

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

23

Vol. LV

No. 23

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1987

25 cents

Pope will attend Millennium events planned by Ukrainian Catholic Church

by Michael Bociurkiw

HAMILTON, Ont. — Pope John Paul II will spend two days next summer at Millennium celebrations in the Vatican and Rome organized by the Ukrainian Catholic Church, a scholarly conference was told.

In a surprise announcement here June 2, Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk told a McMaster University conference on "The Culture of Kievan Rus'" that the pope has agreed to be the main celebrant of two divine liturgies scheduled for July 9 and 10, 1988.

The pope will also attend a concert of Ukrainian liturgical music that will feature performances by some of the most renowned Ukrainian choirs in the West, said Metropolitan Hermaniuk.

The concert will be held in the Vatican City's Papal Audience Hall, which has a capacity of 7,000 to 8,000 people.

The first liturgy on July 9 will be held at St. Sophia's Sobor in Rome, and will be dedicated to Ukrainian youth, the metropolitan said, adding that all the Ukrainian bishops will be in attendance. The pope is also expected to address the young people at the liturgy.

On July 10, St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican City will be the site of another

divine liturgy with the pope as the main celebrant.

"We hope to have many, many Ukrainian pilgrims from around the world at this liturgy," Metropolitan Hermaniuk said.

He said that the concert, also to be attended by the pope, will be unique because it will bring together Ukrainian performing groups from around the world.

Besides a program of discussions and lectures, the youth day on July 9 will also include a "procession of pilgrims" from the City Hall in Rome to the Coliseum, said the Rev. Michael Hrynchyshyn, the secretary general of the Ukrainian Catholic Church's Millennium committee. At the Coliseum, there will be a commemoration of martyrs of the Ukrainian Church and a renewal of baptismal vows, he said.

The pope's decision to spend two days celebrating the Millennium with Ukrainians is significant, the Rev. Hrynchyshyn said in an interview, because it shows that he is eager to "do something for the Slavic world.

"He wants to protect that world from Moscow and the Russian Orthodox Church. He also wants to rally the

(Continued on page 16)

Rudenkos freed from exile Intend to seek medical treatment abroad



Raisa and Mykola Rudenko

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukrainian dissidents Mykola and Raisa Rudenko have reportedly been freed from internal exile, several years before their terms were due to expire, according to Nadia Svitlychna of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

Both Mr. Rudenko, leader and founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, and his spouse, Raisa, said in a telegram sent in mid-May to a friend in West Germany that they had been pardoned by the Soviet authorities and expressed a desire to travel to West Germany for much-needed medical treatment, said Ms. Svitlychna in a telephone interview on June 1.

The telegram also reportedly indicated that the Rudenkos would remain in their place of exile, in the village of Mayma in the Gorno-Altayskaya autonomous region, until their quest for permission to obtain medical treatment in West Germany is resolved.

The precise circumstances surrounding the official pardon of the couple, who were serving terms for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 62 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code, now reportedly under review by Soviet authorities for possible reform, are still unknown, said Ms. Svitlychna. The telegram did not mention, she said, whether or not the couple had signed or written any statements as has been required of political prisoners released by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in the past several months.

USSR News Brief reported in its May 15 issue that a large part of the manuscripts and archives confiscated from

Mr. Rudenko, who is a writer, were returned to him, apparently before his release. This prompted the 66-year-old dissident to end the hunger strike he had declared on March 31 demanding the return of more than 1,000 pages of archives and manuscripts, including both prose and poetry, that were confiscated by the KGB.

The former Kiev resident had reportedly sent a statement requesting the archives' return to KGB chief Viktor Chebrikov, and also appealed to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the couple's release and permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

A decorated Red Army veteran and invalid from World War II, Mr. Rudenko embarked on a writing career after the war. His first collection of poems came out in 1947, and he became managing editor of the journal Dnipro. Eventually he became secretary of the Ukrainian Writers' Union Party organization.

A prolific writer, he published in quick succession nine books of poems, two novels, a collection of short stories, and two science-fiction novels. As he became more absorbed in science fiction, however, his outlook on life began to change. He published less frequently. His last book to be published in the USSR was a collection of poetry, "The Universe Within You," (1968).

Because of his letters to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine criticizing its economic and social policies, he was no longer permitted to publish. To supplement his meager invalid's pension he worked as a watchman.

Mr. Rudenko soon became acquainted with Andrei Sakharov, Valentin Turchin and Yuriy Orlov and joined the

(Continued on page 12)

Human Rights Awareness Day in D.C. attracts 250 guests

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

and inspiration set a precedent for all subsequent CSCE endeavors.

A copy of Robert Conquest's "The Harvest of Sorrow" was also presented to Rep. Fascell, in memory of the 7 million Ukrainians who perished during Stalin's artificial famine.

During his acceptance speech, Rep. Fascell applauded the will power and determination of Ukrainian dissidents, and commended the efforts of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee for bringing the plight of Ukrainian political prisoners to the attention of the American people.

He vowed to continue his work on behalf of those Ukrainians still imprisoned in Soviet camps for their political and religious beliefs.

Following the award presentation, Rep. Steny Hoyer of Maryland, current chairman of the Helsinki Commission, extended congratulations to Rep. Fascell.

Rep. Hoyer also spoke about his recent meetings with Soviet officials in Kiev and Moscow during which the issue of human rights was discussed. He stressed that under his leadership, the CSCE would continue to work for human rights in Ukraine.

Other speakers at the reception included Congressmen William Green,

(Continued on page 3)

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia hosted a reception here on Wednesday, May 27, to commemorate Ukrainian Human Rights Awareness Day, a day dedicated to focusing attention on the denial of human rights in Ukraine and honoring the political prisoners who have committed their lives to the struggle for human and national rights in Ukraine.

Nearly 250 guests gathered in the Gold Room of the Rayburn Congressional Office Building for the ceremony during which Rep. Dante Fascell of Florida was honored for his outstanding and continuous efforts on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

After brief opening remarks and introductions by UHRC chairperson Ulana Mazurkevich, Rep. Fascell was presented with the Ukrainian Human Rights Award, an inscribed plaque expressing the gratitude of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee for his advocacy of human rights for Ukrainian political prisoners.

As the first chairman of the Helsinki Commission, Congressman Fascell laid a strong foundation for the commission's work, and through his guidance

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Ukrainian mother's protest elicits many letters about Afghanistan

by Bohdan Nahaylo

Almost four months after the Ukrainian Komsomol daily Molod Ukrainy published a sensational letter from a mother of two draftees expressing outspoken criticism of the Soviet role in Afghanistan and the way that it is depicted in the Soviet media, the newspaper has revealed that the protest has generated considerable interest and strong feeling among readers.

Although the paper is at pains to create the impression that the author of the letter, a certain S. Berezovska from the western Ukrainian city of Ivano-Frankivske, is very much in the minority with her critical attitude, it nevertheless provides quite a few examples from readers' letters that confirm that the war in Afghanistan is an extremely controversial subject.

It will be recalled that in her letter, published on January 15, Mrs. Berezovska not only objected to the media's standard eulogies to the heroic Soviet "soldiers-internationalists" killed in Afghanistan and questioned the high cost in human lives of providing "internationalist assistance" to "the Afghans," but also pointed out that the war there cannot be compared to the defense of the homeland during the struggle against the Nazi invaders. She also alleged that a disproportionate burden of the fighting has been placed on the offspring of the workers.

Alongside Ms. Berezovska's letter, Molod Ukrainy published a long response from its special correspondent in Donetsk, Oleksandr Klymenko. Even though he in effect apologized on behalf of his professional colleagues for the media's glib and insensitive handling of the Afghanistan theme, he ended up appealing to Ms. Berezovska's sense of Soviet patriotism and internationalism and rehearsing the familiar official explanations.

On January 29 Molod Ukrainy revealed that Ms. Berezovska's letter had evoked heated controversy and brought a spate of letters to the newspaper. On this occasion the paper published five letters that took issue with Ms. Berezovska and supported the arguments that Mr. Klymenko had made in his reply to her. But this was clearly not the end of the matter. On May 5, Molod Ukrainy acknowledged that more letters had been pouring in from all over Ukraine, and devoted an entire page to a review of their contents by Mr. Klymenko.

In tackling the issues raised by Ms. Berezovska for a second time, Mr. Klymenko is careful to present his discussion of the letters in a way that reflects the official line on Afghanistan, even though this means painting a falsely optimistic picture. In setting the scene, he writes that it is known "that there is a ceasefire in Afghanistan, and that people that were duped are descending from the mountains, and crossing over to the side of the revolution." Soviet soldiers are beginning to return home, while the traffic the other way consists of "pencils, notebooks, paints and books." Only the Americans, he claims, are interested in prolonging the conflict.

What emerges from the rest of his article, though, is that Ms. Berezovska is clearly not alone in rejecting the one-sided and varnished portrayal of the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan given by Mr. Klymenko and his collea-

gues in the media. He admits that some readers wrote in suggesting he first go to Afghanistan and see for himself before writing about the situation there.

One woman from the Volyn region, L. Sharhorodska, advised him: "You would be better off speaking to soldiers-not as a correspondent but as an ordinary interlocuter." One person from the Ivano-Frankivske region, who did not sign his letter, even said that he felt sorry for Mr. Klymenko, because if the journalist were to "write the truth," he would lose his job.

The aforementioned Ms. Sharhorodska appeared to share Ms. Berezovska's view that the war in Afghanistan cannot be compared to the Soviet Union's war against Nazi Germany. According to Mr. Klymenko, she was "troubled by the thought, where else will our boys go, who else's borders will they defend?"

Another woman, L. Vasylijeva, seemed to echo Ms. Berezovska's concern about the high human cost of the engagement in Afghanistan. "Of course, Afghanistan needs to be helped," she wrote, "but it is possible to help by providing weapons, medicines, food..." Mr. Klymenko's reply to this was that the Soviet Union is indeed giving food and medicine to the Afghans, but, in view of the attacks on the convoys of trucks by "the hirelings of imperialism," it is also necessary to ensure that the supplies reach their destination.

A certain Oleh K. challenged the standard depiction of Soviet soldiers who serve in Afghanistan as heroes and models for others. He described a scene that he had witnessed in Donetsk where a group of Afghanistan veterans, all wearing paratrooper berets, some with open shirts revealing the initials DRA (Democratic Republic of Afghanistan) tattooed on their chests, and some wearing their medals, had behaved loudly in public. Oleh K. went on to explain why he had brought up this incident.

"So that you know: it is scarcely possible to speak of everybody who has served in Afghanistan as though they are persons of an almost ideal morality. Does service there make them this way?...A decent person who ends up there will remain so. And one who is not...And the claim that those who end up there are the better ones — is clearly far-fetched. As is the idea that notification of being posted to serve in Afghanistan is received with joy..."

Significantly, this last aspect — the attitude towards doing military service in Afghanistan, is the theme that elicited the most critical responses. Mr. Klymenko even states at one point that he has no right, and does not want to, "judge those, who write: 'I won't give him up. I won't let my son go!'" Nonetheless, he proceeds to argue that there is a higher form of love than that which parents have for their children: love of the Soviet motherland, of the Soviet way of life, which includes a sense of internationalist duty to help other peoples in their revolutionary struggles.

Here, he gives two not entirely convincing examples. Had not the Ukrainians once asked their "Russian brother" for help, and did he abandon them in their hour of misfortune? And how great a love and courage was illustrated by a mother of two from the Chernihiv region who wrote in her

(Continued on page 14)

Little-known dissident re-arrested

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Petro Saranchuk, a former long-time Ukrainian political prisoner, was reportedly re-arrested on March 1 and was later sentenced to three years' special-regime labor camp under what are believed to be charges of "anti-Soviet slander," under Article 187-1 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code, reported USSR News Brief in its April 30 issue.

The case of this little-known dissident from Mykolaiv, Ukraine, was singled out by the newly emigrated former political prisoner Danylo Shumuk upon his arrival in Calgary, Alberta, on May 23.

A former member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), the 66-year-old national rights activist was previously imprisoned from 1945 to 1957 and participated together with Mr.

Shumuk in the Norilsk prisoners' strike in 1953.

Mr. Saranchuk also served a term from 1970 to 1978 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," under Article 62 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, and was designated an especially dangerous recidivist.

From the fall of 1980 to March 1986, Mr. Saranchuk was imprisoned on charges of fraud involving the construction of his house in Mykolaiv, according to Mr. Shumuk. The Soviet authorities demanded to know where he got the materials for a house he had built during his previous period of freedom.

The dissident could not locate records giving the source of construction materials used 10 years earlier, and the KGB arrested him for fraud and cut the house in half, Mr. Shumuk reportedly said.

Latvian Americans to march in solidarity with Helsinki '86

ROCKVILLE, Md. — Latvian Americans in over a dozen U.S. cities are planning "Baltic Freedom Day" observations on Sunday, June 14.

The events come in the wake of an announcement that Latvian nationalists will hold an unprecedented public demonstration on that day in Riga, the capital of Soviet-occupied Latvia.

In a letter dated March 1987, the Latvian human-rights group Helsinki 86 invited all Latvians to join them at the Latvian Monument of Freedom in Riga at 3 p.m. (7 a.m. EST) to honor the victims of "genocidal Sovietization."

The group plans to place flowers at the monument in memory of over 15,000 Latvians deported by Soviet

occupation forces on June 14, 1941. An additional 35,000 Lithuanians and Estonians were also deported on that day. Lithuanian human-rights activists are sending a delegation to Riga to express solidarity with the Latvians.

Public demonstrations at the monument, a symbol of Latvian independence, are banned by Soviet authorities. Previous attempts to hold such demonstrations have been suppressed and participants have been arrested. This is the first time such a demonstration has been publicly announced in advance.

News of the Helsinki 86 announcement was broadcast by the Latvian Service of Voice of America today.

(Continued on page 13)

Thousands tested for radiation disease

MOSCOW — "Hundreds of thousands of people" have been tested for radiation sickness in the area around the site of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster that occurred last year, according to a leading Soviet scientist.

Soviet researchers are closely studying the data which will form the basis of a report that will be given to the United Nations on the ramifications of the explosion in the power station, the Los Angeles Times Wire Service quoted the scientist as saying.

The statement was made by Leonid Ilyin, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to the congress of the International Physicians for the

Prevention of Nuclear War, which held a four-day meeting in Moscow.

Mr. Ilyin stated that residents of the area around Chernobyl and beyond have been screened and examined for the presence of radioactivity in their bodies. The scientist is a specialist in radiation hygiene, according to the Los Angeles Times.

