

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Catholic hierarchs approve logo, anthem for 1,000th anniversary

ROME - The official emblem and anthem for the celebration of the Millennium of the Christianization of Ukraine have been approved by the Presidium of the Synod of the Hierarchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, according to a press release from the Philadelphia Archeparchy.

At its May 19 meeting in Rome, the Presidium selected the official emblem which was designed by artist Christine Dochwat. At the same meeting, the official anthem, with words composed by the Rev. Sebastian Sobol OSBM and

music composed by Prof. Myron Fedoriw of Philadelphia, was also approved by the hierarchs.

The emblem, in colors of blue and gold, is circular in design. The focal point is the cross, the official symbol of Christianity. In the center of the cross is the Eucharistic lamb, bearing the initials IC XC NI KA, meaning Jesus Christ Conquers. On the bottom of the cross is the Ukrainian national emblem, the tryzub. The tryzub and the bottom section of the cross are covered with waves of water symbolizing the baptism of Ukraine. To the left of the cross is the date 988 and to the right, the date 1988. The entire emblem is enclosed within a circle to form a seal. The left side bears the inscription in Ukrainian: "1,000 years of Ukraine's baptism." The right side of the seal bears the inscription in Latin: "Sacrum Rus Ucrainae Millennium." The cross, eucharistic lamb, tryzub, and dates 988-1988 are colored in gold. The background, the water, the inscriptions, and the circles are depicted in blue.

The Presidium of the Synod recommends that all Ukrainian Catholic Churches, institutions and organizations adopt this symbol and utilize it for

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Official Millennium seal of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

## Chornobyl and glasnost: all the news that's fit to print

by David R. Marples and Leda Hewka

Two recent articles in the Ukrainian press (Radianska Ukraina, June 11 and 13) have focused on the current situation at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant: the first highlighted a press conference held at the building of the Kiev oblast executive committee to which foreign journalists were invited while the second involved interviews with prominent Soviet specialists in the nuclear and health fields, including the vice-president of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Leonid Ilyin.

Following the recent revelations that numerous villages in the 30 kilometer zone will be unfit for habitation for years to come, the two articles exhibited a rare combination of realism and unwarranted optimism. Further, the emphasis on glasnost that pervaded these, as other recent articles in the Soviet media, was undermined by an unwillingness to take into consideration

Dr. David Marples is the author of "Chornobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR" (1986). Leda Hewka is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who is assisting Dr. Marples in the preparation of his second book on the Chornobyl nuclear accident.

other opinions that run counter to the "prevailing wind."

In May Soviet authorities reported that less than 10 rems of irradiation per person was received in the special zone during 1986, although as Western observers pointed out, this figure was much less than hitherto believed and would not have been expected to have caused the environmental changes brought on by the Chornobyl disaster, such as the forest that has turned completely brown within the vicinity of the damaged reactor.

The May 1987 report followed Soviet statements that have focused on 28 radiation victims of Chornobyl omitting reference either to those who died of other causes on April 26, 1986, and the most recent victim the Soviet film director, Vladimir Shevchenko, director of the film "Chornobyl: A Chronicle of Difficult Weeks," who died of radiation sickness in May.

How does one explain the Soviets' behavior? The grim realities of the situation around the damaged reactor are only too evident from the press conference. Only two months earlier, the Soviet Ukrainian press was speaking of the imminent revival of the city of Prypiat and the cultivation of half the territory of the 30 kilometer zone in the

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## Millennium celebrations launched in Pennsylvania State Capitol



Pennsylvania Gov. Bob Casey signs state proclamation designating 1988 as the year of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. Looking on (from left) are Metropolitan Sulyk, Bishop Antony and Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, chairman of the Philadelphia Millennium Committee.

by Christine Perfecty

HARRISBURG, Pa. — The official celebrations of the Millennium of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine in the state of Pennsylvania were formally launched in the Rotunda of the State Capitol here on June 24.

Taking part in this historical occasion, which was attended by over 800 participants, were Pennsylvania Gov. Bob Casey, who issued the official state proclamation on the Millennium, Lt. Gov. Mark Singel, himself of Ukrainian ancestry, who on his own initiative also issued a special citation commemorating this day; State Sen. M. Joseph Rocks, the official state host for the festivities; and over 30 state legislators headed by Rep. William Rybak (D), Rep. Michael Dawida (D), Sen. Michael O'Pake (D), Rep. Ted Stuban (D), Rep. Jon Fox (R) and Sen. John Stouffer (R).

The hierarchy of Ukrainian Churches was represented by Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and by Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. Both prelates, who came accompanied by numerous members of the clergy, delivered deeply moving and meaningful addresses du-

ring these official observances, which were carried live to Ukraine by the "Voice of America."

The program, attended by Gov. Casey, was opened with the singing of M. Hnatyshyn's prayerlike "Blessed Be Man" sung by the Prometheus Male Chorus of Philadelphia under the direction of Michael Diaboha and with the accompaniment of pianist Irene Pelech-Zwarych. Introductory remarks by Attorney Daniel Maxymiuk, head of the Harrisburg celebration committee and emcee of the event, then followed.

Keynote addresses on the worldwide significance of the acceptance of Christianity by Rus'-Ukraine 1,000 years ago, which so profoundly affected the future course of Ukrainian history and culture, were delivered by Gov. Casey, Lt. Gov. Singel and by Sen. Rocks.

In addition to recalling the year 988 when St. Volodymyr the Great adopted the Christian faith as the religion of Rus'-Ukraine by baptizing his people in the waters of the Dnieper River, the speakers also concentrated on the terrible truth of present-day persecutions, annihilation and forceful absorption that both the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches

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## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

### Byelorussians press language demands

by Roman Solchanyk

In spite of the categorically negative response that recently came from the first secretary of the Byelorussian Communist Party to the demands of Byelorussian intellectuals for an improvement of the status of the Byelorussian language in the republic, the proponents of change are keeping the pressure on.

The venue this time was the plenum of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union convened in Moscow at the end of April, at which the well-known poet and literary critic Nil Hilevich focused primarily on the language question.

Internationalist upbringing, he maintained, is an important and complex issue. But to talk about it is always somewhat of a risky business. Thus, it is impossible to consider all of its aspects in a short presentation, and if one talks only about one aspect "prejudiced comrades could accuse one of having a narrow, one-sided view." Nonetheless, this is precisely what Mr. Hilevich proceeded to do, quoting from Konstantin Paustovskii to the effect that "A man who is indifferent to his native language is a savage."

Mr. Hilevich posed the problem in a straightforward manner: Without language there can be no literature.

"The artistic level of a work is directly dependent on the linguistic skill of the writer, on the richness and vivacity of his vocabulary, on how natural his phrase sounds. Where and how can a Byelorussian writer enrich and improve his working language? The national language, after all, develops under natural conditions — in private life, in the family, in people's production relations. But what if these conditions for its development are not there?"

When can the future hold for a major national literature, indeed for Byelorussian culture in general, asked Mr. Hilevich rhetorically, without its primary element, the language.

Earlier in his speech Mr. Hilevich informed his listeners that at a recent meeting of Byelorussian writers the major topic of discussion was "one

greatly distressing discovery" — namely, that neither in Minsk, nor in any of the oblast centers, nor in any city, nor even in any small town in the republic can one find a single Byelorussian school. "There are English, French and Spanish schools but no Byelorussian schools." This is how things now stand in Byelorussia with regard to the language, said Mr. Hilevich, resulting from "objective" as well as "subjective, voluntaristic reasons." And in order to turn the situation around, he continued, there had to be held from the outside:

"As I hope you understand, today for us this is the question of questions. We are profoundly disturbed by the language situation that has developed in Byelorussia. But is our concern really only our concern? Mutual understanding and mutual respect and, if necessary, mutual aid of all of the national units of writers of the union — this is the law of our life and of our brotherhood."

As an example of what such cooperation could achieve, Mr. Hilevich noted that recently *Literaturnaya Gazeta* had published some poetry by Ales Harun as well as all article about him in connection with the 100th anniversary of his birth. This was an important event for Byelorussians because for almost 60 years his works were "silenced"; not a single one of his books was issued in the republic since the late 1920s. Moreover, as a result of the "as yet unclear reasons for [continuing] intretness and dogmatism," the anniversary could not be celebrated in Byelorussia.

While expressing his gratitude to the Moscow newspaper, Mr. Hilevich also urged his Russian colleagues to devolve more authority to Byelorussian writers in decision-making. "Don't think that you know people and matters in the republic better than we do."

In this connection, Mr. Hilevich criticized the favoritism shown to certain writers in such matters as "prestige trips," awarding of literary prizes, and the manner in which one and the same number of individuals are given exposure through favorable re-

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## Chornobyl officials go on trial

JERSEY CITY, N.J.— The trial of the former director of the Chornobyl nuclear power station and five of his aides began on Tuesday, July 7, in the town of Chornobyl with all six defendants denying charges of "blatant violation" of security regulations, reported the Associated Press.

A small group of Moscow-based reporters was driven in by bus from Kiev under police escort to view the first day's proceedings.

The Soviets have blamed the April 26, 1986, disaster which officials have said claimed 31 lives and hospitalized 500, entirely on human error.

All six defendants, including the plant's former director, chief engineer and his deputy, rejected some of the accusations and insisted the accident was due to flaws in the reactor's design or equipment, wrote AP on July 8.

Viktor Bryukhanov, the 51-year-old former plant director, told the court he was innocent of the charge of safety violations, but admitted abuses of power, reported AP.

The former chief engineer, Nikolai Fomin, 50, accepted some of the blame.

Both men were reportedly sleeping when the reactor exploded at 1:23 a.m.

"With so many human deaths, I cannot say I am completely innocent," Anatoly Dyatlov, the 57-year-old deputy chief engineer, was quoted as saying.

The trial is being held in a makeshift courtroom in the auditorium of Chornobyl's House of Culture. It was reportedly attended by relatives of accident victims, plant workers and clean-up personnel.

The scene of the trial, the town of Chornobyl, lies 11 miles south of the power station. The former town of 12,000 remains evacuated.

The decision to hold the trial there was apparently designed to add drama to the proceedings, reported the AP.

The AP reported that such a trial, held 14 months after the disaster was linked to the Soviet leadership's campaign to hold all officials responsible.

The presiding judge at the proceedings, which are expected to last three weeks, is Raimond Brize, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Court.

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## Gale: Chornobyl accident beneficial

ALBANY, N.Y. — The nuclear disaster at the Chornobyl power plant in Ukraine, which Soviet officials say claimed 31 lives, hospitalized 500 and contaminated an entire city last year, will ultimately turn out to be beneficial to all of mankind, Dr. Robert Gale, an American physician who treated Chornobyl victims, was quoted as saying in the May 22 issue of the *Times-Union* of Albany, N.Y.

"The ultimate fallout from Chornobyl may well be more good than evil," he reportedly told a packed lecture hall at Albany Medical College on May 21. A bone-marrow specialist at the University of California at Los Angeles, Dr. Gale was summoned to Moscow in the immediate aftermath of the disaster last April through the patronage of American industrialist Armand Hammer and has since spent half his time treating Chornobyl patients and collecting data, wrote reporter Craig Brandon.

Dr. Gale said Chornobyl, called the worst nuclear accident in history, will serve as a laboratory for the study of human beings contaminated

with radiation and will aid the scientific community to discover ways to avoid similar disasters, wrote the *Times-Union*.

He detailed three specific areas of benefits from Chornobyl:

The good will that was generated by the millions of dollars of American aid to Chornobyl and the doctors who treated the Soviet victims will be long remembered by the Soviet citizens.

"We must find ways to work together if we are to survive on this small planet," he was quoted as saying, "and this was an important step in that direction. Half the deaths will occur outside the Soviet Union... A nuclear accident anywhere is a nuclear accident everywhere. We are all in this together."

The 135,000 people who were evacuated from Chornobyl, especially the 25,000 who received more than 45 rems of radiation, will become laboratory specimens for the rest of their lives. (Five rems is considered an allowable dose for a power plant worker and 25 is an allowable once-in-a-lifetime dose.)

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## U.S. psychiatrists to inspect mental hospitals in USSR

WASHINGTON—The Soviet Union has agreed to allow a team of U.S. psychiatrists to inspect mental hospitals where political dissidents are reportedly tortured, announced U.S. Information Agency Director Charles Wick on June 18.

In an interview with Reuters, the nation's chief publicist abroad revealed a good deal of what the news service labelled "uncharacteristic optimism" in regard to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of glasnost. In his view the general secretary appeared to be genuine in his drive for political and economic reform, wrote Reuters.

The Soviets have often been accused by critics of using mental hospitals to confine political prisoners and break their will, but Mr. Wick said Soviet officials have denied this.

Mr. Wick told Reuters that he had raised charges of Soviet abuse of dissidents in mental hospitals during his recent visit to the USSR with Aleksander Yakovlev, a key advisor to Mr. Gorbachev and a newly elected Politburo member.

Mr. Yakovlev reportedly denied the

accusations and complained that Moscow had been turned down when it invited U.S. psychiatrists to inspect the asylums two years ago, reported Reuters.

The USIA director requested that the Soviet official renew the invitation and Mr. Yakovlev reportedly did.

"We will send him a confirming letter and tell him we're taking steps to recruit the appropriate psychiatrists, working through the nationally recognized (psychiatric) associations...and see where we go from there," Mr. Wick was quoted as having said.

Mr. Wick was in Moscow in mid-May for talks on a range of superpower cultural exchanges the USIA is helping to sponsor, involving artists, teachers, athletes, films and television productions. He returned from his visit on June 16, reported Reuters.

"The changes that I saw (in Moscow) were very impressive. The Soviet officials I met with displayed a great eagerness to cooperate in many areas that could promote understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States," he said.

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## Millennium committee announces plans

NEW YORK — The Organizational Committee of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine has issued a schedule of events for 1988 set to mark on a national level the 1,000th anniversary of the baptism of Kievan Rus' by St. Volodymyr the Great.

Members of the Organizational Committee, chaired by Bohdan Futey, have chosen the week of October 2-9, 1988, for a series of commemorative events, including concerts, a scholarly conference and a mass demonstration to be held at various locations in Washington.

In its June 22 appeal, the committee called for cooperation from local Millennium groups in Ukrainian communities throughout the United States

in coordinating their own commemorations so as not to coincide with those planned on the national level. They also asked the local committees to organize members of their communities for participation in the Washington events.

The week of events is scheduled to begin with a concert of religious music on Sunday, October 2, at the Washington Cathedral, which would feature the Philadelphia Cathedral Choir.

A scholarly conference on the subject of the Millennium of Rus'-Ukraine is planned for Wednesday, October 5, in the Washington's several universities. Although the exact location is unknown, the conference is intended to attract scholars from all over the world.

The entire day on Friday, October 7, (Continued on page 14)

## Linnas' sentence had been commuted, says daughter upon return from USSR

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Soviet authorities reportedly commuted the death sentence of Karl Linnas, who had been convicted in absentia in 1962 of being a Nazi war criminal, reported The New York Times citing information given by Mr. Linnas' daughter, Anu, and his American attorney, Ramsey Clark.

