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Kiev Consulate to be on agenda at Moscow summit

WASHINGTON — Various sources coupled with news reports, now indicate that it is likely that the opening of the oft-delayed U.S. Consulate in Kiev, Ukraine, will be on the agenda of the U.S.-Soviet summit conference in Moscow, reported Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

Secretary of State George Shultz indicated that an "unclassified" Consulate might soon be opened through the bypassing of the security budget requirements for consulates and embassies.

President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev are scheduled to meet May 29 to June 2.

Rep. Bernard E. Dwyer (D-N.J.), a member of the House Appropriations Committee that oversees construction of consulates, told several members of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) in his office that some 17 consulates are being shut down by the United States due to budgetary concerns and that the opening of a new consulate would be an uphill battle.

He pointed to a ruling from the guidelines to the State Department that new embassies and consulates must be secure and this involves substantial sums of money. The costs of the newly built but, as yet, unopened embassy in Moscow runs in the range of \$25 to \$40 million dollars.

In an apparent move to circumvent this requirement, Secretary Shultz spent five hours "sightseeing" in Kiev during his latest trip in the USSR while looking at a site for the proposed consulate where five or six Americans could work and handle information of an unclassified nature.

Members of AHRU were tracking down rumors by visiting knowledgeable people in the House, Senate and the executive branch. Everyone knew that something was in the wind; however, no one was being specific. The idea of opening the Kiev Consulate looms more important as a negotiated achievement because the present Senate debate on amendments to the INF treaty are causing a delay in ratifying the treaty to a point where it is now doubtful whether there will be a treaty-signing in Moscow.

AHRU noted that many members in the Ukrainian American community are gratified and optimistic that after a 15-year delay things are beginning to look up. Because there are voices in the U.S. Congress against the opening of new consulates in the USSR, AHRU has sent telegrams of support to President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz.

In addition, letters with petitions
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500 in Kiev protest nuclear power plants

Demonstration marks Chernobyl accident's second anniversary

LONDON — Five hundred people marched on Kiev's central Khreshchatyk Boulevard to mark the second anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster on Tuesday, April 26, carrying placards which read: "Nuclear Power Plants Out of Ukraine," and "Openness and Democracy to the End."

This information, received on April 28 by the Ukrainian Press Agency based in London, was reported by Vladimir Ryabokov, one of the editors of the unofficial Express-Khronika, a bi-weekly journal which reports on dissident activity throughout the USSR.

According to the reports, the police blocked the demonstrators' route and tore placards from their hands. When three organizers of the demonstration — Leonid Milyavsky, Serhiy Naboka and Oles Shevchenko — attempted to speak to the demonstrators, they were

drowned out by police loudspeakers, which were deliberately used for this purpose.

The demonstration, organized by the Ukrainian Culturological Club (UCC), lasted about one hour (between 6:30 and 7:30 p.m.) on Tuesday evening. After it ended, 20 people, including the three organizers, were arrested by the police. They were taken to a police station in Kiev, held for three hours and later released.

The UCC began its activities in September 1987. Since that time, it has attracted large numbers of participants in various meetings devoted to subjects that still remain taboo in the official press. These include the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, blank spots in Ukrainian history, the deplorable state of Ukrainian language and culture after decades of Russification and the threat to the environment, which has included strong opposition to the expansion and concentration of nuclear power in Ukraine in the aftermath of Chernobyl.

Other clubs with similar aims have

been established in at least four other Ukrainian cities. Although the authorities have strongly attacked the club since its inception, this evidently backfired and the resultant publicity attracted even more supporters, as evidenced by the large number of demonstrators.

Strong opposition to nuclear power has also come from the All-Union Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, which unites Ukrainians, Georgians and Armenians, as well as the official Writers Union of Ukraine, which has published scathing denunciations of the Soviet nuclear power program by leading Ukrainian scientists, mathematicians and cyberneticists.

Chernobyl power plant plagued by negligence

MOSCOW — Two years after it was the site of the world's worst nuclear disaster, the Chernobyl power plant in Ukraine is once again in the news. According to an article in Pravda, the power station is plagued by negligence, nepotism and drunkenness.

The Communist Party daily newspaper said managers of the plant had violated many of the safety precautions ordered as a result of the April 26, 1986, explosion and fire at one of Chernobyl's reactors.

The managers, said Pravda, tried to "resolve at any cost" obstacles to full production of electricity at the plant "to the detriment of the quality of repair and maintenance of extremely intricate equipment." Plant equipment was repaired without technical supervisors and was not tested before being put into service.

For Dr. David Marples' analysis of the Chernobyl nuclear accident and its aftermath, written on the occasion of the disaster's second anniversary, see page 2.

Still other problems, according to Pravda, caused "the grossest violations of sanitary standards."

The newspaper also noted that engineering jobs at the plant were given to medics, teachers, veterinarians and people without any higher education.

The article revealed that Yevgeny Ignatenko, chief of Kombinat, the organization supervising the plant and the clean-up around it, had been reprimanded. It referred to Mr. Ignatenko as the "former general director," thereby suggesting that he had been dismissed.

"In the Kombinat amalgamation, drunkenness, thievery and violations of labor discipline have not been reduced," the article continued.

"Judging from all this, the leadership
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Senate passes bill to extend famine commission's mandate

by Walter Bodnar

WASHINGTON — Through a unanimous consent motion made by Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) on Thursday, April 21, on the floor of the U.S. Senate, a bill extending the mandate of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine was passed without objection. S-2296 is a bill that was introduced "to amend the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary, and Related Appropriation Act, 1986, to extend the life of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine."

The sponsors of the bill were Sens. Bradley, Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Robert Kasten (R-Wis.). Sens. DeConcini and Kasten are members of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

Sen. Bradley, the original sponsor of the bill to establish a U.S.-government-

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Sen. Bill Bradley

Demjanjuk sentenced to death

JERUSALEM — John Demjanjuk was sentenced to death on Monday, April 25, by the Israeli court that last week found him guilty after it decided he was indeed the brutal Treblinka death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible."

Judge Zvi Tal said, "A thousand deaths cannot compensate for what happened, but at least we have judged one of the angels of death. The human hand is unable to measure a punishment equal to the charges."

He also said Mr. Demjanjuk's crimes at Treblinka could "never be forgiven by the hearts of men or be obliterated from memory."

After the sentence was pronounced, hundreds of spectators in the courtroom jumped to their feet, applauded and cheered.

Some chanted, "Death, death," and others sang a patriotic Israeli song, "The people of Israel live."