According to official Soviet sources, the disaster killed more than 30 people, including filmmaker Vladimir Shevchenko, who directed a movie called "Chernobyl: A Chronicle of Difficult Leaks." He died two months ago after he was exposed to radiation when

(Continued on page 13)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

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

UNA:
(201)451-2200

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

Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Assistant Editors: Natalia A. Feduschak
Christyna N. Lapychuk
Canadian Correspondent: Michael B. Bociurkiw
Midwest Correspondent: Marianna Liss

The Ukrainian Weekly, June 7, 1987, No. 23, Vol. LV
Copyright 1987 by The Ukrainian Weekly

UCCA rejects compromise on unified central body in U.S.

NEW YORK — At a meeting of representatives of the two central Ukrainian community organizations — the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America — as well as representatives of non-aligned groups, the UCCA rejected proposals for new by-laws and the convocation of a Congress of Ukrainian Americans at which a united central representation would be established.

The meeting, held April 30 at the Self-reliance offices in New York was convened by Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn. (A communique about the meeting was issued only on May 28.)

Participants of the meeting were: Ignatius Billinsky, Wolodymyr Masur, Askold Lozynskyj and Michael Snihurowycz of the UCCA; John O. Flis, Eugene Stakhiv, Roman Danyluk and

Wolodymyr Procyk of the UACC; and Dr. Stepan Woroch, Iwanna Rozankowsky, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Roman Huhlewych and John Hamulak representing neutral organizations. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Woroch in the absence of Bishop Losten.

The chairman began the meeting by noting that both the UCCA and UACC had responded favorably to a letter sent by Bishop Losten and the non-aligned organizations and had stated that they were ready to talk about creating a united central organization of Ukrainian Americans.

Representatives of the UACC stated that they agree with the proposed compromise and that they expect a similar response from the UCCA. UACC representatives affirmed that they accept the proposal to create a new

(Continued on page 13)

Futey sworn in as federal judge

WASHINGTON — Bohdan Futey, was sworn in on Friday, May 29, as a judge of the U.S. Claims Court. Mr. Futey is the first Ukrainian to become a federal judge. His nomination had been approved by the Senate on May 7.

President Ronald Reagan had announced his intention to nominate Mr. Futey for the federal judgeship on January 30. The term of office is 15 years, and Mr. Futey was to assume his new responsibilities early this month.

Mr. Futey was chairman of the U.S. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission since May of 1984. Prior to that he was a partner in the law firm of Bazarko, Futey and Oryshkewych (1975-1984), executive assistant to the mayor of Cleveland (1974-1975), chief assistant

police prosecutor for the City of Cleveland (1972-1974) and a partner in the law firm of Futey and Rakowsky (1968-1972).

Mr. Futey was born June 28, 1939, in Buchach, Ukraine. He emigrated from Ukraine to Germany, then to Argentina and came to the United States, settling in Cleveland, in 1957.

He received a B.A. in 1962 and an M.A. in 1964 from Case Western Reserve University, and his law degree from Cleveland Marshall Law School.

While he was in law school Mr. Futey was an instructor of the Spanish language in area high schools.

Mr. Futey is married and has three children. He resides in Washington.

Michael Piznak, community activist and attorney, dead at 80

NEW YORK — Michael Piznak, a devoted Ukrainian community activist who was a long-time treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and was vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association in 1954-1958, died at Baley Seton Hospital on Staten Island on Saturday, May 23. He was 80 years old.

Mr. Piznak was born June 3, 1906, in Jersey City, N.J., and was baptized at

Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in that city.

He graduated from Fordham University in 1928 and was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1929. He had a law practice in New York.

Mr. Piznak was an active member of the Ukrainian American Bar Association and the Ukrainian American Veterans, and was a long-time board member of the Ukrainian Institute of America, serving for many years as treasurer.

In the 1950s he successfully defended a member of the Galicia Division whom the U.S. government was prosecuting for concealing his membership in that Ukrainian military unit.

Within the UNA, Mr. Piznak was vice-president during one term of office, and for many years was a legal adviser to this fraternal organization. He was a member of UNA Branch 361.

Mr. Piznak was perhaps best known to Ukrainian community members as a thoroughly bilingual speaker at various rallies in defense of Ukraine and its people.

During World War II Mr. Piznak served in the U.S. Army.

Surviving are Mr. Piznak's four brothers, John, Nicholas, Harry and William, with their wives and families. Mr. Piznak's wife, Jane, died several years ago.

Burial was at St. Raymond Cemetery in the Bronx and services were performed by Father Michael, pastor of Our Lady of Carmel Roman Catholic Church on Staten Island. The funeral took place Wednesday, May 27.



Michael Piznak

Human Rights...

(Continued from page 1)

(N.Y.) Don Ritter (Pa.), co-chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, and Benjamin Gilman (N.Y.), member of the Ukrainian Famine Commission, who spoke about the Ukrainian famine and stressed the importance of exposing to the world what he called "the great holocaust" that took the lives of 7 million Ukrainians in 1932-33.

At the reception, an exhibit on Ukrainian political prisoners drew the attention of guests. Photographs of prisoners were prominently displayed; each photograph was accompanied by biographical data which included the prisoner's "crime," the sentence, and the length of time the prisoner had already spent in prisons, labor camps or psychiatric hospitals.

Part of the exhibit was devoted to a collection of artifacts made by Ukrainian political prisoners and smuggled from the camps. The articles were graciously loaned to the UNRC by former political prisoner Nina Stro-

kata.

Among the guests at the reception were 23 distinguished members of Congress representing various parts of the country; John J. Rhodes III (Ariz.), Tom Carper (Del.), Earl Hutto (Fla.), Dan Mica (Fla.), who chairs the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, Jack Davis (Ill.), Ed Boland (Mass.), Ed Markey (Mass.), Bruce Vento (Minn.), Jack Beuchner (Mo.), Ron Marlene (Mont.), Sherwood Boehlert (N.Y.), Sam Stratton (N.Y.), Lawrence Coughlin (Pa.), Peter Kostmayer (Pa.), Doug Walgren (Pa.), Kurt Weldon (Pa.), Tom DeLay (Texas), and John Miller (Wash.).

Also present were consul-designate to Kiev William Courtney and Dr. James Mace, executive director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

Ukrainian community activists from the Washington area and members of the Ukrainian community from Philadelphia who arrived by bus for the reception had the opportunity to meet with their representatives and thus help commemorate Ukrainian Human Rights Awareness Day.



Among the congressmen present were: (from left) Steny Hoyer, Tom Carper, Ben Gillman, Don Ritter, Bill Green and Kurt Weldon.

Congressman Dante B. Fascell of Florida

Congressman Dante Fascell (D-Fla.) was honored for his long-standing efforts in the fight for human rights through his many years of service on the Helsinki Commission. Congressman Fascell was the commission's first chairman after its creation in 1976, and he continued as a member until April 1985.

In connection with his commission work, he was Vice-Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe follow-up meetings in Belgrade, 1977-1978, and in Madrid, 1980-1983.

Through all of these years, Rep. Fascell has actively supported and worked for the cause of Ukrainian political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

Rep. Fascell was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Florida's 19th District in 1954, and has served continuously in that capacity since that first election. He now serves as chairman of the powerful House Committee on Foreign Affairs and as chairman of the Subcommittee on Arms Control,

International Security and Science.

In his many years of service to the American people, the congressman has also served as chairman of the subcommittees on International Organizations, International Political and Military Affairs, Inter-American Affairs, and International Operations.

He has also participated in the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, and was chairman of the House of Representatives delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly.

Congressman Fascell was also the official Congressional observer to the arms control talks in Geneva.

Rep. Fascell was born on March 9, 1917, in Bridgehampton, N.Y. He attended high school in Coral Gables, Fla., and graduated from the University of Miami Law School.

He is a World War II veteran, who served in the African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns, and was honorably discharged with the rank of captain on January 20, 1946.

—compiled by Olena Stercho Hender



Rep. Dante Fascell with (from left) his wife, Ulana Mazurkevich and Vera Andreyczyk.

Phone call announces surprise from faraway Soviet Ukraine

by Natalia A. Feduschak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — When the phone rang at the home of Maria Rudnytsky, 85, on May 29, she was spending a typical Friday evening with her son, Roman. The voice on the other end of the line, however, changed that.

"I was in shock. I did not know what to say. I think I did not say anything at first." Shock indeed. The voice on the other end of the line was that of her brother, Wolodymyr Sokil, 78, whom she had not seen in 55 years. He was looking for a ride from John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York to Mrs. Rudnytsky's home in Toms River, N.J.

Mrs. Rudnytsky had been waiting for her brother's arrival from Ukraine since he was granted permission to visit her several weeks ago. But, she was expecting a telegram from Moscow that would tell her when he would arrive at the airport. That telegram, by the way, didn't come until the next day.

Mrs. Sokil, who arrived at 2 p.m. found that no one was at the airport to meet him. After some time, he obtained the help of a Czech man, and together they found someone to call his sister.

Mrs. Rudnytsky and her son didn't arrive at the airport until after 10 p.m. "I was so happy to see him I just can't describe it," The Star Ledger quoted Mrs. Rudnytsky as saying.

The Soviets had given Mr. Sokil permission to visit his sister after Rep. James Howard (D-N.J.) met with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Politburo members when he was in Moscow with a congressional delegation in April.

Mrs. Sokil, who had hoped the telegram would arrive in time for her to inform the news media of her brother's arrival so they could be on hand to see the reunion, called a press conference the next day in her home.

"I've been in politics and government

some 20 years, and something like this just makes it all worthwhile," Rep. Howard was quoted by the Star Ledger as saying at the news conference. "This is one of the happiest days of my life. I know they're happy, but I'm happy, too."

Ms. Rudnytsky told The Ukrainian Weekly that the reunion between brother and sister is "very important for (Rep.) Howard. It's important for public relations between the two countries."

So far, Ms. Rudnytsky and Mr. Sokil have spent a lot of time being interviewed by the media.

Mr. Sokil's twin sister, Vera Bilanok, was expected to arrive from Troy, Mich., yesterday and today the family plans to leave for a trip to Niagara Falls, N.Y., before Mrs. Rudnytsky's son, Roman, who is a concert pianist, leaves for a concert tour of Australia.

The family will then go to Michigan, and there they will decide on the course of the rest of Mr. Sokil's visit. It is possible they will visit Washington, Mrs. Rudnytsky stated, and added that Rep. Howard has agreed to help them with their arrangements.

Although Mr. Sokil was originally granted a three-month tourist visa, after he was asked to turn in his Soviet passport for a new one in Dnipropetrovsk, he was issued a new five-year foreign travel passport, which is considered a rarity. When Mr. Sokil asked the officials why he was given the passport, the answer was, "Well, maybe you'll go next year also," Mrs. Rudnytsky said.

"I'm very happy it turned out this way. Maybe something is happening (in the Soviet Union). We are human beings that have to live and somehow have peace. They want peace and we want peace," Mrs. Rudnytsky stated.

She added that under the circumstances, her brother will probably stay longer than three months, and other visits between the family are possible.

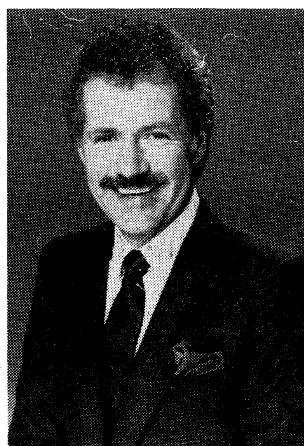
"Jeopardy!" host, a Ukrainian, to emcee Millennium events

PITTSBURGH — Alex Trebek, host of television's highly rated "Jeopardy!," a Ukrainian, has agreed to serve as master of ceremonies for the gala programs being planned by the Ukrainian Catholic dioceses of St. Joseph and Stamford in observance of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. Three programs are being planned. Dates will be released in the coming weeks.

Also scheduled to appear are Metropolitan Opera star Paul Plishka and pianist Thomas Hrynkyv. Additional artists will be announced.

"We're most pleased that Mr. Trebek has agreed to participate in our programs," said Bishop Robert Moskal of Parma, Ohio. "It is very important that all Ukrainians work together and keep our faith and heritage alive. Through these appearances, Alex Trebek is demonstrating his dedication to his people," added Bishop Losten of Stamford, Conn.

A native of Sudbury, Ont., Mr. Trebek has been a star of various American game shows for the past 11 years. He has been host of "Jeopardy!" since 1984. The program is the second-highest-rated syndicated show in television history. Mr. Trebek also hosts the network gameshow "Classic Concentration."



Alex Trebek

The son of a Ukrainian father and French Canadian mother, Mr. Trebek is a graduate of the University of Ottawa and holds a degree in philosophy.

"I'm very happy to participate in these programs observing our Millennium of Christianity," Mr. Trebek commented. "I know that 1988 is an important year for all Ukrainians and I'm looking forward to the celebration."

HURI instrumental in research for National Geographic article

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The May issue of National Geographic will come as a complete and pleasant surprise to many Ukrainians. Thirty-eight pages of it are devoted to an article titled "Ukraine," followed by a companion piece on Chernobyl. So much attention devoted to Ukraine is in itself exciting, but what makes the article more remarkable is the understanding of Ukrainian issues demonstrated by author Mike Edwards.

It is not by chance, however, that Mr. Edwards captured his subject so well. He says of the article, "I've never worked on one that was more difficult and demanding, and never have I worked on one that was more rewarding."

Mr. Edwards' research began at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. It was in February of 1986 that he spent two days in Cambridge talking with associates there. "My discussions with Prof. Pritsak, Prof. Sevcenko and others gave me an understanding of the major issues in Ukrainian history, culture, religion and language, and the interplay

between them. Those talks were really my grounding, helping me to sort out an immense and complicated subject," Mr. Edwards said.

"The Institute put me in touch with many people who influenced the shape of the article," Mr. Edwards continued. "Andrew Sorokowski [researcher on Ukraine at Keston College, a position funded by the Ukrainian Studies Fund] was an invaluable resource on Ukrainian Church history and religion today in Ukraine. Prof. George Grabowicz gave me an understanding of the current literary scene in Ukraine. And through her friends at the institute, I met my interpreter Tania D'Avignon. She was much more than an interpreter. Tania has a great love and understanding of Ukrainian culture. She put the churches, the artwork, the songs — really, the experience — in context for me."

According to Mr. Edwards, the publications of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute were crucial to his work. "I left the institute

(Continued on page 16)

Krawciw to be keynote speaker at veterans' 40th convention

by Stephen M. Wichar

WARREN, Mich. — The Ukrainian American Veterans will open their 40th annual national convention on June 12. During a gala banquet and Ball on Saturday, June 13, Brigadier Gen. Nicholas S.H. Krawciw will be the keynote speaker.

Gen. Krawciw has recently been selected for promotion to the rank of major general in the United States Army. In his new position, the general will be commanding the 3rd Infantry Division, Mechanized, U.S. Army Europe, stationed in Wuerzburg, West Germany. This also happens to be the largest U.S. combat division in Europe.