The decision\* to commute the sentence was made under a Soviet statute of limitations, and it was revealed before Mr. Linnas died of heart and kidney ailments on July 2. However, the commutation was not publicly announced by Soviet authorities.

Ms. Linnas and former Attorney General Clark returned from a visit to

the Soviet Union on Saturday, July 4, arriving at Kennedy International Airport in New York.

In a prepared statement at the airport, Ms. Linnas said she was allowed to see her father for 10 minutes to convey messages from family members, friends and supporters.

Ms. Linnas brought her father's ashes back to the United States. A memorial service was planned for this weekend, according to friends of the family.

Ms. Linnas also told reporters at Kennedy Airport that she plans to continue her efforts to clear her father's name. "The end of his life is not the end of the story," she noted.

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## American lawyers and Soviets confer at Boston seminar

by Marta Baziuk

BOSTON — As members of the American Bar Association (ABA) met with members of the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL) inside the Westin Hotel, about two dozen people — including Cubans, Estonians, Jews, Lithuanians, Poles, and Ukrainians — circled outside, carrying signs decrying the Soviet justice system and protesting an agreement between the ABA and ASL.

The agreement recognizes the Association of Soviet Lawyers as "pledged to advance the rule of law in the world" through such means as "promoting legal initiatives for peace and human-rights through law" and "assuring the highest standards of ethical conduct."

The ABA-ASL agreement, signed in 1985, also calls for reciprocal visits between American and Soviet lawyers, seminars and joint electronic information exchanges, among other things.

Inside the hotel, the president of the Association of Soviet Lawyers and minister of justice of the Russian Republic, Alexander Sukharev, said in his opening remarks, which were simultaneously translated over headphones, "Our system is in a period of reconstruction, including the judicial and legal spheres. We are working on a complex of legal acts which will have an impact on all aspects of our life. We are talking about revolutionary change. ... We are returning to real Leninism, and taking from the better parts of democracy..."

Outside, members of the Task Force

on ABA-Soviet Relations said that the agreement was a propaganda coup for the Soviet lawyers.

According to Jaak Juhansoo, born in Estonia, "The ABA and the ASL were able to hold meetings before there was an agreement. I am not against all discussion or contact, but why have an agreement that equates the Soviet legal system with ours? The ABA admits that it was the Soviets who insisted on a formal agreement. Why? The ASL wants legitimization, and the American lawyers have given it to them through this agreement."

Mr. Sukharev, who, according to Patience Huntwork of the Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations, has in the past branded Natan Shcharansky a spy and dismissed as "deliberately false" Western claims that persons in the USSR are imprisoned for dissident activities, continued, "My colleagues and I, we are and will remain honest people. What we need is a climate of trust. I will tell this group honestly that there are those in the Soviet Union who say to us, 'no matter what you do, the Americans will criticize.'"

The meeting took place on June 6 before about 90 lawyers as part of a meeting of the ABA's governing board. Protesters gathered the previous two days as well. Representing the ASL were Mr. Sukharev; Raphael Saakov, ASL executive vice-president; Alexander Philatov, chairman of the Criminal Panel of the Supreme Court of the USSR; Vladimir Averin, vice-president, Moscow Regional College of

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## Danylo Shumuk's triumph: a victory for us all

by Andriy J. Semotiuk

As we stood there in the little hallway, maybe 50 of us crammed tightly together, we watched in wonderment as he stepped through the frosted glass doors of the airport to join us. His wilted flash and drawn cheeks did not prevent him from smiling as he peered out at the crowd through his sunken eyes while we looked back at him. As we huddled around this frail man his spirit radiated outwardly touching each of us as if we were circled around the glow of a camp fire deep in the night. Overcome with joy, some of us began to sob gently as we watched him being showered with greetings from family and well-wishers.

During that fleeting historic moment a dawning realization descended upon us — after four long decades of incarceration and five years of exile in the Soviet Union, Danylo Shumuk at long last was a free man.

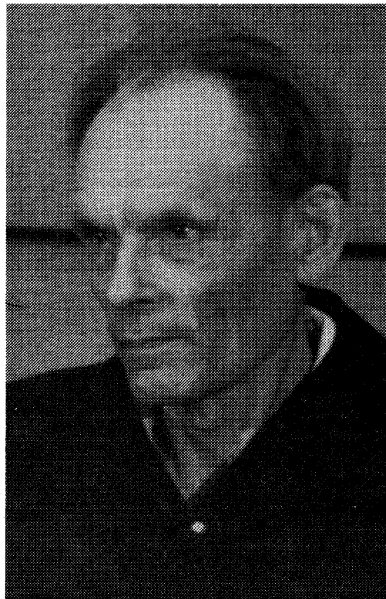
Who is Danylo Shumuk and why is he important?

Before his release, Mr. Shumuk was regarded as the world's longest imprisoned prisoner of conscience since he was described by Amnesty International, the worldwide human-rights organization, as its "senior" political prisoner. Although he committed no crime, he spent more than half of his 72-year life in jail. Not one day of his 40 year-incarceration and five years of exile was justified since the USSR repeatedly imprisoned Mr. Shumuk not for what he did, but for what he believed and stood for.

He symbolizes the dauntless human quest for

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decency, liberty and truth. He is a "survivor" of the ongoing holocaust currently taking place in the concentration camps of the Soviet Union. The same driving passion that animated the Fathers of the American Declaration of Independence in 1776, the English barons who secured the Magna Charta in 1215 and the French revolutionaries who stormed



Danylo Shumuk upon arrival in Calgary.

the Bastille in 1789 rages within Danylo Shumuk.

Much can be learned from retracing Mr. Shumuk's life. From his first arrest in 1933 at the age of 18 to his ultimate release in 1987, he underwent a dramatic transformation in political thought: from the exuberant communism of his

early youth, through profound disillusionment with the Soviet regime after learning of Stalinist atrocities like the 1933 state-organized artificial famine which killed up to 7 million people while hunger stalked Ukraine, to the anti-Nazi anti-Soviet posture he assumed while serving with the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) during World War II, concluding with his conversion to a philosophy of respect for human rights and the right of his Ukrainian nation to freedom and independence.

In "Life Sentence," Mr. Shumuk's memoirs distributed in English by the University of Toronto Press, he describes how throughout his life he was continuously hounded by the Soviet secret police who sought unsuccessfully to convert Mr. 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." Despite merciless harassment, repeated imprisonment and a mountain of indignation hurled down upon him by the Soviet leadership, Mr. Shumuk emerged as a defiant figure of world stature whose uncompromising stance on behalf of human decency earned him respect as a champion for human rights everywhere.

For four decades Mr. Shumuk sat behind barbed wires and watchtowers while his supporters sought to melt through glacial Western indifference to ameliorate his plight. While the West ignored him and instead, at Yalta, at Potsdam, and at summit after summit since then, sought to make peace and find an accommodation with Mr. Shumuk's tormentors — countless others followed Mr. Shumuk into the gulag and prisons elsewhere, there to languish without hope to this day.

It was not until December 1972, after Mr. Shumuk had already served 28 years in various prisons and concentration camps, that Time magazine first published news about Danylo Shumuk in the West. According to the Time article, a Soviet court had just sentenced Mr. Shumuk to a further 15 years of imprisonment for circulating his memoirs. Realizing that Mr. Shumuk was still alive

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## Scholars discuss post-war refugees

TORONTO — Dr. Lubomyr Y. Luciuk, a research fellow at the University of Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies, recently presented a paper titled "Reverse Flow: Ukrainian Displaced Persons, Repatriation and Soviet 'Refugees' in the British and American Zones of Germany, 1945-1947." He delivered the paper at an international symposium dealing with "Forcible Repatriation after World War II," held at Oxford University in England on March 20-22.

Dr. Luciuk presented an overview of the post-war Ukrainian refugee situation and called particular attention to the disruptive efforts of Soviet agents planted among this population. His paper was based on a study of previously secret archival materials generated by the Security Service (Sluzhba Bezpeky) of the Bandera faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN-b) between September 1945 and the fall of 1948.

Dr. Luciuk noted that additional research needs to be done in this area, and that not all of the divisiveness characterizing Ukrainian Displaced Persons camps could be attributed to Soviet agents. Political, regional, religious, socio-economic, and personal animosities were also involved.

Nonetheless, the role played by the Soviets, Dr. Luciuk said, "cannot be discounted." As U.S. Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) documents con-

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## Slavic world is topic of conference

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — An international conference on "Literature and Ideology in the Slavic World" was held recently in Bellagio, in northern Italy. The conference was hosted by the Rockefeller Foundation, which made available for this purpose its famed Study and Conference Center in the Villa Serbelloni, overlooking Lake Como. It was organized and chaired by Dr. George G. Grabowicz, Dmytro Cyzevskij Professor of Ukrainian Literature and Chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Harvard University.

The conference, held April 23-29, consisted of five sessions, dealing with Czech, Polish, Russian, Serbo-Croatian and Ukrainian literature. It was attended by 20 scholars from various countries, including Australia, Belgium, Holland, Poland, West Germany, Yugoslavia and the United States.

The Ukrainian contribution to this important scholarly gathering consisted of the papers of Prof. John Fizer of Rutgers University on village prose in Ukrainian literature over the last 20 years; Prof. Roman Szporluk of the University of Michigan, speaking on literature as the vehicle of recreating national history; Dr. Marko Pavlyshyn, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, who surveyed the last 30 years of Ukrainian literature and focused specifically on the "whimsical novel"; and Prof. Grabowicz, who spoke on fictional autobiography as a means of literary renewal, with special reference to Volodymyr Drozd's new novel, "Spektakl." Prof. Grabowicz also chaired various panels of the conference.

As reflected in the papers, the conference focused on the most recent period in the given Slavic literatures and

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## Charyk awarded Medal of Technology

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A Ukrainian American aeronautical scientist from Washington is one of this year's winners of the nation's highest award for achievement in technology.

Joseph Charyk, 66, received the National Medal of Technology, established by Congress in 1980, from President Ronald Reagan on June 27 during a brief White House ceremony.

Lauding the winners as "the heroes of the modern age," Mr. Reagan said the recipients had "put their genius to work and the results are phenomenal."

Mr. Charyk, a native of Conmore, Alta., was cited by the White House for "employment of the concept of the geosynchronous communications satellite system as a basis for a global telecommunications system."

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## Ukrainian discovers major supernova

by Orysia Paszczak-Tracz

WINNIPEG — Ian Shelton, the 29-year-old discoverer of the most significant supernova, or exploding star, in 383 years, is the son of two Ukrainian physicians from Winnipeg, Dr. Peter Shelton and Dr. Malyska.

On February 23, Ian Shelton, a researcher at an isolated University of Toronto observatory on a mountaintop in northern Chile, noticed a very bright star on a photograph he had taken through the telescope. When he walked outside into the night he discovered that the star was bright enough to be seen without the telescope.

After confirmation with the Harvard (Continued on page 12)

## Sobibor survivor speaks about TV docu-drama, Ukrainians

by Natalia A. Feduschak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "When I first saw the protests, I felt Ukrainian people should not take the blame for a few. The guards were Ukrainian, but that doesn't mean the whole nation should be condemned. It should be explained. They (today's generation) aren't responsible for somebody else. If there were a certain amount that cooperated, they should be blamed, nobody else should be."

In these words, Esther Raab, a survivor of the Sobibor Nazi death camp in Poland, expressed her views on the portrayal of Ukrainians in the recent CBS/Chrysler movie "Escape from Sobibor."

Since the airing of the movie on April 12, many statements have been made by members of the Ukrainian community that Ukrainians were not portrayed accurately in the film, and that CBS and Chrysler knowingly misrepresented Ukrainian actions during World War II.

One of the issues in dispute is that the film portrayed all the guards at the Sobibor death camp as Ukrainian, while the book on which the movie is based, "Escape from Sobibor" by Richard Rashke, is careful to point out that not all the guards were Ukrainian, that Volksdeutscher (ethnic Germans), too, were guards at the camp.

In response to the question whether all the guards at Sobibor were Ukrainian, Mrs. Raab, who was contacted by Mr. Rashke at the request of The Ukrainian Weekly, stated in a telephone interview with The Weekly, that, at the time she was at the death camp, the guards were Ukrainian, with the exception of the few Volksdeutscher, who

acted as translators between the guards and the German command at the camp. Mrs. Raab stated that she heard the guards speaking Ukrainian among themselves. Mrs. Raab, who was born in Chelm, (Kholm), then Poland, added she can distinguish between Ukrainian, Russian, Polish and German.

"I didn't live with the guards, but in the yard I heard them speaking... and when they used to come back in the evening," Mrs. Raab stated. "As far as the language (is concerned), I'm positive they spoke Ukrainian."

But Mrs. Raab repeatedly pointed out that one cannot judge a nation by the actions of some individuals. "I went through hell, and I feel it's not right to blame a people, nation or religion" because of the actions of some.

"The Ukrainians suffered, too, under the Russians, I know my history. But it's the truth. It's absolutely the truth, there were those kinds of (bad) Ukrainians. I don't have to tell you. But there were bad Jews, too."

Mrs. Raab then spoke of two incidents in which she had warm relations with Ukrainians.

The first involved her friendship with a young man named Volodia who worked with Mrs. Raab in the armory. Volodia later escaped with the Jewish inmates during the Sobibor uprising on October 14, 1943. The other occurred when she, her brother Idel and two other men were in hiding after the escape in a haystack in a friends' barn near Janow, Poland. They were discovered by a Ukrainian who had been taken from his home to dig ditches for the Nazis as they were retreating in 1944.

Of her friendship with Volodia, Mrs. (Continued on page 13)

## Andrew Sorokowski, Keston researcher, discusses his work

Andrew Sorokowski is Ukrainian researcher for Keston College, which researches the state of religion in Communist countries. His four-year position in Kent, England, is funded by the Ukrainian Studies Fund of Harvard University and will continue through 1988, the year of the Millennium. Mr. Sorokowski, who holds a law degree from the University of California and a master's degree from the Soviet Union program at Harvard University, is working on a Ph.D. at the University of London School of Slavonic Studies focusing on the Ukrainian Catholic clergy from 1900 to 1939. He recently visited the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, where he was interviewed by Marta Baziuk.

### How does the position of Ukrainian researcher have an impact on the work of Keston College?

In a variety of ways. Almost every issue of Keston College's biweekly News Service now carries a least one item on developments in Ukraine. Religion in Communist Lands, Keston College's scholarly journal, published my article "Ukrainian Catholics and Orthodox in Poland" in its winter 1986 issue and my article "Ukrainian Catholics and Orthodox in Czechoslovakia" in the spring 1987 issue.