As the courtroom audience cele-
(Continued on page 12)

Ukrainians and Chernobyl: two years after disaster

The paper below was presented by the author to the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council in Warren, Mich., on April 25. Dr. Marples is a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. He is the author of "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR"; his second book "The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster," is due out later this year.

PART I

by Dr. David R. Marples

This paper will examine the impact of the Chernobyl disaster on the lives of Ukrainians after the explosion that destroyed the fourth unit at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant following an experiment that began two years ago on April 25, 1986. As opposed to studies of reactor technology or the prospects of a scientific data base in Kiev for the study of the effects of radiation on the human organism, this paper concentrates on the people, specifically the evacuees and those obliged to return to the irradiated zone to carry out farming or to work at the nuclear power plant.

Chernobyl is an immense topic for discussion. Much of what I have to say is taken from my new book, "The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster," which will be published this fall by St. Martin's Press of New York. It is not possible to condense the main points of this study into a 40-minute presentation. Instead, however, I will present something that paradoxically represents a success story, if such a thing can possibly be said about a human tragedy such as Chernobyl. I use the term because gradually, but with increasing confidence, Ukrainians have decided to have their own say about Chernobyl, about the massive nuclear power program building that is under way in Ukraine, about the destruction of the natural beauty of the Ukrainian environment. As will be shown, although Ukrainians have not halted the Soviet nuclear power program, they have prevented it from being completed in its original form, which is a not inconsiderable achievement.

But let us begin with the first major change in the life of the people concerned, namely the evacuation and evacuees. On the evacuation, the official government view was expressed by I.S. Plyushch, chairman of the Kiev Oblast Executive Committee in April 1987. He maintained that the government commission established after the disaster, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and the Ukrainian government worked "around the clock" to ensure that the evacuation occurred as rapidly as possible. This included the 45,000 population of Prypiat and some 68 other population points located in the danger zone.

Several authorities have suggested that the entire evacuation process was simply a precaution and that the population of Prypiat and other areas was never in any danger from radioactive fallout. One was Leonid Ilyin, vice-president of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, and a key authority on Chernobyl.

He was asked to comment on the view that the evacuation of Prypiat was somewhat delayed. He responded as follows:

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

From a somewhat different perspective, Dr. Robert Gale of the UCLA Medical Center, who performed bone-marrow transplants on the first accident victims, also defended the delayed evacuation of Prypiat. In a speech to a medical convention in Washington, in November 1986, Dr. Gale stated that the authorities had delayed the evacuation of the city in the belief that residents who remained in their homes would be shielded from radioactive fallout. In his view, the authorities acted "judiciously." Dr. Gale repeated his view during a telephone conversation with me late last year.

The above views may have had some logic if the population was indeed being kept indoors to protect it from radioactive fallout. But in fact, this was not the case. No warning was given about the accident, and the people, no matter which sources are consulted, clearly went about their normal pattern of life. Here are some examples.

Late in 1986, the Soviet author, Andrei Illesh, was interviewed in the weekly Moscow News. The reporter noted that in Mr. Illesh's book on Chernobyl, no answer had been provided to one question: what had been carried out in Prypiat or what the city's authorities had been doing in the first hours after the accident. Mr. Illesh replied that he had "failed to discover any sort of consistent line in the city Soviet's behavior." Unfortunately, he continued, children were playing soccer in the streets on the morning after the accident, and a wedding party had been held in the city on the same evening. Yet the Prypiat city government, in his view, was "stricken by anemia."

During the trial of the nuclear plant's director and chief engineer in the city of Chernobyl in July 1987, one of the key charges against Viktor Bryukhanov, the director, was his failure to evacuate his staff immediately. Workers had arrived for the next shift at 8 a.m. on April 26 and lingered around precariously, only three hours after the first main fire and had been put out. In Prypiat, it was noted in one of the few reports on the trial, that Saturday in the city "was the same as any other." Children were playing outside, people went fishing, all the stores were open.

Yurii Grigoryev of the Institute of Biophysics of the Ministry of Health Protection of the USSR, stated that the evacuation should have been carried out earlier, and that people at the least should have been informed of the danger over the radio. However, as Lyubov Kovalevska, editor of the Prypiat newspaper, Trybuna Energetika, noted, no word was broadcast on the local radio until noon on April 27, which was almost 35 hours after the accident occurred. Then, without explanation, the

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Gunars Astra, Latvian rights activist, dies soon after release from Perm

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Gunars Astra, a prominent Latvian human rights activist, died on April 6 in a Leningrad hospital following extensive heart surgery, reported the New York City Tribune earlier this month.

The 57-year-old dissident was freed early from special-regimen labor camp Perm 35-1 on February 1, apparently as a result of mass protests by Latvians.

Mr. Astra who lived in Riga, Latvia, with his family, was apparently visiting friends in Leningrad when he became ill and was taken to the Botkin Hospital for Infectious Diseases on March 5, his wife Lijvija told Latvian emigres in the West.

Mrs. Astra said that her husband was treated in the hospital for several days until physicians found that an infection had affected his heart. The dissident was transferred to the Klinika Hospitalnoy Chirurgie in Leningrad, a prominent Latvian emigre in New York was quoted as saying.

Ilgvars Spilners, editor of Laiks, a Latvian-language biweekly, said that Mr. Astra underwent surgery on March 25 for replacement of his heart valves.

Mrs. Astra said her husband died during emergency treatment for complications from the surgery, wrote the Tribune. The Latvian national rights advocate reportedly asked his wife that in the event of his death doctors from the West perform an autopsy of his body.

Mr. Spilners said that the American Latvian Association requested the State Department to ask the Soviets to allow an American pathologist to be present during Mr. Astra's autopsy.

The dissident served his first sentence on political charges from 1961 to 1976. He was arrested for the second time on September 15, 1983, and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"

for circulating books published abroad, links with emigres and translating into Latvian the Baltic Memorandum about the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact.

He was labelled "an especially dangerous recidivist" and sentenced to 10 years' special-regimen labor camp and five years' exile.

The U.S. Helsinki Commission reacted "with sadness and profound dismay" to news of Mr. Astra's death on April 6.

"The Latvian community has lost a true patriot, a man who devoted his entire adult life to a struggle for the basic human rights of his people, and spent 19 years in the gulag for his noble efforts," said Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), commission chairman, on April 6.

"We have little doubt that had not Astra been unjustly sentenced for his human rights activity in 1983, if he had not spent 14 years previously in the gulag, his health would not have been brought to such a condition that he would succumb to the unsuccessful heart surgery. The Helsinki Commission sends its deepest condolences to Mrs. Astra and their two sons. We know that his memory will live forever in their hearts. And in the hearts of freedom-loving Latvians everywhere."