Until now, and since his open heart surgery in 1985, Gen. Krawciw as a brigadier was assigned to a Holding Detachment, Office of Chief of Staff in the Pentagon.

The son of the late poet and editor Bohdan and Neoniia Krawciw, Gen. Krawciw is the only Ukrainian born soldier to attain the rank of major general. During the Statue of Liberty's 100 centennial ceremonies in 1986, Mayor Ed Koch, of New York City, awarded Gen. Krawciw the "Mayor's Medal of Liberty" for his outstanding military achievement in an adopted country.

A highly respected and popular military figure among Ukrainians, Gen. Krawciw, in a span of 27 years, has enjoyed an exciting and illustrious career. For his meritorious services in the United States, in Europe, the Middle East and Far East, the general has earned 11 U.S. decorations and badges, among them the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star with Two Oak Leaf Clusters, Legion of Merit with an Oak Leaf Cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal with a "V" Device with Two Oak Leaf Clusters, Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medals with the "V" Device, Army Commendation with an Oak Leaf Cluster, Combat Infantryman Badge, Parachustist Badge, and a Ranger Tab.

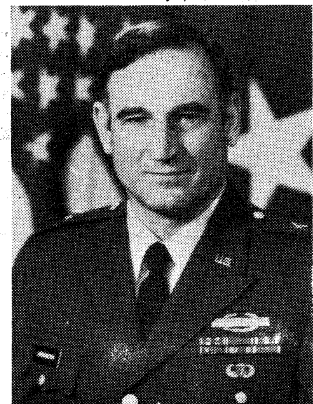
Also at the UAV convention, the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command will provide a regular army special Color Guard team for the installation of officers ceremonies.

Mayor Ronald Bonkowski of Warren, has already proclaimed June 13 as Ukrainian American Veterans' Day. For the first time in Greater Detroit, the Ukrainian community will have an opportunity to participate in a project of a military character.

The host for this historical conclave will be UAV Post No. 101, currently commanded by Joseph Elnick. Organized only three years ago, the officers and membership have demonstrated a willingness to give leadership to Ukrainian issues, especially those of a recent development.

Boasting a membership of 85 World War II, Korean and Vietnam veterans, the staff has taken decisive action in the Myroslav Medvid incident, the John Demjanjuk case, and the review of American for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), Post No. 101 has taken a firm posture on human rights.

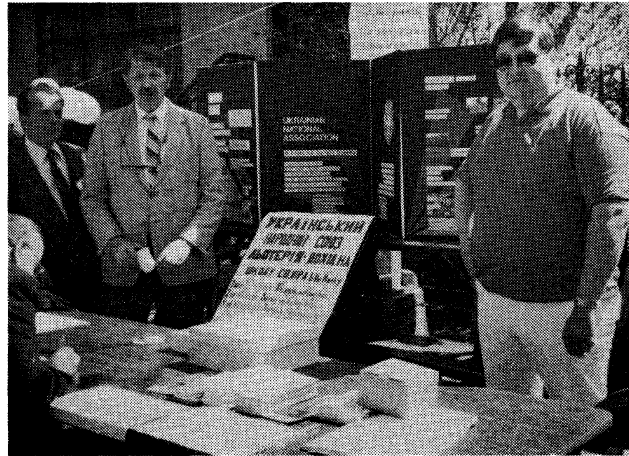
The convention committee, under leadership of Junior Vice-Commander Myron Woronowycz, has pursued the preparation of the 40th anniversary convention for many months.



Brigadier Gen. Nicholas S.H. Krawciw

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA participates in N.Y. festival



At the UNA's information table and display at the St. George Ukrainian Festival are (from left) John Choma, Andre J. Worobec and Nicholas T. Boyko.

NEW YORK — On the initiative of its Fraternal Activities Office, the Ukrainian National Association was represented with an informative table and display at the St. George Ukrainian Festival on Friday through Sunday, May 15-17.

The UNA also sold raffle tickets benefitting St. George Ukrainian Catholic School. The drawing — first prize was a week's stay for two at Soyuzivka; second prize, a weekend for two at the resort; third prize a copy of Michael Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine" — was held Sunday afternoon. A total of \$501 was raised for the school.

Featured at the UNA table was information about the UNA's insurance offerings, fraternal activities and benefits to members, Soyuzivka and Ukrai-

nian history.

The display was organized and set up by Andre J. Worobec, the UNA's fraternal activities coordinator.

Mr. Worobec was assisted in preparing for the festival by members of the UNA's New York District Committee: Mykola Chomanczuk, district chairman, Olena Hentisz and Eustachia Milanytsh.

John Choma, president of UNA Branch 293, helped Mr. Worobec man the information table, while Barbara Bachynsky conducted screenings of the UNA-sponsored film "Helm of Destiny."

Members of the UNA's new insurance sales force, Nicholas T. Boyko and Michael Stecyzna, were also present at the UNA display to inform festival-goers about the UNA.

Svoboda editor Kardashinets retires

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Long-time Svoboda editor Tamara Kardashinets was honored at a going away party here on May 4, amidst much praise for her work at the Ukrainian-language daily.

Mrs. Kardashinets left Svoboda after 12 years of service. Dr. John O. Flis, supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk and Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan all spoke at the reception, and wished Mrs. Kardashinets well in her future endeavors. The editor left the newspaper in order to care for her sick father.

Svoboda editor Zenon Snylyk spoke of Mrs. Kardashinets's accomplishments at the daily. He said that Mrs. Kardashinets has always willing to do more than was asked of her.



Tamara Kardashinets (fourth from left) with Svoboda and The Weekly editors (from left) Wolodymyr Lewenetz, Olha Kuzmowycz, Lubov Kolensky, Zenon Snylyk, Natalka Voronka, Roma Hadzewycz, Chrystyna Lapychak and Natalia Feduschak.

After Mr. Snylyk's words, Mrs. Kardashinets thanked those present, and stated that all who work at Svoboda leave, a part of their hearts at the newspaper. She stressed the importance of the newspaper to the Ukrainian community in informing it about issues and events. Svoboda must continue this role in the future, she stated.

For this reason, while she is leaving full-time work at the paper, she said she would help out whenever asked.

With a toast of champagne, everyone present sang "Mnohaya Lita."

Mrs. Kardashinets received a gift presented by Mr. Snylyk on behalf of the staff of the Svoboda Press (the Svoboda daily, The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda publishing house).

Huryn to perform on Father's Day

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Soprano Laryssa Magun-Huryn will perform at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's upstate New York resort, on Sunday, June 21, during the third annual Father's Day Festival.

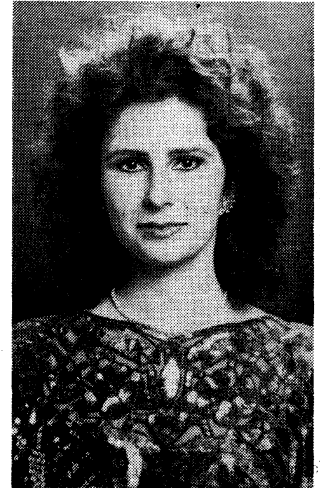
Ms. Huryn will appear during the afternoon concert program at 3:30 p.m. Also featured will be the Dunai dancers of St. Catharines, Ont.

Ms. Huryn, who first performed at the Father's Day festivities in 1985, has appeared at numerous Ukrainian concerts in the United States and Canada.

She was born in New York City, where she attended St. George Ukrainian Catholic School and the High School of Performing Arts. She received a degree in pharmacy from St. John's University, although she continued her involvement in the field of classical music.

She is active in the Ukrainian and American music communities, and has studied privately with Madam Julia Drobner, Joan Dornemann and Martin Lies.

She has appeared on many occasions with the Verdi Opera Company. Among the highlights of her career was a performance at St. Patrick's Cathedral



Laryssa Magun-Huryn

in New York during welcoming ceremonies for Pope John Paul II.

Ms. Huryn is a licensed pharmacist and a member of UNA Branch 287.

The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Accentuate the positive

Although we are conscious of many of the UNA's shortcomings, we often can get down on ourselves too much. It is important that we never cease to stress the positives of our organization.

Here are some recent events that I find positive. The list is by no means complete. (If your Branch or District sponsored, participated in sponsoring or raised funds for a worthy cause or held any fraternal activity please do not hesitate to let us know about it. I will be happy to mention it in this column. Any and all such events emphasize the fact that the UNA is fraternally active.)

Let us start from the very top of our organization. The UNA is actively involved with other fraternal organizations in the fraternal movement. The UNA reaffirmed its support of fraternalism by participating in the annual meeting of the New York Fraternal

Congress on April 24-25 at the La Guardia Marriott Hotel. The Executive Committee, members of the Supreme Assembly, the insurance sales department and the fraternal activities coordinator attended meetings on both dates.

Due to the UNA's input into the program the New York Fraternal Congress honored the Ukrainians who died as a result of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, elected UNA Supreme President John O. Flis as its president for 1987 and honored Mary Dushnyk, an honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly as its past president.

Dr. Flis became the third UNA member to be elected president of the New York Fraternal Congress.

On the district level, the New York District cooperated with the Home Office to raise over \$500 for St. George Ukrainian Catholic School during the St. George Ukrainian Festival on May 15-17. The UNA donated prizes for the fund-raising, thousands had an opportunity to view the UNA's stand, and obtain information on the UNA and Ukraine. Over 100 had a chance to view UNA's film "Helm of Destiny."

On the branch level, Branch 214 of Newark, N.J., under the leadership of Omelan Twardowsky co-sponsored the 30th Annual Volleyball Tournament of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S. and Canada held in Maplewood, N.J., on May 30.

Teams of young men and women athletes representing to following Ukrainian youth and sports organizations from the U.S. and Canada participated: Lviv Sports Club and SUM-A from Cleveland; Chornomorska Sich Sports Club from Newark; Ukrainian Sports Club from Toronto; Tryzub Ukrainian Sports Organization from Philadelphia; Plast from Buffalo, Newark, and Passaic, N.J.; Plast sororities and fraternities including the Spar-

(Continued on page 9)

Fenchak elected to fraternal office

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — At the 80th session of the Maryland-District of Columbia Fraternal Congress held on April 24-25 here at the Ramada Inn, Paul Fenchak, president of UNA Branch 320 of Baltimore, was re-elected as director of the congress for a three-year term.

In addition to being a director, Mr. Fenchak also serves as archivist for the congress. For 12 years he served as publicity director during which time he encouraged the Maryland-D.C. Fraternal Congress to sponsor prizes for secondary school students who wrote histories of fraternal groups of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

He also encouraged the Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland to award prizes to students who contributed projects about the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine and entered projects in the Greater Baltimore History Fair.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Jamming and glasnost

In late May, there was good news, and bad news, emanating from the land of glasnost.

On May 23, the Soviet Union ceased its jamming of Voice of America broadcasts to the USSR, and Soviet citizens tuning in to programs in Russian, Ukrainian and seven other languages used in the USSR were hearing them clearly for the first time in seven years.

Two days later, however, it was discovered that the Soviet jammers previously aimed at the Voice of America had now been redirected at Radio Liberty, which broadcasts to the Soviet Union, and Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts to Eastern Europe.

These jammers were added to others already interfering with the two stations' broadcasts — a policy that was begun in the 1950s as soon as RL and RFE started their operations. In fact, according to RFE/RL officials, 70 percent of Soviet jamming had been aimed at Radio Liberty even before the reassignment of VOA jammers.

To be sure, we welcome the Soviet decision regarding the Voice of America — made, we are told, in the spirit of glasnost — for the VOA provides vital international news, and news and commentary about the United States to an audience in the USSR estimated to range between 30 million and 40 million.

The halt of VOA jamming, moreover, came in the wake of an earlier Soviet decision to stop interfering with transmissions of the British Broadcasting Corp. Taken together, these two steps might have been very significant in demonstrating the USSR's resolve to work toward true glasnost.

But, Soviet actions on the heels of the VOA decision are even more significant, not only because the jamming of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe has been intensified, but because of the content of RL and RFE broadcasts — very different indeed from that of the VOA.

Radio Liberty transmits, in addition to news about events around the globe, programs about Soviet affairs, many of them dealing with dissent in the USSR. These programs are broadcast in 12 languages to approximately 50 million listeners in the Soviet Union. Radio Free Europe has analogous programming destined for East European Communist countries.

Thus, you see, RL and RFE are seen to be more dangerous by Soviet officialdom. By hearing Radio Liberty, Soviet citizens are being informed about the state of affairs within the USSR and getting news about events not covered by the official government- and party-controlled press.

As Malcolm S. Forbes Jr., chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, the body that oversees RL and RFE, explains it, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are "surrogates" for a free press in the Communist bloc.

In response to the end of Soviet jamming of the Voice of America, Mr. Forbes had stated: "We welcome the fact that the USSR is no longer jamming the Voice of America. A more convincing demonstration of glasnost, however, would be a Soviet decision to cease all jamming."

We couldn't agree more.

So, what is the truth about Gorbachev's glasnost? It is a selective glasnost: certain things are now allowed, while others, inherently more dangerous to the Soviet system, are not.

The case of the VOA versus RFE/RL is just one example.

TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

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

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

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

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Ukrainians gain from Supreme Court ruling

Two quick true or false statements worth fifty points each.

If a Ukrainian American can prove job discrimination solely because of ethnic ancestry, that Ukrainian can invoke an 1866 federal law and successfully sue charging unequal treatment because of race.

If Ukrainian American property is desecrated, the vandals may be sued for damages because Ukrainian civil rights were damaged.

Give yourself 100 points if you answered true for both statements.

Such law suits are now possible because of two landmark Supreme Court decisions issued on May 18 which ruled that federal civil rights statutes protect all victims of racial discrimination, not just blacks.

According to Theo Stamos of the Washington Times "the court acted in two cases that forged an unprecedented alliance between Arab and Jewish groups who urged the high court to broadly interpret the Civil Rights Act of 1866 as a law designed to protect ethnic minorities, as well as blacks, from racially inspired discrimination."

The first ruling involved an Iraqi-born American professor who claimed that he was denied tenure because officials at St. Francis College in Pennsylvania were racially motivated. A Philadelphia Appeals Court had ruled he could invoke the 1866 law to buttress his case.

The second ruling involved a lawsuit by members of the Shaare Tefila Congregation in Silver Spring, Md., against a "racially motivated" group of vandals who defaced their synagogue. A federal appeals court in Richmond had ruled that Jews were not members of a "racially distinct" group and therefore were not protected under the 1866 Act which was passed to protect, the lower court concluded, non-whites exclusively.

The Supreme Court settled the conflict between the two lower courts by unanimously upholding the Philadelphia decision while reversing Richmond. Writing for the higher court, Justice Byron R. White argued that the 1866 Civil Rights Act, which clearly allows a broad range of suits for damages by victims of discrimination, was intended to protect all persons, regardless of ethnic ancestry.

