "good news" and some "bad news" in these studies.

The good news is that: 1) traditional Ukrainian family life appears to be surviving despite greater dispersion; there are fewer single-parent families and unrelated persons living together, and Ukrainian elderly are far more likely than other American elderly to live with relatives, preserving extended family patterns from the past; 2) Ukrainians have the highest rate of home

ownership among Eastern European groups; 3) percentage of Ukrainians with a higher education is relatively large and trends among younger Ukrainians suggest that they will surpass the respective percentage of all U.S. whites; 4) Ukrainian women have a higher educational level than ever before and enjoy a higher income than their American counterparts.

The bad news is that: 1) Ukrainians tend to remain single more often, marry later, and begin raising families later than other Americans; 2) the fertility rate among Ukrainian women is somewhat lower than fertility rates among other American women; 3) Ukrainian males are not as adept as their American counterparts in their ability to translate years of education and work experience into higher income.

Depending on one's perspective, the fact that Ukrainian Americans — even those who grew up in households where Ukrainian was spoken — are becoming harder to distinguish as a group from other Americans, can be either good news or bad news.

The data that is most disturbing is that despite a relatively high educational level among Ukrainian males, their income level is lower than that of the general U.S. white male population. Two possible reasons suggest themselves. The first is that most of the Ukrainian male sample was educated in Europe and may have been either unwilling or unable to take the necessary compensatory steps to translate education into greater income. The other possibility is that there has been historical discrimination against Ukrainian males by American employers.

From the perspective of those of us who believe the preservation of our community must be based on factual rather than fanciful interpretations of our situation in the United States, the data compiled by Dr. Wolowyna among other things, that Ukrainian women should be encouraged to play a more dynamic leadership role in Ukrainian American organizational life. Women appear to be the most upwardly mobile segment of our community and it would be foolish not to utilize the potential they represent for revitalizing our sagging society.

Hard data regarding our community is hard to find, but Dr. Wolowyna and his associates have made a good beginning. They have demonstrated conclusively that the Ukrainian community in the United States has changed dramatically during the past 50 years. It is better educated, enjoys more socioeconomic benefits, and, for better or for worse, is developing values and attitudes that are more a reflection of American mainstream norms than the perspectives of much of our European-oriented organizational leadership.

With an eye towards providing the UNA sales force with an accurate profile of our Ukrainian community today, delegates to the 1986 UNA convention authorized the UNA Supreme Executive to fund an analysis of the Ukrainian population included in the 1980 U.S. Census, especially the age-group between 18 and 45. Let's hope the UNA will not wait as long as Harvard did to publish the results.

Want to reprint an article from The Weekly?

If you would like to reprint an article from The Weekly in another publication, you may obtain permission, in most cases, by contacting the editor.

For the record: eyewitness testimony before the Famine Commission

Following are excerpts of testimony by eyewitnesses to the man-made famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine who appeared at the San Francisco regional hearing of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine on February 10.

Mykola Kostyrko, Sacramento:

...When the famine started — that is, when they took away all the meager reserves from the Ukrainian peasants, whoever had some clothing or other articles came to the city, to the market, to sell it and buy bread. But bread was sold by ration cards. A black market emerged and the high prices did nothing to resolve the hunger problem. Starving, ragged peasants staggered through the city. On the streets, especially on the outskirts of town, lay the bodies of those who died of starvation.

The government did all it could to make sure no one saw this, because many foreign vessels came to Odessa's ports to take the "surplus" Ukrainian grain and other merchandise abroad. They exported everything, in order to get foreign capital for the "needs of the state" — to buy tractors, and for propaganda abroad, among other things. The city "cleaned up" the corpses every morning. A special club was created for foreign sailors to prevent them from going into the city and seeing what they could not have missed. At the club, they were entertained and distracted, even with girls.

I also had the opportunity to witness the "show of prosperity" staged to pull the wool over the eyes of the French minister Herriot, who was invited to Ukraine to convince him that there was no famine. (He was undoubtedly convinced when he received a number of rare paintings from museums.) As proof that life was absolutely normal, they escorted him along streets that had been specially prepared for him. Police were stationed around these streets and did not admit people who were poorly dressed or had shabby-looking vehicles. I walked along the main street and was amazed to see that the storefront windows were full of all sorts of merchandise. In those days, all the stores were empty, and one could buy only poor quality cheesecakes and tooth powder. I went into one store where I knew the sales clerk, and asked if I could buy something. He told me that nothing was for sale. For what, then? Maybe they were filming a movie.

At that time, there were only a few personal cars in the city. They belonged to the government and were used by big party bosses. These automobiles were cruising back and forth, to create the impression that our streets were as busy as any abroad. A few weeks later, I learned that this had been a sham, a stage play of "the good life," specially arranged for a few hours for Mr. Herriot's visit. This spectacle has a historical precedent, the "Potemkin village" of Catherine the Great's time.

...I witnessed yet another tragic phenomenon. Starving mothers brought their children into the city and left them on the streets, hoping that they would be saved if someone picked them up. There was a pediatric clinic not far from the place where I lived. On my way to work, I passed by this clinic. During the famine, I saw small children at the gate of the clinic. When the famine first started, there were five or six children there each day, but with each day, more children appeared. They looked horrible. They sat on the ground, emaciated, with strained, suffering faces. Many of them were bleeding from their intestines. Heartsick women from the local area knocked at the gate, shouting at the clinic to take these children. But the medical personnel were in no hurry to do this. All the same, when I returned home from work, these children would be gone. They took them in after all. On subsequent days, the scene was the same, and the number of abandoned children increased.

Ivan Kasianenko, Los Angeles:

...In 1932 the harvest (in Kovalivka, Hrebinka raion, Kiev province) was a normal one. It was brought in before anyone suspected what was to happen. It was winter when they came in to take the grain that had already been ground into flour and was stored in bags. They came and seized all of this grain, not only from us but from all the villagers. And ours was a large village — 6,000 people lived there.

The sound of crying was everywhere. Those who seized the grain carried out their orders without mercy. I remember as if it were yesterday how a man ran away, leaving behind a wife and three children. They took absolutely everything: cows, pigs, everything. There was nothing left for the wife to do. She sent her children away to fend for themselves, set fire to the

house and hanged herself.

Things were a little different in my family. My father was always on the run during the day and would only come at night. We had nothing; they had taken everything from us. They came with their pikes, poked around, asked questions and grabbed my mother by the hair. They tore off my mother's earrings and her cross. We children cried, but nothing helped. No one paid any attention to our tears.

They locked our mother in the basement. So there we were, five of us children with me the oldest, and our father nowhere to be found. They came back to see if they had missed anything and found one egg that had been taken. They took it away.

Father would sometimes be able to bring us a little flour, sometimes a little grain, anything that had not been seized. But protecting the food was impossible because our house was under constant surveillance, and he could not get to us every night. They took everything, even our clothes. We did not even have a blanket. We were poor as church mice. We huddled together at night to keep warm.

After two weeks they let mother out of the basement. But what could she do when there was nothing to eat? In March or April 1933 they took our cow. The first to die was my youngest sister, then another sister. Then my brother and a third sister died at the same time. Father died and was buried on Holy Thursday. Mother died two days later, and they threw her in a hole on Easter Sunday. I remember how a neighbor came and comforted me, saying that although my parents had gone, they had died on holy days, Holy Thursday and Easter. It was a terrible time for me. I was starving myself, to such an extent that I could not walk.

Before he died, my father had asked one of the teachers to take me under his wing. I was only in the first grade at the time, and it was only thanks to this teacher that I survived. He took me to a hospital. I don't remember who the doctor was or anything about the place. I only remember that my skin was shiny and transparent like glass. The doctor cut me open in several places and let the liquid under my skin run out. It smelled like dead flesh. When I left the hospital, I had no strength to walk and sat in the sun. The teacher picked me up and saved my life.

...A horrifying silence settled over the village. I can still remember going to my neighbors' houses to see if anyone was alive. I remember going into one house and seeing the blind son sitting in one corner. His skin was grey. He had been dead perhaps a week or two. And he wasn't the only one. Starving people on the verge of death, sometimes even mothers, sometimes lost their sanity and turned into animals who smothered their own children and ate them. It happened, for example, to one of my acquaintances. His name was Ivan Ostapenko. His mother put a noose around his neck and tried to strangle him, but he was stronger than she was and managed to break her hold. But he kept the marks the ropes left on his throat for a long time.

I went to another neighbor's house. They were young people. I looked in the window and saw the mother and father lying dead on the floor. Their infant son was lying in the middle, still alive, and sucking it's mother's dry breast. I took him to a retention place for such children, and he was saved. As long as I stayed in the village, he was like a brother to me, and I watched over him. When they took us to the orphanage, we went together. Children whose parents had died of starvation were not treated well. They were not allowed to light the stove to keep warm or to wear warm clothing. We were told that we were parasites, capitalists, vestiges of the kulaks and exploiting classes.

These weren't orphanages; they were houses of torture. The children had nothing to eat. It was impossible to keep clean. We were literally eaten by lice. But nobody cared. We were the progeny of the defeated class enemy. ...

Oleksander Merkelo, San Francisco:

...Sometime in 1929, special agents, the so-called "twenty-five-thousanders," came to the village (Kolodiazna) from Moscow. The twenty-five-thousanders were urban workers who, beginning in 1929, were recruited for permanent work in the countryside. The goal was to recruit 25,000 such individuals. A middle-aged man, who looked very well-led and well dressed, with his family (a wife and young son), rented the best house in the village. He received packages regularly from Moscow, with food, salmon cakes and all he needed to live a comfortable life.

He set up a local activist group, comprised of semi-literate and sometimes criminal elements. If there weren't enough of them, he mobilized other collective farmers, local teachers and the like, and faithfully fulfilled his tacitly understood plan.

Incidentally, this agent lived next door to us. From the harvest of 1930, we were still unable to fulfill the excessive grain quotas, and the grain procurement brigade came and confiscated all the grain they could find. We survived the winter of 1930-31 with great hardship.

The village seemed dead. You could hear neither the barking of dogs, nor the cock's crow, nor singing or dancing. As for the dekulakized peasants, some died, and the stronger ones abandoned the village and moved to the industrial centers and new developments, where labor was needed. ...

...Already in the fall of 1932, famine raged. People began to mix flour with chaff and tree bark. They fed themselves mainly with vegetables. Swollen persons began to appear along the roads, wandering aimlessly. Railroad stations became crowded with people in search of food. Whole families died, and there were instances of cannibalism.