"Gunars Astra's death reminds us again of the price the Soviet Union continues to exact for its illegal occupation of the Baltics," said Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), commission co-chairman. "Last August, human rights activists warned Soviet authorities that Astra would not survive his prison sentence. He was not released until February 1 of this year, and about a month later he was in the hospital. Truly, his lengthy imprisonment was tantamount to a death sentence."

Chernobyl...

(Continued from page 1)

of Kombinat has not learned a lesson from the past. It is as though there had been no accident," Pravda observed.

The Pravda article was published soon after a visit to the Chernobyl plant by Vladimir I. Dolgikh, a non-voting member of the Politburo and the party secretary in charge of the energy industry.

The Communist Party chief of the Kiev region was quoted by Pravda as saying that nuclear power officials in Moscow were responsible for the negligence at Chernobyl because, "The

USSR Ministry of Nuclear Energy is tolerant of gross mistakes in Kombinat's work."

The comment suggested that continuing problems at the plant were due to pressure from central authorities in Moscow to increase nuclear energy output.

In contrast to the Pravda article, other stories appearing in the Soviet press on the eve of the Chernobyl disaster's second anniversary, were upbeat in tone, stressing the improved training of plant employees and heroic clean-up efforts, as well as the successful resettlement of the area's evacuees into newly constructed towns.

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Under fire, Houghton says USSR trip was to promote Christian brotherhood

by Marta Kolomayets

WASHINGTON — "It was a trip to promote Christian brotherhood," said Rep. Amory Houghton, (R-N.Y.), commenting on his recent 10-day trip to the Soviet Union, which included visits to Moscow, Tbilisi, Georgia and Lviv, Ukraine.

The congressman, along with his entourage, which included family and representatives of the clergy from his congressional district, in keeping with their stated objective of Christian friendship among people, delivered an engraved Steuben crystal cross to Patriarch Pimen in Moscow in early April. (The U.S. official, who visited the hierarch at his residence, commented on the poor health of the Moscow-based head of the Russian Orthodox Church, who reportedly suffers from diabetes-related complications.)

The gesture enraged members of the Ukrainian American community, residents of the congressman's 34th District, New York's Southern Tier (including the cities of Elmira, Corning, as well as most of New York's wine country) who were aware of the congressman's intentions weeks prior to the trip.

Among the most vocal protesters was the Rev. George Lukachyk, who instigated a lively newspaper discussion in the area's local papers.

He wrote, in the Elmira State Gazette: "Though their motive appears noble as they state, 'the purpose of the trip to the Soviet Union is purely and simply an act of Christian friendship on the part of a group of citizens from a small section of the United States and hoping that in presenting a Steuben cross to their communicants that we will signal a special bond between those who believe in the Christian faith no matter where they live,' it is actually untimely, improper and ironic."

He wrote, "It is the wrong symbol to the wrong person in the wrong city. It is the hammering of another nail into the coffin of the suffering people," wrote the pastor of St. Nicholas Catholic Church in Elmira Heights and Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church in Bath, N.Y.

Rep. Houghton responded to this

letter by the Rev. Lukachyk, expressing hope that he would see the positive aspects of his trip to the Soviet Union. But it seemed that most of the readers who wrote in, supported the reverend, who had written: "The official religion of the Soviet Union is atheism and the Russian Orthodox Church is compromised. This friendship gesture of Congressman Houghton and others is being abused by the ongoing religious persecution in the Soviet Union."

The discussion continued with members of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, also responding to both men: "There are two schools of thought on this issue: one being the hard-line approach following the highly principled philosophy of not dealing or contacting the Soviets until they make a definite improvement in their treatment of political and religious prisoners; while the other approach is the development of dialogue and exchanges with the Soviets in the hope that they will improve and become influenced by our good intentions."

"One cannot fault either approach since both have merits."

"Ukrainians, as a group, suffered greatly at the hands of the Soviets and have a legitimate cause to doubt the Soviets on many issues: the human and national rights, the religious persecution, destruction of churches, psychiatric abuses, etc."

"Father Lukachyk is a spiritual leader of his flock, but his concern extends beyond his geographic area of responsibility in New York state. He is concerned about all suffering Christians in the world. The Soviet state being atheistic in philosophy gives us and Father Lukachyk the greatest cause of concern. We admire Father Lukachyk's zeal and feeling of righteous indignation, and wish that there were many more like him in this world."

"Rep. Houghton, on the other hand, sees himself as an emissary of good will, as a practicing Christian who forgives and forges ahead, who believes that his gift of the cross, which symbolizes the ultimate sacrifice of love, will promote good will and open up the closed Soviet

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Millennium is topic of pope's messages to different audiences

PHILADELPHIA — Pope John Paul II recently released two messages on the occasion of the Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus', one an apostolic letter geared toward the general public, the other, specifically addressed to the Ukrainian Catholic faithful.

The two letters, officially dated within weeks of each other (January 25 and February 14, respectively), were released only in late March and early April. The pope calls the Millennium anniversary "not merely a historical remembrance," but "an incentive to turn our pastoral and ecumenical sensibilities from the past toward the future, to strengthen our longing for unity and to intensify our prayer."

The pope's apostolic letter, titled "Euntes in Mundum," states: "I desire with this letter to offer praise and gratitude to the ineffable God — Father, Son and Holy Spirit — for having called to faith and to grace the sons and daughters of many peoples and nations who accepted the Christian heritage of the baptism administered in Kiev. They belong first of all to the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian nations in the eastern regions of the continent of Europe."

Quoting extensively from the Epistles, the pope writes about the sacrament of baptism and praises St. Vladimir (Volodymyr) for his introduction of Christianity into the Slavic cultures.

He continues his letter to all faithful, emphasizing a move ultimately toward full communion between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches, working to overcome the difficulties born of age-old misunderstandings.

"Moreover, the gradual return to harmony between Rome and Constantinople and likewise among the Churches which remain in full communion with these centers, cannot fail especially today to exercise a positive influence on the Orthodox and Catholic heirs of the baptism of Kiev," writes the pontiff.