The 1866 law and its 1870 amendment are now codified as Sections 1981 and 1982 and Title 42 of the United States Code. Up until now, the two sections were used almost solely by blacks charging racial discrimination.

But Ukrainians are not a race, you say. True enough today, but not when Congress passed the law in the aftermath of the Civil War. Surveying various encyclopedias and dictionaries from those times, Justice White concluded that it was the intent of Congress to include all ethnic groups under the broad rubric of "race." The literature from those days, the Supreme Court justice discovered, included references to Finns, Gypsies, Basques, Russians, Norwegians and Mongolians as "races."

"These dictionaries and encyclopedic sources are somewhat diverse," wrote Justice White in the nine-page opinion, "but it is clear that they do not support the claim that for purposes of Section 1981, Arabs, Englishmen, Germans and certain other groups are to be consi-

dered a single race... history of the 1870 Act reflects similar understanding of what groups Congress intended to protect from intentional discrimination... Based on the history of Section 1981, we have little trouble in concluding that Congress intended to protect from discrimination identifiable classes of persons who are subjected to intentional discrimination solely because of their ancestry or ethnic characteristics. Such discrimination is racial discrimination that Congress intended Section 1981 to forbid, whether or not it would be classified as racial in terms of modern scientific theory."

Although Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 also forbids employment discrimination not only on the basis of race but for national origin, sex, and religion as well, it is much more limited than the 1866 law. Title VII requires a trial before a judge, limits damages to job reinstatement and back pay only, and requires suits to be filed within 180 days. The 1866 law allows for trial by jury, punitive damages for pain and suffering, and greater flexibility of filing deadlines.

The Supreme Court rulings may have a special significance for certain Ukrainian American men who, as Dr. Oleh Wolowyna has pointed out, appear to be suffering lower job status than their education warrants. According to Dr. John Kromkowski, president of the National Center for Urban/Ethnic Affairs, the same is true for Polish American males. "There seems to be an invisible ceiling for Polish American men," states Dr. Kromkowski. "In contrast to other groups, education appears to play no role in determining upward mobility once a certain level is reached." Perhaps both Ukrainian and Polish men have suffered job discrimination in the past and it's time this was rectified through legal action.

Dr. Kromkowski believes discrimination because of national origin has been neglected in the past. "During the past 15 years," he argues, "there were very few such cases reported nationwide. This new ruling could be the beginning of an era of litigation that is long overdue."

Such a prospect, of course, is not welcomed by everyone. Commenting to a Washington Post staff writer, Bruce Fein, a Supreme Court analyst affiliated with the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank in Washington, believes the ruling "opened opportunities for abuse of the civil rights laws." Mr. Fein said that the broad reach of the 1866 law meant, for example, that discrimination suits could be filed by members of long-antagonistic ethnic groups. "If a Pole approaches a Russian for work in his grocery store and is not hired, now you've got a civil rights suit," Mr. Fein said.

"Will this clog the courts?" asked The Washington Post in an editorial on May 20. "We doubt it, though there is always a possibility of frivolous lawsuits. Where there are real problems of discrimination against individuals because of their ethnic heritage, shouldn't this litigation option be available? It is a basic premise of our diverse society that Americans treat each other as equals. No form of discrimination based on the ancestry one inherits should be considered tolerable."

Ukrainian Americans couldn't agree more.

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 Phoenix, Ariz., regional hearing of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine on February 13.

Ivan M., Tucson, Ariz.:

...From 1929 to 1933, I worked at a cement factory in a suburb of the city of Kharkiv, called Nova Bavaria. In 1932, I had my first glimpse of the famine. In the summer of 1932, either in June or July, workers from Kharkiv and Nova Bavaria, 300, 400 or possibly as many as 500 individuals were mobilized to weed sugar beets in the village of Terny in the Poltava region.

We were told that we would be in Terny for three weeks, but we left the village after only four days of work, because the soil was very dry, and the beets small and poor developed. The tall weeds almost reached our waists, and when we pulled out the weeds, we also pulled out the beets along with them.

Three days after our arrival, authorities arrived from Kharkiv to take a look at our work. When they saw what was happening with the beets, how we were inadvertently pulling them out along with the weeds, they called us together and ordered us to return home.

So, on the fifth day after our arrival, we returned home. The village of Terny was located approximately half a mile where we were being housed in tents. None of us workers was permitted to visit the village. Two or three individuals, who were specifically chosen for this task, rode out to the village periodically to get water.

When these individuals returns to our camp, they told us that on the outskirts of the village they had seen two extremely emaciated peasants working in the field. The horse which was harnessed to their plow was equally emaciated. It was so exhausted from hunger that it would pull the plow a short distance and then stop, too weary to go further.

Our workers asked the peasants why the beets had not been weeded earlier. The peasants replied that there was not one in the village of Terny to weed the beets, because everyone had died of hunger.

...At the end of August of 1933, as I was traveling from Kharkiv to Poltava, I saw with my own eyes several corpses lying along the road. I was not long at the Institute, for soon after my enrollment I was expelled as an enemy of the Soviet people. Thus, on the fourth of January, I was on my way back to Kharkiv.

Not far from the monument to Kotliarevsky in Kharkiv, I saw a woman and child lying on the ground, dead. Excuse me, in Poltava, I saw a woman and child lying on the ground dead.

Walking along Lasal Street, I saw another body, that of a man. In the middle of Blahovishchensky

Bazaar, I saw a third corpse. People at the Bazaar, and indeed in the entire city of Kharkiv, were no longer surprised at seeing corpses in the street. They would take one look at the body and then continue along the way.

...My mother died of hunger in the village K. in Poltavshchyna. Her sister and her two children also perished from hunger. About the rest of my relatives I know nothing. The little I do know, I discovered when I returned to the village in 1941 during the German occupation.

...I was also told that my father had been shot in 1937. Surviving neighbors also told me that my younger brother had been taken from the Institute where he was studying and also shot as an enemy of the Soviet people.

...Neighbors and acquaintances who survived the famine told me not only of my family's fate, but also about the horrors wrought by the famine during 1933. Not only had many people starved to death, but so had the domestic animals which were necessary to the people's survival.

Most of the horses had starved to death. Those horses that were still alive, but very weak were tied around the middle and suspended in air during the night, in order to prevent them from falling down and expiring from exhaustion.

All through the winter of 1933, the horses were fed from the hay taken from cattle sheds. The horses that managed to survive till spring revived by eating the newly sprouted grass. It was the Russians, in the main, who conducted the grain seizures of 1932 that precipitated the famine. Our people from the Komnezam (committee of poor peasants) aided and abetted them. During the famine there were 350,000 Soviet troops stationed along the borders between Ukraine and Russia.

Russian tanks and planes stood ready to put down what the Russians feared would be a revolt precipitated by the grains seizures.

Panas Liubchenko, a secretary of the Central Committee in Ukraine from 1927 to 1933 and prime minister of the Ukrainian Soviet government in the late 1930s, having seen the sword of Damocles suspended over Ukraine commented to his close friends that the famine was created not because of collectivization, but because when the Ukraine had lost its struggle for independence, Stalin said, quote, "anyway you look at it, the Ukrainians are already in the bag. All that remains for us to do is to tie the bag."

Tetiana Kysil, Phoenix, Ariz.:

I was born in Poltavshchyna. I left the village of my birth in 1932. I was 13 years old. I worked there, left my parents behind, my grandfather and my grand-

mother as well, and they all died in 1933 from hunger. I worked in Kharkiv at the time, and I remember passing over dead bodies, walking over the dead bodies.

Swollen, bloated people begged for food, and I could not bear to walk on the streets, because there were so many people there. ...

Mike Kuzin, Phoenix, Ariz.:

I was born in Ukraine in the Poltava region. I was swollen twice from hunger.

...We were thrown out of house. Everything was taken from us, and were taken beyond the borders of the village. Every week people would come to see if we had yet died. In 1930, father fled to the Donbas region and took us from the house where 20 other families who had been removed from the villages were living.

So we lived in Donbas where many people who had been dekulakized had fled, and with my own eyes, I saw how at the stations, dozens and dozens of individuals lay dead. ...

Halyna Kuzin, Phoenix, Ariz.:

I was born in Ukraine in 1922. My parents died of hunger, my father, mother, brother, sister. I and my sister were the only ones left. I was then taken to an orphanage, and I was there until I got a little bit older. We were fed with a watery substance everyday, once a day so we could only survive, and then my sister took me and we would take grain from anything that grew in the ground to survive. ...

Ivan Pylpenko, Phoenix, Ariz.:

My parents were villagers. They lived in Poltavshchyna. They had 28 desyatynas of land, and they never used hired help, because they had five sons who did all the labor by themselves.

But, in 1932 and 1933, my father died of hunger, my brother, and my brother's wife. Only my mother and two small children of my brother's, approximately 50 percent of my family which existed, and my brother and his wife died being members of the collective.

My mother and father had much earlier fled so as not to be taken. I was at work in Poltavshchyna at that time. Frequently I saw graves, many dead bodies of people who had already died of starvation, those still in the process of dying. ...

Jacob K., San Diego, Calif.:

I was born in the city of Uman in Ukraine, in the Kiev region. I saw the following. In 1932, I was a student. Where we students were mixed or added to the Komsomol (Communist Youth League) and sent to the villages to seize grain and all kinds of foodstuffs in the village.

These seizures were motivated by the government's insistence that certain persons in the village had not fulfilled their grain quotas. We students had no

(Continued on page 10)

Danylo Shumuk: endlessly searching, struggling for truth

Following is the full text of the statement on the arrival of veteran Soviet political prisoner Danylo Shumuk in Calgary issued by the Alberta Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

After serving 40 years of imprisonment and five years of internal exile in the Soviet Union, Ukrainian dissident Danylo Shumuk, 72, arrived to a tumultuous welcome in Calgary, en route to join his nephew and family. Amnesty International, a worldwide human-rights organization describes Shumuk as its 'senior' political prisoner and this depiction has caused many to regard Shumuk as the world's longest imprisoned prisoner of conscience. A 15-year international campaign for Shumuk's release, including extensive interventions with Soviet authorities by the Right Honourable Joe Clark, Canada's former prime minister and current minister of external affairs, culminated Saturday when Shumuk disembarked from his airplane and joined his family and well-wishers as a free man.

In retracing Shumuk's life of imprisonment it immediately be-

comes clear that Shumuk is not just a Ukrainian dissident, but a key figure in the international struggle for human rights. His experience is living testimony to the failure of the Allies to satisfactorily resolve the Future of Eastern Europe at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences towards the end of World War II. The failure of the international community to respond to the plight of dissidents like Shumuk four decades ago dealt a crippling blow to the cause of human rights internationally, and enabled the Soviet Union to gain a stronghold over Eastern Europe which remains to this day. Shumuk's life is a yardstick against which others are measured and is sometimes regarded as evidence that the West could not correct the injustices being done in the USSR. While the West sought accommodations with the Soviet Union following World War II, countless others followed Shumuk into the gulag, and into prisons elsewhere, there to remain without hope to this day.

In looking at Shumuk's life there emerges a defiant figure endlessly struggling and searching for truth

From his first arrest at the age of 18 in 1933 to his ultimate release in 1987, Shumuk underwent a transformation in political thought: from the exuberant communism of his early youth, through profound disillusionment with the Soviet regime after learning of the Stalinist atrocities committed in Ukraine — particularly the 1933 state-organized artificial famine which killed up to 7 million people, to the anti-Nazi, anti-Soviet posture during his service with the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) during World War II, concluding with his patriotic nationalism which seeks freedom and independence for Ukraine today.

Throughout his life he was continuously hounded and besieged by the Soviet secret police who sought unsuccessfully to convert Shumuk into an informant reporting on the activities of other dissidents. On five separate occasions he was arrested and jailed for extended periods of time — twice for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Shumuk himself best describes the third part of his life when, writing in his memoirs, he says:

"As for regretting the path which I

have chosen, I have never done so and never will, for I consider it contemptible to be a hypocrite for the sake of utilitarian comforts or the opportunity to taste power. We have only one life to live, and everyone has to make his or her own choice: to live for bodily comforts and passions, or for freedom of thought and convictions. When faced with such a choice we have to make sacrifices, and everyone sacrifices that which he, or she values least."

This uncompromising stance won Shumuk international recognition as a champion in the cause for human rights everywhere. He is special because, unlike other prisoners of conscience, Shumuk had to endure four long decades before his lonely struggle for freedom was finally noticed by the humanitarian leaders of his day. His release now casts a ray of hope to thousands of souls who remain in the gulag and elsewhere, reaffirming to them that their suffering is not forlorn and may soon be recognized like his. Shumuk's release represents a victory for every person who enjoys freedom, or yearns for it.

The Ukrainian community rejoices at Shumuk's arrival and welcomes this esteemed guest to Canada.

The Chernobyl disaster: how Denver community keeps the memory alive

by Tatiana Gajecy-Wynar

DENVER — The Ukrainian community here resolved one year ago to always remember the tragic accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine. That is why on April 25 community members gathered in Cheesman Park, at the site of the memorial tree and bench placed there during the previous year thanks to the efforts of the local Chernobyl Memorial Committee.

And, community members pledged to meet there every year to mark the tragic anniversary.

To fully appreciate the Denver community's depth of commitment to keeping the memory of Chernobyl and its victims alive, however, one must take a step back and return to the day the Chernobyl calamity began, April 16, 1986.

Following news of the tragic disaster at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, concerned members of Denver's Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 38 decided to take immediate action to help the victims, to protest the Soviet cover-up, and to keep the general public informed and aware of the magnitude of this calamity. Under the leadership of then president Daria Yaworiwsky, with her motto "Remember Chernobyl," a memorial committee (consisting of Theodosia Fedak, Odarka Figlus, Tatianna Gajecy-Wynar, and Nadia Vynych) was formed, and work began.

The initial phase of the project included the mailing of over 300 letters to United States government and state officials and agencies concerning aid for the victims; the dissemination of over 4,000 informative flyers to the general public; the distribution of press releases to the press, media, city and state officials; and the preparation of a special commemorative button.

Commemorative tree

Stage two was planned as a tribute to all Ukrainians who suffered as a result of the Chernobyl catastrophe. It was decided to hold a public memorial service for the dead and to plant a commemorative tree which would serve as a living memorial to the victims of the tragedy and as a symbol of hope for a better future.

A mountain ash (riabyna), common to burial sites in Ukraine, was selected for this purpose. Denver's Cheesman Park, a favorite picnic haunt of local



Members of the Ukrainian community watch the blessing of the memorial tree during service on June 14, 1986.



Denver's Mayor Federico Pena (center) uncovers the Chernobyl Memorial Bench on October 18, 1986, with lots of help from Ukrainian Saturday School children and guest speakers.