The winter 1986 issue actually has four Ukrainian items — my article, an interview with the vicar-general for Ukrainian Catholics in Poland, a summary of an article by Russian Orthodox Archbishop Makariy in which he attacks the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and an appeal to the Soviet government from the Central Committee of Ukrainian Catholics in the Catacombs. [Both Keston News Service and Religion in Communist Lands may be ordered through Keston USA, Box 1310, Framingham, Mass. 01701].

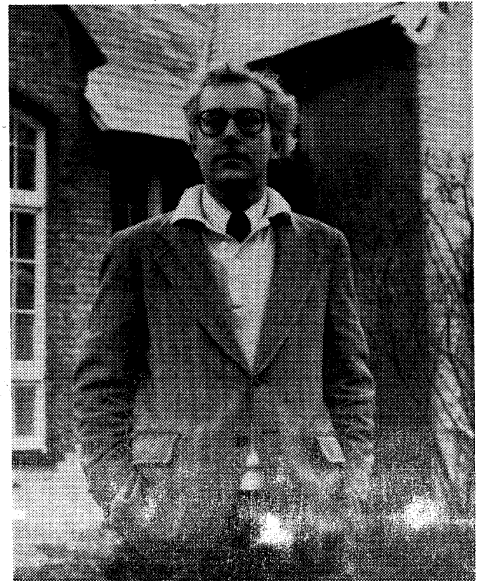
And then there are less direct influences. Recently a Keston staff member asked me to comment on an article on the religious situation in Poland, and I was able to give a Ukrainian perspective. Occasionally we have visits from the media, such as the BBC, and I brief them. Keston is frequently involved in outside publishing ventures. I have been asked to contribute to these on a number of occasions. I'm currently working on a basic introductory book on the Ukrainian Catholic Church, for instance.

### What is a typical day for you at Keston College?

I start by going through my mail, which may bring requests

for information from Amnesty International groups or from private individuals, for example. Keeping up on developments in the Soviet Union is a large part of my job and it means reading two Soviet Ukrainian daily papers, Soviet journals on atheism, the Ukrainian press in the West, Smolensk, the Ukrainian Press Service out of Rome and Paris, reports by researchers at Radio Liberty, and telexes from news agencies that Keston's information agency receives. I am constantly digesting information and writing up news items for Keston's newsletter.

I have a number of projects — I am constantly updating my (Continued on page 13)



Andrew Sorokowski in Kent, England.



## Millennium...

(Continued from page 1)

ches have suffered under Soviet rule.

Stating that Americans of Ukrainian descent have contributed very significantly to the spiritual, cultural and material well-being of the United States of America and to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, these highest state officials joined with Ukrainian Americans in the solemn and festive observance of their Millennium and called this event "an illustrious milestone worthy of global recognition."

The entertainment section of the program continued with a glorious rendition of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by the Prometheus chorus which echoed mightily through the chambers and high dome of the Rotunda. Two selections, including the very graceful "Welcome Dance," by the acclaimed Voloshky Dance Ensemble of Philadelphia followed.

The program concluded with a presentation of the historic costumes of Ukrainian women from the second to the 17th centuries. The outfits, on loan from Branch 64 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, were modeled by 17 young women from the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh areas as a commentary to each costume was offered by Orysia Hewka. A reception for all the participants and guests ended the morning events.

After the noontime break, both the Senate and House convened in full sessions. It was at this time that the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk delivered a very stirring address (see article in last week's Weekly) to all the senators as spectators filled the visitors' galleries to overflow capacity.

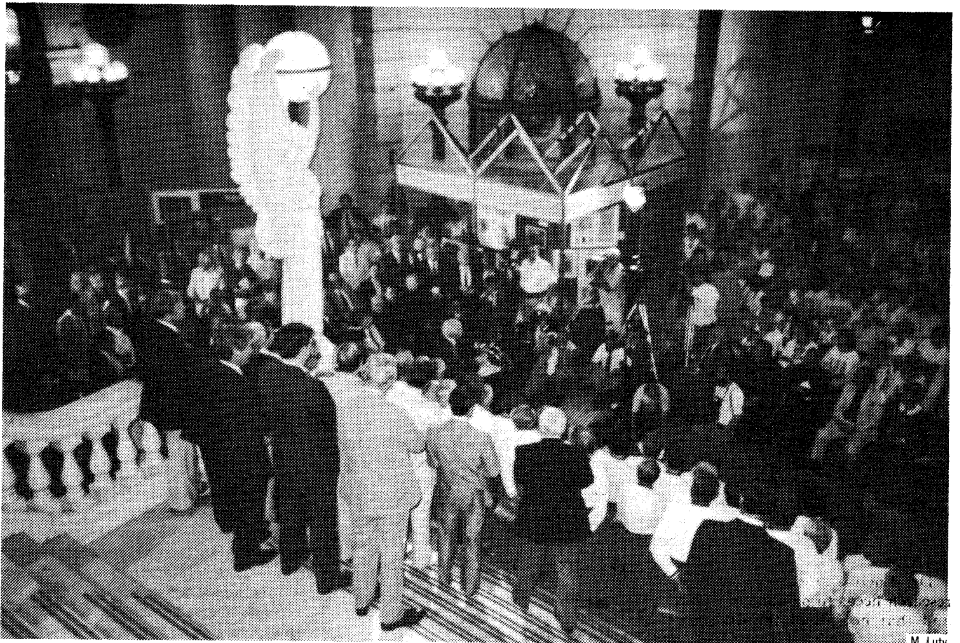
Simultaneously, the members of the House of Representatives greeted Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the personal representative of Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk, and gave him a standing ovation as he was introduced by Speaker of the House Leroy Irvis.

The official Pennsylvania opening of the Millennium celebrations of the Christianization of Rus'-Ukraine was organized by the Philadelphia Millennium Committee chaired by Prof. Bohdan Hnatiuk of Drexel University. The key organizers of the program and reception were Dr. Alexander Chernyk, president of the Ukrainian Education and Cultural Center, Ms. Hewka, and Very Andreyczyk. They were aided by various representatives from Ukrainian communities in Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Allentown, Wilkes-Barre and Chester.

It must be noted that during the morning program a special surprise citation and commendation for work on behalf of Ukrainian Americans was issued to the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center of Philadelphia on the occasion of the Millennium celebrations. It was co-sponsored by Reps. Rybak, Stuban, Dawida and John N. Wozniak.

### A clarification

Last week's news item headlined "Sulyk addresses Pennsylvania Senate on religious persecution in Ukraine," touched on Pennsylvania's inauguration of the Millennium celebration, however, it was far from a complete account. That news item was a release from the Metropolitan's Chancery in Philadelphia. This week's news story of the events in the State Capitol (published above) provides a more balanced and thorough report. — The editor.

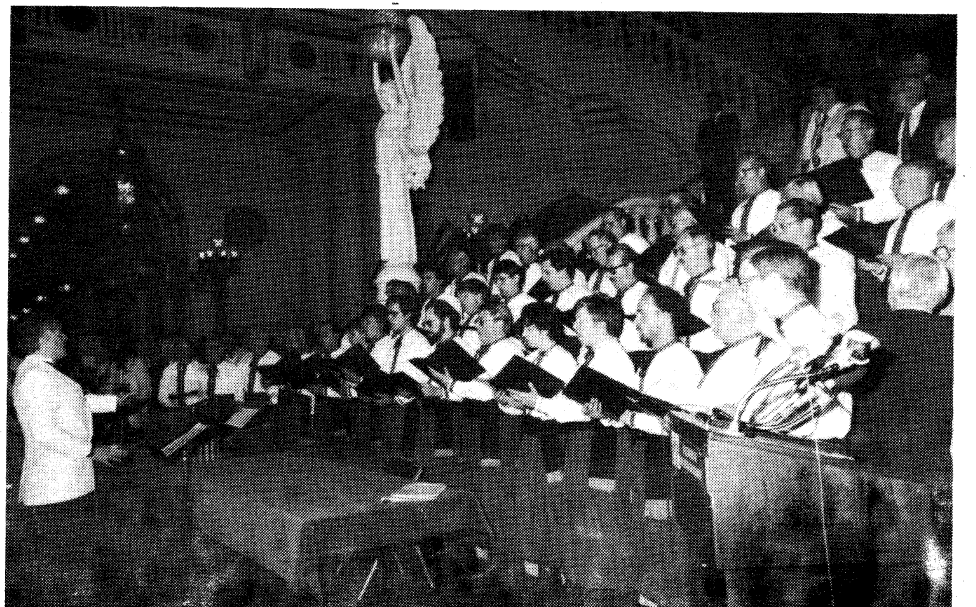


General view of the Rotunda ceremonies.

M. Luty



Historic Ukrainian costumes of the second through 17th centuries.



The Prometheus Chorus performs.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### Kudos for U.S. delegation

Ever since the current Helsinki Accords review conference opened in November of last year in Vienna, the United States delegation to that 35-state parley has been forcefully arguing that humanitarian and security issues are of equal concern and that these issues are interdependent. "A powerful state which threatens people within its borders can only be seen as a threat to the world at large," the U.S. has stated.

Throughout the proceedings of this most recent phase of the ongoing Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the U.S. delegates, with Ambassador Warren Zimmermann at the helm, have continually raised their voice in defense of human rights and human contacts. What has been evident in their statements is an increased concern with human rights in Ukraine.

The U.S. delegates have focused attention on the persecution of individual Ukrainian human, national and religious rights activists, as well as on repression of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and the clandestine Ukrainian Catholic Church. They have spoken on Russification, the rights of minorities in the USSR and the Chernobyl disaster. They've paid tribute to Gen. Petro Grigorenko, a founding member of the Moscow and Ukrainian Helsinki Groups who passed away while the Vienna Conference was in session. This last move was strongly protested by the Soviet delegation which charged the United States was trying to undermine the Vienna Conference.

In bringing up all the abovementioned topics, the United States has repeatedly stressed the need for compliance with the commitments voluntarily undertaken by the signatories of the Helsinki Accords in 1975.

Moreover, the U.S. has challenged the USSR to demonstrate its much-touted glasnost and perestroika by pointing to nine ways in which the Soviets could manifest real, not ephemeral human rights progress: declare an amnesty for all political prisoners; abolish articles of the criminal code used for political arrests and trials, and provide assurances that other articles will not be applied for the same purpose; ensure that emigration will not be restricted to former refuseniks and first-degree relatives; do away with the secrecy rule for emigration, or adopt one that is reasonable and fair; resolve all, not just some, family reunification cases; abolish psychiatric hospitals run by the Ministry of the Interior or at least transfer them to competent medical authorities; declare that glasnost extends to open communications; recognize freedom of travel for medical reasons; adopt legislation to ensure that religious activity, if it must come under government regulations will at least give believers the broadest scope for free observance and perpetuation of their beliefs.

The members of the U.S. delegation to the Vienna Conference and the U.S. Helsinki Commission, members of which are on that delegation and have played a key role in bringing all these issues to the fore, deserve our strongest commendation. They have acted in the interest of mankind worldwide, and they have carried the ball in raising Ukrainian issues even when our community has been somewhat lacking in providing continuous support for their efforts.

#### From the Vienna Conference

### U.S. delegation seeks openness

Following are excerpts of a speech given by Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead at the June 23 plenary session of the Vienna Conference reviewing compliance with the Helsinki Accords.

...In the spirit of openness, let me say a few words about how the United States government views current developments in the Soviet Union. We welcome the steps forward which have been taken. But we must note that — even by the standard which the Soviet Union set for itself in signing the Helsinki Final Act — much remains to be done. We look for significant improvement in the Soviet Union's honoring of human-rights commitments. We also look for credible guarantees that the abuses of the past will not be repeated. Reform must be institutionalized if it is to endure.

Thus, we applaud the freeing of 150 political prisoners. But we remain concerned for the 550 whom we know to be still incarcerated for expressing their political views, as well as for the hundreds more whose names we do not know. Restrictions on religious activity, the banning of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and the imprisonment of religious believers have also not ceased. The abhorrent use of psychiatric prisons to incarcerate political prisoners continues. Prisoners of conscience —

including Helsinki monitors — are still suffering the particularly torturous conditions of Perm Special-Regimen Camp 36. We look forward to the immediate and unconditional release of all these persons, including Ukrainian, Baltic and other champions of national and minority rights; over 200 religious prisoners, including Russian Orthodox Church Deacon Vladimir Rusak, numerous Baptists and Pentecostals; and persons imprisoned for exercising their right to freedom of expression, such as Mikhail Kukobaka. And we are waiting for steps to be taken to ensure that in the future people are not imprisoned for activities which would not cost them their freedom in my county or in most of the countries represented here. ...

The balance sheet is thus unsatisfactory. It is with that balance sheet in mind that the United States is examining the Soviet proposals submitted at this Vienna meeting, and in particular whether Moscow is a credible candidate for a conference on humanitarian cooperation. Any prospective host to a CSCE meeting should not only provide the same open conditions — for delegates, for the press and for non-governmental organizations — which previous hosts have offered, but should also have an exemplary record in the subject on which the meeting is to be held. ...

## An analysis: another side of the SUSTA congress

by Leda Hewka

The weekend of SUSTA's 1987 National Congress was marked by a great deal more controversy than was suggested by the recent article which appeared in *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

The assimilation of Ukrainians into American society continues, as each generation hopes that the next will continue to carry on Ukrainian culture and language in a "melting pot" society. Simultaneously the Ukrainian American community has been a virtual battleground of internal conflicts often resulting in the division of organizations into a power-hungry political extremist group and a non-political group. The latter often quit Ukrainian society altogether in their frustration, in favor of mainstream American society — a bitter consequence of internal divisions within Ukrainian communities in the West.

It is most unfortunate, then, for such a subversive process to work its way into Ukrainian American youth organizations, which bear the weighty expectations of the senior generation. Yet this has occurred in SUSTA, the recently revived Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America.

The unfortunate events of the 1987 SUSTA Congress have not been reported in the Ukrainian American press. They lead one to believe that the structure of SUSTA is faulty and more specifically that "extracurricular" (non university-affiliated) student clubs, especially those which are members of a higher apparatus, namely TUSM, should not belong to SUSTA.

A structural fault arises when clubs which are branches of a separate organization vote and act as a bloc, thus reducing the relative importance of university Ukrainian student clubs (USCs). USCs now assume the lowest individual position on the SUSTA ladder, an undesired status in a federation created for them.

At the 1987 congress, a TUSM member flatly denied that TUSM votes as a bloc. Yet, during elections at the 1986 congress, TUSM called a caucus to determine how they would vote on the slate. It was apparent to everyone present that this was a bloc vote, especially by the demeanor and behavior of the TUSM-ites.

At present, four TUSM branches are the only non-university-affiliated members of SUSTA, among some 38 clubs in all. However, under the present SUSTA Constitution, any Ukrainian organization whose members are enrolled in degree programs (Plast-USP, its "sororities" and "fraternities," the League of Ukrainian Catholic Youth, some SUM-A units, ODUM, dance groups, sports teams, etc.) is free to join. One can imagine the potential diversification of SUSTA, leading to a chaotic confusion of purposes. But it is not the purpose of SUSTA to be an umbrella organization for all groups whose membership happens to include students. Besides the further belittlement of USCs, SUSTA would become just one more battleground. For SUSTA to be a fair and democratic organization, each student should be represented only through his university USC. As it now stands, however, some members are more equal than others.