In the 16-point letter, the Holy See asks all Catholics to join in prayer to celebrate the Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus' (sic). The pope writes:

"In view of the importance of the baptism of Kievan Rus' in the history of evangelization and of human culture, it will be easily understood why I have

wished to bring this event to the attention of the whole Catholic Church and why I am inviting all the faithful to common prayer. The church of Rome, built on the foundation of the apostolic faith of Peter and Paul, rejoices in this Millennium and in all the fruits harvested down the generations: the fruits of faith and life, union and witness even to the point of persecution and martyrdom in conformity with the proclamation of Christ himself. Our spiritual sharing in the solemnity of the Millennium involves the whole people of God: faithful and pastors who live and work in those lands made holy 1,000 years ago by the waters of baptism. In the joy of this feast we join with all those who in the baptism received by their ancestors recognize the source of their own religious culture and national identities."

"In particular, we join with all the heirs of this baptism, whatever their religious confession, nationality or dwelling place; with all our Orthodox and Catholic brothers and sisters. In a special way we join with all the beloved sons and daughters of the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian nations. To those who live in their homeland as also to those who dwell in America, Western Europe and other parts of the world."

In conclusion, the pope writes:

"In a special way, of course, this is the feast of the Russian Orthodox Church, which has its center in Moscow and which we call with joy 'sister church.' It is precisely she who has received in great part the inheritance of ancient Christian Rus, linking herself with the remaining faithful to the Church of Constantinople. This Church, like the other Orthodox Churches, has true sacraments, particularly — by virtue of the apostolic succession — the eucharist and the priesthood, whereby she remains united to the Catholic Church with very close links. And together with the Churches mentioned she makes intense offers to perpetuate in a communion of faith and charity those family ties which ought to thrive between local Churches as between sisters."

In his address to Ukrainian Catholics on the occasion of the Millennium of the baptism of Kievan Rus' (spelled here only with one s), titled "Magnum Baptismi Donum," the pontiff acknow-

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Helsinki Commission seeks to prevent repatriation of POWs held by mujahideen

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Commission) has called upon the White House to use the appropriate means to prevent Soviet defectors and prisoners of war held by the Afghan mujahideen from being forcibly returned to Soviet authorities in the wake of the withdrawal agreement signed in Geneva.

"To have the United States acting as guarantor of an agreement at Geneva that results in such forced repatriation — in the manner of 'Operation Keelhaul' following World War II — could not be justified" wrote Helsinki Commission Chairman Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), Co-Chairman Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), and the ranking minority members Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), and Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.).

"We realize," said Rep. Hoyer "that there are probably many Soviet soldiers presently held by the mujahideen who sincerely wish to return to their families and loved ones in the Soviet Union. This is understandable. However, we are opposed to any situation where these men would be turned over against

their will to Soviet authorities.

"Many of these defectors realized the inhumanity of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan long before their leaders realized the futility of it," said Sen. DeConcini. "We should not abandon them now."

In March 1988, the commission heard testimony from two former Soviet soldiers who defected to the Afghan mujahideen and managed to resettle in Canada. On the same occasion, Sen. Gordon Humphrey charged that the administration's efforts on behalf of Soviet defectors and POWs have been a "miserable failure."

According to Ludmilla Thorne of Freedom House, who has been in contact with mujahideen forces holding Soviet POWs and defectors, Soviet officials have, first time in eight years, approached mujahideen representatives to discuss prisoner exchanges.

Soviet arms negotiator Viktor Karpov has told the Associated Press in Geneva that "(the defectors) would be dealt with under Soviet laws against desertion."

At the Vienna Conference

U.S. notes Soviets setbacks

Excerpted below is a speech at the Vienna Conference reviewing implementation of the Helsinki Accords delivered on April 15 by Ambassador Warren Zimmermann, chief of the U.S. delegation.

Near the end of our last round here in Vienna I commented that progress toward fulfilling Helsinki objectives and commitments and been marginal and disappointing.

...In the Soviet Union, leading Armenian human rights activist Paruir Airikian was arrested for anti-Soviet slander under the Armenian version of article 190-1 — the first arrest we know of in over one year under an article that Soviet authorities have said would be abolished.

...Some 340 political prisoners remain incarcerated in the Soviet Union; there have been very few recent releases. Two former prisoners, Vasily and Galina Barats, a Pente-

costal couple who are depending freedom of emigration, have recently been harassed and arrested, and are now under detention.

On April 6 Gunars Astra, a Latvian human rights activist who had served 10 years in labor camp for such acts as disseminating George Orwell's "1984," died in a Leningrad military hospital shortly after his release. A number of Astra's friends and supporters in the West have applied to attend his funeral in Riga; we hope that Soviet authorities will let them enter for that purpose.

The religious situation as a whole in the Soviet Union remains grim. The importation of some Bibles has been allowed and some Churches have been returned to Church authorities. But the Ukrainian Catholic Church has not been legalized, nor has the Hare Krishna faith been registered.

University of Toronto scholars receive grants for Ukrainian studies research



Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, Dr. Stella Hryniuk and Dr. Vladimir Mezentsev of the University of Toronto are the recipients of post-graduate fellowships for research in Ukrainian studies.

TORONTO — Three post-doctoral fellows at the University of Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies have received major awards that will allow them to pursue their research and publication for the next several years.

Dr. Stella Hryniuk and Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk each were awarded the prestigious Canada Research Fellowships of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, a government-funded agency in Ottawa. The awards are intended to maintain and develop Canada's capacity for research and to ensure that there will be an adequate supply of highly qualified scholars to meet the expected demand for university faculty in the next decade.

There is stiff competition for the Canada Research Fellowships, which are for an initial three-year period at an annual stipend of \$39,000. Candidates do not apply directly, but are recommended by individual departments at universities which in turn nominate a select few for consideration at the all-national level.

Only 57 awards were made this year throughout Canada and two are fellows of the University of Toronto's Chair of Ukrainian Studies. They are, moreover, the first Canada Research Fellowships to focus on Ukrainian subjects.

Dr. Hryniuk is a historian who recently completed a pioneering book on social conditions in late 19th century Ukrainian Galicia and who just returned from a four-month stay in Lviv on the Canada-USSR academic exchange program. Continuing her previous research, she will use the Canada Research Fellowship to complete a social history of the adaptation of Ukrainian immigrants to their new environment in Manitoba in the decades before World War I. Although her fellowship is with the University of Manitoba, Dr. Hryniuk will remain closely linked to the Toronto Chair as chairperson of the Toronto Seminar in Ukrainian Studies.

Dr. Luciuk is a geographer who specializes in the world-wide problem of refugees and in the history of the post-World War II Ukrainian immigration to Canada. He has recently completed a book on that topic, and he has co-edited three collections of documents dealing with Canadian, British, and American governmental attitudes toward Ukrainian-Canadians, the Ukrainian independence movement in Europe, and the 1932-1933 famine.