Ukrainians, was chosen for the site, and American Flag Day, June 14, was chosen as the date. Special invitations were mailed to city and state government officials.

The ceremony was opened by newly elected president Nadia Vynych, who welcomed those present (among them representatives of Denver's four television stations). She then introduced her

forerunner and the initiator of the project, Mrs. Yaworiwsky, who gave a brief but moving address in Ukrainian, calling the young sapling bedecked in yellow ribbon "a symbol of our nation's present suffering as well as a sign of an impending rebirth and resurrection."

The keynote speaker was Tatianna Gajecy-Wynar. She recounted the events of those terrifying last days of April 1986, when "the radioactive

matter was poisoning the atmosphere over most of the Western world, while an even larger cloud was covering Ukraine in a shroud of secrecy and silence," and how Ukrainians abroad panicked when we couldn't reach our loved ones, and no one seemed to know the extent of the calamity.

She went on to give a brief historical background of Ukraine in relation to Russia and the Soviet Union (noting that the two are not synonymous), and pinpointed Chernobyl's geographic location within the boundaries of Ukraine.

Ms. Wynar then took advantage of this rare opportunity to speak out on the general state of affairs in Ukraine. She focused on the harsh reprisals Ukrainians have been subjected to under Soviet rule since its inception — from the liquidation of their leaders and intellectuals to the destruction of the Catholic Church and clergy, to the forced famine claiming millions of lives — and on the current dissident movement which is again being squelched by mass arrests, incarcerations in concentration camps and mental wards, and increasing Russification policies in all spheres of life.

Soviet cover-up

The Soviets' current reluctance to admit to a nuclear disaster and their refusal to accept outside aid for the Chernobyl victims was compared by Ms. Wynar to their great cover-up of the terrible famine of 1933, when help also was "not needed," with millions dying daily. She questioned the "official" number of victims and homeless, she stressed the horrors and danger of radiation exposure to humans and animals, and pointed out that the contamination of food and natural resources would have long-term effects on the land and on generations to come.

Finally, Ms. Wynar called upon the leaders of our government to prevail upon the government of the Soviet Union to allow direct aid to the victims — in the form of food, clothing and medical supplies. She also called upon the Soviet government to allow international agencies to conduct on-site investigations in the stricken area, so that all mankind could benefit from the knowledge in the future.

Special guest speaker at the event was Colorado Sen. Dennis Gallagher, a longtime friend of the Ukrainians in Denver. He expressed his concern for

(Continued on page 10)



Deputy Mayor John Mrozek reads a statement from Denver's Mayor Pena proclaiming April 25, 1987, Chernobyl Commemoration Day.



The UNWLA Chernobyl Memorial Committee members (from left) Odarka Figlus, Dozia Fedak, Tatianna G. Wynar and Nadia Vynych chat with guest speakers, Rep. Pat Schroeder (second from left) and State Sen. Dennis Gallagher (center) at the dedication of the memorial bench in Denver's Cheesman Park on October 18, 1986.

Rochester teachers' workshop focuses on 1932-33 famine

by Marta S. Shmigel

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — New York state's first teachers' workshop on the forced famine of 1932-33 and current human rights violations in Ukraine was held recently at the University of Rochester under the aegis of the university and the West Irondequoit School District. Funding for this precedent-setting workshop was provided by a New York State Legislature grant secured by State Sen. John D. Perry.

Since then, the state senator has also succeeded in obtaining funding for a second workshop, this one on human rights violations in the Soviet Union. The Ukrainian American community of Rochester owes a great deal to Sen. Perry for all his efforts promoting increased awareness among the general public regarding Ukraine, its history and people, and the Ukrainian heritage.

The three-day workshop titled "Forced Famine in Ukraine," was held March 12-24. Christine Hoshowsky, a West Irondequoit social studies teacher, was the project director. The program committee included Ms. Hoshowsky, Dr. William Lowe of the University of Rochester, Valentina Makohon of the local Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, and this writer, representing the area chapter of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

What follows is a brief account of the workshop sessions and an acknowledgement of the contributions of persons and organizations that made it possible.

On the first day of the workshop, Thursday, March 12, following registration, Ms. Hoshowsky in her opening remarks briefly summarized the purpose and objectives of the workshop. The morning consisted of three sessions:

- Session I — "Ukrainian-Russian Relations pre-1917," lecture given by Dr. Taras Hunczak, professor of history and executive director of the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation;
- Session II — lecture by Dr. James Mace, staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine and principal researcher for Robert Conquest's book "The Harvest of Sorrow." Dr. Mace spoke on "Ukraine under Soviet Control: 1917-1939";
- Session III, "The Ukrainian Experience during WW II," was covered by Dr. Taras Hunczak.

During the luncheon break, Ms. Shmigel introduced Edward Lalor, bureau chief, Office of Curriculum Development, State Education Department, as guest speaker. Mr. Lalor centered his remarks on the "need for teaching values in the classroom," as well as covering required materials within a given subject. This was the underlying reason for introducing Volume III of The Human Rights Series, "Case Studies: Persecution/Genocide," as part of the social studies curriculum in New York state.

The afternoon session dealt with "Contemporary Ukraine: The Human Rights movement." The lecture was given by Christina Isajiw, executive director of the Human Rights Commission, World Congress of Free Ukrainians. This was followed by a discussion of all four topics.

On Thursday evening, Dr. Hunczak, Dr. Mace and Ms. Isajiw participated in a panel discussion on the subject of "The Ukrainian Agenda in Diaspora." Panel moderator was Ms. Shmigel. The organizer and planner of the evening program was Ms. Makohon. This session was held at West Irondequoit H.S. and was open to the public. About 200 persons attended.

The second day, Friday, March 13, featured the film "Harvest of Despair," followed by Dr. Mace's lecture "Forced Famine in Ukraine, 1932-1933." In the afternoon, Leonid Heretz, co-author of "Famine in Soviet Ukraine 1932-33," spoke about the Harvard University Ukrainian Studies program's objectives in documenting the events of the famine through oral histories from survivors.

Dr. Adam Urbanski, president of the Rochester Teachers Association spoke on "The Significance of Eastern European Studies" in the teaching curriculum.

The workshop devoted the morning of the third day to the presentation of Volume III — The Human Rights Series with total emphasis on the Ukrainian case study. The curriculum workshop was under the direction of Dr. George Gregory of the New York State Department of Education. Dr. Gregory was assisted in his presentation by Dr. Wayne Mahood, State University College at Geneseo. This final session was devoted to a practical presentation on preparing lesson plans for teaching the Ukrainian famine.

Walter Litynsky, a high school teacher from Troy, N.Y., and principal author



Organizers and participants of the teachers' workshop on the famine held at the University of Rochester: (from left) Valentina Makohon, Marta Shmigel, Dr. Taras Hunczak, Christine Hoshowsky, Christina Isajiw, Dr. James Mace, Joseph Sproule, superintendent of schools, West Irondequoit School District, and Arnold Eckert, Monroe County legislator.

of the section on the forced famine and human rights violations in Ukraine of Volume III of the recently published Human Rights Series, presented the teachers with a detailed overview of the material in the unit.

He related to the teachers his experiences and procedures used in the development of the material in the unit. He also provided teachers with valuable suggestions as to how the material could be utilized in the classroom and how it could be adapted to various levels of student ability. He answered teachers' questions about the famine and human rights violations for those who were absent from Friday's session.

Ms. Makohon spoke about the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, human rights violations and Ukrainian prisoners of conscience in the USSR.

The three-day workshop was attended by 55 secondary school teachers, representing 22 Rochester area school districts. In their evaluations they commented on the high academic expertise of all guest lecturers. They were very enthusiastic and expressed an interest in attending further seminars in Ukrainian history.

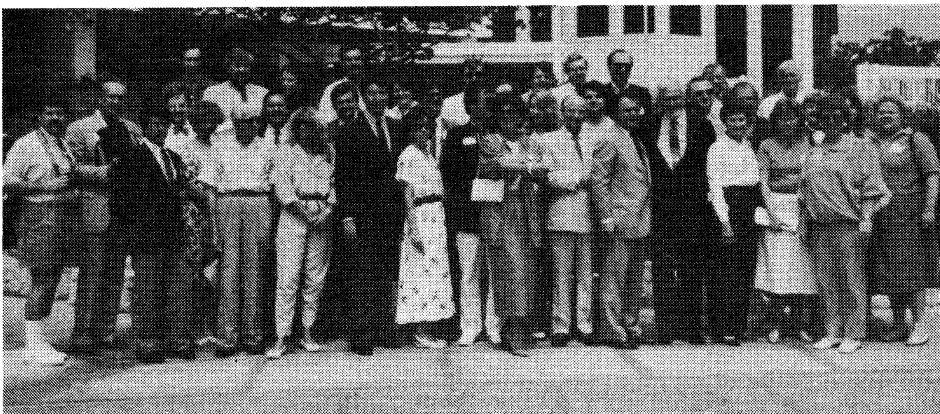
In addition to the teachers, other members of the Rochester community at large attended the various sessions. Also represented were: members of Bureau of Jewish Education, Educators for Social Responsibility, directors and

teachers from the Rochester and Buffalo schools of Ukrainian studies, and members of the Rochester and Buffalo branches of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. The Very Rev. Mitred Fedir Kowalenko represented St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Rochester.

Educational materials to broaden the scope of the workshop came from many sources. The Ukrainian National Association donated kits containing materials on the forced famine in Ukraine, compiled by Dr. Myron Kuropas, supreme vice-president of the UNA. The Ukrainian Weekly provided copies of the 50th anniversary commemorative edition on the Great Famine in Ukraine, as well as the edition commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Smolospky provided copies of two issues featuring the 10th anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, and the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

AHRU headquarters sent materials on the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and the work carried on to secure the release of members of that group. AHRU's Rochester Chapter, provided copies of "Pocketbook Guide to Ukraine and Ukrainianism," "From Kievan Rus' to Modern Ukraine," "Russia or the Soviet Union," as well as material on the current human-rights and national-rights movement.

Ukrainian lawyers meet in Jamaica



The Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA) held its 1987 mid-year meeting on March 25-29 in Kingston and Montego Bay, Jamaica. Fifty members of the UABA, as well as Ukrainian Canadian lawyers, spouses and friends, took part in this meeting and discussed matters of concern to the organization. The participants were

addressed by U.S. Ambassador to Jamaica Michéal Sotirhos and his wife, Estelle. The ambassador had suggested in 1984 that the group hold its meeting in Jamaica. Pictured are the ambassador and those who attended the meeting.

Accentuate...

(Continued from page 5)

tanky, Chervona Kalyna and Chornomortsii; SUM-A from Yonkers, N.Y.; and a team from the Ukrainian Cultural Center from Warren, Mich.

It is very commendable to have Ukrainians from seven different youth and sport organizations from nine or more cities in U.S. and Canada working and competing together.

Medals and trophies were donated by the UNA and were presented to teams and individuals at a banquet held later that evening.

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.

The Chernobyl...

(Continued from page 8)

the welfare of the people in the Chernobyl-Kiev region and his shock at the Soviets' refusal of outside help. Then he tried to explain to the American public why the Soviet government would rather cover up its mistakes than help its own people in need.

Greetings from U.S. Congressman Tim Wirth were read by Jan Carrier, head of the Women's Project. Ruth Rodriguez, head of Parks and Recreation, expressed her delight at the addition of the tree to Cheesman Park and assured us it would be well taken care of.

The official part of the ceremony was followed by the blessing of the tree and a memorial service for the victims of Chernobyl concelebrated by the pastors of the local Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches, the Revs. Stephen Chmilar and Volodymyr Sytnychenko, and Reverend Paul Babiak of Boulder, Colo.

The solemn gathering ended with the mournful "Vydsh Brate Miy," as members of UNWLA and the congregation walked up to the commemorative tree and threw a symbolic handful of dirt at its base. Afterwards, a luncheon of Ukrainian food prepared by Maria Nyznyk and other UNWLA members was served.

The entire ceremony was videotaped and recorded, and excerpts were broadcast over TV Channels 2, 4, 7 and 9 on the afternoon and evening news programs. The Rocky Mountain News featured a half-page, full-color photo on the Sunday front page of preachers Taras and Michael Wynar at the event.

Manasterski chairs festival committee

PITTSBURGH — Eugene Manasterski has been elected chairman of the Sixth Pittsburgh Ukrainian Festival to be held at the University of Pittsburgh Campus on September 26-27.

Also elected to the committee were Mary Ann Grimm and Elizabeth Mitchell, co-chairmen; Yaroslav Hodowanec, treasurer; Nicholas C. Kotow, recording secretary; and Michele Corba, corresponding secretary.

The festival will include cultural displays, workshops, performances, food, a concert and dance with proceeds going to the proposed Ukrainian Nationality Room at the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. George Kyshtakevych serves as chairman of the nationality room committee.

The Rt. Rev. Andrew Beck and Msgr. Michael Poloway serve as honorary co-chairmen of the festival committee.

For the record...

(Continued from page 7)

concept of Moscow politics and believed what the government said, that the whole country was in trouble.

Villagers regarded the Communist system with great suspicion. These seizures brought the villages into a bad condition which resulted in the famine which began in 1932.

On the streets of the town, there appeared swollen bodies, swollen people. In the marketplaces, there appeared all sorts of foodstuffs containing meat of cats and dogs and human meat as well.

...As I was going on winter holiday through the station, we saw thousands of people scattered by the wayside who had belongings, cloths and so forth which they were taking to sell for food.

These people were venturing into the unknown and had no idea that death awaited them. They begged for food, but no one paid attention, because all were hungry and those who were not hungry simply disregarded the pleas of those begging for food.

...In 1933, the directors decided to send the students

In order to ensure that visitors to the park would know the reason for this new addition, it was necessary to provide some sort of inscription. This led to phase three of the "Remember Chernobyl" project.

Memorial bench

Spurred by the enthusiastic response from the Ukrainian community and the American public, the members of the Chernobyl Memorial Committee set out to collect funds for a memorial bench. Thanks to generous contributions, but mainly due to the extreme generosity of Mr. Darwin Handee, owner of Erickson Monuments in Denver and executor of the bench, who donated more than half the sum, it was possible to select a beautiful piece of Colorado rose-red granite.

The following inscription was carved in grey letters: "Dedicated to all who suffered because of disaster in Chernobyl, Ukraine — 1986 — by Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Denver Chapter." (The UNWLA logo appears on both sides of the text.)