Another problem created by the

Leda Hewka was SUSTA's vice-president for the East in 1986-87. She is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

existence of this "organization within an organization" is that TUSM members enjoy voting privileges in more than one capacity. They have multiple opportunities for influence in the world Ukrainian student organization, CeSUS, where TUSM is considered a separate member-organization. However, at CeSUS congresses, TUSM members can choose to be represented through SUSTA or TUSM. Although an individual cannot be represented by more than one delegate, this multiplicity means that a person may promote his views at a SUSTA congress as a USC delegate and at a CeSUS congress as a TUSM delegate. This allows the person two separate yet interactive spheres in which to exercise influence.

The second avenue for dual influence is within the SUSTA congress itself, where the individual can be represented by his TUSM branch or his USC. Again this presents strategic possibilities under the guise of a democratic system promising "no double representation." SUSTA would in fact become a democratic institution by eliminating these inconsistencies.

Duplication of names on TUSM and USC membership lists means that at the congress the Verifications Committee must go through lists name by name and decide which organization will represent a given person — his USC, or his TUSM branch. The SUSTA Constitution states that "...each individual... [chooses] which member-organization will represent him/her," but in most cases the individual is not present to voice his decision, and the TUSM delegate on the Verifications Committee suggests that the name be given to the TUSM branch.

Membership lists pose a major problem. At the 1987 congress, names of students and non-students were discovered on TUSM lists who were not members, and never had any intention of joining TUSM. And TUSM would have represented these people, had the verifications chairperson not noticed her own name on a TUSM list. The other criterion that had to be checked was the definition of "student" status. Precedent had established the inclusion of alumni who were two years post-graduation, a point insisted upon by TUSM delegates.

However, the fact that TUSM contains members who are as many as five years beyond graduation was not mentioned. Therefore, the Verifications Committee had to depend either on its personal knowledge of individuals or on the word of a TUSM representative to cull out those ineligible for SUSTA representation. Needless to say, verbal conflicts ensued.

Membership lists should not be used for manipulation or corruption. And verifications committees should not be faced with the impossible task of policing them. This would be simple if all SUSTA members were represented only through their USC.

Finally, the tactics of TUSM within SUSTA appear to be directed toward the acquisition of power and the promotion of political viewpoints, espousing a particular, in this case Banderite, ideology.

TUSM's observable strategies include emotionalism, the illusion of power or support, and an authoritative "image." Such tactics can intimidate an audience of newcomers to the scene of Ukrainian politics, unfamiliar with congresses, "Robert's Rules of Order," elections and TUSM. These delegates

(Continued on page 11)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rosenbaum is  
misinformed

Dear Editor:

I commend you for publishing Eli Rosenbaum's letter discussing Ukrainian-Jewish relations in the June 28 issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

I believe that only open, candid dialogue could result in the improvement of the relations between these two nations that were oppressed and victimized by all invaders of Ukraine.

In many instances Ukrainians and Jews in Ukraine were maneuvered against each other by the occupiers, whose policy was to divide and conquer (*divide et impera*).

I would like to clarify and rectify those statements of Mr. Rosenbaum which are, no doubt, the result of disinformation. I would also advise Mr. Rosenbaum to check more carefully his sources of information and their intentions.

1). The name "Zhyd" in Ukrainian is a historic name for Jewish inhabitants of Ukraine, used in chronicles, literature, history and spoken language for many centuries. When Ukrainian governments were formed in the years 1917-1920, the term "Zhyd" was used in all official announcements and proclamations, which were published in the Ukrainian, Polish and Jewish (Yiddish) languages. There was an official and highly respected ministry of the independent Ukrainian government — the Ministry of Jewish Affairs (*Ministerstvo Zhydivskykh Sprav*), and Jewish community in independent Ukraine formed its own Jewish National Council (*Zhydivska Natsionalna Rada*), both bodies used the adjectival form of the word "Zhyd" in their names.

Mr. Rosenbaum could verify these facts by referring to the book authored by Dr. Solomon I. Goldelman, "Jewish National Autonomy in Ukraine, 1917-1920," written and published first in Ukrainian and then in English. Mr. Goldelman was vice-minister of commerce, industry and labor in the government of Ukraine in 1918-1920. "Yevrey" is the Russian term for Jew, "Zhyd" is the Ukrainian name.

2). The Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee published an advertisement-appeal, which states: "According to the new Canadian criminal laws, there will be opportunity to bring to justice the Soviet and other war criminals who reside in Canada." How could Mr. Rosenbaum have overlooked the mention of "other war criminals" and also accuse the UCC of opposition to the amendment of the Canadian Criminal Code concerning trials of war criminals in Canada?

3). Mr. Rosenbaum's accusation that both factions of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) issued anti-Semitic pronouncements during the second world war is also based on some disinformation. I never saw any anti-Semitic publication, pronouncement or appeal authored by the leaders of either faction of OUN. And the facts known to me testify to the opposite: I was one of many Ukrainians who saved Jews during the Nazi occupation of Ukraine and in these actions to save the Jew I was aided by members of both OUN factions.

There may be some "anti-Semitic OUN pronouncements" fabricated by the same KGB, which produces "evidence" against dissidents in the Soviet Union, including Jewish activists, and most recently even forged documents

with signatures of President Reagan.

I, as well as many Ukrainian Americans, do appreciate open and candid discussion of Ukrainian-Jewish relations, including the strongly worded letter by Mr. Rosenbaum, provided it is based on facts and not on disinformation.

We would certainly make substantial progress in our worthy attempts, if we would refrain from accepting so glibly all kinds of "evidence" from our common enemies, the Soviet Russian Communists.

Therefore, I appeal to Mr. Rosenbaum to at least try to trust us, Ukrainians and Ukrainian Americans, more than he seems to trust, as his letter indicates, the Soviet manipulations and disinformation produced and distributed worldwide by the powerful and malicious KGB.

Jaroslav Antonovych  
New York

Tour operator  
comments

Dear Editor:

First of all let me congratulate Michael Bociurkiw on his article "Catholics bishops' decision angers Millennium Tour Operators" (*The Weekly*, July 5). Although he is neither a travel agent nor did he attend meetings where discussions of the events described took place, he did a very good job.

At the request of Bishop Basil Losten, we, the Ukrainian tour operators, refrained from discussions at any public forum of the problems brought up in the article. Now, since the appearance of Mr. Bociurkiw's article, I feel compelled to make comments and to elucidate.

On July 29, 1986, Bishop Losten called a meeting of all Ukrainian travel agencies interested in wholesaling and organizing Millennium Tours. At that meeting we were advised that a certain LM Travel had been appointed as the coordinator, wholesaler and sole organizer of all the Millennium tours. Furthermore, we were advised that we must purchase LM's packages in order to have access to the Millennium concert tickets, papal audiences and any advance knowledge of important events. We were also told that Alitalia was the contracted "Millennium carrier" and that it must be used for all tours.

We see now that our initial outrage at being told that all our bookings must be through LM (Montreal) has been more than justified. LM Travel has never before wholesaled tours through U.S. agencies. It was licensed to wholesale tours in Ontario (a rule of which LM was totally ignorant). We never even heard of LM Travel. All that made us most uncomfortable.

We, at that time, immediately questioned the very large number (thousands) of blocked spaces for travel in the Holy Land. It seemed that the LM agency was totally oblivious or ignorant of the possible reaction of the Ukrainian community, as a result of the Demjanjuk case, to travel in the Holy Land. Ivanka Paska's comment "who's Demjanjuk," only intensified our conviction that the French Canadian agency, LM Travel, and its owner, Mr. Houle, were not suited for this task. Mr. Houle's "one" Ukrainian-speaking secretary, Ms. Paska, did not appear to be a person sufficiently competent. We felt great unease at having our clients to her and the LM Travel Agency.

For the reader's benefit, the five Ukrainian travel wholesalers boycotting the Synod's choice of LM as the sole wholesaler have the full support of the Ukrainian community, most of the clergy and hierarchy. These agencies are: Kobasniuk Travel Inc. (Vera K. Shumeyko) New York; Dunwoodie Travel Bureau (Walter Kozicky) Yonkers; Astro Travel (Roman Hrycyna) Toronto; Bloor Travel (Mark Kohut) Toronto; and Scope Travel Inc. (Marijka Helbig) Newark. Together we service over 30,000 clients of Ukrainian background, employ a staff of 32 full-time Ukrainian-speaking employees, over 60 trained Ukrainian tour escorts. Our total annual gross volume exceeds \$12 million. Almost all agencies are fully computerized! contrary to the comment made by Bishop Michael Hrynychshyn, we "have not been sleeping" but have been diligently preparing for this event for many years.

We are most unhappy that it was only LM Travel and its Ukrainian-speaking secretary, Ms. Paska, that knew about the June 1986 bishop's synod which took place in Saskatoon. Why were none of the 25 Ukrainian agencies in North America notified? Nobody knew about any bidding or was approached for estimates. How did it happen that only Ms. Paska showed up with a prepared presentation?

Several times in his article Mr. Bociurkiw mentions the "financial" rewards of this Millennium movement to Rome and the fight for "the dollar." The financial rewards stated by Mr. Bociurkiw are grossly overstated. I might add that Mr. Bociurkiw could have been kind in his article and also could have mentioned our last (1986) disastrous year. He said absolutely nothing about the great losses we suffered after the raid on Libya, and the tragic accident at Chernobyl.

The Ukrainian community relies on donations from Ukrainian businesses. Did Mr. Bociurkiw ever wonder how much of his salary was paid by our advertising dollars and how much by LM's? The U.S. Ukrainian agencies alone spend anywhere from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in the Ukrainian media annually. The Millennium advertising budget alone is projected a \$40,000. Did you see any spectacular advertising campaign in your newspaper by LM? Not a small portion of the \$60,000 that LM claims to have spent on promotion was actually spent on some of these who most influenced the decisions concerning the Millennium tours.

It's surprising that Bishop Hrynychshyn should forget the value of the "Ukrainian dollar." Was not the financing of the purchase of a Lourdes Hotel (initiated and purchased by him) done through a New Jersey Ukrainian bank? Has he heard the saying "Svyd do svoho po svoje"? It appears that Bishop Hrynychshyn believes that we are only to be sheep that follow, and not share in the decision process of such a "secular" matter as who will organize Millennium tours. All of our agent-owners were active in the Ukrainian community before the Millennium, will be there to serve our community for the Millennium celebration, and will not vanish after the Millennium tours. LM Travel is here only for a one-time financial gain.

As to Bishop Hrynychshyn's comments about hiring American Express, a non-Ukrainian entity: no, we do not

own airlines, hotels in Rome or bus companies. Nevertheless, we have enough experience to contract a most reputable company to handle this biggest event in our lifetime. We have no need to go through some unknown intermediaries and subcontractors. The fact of the matter is that we were expected to book through LM Travel (Montreal), who, in turn, hired a company in Sorrento to handle the Millennium bookings for them in Rome. The Sorrento company, in turn, was to contract companies and hotels in Rome to handle the Millennium. As we planned, our chain of "command" is almost cut by half. Our advice is: proceed to a Ukrainian agency to book a Millennium tour. We then contact American Express, a most reputable agency — end of story! Less need for mark-up, chaos and mistakes.

As to our prices: we are less expensive than Houle/LM Travel. Mr. Houle must learn to compare "apples with apples." We have organized tours for Ukrainians to Rome since the early 1960s. We know that these tours must be fully escorted, meals prepaid, all sightseeing included. Does Ms. Paska really plan to sell "tickets to the Millennium concert for only \$25" to tourists in Rome? Yes, our prices include tickets to the concert, transfers to all celebrations and Millennium affairs. We have even included tipping. We know that our Church organizers require unavoidable financial assistance — hence we have included a "per head" financial reward to cooperating bishops.

We have tried working with our Church hierarchy, but for some unknown reason (known only to LM Travel and Bishop Hrynychshyn), we failed. One major fallout that resulted from this fiasco is that we, the Ukrainian travel agents, have united into a front against an outsider-infiltrator. We have done what many emigre Ukrainian political or Church organizations should do. We are working together to prepare this most important event in our lives to be the best organized, best programmed and most meaningful and enjoyable to our clients. As I mentioned already, it's not important who brings the people to Rome, but it's imperative that we all do our utmost to bring everybody to Rome and with our presence there manifest to the world that we as a nation and as a people exist.

We thank God for Church leaders like Bishop Losten (our special "protector") for Bishop Innocent Lotocky and for Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, who have agreed to support our program. As for the remaining hierarchy, may time and the Ukrainian community judge them.

Marijka Helbig  
Newark, N.J.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Ukrainian Weekly does not, as perhaps Ms. Helbig would have readers believe, rely on "donations from Ukrainian businesses." We do appreciate advertising dollars, but if we had to depend on this source of funds, instead of the Ukrainian National Association's (our publisher's) magnanimity and its credo, as a fraternal organization, of service to its members and the Ukrainian community at large. The Ukrainian Weekly would not even exist. Moreover, The Ukrainian Weekly never lets advertisers influence its news content (even though some have tried). Advertising and news are and will remain separate.



## Music, sports and fun in the sun mark Fourth of July weekend at

By Natalia A. Feduschak

KERHONKSON, N. Y.—Dancing, lounging by the pool, playing tennis and listening to operatic singers were some of the activities nearly 1,500 people enjoyed during this Fourth of July weekend at the resort of the Ukrainian National Association, Soyuzivka, nestled in the bosom of the Catskill Mountains.

While a more placid holiday weekend compared to past years, people — some having come from as far away as Argentina — enjoyed the warm weather here, which was a relief from the muggy, rainy weather that had plagued the East Coast for the previous few days.

"This year we had more people than we're used to for the Fourth of July," stated Walter Kwas, former manager of the resort who is now a consultant to Soyuzivka manager Dorko Senchyshyn. "It was a new crowd this year. There were a lot of young people, well behaved nicely dressed. There are a lot of new faces at the resort this year. Our business

has increased," he added.

A tribute to the 200th anniversary of the Constitution was part of the celebration that took place at the resort this year. At two programs held on Friday and Saturday nights, July 3 and 4, poems commemorating Independence Day and portions of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence were read.

The program held on Friday evening featured the tenor voice of Wasyl Melnychyn and pianist Ulana Pinkowsky-Senchyshyn. Although the audience was small — some 100 people attended — Mr. Melnychyn was well received with his performance of several arias and Ukrainian songs. The tenor was accompanied by his daughter, Andriana, a graduate of the University of Kentucky. She often accompanies her father during performances.

Mrs. Senchyshyn, the wife of the Soyuzivka manager, appeared after Mr. Melnychyn. A graduate of the Juilliard School of Music in New York, Mrs. Senchyshyn performed two classical

numbers, one by Chopin and the other by Khachaturian.