He will devote the next three years to a study of the adaptation of post-World War II Ukrainian immigrants to Canadian society. Dr. Luciuk's fellowship is with Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario.

The third Chair post-doctoral fellow to win an award is Dr. Vladimir Mezentsev. A specialist on the archeology and early history of Kievan Rus', Dr. Mezentsev received the annual Andrew Mellon Foundation fellowship from the University of Toronto's Center for Russian and East European Studies. He will be completing research for a book on the structure of cities in Kievan Rus'.

When asked about the high number of recent awards to Chair fellows, Prof. Paul R. Magosci commented: "I am very pleased the Chair of Ukrainian Studies has been able to contribute to the development of a new generation of talented Canadian Ukrainianists and I am proud that they will continue to be associated with the work of the chair."

Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute receives grant for language program

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute has received a grant of \$12,500 to fund the position of language coordinator over the next year. The award is part of the program of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council to support summer instruction of languages of the Soviet Union. The language coordinator's function, according to the grant proposal, is "to develop a program that will meet the high contemporary standards existing for instruction in languages such as French, German or Spanish."

Natalia Pylypiuk has accepted the position. Her tasks will include creating a comprehensive placement examination to evaluate student proficiency in various skills (modeled on those available for Spanish and other languages), defining course content, preparing day-by-day outlines of lessons to be covered in each course, compiling teaching materials, and supervising language instructors including exposing them to the theory and practice of second-language teaching.

Ms. Pylypiuk has taught beginning, intermediate and advanced Ukrainian at the Harvard Summer School over the past 10 years. She has taught Ukrainian courses at the University of Manitoba, including "Ukrainian Composition," "Ukrainian Stylistics," and "Baroque in Ukrainian Literature," and is currently teaching Ukrainian at the University of Alberta.

She is completing a Ph.D. in comparative literature at Harvard University with Ukrainian literature as her major field and Polish and Spanish literature

as minor fields. Ms. Pylypiuk is a graduate of Harvard's Romance Philology Training Program under the direction of Wilga Rivers, who is acknowledged as the leading expert in the theory and practice of second-language teaching.

According to Marta Baziuk, administrator of the program, "The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute has been fortunate in attracting talented teachers year after year. The job of Ukrainian language instructor has become more difficult, however, as the student population has become more diverse with a wider range of language skills. For example, we have an increasing number of non-Ukrainian students taking Ukrainian for professional reasons, some coming to us with a knowledge of another Slavic language, and we have a growing number of students who are second-, third-, and even fourth-generation. The review of course content and the standardization that Ms. Pylypiuk will perform will enable our instructors to better serve the increasingly diverse student population."

In addition to Ukrainian language and literature courses, the Ukrainian Summer Institute is offering "Ukrainian History to 1800" and "The Dynamics of Politics of Contemporary Ukraine" as well as an extracurricular program of guest lectures and films. The program runs from June 27 through August 19. Those interested in applying to the program should write as soon as possible to Ms. Baziuk, Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138, or call (617) 495-7835.

Newly released book discusses Ukrainian-Jewish relations

by Oksana Smerechuk

TORONTO — The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Toronto branch of the Professional and Business Club launched a new publication, "Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective," co-edited by Profs. Howard Aster and Peter J. Potichnyj, on April 6 in St. Vladimir's Institute.

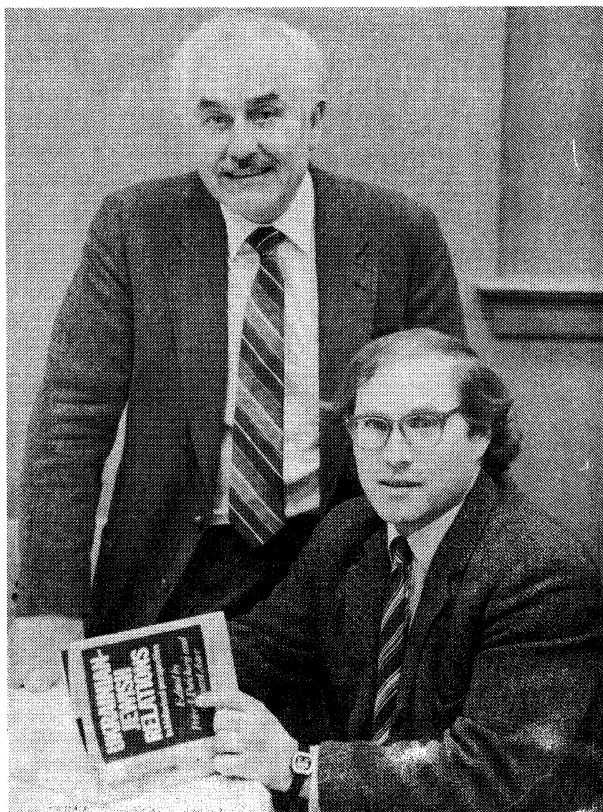
This new volume contains papers by many eminent scholars read at the conference on "Jewish-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective," which was held October 17-20, 1987, at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ont.

The 50 to 60 guests were welcomed by Dr. Slavko Shudrak, president of the Toronto branch of the Professional and Business Club.

Among them were many Jewish representatives and community leaders: Rose Wolfe and Manuel Prutschi from the Canadian Jewish Congress; Ben Kayfetz, a former director of the Canadian Jewish Congress; Janice Dembo, coordinator for the Toronto Mayor's Committee on Community and Race Relations; Rabbi Gunther Plaut; Prof. Harold Troper of the University of Toronto; and Phil Fine from the Canadian Jewish News.

After the welcome, Dr. Yury Boshyk, one of the contributors to the volume, introduced the editors. He remarked that the book was a considerable scholarly achievement, and that it could also play a role in contributing to a better understanding between Jewish and Ukrainian communities.

Prof. Aster then addressed those present, mentioning how appropriate it was to have this particular book launch during Passover week, since it is part of



Peter Potichnyj (standing) and Howard Aster with their newly released book about Ukrainian-Jewish relations.

(Continued on page 12)

Developer Alex Woskob gives \$100,000 to Ukrainian program at Penn State

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. — State College developer Alex Woskob and his wife, Helen, have given Penn State \$100,000 to establish a Ukrainian studies program in the College of Liberal Arts.

The Endowment for Ukrainian Studies at Penn State will support faculty activities in the Department of Slavic Languages that stimulate research and instruction in the Ukrainian language and culture. The ultimate goal is to endow a professorship in Ukrainian studies.