The bench was unveiled in Denver's Cheesman Park by Mayor Federico Pena on Saturday, October 18, 1986, in a special ceremony. The bench was opened by UNWLA Branch 38 vice-president and mistress of ceremonies Ms. Gajecky-Wynar, who welcomed those present and introduced the visiting dignitaries by name, among them: Rep. Patricia Schroeder, State Sen. Dennis Gallagher, Denver Mayor Pena, David Crampton from U.S. Sen. Tim Wirth's office, a four-person delegation from Rep. Ken Kramer's office, headed by Lee Avrashov, as well as representatives from various ethnic groups, and city and park officials.

Next, president Nadia Vynych, who also headed the Chernobyl Memorial Committee, greeted everyone in Ukrainian. She thanked the members of the committee (in particular the two youngest members, Ms. Figlus and Ms. Gajecky-Wynar) for their hard work and praised the Ukrainian community for their generous support of the project.

The main address was again given by Ms. Gajecky-Wynar, who reminded those present that nothing had changed for the better since the tree had been planted in June. She spoke of the rising number of dead and focused on the plight of the survivors, for whom there is no relief.

"The homeless are still homeless. The evacuees have not been resettled anywhere permanently and are not allowed to return to their homes. ... The seriously ill are still ill and not getting any better. The ground, rivers, and air are still highly contaminated. ... The future

of those yet unborn and generations to come is more uncertain than ever," she noted.

"We continue to ache for the mothers, the children, the elderly ... where shall they turn for shelter, what shall they eat, ... who will comfort them and ease their fear and pain?"

She ended by calling on the officials of the local government to raise their voices in protest of the Soviet policy because "we are still just as concerned, just as outraged, just as baffled by their refusal to accept our aid."

Ms. Wynar next introduced Mayor Pena and asked him to unveil the bench. He thanked the UNWLA for the generous gift to the city "which will remind us of this tragedy," and gratefully acknowledged the "wonderful bench, and memorial for the enjoyment of the people of Denver." He called upon those present to "rededicate themselves to (1.) concern for the use and proliferation of nuclear weapons ... and (2.) to the cause of freedom ... for people in other parts of the world who live in oppressed conditions." He also asked for prayers since material assistance could not be provided.

To the great delight of the crowd, he then invited the children of the Ukrainian Saturday school, dressed in Ukrainian finery, to help him lift the cover off the bench and read the inscription.

Rep. Schroeder was the special guest speaker. She moved everyone by saying that she couldn't understand how "any government could be so cruel as not to help its own people" in such dire need. She then tried to imagine the panic the Ukrainian mothers must be in not knowing how or what to feed their children, "the most innocent victims," and whether to send them away to protect them from this calamity.

Ms. Wynar then called upon State Sen. Gallagher, who eloquently summed up the Soviet Union's position in Chernobyl in the following words: "They can't allow food because they can't admit that they made a mistake, not only on a technological level ... on which they're supposed to be so great — but on a human level, as well."

He recalled the famine of the 1930s saying that this was nothing new for the Soviet government to do to its own people because there "people don't have rights, they don't have souls. ... Since it's a male dictated, male-oriented dictatorship — it's wonderful to see Ukrainian women in Denver send a message to them that this is not how it should be."

At the end, the extended best wishes from Governor-elect Roy Romer.

A statement issued by Rep. Kramer and greetings from Sen. Wirth were read by their representatives.

The ceremony was closed with a prayer offered both in Ukrainian and

English by the Rev. Chmilar, pastor of Transfiguration Ukrainian Catholic Church, which was followed by a general singing of the hymn "Bozhe, Vysluskhay Blahannia" (God, Hear Our Prayer). Afterwards, speakers and guests had a chance to mingle at the wholesome brunch served in the park by the UNWLA members.

Representatives of the local media — all four TV stations, radio KOA, and the Rocky Mountain News — came out in full force for this event.

One year later

On Saturday, April 25, Denver's Ukrainian community again gathered at the site of the memorial tree and bench for a brief ceremony marking the first anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster. A blessed Easter babka surrounded by red krashanky and an embroidered towel graced the granite bench.

Ms. Vynych delivered the opening remarks in Ukrainian. The rest of the ceremony was conducted in English by Ms. Figlus, who welcomed the guests and introduced the main speaker, Dr. Askold Mosijchuk, pediatric hematologist and oncologist. He spoke at length of the dangers and horrors of radiation exposure. He also called to mind the fact, which the Soviet press has so well covered up, that close to 15,000 people died in the aftermath of the explosion at Chernobyl a year ago. This was recently reported in testimony before Congress by newly emigrated Ihor Gerashchenko.

Next, Deputy Mayor John Mrozek read a lengthy statement from Mayor Pena, proclaiming April 25, 1987, Chernobyl Commemoration Day in Denver. Senator Gallagher once again demonstrated to his Ukrainian friends his sympathy and understanding of the situation. U.S. Congresswoman Pat Schroeder, who was unable to attend, sent her best wishes on this solemn occasion.

Three school children, Andriy Mosijchuk, Eva Zelem and Valerie Barreiro, expressed their feelings about the plight of the Ukrainian children.

The main focus of the day was on the memorial service concelebrated by the Revs. Abraham Miller of Glencoe, N.Y., (substituting for the ailing Pastor Chmilar), Paul Babiak of Boulder, and Volodymyr Sytnychenko, pastor of the Orthodox Church. The Catholic and Orthodox choirs sang the responses.

Refreshments were served immediately following. The local media were again well-represented, and very responsive. Lengthy coverage of the event appeared in Rocky Mountain News, as well as on all TV stations. It was decided to meet here every year on this tragic anniversary.

on a practical expedition to unite theory with practice. They sent us to the collective farms so that we could gain experience in how farming was done. They were preparing us as engineers in the machine tractor stations. I and another student was sent to a small town near a village. We were given lodgings at the home of one of the brigadiers of the collective farm who had a family, cows and several chickens.

On the following day, we students emerged outside to look around the village, and we were gripped by fear. A majority of the houses had their windows and doors boarded up. There was not a soul about. There was not even the barking of the dogs, and only occasionally we saw bodies or half bodies scattered about the street.

We looked at all this, and we could not regain our composure. Returning home, we asked the lady of the house, why is it that practically half of the buildings are boarded up, and not a soul is to be seen?

She answered, they have all died of starvation. Every morning we witnessed brigades who would pick up the bodies lying on the street and would take them to holes in the ground to be dumped. ...

The women collective farm workers who were

weeding the sugar beets were talking among themselves, that their children are missing somewhere. One woman was saying, my son, my little son has disappeared, and no matter where I look I cannot find him.

Another woman, her neighbor who was with her, I saw your son as he was playing with little Tolya, and Tolya called your little son into his home, and I did not see your son exit. This woman who lost her son immediately went to the head of the collective farm, telling him that her son had gone into Tolya's house, but has not returned from there.

...Tolya was brought from the field, and a search was instigated. They found a kind of meat dish, meat dish of jelly cooked with human meat, as well as much raw meat in the storehouse, as well as the innards of a human body and the head of the little boy which had been cut off and covered over.

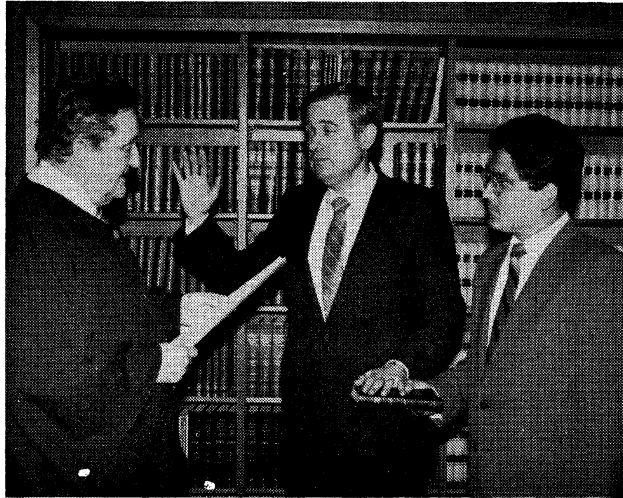
They called to the regional police which immediately arrived after an hour. Upon questioning, Tolya coldly admitted to having killed the little boy, but he also said he had killed his sister, and he himself did not wish to die of hunger, because his own two children had died. I was a witness to this tragedy. ...

Sworn in as municipal judge

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Judge Robert S. Cheloc, a Municipal Court judge since 1981, was recently sworn in for another term.

Judge Cheloc is active in various civic organizations, including the Hudson County Congressional Committee for the Bicentennial Observance of the United States Constitution, the Ukrainian National Home, Building Committee of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union in Jersey City.

A prior Hudson County director of



Superior Court Judge Walter J. Hudzin administers oath to newly reappointed Jersey City Municipal Court Judge Robert S. Cheloc as Jersey City's Presiding Judge Severiano Lisboa holds the Bible.

Serves as page to senator

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Natasha Lipcan, a junior at Hopkins, Grammar Day/Prospect Hill School in New Haven, Conn., spent two months during the 1985 and 1986 legislative session of Congress as a page to Sen. Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.) in Washington.

A page is a member of the Senate staff who is appointed and sponsored by a senior senator, but paid by the federal government. A page's responsibility is to answer telephones, deliver packages and set up the senator's desk, which keeps him up to date on records and files.



Natasha Lipcan with Sen. Lowell Weicker.

consumer fraud, the judge is certified by the Federal Trade Commission and the N.J. Division of Consumer Education, and is licensed in the United States Supreme Court, the various federal courts of New York and New Jersey as well as the state courts there.

Judge Cheloc has lectured on landlord-tenant problems, as well as government contracts. He is also the author of "Handbook of Consumer Law."

He is a member of UNA Branch 171.

Notes on people

very active in sports. She is currently on the debating team, the model United Nations, is a member of the headmaster's advisory committee, junior school tutoring program, varsity tennis and junior varsity volleyball teams. Within the past two years she has traveled extensively throughout the Soviet Union, including Ukraine, Czechoslovakia and Poland. She is a member of Plast in New Haven, and will be matriculated from the School of Ukrainian Studies this year.

Ms. Lipcan has attended the Soyuzivka tennis camp, was a counselor for the children's camp there, and also participated in the Ukrainian dance camp under the direction of Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky.

Ms. Lipcan is also a member of the Ukrainian Heritage Center in New Haven as well as UNA Branch 414.

Named 'ambassadors'

POTSDAM, N.Y. — Nadia and Natalia Falinski of Utica, N.Y., have recently been made Clarkson University Ambassadors. Both Nadia and Natalia are sophomores at Clarkson University in Potsdam, N.Y., majoring in electrical engineering.

Clarkson Ambassadors is an organization of Clarkson students whose purpose is to promote more direct communication between students, alumni, parents and the general public by supplementing and supporting the institutional advancement efforts of the university.

Nadia and Natalia, daughters of Mark and Nadia Falinski, were inducted into the organization in December 1986. They will assist such Clarkson University offices as the Alumni and Parents Associations, Career Planning and Placement, External Affairs, and Student Life and Admissions Offices.

Clarkson is an independent co-educational university situated midway between the Adirondack Mountains and the St. Lawrence River. The university has 4,000 students enrolled in engineering, management, science and liberal studies.

The Falinski sisters are active in Utica's Ukrainian community. They are members of Ukrainian National Association Branch 484, the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) and St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Performing at park

DOSWELL, Va. — University of Virginia sophomore Tania Demchuk will be kicking up her heels all summer long as a singer/dancer at Kings Dominion theme park, 20 miles north of Richmond.

Her summer job began in February with rehearsals, followed by weekend appearances as one of six vocalists in the half-hour "Sweet Country Music" show at Kings Dominion.

Miss Demchuk was invited to join the cast of "Sweet Country Music" following regional auditions conducted by the park's entertainment division last winter in which some 600 performers competed for several dozen slots in the live music/dance reviews.

"I love the country music show because we've got a very enthusiastic bunch of performers, and because I get a chance to do comedy as well as sing and dance," said Miss Demchuk who is a member of Chi Omega and is assistant

director of Musique, UVA's pop music and dance troupe.

"The hardest part, really, was juggling my classes, my homework assignments, and Musique during the Kings Dominion rehearsals in March. Plus, my cat, Cubby, decided to have her six kittens in the middle of it all," she said. "But everyone has been very supportive...my teachers, my roommates. And Cubby has turned out to be a model mom."

Singing comes naturally for Miss Demchuk. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wolodymyr O. Demchuk of Burke, Va., was nurtured on Ukrainian lullabies and grew up with folk songs of her parents' homeland which she learned at home and at summer camps organized by Plast. Later she learned to play the bandura.

At Lake Braddock High School in Burke, she was a member of Swing Singers, a pop music group. In her senior year, she sang the role of Maria in her high school's production of "The Sound of Music." Last summer she was a Rock-n-Roller in a New Jersey theme park.

At the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Miss Demchuk plans a double major in music and psychology. As for future plans, "I want to write my own songs," she said.

Miss Demchuk is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Apollinaire Osadca of Glen Spey, N.Y. She is a member of UNA Branch 15.



Tania Demchuk performing at Kings Dominion theme park in Virginia.

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.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED

Part time. Ukrainian or Polish. Mid-town Manhattan. Please call (212) 724-4539

UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER

Serving Ukrainian singles of all ages throughout the United States and Canada. For information send a self-addressed stamped envelope to: Single Ukrainians P.O. Box 24733, Phila., Pa. 19111

ALEXANDRA KUSHNIR, M.D.

DIPLOMATE OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF INTERNAL MEDICINE,

is pleased to announce the opening of her new private practice in INTERNAL MEDICINE.

**THE LEEWARD BUILDING
115 SOUTH MAIN STREET
WATERBURY, CT 06702
203 753-7498**

Rudenko...

(Continued from page 1)

Moscow Chapter of Amnesty International. After his "Economic Monologues" began circulating in samvydav, he was expelled from the party and the Writers' Union. Shortly afterwards, on April 18, 1975, he was arrested and quickly released because of the public reaction.

At the beginning of 1976 he was confined against his will in the Kiev Psycho-Neurological Clinic for two months. There he wrote the poem "History of an Illness." In November 1976 he co-founded the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and served as its chairman until his arrest.

Mr. Rudenko's home was searched twice prior to his arrest and his literary archive was plundered. Scores of outlines of new books, several unfinished novels, a large number of unpublished poems, and the philosophical work "Genesis and the Contemporary World"

were carted away.

On February 5, 1977, the dissident writer was arrested and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." From June 23 to July 1, 1977, Mr. Rudenko was tried jointly with the late Oleksiy Tykhy, a fellow UHG founding member who died in 1984 in the notorious Perm labor camp No. 36-1.

Despite the fact he is an invalid, Mr. Rudenko was given the maximum sentence of seven years' strict-regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile. He was due to be released in February 1989.

Several collections of Mr. Rudenko's poetry and his "Economic Monologues" have been published in the West.