...Schools became empty; the children, feeble and sometimes swollen, couldn't walk to school. In a few schools, they fed them soup, and this was the motivation for them to go to school.

...In the spring of 1933, the fertile Ukrainian soil was covered with human corpses. Corpses could be seen everywhere — on the roads, in the fields, at the railroad stations. Sometimes I went to visit my village (for I still had family there) and I saw how special brigades gathered the corpses from the streets and the houses and carted them to common graves, or simply threw them in ravines. Even these "undertakers" themselves were half-dead.

It was frightening to look at people — I couldn't even recognize some of my own friends. ...

Oleksiy Keis, San Francisco:

...The terrible famine began in the fall of 1932. My family was living in the town of Enakievo in the Donbas area. Frequently, we witnessed how hungry people from collective farms gathered along the railroad lines Zverovo-Kiev and Zverovo-Muellerovo, thinking that travelers on the trains would throw them a piece of bread. All along the railroad you could see the corpses of people who had died begging for food, corpses that lay on the ground like sheaves.

...In 1933, when the people in the collective farms had already died from hunger, factory workers like myself were mobilized to work the soil. Four hundred young men and women, myself included, were drafted from Enakievo for this purpose. We were joined by 70 other individuals from the mining towns of Zverovka and Sofiyivka. We were taken to the village of Korsunovo, which was 12 miles away from Enakievo. There were three collective farms in Korsunovo. One was called Promety. The others were the Shevchenko Collective Farm. In Korsunovo there were only 10 families. In all of the collective farms the people had either died or fled. The 470 persons who had been mobilized to work on the collective farms were divided into three working brigades of 150 each.

Twice daily we were given cabbage with a little oil sprinkled over it, which was brought to where we were working in large metal containers.

...The collective farm to which I was assigned was 12 kilometers from the place where my parents lived. After an entire day of sowing seed, I spent my evenings filling a sack with young tender stalks of plants called "loputsky," bitter grass called "shcharytsia," pigweed (loboda), and nettle (kropyva) which I then took to my parents at night. All of the grass surrounding the town where my parents were had been picked by starving villagers who had wandered into the town looking for food. My weekly delivery of two bags of weed sustained my family through the famine. My mother would sometimes make a trip to Druzhkovo, where my sister lived. She would return with a basketful of potatoes and beets. But even the food obtained this way could not prevent my sisters and brother from swelling up a little. In fact, my brother was so weak from a lack of food that he was unable to walk without falling. Once Ivan and I were coming home through the cemetery when he fell to the ground unconscious. I was forced to take him under the shoulders and pull him home like a piece of wood. My entire family was very, very weak. I was the only one who had any strength left.

Once in Enakievo my brother and I were walking
(Continued on page 16)

Oldest Ukrainian grade school in U.S., St. Nicholas, celebrates 50 years

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — What's the name of the oldest Ukrainian grade school in the United States...give up? At 50 years of age it is Chicago's St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School.

With grades kindergarten through eight, it has held school five days a week every school year since 1936. Celebrating its anniversary with a banquet and program on May 9 at the Marriott O'Hare Hotel, were nearly 800 alumni, staff and friends.

Before the banquet, Dr. Myron Kuropas, the president of the St. Nicholas School Board spoke proudly of the school's history and direction.

Dr. Kuropas said he finds it significant that at the height of the American Depression, in 1936, the Ukrainian community under the leadership of the Rev. Epiphany Theodorovych built a school for its children. He relates that only 21 years after the founding of St. Nicholas, the parish collected \$10,000, a very great sum of money for newly arrived immigrants to have gathered at 1936 values. The strength of the parishioners' commitment to retain their Ukrainian identity is shown by their generous contributions, according to the president of the St. Nicholas board.

Despite these great efforts, during the 1970s enrollment went down — a common experience in all schools, public and private. Many Catholic parish schools succumbed and closed their doors. Unlike other urban Catholic schools, the Ukrainian grade school survived.

Surviving — and thriving

"I think, just the very fact that St. Nicholas Cathedral School has lasted for 50 years in the inner city," Dr. Kuropas commented, "is an enormous achievement, simply because so many Catholic schools have been closed, and many of them have been in the inner-city of Chicago. But here's one that has not only survived, but is beginning to thrive.

"Our enrollment went up this year for the first time in about 15 years, and we anticipate that it will continue to rise in the years ahead. We bottomed out in terms of dropping enrollment."

Part of this turnaround is ascribed by Dr. Kuropas to the general societal trends — more children are being born, more professional couples are moving into the old neighborhood, which is close to the downtown area.

But there are other reasons the school is beginning to make a comeback. The board president credited the Very Rev. Walter Klimchuk, the pastor of St. Nicholas Church and vicar-general of St. Nicholas Diocese with revitalizing efforts to help the school.

Dr. Kuropas said, "The present pastor, Father Klimchuk, three years ago for the first time in the history of the school created a board of education, which I have the pleasure of heading, and brought together some young professionals, many of whom had graduated from the school and still feel a strong commitment to preserving the school.

"And we (the board) were able to develop fund-raisers and to take care of some financial needs. The school right now operates at a deficit of about \$90,000 per year, which is picked up by the parish. If there's one accomplishment of the board during the last three years, it was the healing process that took place between St. Nicholas and Ss. Volodymyr and Olha (Ukrainian Catholic Church). We were able to convince the V and O church council to pick

up 40 percent of the education fund." Ss. Volodymyr and Olha parishioners also make up 40 percent of the school board.

New spirit of cooperation

Reflecting a new, young spirit of cooperation evident in the Chicago Ukrainian community, the school has always been a barometer of the community's changes and trends. During the 1950s the school expanded to 1,000 students because of the influx of the newest immigrants after World War II. By the '70s Ukrainians joined the suburban flight from the old neighborhoods, married later and had fewer children. The enrollment plummeted. Now with more people returning to the cities the school is also ready for new programs and plans for future growth.

Regardless of the number of students enrolled, St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School, in Dr. Kuropas' assessment, has always had an important part in developing and maintaining a strong Ukrainian identity among its graduates.

"Absolutely, absolutely. I think the school plays a very vital role," he emphatically stated. "The very fact that we're able to get about 700 to 800 alumni at the banquet, people who feel some commitment to the school, testifies to the fact that people think it does fulfill an important function. It's a symbol of the continuation of Ukrainian heritage, a symbol of our being able to pass on the Ukrainian heritage to future generations."

Bilingual program considered

To keep up to date with today's situation, the board wants to make the school into a truly top-notch, bilingual school. Ideally, they want a language immersion program, modeled after the Ukrainian Canadian system of instruction. Realistically, there are financial considerations that cannot be ignored, for the moment.

"Perhaps we will (have a bilingual program) someday, but as of right now," Dr. Kuropas mused, "approximately 50 percent of the youngsters are non-Ukrainian."

"We offer the Ukrainian language to all children, and two years ago we started teaching Spanish to those children who didn't wish to take Ukrainian. But all children, Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian, participate in the programs, learn Ukrainian songs, learn Ukrainian sayings, learn the Ukrainian heritage, learn the Ukrainian tradition. Many non-Ukrainian parents have an ethnic heritage of their own — Vietnamese, Korean, Filipinos (Hispanic, Polish) — but are very much in favor of the program. They feel it's a very wonderful thing to broaden their (children's) horizons by learning the Ukrainian language or learning something about another heritage," Dr. Kuropas noted.

Eventually the school is going to adopt a bilingual program — situation and finances permitting — besides serving their own Ukrainian people, the board wants to reach out to non-Ukrainians and by doing so making friends for the Ukrainian community among the students and their parents.

Of his own experiences on the board, Dr. Kuropas is very enthusiastic: "What is really exciting, is that all of the board members are younger than I am. And this is probably the first time I've ever served on any type of Ukrainian board where everybody was younger. It's a good sign. I still belong to organizations where I'm the youngest one at age 55 — the youngest one! And it's scary. But the



Two photos from the St. Nicholas School jubilee book show (above) the school's library and (right) the first known group photo of the entire student body taken in June 1936.



Students accept symbolic flames of knowledge, perseverance, hope and faith from school officials.



Teachers Ann Dmytrus, Natalie Chuba and Sister Chrysan'ha Bury are honored for many years of service to the school.



Ukrainian
1937.



St. Nicholas students present a musical tribute to their teachers.

Liss
alumni.



Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, president of the school board; his wife, Lesia, a board member; and the Rev. Walter Klimchuk, dean of St. Nicholas.

fact that I'm the oldest one on this board harbors well for the future. It shows that there are people who are committed, who are willing to devote the time to continuing Ukrainian Catholic education. Roman Zavadovych, the chairman of the Parent-Teachers Organization, is typical of this kind of commitment. Almost singlehandedly he pulled together the banquet, editing the jubilee book and getting the ads and materials for that book. He printed tickets, did the posters. Without him I don't think we would have had a banquet at all. I think such commitment is crucial, absolutely essential for Ukrainian Catholic education to continue."

"The statistics for the Ukrainian Catholic Church are very scary," he said. "In 1967, according to the official Catholic directory of the United States, there were 281,000 registered Ukrainian Catholics. In 1985, there were 191,000. That represents a loss of 30 percent.

"If you go back further, I haven't but others who have gone back to the 1950s, say that the loss from the 1950s to 1985 is about 50 percent. So if that trend continues, when we're in deep trouble, because the Catholic Church is probably the strongest single institution that we have in the Ukrainian American community. I think those same statistics probably hold for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, as well. These are really scary statistics. If we can't maintain some kind of an educational system for the youth, then our churches are at risk."

Because of the board's sense of urgency, plans for the next three or four years include, hopefully, raising salaries, getting new equipment, acquiring more books and rehabilitating the physical structure of the building.

A helping hand

At the banquet the various local financial institutions were making sure that St. Nicholas School has a fighting chance.

Roman Mycyk, a president of the Self-Reliance Ukrainian Credit Union presented a \$10,000 donation from his credit union, and Dr. Paul Nadziekewycz, chairman of the board of directors at 1st Security Federal Savings

Bank added another \$10,000 from his bank and from his own funds gave \$1,000 more.

Besides these grants from the Ukrainian financial institutions, private individuals showed their support by paying \$50 a plate at the banquet.

Past sacrifices were honored by resolutions and speeches. A Ukrainian, Myron Kulas, Illinois state representative from the 10th District presented the state resolution marking the 50th anniversary of the school.