"Penn State is an ideal center for this program, since so many Ukrainians came to Pennsylvania looking for a better life and have added so much to the economic development and culture of our state," said Mr. Woskob, a native of Ukraine and chief executive officer of A.W. and Sons Enterprises. "We must not forget this part of our heritage or the homeland from which these immigrants came."

Mr. Woskob left Ukraine during World War II. He later studied engineering in Germany before emigrating to North America in 1949 to begin a career in the construction industry. A.W. and Sons, which he founded in 1963, is best known for building and managing numerous mid- and high-rise State College apartment buildings.

"This gift enables us to make an exciting thrust in Ukrainian studies,"

said Hart Nelsen, dean of the College of Liberal Arts. "It will help our faculty develop expertise in the Ukrainian language and culture that will be carried over to students in many ways."

He noted that the endowment may initially support such activities as faculty fellowships or research sabbaticals, field trips, visiting lecturers and conference participation by faculty.

Mr. Woskob said his family hoped their gift will prompt additional contributions for the program, particularly from other donors of Ukrainian descent and from institutions.

"We are hoping that eventually enough support can be secured to endow a professorship or faculty chair that would give Penn State national prominence as a center for Ukrainian studies," he said.

Mr. Woskob is widely credited with changing the State College skyline with such multi-story structures as Penn Tower, Alexander Court, Parkway Plaza, and Cedarbrook. Mrs. Woskob has been a business partner in these projects. Their son, George, a 1976 Penn State graduate, is vice-president of A.W. and Sons.

The company's most recent ventures include an industrial park near Dale Summit and The Graduate, a 115-unit downtown apartment building. New projects are being planned.

Soviet officials monitor obituaries in Canada in search of inheritances

by Chris Guly

WINNIPEG — More than \$20 million in estates from dead Canadians has left Canada for the Soviet Union in the last 20 years.

According to lawyer Serge Radchuk, former president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Soviet heirs are encouraged by the Soviet government to swap their inheritances for coupons redeemable at Vneshtorg stores. These exclusive outlets provide access to purchase cars, furs, perfume and jewelry which most Soviet citizens cannot afford.

Mr. Radchuk also believes that the Soviet government commissions lawyers in every major Canadian city to monitor obituaries bearing East European names. Mr. Radchuk believes that the volume of money flowing to the Soviet Union from Canada is the highest exchange of this nature anywhere in the world.

But Moscow's top Canadian lawyer, Robert Price of Toronto, told the Winnipeg Free Press on February 27 that Canadians are also named in Soviet estates and that \$70,000 is forwarded to Canadian relatives on a per-capita basis. Price also estimates that between \$4 and \$5 million goes to the Soviets from the estates of dead Canadian relatives a year — one quarter of this from Manitoba.

Mr. Price cited Soviet heirs receive at least 80 percent of the money left them. Mr. Radchuk, however, claims that

Soviet heirs directly receiving an inheritance must exchange it into rubles.

"I have dealt with three estates recently for which I obtained bank drafts for \$20,000 to \$30,000 (Canadian.) The Soviet heirs received the cash, but were required to exchange it into rubles in either Moscow or Lviv."

The current exchange rate is approximately 90 Canadian cents for one ruble. The Soviet government does not impose its state duty (gift tax) on foreign monies received into the country. Legal and banking fees are, however, usually imposed.

Mr. Radchuk is also concerned about the legitimacy of the heirs discovered living in Canada. The Manitoba Attorney General's Department is currently holding 12 estate files worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, some decades old, which cannot be paid until proven legitimate.

The Winnipeg Free Press recently reported that the \$272,851.57 estate of Ivan Bewski, who died in 1967, was finally released in 1974 by the Manitoba Court of Queens Bench after post-1945 documents were ruled admissible.

But Mr. Radchuk fears that such documents have the pointed of being doctored to uncover "distant" relatives.

Six Soviets have also filed a \$250,000 claim against the Law Society of Manitoba, stating that in 1979, former attorney Nestor Kripiakovich used over \$328,000 in estate monies for his own purposes.

(Continued on page 14)

UAVets discuss upcoming national convention

PASSAIC, N.J. — The national executive board of Ukrainian American Veterans met on Saturday, April 16, here at the UAV Post No. 17 headquarters. National Commander Atanas T. Kobryn, member of Pvt. Nicholas Minue UAV Post No. 7 in New York City, chaired the meeting.

The agenda included reports of executive board officers, review of correspondence and of past activities, as well as other organizational matters and the upcoming 41st national convention that will be held in Philadelphia, on June 23-26.

The board discussed at length the need for and the methods of implementation of better communication with UAV posts throughout the country and especially with members-at-large who

are not affiliated with any UAV post because they reside in localities where there are no established posts. Need for more timely publication of the UAV Newsletter as well as the need for more publicity was also discussed at length.

Past National Commanders Matthew J. Pope, Emrick Prestash and Joe Brega were in attendance in addition to the national executive board members and Past National Commander Eugene Sagasz, post commander of UAV Post No. 17, who acted as the host.

The National Ladies Auxiliary met also at the same location. Pauline Pender is national president of Ladies Auxiliary, Post No. 17 Ladies Auxiliary under the leadership of Maria Maik hosted a reception for all who attended the aforementioned meetings.

Futey to be UAV's keynote speaker

PHILADELPHIA — The Ukrainian American Veterans have announced that Judge Bohdan A. Futey of the U.S. Claims Court in Washington will be the keynote speaker at the UAV's 41st convention banquet to be held in Philadelphia, on Saturday, June 25.

Judge Futey was nominated judge of the Claims Court on January 30, 1987, and entered on duty May 29, 1987. He graduated from Western Reserve University, receiving a B.A. in 1962 and an M.A. in 1964; he received a J.D. degree from Cleveland Marshall Law School in 1968.

Judge Futey served as chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States from May 1984 to his appointment to the federal bench. Previously he was a partner in the law firm of Bazarko, Futey and Oryshkewych, 1975 - 1984; executive assistant to the mayor of Cleveland, 1974-1975; chief assistant police prosecutor, City of Cleveland, 1972-1974; and a partner

in the law firm of Futey and Rakowski, 1968-1972.



Judge Bohdan A. Futey

Obituaries

Russell Kowalyshyn, Pennsylvania legislator

NORTHAMPTON, Pa. — Russell Kowalyshyn, a former Pennsylvania state representative from the 138th District, died on Sunday, April 17. He was 69.