Mr. Melnychyn then concluded the program by saluting American Independence Day with a recitation of the poem "I Love Them Both" by Alexander Granowsky on the theme of "Two Fatherlands — Ukraine and America." The audience then sang "God Bless America."

The master of ceremonies for this summer season was introduced to the audience on Friday night as well. The MC is Laryssa (Lysniak) Lauret, a stage and TV actress with many years of experience.

Saturday brought with it beautiful weather. People strolled around the grounds of the resort, or sat by the pool, joking and laughing with one another, discussing politics and their newest loves, taking a dip into the water every so often to cool off, drinking cocktails or eating ice cream. Comments of "This is great" and "What a beautiful day" were also heard poolside. Cheers and

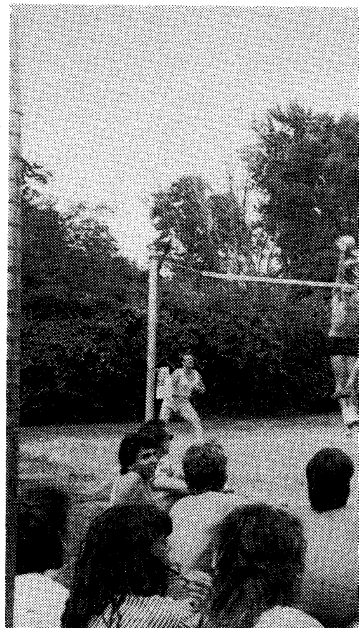
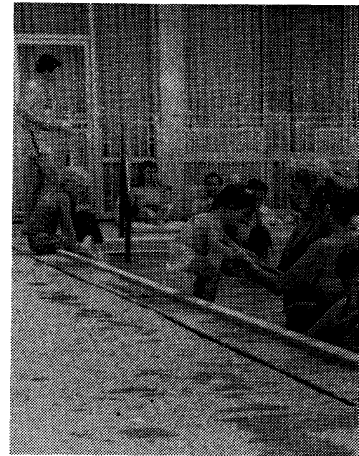
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Tenor Wasyl Melnychyn is accompanied by his daughter, Andriana.



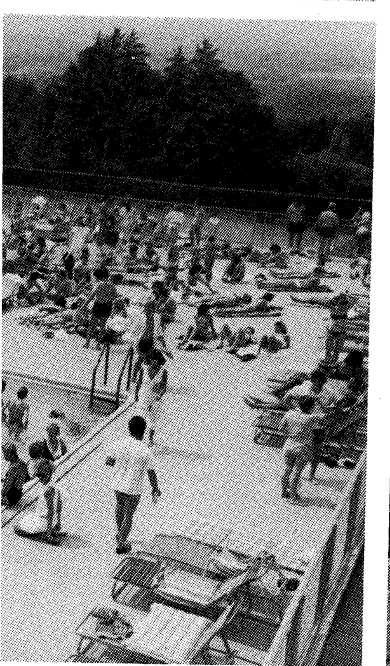
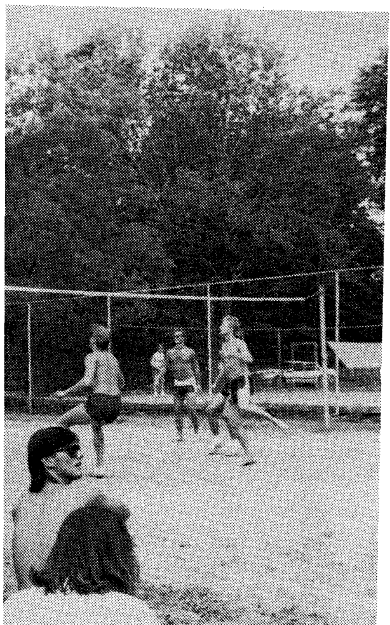
UNA Supreme President John Flis takes a walk with a friend.



Soyuzivka's fun in the sun: whether it be catching out on the resort's volleyball court, or just lounging 34 years Soyuzivka has been



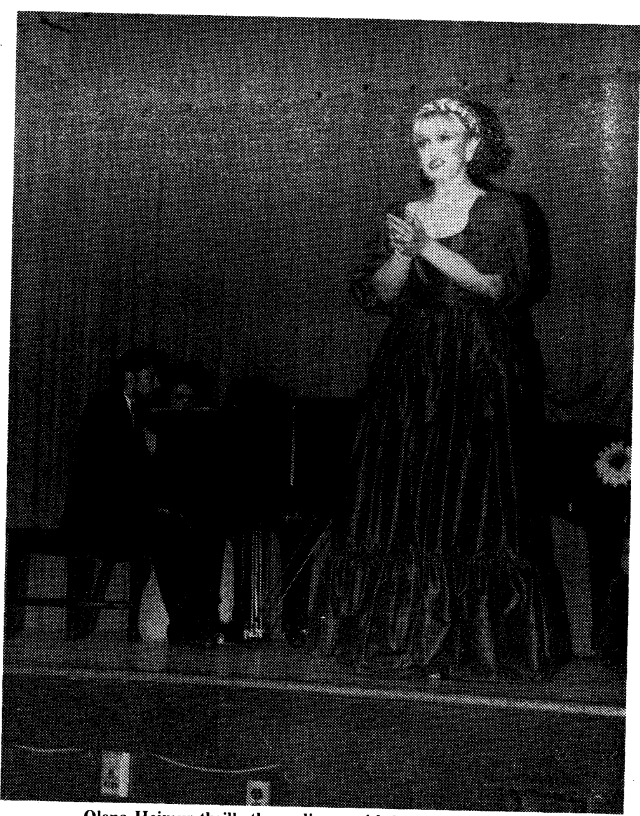
# Soyuzivka as crowds flock to upstate resort



Friends on the latest news, playing your heart out in the pool, taking it easy and catching some rays, for a good reason: Ukrainians to play.



Soyuzivka's MC for the summer season is Laryssa Lauret.



Olena Heimur thrills the audience with her soprano voice.

## Czorny retains men's Eastern tennis crown

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The tennis season at Soyuzivka began during the Independence Day holiday weekend, July 3-5, with 32 athletes competing for men's, senior men's and juniors' titles in the USCAK-East tournament organized by the Carpathian Ski Club.

The tennis players competed for trophies funded by the Ukrainian Sports Club in New York.

In the men's division, 1986 champ Dennis Czorny successfully defended his title in a repeat of the 1986 final against Wasyl Manko, 6-4, 6-1. In the semi-finals, Mr. Czorny outdueled Adrian Kutko, 6-3, 6-4. Mr. Manko defeated Eugene Olync, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4.

In the senior men's division, George Hrabec won his first championship at Soyuzivka. He defeated Alex Olync in the final by default. Mr. Olync had a severe contusion of his playing arm.

In the semi-finals, Mr. Hrabec won over George Petrykewych, 6-1, 5-7, 6-3. Mr. Olync triumphed over Wolodymyr Bula, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3.

In the juniors' group, Paul Kolinsky of Hartford, Conn., defeated Greg Bula, 6-3, 6-4. In the semi-finals, Mr. Kolinsky defeated Alex Bula, 6-0, 6-1. Greg Bula triumphed over Andrew Bula, his younger brother, 6-1, 6-2.

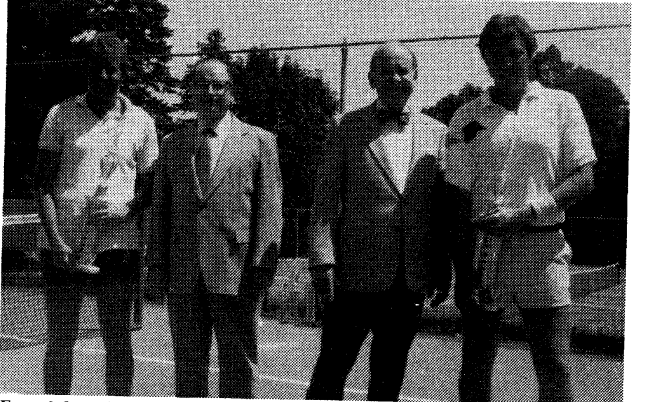
The trophy in the combined men's

and senior men's consolation round was taken by Greg Burbella and in the juniors' by Alex Bula.

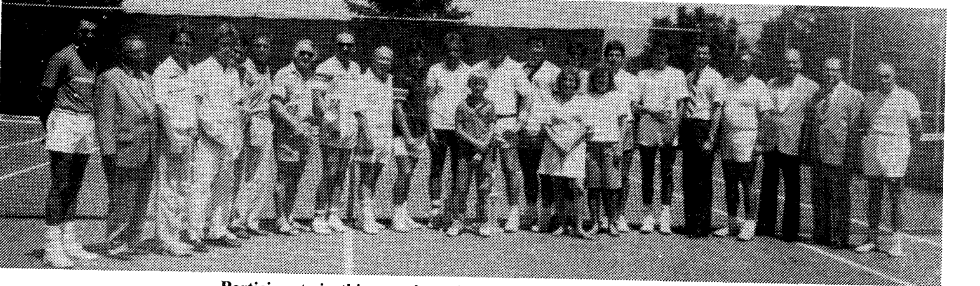
The tournament was conducted by a committee consisting of Roman Rakoczy Sr., George Sawchak, Zenon Snylyk and Orest Kyzyk.

Trophies were presented to tournament winners on Sunday morning by UNA Supreme President John Flis, Soyuzivka manager Dorko Senchyshyn, Soyuzivka consultant Walter Kwas and tournament committee members.

The next tennis tournament at the resort of the Ukrainian National Association is the annual doubles tournament slated for August 8-9.



From left to right: Wasyl Manko, runner-up; Dr. Wasyl Kalynowych, Ukrainian Sports Club representative; John Flis, UNA Supreme President; Denis Czorny, 1987 men's champ.



Participants in this year's tennis tournament held at Soyuzivka.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

**Chicago welcomes National Geographic team**

by Marta Farion Wyslottska

The Ukrainian American Justice Committee (UAJC) recently sponsored an evening with Mike Edwards, senior writer for the National Geographic Magazine, and Tania D'Avignon, translator and photographer. On Friday, June 19, a packed house of 350 people greeted them at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church auditorium in Chicago.

The audience was treated to a slide presentation of a recent trip through Ukraine, undertaken by Mr. Edwards, Ms. D'Avignon and photographer Steve Raymer on behalf of National Geographic magazine, which resulted in a major article on Ukraine in the magazine's May issue.

**Scholars...**

(Continued from page 4)

firm, the Soviets were recruiting agents from among the refugees who were forcibly repatriated to the USSR and then returning them to the DP camps as late as 1947, a process described by the speaker as "reverse flow."

Dr. Luciuk concluded that Soviet efforts among Ukrainian and other DPs in the immediate post-war period bequeathed to the present-day Ukrainian emigration "a crippling legacy."

Academics from North America and Western Europe participated in the three-day Oxford symposium organized by Dr. Luciuk, Dr. Hugh Macdonald, of the London School of Economics and Ante Beljo of Canada. Among those presenting papers were Count Nikolai Tolstoy and Profs. Mark Elliott, Peter Potichnyj, Ron Vastokas, Leszek Kosinski, and G.I.A. Draper.

Prof. Paul R. Magocsi of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies and Prof. D.G. MacRae of the London School of Economics served as co-chairmen. It is expected that the proceedings of the Oxford symposium will be published in 1988.

**Charyk awarded...**

(Continued from page 4)

The list of winners included Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, the heart surgeon, and Dr. James A. Van Allen, the space scientist.

A former president of the Communications Satellite Corp., Mr. Charyk helped establish the Guggenheim Jet Propulsion Center and the Forestal Research Center. In the late 1950s, he served as director of the aerophysics and chemistry laboratory at Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

From 1960 to 1963, Mr. Charyk was an undersecretary in the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. Charyk is married and has four children.

**Slavic world...**

(Continued from page 4)

It was intended to examine in depth the various ways in which literature and ideology interact, especially in light of socio-cultural and political developments and pressures.

Through the various papers and intensive discussions the conference brought forth much new data, made available new analyses and gave direction and impetus for further scholarly work in this field. As noted at the conclusion by Prof. Grabowicz, its capstone will be the publication of a book consisting of selected papers of this conference as well as a synopsis of discussions.

The slide presentations, narrated by Ms. D'Avignon, left a memorable impression, particularly among the numerous young people in the audience. Many in the audience expressed delight at seeing an uplifting program which contributed to a positive self-image and pride in being Ukrainian.

The video montage of slides presented the beauty of the Ukrainian landscape and its people, and the rich and ancient roots of Ukrainian history and culture. The slides of ancient churches and historical monuments emphasized the grandeur of Ukrainian culture and history prior to the existence of the Russian state, lending special significance to the viewing at this time of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

The visual presentation took the audience through Ukraine's major cities and industrial centers and also through some rural areas. Even though several photographs of collective farms (kol-hosps) were shown, these were restricted to the depiction of children, farm workers, farm machinery and general rural scenery. It would have been very interesting to see the places where people live and spend their lives.

The photographs were indeed informative and aesthetically inspiring.

Their beauty, however, did not diminish the reality that there is still no freedom for Ukrainians, that Russification takes hold in official and subtle ways and that human-rights abuses still continue. Of particular interest were scenes of Kiev in the immediate aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Mr. Edwards captured the audience with his narration of the group's travel experiences. Through his subtle sense of humor he described some of the joys and also some of the frustrations of the trip.

Mr. Edwards answered many questions from the audience, dealing with subjects such as Russification, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, current economic reform and travel in general.

The program was hosted by UAJC vice-president and Ukrainian National Association supreme vice-president Dr. Myron Kuropas, who also is Education Committee Chairman of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity Committee in Illinois. Dr. Kuropas thanked Mr. Edwards and National Geographic for the excellent article published. The audience responded by giving Mr. Edwards and Ms. D'Avignon a standing ovation.

The evening was enriched by the presence of the distinguished members of the Ukrainian Famine Commission, who were in Chicago for hearings.



Mike Edwards with Tania D'Avignon in Chicago.



The public gathers around Mr. Edwards for autographs.

**New York City's national home: a Phoenix**

by Mychajlo Iwasiwka

It will soon be three years since a mysterious fire ruined the Ukrainian National Home located at 140 Second Ave., in New York City. As an empty, charred shell stood by, the Ukrainian community felt a sadness and regret as they witnessed black, vacant holes in place of gleaming windows. They had lost their cultural center. The blaze had specifically affected a locale which had been home to past and present organizations and artistic groups such as the Theatre Studio of Joseph Hirniak, the "Dumka" choir, the piano studios of Prof. Kipa and Prof. Miroshnychenko, Plast National Command, Chervona Kalyna publishing, the Plast archive of Michael Pezhansky, Veterans of the Division of the Ukrainian National Army (New York chapter), branch offices of the Ukrainian National Association and Ukrainian Fraternal Association and the Theatre of Dramatic Arts.