Speaking about the sacrifices of the fathers and mothers who built the school, the dean and pastor of St. Nicholas, the Very Rev. Klimchuk said their offering was "an icon and vision given to the next generation."

In a similar vein, the keynote speaker, the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak OSBM, pastor of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York and vicar general of the Diocese of Stamford in Connecticut, said that the sacrifices of Ukrainians in the past are a treasured and blessed tradition, which builds upon itself, step-by-step.

In a short program at the banquet, a new generation of students symbolically expressed the priest's sentiments by taking up the lit candles handed to them by alumni of the 1940s, '50s, '60s and '70s. The candles suggested the virtues of knowledge, perseverance, hope and faith that are to light each generation's path.

Concluding the presentation was a girls' choir under the direction of music teacher Slava Prociw. Girls in grades 5 through 8 with wreaths in hand, danced a Hutsul tribute to their teachers.

Finally, Ann Dmytrus, a retired kindergarten teacher at St. Nicholas' School, and now the school secretary, Natalie Chuba also a long-time seventh grade teacher, and Sister Chrysanthia Bury OBSM, principal of the school in 1957-1963 and 1985 to the present, received plaques in honor of their service and dedication to the school and the children.

After the banquet, couples danced while the older folk sat watching the young take over the floor as the Myakvj Znak and Lidan ensembles provided the music.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Rudnytsky to tour Australia

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky will depart on June 11 for his fifth concert tour of Australia. This tour will last three months and will consist of over 35 concerts, mostly solo recitals but also including appearances as soloist with three orchestras.

Mr. Rudnytsky previously toured Australia in 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1985, with each tour being larger than the preceding one. During the current tour, he will perform not only in the major cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth, but also in many smaller towns in the Outback. His concerts will range all over the country, in the states of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. Some of the areas on his itinerary are quite remote, for example northern Queensland and the Pilbara mining region of northwest Western Australia.

He will also conduct masterclasses for local piano students at the University of Adelaide and the Queensland Conservatorium of Music in Brisbane. In his recital programs, piano music by both Maurice Ravel and George Gershwin will be featured, as 1987 is the 50th anniversary of the deaths of both composers.

Mr. Rudnytsky will be soloist with the Zelman Memorial Symphony Orchestra near Melbourne (Liszt Concerto No. 2 in A), the Karrinyup Symphony near Perth (Haydn Concerto in D), and the Cairns Youth Orchestra in Cairns, northern Queensland (Mozart Concerto in C, K. 467).

Mr. Rudnytsky has just returned from a trip to the French West Indies island of Martinique, where he gave a recital on May 21 in the capital, Fort-de-France. In late March, he played seven recitals in Britain, Spain (Alicante) and Mallorca featuring the complete solo piano works of Ravel.

Wins Illinois Arts Council awards

CHICAGO — For two years in a row, Tanya Reynarovich has won awards from the Illinois Arts Council in the Ethnic and Folkloric Arts division, both for her mastery and creativity in execution of Ukrainian embroidery and for her ability to transmit her skills and knowledge to others.

Last year she won first place in the artist-apprentice category together with her student, Sandra Macikevych Semkiw.

This year she was awarded first prize and \$5,000 as master artist, as well as a grant in the artist-apprentice category together with Mariika Telwak-Stachiw in the sum of \$2,400.

Ms. Reynarovich, a graduate of the Harrington Institute of Interior Decorating and Roosevelt University, has organized and participated in a number of exhibits of Ukrainian folk arts. One of her memorable exhibits was that of Ukrainian wedding headdresses which she herself carefully reconstructed on the basis of photographs and drawings.

She also participated in the exhibit of "Textile Arts in the Churches and Synagogues of Chicago," sponsored by the city of Chicago at the Chicago Cultural Center. The photographs and a report on her work were prominently featured in the Chicago Tribune.

Ms. Reynarovich has been conducting courses in Ukrainian embroidery since 1983. The last exhibit of works by her students was on March 15 at the Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church



Tanya Reynarovich

Auditorium. Proceeds from that exhibit went to the Seminarian Fund.

The Chicago Civic Committee for the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine has chosen Ms. Reynarovich to be the curator of the main exhibit in connection with this event, which will be held in 1988 in one of the state or city exhibition halls under the title "A Thousand Years of Ukrainian Traditions."

Ritter, Hertel...

(Continued from page 3)

The document cautions that the U.S. government participate in such a venture only "if the Soviets make the center's facilities and services available to all who need them."

It also notes Soviet attempts to "downplay the dangers posed by the accident," failure to provide appropriate warnings and precautions at the time of the accident, and delays in the issuance of health warnings to the population outside the evacuation zone, which "appears to have resulted in the increased exposure of the population to radiation at a time when the risk of exposure was greatest."

While the introduction of the resolution is certainly a step in the right direction, there is still a lot of work to be done before such a bill can be passed.

According to Brent Rosenkrantz, legislative assistant for Rep. Ritter, the appropriate committee, in this case the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will have to decide whether to review the legislation and bring it before the full House for a vote.

Those interested in seeing this resolution become law should write their congressmen, urging them to co-sponsor resolution 259 and do anything they can to encourage consideration and passage of the bill.

The basic address for senators is: (Name of senator), U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For congressmen, the address is: (Name of representative), U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

For more information or a copy of the resolution, call Rep. Ritter at (202) 225-6411, or Rep. Hertel at (202) 225-6276.

Paintings by Rainey, Sochytsky to be exhibited at UIA

by Marta Baczyński

NEW YORK — Branch 113 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will sponsor an exhibition of paintings by two of its members, artists Romana Babiuik Rainey and Ilona Sochytsky Shyprykevich, on May 30, at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., in New York City. The exhibition will open with a cocktail reception at 5-9 p.m.

The paintings of the two featured artists are very different from each other in style, subject matter, technique, color scheme and even in size.

Ms. Rainey is a graduate of Hunter College with bachelor's and master's degrees in fine arts. The first showing of her work was in 1973 at the Ukrainian Literary Art Institute in New York, and subsequently at La Galerie at the College of Staten Island. She also exhibits her work each summer in a group show at the Grazhdna Gallery in Hunter, N.Y., where the Rainey family vacations.

The artist underlines technique as the most significant aspect of her work. She uses a pallet and knife to create paintings in what she terms a "stylized realistic" style. She says that the knife gives her a "more vivid color, a cleaner color on canvas than a brush would."

"I am very interested in the abstract quality of every little stroke," she explained. Hence, in answer to a question about her favorite subject, Ms. Rainey said she had none specifically, but painted from the life around her, and again emphasized that the style and design quality of her work commanded

more of her interest than the theme.

Surrealistic, abstract, bold and powerful are terms which reviewers have used to describe the work of Ms. Sochytsky. According to one art critic, her art has a billboard quality, with the aim of catching the eye. Her paintings consist of constructive and realistic elements, almost photographic in nature, which give the works an aura of surrealism.

A graduate of the Yale School of Art and Architecture with a degree in fine art, Ms. Sochytsky also earned a bachelor's degree from the Rhode Island School of Design in the same discipline. She had an exhibition of her paintings in 1984 at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York, and has exhibited in numerous group shows in many well-known galleries in New York.

Branch 113 of the UNWLA is the youngest chapter of the largest Ukrainian women's organization in the free world and has as one of its goals the support and promotion of young Ukrainian artists. Last year the branch inaugurated this program by sponsoring a very successful exhibition, featuring the paintings of artist Oresta Szeparowycz.

The Romana Rainey/Ilona Sochytsky art exhibit is a continuation of a plan to give greater exposure to talented individuals within the Ukrainian and greater American communities.

The exhibition will feature a large number of paintings by both artists, some of which will be for sale. The two women have graciously donated one painting each, which Branch 113 will raffle off during the opening reception.

Marples...

(Continued from page 3)

be the main cancer victims of the future. We don't even know who they are, where they came from. All we know is that there were about 50,000 of them and that they came from Ukraine, the Baltic republics and the Central Asian republics. One of the things I intend to find out is what was life like for these people who came in to do the clean-up work, where they came from, what the conditions were like, what kind of protective clothing they had, what they did with the contaminated material. I have the information, I just have to get through it."

Dr. Marples said he hoped to travel to the Soviet Union to gather more information. He was turned down on one occasion, and then told on another that he could go, but that his trip would take some time to arrange, because he wanted to visit the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. He needed special permission, and unless one is Dr. Robert Gale, the UCLA physician who performed bone marrow transplants on some of the victims of the accident, that kind of permission is not easily granted. Dr. Marples chuckled.

The motivating factor for his second book, he concluded, is that "the truth about Chernobyl still has not come out. That is the easily overwhelming factor in my view. I wouldn't use the term cover-up actually, but something very close to a cover-up. It's almost like the world nuclear industry has joined forces as

well to minimize the impact of this disaster, because of its impact on the world's nuclear industry. That is, it's much easier to say it's all over now, the effects were grossly exaggerated by the Western press to begin with and really things weren't as bad as all that. Nuclear power is basically safe and things in the Soviet Union aren't as bad as they're made out to be. My own personal view is that the nuclear industry in the Soviet Union is worse than I first made it out to be," Dr. Marples stated.

"They (the Soviets) have not devoted the same attention to safety and training that we have in the West. One example was in Vienna. The Soviets were asked if they had simulators for their reactors, and their answer was, 'Of course.' Then, in April 1987, we find out that they have one simulator in the entire Soviet Union, and this is for the VVER, or the water-pressurized reactor, and not for the RBMK, the model of the Chernobyl reactor."

"They don't even have a training simulator for that reactor. So the operators who work on Chernobyl are obviously not trained for that reactor. The improvements that have been made so far are not substantial. The reactors that have been started at Chernobyl, the 1 and 2, are the first-generation RBMK. That is, they do not have safety devices. They're primitive."

Although Dr. Marples said he will not go into the technical aspects of nuclear power in Soviet Ukraine, one can be sure to find a lot of new information in his next book.

Receives prestigious international prizes



Dr. Anna Bobiak-Nagurney

AMHERST, Mass. — Dr. Anna Bobiak-Nagurney, 1986 recipient of the prestigious Erik Kempe prize and the Palander Medal, will also be honored this year by the National Council of Women in the United States and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America for her research in applied mathematics.

Dr. Nagurney has accomplished much in a profession that has not been traditionally entered by women. In October 1986 she received the distinguished Erik Kempe prize, an international honor awarded every three years by the University of Umea in Sweden.