Mr. Kowalyshyn represented his district, which encompasses seven boroughs and 13 townships in Northampton and Monroe counties, for 20 years, 1965-1985. At the time of his death he had a law office in Northampton.

He served for eight years as an assistant Northampton County district attorney as well as a six-year term on the Northampton Area School Board. He was also director of Merchants National Bank of Allentown and a member of the Northampton Air Pollution Control Board.

Mr. Kowalyshyn was born in Northampton on August 16, 1918. He was a 1940 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of

Lehigh University, earned a master's degree from Columbia University in 1941, and graduated from Dickinson School of Law in 1951.

During World War II he was a captain in the U.S. Army. He was cited by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Society for being in Dachau when it was liberated.

Mr. Kowalyshyn was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4714, and the Assumption of the Virgin Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

He was a longtime member of the UNA, and was enrolled in Branch 44 of Northampton.

Surviving are his mother, Anna; two brothers, Stephen Jr. and Theodore; and four sisters, Olga Dorosh, Gloria Antoniak, Catherine Fedko and Mary Ann Dworakivsky, with their husbands.

The funeral liturgy was offered at Assumption Church on April 20.

Sister Mary Gregory Kalbron, OSBM

PHILADELPHIA — Sister Mary Gregory Kalbron, died on April 9, at the age of 71, in the 47th year of her religious life as a member of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great.

The former Mary Kalbron, a native of New York City and parishioner of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, Sister Gregory entered the Order of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great in 1941.

Her life as a religious was dedicated to the teaching profession, as a teacher, principal and superior in Ukrainian parochial schools in New Kensington, Pittsburgh, Northampton and Philadelphia, Pa., and in New York and Yonkers, N.Y., from 1945 to 1975 until a serious illness incapacitated her. She then returned to the motherhouse in Fox Chase, Pa., in 1976, where she lived until her death in 1988.

Sister Gregory is mourned by her co-religious in the Basilian community and her family: her sister, Pauline Kalbron of New York; her aunt and godmother, Mrs. Shiry and family of Bronx, N.Y.; her sister-in-law, Marie Leicht and family of Springfield, Pa.; her nephew, Jim Kalbron and family of Whitesboro, N.Y.; her niece Sister Ann Christine, IHM of Bridgeport, Pa.; her cousins, the M. Harmans of Mahopac, N.Y., and the E. Olejniks of Bronx, N.Y.; and her relatives, the R. Aungsts of Aston, Pa.

Parastas services were offered for the repose of the soul of Sister Gregory on April 11 in the monastery, the requiem liturgy and funeral services were on April 12. Interment was at the sisters' cemetery in Fox Chase.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The "diplomatic" pope

Recently we received two messages from Pope John Paul II on the occasion of the Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus'. Addressed to two different audiences, the papal messages send two different signals.

The apostolic letter, which will be seen by the general public, including an estimated 650 million Catholics throughout the world, bestows greetings upon "the heirs of this baptism, whatever their religious confession, nationality or dwelling place; all our Orthodox and Catholic brothers, and sisters. "In a special way," states the pontiff, "we join with all the beloved sons and daughters of the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian nations."

Although the pontiff underscores the importance of Kiev, he states: "Kiev, through baptism became a privileged crossroads of different cultures, a place of religious penetration also from the West, as shown by the cult of certain saints venerated in the Latin church. With the passage of time, Kiev also became an important center of ecclesial life and of missionary expansion with a vast field of influence: toward the west as far as the Carpathians, from the southern banks of the Dnieper as far as Novgorod, and from the northern banks of the Volga — as has already been said — as far as the shores of the Pacific Ocean and beyond. In short, through the new center of ecclesial life which Kiev became from the moment of its baptism, the Gospel and the grace of the faith reached those populations and those lands which today are linked, as regards the Orthodox Church, with the patriarchate of Moscow, and with the Ukrainian Catholic Church, whose full communion with the See of Rome was renewed at Brest."

If the pontiff places such a great emphasis on the influence of Kiev, why then does he say, "In a special way, of course, this is the feast of the Russian Orthodox Church, which has its center in Moscow, and which we call with joy, our 'sister church.'" It is precisely she who received in great part the inheritance of ancient Christian Rus' [note the spelling of Rus'] linking herself with the remaining faithful to the Church in Constantinople."

It seems to the rest of the world that the Russian Orthodox Church has not remained faithful to anyone, save the KGB. A well-known agency of the Soviet government, this Church is known to be a propaganda organ run by party functionaries. Does the pope forget that it is precisely this "sister church" that persecutes millions of believers, many of them Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox?

The Holy See has been known, throughout this pope's 10-year pontificate, to be harsh with the Soviets, often forcefully criticizing the USSR for religious repression, but this document contains only a brief passing mention of the "sufferings bravely faced, not infrequently unto the supreme test of blood." It makes no mention of current affairs, whether it concerns the Russian Orthodox Church or the banned Ukrainian Catholic Church, or the outlawed Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

True, the pope has stated that he will not visit the Soviet Union for Millennium celebrations unless he has the freedom to visit heavily Catholic populated areas, such as Ukraine and Lithuania, and although, the saying goes, "Actions speak louder than words," sometimes words are difficult to swallow.

Throughout his apostolic letter, which runs about 40 pages in length, and whose English language version was prepared by official Vatican translators, the pope continuously refers to Kievan Rus' as Kievan Rus, and often refers to such Ukrainian saints as Princess Olha as Olga, a blessed Russian woman. He writes: "Blessed are you among Russian women, because you loved the light and drove away the darkness. For this, Russian children will bless you unto the last generation."

Referring to religious institutions, the pope writes: "Kiev became famous at a relatively early time for the renowned 'Pecherskaya Lavra' (Monastery of the Caves) founded by Ss. Anthony (d. 1073) and Theodosius (d. 1074). Thus it was not by chance that the monk, especially the so-called starets (elder) was considered a spiritual guide by both the great Russian writers and simple country folk."

We question whether these errors were simply a matter of semantics or mistranslation precisely because the pope's message to the Ukrainian Catholics on the occasion of the Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus' [now spelled Rus'] was also obtained from the Vatican in English translation, and does not make these errors. This message, which will be read by an estimated 1 million Ukrainian Catholics in the free world, and maybe a few thousand in Ukraine, who will see a smuggled copy, conveys a different sentiment. It states:

"Among those called to share in this new life in union with the crucified and risen Christ were you ancestors in Kievan Rus'. With them, the sacred fire of the Gospel was kindled in this region and there began to be proclaimed among them "the mighty works of God, (Acts 2:11). The Ukrainian people are geographically and historically linked to the city of Kiev, and thus they have special reason to rejoice at the thousandth anniversary."