The 48-year-old Mrs. Rudenko, a laboratory technician, was arrested on April 15, 1981, and was sentenced in September of that year to five years' strict-regimen labor camp and five years' internal exile on charges of disseminating anti-Soviet materials and illegally receiving letters from her imprisoned husband.

The Rudenkos' apartment in Kiev was reportedly confiscated while they were serving their terms.

Share
The Weekly



Come to say "HELLO" and peruse through latest in Ukrainian children's books, cassettes, games & other assorted materials. Look for the AlexSon Publishing booth at the Garden State & Verhoryna festivals.

See you there!

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

With these twenty-five maps, each accompanied by notes, scholars and students of Ukraine as well as eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, will find a concise history of lands within both the present-day Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and contiguous areas where Ukrainians live.

For the growing number of university faculty and secondary school teachers responsible for courses in Ukrainian studies, *Ukraine: A Historical Atlas* provides a basic tool that has been needed for a long time. Maps 3 through 24 are arranged in chronological order so that the administrative changes experienced by Ukraine can be easily followed.

The history of Ukraine is long and complex. There have been border shifts, name changes, and domination by a series of foreign powers, whether the Scythians, Khazars, and Mongols in earlier times, or Poland, the Ottoman Empire, Austria-Hungary, or Russia more recently. In part, because of such external realities, Ukrainian territories have had many names. Rus', Ruthenia, and Little Russia were used in older days. The name Ukraine, first used in the sixteenth century to designate a specific territory, was maintained during the seventeenth century by the Cossack state and again adopted in the twentieth century, especially following the struggle for independent statehood after World War I.

For the first time in this book, students will find a clear visual presentation, with maps of superb quality, of the many changes that have beset Ukrainian lands from earliest times to the present.

PAUL ROBERT MAGOCSI is Professor, Department of History, Department of Political Science, and Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto. He is the author of eight books and numerous articles. His books include *The Shaping of a National Identity: Subcarpathian Rus', 1848-1948* and *Galicja: A Historical Survey and Bibliographic Guide*.

GEOFFREY J. MATTHEWS is chief cartographer of the Department of Geography, University of Toronto. He is the cartographic designer of the internationally award winning *Economic Atlas of Ontario*, and also of the forthcoming multivolume *Historical Atlas of Canada*.

UKRAINE A Historical Atlas

PAUL ROBERT MAGOCSI Geoffrey J. Matthews, cartographer



ORDER FORM

Please send me:

_____ copy(ies) UKRAINE: A HISTORICAL ATLAS,
cloth edition @ \$35.00 (0-8020-3428-4)

\$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

NAME (PRINT) _____ STREET _____

CITY _____ PROVINCE/STATE _____

POSTAL ZIP CODE _____ COUNTRY _____

\$35.00 cloth / ISBN 0-8020-3428-4

64 pp / 13 1/2 x 9 inches

Please mail to: Chair Publications, 484 Clendenan Avenue, Toronto Canada M6P 2X6
Orders should be accompanied by cheque or money order.

Orders outside Canada in U.S. funds.

Thousands...

(Continued from page 2)
filming at Chernobyl soon after the reactor boke down. The Soviet press reported his death about two weeks ago.

His film was recently shown at the Soviet Film Festival in Tbilisi, Georgia, but has not yet publicly been released.

Mr. Ilyin told the assembled physicians at the congress that 237 people suffered from radiation sickness — in addition to those that died — as a result of the accident. But "not a single case had been detected outside the area of the nuclear power station," although he

did not say just how large that area was.

Mr. Ilyin said that 270,000 samples of foodstuffs had been analyzed in the districts north of Chernobyl, but only 11 percent had been found to be contaminated with radioactivity.

The infected products had been destroyed or "processed by means of special technology," he stated.

"The aftermath of the Chernobyl accident was coped with in peacetime and cannot even be compared with what will happen during a nuclear war, which would be a general catastrophe for mankind," the scientist stated.

Latvian...

(Continued from page 2)
Lithuanian and Estonian services, as well as the Latvian Service of Radio Free Europe have also broadcast similar reports to the people of occupied Baltic States.

On January 6, the U.S. Senate passed a bipartisan resolution proclaiming June 14 "Baltic Freedom Day" in the U.S. A similar resolution is pending in

the House.

The American Latvian Association, which represents nearly 200 secular and religious Latvian American organizations throughout the U.S., has announced that demonstrations, timed to coincide with the Riga action, have been scheduled in Washington, New York, Los Angeles, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Lincoln, Neb., and Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

UCCA rejects...

(Continued from page 3)
central organization called the Ukrainian American Congress, as well as new by-laws for the organization and the convocation of an extraordinary congress.

They added that the basic problem is not in the name of the new body, because the name Ukrainian American Congress is actually the name of the first Ukrainian central body in the United States which later evolved into the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Thus, they asserted, the new organization would continue the proud tradition of a unified central organization.

UCCA representatives, however, stated that during the negotiations conducted for over a year and a half, they had not agreed to new by-laws, but merely to amendments to the existing document.

They further stated that they do not agree to the liquidation of the UCCA, which has an illustrious history. Instead, they called on representatives of the UACC and the non-aligned organizations to participate in the already planned 15th UCCA congress at which the proposed by-laws amendments and name change could be discussed. The UCCA representatives stressed that

they do not agree to the convocation of an extraordinary congress. The UCCA's next congress is slated for September 16-18, 1988, in Washington.

Mr. Billinsky then reasserted the UCCA's position that the UACC and the neutral organizations should join the UCCA, to which the UACC replied that it supports unity but not by way of membership within the UCCA. They restated their position that unity could be achieved only by convening an extraordinary congress.

The UACC representatives proposed the establishment of a preparatory committee that would work toward the convocation of an extraordinary congress; members of the committee would include representatives of the UCCA, UACC and the non-aligned groups.

UCCA representatives rejected this proposal, stating that such a proposition could be decided only at the next UCCA congress.

They likewise rejected the proposal made by the neutral organizations and the UACC that a liaison committee be created for the purpose of representing Ukrainian Americans in external affairs.

The meeting was concluded with expressions of hope that Bishop Losten and Dr. Woroch would be able to convene another meeting of the three parties involved in negotiations at such a time as conditions for re-establishing a unified central body improve.

1987 tennis season at Soyuzivka

USCAK East (Juniors A and B).....	July 3-5
Doubles (men and women).....	August 8-9
USCAK Nationals.....	September 5-7
UNA Invitational.....	September 19-20
Plast.....	September 26-27
KLK.....	October 10-11

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



There's no place like

SOYUZIVKA

1987 SUMMER/FALL CAMPS & WORKSHOPS

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 Olynech — Camp Leader

GIRLS' CAMP — July 5 — July 25

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

For more information, please contact the management of Soyuzivka:

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

THE WASHINGTON GROUP

Fellowship Program

The Washington Group an association of Ukrainian American Professionals in Greater Washington, is inaugurating its first annual competition for academic awards to be made through its Fellowship Program. Successful applicants must begin using their awards between September 1, 1987 and August 31, 1988 and complete their work by December 31, 1988.

The purpose of the program is to assist young people of Ukrainian descent in pursuing prestigious careers as well as to encourage people of any ethnic origin or nationality to conduct educational or work projects that would further Ukrainian American interests. The goal of this fellowship program is different from other scholarship or fellowship program sponsored by Ukrainian American organizations. The aim of the program is to encourage the pursuit of knowledge outside academic institutions among those who are working toward a university degree or already have one. With this goal in mind, the Washington Group Fellowship Program intends to fill a gap overlooked by other programs — that of encouraging greater use of Washington's resources by a broader population.

Applicants must be either currently enrolled in an accredited undergraduate college or university or be a graduate thereof at the time of submitting an application.

Fellowship applications and further information are available from the address below. Completed applications are due by June 30, 1987.

THE WASHINGTON GROUP FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

P.O. Box 11248, Washington, D.C. 20008



THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

WITHIN WEEKS OUR BROTHER IN CHRIST, OUR FELLOW UKRAINIAN, JOHN DEMJANJUK WILL BEGIN THE BATTLE FOR HIS LIFE.

LIKE MANY OF YOU HE HAS SUFFERED THROUGH RELATED FORMS OF PERSECUTION. HE LIVED THROUGH FORCED FAMINE IN UKRAINE... HE LIVED THROUGH WORLD WAR II... HE LIVED THROUGH FORCED REPATRIATION... WE BELIEVE HIS ONLY CRIME IS... THAT HE LIVED.

PLEASE HELP PRESERVE THE LIFE OF AN INNOCENT MAN

Prayers and Financial Support Desperately Needed

Please send donations to:

THE JOHN DEMJANJUK
DEFENSE FUND
P.O. BOX 92819
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44192

The only family authorized fund in the UNITED STATES except for Churches

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
 Ages — 6-16.

Register now — Capacity is limited — For information write to:
Ukrainian Sitch Sports School
 680 Sanford Avenue ■ Newark, N.J. 07106

Ukrainian mother's...

(Continued from page 2)

letter: "children are our pride. For us — they're sons, for the motherland — they're soldiers."

Evidently, by no means everyone shares this sort of view. Mr. Klymenko admits that "quite a few" of the letters received by Molod Ukrainy support Ms. Berezovska's contention that "only the children of simple workers take part in the battles [in Afghanistan]; there are no children of officials there." For instance, two men from Kostopil in the Rivne region, insisted that "the children of the top-level officials (Mr. Klymenko

assumes that they are talking about officials at the district level) do their military service in their own region or near to it." A person from the Ivano-Frankivsk region said he had heard of a case where the two sons of a first secretary of a district party committee had done their military service in a military museum in Ivano-Frankivsk.

It is not only officials that attempt to get their sons out of serving in Afghanistan. The authors of two of the letters complained that they have been criticized by others for not doing enough to keep their draftee sons from being sent to Afghanistan. One of them, a father, was often asked whether he could not have done something to help his son evade ending up in Afghanistan. The other, a mother, was accused of being too "stingy" to want to "buy" her son out of having to serve in Afghanistan.

Mr. Klymenko once again rejects the charges that the sons of officials are not sent to Afghanistan saying that such allegations are based on nothing more than rumor and hearsay. He concedes, however, that there are cases of parents attempting to get their sons out of serving in Afghanistan. He argues, however, that this problem should be seen in broader terms as a hangover from the recent past when many people relied on bribery and other corrupt ways to get the things they wanted done. But now, he reassures the readers, the times have changed, and it is no longer possible to remain silent about such things.

Interestingly, Mr. Klymenko cites a certain Ya. H. Ostapchuk from the Cherkassy region who wrote in calling for tough measures to be taken against "scoundrels," that is those presumably, who do not support the official line on Afghanistan or attempt to avoid having their sons sent there. "There's no need for humaneness," he insisted. "We ask our leaders to establish Stalinist discipline!" To his credit, Mr. Klymenko replied that it was "precisely in the conditions of this 'discipline' that the roots of many of our problems were extended." In those times, he added, "those who did the punishing, were themselves exempt from punishment."

Mr. Klymenko dwells on one other aspect of the Afghanistan theme that over the years has already received considerable and candid coverage in the Soviet press — the shabby treatment by some local authorities of Afghanistan veterans. Here, he agrees with Ms. Sharhorodska who wrote in her letter that the living need more respect from the party, Komsomol and military than the dead. The journalist summarizes two letters describing the bureaucratic indifference that some Afghanistan veterans encounter on returning home and appends an appeal from the editors of Molod Ukrainy to the regional party officials in whose districts the cases in question occurred.

The material published in Molod Ukrainy is another good example of the selective glasnost that has been afforded the Afghanistan theme since the end of last year. Nevertheless, its author, Mr. Klymenko, himself identifies some of the problems that still limit the greater candor on this sensitive theme. He writes:

"Today we no longer remain silent. But, if one is to be frank, we still haven't learned to speak forthrightly. This is clear from our newspaper and your letters. We still look over our shoulder, are frightened hint at things..."

The irony though, is that having gone some way towards telling things as they really are, neither Mr. Klymenko nor his colleagues are yet at liberty to tell the entire truth about what is going on in Afghanistan.

**SPEND A MEMORABLE AND CHALLENGING SUMMER THIS YEAR.
 LEARN TO READ, WRITE AND SPEAK UKRAINIAN CORRECTLY. GET:**

A UKRAINIAN GRAMMAR for BEGINNERS, SELF-TEACHING

By **Martha Wichorek**

A 338 page (8 x 11) introduction to the Ukrainian language, full of instruction and information geared especially to those who know little or no Ukrainian, in easy-to-understand English. Cost. \$10.00

The only truly beginners' Grammar published so far. If it is not available in your local Ukrainian store, American customers, send \$11.50; Canadian customers, send \$12.00 in American funds, price includes postage and packing envelope to:

Martha Wichorek, 13814 Vassar Dr., Detroit, Mich. 48235



THE PERFECT GIFT GOLD TRIDENT JEWELRY

from

EMBLEMS OF THE WORLD

P.O. Box 2224

Send for free brochure

Ventnor, N.J. 08406

Toll free 1-800-872-3600

FOR SALE

5.5 AC. OF LAND

Near Hunter borders, River, near
 Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Tel.: (518) 989-6755

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.

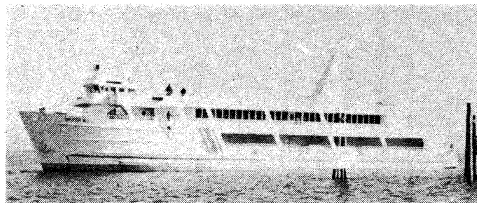
We offer personal service & guidance in your home. For a bilingual representatives call:

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



It is our pleasure to invite you to a
CRUISE UNDER THE STARS

WITH



Canada's Ukrainian
 Newest and Hottest
 Pop Star



**COME JOIN US
 FOR**

A fundraiser to help restore the landmark Ukrainian Institute of America building
 on 5th Avenue's Museum Mile

Saturday, June 20, 1987


on the **WALTER "M" CRUISE SHIP**

Pier 11 — South Street Seaport • Lower Manhattan, New York City

Boarding: 6:30 p.m.