That same month, she was awarded the Palander Medal, which is given to outstanding researchers under the age of 40. Dr. Nagurney was presented the medal for her work on the application of variational inequalities to regional science. The Palander Medal is awarded by a committee of international scholars and is considered one of the highest honors in Sweden, next to the Nobel Prize.

Dr. Nagurney's research has a starting point in the problem formulation begun in the 1970s by mathematician Stella Dafermos. Dr. Nagurney's research at first was mainly concentrated upon optimal traffic flow problems and flow of commerce over transportation networks for goods and services. Her analyses were also pertinent to cost and price determination within commercial and transportation networks which are in equilibrium.

Dr. Nagurney was born in Canada

Notes on people

and educated at Brown University in Providence, R.I. In 1983 she obtained a doctorate in applied mathematics from the same university. Since 1983, she has worked as a researcher and assistant professor on the faculties of management science and industrial engineering at the University of Massachusetts.

Dr. Nagurney is married to Prof. Ladimer Nagurney, who received his doctorate in physics from Brown University and is currently a physics professor at the University of Hartford. His late father, W. Nagurney was a long-time activist in the Ukrainian National Association in Scranton, Pa., and in Ukrainian American civic and parochial activities. Both Drs. Nagurney maintain their membership in UNA Branch 123.

Dr. Anna Nagurney is a former member of Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization.

Prepares president for news conference

WASHINGTON — "During Ronald Reagan's intensive press conference, preparations," read the March 30, issue of Time Magazine, "the tensest moment came on Thursday afternoon in the family theater of the White House. In the course of a two-hour practice session, Roman Popadiuk, a Foreign Service officer on loan to the press office, began boring on on Iran-scam. The object was to make certain that Reagan would stay consistent, no matter how sharp the cross-examination. Popadiuk got so caught up in his role as a Sam Donaldson stand-in that Press Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater began to worry. 'I thought we might all get kicked out,' he said, 'it was pretty tough stuff.' Reagan hung in, however, a bit unsteady at times but improving."

The March 30 issue of Time Magazine ran an article that discussed the prepping of President Reagan for his March 27 press conference. The article highlighted Mr. Popadiuk's tough questioning of Mr. Reagan on the Iran-Contra scandal.

"All the work paid off. When Reagan walked into the family dining room at the end of his performance, (Chief of Staff Howard) Baker proclaimed, 'You did even better than you did in your last rehearsal.' Replied the president, 'Your questions were a lot tougher than the ones the press asked.'"

Mr. Popadiuk received B.A. and M.A. degrees in political science from

Hunter College in New York and a Ph.D. in international relations from the Graduate Center, City University of New York.

He joined the Foreign Service in 1981 and was stationed in Mexico City from 1982 through 1984. Upon returning to Washington, he served in the State Department before being detailed to The White House, assistant press secretary for foreign affairs.

Prior to joining the Foreign Service he was a part-time instructor in political science at Brooklyn College. Mr. Popadiuk lives with his family in Bethesda, Md. He is a member of UNA Branch 293.

Professor retires

by Michael Mowchan

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. — Dr. Michael H. Voskobiynyk, professor of history at Central Connecticut State University here, retired earlier this year.

Dr. Voskobiynyk for over 20 years was a specialist in East European, Russian and Soviet history and foreign policy. He was the first to initiate courses of Ukrainian history at the university.

A graduate of Kharkiv State University in Ukraine, he holds an M.A. in history from Syracuse University and a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Voskobiynyk spent the 1976-1977 academic year as a research fellow at Harvard University through a grant from the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Dr. Voskobiynyk is a member of a number of American and Ukrainian scholarly organizations and publishes frequently in Ukrainian journals and newspapers. He is a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A. and the Shevchenko Scientific Society based in New York and is a contributor to their annals.

He delivered a number of scholarly papers at various professional conferences and universities in the United States, Canada and Germany, and various speeches at political rallies and conferences in those countries and in Great Britain.

Dr. Voskobiynyk was editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian News, a newspaper for displaced persons in Germany (1945-1953) and a script writer and producer for Radio Liberty in Munich and New York (1954-1957).

He taught at Syracuse University, (1954-1957) and has been teaching at Central Connecticut State University since 1966.

Dr. Voskobiynyk is chairman of the worldwide Ukrainian Democratic Party, an organization devoted to the return of independence and democracy in Ukraine, and head of the Council of the Ukrainian Democratic Alliance.

For his "long and constant fight for the cause of human liberty in the Soviet Union" and Ukraine, he received an official citation from the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut.

He has contributed a number of articles, interviews and press releases to various newspapers, radio and TV in Connecticut.

Several parties were given upon Dr. Voskobiynyk's retirement, including one given by his colleagues in the history department. Dr. Stanislaus A. Blejwas was master of ceremonies of the affair that was organized by department chairman Dr. Rommel.

Also attending were Dr. Voskobiynyk's close friends Mr. and Mrs.



Dr. Michael Voskobiynyk

Leonid Chudowsky, The Rev. and Mrs. Lev Lybysky, executive director of Connecticut Housing Finance Authority Orest Dubno, State Sen. Joseph Harper and Michael Mowchan.

Dr. Voskobiynyk is a member of UNA Branch 254.

Opens practice

CLIFTON, N.J. — Dr. Petrusia G. Kotlar has opened her practice of chiropractic at the Lexington Chiropractic Center in the Clifton-Passaic area. Dr. Kotlar, a lifelong resident of Clifton, N.J., graduated from Clifton High School, received her bachelor's degree at Rutgers University and a doctorate from New York Chiropractic College.

A specialist in the biomechanical dysfunctions of the spine; Dr. Kotlar is licensed in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. She is a member of the American Chiropractic Association and is a certified team physician qualified by the ACA Council on Sports Injuries and Physical Fitness.

Chiropractic is a non-invasive and natural health care method based on the concept that the body's ailments stem from maladjustments of the spine that disrupt normal nerve impulses and functioning. Treatment focuses on relieving pain by adjustment of the spine using conservative spinal manipulation. Individualized rehabilitative exercise programs specifically geared for the patient's condition, whether chronic or acute, are prescribed. Prevention is stressed especially for those with a recurrent problem.

Dr. Kotlar has opened a practice in the office of Dr. M. Bych, 297 Lexington Ave., Passaic, N.J. She is a member of UNA Branch 42.

Chosen semifinalist

WASHINGTON — Thomas B. Watson of Indianapolis is one of the 500 young American students to be chosen a semifinalist in the Presidential Scholars program. Some 1,500 students were identified for participation in this program from among nearly 3 million graduating seniors nationwide.

Mr. Watson, a member of UNA Branch 452, is a senior at Cathedral High School. He is also a Hoosier Scholar and a National Merit Scholar.

Mr. Watson has already been accepted to Harvard University, where he will be a member of the class of 1991.

Notes on People is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person's UNA branch number. Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt, when space permits.



Marta Kuropas

Selected queen of Ukrainian fest

DETROIT — Marta Kuropas, 17, of Warren, Mich., was the 1987 Ukrainian Festival Queen in Detroit. The festival was held May 15-17 at the Hart Plaza. Miss Kuropas is active in Plast and the Vodohray Dance Ensemble, and is first vice-chairperson of the Michigan Teenage Republicans. She is a member of UNA Branch 20. Miss Kuropas and the two runners-up, Bernadette Kopytko of Hamtramck and Olga Halaburda of Warren, all attend Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School in Hamtramck.

The Demjanjuk trial...

(Continued from page 5)

as well as today — to the national group with whom one is polemizing.

In other words, if we accept that Ukrainians as a people are not collectively guilty of crimes against the Jews — and it is not just a question of what we accept, but of the fact that the notion of collective responsibility is unacceptable in the civilized world — then the Jews, too, cannot be collectively responsible for various injustices suffered by the Ukrainians in the past, present and future. And, even if the other side resorts to such universal accusations, the counter-argument based on the same indefensible principle becomes neither more worthy, nor more convincing.

Yet, regardless of how individual members of the community reacted to the Demjanjuk case, it is difficult to understand, and even more difficult to justify, the failure of the Ukrainian emigre leadership (in the first place the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, but also the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee) to anticipate the possibility that Ukrainians would be accused collectively of collaboration with the Nazis in crimes against the Jews at the Jerusalem trial and to devise measures to counter such charges should they in fact materialize.

This unpreparedness of Ukrainian community and political leaders to defend the good name of Ukrainians at the Israeli trial is especially hard to comprehend in the light of a nagging suspicion that it resulted less from a blissfully naive belief that no collective charges would be brought there than from a number of other circumstances.

It is not my intention to conjecture as to the reasons for this particular (but by now customary) demonstration of passivity on the part of the Ukrainian emigre leadership in the face of a serious threat to the national interests of Ukrainians (after all, a similar passivity marks many spheres of our life that cry out for effective action: the lack of a concerted and systematic defense of Ukrainian human-rights activists and political prisoners in the USSR, let alone any broader response to events in Ukraine, is but one example of what I have in mind.) I will confine myself to the explanation I was given by the representatives of the WCFU with whom I spoke in the absence of WCFU President Petro Savaryn, who at the time of this writing was visiting Europe on organizational business.

According to these sources, before the Demjanjuk trial began in Jerusalem, the WCFU maintained the position that as a world body, the WCFU does not concern itself with the cases of individuals who live in democratic societies. Moreover, there was concern that intervention by official representatives of the Ukrainian emigration into the Demjanjuk case could result in the charge that the entire Ukrainian community was identifying Mr. Demjanjuk with the Ukrainian nation as a whole. The conclusion was reached that in the event Mr. Demjanjuk were found guilty of war crimes, this would compromise both the WCFU and the entire Ukrainian community. The question of jurisdiction was also discussed — that is, who should take a stand on the Demjanjuk case: the Ukrainian leadership in the United States, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and so on.

We do not know all the considerations put forward by the individual members of the leadership in these deliberations and will likely never know them. What we do know are the results. The Demjanjuk case was taken up by various committees and groups, who represent no one but their own members yet claim to speak for the entire Ukrainian people and its interests, and who make statements in behalf of Ukrainians as a whole that are only as appropriate or responsible as the abilities of their authors allow. Some of these groups or members of these groups have never had any qualms about confusing the various aspects of the Demjanjuk case and identifying him not only with the Ukrainian nation, but whatever else comes to mind (thus, for example, one speaker at a public meeting went so far as to call Demjanjuk "a second Christ, whom the Jews are crucifying in order to hide their own sins before the world.")