The Ukrainian National Home had many colorful years, and 1959 was no exception when festivities included the gala balls of Chervona Kalyna, the Ukrainian physicians the Ukrainian Engineers' Society, the Dumka Choir, and the Bohemian United Artists of the Ukrainian Stage, as well as many other events.

Thanks to the initiative of engineer Myron Lapkaluk and other enthusiasts patriots, the dream was realized and the Ukrainian National Home was purchased. The home became the pride of the new Ukrainian immigration in New York City.

Shortly after the fire, Eugene Stakhiv, then president of the home, in cooperation with other board members, called for a general vote of all shareholders in order to make a decision as to the fate of the once proud home. The majority vote had approved the reconstruction of the Ukrainian National Home.

The committee that was formed to undertake this project included Eugene Stakhiv, Roman Danyluk, Andriy Lastowecy, P. Salyk and M. Chomaczuk and Ivan Wynnyk, who then promptly summoned the services of engineer/architect Augustin Sumyk to draw up plans for the new Ukrainian National Home.

The project faced many obstacles, but they were overcome with the strong support of the community, the shareholders and especially the Self-Reliance Credit Union (Dr. I. Sierant), whose large loan is an integral part of the rebuilding.

With a capacity of 600 people, no new Ukrainian National Home boasts the most modern ballroom in the downtown area. In addition to the ballroom, the home also has a rejuvenated Lys Mykita Cocktail Lounge and a lovely, new Ukrainian Restaurant with capacity of 200 managed by Bozhena and Joseph Kalata.

Mr. Sumyk, along with Mykola Krumshyn and Victor Chartoriwsky, who did the actual construction, were able to witness the Phoenix-like rise of the Ukrainian National Home from its ashes and its transformation into a jewel of downtown New York City.

## Cenko bibliography prize awarded

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The seventh annual contest for the Cenko Prize in Ukrainian Bibliography, established at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute by Dr. Mykola and the late Volodymyra Cenko of Philadelphia, was closed March 1.

One submission only was received by the announced deadline, and this work was critically examined and appraised by the committee.

The decision of the committee, reached by a majority vote, was to award a prize of \$300 to Paul Robert Magocsi, professor, Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, for his work titled "Carpatho-Rusyn Studies: An Annotated Bibliography, 1975-1984."

This work is an annotated bibliography of 643 books, pamphlets and articles of a scholarly or informational nature published in Czechoslovakia, the USSR, Yugoslavia, the U.S., Poland, Canada, Hungary and other countries in Ukrainian, English or other languages.

The work has a 34-page introduction; the material is arranged chronologically, and within each year alphabetically by author. Transliteration tables and two statistical charts (on languages and places of publication) are appended.

The Cenko Prize in Ukrainian Bibliography Committee members are Marta Tarnawsky, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Osyp Danko, Yale University; and Edward Kasinec, New York Public Library.

## Gale...

(Continued from page 2)

"Until Chernobyl we have had to rely largely on theoretical analyses when pondering a cataclysmic nuclear mishap," he reportedly said. "Now we've doubled our data base. We have examined as many injuries as in all previous nuclear accidents put together."

Thus more information will evolve from the live specimens about how radiation causes illness and death, and has, in fact, already brought about some new treatments, wrote the Times Union.

Also, long-term study of the

victims will show how high the cancer death rate goes, how many birth defects occurred and what other diseases may have increased because of radiation.

The accident at Chernobyl, like the Hiroshima bombing in August 1945, reminds us all of how dangerous nuclear accidents and nuclear war can be.

"Even the smallest exchange of nuclear weapons would result in injuries 10 to 1,000 times greater than what was seen at Chernobyl," Dr. Gale reportedly said.

Dr. Gale estimated that the cancer rate in the area around Chernobyl will rise by 3 percent as a result of the disaster.

## Academy holds commencement

STAMFORD, Conn. — Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Stamford Diocese for Ukrainian Catholics officiated at and delivered the commencement address at the 41st graduation exercises at Mother of God Academy here on Saturday morning, June 6.

The bishop presented the diplomas and awards to the graduating class. Assisting at the divine liturgy were Msgr. John Squiller, director of religious education at St. Basil's Preparatory School for Boys, and the Rev. Edward Young, dean of men at St. Basil's College.

Maria Sophia Dupnock was the valedictorian, while Barbara Ann Frangione was the salutatorian.

The awards given included: Bishop Basil Losten Award in Memory of Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn Scho-

larship — Miss Dupnock; Mother of God Academy Science Club Award for Achievement in Science and Mathematics — Miss Dupnock; Stamford Police Anchor Club, Branch 25 Merit Award — Mirna Elizabeth Rojas; Stamford Police Anchor Club, Branch 25 Achievement Award — Shirley Y. Naranjo; Hubbard Heights Association Drama Awards — Catherine Jeanine Saunders and Miss Dupnock; Corinne Bacuzzi Award for Progress — Miss Frangione; Mother of God Academy Service Award — Miss Saunders.

A communion brunch for the graduates, their special guests and academy faculty was tendered by the class of 1988.

On May 14 the traditional class night was observed with the graduating class and the junior class participating. During it, the class of 1987 gift to the school was presented.

## Chornobyl...

(Continued from page 2)

Thus the verdict could only be appealed to the Supreme Soviet, the country's nominal parliament.

A judicial investigatory commission report, which served as the equivalent of an indictment against the six defendants, also suggested that officials who built the reactor may be tried later, wrote the AP.

All but one of the accused, senior engineer and atomic energy inspector Yuri Laushkin, are charged under

Article 220 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code on violations of security measures in enterprises where explosions may result, reported AP. That charge carries a maximum 10-year prison sentence.

Mr. Laushkin, 50, is charged with violating Article 167, which stipulates a maximum two-year sentence for negligence or unfaithful execution of responsibility.

The two other defendants are reactor No. 4 shift director Boris V. Rogozhin, and chief of reactor No. 4 Alexander Kovalenko.

## An analysis...

(Continued from page 6)

were subjected to a confusing discussion of the proposed resolution No. 7, "...to promote Ukrainian statehood through various activities, events, ..." Many of them were probably unaware of the implications of such a statement in Ukrainian politics. When a TUSM member appealed to their emotions and nationalism, they probably didn't recognize the political mind-game being played, or that TUSM's motivation came from a higher authority. They were also probably unaware of why that resolution appeared first and not seventh in George Mykytyn's published article. Even the presidium chairperson, herself the president of TUSM, became emotional and abused her authority, arbitrarily silencing a speaker from the floor.

The illusion of power and support was created in part by the attendance of supplementary, unregistered TUSM-ites. Of some 53 delegates at the congress, TUSM had 11, yet there were at least 27 TUSM-ites present, all vocally supportive of TUSM opinions. Whenever a TUSM-ite expressed the group's ideological position, he/she was supported by reinforcing statements or applause from fellow TUSM-ites.

One major debate was swayed by the

presence of so many TUSM-ites. The proposal that SUSTA include students of non-Ukrainian heritage ("those students expressing an interest in Ukrainian affairs") originated in the Statutory Committee, where it passed easily. The committee thought that this positive move would easily pass the congress vote. But a prolonged debate followed. Taras Szmagala, the new SUSTA president, commented, "I wouldn't mind someone like James Mace being president of SUSTA." Turning away those non-Ukrainian Americans genuinely interested and active in UCS's is "despicable," said the Statutory Committee chairperson. It is also impractical for SUSTA to espouse a discriminatory policy when applying for federal grants. But emotional protests were voiced by TUSM-ites, ostensibly perturbed that Communist groups would try to join, infiltrate or gain power in SUSTA. [Essentially, TUSM was afraid of a competitor in the sphere of politics and tactics.] However, no group is accepted into SUSTA without a vote by the executive board. Somehow, enough delegates were either confused or convinced by the debate, that the vote was 23-23, with six abstentions. This was perhaps the most disturbing and disappointing result of the congress.

The presence of these additional

TUSM-ites also provided a substantial increase in volume when in response to the conclusion of a TUSM branch report, all TUSM-ites shouted in unison, "Heroyam slava!" (Glory to the Heroes!) This particular act intimidated and even frightened some delegates; it is an example of the authoritative "image" set forth by the TUSM delegation. Other manifestations of this unified image included the concurrent wearing of dark business suits and disregarding those SUSTA members who do not speak Ukrainian by expressing points almost exclusively, and forcefully, in Ukrainian. Furthermore, it was made clear during one TUSM report that nothing but complete silence on the part of the audience would be tolerated.

The most charged moment of the congress was caused by the threatened loss of TUSM's power. Rumors of a proposal to eliminate "extracurricular student clubs" altogether from SUSTA sent TUSM scrambling for votes. The Verifications Committee then noticed the boosting of TUSM lists, and faced a difficult decision when TUSM delegate Petro Matiaszek demanded that his unregistered USC be given the appropriate number of votes. Prior to the Congress, this USC had written to SUSTA, asking not to be represented. Amid confusion and the unsolicited

advice of by-standers, from outgoing president Andrew Futey to unregistered TUSM-ites, the committee reasoned that an unregistered club could not be given votes after registration was closed. At this announcement, Mr. Matiaszek gave an impassioned speech, accusing the congress of "alienating a group of 25 people," referring to the Seton Hall USC. It was understood, however, that the votes were intended for the TUSM bloc.

A substantial number of delegates at the congress agree with the arguments and proposals set forth in this analysis. Yet there are even more who do not understand. It is this group which must start to exercise its opinion: should SUSTA be ruled by factions espousing a particular ideology? It is essential that all SUSTA members recognize the extremes of the present situation. Our parents' generation could well learn from such self-analysis and prevention.

The SUSTA of the '80s is a fledgling organization: in its rebirth and growth it cannot afford to repeat the destructive battles of the former generation, and it certainly has no room for intrigues, deception, or political power plays. The only sensible solution is the conversion of SUSTA into a true federation, whose goals and actions will be determined in a democratic manner by the university students it was designed to represent.

## Danylo Shumuk's...

(Continued from page 3)

and deeply concerned for his health, Mr. Shumuk's family living in Vernon, B.C., Canada, began an international campaign to secure the political prisoner's release.

In the United States Sen. Robert Dole wrote to Leonid Brezhnev on Mr. Shumuk's behalf. In Canada, Joe Clark, former prime minister and now minister for external affairs of that country, agreed to take up the case personally and make extensive efforts to gain Mr. Shumuk's freedom. In Europe a variety of leaders, led by Amnesty International, called for his release. Former dissidents like Edward Kuznetsov in Israel and Gen. Petro

Grigorenko in the United States issued pleas of support for Mr. Shumuk. Even the Japanese got involved on Mr. Shumuk's behalf.

Finally, after 15 years, this international campaign, held together by a string of volunteers, culminated when Mr. Shumuk disembarked from his airplane in Calgary, Alta., on Saturday, May 23. For the reasons already made clear, Mr. Shumuk's arrival deserved to be heralded from the highest roof tops. Yet the scant references that did appear in the international media failed to even mention why he struggled for so long.

Among the most poignant greetings Mr. Shumuk received in Calgary was that of Peter Savaryn, the president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. He said:

"As dear as one's own country can be, even dearer still is liberty.

But even though dearer still is liberty,

the dearest thing of all is truth.

Here you will have the freedom

to speak the truth."

In the moral mediocrity of Soviet society, Mr. Shumuk stood out as a giant. With nothing more than truth as his sword and virtue as his shield he defied the ultimate tyranny and emerged with his dignity intact. His release cast 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 also soon end. His triumph was a victory for every person who enjoys freedom or yearns for it. It was your victory and mine.



## Ukrainian discovers...

(Continued from page 4)

Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Massachusetts, it was announced that Mr. Shelton has spotted the most significant supernova since German astronomer Johannes Kepler had discovered one in 1604. The new discovery is named Supernova Shelton 1987 Numer 1, after the young Winnipeg-born astronomer.

Scientific data about the celestial discovery was covered in detail in scholarly and general periodicals during February and March of this year, including cover stories in major news magazines. Mr. Shelton was interviewed extensively for radio and television.

His family are members of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Winnipeg. They are descendants of the Shewchuk family who settled in Canada earlier this century.

## American ...

(Continued from page 3)

Advocates; and Vasily Vlasihin, member of the presidium of the ASL Board, and head of legal studies at the Institute of the U.S. and Canadian Studies.

They met with ABA representatives Eugene Thomas, president of the ABA and a lawyer in Boise, Idaho; William Falsgraf of Cleveland; Walter Beskham, secretary-elect of the ABA, practicing law in Miami; Charles Brower, an international claims judge at the Hague, the Netherlands; William Neukom, secretary of the ABA, practicing law in Seattle; Llewelyn Pritchard from Seattle; and George Fletcher, professor of law at Columbia University.

The lawyers discussed five topics: criminal procedure, independence of the judiciary, religious freedom, alternative dispute resolution and emigration.

On criminal procedure, William Neukom questioned the Soviet lawyers on their adherence to assuring adequate legal representation of the accused, saying:

"We have some reason to believe that some Soviet laws do not conform to the international rights which the Soviet Union has ratified — that the accused is entitled to counsel of his own choosing and that the accused have early access to a lawyer. In America, the accused is entitled to a lawyer from the time of arrest, and we are distrustful of a system where the accused can be imprisoned for months before being charged, where the defense is severely handicapped by beginning a case only after the prosecution has completed its report. Soviet trials are unusual by our standards. A Soviet trial is more of a review of the prosecution's report, beginning as soon as three days and no more than

two weeks after the report is completed, where the judge decides whether the defense can call witnesses."

Mr. Sukharev said in response, "Let us speak openly. Some of these things took place. But your comments suggest that it takes place now, when in reality, that was not even yesterday. That's the day before yesterday."

He stated, "draft laws for the presence of a lawyer from the time of arrest are being discussed."

In the Soviet presentation of religious freedom, Mr. Saakov joked, "I am not a specialist, but since I am the shortest, I have been given the least important problem."

He stated that Soviet believers and non-believers are given the same rights in the Soviet Constitution. In response to a question about prohibitions on religious education of children, ASL President Sukharev, who dominated the three hours of discussion, answered by stressing the need for separation of Church and state and the need to prevent religious fanatics from hurting young people by, for example, denying them medical care.

He said, "I guarantee you can see a tremendous number of people in churches, particularly at holidays. I myself must take my mother." When pressed on rights to peaceful assembly, he said, "We are working on this. We are looking at a whole complex of questions concerning religion."

Mr. Baskham responded by describing an incident a few years ago in Moscow on Easter where he and his group were turned away by armed guards when they attempted to enter a monastery.

Mr. Vlasihin drew an American coin from his pocket and asked why the legend "In God We Trust" was allowed, despite the separation of Church and state.

On the question of emigration, the Soviets' basic response was that it was not the province of their organization. They countered by questioning the U.S. practice of barring Marxists from entering the country, and the U.S. government's ban on travel to Iran. "Both of our systems have problems" was a common theme in the responses of the Soviets.