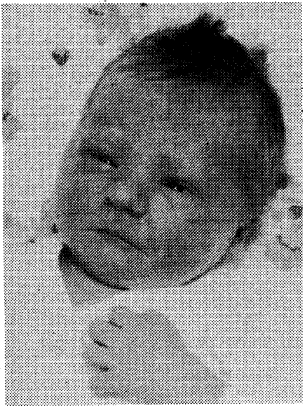
Sailing: 7:00 p.m. to Midnight

Donation: \$100 per person
 \$150 per couple

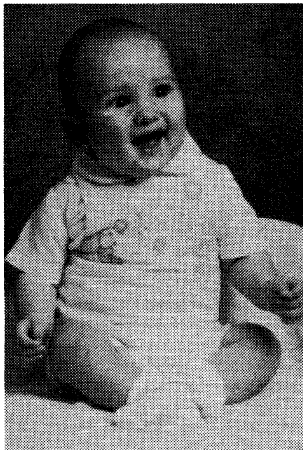
Sponsored by  The Ukrainian Institute of America
 The Young Professionals of the Institute
 The Washington Group

For Reservations
 & Information Call:
 212-288-8660

Young UNA'ers



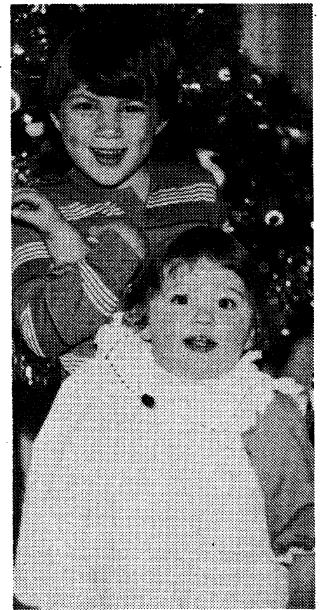
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Pastuszek of Swarthmore, Pa., became the proud parents of their first child, Jenna Maria Pastuszek, born March 14, and promptly enrolled here in UNA Branch 231. Alexander R. Pastuszek was an alternate delegate from Branch 231 to the 31st UNA Convention. His wife, Katherine Newsome Pastuszek, is treasurer of Branch 231. Grandma Theodozia Pastuszek was delegate to 31st Convention and is an officer of Branch 231, while grandpa William J. Pastuszek is a UNA supreme advisor.



William Dan Prystash, born February 10, 1986, to Bohdanka and William D. Prystash is one of the youngest members of UNA Branch 220 in Chicago. His sister, Tanya, 6, grandparents Maria and Gregory Prystash, as well as his parents, also belong to Branch 220.



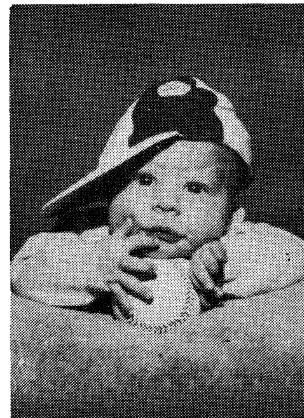
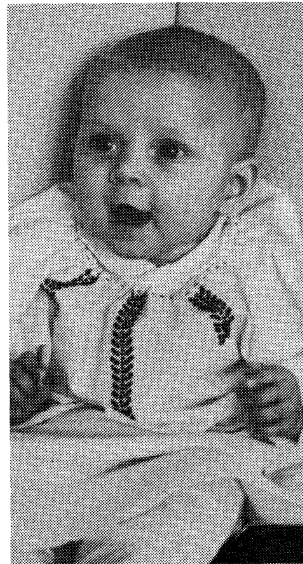
Little Stephan Anton Wolansky, seen here with his older brother, Oleh Pavlo, recently became a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 88 thanks to his grandfather Dr. Oleh Wolansky. Stephan was born June 7, 1985, and became a member of the UNA on May 31, 1986. His brother has been a member for some five years now. The lucky parents are Dr. Lev and Maria (nee Mandzy) Wolansky. Ludmilla Wolansky is the proud grandma.



Roman Jason and Nicole Christine Schurga were recently enrolled as new members of UNA Branch 173 in Wilmington, Del., by grandparents Woldymyr and Kateryna Schurga. Mrs. and Mrs. Roman John Schurga are the duo's parents.



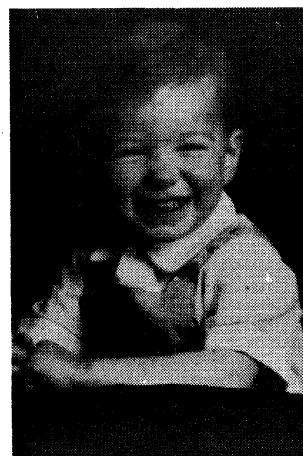
Myko (J. Nicholas), 5, and Aleksandra Kalyna, 5 months, children of J. Webster and Marika (nee Hanushevsky) Hull recently became members of UNA Branch 241 in Woonsocket, R.I., when they were signed up by their grandfather Dr. Taras Hanushevsky.



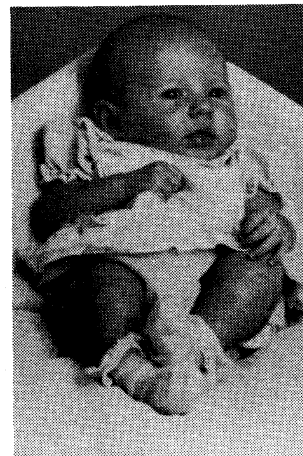
Collin Michael Ranney, born October 29, 1986, became the youngest member of UNA Branch 127 in Buffalo, N.Y. He was enrolled by grandparents Dmytro and Dolores Baranyckyj. Collin's parents are Michael and Jean Ranney, also members of UNA Branch 127.



Victoria A. Brook, daughter of Christine L. and V. John Brook, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 377 in St. Petersburg, Fla. Her UNA membership was secured by grandparents Volodymyr and Maria Pawlyszyn.



Theodore M., 2½, and Catherine Rose, 4, months, are the children of Michael J. and Jennie L. Shatynski of Union, N.J. They are the newest additions to UNA Branch 490 in that town, thanks to grandparents John J. and Olga Shatynski. All the Shatynskis are members of Branch 490.



HUCULKA

Icon & Souvenir's Distribution

2860 Buhre Ave. #2R
Bronx, N.Y. 10461

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

■ Embroidered blouse — an excellent gift for celebrating the 1000 year Christianity in Ukraine.


We are proud to sell Ukrainian embroidered blouses.



Join the UNA



SERVING SUBURBAN METROPOLITAN NEW YORK



SINCE 1963



WITH NEW HOMES AND REALES

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.
Nanuet, N.Y. 10954

EUGENE T. BRYDA
Licensed Real Estate Broker

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

June 12-14

WARREN, Mich.: Ukrainian American Veterans will be convening their 40th anniversary convention here this weekend. On Saturday, June 13, a banquet/ball will highlight the convention and will feature Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw as the keynote speaker. A formal U.S. Army Color Guard will attend memorial services. Admission is \$25 per person. For information call Myron Woronowycz, (313) 751-8861, or Stephen Wichar, (313) 286-6490. The convention will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center at 26601 Ryan Road.

June 13

HOLMDEL, N.J.: The 13th annual Ukrainian Festival USA will be held at the Garden State Arts Center (Exit 116 off the Garden State Parkway). The daylong festival will include: cultural exhibits, sports games, an outdoor afternoon program, Ukrainian foods and a 4 p.m. stage concert. For concert tickets call Jaroslaw Iwachwi, (201) 369-5164 (Monday through Friday, 10 a.m.-8:30 p.m.).

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The 13th annual Ukrainian Festival USA, dance will be held at the East Hanover Ramada Hotel on Route 10 West to the sounds of the Tempo and Howleria orchestras. Overnight accommodations will be available at the Ramada. Special rates are available, but please mention Ukrainian festival. For hotel reservations call (201) 386-5622.

PHILADELPHIA: Manor Junior College Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center will participate in the "Ethnic Weddings in America" photography exhibit, which will run through the summer, at the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies at 18 S. Seventh St. The exhibit will feature 80 photographs by professional photographer Katrina Thomas of New York and will include Ukrainian, Afro-American, Cambodian, Croatian, Greek Orthodox, Lubavitcher Hasidic, Kalmyk, Lithuanian, Norwegian,

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.

Pakistani, Puerto Rican, Russian Orthodox, Slovak and Vietnamese ethnic groups. The exhibit is free and is open 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

June 19-21

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) of Yonkers is sponsoring its annual Ukrainian Heritage Festival at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church at 21 Shonnard Place. The festival will feature Ukrainian dancing, singing, live music, Ukrainian cultural exhibits, arts and crafts, games, carnival rides for children and Ukrainian foods. The headline performers at this year's event will be the Chaika Ukrainian Dance Ensemble. Festival hours will be: Friday, 6-10 p.m., Saturday, noon-10 p.m., and Sunday, noon-7 p.m. For more information call the church, (914) 963-0209.

June 20

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America, the Young Professionals of the UIA and The Washington Group will sponsor a "Cruise Under the Stars" fund-raiser to help restore the landmark UIA building on Fifth Avenue's Museum Mile on the Walter "M" Cruise Ship, which will embark from Pier 11 at the South Street Seaport in lower Manhattan at 7 p.m. The entertainment will be provided by Luba, the popular Ukrainian Canadian vocalist. A donation of \$100 per person, or \$150 per couple is requested. Boarding time is 6:30 p.m. For more information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

June 20-21

DEARBORN, Mich.: St. Michael's Ukrainian Church is sponsoring Ukrainian Summerfest '87 at Adray Arena. Ethnic food, ethnic entertainment and a Ukrainian cultural booth will be featured. Festival hours will be: Saturday, 3-11 p.m., and Sunday, 1-8 p.m. Admission is \$1 for adults, 50 cents for children. For more information call Susan Kotlinski, (313) 581-8436.

University of Illinois to hold conference

URBANA-CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — The Ukrainian Research Program at the University of Illinois is staging its sixth annual conference on Ukrainian subjects at the Urbana-Champaign campus. It is titled "Ukraine in the 1920s and Early 1930s," with papers to be delivered in English and Ukrainian by 50 scholars (most of them professors of colleges and universities) from the United States, Canada, France, and West Germany.

The conference's program committee comprises Dr. James Mace (Ukrainian Famine Commission), and Profs. Assya Humesky (University of Michigan), Bohdan Krawchenko (Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta), Bohdan Rubchak (University of Illinois at Chicago), and Dmytro Shtohryn (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign).

The meeting to be held June 22 to 26 with a pre-conference reception on the evening of June 21, will deal with most main aspects of life in Ukraine during the years following the conquest of the Ukrainian National Republic by the Bolshevik forces.

Topics of 20 sessions will include such disparate themes as famines in Ukraine in the 1920s and 1930s, the centennial of the birthday of Les' Kurbas, the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine and the Union of Ukrainian Youth (SVU-SUM). There will also be contributions to oral history in the form of personal memoirs accounts.

The Nova Chamber Ensemble under directorship of Laryssa Krupa will appear at the conference banquet.

The conference is sponsored by the Foundation for Ukrainian Studies at

the University of Illinois and the Summer Research Laboratory on Eastern Europe. It is dedicated to the nameless in Ukraine who died in the famines of that period, both natural and planned. Works and documents of authors, who perished during the 1920s and early 1930s, will be exhibited at the conference.

Interested persons should write to the Ukrainian Research Program at the University of Illinois, 1208 W. California Ave., Urbana, Ill. 61801, or call Prof. Shtohryn, (217) 333-1340.

Manor slates registration

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Walk-in registration for summer credit courses at Manor Junior College will take place June 23 from 9 a.m. to noon in the MJC Continuing Education Office in the Academic Building of the Fox Chase Road and Forrester Avenue campus.

Summer Session II day classes will be held June 30 through August 13. Classes will be held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from either 8:30 to 10:15 a.m. or 10:30 a.m. to 12:15 p.m.

Courses in this seven-week session include: Reading/Study Skills, Basic Writing, Language Development, Fundamentals of Composition I, Basic Math, Critical Thinking, Interpersonal Communications, World Religions, Keyboarding, Intermediate Typing, and Advanced Typing.

Fee for each credit is \$113. Each course will earn students three credits. For more information call the CE office, (215) 884-2218.

Outstanding books exhibited in N.Y.

NEW YORK — An outstanding collection of 105 books selected for their excellence in design and production and published in 1986 is on display at The American Institute of Graphic Arts from Wednesday, May 13, to Friday June 12.

Among the books on display is a book of "Ex Libris" by the late Jacques Hnizdovsky.

The book show may be seen at the AIGA Gallery, 1059 Third Ave. (near 63rd Street), New York City from

9:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Monday through Friday.

The show will be on exhibit at the Frankfurt Book Fair in Frankfurt, West Germany, in early October 1987. Recognized as the premier book design exhibition in the country, the competition has been held annually by the AIGA since 1923.

A permanent collection of all past AIGA Book Shows is maintained by the Rare Book and Manuscript Library and Columbia University, located on the sixth floor of Butler Library.

Pope will attend...

(Continued from page 1)

whole Slavic world around the Apostolic See."

At least a dozen Canadian and U.S. travel agencies are offering travel packages to Italy and Israel for next year, Millennium commemoration organizers said.

One travel agency, LM Travel of Montreal, which has been named by the Rev. Hrynchshyn as "technical coordinator" for the Millennium celebrations, says it expects to book upwards of 5,000 to 7,000 travelers to Rome for the Millennium celebrations.

Ukrainian Catholic Church officials are said to have discouraged their members from traveling to Ukraine to celebrate the Millennium.

Speakers at the McMaster conference, held May 31 to June 2, said the Soviet Union is planning to hold a major conference in Moscow next year on the topic of the Millennium.

In addition, the national conference

of the Russian Orthodox Church will hold a "sobor" in Moscow, which speakers said will be the first since 1971.

"Ukraine, where the actual baptism took place," said one speaker, who requested anonymity, "has been shunted to the side."

"Those who are not members of the Russian Orthodox Church will be excluded, particularly members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church."

Dr. Petro Tolochko, a member of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev who was among the speakers at the conference, refused to answer The Weekly's questions regarding official commemorations of the Millennium in Ukraine.

"You are talking to the wrong person. For that kind of information you should contact Church officials in Moscow who are organizing the events," he said.

Dr. Tolochko spoke at the McMaster conference on "Places of Worship in Kiev during the Reign of Volodymyr Sviatoslavych."

Supplies sought for Afghans

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Free Afghanistan Alliance has announced a collection drive for refugees from Afghanistan.

Supplies urgently needed for next winter are blankets, sleeping bags, boots, backpacks, camping tents and men's winter clothing, the alliance noted. These items may be brought to any Massachusetts National Guard Armory the week of June 13-21 between 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Contact your local armory or the Boston headquarters, (617) 782-7842, for directions.

For more information contact the Free Afghanistan Alliance, 12 Arrow St., Cambridge, Ma. 02138; (617) 547-1114.

HURI...

(Continued from page 4)

loaded down with books. Those publications, such as 'The Origins of Rus' by Professor Pritsak, 'Between Poland and Ukraine' by Frank Syssyn, and the Millennium Series of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, were priceless when it came time for our researchers at National Geographic to verify what I had written. They really burrowed into those books."

Dr. Syssyn, associate director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and Dr. Lubomyr Hajda acted as consultants to National Geographic on historical questions.

Mr. Edwards spent a total of two and half months in Ukraine.

The UNA: a fraternal benefit society

A UNA insurance policy is an investment in the Ukrainian community.