It is easy to criticize in retrospect the WCFU, or if one accepts the principle of jurisdiction, the UCCA and the UACC, for deciding the remain aloof of the Demjanjuk case when it was being heard in the American courts, thereby failing to respond to a number of dubious procedural aspects in the case without going into the question of the defendant's guilt or innocence. But some justification for this decision can be made when viewed within the context of the proven readiness of certain Jewish circles to interpret any attempt by Ukrainians to defend the right of Mr. Demjanjuk to a full and fair trial as "traditional Ukrainian anti-Semitism," as an attempt by Ukrainians to excuse war crimes as such, Ukrainian "collaboration with the Nazis," etc.

But what justification is there for the continued passivity of the Ukrainian leadership after the Israeli

court published the indictment in the Demjanjuk case with its collective accusations of genocide committed by Ukrainians spelled out?

In all fairness, it should be mentioned that the WCFU published a statement in the form of a paid advertisement in The Globe and Mail, Canada's national newspaper, in which it expressed concern about such issues as the possibility of a fair trial for Mr. Demjanjuk in a country whose whole basis for jurisdiction is that it is a victim of the crimes that he is alleged to have committed, the use of evidence provided by the Soviet Union, the violation of the defendant's civil liberties, and the inclusion in the indictment of accusations against the Ukrainians in general.

In its statement, the WCFU asserted that "it holds no brief for the real Ivan the Terrible, nor for any other criminal who participated in the Nazi campaign to exterminate the Jews," but it protested Mr. Demjanjuk's being tried as a Ukrainian, rather than as an individual. The WCFU also sent the text of this statement in the form of a press release signed by Myron Barabash as secretary general of the WCFU to international news agencies, influential newspapers in the West, many members of Israel's Knesset, the appropriate ministries of justice and immigration, and prominent political commentators and leaders of Western countries.

As WCFU representatives report, this statement received no support from the UCCA or the UACC, and the funds for publishing the statement in the Toronto newspaper came from the WCFU's own budget. (The president of the UACC Dr. John Fliis explained that the WCFU had requested that the two Ukrainian American organizations publish the statement as a paid advertisement in The New York Times, a measure which both the UACC and UCCA rejected as inefficacious.)

The proposals of individual lawyers that the WCFU send a lawyer to defend Ukrainian interests at the Jerusalem trial were discussed, but rejected. There was talk of sending a lawyer, well-versed in Ukrainian history, as an observer at the trial to collect documentation on the proceedings and publicly refute collective charges against Ukrainians should the need arise. Failing to obtain funds for such a legal observer from its constituent organizations, in particular the UCCA and the UACC as the representatives of Ukrainians in the country that had extradited Mr. Demjanjuk to Israel, the WCFU thus concluded its efforts in defense of Ukrainian interests at the Demjanjuk trial in Jerusalem.

Looking For Children's Books?

A catalog of children's books (ages 2-14) is now available. Books offered are in Ukrainian, and a few in English.

Great selection! Newest offerings:

1. An illustrated dictionary in full color (Ukrainian)
2. Children's folk songs on cassettes

For catalog, write to:

AlexSon Publishing, 685 Rockwood Dr., Akron, Ohio 44313

HELP WANTED OFFICE ASSISTANT

Congenial insurance office seeks efficient, well-organized individual to handle customer service and clerical duties. Must speak fluent English and type.

(201) 373-6434 or (201) 228-1403

ORCHESTRA

БЕЦЕЛІ НОЧІ

HAPPY NIGHTS

P.O. Box 297, Liverpool, N.Y. 13088

Michael Bilij, tel.: (315) 468-0088

UKRAINIAN RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTER

"Help to ensure that our history not become a forgotten memory"

The objective of the Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center is to collect archives and documents on Ukrainians in the twentieth century. Vital topics such as: Ukrainians in World War I; the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33; the history of the national liberation movement; Ukrainians in World War II; the history of the dissident movement in Ukraine since the 1960's; and the history of Ukrainian organizations and institutions in the diaspora lack adequate documentation. We are fast approaching the twenty-first century and we as Ukrainians need to ensure that our history is preserved. Ultimately, funds are needed to support the centers objective on the behalf of all Ukrainians. Your contributions are tax deductible (# 125094) and much appreciated.

At this time the Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center would like to publicly thank those individuals and organizations which have already contributed to our growth.

- \$2000.00 — 1st Security Federal Savings Bank, Chicago, D. Bahrij Treasurer
- \$1000.00 — George Kolomayets
- \$500.00 — Petro Bunik
- \$400.00 — Maria Zhovnirovych, Roma Cholhan in memory of I. Zhovnirovych
- \$300.00 — Roman Woronka
- \$200.00 — Philip and Alexandra Misiong
- \$100.00 — Dr. Starr (Archimandrite Anastasje), Jaroslaw and Maria Bazuik, Anastazia Volker, J. Konopada, Roma Dyhdalo, Stephen Olynky
- \$90.00 — J. Werbowsky, M. Perekrast
- \$50.00 — Wolowodiuk, Lukianovich, Welyczkowskyj, Valentina Petruska, J. Sawka, Ihor Kocur, I. Demydenko, W. V. Petryshyn
- \$45.00 — L. Artemyshyn, B. Sytbalsky, M. Danysh, J. Holovinsky
- \$40.00 — M. Pikas
- \$25.00 — O. Pal, Z. Wasylkevych, Borys and Lubow Zura, Lubomyr and Natalia Hawko, F. A. Fedorenko, Josyf and Motria Postolowskyj, Dr. Steckiw
- \$22.50 — M. Baziluk, Dr. Kujedyech
- \$18.00 — Dr. Kyshnir, W. Wereszczak
- \$15.00 — E. Bertsch, M. Lyzenko
- \$12.50 — S. Skribajlo
- \$10.00 — F. Hajovy, R. Mykyta, V. Rizbahuk, K. Ctepovi
- \$6.00 — G. Nawrocky.

For further information call (212) 288-2917

or write to: UKRAINIAN RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTER

UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

2 East 79th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021

PILGRIMAGE

at

ST. JOSAPHAT'S MONASTERY

East Beach Drive

Glen Cove, Long Island, New York

on Sunday, June 7th 1987



PROGRAM

- 8:00 Divine Liturgy in the Chapel
- 9:30 Divine Liturgy at the outside Altar
- 11:00 Pontifical Divine Liturgy
- 1:00 Divine Liturgy at the outside Altar
- 2:00 Blessing of the Water
- 3:00 Moleben

Confessions from 8:00 a.m.

UNA hosts...

(Continued from page 4)

coming celebration of the 1,000th anniversary of the official introduction of Christianity in Ukraine in 1988 and gave a brief history of the persecution, subjugation and liquidation of the Ukrainian nation by Communist Russia, which conquered and occupied it 69 years ago.

Gov. Thomas H. Kean created the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council, consisting of 23 members representing the ethnic communities within the state of New Jersey, on July 23, 1982. The council's sole purpose is to advise the governor and recommend state programs regarding ethnic communities. The council may make recommendations to the governor concerning ethnic studies programs offered in the state's public schools, colleges and the state university; the participation of ethnic organizations in providing community and social services; the promotion of ethnic and cultural events; the development of policies affecting ethnic neighborhoods; increasing knowledge and public awareness in ethnic history and culture; the participation of ethnic groups in governmental affairs; and such other matters as deemed appropriate. Members of the council are charged with consulting with all segments of the state's ethnic communities to invite ideas and solicit suggestions.

The council functions under the jurisdiction of Secretary of State Jane Burgio. Juhan Simonson serves as its director, and George M. Pappas serves as chairman.

Mr. Pappas opened the council meeting with an expression of gratitude to the UNA for the use of the conference room and for all other courtesies accorded them, including the tour of the building, as well as the Ukrainian dinner to be served at the conclusion of the meeting. He spoke of the continued progress being made in assisting the diverse ethnic communities in their daily lives. He acknowledged the agenda for the meeting and introduced all members of the council.

Secretary of State Burgio expressed her thanks to the UNA for the invitation and stated that ethnic festivals, both at Glassboro College and Liberty State Park, are most important since they present Jerseyans the opportunity to view the ethnic arts and culture of the various communities. As one of the active members of the Bicentennial Committee of the State of New Jersey for the celebration of the U.S. Constitution, she urged all council members to give their full cooperation and assistance in the many projects submitted during the balance of the year.

Mr. Simonson then gave his progress report on the Southern New Jersey Ethnic Festival '87 being staged at Glassboro State College on Saturday, May 16. Immediately after this festival, instructions and applications will be available for the ninth annual Liberty Park Ethnic Festival, which will be held on September 12 and 13 from noon to 6 p.m. at Liberty State Park in Jersey City, N.J.

Fred Weck expressed his thanks to the council members for their support of the annual Heritage Ball and Banquet, and urged that they expand their support in the future.

John Jacobson, chairman of the New Sweden Project, gave his report relative to the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the immigration of the Swedes to South Jersey.

Tom Kometani discussed the progress of the Ethnic Heritage Book Project, which will include at least 50 ethnic groups, whose immigration history within their communities will be reported. The expected publication date will be 1988 to coincide with the opening of the Immigration Museum at Ellis Island.

Mr. Pappas then asked the members to present various points of special interests, in the form of questions, in order to generate a new direction for the council.

The meeting was adjourned and the members were invited to the dining room to enjoy refreshments and a traditional Ukrainian meal. Alex Blahitka supervised and coordinated the festivities.

One Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 3)

from a variety of backgrounds, and who have been recruited from across the United States."

Three sets of guides, serving in three cities each, will accompany the exhibition on its 18-month tour.

The exhibit will be shown in the Russian SFSR in Moscow, Rostov-on-Don, Irkutsk and Leningrad, as well as in Kiev (Ukraine), Tbilisi (Georgia), Tashkent (Uzbekistan) and a ninth city yet to be designated.

Another Ukrainian, Marta Pereyma of Washington, will serve as a guide for the second leg of the tour, and USA spokesperson Kathryn Fullen told The Weekly that two more Ukrainian speakers "are in the works" for either the second or third leg of the traveling exhibition.

One speaker each of Georgian and Uzbek are also slated to travel with the exhibit to those republics.

The guides will be the focal point of the exhibition, explaining complicated processes, demonstrating equipment and answering visitors' questions about all aspects of American life. This face-to-face contact provides an opportunity for millions of Soviet citizens to learn more about the American people, allay their fears and misperceptions and understand better the way we live, the

USIA press release noted.