Members of the ABA board of governors were seated at tables taking up about three-quarters of the conference room, roped off from the press and rank-and-file ABA members who were seated in the back. Although a large sign requesting questions for the panel was placed prominently in the front of

the room, members of the press and rank-and-file ABA members were not allowed to ask questions. When a photographer left the photographers' platform against the back wall in order to take pictures at the dividing rope, he was quickly escorted back by security.

Martin Colman, Washington director of Resistance International, an international human-rights organization, noted, "It seems that instead of the Soviet lawyers being influenced by the American way of doing things, the board of governors of the ABA has learned something from Soviet techniques of control." He cited the rejection by editors of the ABA Journal of an article questioning the ABA-ASL agreement on the grounds "the topic does not meet our current editorial need" as an example of this control.

In informal discussion following the meeting, Mr. Thomas, president of the American Bar Association, said that the situation of religion in the USSR was much improved.

Andrew Sorokowski, researcher on religion in Ukraine for Keston College and a lawyer himself, disagreed, stating: "the persecution of religion and output of vicious anti-religious propaganda has continued unabated." Mr. Sorokowski was in the Boston area visiting the Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard, the sponsors of his research position.

Mr. Thomas then mentioned that the ABA delegation would be in Moscow in the fall, where members would bring up human-rights issues, and that he hoped those questioning him would send him information on the current situation of religion in the USSR so that he could brief the delegation.

Alan Dershowitz, a vocal opponent to the agreement wrote in a recent article on the agreement, "...The ASL has been compared to the Goebbels propaganda ministry for its sponsorship of vicious anti-Semitic propaganda, a label even the ABA concedes is accurate but apparently considers irrelevant... The ABA has given away the store, giving the Soviets what they want without asking for anything in return."

The Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations protested at the annual meeting of the National Association of Attorneys General held in Idaho June 8-11, attended by Soviets as guests of the ABA, and the Task Force plans to protest at the ABA annual meeting in San Francisco in August as well as at the Constitutional Bicentennial observance in Washington in September.

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Stefan Szkafarowsky

Adrian Bryttan

10:00 p.m. — DANCE

Orchestra — "Hutsuly"

4:00 p.m. CONCERT

Commemorating St. Volodymyr

& St. Olha — baptizers

of Ukraine

Saturday, July 25, 1987

8:30 p.m. CONCERT

Hryc Zozula

10:00 p.m. DANCE

Orchestra — "Trembita", Toronto

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## Sobibor survivor...

(Continued from page 4)

Raab said:

"He escaped with us. He was very much against what was happening. He always told me (so), but I was afraid (to say anything). You just listened and kept quiet." After the war, Mrs. Raab said she met Volodia in her home town. "We fell over each other. I realized how honest and sincere and how against it he was." Mrs. Raab stated that when she and Volodia worked in the armory together, (she cleaned rusted bullets that were later used in German machine guns), Volodia would voice his horror at the Nazi killing of the Jews. But Mrs. Raab would not voice her opinion, for fear he could have been an informer. Later, when they met after the war, she said she "felt bad that I didn't trust him." She called Volodia an "honest and sincere man."

Mrs. Raab remembered an incident which signified Volodia's hatred of the Germans. Volodia was working on firing arms that were used by the Germans. Some of them, like machine guns, were used in training other guards. Suddenly, Volodia said, "You'll see what's going to happen tomorrow." The next day, one of the SS guards was showing a group of guards how to handle the machine gun. The weapon backfired and killed him. Mrs. Raab said this incident had a great effect on her, but she did not say anything to the young man about it at the time. People in the camp "were afraid of their own shadows," she said.

Mrs. Raab said she could not tell where the guards came from — whether they were "volunteers and they didn't know what it was about until they got into the camp, but I don't think they were POWs," she said.

Mrs. Raab stated she based her opinion on the observation that if the guards had been prisoners of war, "they wouldn't have the right and privilege to walk out of the camp and come back... They were free to walk, go out to the next village. If they had been POWs, they wouldn't have been allowed to go out."

The other experience that Mrs. Raab shared was discussed in the book on which the docu-drama was based. In the book, Mr. Rashke described the setting for Mrs. Raab's story:

"They (Mrs. Raab and her friends) lived underground in the woods until the Russians and Germans decided to fight somewhere else; then they returned to their straw nest. Hardly had they settled into their old routine when a company of Germans, driving five hundred Ukrainian slaves whom they had snatched from their farms to dig trenches, bivouacked in the barnyard. The fence around the farm made a neat little prison, and the Germans couldn't pass it by.

"The Ukrainians were so exhausted that most of them just plopped down in the yard. A few came into the barn to pull straw for beds. Jews waited in their bedroom. They were certain that this time the Germans would burn down the farm. After a few minutes, the German in charge called the Ukrainians to attention. The men in the barn filed out."

One of the Ukrainians, however, discovered Mrs. Raab and her friends, but rather than turn them in, said:

"Sl'hh, go back in the straw."

Mrs. Raab continued:

"Can I help you? my brother asked.

"Do you have a loaf of bread? The man then went out and we waited. He then came back in.

"Do you want something more to eat?" my brother asked.

"I can't take any more or they will be

suspicious," Mrs. Raab recalled. He then told his fellow Ukrainians that he had found a loaf of bread in the barn and shared it with them. They wanted to look for more, but he said, "No, I looked all over and there isn't any more," Mrs. Raab relayed.

"That night they got orders to leave. He went into the barn saying 'I have to put on my shoes.'" He told Mrs. Raab and her friends that he would be the last to leave to ensure their safety. "I'll leave last to make sure nobody harms you," he said. The Ukrainians then assembled in the courtyard. The man crossed himself and nodded his head in a gesture that said goodbye. Mrs. Raab noted,

"There are nice people and bad people," Mrs. Raab reflected. "The nice people shouldn't stand up for the bad people. Among the Jews there were rats, too. There were Jews we had to kill," in order to be able to escape from Sobibor. Mrs. Raab said.

Of her frightening experience at Sobibor, Mrs. Raab said, "You were very careful, you didn't want too many friends to create trouble mind you. But I was never abused, never hit. I didn't think I would make it out. But I felt, 'I'm not going to the gas chambers. They have to give a bullet in my back first.' I'm glad I've finally been given the chance to tell my story, for two reasons. Number one, for those who didn't make it, and two and, more importantly, that it shouldn't happen to anybody."

Mrs. Raab and her husband today live in Irving, N.J. She has testified in war crimes trials in West Germany. Mrs. Raab added that CBS is working on a sequel to "Escape from Sobibor," and stressed that she has made sure that the scene in which the Ukrainian man found her, her brother and her friends in the barn will be put into the movie. "We want to show the good and the bad," she said. Referring to the Ukrainians who dug ditches for the Germans, she stated, "The whole group was chased like animals. It was pathetic to watch. They were in the same dilemma we were."

## Andrew Sorokowski...

(Continued from page 4)

Ukrainian religious prisoners list, which people may receive by writing to me. [Andrew Sorokowski, Keston College, Heathfield Road, Keston, Kent BR2, England]. I may work on articles — for instance, I have an article on religious policy under Gorbachev in the first issue of Soviet Ukrainian Affairs. The Ukrainian Millennium Committee of Great Britain has asked me to edit a collection of articles on Ukrainian Christian culture. And I'm asked quite frequently to speak on religion in the USSR.

**You were at the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in November. What were you doing there?**

I disseminated information about the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches. I gave the U.S. delegation a list of nearly 100 Ukrainian religious prisoners of conscience and I also met with members of the French, Dutch and British delegations. In the past half year I've talked to a number of groups — in June I spoke at Plater College in Oxford; in April I addressed the Ukrainian Academic Society in London; and in May I spoke to the St. Barbara's Brotherhood in Vienna. At a Day of Prayer for Prisoners of Conscience in the USSR, held in March at St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church in London, I spoke about Lev Lukianenko, who has been sent back to prison camp after refusing to sign a prepared confession. In December, the Nottingham branch of the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain invited me to speak on religion in the USSR on the eve of the Millennium.

## Music, sports...

(Continued from page 8)

applause came from the tennis courts, where the annual USCAK-East tennis tournament was being held.

It was truly a lazy day, like something out of E.M. Forster's "A Passage to India."

While relatively few people were at Soyuzivka earlier in the day, by mid-afternoon, the grounds were much more lively as more arrived. By evening, the resort was fairly crowded, as people went to dinner, and then changed clothes in preparation for the Saturday evening program and the dance that was to follow.

The program began with a few words by Ms. Lauret. "This year, Soyuzivka opens its 34th season," she said in welcoming the audience of 400. She, along with Mrs. Senchyshyn, then proceeded to read portions of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in English and Ukrainian. In introducing the readings, Ms. Lauret stated that Taras Shevchenko, the renowned Ukrainian poet, had much the same idea for a free Ukraine as did the United States forefathers. It is in this way that the two countries are united, she added.

From the Declaration of Independence, they read: "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

And, from the Constitution, among other sections, they read: "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and

our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

"Let us celebrate this declaration and constitution with a vision towards the future," Ms. Lauret stated after the readings.

Soprano Olenka Heimur, who has appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, then performed for the audience a selection of songs from popular operas such as "La Boheme" and a variety of Ukrainian songs. She was accompanied by Arthur Bauer. Dressed in blue, with a large blue ribbon in her hair, Ms. Heimur thrilled the audience with her joyous singing.

Mr. Melnychyn, again accompanied by his daughter, Andriana, performed after Ms. Heimur. He sang songs from several operas and also Ukrainian songs like "Lublu" and "Bezmezhe Pole."

Ms. Heimur returned with two Ukrainian songs, "Pro Malvy" and "Ukraina. Lubov Moya." The relation of sureness and unsureness in her voice was breathtaking as she sang expressing longing.

After Ms. Heimur performed, notables in the audience, including UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, were introduced. Mr. Melnychyn again appeared a stage, with such numbers, as "The Drinking Song" and "Ty Vse Moya Zhyttia."

In tribute to the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan-Rus' and to the victims and future victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, Mr. Melnychyn sang the prayer "Vladyko Neba i Zemli" from the opera "Zaporozhets za Dunayem." His performance concluded the evening's program, and people slowly moved to the balcony of Veselka to dance to the tunes of the Tempo Orchestra. Tempo played for the Friday night dance also.

Sunday brought another gorgeous day. Both Catholic and Orthodox services were held; afterwards people headed either toward the pool or to have lunch in the Main House. Later, trophies were awarded to those who had triumphed in the tennis tourney.

### What questions do you hear most often?

People want to know about the prospects for glasnost. The signals are seemingly very contradictory — you have on the one hand talk of democratization, increased freedom in the cultural sphere, and the release of prisoners, and on the other hand, you have official calls for better atheistic propaganda, propaganda no less vicious than before glasnost. And Lukianenko and Skalych are still in Perm camp 36-1. What I point out is that if you consider that the ultimate purpose of glasnost is to make the Soviet machine run more smoothly, than these really aren't contradictions. Glasnost does not mean freedom of thought — it means discussing problems that the party feels need to be dealt with for the sake of efficiency of the system.

Gorbachev wants to get the intelligentsia on his side and therefore has allowed certain freedoms, even discussion of the destruction of Ukrainian churches as cultural monuments. At the same time, minimizing opposition means encouraging unity of thought and action, and that is why atheistic propaganda has gone on unabated. When you think about the charitable activities religious associations naturally engaged in, you can see why they are not permitted in that society, since services provided by religious groups are a challenge to the total control of the state.

### So your predictions...

I don't want to sound too grim. Whatever the motivation for the select changes under glasnost, these changes can't help but release other cultural forces. It is now legitimate to discuss grievances such as the status of Ukrainian language in schools. It is impossible to unsay what has already been said.

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## UNCHAIN to prepare booth

NEW YORK — In the past several months, many Ukrainian Americans have expressed their financial and moral support for UNCHAIN, the Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network, whose program includes building a positive image of Ukraine and Ukrainians in the American media, and combatting the defamation of Ukrainians.

Recently, UNCHAIN supporters launched a special fund-raising project in which proceeds from the sale of original Ukrainian arts and folk crafts would be donated to UNCHAIN to support its programs.

Preparations are being made for a special UNCHAIN booth at the Ukrainian Festival in Glen Spey, N.Y., on

July 17-19, where Ukrainian embroideries, wall-hangings, dolls in Ukrainian costume and embroidered children's clothing, as well as different types of folk crafts items will be sold.

For sale will be items made especially for the UNCHAIN booth, as well as items donated from private collections by Ukrainians who wish to support the project.

Organizers are inviting anyone who wishes to help, to donate a few hours of time to embroidering a small item (materials and specific instructions will be provided), or to donate any Ukrainian arts or crafts item (embroidery, woodcarving, pysanka, etc.) which they are willing to part with for a worthy cause.

To date, individuals from the Northeast, Florida and the Midwest have already contributed items to the UNCHAIN booth and others have pledged their support.

For further information, contact Anisa Savitsky, UNCHAIN Information Service, 114-41 Queens Blvd., #253, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375; (718) 263-9667.

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## Millennium committee...

(Continued from page 3)

has been set aside for events involving youth, organized by Ukrainian youth and student organizations. In the evening, a program featuring the Ukraina Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble will be held at Constitution Hall.

A mass demonstration and march from the Lincoln Memorial to the Taras Shevchenko monument is scheduled for Saturday, October 8, to protest the official Soviet commemorations of the Millennium scheduled to be held in Moscow, instead of Kiev, next year.

That evening a gala concert is planned, including performances by the Washington Symphony Orchestra and the newly formed Ukraina choir, made up of various Ukrainian choruses just for the Millennium.

Another concert is planned for Sunday, October 9, following an evening

## Catholic hierarchs...

(Continued from page 1)

all Millennium observances and celebrations. It could be used on Millennium Committee and parish stationery, church banners, decorations, publications and commemorative souvenirs of the historic Millennium celebrations in 1988.

It is also recommended that the Millennium anthem be learned by all church and secular choirs, congregations, and Ukrainian organizations. It should be sung every Sunday after the divine liturgy and on other appropriate occasions during the Millennium year, noted the Philadelphia Archeparchy's release.

The Presidium of the Synod of Hierarchs of the Ukrainian Catholic Church expressed hope that the seal and anthem would become symbols of unity for Ukrainian Catholics around the world as the Millennium of the Christianization of Ukraine is celebrated in 1988.

menical moleben service. The concert will feature the Taras Shevchenko Bandurist Ensemble directed by Volodymyr Kolesnyk.

The committee is also planning to hold meetings during the week of October 2-9 with U.S. government officials, members of Congress and others to inform them about the Millennium.

The earliest of the commemorative events outside of Washington is scheduled for August 16 at South Bound Brook, N.J. Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church has organized an unveiling ceremony of a statue of St. Olha on the grounds of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Center.

## Byelorussians...

(Continued from page 2)

views in the central press while others are either routinely criticized or ignored.

He also pleaded for more attention to beginning authors in Byelorussia and underlined the need for another Byelorussian-language literary journal. In the last 35 years the republican writers' union increased threefold but the number of Byelorussian-language journals that it publishes has remained constant.