The theme of the exhibition is the communication and information revolution and its effect on every aspect of Americans' lives. "Information USA — Linking People and Knowledge" will show its Soviet visitors how Americans benefit from communication technology and information systems in their schools, communities, offices, farms, factories, cultural and recreational pursuits, health-care facilities and in their homes.

USIA is an independent agency within the executive branch with responsibility for the U.S. government's overseas cultural and information programs, including the Voice of America, Worldnet satellite television system and the Fulbright scholarship program.

The agency produces an average of 16 to 18 major exhibits a year, which sometimes draw audiences of up to 2.5 million. The USIA also produces and distributes several smaller displays a year and is responsible for official U.S. national exhibitions at international expositions held abroad.

HUCULKA

Icon & Souvenir's Distribution

2860 Buhre Ave. #2R

Bronx, N.Y. 10461

Tel.: (212) 931-1579 after 6 p.m.

Representative and wholesaler of embroidered blouses for adults and children.



UKRAINIAN SITCH SPORTS SCHOOL

An Unforgettable Learning Experience

LEARN: SOCCER, VOLLEYBALL, SWIMMING or TENNIS FROM AN OUTSTANDING STAFF THAT HAS BEEN HANDPICKED TO WORK WITH ALL AGES & ABILITY GROUPS.

Place: "Verkhovyna" Resort, Glen Spey, N.Y. ■ When: July 26 — August 22, 1987

Age: 6-16



Register now — Capacity is limited — For information write to:

Ukrainian Sitch Sports School
680 Sanford Avenue ■ Newark, N.J. 07106



There's no place like

SOYUZIVKA

1987 SUMMER/FALL CAMPS & WORKSHOPS at SOYUZIVKA

TENNIS CAMP — June 21 — July 2

(Boys and Girls ages 12-18). Food and lodging \$180.00 (UNA members) \$210.00 (non-members). Tennis fee: \$60.00.
George Sawchak, Zenon Snylyk — instructors

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 Olyneć — Camp Leader

GIRLS' CAMP — July 5 — July 25

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

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP — July 26 — August 8

Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers.
Instructor: Roma Prima-Bohachewsky
Limit 60 students
Food and lodging \$195.00 (UNA members), \$225.00 (non-members).
Instructor's fee: \$100.00

For more information, please contact the management of Soyuzivka:

SOYUZIVKA UNA ESTATE

Foordemoore Rd., Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446 ■ (914) 626-5641

Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America, Inc.

requests the pleasure of your company at its Fundraiser

BANQUET AND BALL

Saturday, May 30, 1987, 7:30 p.m.

Holiday Inn Hotel, Rt. 22, Bridgewater/Somerville, N.J.

Music by "Myakyj Znak"

UKRAINIAN DANCE CAMP AND WORKSHOP 1987

Verkhovyna, Glen Spey, N.Y.

Roma Pryma Bohachewsky, Artistic Director

■ DANCE WORKSHOP — June 28 — July 18
for advanced dancers — ages 16 and up

■ DANCE CAMP — Ages 7-16. August 9 — August 22

■ Teaching Staff: Roma P. Bohachewsky, Yaro Klun, Peter Pawlyshyn, Nadia Semczuk

■ Guest teachers: Valentina Pereyaslavet, Luba Volyneć.

■ Ukrainian Folk Dance, Character, Ballet, and Choreography Classes.

■ Lectures on origin and ethnographical history of Ukrainian costumes and customs.

For information write or call:

Ukrainian Dance Camp c/o Roma Pryma Bohachewsky
523 East 14th Street, New York, N.Y. 10009. Phone: (212) 677-7187

Deadline: June 15, 1987

U.S. officials...

(Continued from page 1)

in effect." The coalition's press release on the occasion of the Medvid hearing stated that the extradition of Andrija Artukovic to Yugoslavia, the deportation of Karl Linas to the Soviet Union and the impending deportation of at least 12 others suspected of Nazi war crimes to the Soviet Union "shows that the United States is prepared to resume a shameful period in United States history."

[The CCJS has recommended instituting war crimes trials in U.S. criminal courts, claiming that alleged war criminals should be tried in U.S. criminal courts for the crimes with which they are charged; war crimes do not belong in immigration hearings.]

State Department Watch, an organization describing itself as a non-partisan, foreign policy watchdog group based in Washington, urged the commission to "zero in on [the State Department] to find the blameworthy policy-makers and expose them and their accessories."

State Department Watch also faulted the work of the investigators. The staffers did not identify "crimes" that allegedly were committed, and they did not "make" any effort to question the members of the Marshal Koniev crew that participated in the subduing of Mr. Medvid, even though some of the crew have since returned to U.S. waters as the Soviet freighter continues on its sailings. State Department Watch also said the investigators should have sub-

poenaed certain records, particularly from the State Department.

Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.) denounced the State Department for "muscling aside" the Immigration and Naturalization Service to take over, and ultimately bungle, the incident. "The administration has to take responsibility for this," he declared. Sen. Humphrey is the author of the congressional resolution mandating the investigation and providing \$200,000 to carry it out.

By law, asylum requests and defections must be handled by the Justice Department and its agencies, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Border Patrol, the investigators said. The State Department had no right to intrude "operationally" in the Medvid case, the report said. At best, it could have negotiated with the Soviet Embassy or advised the INS. In this instance, it was "virtually in charge of the operation."

Recommendations

During the hearing unveiling the report, the investigators pointed to the reforms they are recommending:

- the Immigration and Naturalization Service's lead position in asylum matters "must be re-emphasized";
- the INS should review its procedures for cases in which aliens are detained, and guarantee "a secure and non-threatening environment" for these aliens to decide whether they wish to remain in the U.S. or return to their country of origin;
- Congress should consider legislation to make these changes if the executive branch does not make them itself;
- Congress should consider legislation mandating a previously devised procedure in cases where prospective asylum-seekers may be leaving the U.S. involuntarily.

"White House, National Security Council, Department of State and Department of Justice officials deviated from constitutionally and congressionally mandated procedures," said Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.), a member of the commission, quoting from the report. "This failure to follow prescribed procedures constitutes a violation of law," the report continued. But "no evidence of criminal activity" was found.

Consequently, Rep. Ritter urged that the commission omit the word "technical" from the description of the "violations" described in the report's executive summary. This would increase the gravity of the blunders made by the U.S.

"It is with a heavy heart that I welcome" the findings of the investigative team, said Rep. Ritter, who has been critical of the handling of the Medvid case virtually from its start. He lamented the "confusion and incompetence" that pervaded the affair.

Presenting the findings were Project Director Paul Lamberth, Staff Attorney Barbara Cart, Staff Investigator Frank Heath and Howard Zonana, M.D., who headed the group of psychiatrist/consultants to the investigators. The team examined whether, among other things, there was "a U.S.-USSR conspiracy to prevent Medvid's defection."

"Not a single witness nor piece of evidence indicated anything more than speculation about U.S. appeasement of the Soviets," the report said.

Interpreter's role

Considerable attention during and after Mr. Medvid's desperate attempt for freedom has focused on the interpretation services of Irene Padoch, the New York resident who interpreted Medvid's Ukrainian to English. Mrs. Padoch is

on the INS list of interpreters given Ernest Spurlock, the Border Patrol agent to whom Mr. Medvid was brought in New Orleans.

With Mr. Medvid anxious to tell his story to someone who could understand him, Mr. Spurlock telephoned Mrs. Padoch, and the three talked for nearly an hour. Mr. Spurlock claims he believed Mrs. Padoch told him Mr. Medvid was not seeking refuge in the U.S. — Mr. Medvid merely wanted to return to his ship. This directly contradicts Mrs. Padoch's recollection.

Mrs. Padoch and Mr. Spurlock "each admitted difficulty understanding the other," the investigators' report said. But Mr. Medvid's intention should have been evident to Mr. Spurlock, it concluded. Mr. Spurlock was "careless and negligent," Ms. Cart testified at the hearing. Mr. Spurlock actually processed Mr. Medvid as a "ship-jumper," not an asylum-seeker, thereby setting in motion his forced repatriation. Mr. Spurlock has been reprimanded.

"Spurlock lost control of the [phone] interview at several points," the report said. Both he and Mrs. Padoch told investigators that Mr. Medvid seemed anxious to speak directly with Mrs. Padoch, not merely to use her interpretive services to communicate with Mr. Spurlock. Had Mr. Spurlock believed that he was not getting an accurate interpretation, procedures called for him to arrange for another interpreter. "Unexplainably, this was not done," the report said.

One possible remedy in such cases, the report said, would be to review tapes of conversations. However, the Border Patrol does not require calls to be recorded.

Nevertheless, the report goes on to vindicate the interpreter. "According to her [INS] personnel records, Mrs. Padoch was reviewed a few months after her initial appointment [in 1974] and her work was deemed favorable. [Commission] investigators found no evidence of impropriety or dissatisfaction with her work. To the contrary, Mrs. Padoch apparently acted as Ukrainian interpreter in several difficult administrative proceedings, where an exact interpretation was needed quickly, and on at least one occasion her services were specifically requested by authorities."

But a different opinion about Mrs. Padoch's abilities comes from an interpreter working for the State Department. Ross Lavroff, an interpreter of Russian who says he "is also proficient" in Ukrainian, states in an affidavit that Mrs. Padoch's "proficiency in the Russian, Ukrainian and English languages were all questionable, because she did not even make good sense during my conversation with her."

Executive branch's involvement

The report devotes considerable space to tracing executive branch involvement in the Medvid incident. This involvement reached as high as President Reagan, through then-Principal Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes, then-National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, Vice-Admiral John Poindexter, Attorney General Edwin Meese, and Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison Linas Kojelis.

Yet the commission's investigators were denied access to notes of at least three meetings in the White House Situation Room on the Medvid crisis. They were allowed only to interview some of the administration officials at the meetings, mainly Mr. McFarlane, on grounds of executive privilege.

The administration also deserves contempt for its effort to turn into a "red herring," in Ms. Cart's words, its

failure to serve the subpoena Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, sent to Mr. Medvid on the Marshal Koniev. Whether Mr. Medvid actually received the subpoena is not the issue, she contended. The executive branch has no discretion over legislative subpoenas. The law requires the executive branch, through, in this case, the Border Patrol, to detain an alien wanted for a congressional inquiry — regardless of whether there is proof that the subpoena is in his possession.

Drugging incident

Many other problems were identified in the report:

- Even though Mr. Medvid's drugging was "freely admitted by Soviet officials," the American physicians and psychiatrists who "evaluated" Mr. Medvid did not order blood or urine tests and decided the substances (unidentified) did not "impair Medvid's ability to express a rational choice about the voluntariness of his departure from the U.S." The psychiatrists also failed to take a medical and psychological history of Mr. Medvid.

It was the State Department that worked out the conditions of Mr. Medvid's examinations, performed after he had spent many hours under Soviet control. Under the agreement with the ship's masters, all the medical work was done in the presence of Soviets. There was "Soviet pressure to complete the evaluation," Dr. Zonana said.

And because the evaluations were done after Mr. Medvid's coerced return to the ship, Mr. Medvid's attitude toward U.S. officials may have been affected, Dr. Zonana said. Yet in the face of such "faulty" procedures, the report concluded that this did "not alter" the outcome of the incident.

- Initial steps to remove Mr. Medvid from the Soviet freighter were inadequate. As a result, the opportunity to interview him out of the presence of the Soviets was lost. Once lost, "that ground can never be regained," Ms. Cart said. Mr. Lamberth added that once they realized what Mr. Medvid was attempting to do, "the Soviets did a very effective job."

Rep. Ritter had words of praise for Philadelphia-based attorney Andrew Fylypovych, who filed a lawsuit to halt the Koniev's departure. Mr. Fylypovych's drive got as far as the U.S. Court of Appeals; the Supreme Court refused to hear the case.

Present whereabouts

And where is Myroslav Medvid today? The investigators said they had contacted the Soviet Embassy on December 8, 1986, for permission to travel to the USSR to interview the sailor in person. On February 9, Evgeny Kutovoy, Soviet minister-counselor, presented the following statement:

"Mr. Medvid recently got married and changed his place of residence. He is well and satisfied with his job. Due to these circumstances, he would like to avoid any undue attention. A meeting with him would be inappropriate at this time, due to humanitarian reasons."

Copies of the report to the 21-member Helsinki Commission, which includes 18 senators and congressmen and one representative each from the Departments of State, Commerce and Defense, "The Myroslav Medvid Incident," CSCE 100-1-2, may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, (202) 783-3238, or from the Helsinki commission, (202) 225-1901.

20 U.S. legislators...

(Continued from page 2)

"In the interest of improved American-Soviet relations and human rights, we urge you to take positive action to secure the release of the Rudenkos."

The signers of the letter are: Bill Bradley (D-N.J.); Don Riegle (D-Mich.); Carl Levin (D-Mich.); Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.); John Glenn (D-Ohio); Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.); Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.); Mark Hatfield (R-Ohio); Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.); Larry Pressler (R-S.D.); Rep. Harry Reid (D-Nev.); John Heinz (R-Pa.); Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.); Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio); Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.); Paul Simon (D-Ill.); Alan Dixon (D-Ill.); Jesse Helms (R-N.C.); Arlen Specter (R-Pa.); Nancy Kassenbaum (R-Kan.).

HURI...

(Continued from page 3)

In his letter to Mr. Wick, Dr. Sysyn writes, "Ukraine is of a particular importance. The United States will soon have a consulate in the Ukrainian capital, Kiev. The Ukrainian SSR has over 50 million people and there are more than 40 million Ukrainians in the USSR. Of the peoples of Eastern Europe, Ukrainian speakers outnumber Poles and outnumber Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks and Bulgarians combined... Should the USIA go through with its plans to have only three Ukrainian-speaking guides, it will signal that for the United States government, Russian is the real language of Ukraine. If the USIA corrects the problem, it will show that the USIA does take Ukrainians and their culture seriously."

Copies of the letters were sent to Jack Matlock, ambassador to the USSR; William H. Courtney, consul-general-designate to Kiev; and Stephen Rhinesmith, coordinator of the president's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative.

Shcherbytsky...

(Continued from page 2)

chenko, V. P., due not react in due time and not always forcefully enough even in cases of major abuses."

Shortcomings were also noted in the work of the institutes of the Social Sciences Section of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and in the Ukrainian Writers' Union. The latter, with 1,100 members, includes only 15 individuals under the age of 30. The average age of newly accepted members during the last Five-Year Plan was over 47.

The speech also revealed some interesting data on personnel turnover in Ukraine. In the aftermath of the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee — that is, directly after Mr. Gorbachev's assumption of power — "more than one-fifth of the workers confirmed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine [the

Ukrainian Central Committee nomenclatura] were changed."

And between 1981 and 1985, changes were made affecting 60 percent of oblast party committee secretaries; 88 percent of city and raion party secretaries; and more than half of the ministers and chairmen of city and raion executive committees. Mr. Shcherbytsky also provided statistics on the national composition of the Ukrainian Central Committee nomenclatura — 75 percent Ukrainian, 25 percent Russian, and about 3 percent other nationalities — which roughly corresponds to the ethnic breakdown of the republic's population.

Towards the end of the presentation came the self-criticism. What does it mean? The answer may be provided at the next session of the CPSU Central Committee, said to be scheduled for June.

Dunai...

(Continued from page 4)

dancers for two years, as he did the junior dancers of Dunai. He has studied the piano and has also composed some of the group's music.

Inspired by people like Mr. Klun and Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, Mr. Samitz has been Dunai's instructor and choreographer since its inception in 1966. He has built up the group's

repertoire to include many unique and interesting dances as is evident by the many awards and recognition the group has received over the years. Last year, Mr. Samitz was presented with a plaque from the premier of Ontario for his work with Dunai and promoting Ukrainian dance in St. Catharines.

The ensemble returns to Soyuzivka on August 22 with another performance of Ukrainian dance.

Siddon, who was representing the government, said Ukrainian Canadians "greatly helped the government to resolve the uncertainties of years of accusations, and to clarify once and for all the factual scope of the war crimes list."

He also credited the Ukrainian Canadian Committee with helping the Deschenes Commission to conclude that "the actual numbers (of suspected war criminals living in Canada) has been greatly exaggerated."

Mr. Gregorovich told delegates that no Ukrainians appear to be among the most important 20 suspected war criminals living in Canada cited by the inquiry in the confidential part of its final report.

Ukrainian Canadians...

(Continued from page 1)

that Canada should avoid committing the "mistake" made by the U.S. Justice Department by filling many of the investigative positions in its Nazi-hunting agency, the Office of Special Investigations with Jewish attorneys.

"No matter how objective you can try to be as a lawyer, you're always going to have inserted certain biases...when you're dealing with something as sensitive as this, you should bend over backwards to be fair and just and even-handed."

In a keynote banquet address on Saturday, Fisheries Minister Thomas

POSITION OPEN

ASSISTANT PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Assist scheduling and coordinating cultural activities and inter-cultural and ecumenical programs. Arrange and staff conferences, meeting. Fluent Ukrainian and/or related Slavic language required. One year experience, or related experience required. Five days, 40 hours, \$15,000 per year.

Call Ms. Kolomayets 11-3 p.m.
(212) 288-8660

HURYN MEMORIALS

FOR THE FINEST IN CUSTOM MADE MEMORIALS INSTALLED IN ALL CEMETERIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA of New York including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, Pine Bush Cemetery in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery in Glen Spey, New York.

We offer personal service & guidance in your home. For a bilingual representatives call:

IWAN HURYN
P.O. Box 121
Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916
Tel.: (914) 427-2684

BOHDAN REKSHYNSKYJ
45 East 7th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003
Tel.: (212) 477-6523

Ukrainian National Association

SEEKS TO HIRE

Experienced INSURANCE AGENTS or GENERAL AGENTS

— fluent in Ukrainian and English:

for Chicago, New York, Toronto, Philadelphia, New Jersey,

Up-state New York and New England areas —

to build and direct agent systems in region.

Leads supplied — salary not draw — plus override — all benefits.

Write or telephone:

H.P. Floyd, National Sales Director
Ukrainian National Association, Inc.
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302
Tel.: (201) 451-2200

Dukakis...

(Continued from page 3)

hand with religious persecution goes cultural persecution..."

Speaker of the House Keeverian told the crowd, "I applaud your determined efforts to ensure that the horrible atrocities committed against the Ukrainians are remembered. You are succeeding. I need not emphasize the importance of the first full scholarly study of the famine, the publication of Robert Conquest's 'The Harvest of Sorrow,' or the formation of a U.S. commission to study the famine, or the success of the Ukrainian community in having the award-winning film 'Harvest of Despair' shown on public television. I urge you to continue your efforts."

In his keynote address, Dr. Sysyn of Harvard's Ukrainian Institute discussed the value of commemorating the famine: to join in sorrow, to understand the significance of the famine, and to inform the public.

He stressed that while the famine should be understood as a unique phenomenon, it should never be studied in isolation, that it is impossible to understand the famine without understanding the destruction of the Ukrainian Churches and the intelligentsia and the Russification of Ukraine. He noted also that if the Soviet-created Famine had been understood, then perhaps the Allied forces would not have agreed to the forced repatriation of hundreds of thousands of displaced persons.

He said, "If the world had paid attention to what the Soviet government did in 1932-33, would it not have better understood the nature of totalitarianism? Would it have not believed more quickly that the Nazi regime had decided to wipe out whole peoples — Jews, gypsies — and to reduce the Eastern European peoples to slaves?"

Dr. Sysyn ended by reading a letter from the Cambodian community which said, "We feel a great kinship with you as millions of Cambodian people, too, died during Pol Pot's genocidal regime between 1975 and 1979. Above all, our kinship lies in our humankind and in the truth that human suffering is the same in any country, for any race, within any culture."

The master of ceremonies for the event, Joseph Charyna, is chairman of the Ukrainian Democratic Committee of Massachusetts and a member of the Governor's Presidential Finance Committee. The Rev. Peter Dudiak, pastor of Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church, gave the invocation, and the Rev. Mykola Newmerzhyskyj, pastor of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, offered the closing prayer.

Mr. Gudziak read the Thirty-eighth Psalm, and the Christ the King choir, led by Alexander Kuzma and joined by the crowd, ended the program with "Khrystos Voskres" (Christ is Risen).

Refreshments followed in an adjoining room, where a display of publications on the famine had been set up. Gov. and Mrs. Dukakis, Senate President Bulger, and Speaker Keeverian received copies of "The Harvest of Sorrow" and "Famine in the Soviet Ukraine, 1932-1933," compiled by Oksana Procyk of Harvard University, as gifts from the community.

Alicia Szendiuch, who is head of the Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and who worked with the governor's office on the commemoration, noted that in addition to those in the program, many people worked to make the event happen including Wawa Baezynskyj, Kathy Lestition, Marta Baziuk of the Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard University, and Ms. Vitvitsky.