Mr. Hilevich's address in Moscow indicates that Byelorussian writers are not prepared to yield to the party's dictates without a struggle and, moreover, that they are quite ready to seek support from their non-Byelorussian colleagues. The party leadership in Minsk also appears unwilling to compromise. Not too long ago an article in the Byelorussian-language party daily titled "What a Beautiful Language" unabashedly sang the praises of the language of Lenin, noting with undisguised pleasure that the number of hours devoted to Russian-language training in the Soviet Union's non-Russian schools had increased approximately fourfold since the 1930s.

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# Chornobyl...

(Continued from page 1)

spring of this year. Moreover, the importance of building the fifth and sixth units at Chornobyl had also been emphasized, even after the protracted building program for the RBMK was quietly abandoned in the face of mounting criticism about the instability of this reactor-type at low power. The building work at the city of Slavutych a new city on the border between the Kiev and Chernihiv oblasts that is to house plant operatives at the Chornobyl station, was criticized because the original plans for the city had failed to take into account the extra housing required for operatives at the new units being completed at the plant.

Yet despite the immense decontamination campaign, only one-third of the Prypiat region has been cleansed. The city itself remains deserted. The future of the fifth and sixth Chornobyl units remains in doubt. Plans for construction according to the June 11 article, have been shelved indefinitely. Unit three, originally scheduled for June operation, has been delayed. Cesium sediment has collected in lakes and is virtually unremovable. The station itself is a military zone, and Soviet journalists have claimed that information is being restricted by an increasingly used dictum: "Not for journalists!" One Western scientist who visited the station described how every corridor of units one and two (re-stated in October-November 1986) was guarded by the military.

That the Soviets are in the mood for self-congratulation on the first anniversary (and beyond) of the disaster in understandable given the magnitude of the crisis. And yet there is an evident reluctance to accept any criticism of the Soviet handling of the disaster. Mr. Ilyin for example, responded as follows to the question of whether the evacuation from Prypiat was "somewhat delayed," a fact that has already been admitted by the Soviet authorities in the past:

"Based on accepted criteria, I can assert with full responsibility that the population of Prypiat was exposed to radiation that was well below the permissible threshold. We removed these people only because the accident was unusual, complex and in order not to risk people's lives. So there can be no talk of delays."

To the comment that there had been rumors of "new emissions" of radioactive substances from the damaged unit — something that had been duly noted in the Soviet press, A. P. Aleksandrov, director of the Division of Nuclear Reactors at the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, replied (one imagines somewhat brusquely) that this is the first I've heard of it."

Asked about agriculture in the Kiev area, Mr. Ilyin said that he could state with "total objectivity" that the citizens of the capital city have never been in the slightest danger to their health and that "the increase in background radiation noted last year was so far below the permissible level that it is not worth discussing."

"Let the Kievans go out in the fresh air, swim in the Dnieper, not limit their intake of vegetables, mild and other products. Let them work on the collective farms — this can only benefit their health..." he said.

Mr. Ilyin's comments are virtually a paraphrase, with the transferral from the negative to the positive case, of the warnings issued to the population of Kiev by Ukrainian Minister of Health, Anatolij Romanenko in May 1986. At the time these warnings were issued the background radiation level in the city was 90 times higher than normal. Mr. Ilyin was even more dismissive of Western prognoses of future cancer victims, most notably those of Dr. Robert Gale, the Western doctor who was among the first to treat the victims of the accident:

"Having studied many factors that resulted from the accident our scholars, together with IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) experts, concluded that any increase in cancers resulting from the irradiation of persons (again, only those who worked at the station just after the accident) can only be measured in hundredths of a percent. And all these calculations are of a purely theoretical character. Gale, who came out with several prophecies on this subject is no expert, and one should approach his statements critically. Thus any discussion of an increase in cancer illnesses (in the West there were some sensational stories that in Kiev thousands had perished from radiation) is nonsense."

Yet in August 1986 at the IAEA meeting the Soviets were not only willing to discuss figures regarding future victims, but their estimates were higher than many of those offered by Western experts. As the ramifications of the Chornobyl accident have been brought under control, so the Soviet interpretation of events has gradually changed. Dr. Gale, whose estimates of the future total were relatively conservative, is now the butt of Mr. Ilyin's criticism.

What of those who have fallen ill in the accident zone, or those who were evacuated and have since been afflicted by maladies? Mr. Ilyin is convinced that these people are victims of "radiophobia" — the fear of radiation: "a person falling ill fears that radiation is causing the illness. This brings on stress, which complicates the simplest of sicknesses." The comment follows similar references to radiophobia by the Minister of

Health. The latter's diagnosis was that radiophobia has led the victim to refrain from drinking milk and eating vegetables, thus lowering his resistance to ailments.

How does one explain the indifferent, almost condescending attitude of Messrs. Ilyin, Aleksandrov and others toward the world's worst nuclear accident? There are probably three most likely reasons.

- 1. As eminent scientists, they may have been anxious to present a dispassionate approach that negated some of the wilder (Western) speculations about the impact of the disaster. Linked to this may be a preference for using nuclear power to meet increasing electricity demands in the USSR, i.e., the lesser the impact of the disaster, the brighter the future of the industry, or, as a Canadian nuclear official commented on press reports about the industry, "no news is good news."

- 2. Their comments were directed toward a Soviet rather than a Western audience. Thus they had no need to take into account Western opinions and, moreover, may have wished to curtail the anxieties of the local population, as witnessed by the references to "radiophobia." At the same time, such an attitude appears contrary to the principles of glasnost.

- 3. They may have been propagating an image of Chornobyl somewhat akin to that of the Soviet triumph in the German-Soviet war i.e., of a victory against heavy odds, involving the united efforts of "the people." Chornobyl has often been compared to the war effort, even though the analogy seems some-

what far-fetched. The official history of Chornobyl will eventually be written, and it may be that some of the more unfortunate episodes in the affair will be omitted.

At the same time, the Soviet authorities have not been slow to publicize Western praise for their efforts in overcoming the consequences of the accident. The June report of the press conference for foreign journalists, for example, included an effusive, but hardly accurate statement from an Israeli reporter:

"Our planet has suffered several natural disasters that have brought misfortune to people. But nowhere on the earth has there been such attention to and protection of the people. Everyone was given shelter, everyone was given work."

The above quotation illustrates one of the dilemmas of Chornobyl: that in analyzing a disaster in the era of glasnost it is relatively easy to lose one's perspective, to ignore both previous statements and established facts. Thus far, there has been a notable lack of unanimity in Soviet works on the topic from the writings of Yuri Shcherbak to the play of Vladimir Gubarev and the bitterness expressed in Moscow News.

The question for the future is whether Chornobyl will be the subject of a genuinely objective inquiry — its impact clearly will be felt in the future rather than the present — or the subject of a quasi-mythical interpretation to be regurgitated periodically as an example of the victory of the party in the face of adversity.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### July 16

**WINNIPEG:** The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre at 184 Alexander Ave. E. will open an exhibit titled, "Unearthed Unearthly Earth Visions," featuring racoo clay sculpture by Diane Laluk-Mulgrew at 7 p.m. The exhibit will run through August 16. For information call the center, (204) 942-0218.

### July 24

**PHILADELPHIA:** A Ukrainian festival, "Echoes of Ukraine," sponsored by the metropolitan community of Philadelphia branch of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and Ukrainian American Committee "We the People 200," will begin at 8 p.m. at Robin Hood Dell-East. For more information call the UAC, (215) 455-3774.

### July 25

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N.Y.:** The Captive Nations Committee Inc., invites all to participate in a memorial service and closing ceremonies of the 29th annual Captive Nations Week (July 19-25) at 11 a.m., at the German Evangelical Lutheran Zions-Church at 125-131 Henry St.

### July 30-August 2

**DAUPHIN, Man.:** Canada's 22nd annual National Ukrainian Festival will take place this weekend at the Selo Ukraina site some 7 miles (12 kilometers) south of Dauphin, Man., on the beautiful northern slope of Riding Mountain National Park. The four-day festivities will feature entertainment by such talent as the Rusalka Dance Ensemble, the Dni-

**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.**

pro Choir and Black Sea Cossacks, the Lidan Vocal Duet, the Ron Paley Orchestra, the Zirka Dance Ensemble and Canada's National Ukrainian Choir. Bohdanna Bashuk will emcee the program, which is directed and produced by Bohdan Zajcew. The festival also features some 40 Ukrainian exhibits. For information call Mary Chita, (204) 638-5645.

### August 8-9

**SLOATSBURG, N.Y.:** The annual Holy Dormition Pilgrimage, sponsored by the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate, will be held at St. Mary's Villa — St. Joseph's Home on Sterling Mine Road. For information call the sisters, (914) 753-2840.

### August 15-22

**KERHONKSON, N.Y.:** Club Suzie-Q, a social group geared to young Ukrainian professionals, has announced that its fourth annual Club Suzie-Q week at Soyuzivka will take place this week and will include many social and sports activities. Participants must arrange their own accommodations directly with the Soyuzivka resort management by calling (914) 626-5641. The registration fee for Club Suzie-Q week is \$25 per person, payable in advance by mail until August 1. After August 1 the fee goes up to \$30. The fee entitles individuals to take part in Club Suzie-Q activities during the entire week. Mail checks, payable to George Mycak, to Mr. Mycak at P.O. Box 4011, Parkside, N.Y. 11375. The first 75 people to register will receive free "Club Suzie-Q 1987" t-shirts. For more information call Halya Duda, (203) 658-7775, or George and Anisa Mycak, (718) 263-7978.

## Chornobyl films air today

**JERSEY CITY, N.J. —** The first Soviet-made documentary that examines the near meltdown at the Chornobyl power plant will air in the United States on July 12 on The Discovery Channel. Titled "Warning," the American television premiere of the movie is presented in association with Orbita Technologies Corp., sole U.S. distributors of Soviet domestic television programming.

The 90-minute film is produced by Gostelradio, the Soviet State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting. The film offered Soviet citizens their first extensive explanation of the accident that took 31 lives, according to official sources, and led to the evacuation of 135,000 people.

Another documentary on the accident, "Chornobyl — The Bitter Taste of Wormwood," will precede the film "Warning" on July 12.

The program, produced by NHK, the Japanese national television network, criticizes the Soviets for the lack of information released following the explosion. The filmmakers report on the work of scientists who used com-

puter models to predict the areas in Europe that suffered the greatest exposure to radiation.

"Warning" places blame for the Chornobyl accident squarely on the shoulders of the power plant operators.

The Soviet film's narration states, "The lesson of Chornobyl is important not only for nuclear technology. It makes us remember the tragedy of the Indian city of Bhopal, accidents at chemical enterprises in Italy, America and Switzerland. Chornobyl warns us not against nuclear power, but against flippancy, levity, thoughtlessness — against the simplifying of the relationship between people and complex technology."

Through the eyes of the Soviet photographer of "Warning," viewers see crippled plant just two days after the accident. The narrator states, "these glowing spots are red-hot graphite. Their high temperature caused a stream of air to rise and carry radioactive particles into the atmosphere."

"Warning" and "Chornobyl: The Bitter Taste of Wormwood" will make their American premieres on July 12 at 8 p.m. (EST) on the Discovery Channel.

## Linnas'...

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Linnas, 67, who was deported from the United States in April to face a death sentence announced in the Soviet press even before his trial in absentia had begun.

### TASS report

He had been imprisoned in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, until his health began to deteriorate and Soviet officials moved him to a Leningrad hospital. He underwent surgery twice in the eight days before his death and, according to TASS, the Soviet news agency, his condition worsened after each operation.

On June 24, he was operated on by Dr. Vladimir Kovrigin, chief surgeon at the Leningrad Regional Hospital of the Ministry of Interior. He underwent surgery again on June 30, and then was allowed a visit by his daughter and attorney the next day.

TASS reported, "the gastric disease and his health in general were in an extremely neglected state." The New York Times commented that TASS issued "an unusually detailed and somewhat defensive report on the death, apparently intended to dispel any doubts about the quality of medical care given to Mr. Linnas."

The TASS report charged that Mr. Linnas had fallen ill in the United States but was not given a thorough examination before deportation.

Justice Department spokesman John Russell told The Times that a prison physical in New York had indicated that Mr. Linnas had an arterial blockage in his neck and was being treated for high blood pressure and ulcers.

He said he did not know if a copy of that report had been given to Soviet authorities.

Mr. Clark said he had a written Soviet medical report which would have to be translated.

### Trip began June 28

Mr. Clark and Ms. Linnas had departed on June 28 for a trip to the Soviet Union to visit the ailing Mr. Linnas.

Before departing on an Aeroflot flight to Moscow, Mr. Clark told the press that the purpose of the trip was to meet with Mr. Linnas himself and to also meet with his defense counsel, Ms.

Linnas said that she was bringing him her love and the family's best wishes, reported Americans for the Process.

"I am bringing about 150 messages from friends to my father. I am bringing pictures," said Ms. Linnas.

The Soviet visas issued to Mr. Clark and Ms. Linnas stated that the purpose of their trip was "conversation" with the Procuracy of the USSR.

Tourists returning from Estonia had told representatives of Americans For Due Process that Mr. Linnas' situation had become a cause celebre in that country, particularly among critics of the regime.

In her statement to the press upon departures, for the USSR, Ms. Linnas had said:

"I am happy that I have been given a visa to visit my father in Leningrad, but I still firmly maintain that the U.S. government made the wrong decision to deport my father without giving him a fair trial in this country.

"I and my family are very pleased that I am able to go and am very anxious to put my arms around my father to give him a big hug and tell him that I love him.

"I'm hoping to give him news of the family and bring him pictures of the grandchildren. In his absence, he will have missed a first birthday, two proms, and two graduations. The family is deeply wounded that he has missed these events because they are once in a lifetime.

"This visit is a generous gesture on behalf of the Soviet government and I am grateful that I will be able to personally deliver the love, good wishes and warm thoughts from the hundreds of people who are his friends and supporters."

## At Soyuzivka

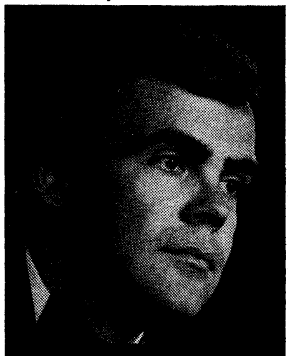
### July 18 - 19

**KERHONKSON, N.Y. —** Several talents will feature this weekend at the Catskill resort of the Ukrainian National Association, Soyuzivka.

An 8:30 p.m. concert on Saturday, July 18, in the Veselka pavilion will feature performances by bass Stefan Szkafarowsky and violinist Adrian

Bryttan. A dance to the music of the Hutsuly orchestra will follow at 10 p.m.

A concert dedicated to Ss. Volodymyr and Olha — the baptizers of Kievan Rus' will be held on Sunday, July 19, at 4 p.m. in the Veselka pavilion.



Adrian Bryttan



Stefan Szkafarowsky



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