THE PERFECT GIFT GOLD TRIDENT JEWELRY

from

EMBLEMS OF THE WORLD

P.O. Box 2224

Ventnor, N.J. 08406

Send for free brochure

Toll free 1-800-872-3600



SERVING SUBURBAN
METROPOLITAN
NEW YORK



WITH
NEW HOMES
AND REALES

SINCE 1963

WE FULFILL THE AMERICAN DREAM EVERY DAY

CALL TODAY

TO STAKE YOUR CLAIM TO HOME OWNERSHIP

(914) 623-8888

One Wesel Road
Southwest Corner of No. Middletown Rd.
Manet, N.Y. 10954

EUGENE T. BRYDA
Licensed Real Estate
Broker

Branch 113, New York
Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Inc.
is pleased to present an

ART EXHIBITION OF RECENT WORKS

by

Romana Rainey and Ilona Sochynsky

May 30 thru June 6, 1987

Artists' reception — Saturday, May 30, 1987, 5 p.m. — 9 p.m.

Ukrainian Institute of America
2 East 79th Street, New York, N.Y.
Tel.: (212) 288-8660

May 29-31

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.: The 1987 national sports rally of the League of Ukrainian Catholics will be hosted by the North Anthracite Council at the Sheraton-Crossgate Hotel. Featured will be a mini-olympics for children, and golf, bowling, volleyball and tennis for adults. Registration will begin on Friday evening in the hotel lobby. For more information call Mary Boris at (717) 825-4011 or 824-4907.

PITTSBURGH: The Ukrainian National Credit Union Association (UNCUA) will hold its semi-annual conference at the Parkway Center Inn, 875 Greentree Road. The program will include a financial review of the Ukrainian credit unions in the U.S., expanding member services, investment, financial planning, meeting of the board of directors and a banquet/social with members of the Pittsburgh community. For further information contact Self-Reliance of Western Pa., 95 So. Seventh St., Pittsburgh, Pa., or call (412) 481-1865.

May 30

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Association of Professional Educators invites teachers from all over the metropolitan New York area to its

first organizational meeting at 2 p.m. in the Shevchenko Scientific Society building at 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets).

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The Ukrainian Sports Federation of the United States and Canada will sponsor its 30th annual volleyball tournament at 8 p.m. at Columbia High School on Parker Avenue. Prizes will be donated by the Ukrainian National Association at a banquet immediately following the tournament at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J. For more information call the Chornomorska Sitch sports club, (201) 372-5988.

May 30-31

NEWTON, Pa.: The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and the Bucks County Dance Company will perform a program of ballet, modern and Ukrainian dance at Bucks County Community College, the library auditorium, Swamp Road at 8 p.m. on Saturday, and at 2:30 p.m. on Sunday. Admission will be \$8, \$6.50 for senior citizens and students. For more information call Louise De Sina, (201) 945-8752, or Eva Bezushko, (215) 424-3354.

May 31

TRENTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Home, located at 477 Jer-

miah Ave., in Hamilton Township, will hold its annual spring picnic, at 1-7 p.m., featuring sporting events, a lottery/chance drawing, Ukrainian food and drink. Also featured will be a visit by Hamilton Mayor John K. Rafferty. Admission is \$2 per person. For information and directions, call Theodosius Sendzik, (609) 587-6107 or (609) 392-2455.

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center at 700 Cedar Road will host a concert of religious music, featuring the Metropolitan Millennium Choir, in its auditorium at 4 p.m. For more information call the center, (215) 663-1166 or 663-0707.

NEW YORK: The Nova Chamber Ensemble will perform works by Haydn, Wytwycky and Brahms in concert at 5:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Donations of \$10 per person, \$6 for senior citizens and students, are suggested. For more information call (212) 260-3891.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a weekly listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), along with the phone number, including area code, of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information to: PREVIEW OF EVENTS, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302. Submissions must be typed and written in the English language. Items not in compliance with aforementioned guidelines will not be published.

TRENTON, N.J.: The local Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine will sponsor an art show by Tyrs Wynohorowycz at the Ukrainian National Home, 477 Jeremiah Ave., Hamilton Township, from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. For information call Dr. Omelan Kotsopey, (609) 393-6891.

NEWARK, N.J.: A jubilee mass will be offered at 3 p.m. at the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart to mark the 600th anniversary of Christianity in Lithuania with the Archbishop Theodore McCarrick of Newark officiating. The combined choirs of the New Jersey Lithuanian Roman Catholic parishes will sing the responses in Lithuanian, Latin and English. Some 2,000 worshippers of various nationalities from New Jersey and neighboring states are expected to attend. The jubilee festivities will conclude with a banquet at 6 p.m. at Town and Campus Restaurant in West Orange, N.J. A program of Lithuanian music and dance will be featured. Banquet tickets are \$30 and must be reserved in advance. For information call Loretta Stukas at (201) 753-5636 (home) or 699-8691 (office).

For the record...

(Continued from page 5)

along Turtina Street or it may have been Trutina Street, I have forgotten which. We saw the corpse of a young woman propped up against a plank fence. As we approached we saw there was a child on her breast who sucked the breast without realizing there was no milk left. A sanitary truck, whose job it was to collect the dead bodies from the streets, pulled up as we watched. Two men jumped out of the truck, grabbed the body by the leg and dragged it up on top of the pile of bodies in the truck. Then they took the living child and threw it up with the dead bodies. My brother and I wept in pity for the child, but we realized that there was little that we or anyone else could do to help it, for we were all hungry.

...I saw thousands of homeless children during this time, particularly little waifs, who had been around

Embroidery workshops planned

LOS ANGELES — Workshops to introduce the intricate, multicolored motifs and techniques of Ukrainian embroidery will be held in June at the Ukrainian Art Center Inc., 4315 Melrose Ave. Examples of embroidery by master craftsmen will be displayed in a concurrent exhibit.

Workshops for those with some experience in embroidery will be held 9 a.m. to noon on June 6 and 13; workshops for beginners will be held 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. on those days. The exhibit, which is free, will be held during the same hours. The workshop fee is \$20; all necessary material will be included.

The workshops will be led by Tania Kaspersky, an accomplished needlework expert. Mrs. Kaspersky lived and studied in Ukraine for more than 30 years, and has practiced her art here in Los Angeles since the late 1940s.

The Ukrainian Art Center is a non-profit organization for the presentation, preservation and development of Ukrainian fine and folk arts.

For further information, contact Daria Chaikovskaya at the Ukrainian Art Center, (213) 668-0172.



**Insure and
be sure**

since the period of dekulakization. Abandoned by their parents, these children had survived, many of them subsisting on weeds. They wandered around in gangs, stealing from people at the market places. There were so many hungry children not only where I lived, but also in the city of Kharkiv, where I traveled once in a while.

...The Soviet government told officials on the oblast' and raion level that they must never write on a death certificate that someone had died of starvation. Since the authorities had to account for every single death, even the people who died on the roads and streets, they would make up all sorts of illnesses — intestinal disorders, heart attacks — as causes of death. ...

A. Butkovska (pseudonym), San Francisco:

...Left without bread, the villages at first subsisted on the remnants of garden vegetables. Then they ate the bark off the trees or sunflower stems, which they cut into tiny pieces, or they ate corncocks. Those who lived near a pond or a stream ate whatever they could catch. All dogs and cats were eaten, and the villages fell silent, doomed to extinction from hunger.

Those who survived the spring of 1933 did so by subsisting on broth made from nettles, dandelions or sorrel mixed with pigweed. They looked for such food everywhere, and those who lacked the strength to do so died quietly in their houses. Themselves starving, the villagers had nothing to bring to town.

...I once happened to see the police take away two large baskets containing newborn infants, which they had picked up on the streets. The starving mothers who had given them birth were unable to sustain their lives and had abandoned them, thinking perhaps that some stroke of luck would save their babies' lives.

The number of rural refugees in Kharkiv grew with each spring day. Emaciated, with ashen faces, swollen limbs, and blisters all over their bodies, these creatures sat on each side of the bread line, staring expressionlessly at the ground or into space. They had neither the money with which to buy bread nor the strength to stand in line for hours. Once in a while, someone who had been lucky enough to buy bread gave a little to one of these unfortunates. There were cases where they died on the spot, having eaten too large a piece of bread. Some were afraid even to ask the townspeople for bread and begged only for water with outstretched tin cans.

The mothers with babies in their arms made the strongest impression. They seldom mingled with the others. I remember seeing one such mother who looked more like a shadow than a human being. She

was standing by the side of the road, and her little skeleton of a child, instead of suckling her mother's empty breast, sucked it's own small knuckles thinly covered with translucent skin.

I have no idea how many of the unfortunates I saw managed to survive. Every morning on my way to work, I saw bodies on the pavements, in ditches, under a bush or a tree, which were later carried away. They died in the streets which bore the ever-present slogan, "Life has become better; life has become more fun." Now and then, someone risked his life to add "for Stalin." ...

Anna S., San Francisco:

Kiev: Spring of 1933. In the early spring of 1933, in the city of Kiev, I was a sixth-grade student at Seven-year School No. 27 on Lukianivskyi Street.

My school and other schools in Kiev were closed (that spring). The classrooms were stripped of school desks. Hay and straw were strewn on the floors of the rooms, where adults and children lay, swollen and dying. Those who died were hauled away in freight trucks to a place beyond the outskirts of the city where they were buried in common graves and covered with dirt.

By some miracle, groups of villagers made their way to the city. The police were stationed along the roads leading in Kiev, and they sent everyone back to the village who didn't have official documents permitting them to enter the city. In the same way, they checked all passengers on trains or other conveyances. These unfortunate people, chiefly women and children, would stop first at the bazaars to try to trade in vegetables, seed grain and old rags, of which there was very little.

I personally saw many swollen, starving people, including children, who sat on the still-frozen ground at the bazaar, on dirty sacks and rags, begging for something to eat.

Sometimes I would see wretched villagers with their children lying dead beside them. Most of the mothers were very swollen and just barely alive. The police tried to drive them away by force, but they weren't even able to pick themselves up off the ground; and so there they died. Then they loaded them up on freight trucks and hauled them off to common graves outside the city. At the cemetery near our home, it was already forbidden to bury these dead.

...The hungry and the swollen wandered from house to house, from place to place, begging for bread. Very often, when somebody rang at our door, we would open it only to find the person already dead, with their hand outstretched for help. ...