The pope talks about the persecution of the Church:

"With all our heart, we express the hope that in the future you will be granted the joy of seeing misunderstandings and mutual distrust overcome, and that recognition will be given to the full right of every person to his or her own identity and profession of faith. No one ought to consider membership in the Catholic Church as incompatible with the good of the homeland and with the heritage of St. Vladimir. May your great numbers of faithful enjoy true freedom of conscience and respect for their religious right to give public worship to God according to many different traditions, in their own rite and with their own pastors."

The messages raise various questions, among them: Whose Millennium does the pope think it is? Why does the pontiff's message to the world differ from his message to Ukrainian Catholics? And, finally: Are we not supposed to be able to discern the differences?

OUR MILLENNIUM AND THE MEDIA

Our chance to influence the media

by Andrij Bilyk

In the next 30 days we will know the true effect of our two and a half year odyssey of often frustrating and sometimes contradictory Millennium activities by Ukrainian Catholics, Orthodox, city committees, nationwide committees etc.

The bottom line is: beginning with the U.S.-Soviet summit and continuing with the Millennium "celebration" in Moscow on June 5, how will the news media report on the Millennium, particularly since others besides Ukrainian have been vying for media attention on this issue?

What kind of stories will we see in our local papers, on television, and hear on the radio? Will the media talk about the Russian Millennium, the Millennium of Orthodoxy, the Millennium of the Eastern Slavs, 1,000 years of Catholicism, the Millennium of Kievan-Rus' or Kievan Russian?

Or will it discuss our key issue: that is immoral for the Soviet government and the Russian Orthodox Church to make Moscow the center of Millennium activities, knowing full well that Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches are destroyed and that today millions of Ukrainian Christians have no choice but to attend the foreign Russian Orthodox Church Ukraine was forced to absorb?

The truth is that we don't really know which of the competing Millennium stories the media will "rally" behind. In fact, by now the media is so confused that the chances are that what we will see in the next 30 days is a mixture of Millennium themes.

We can't afford a mixture. Our story must be crisp, clear and loud. To be effective, we need to pull our resources together in each of our cities and nationwide — and to back our statements to the media with action!

Our objective in the next 30 days is to convince the media that the Soviet Russian position is both immoral and historically inaccurate. We can be as successful as the Ukrainians of Scranton were successful last September.

All of us — Orthodox and Catholic alike — need to rally behind the just-passed Congressional resolution that actively discourages official American participation in Soviet Millennium activities (unless the Ukrainian Churches are freed). We need to send copies of the resolution to the media in our cities as a tool to persuade the media and through it, the general public, that forcing Ukrainians to attend a foreign Russian Church is both discriminatory and racist and part and parcel of the continuing Soviet Russian strategy to destroy Ukraine culturally by "Russifying her people."

With the resolution in hands, we need to visit the editorial offices of our local newspaper, TV and radio journalists and make them understand that to protest the religious and cultural aggression on Ukraine, Ukrainians in North America and throughout the world have embarked on a two part strategy, sanctioned by the World Council of Free Ukrainians.

Andrij Bilyk is the volunteer public relations director for the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. In that capacity he will periodically write a column providing information about the committee's activities with suggestions for dealing with the media.

• Part 1. On Sunday, May 29, in every city in the Free World where there is a Ukrainian population center, Ukrainians of that city will hold prayer services for the summit conference between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. They will be praying that when the list of summit successes is published, one item on that list will be Mr. Gorbachev's acquiescence to a Congressional resolution that he make it possible for the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches to function in Ukraine.

• Part 2. Beginning on Sunday, June 5, (and thus coinciding with the official beginning of Millennium festivities in Moscow) and for the entire week, Ukrainians in their cities will demonstrate in various ways their opposition to Moscow being the center of Millennium activities. Our storyline is historically and morally correct, and obvious — Kiev, and not Moscow, is the site of the Millennium, therefore, Kiev, not Moscow, should be the site of the major festivities. The fact the site has been moved is proof again that Russia and Russians are discriminating against Ukraine and Ukrainians.

Many cities have already embarked on a program to carry out this two-part strategy. Support, in the form of a press release describing the over-all plan packaged with background material and the just-passed Congressional resolution discouraging official U.S. participation in Soviet Millennium events is on its way to individual Millennium committees from the U.S. National Millennium Committee. Certainly this package can be adapted by other committees and by Ukrainians in Canada and elsewhere.

Any interested Ukrainian or friend of Ukrainians can receive a copy of the Congressional Resolution and the press release on Ukrainian prayer and protest activities (May 29 and June 5) by writing to the Ukrainian National Millennium Committee, Suite 807, 810 18th St. NW, Washington, D.C., 20006.

To sum up: we are facing three bottom lines:

• (1) The next 30 days are the most critical in our struggle to overcome the media definition of the Millennium as Russian, Eastern Slav, etc.

• (2) We can win, but only if we work together, for as a great president once said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

• (3) Our strongest selling point is to harp on the fact that the Soviet position is both immoral (how can they celebrate a religious anniversary knowing that they are responsible for the continued destruction and persecution of Ukrainian Christian Churches); and historically inaccurate and politically motivated (the official Millennium celebration belongs in Kiev, not Moscow — and to make Moscow the focal point is to discriminate against Ukraine and Ukrainians).



THE TRIAL OF JOHN DEMJANJUK: A travesty of justice

by **Bozhena Olshaniwsky**

A large segment of the Ukrainian American community has reacted to the verdict in the John Demjanjuk trial in Israel with incredulity and outrage.

Prior to the trial in Israel, only a minority of Ukrainians were convinced of Mr. Demjanjuk's innocence. Those included family, friends and neighbors in Cleveland. Most Ukrainian Americans, however, reserved judgement. Everyone believed that Mr. Demjanjuk deserved a fair trial, and many contributed to his defense so that he might have a chance at one, but the general expectation was that the trial in Israel would either result in the prosecution's presenting a highly convincing case or that, in the absence of one, the trial would result in acquittal and the whole matter would, after 10 years, finally come to a conclusion.

They did not expect the trial to become an exercise in ritual sacrifice. They had accepted at face value the repeated claims about the similarity of Israeli justice to American justice. They expected a dignified and dispassionate inquiry into the only question at issue: were the identities of John Demjanjuk and the Treblinka guard named "Ivan the Terrible" the same?

What they saw, instead, was a public spectacle, the explicit purpose of which was to teach new generations of Israelis about the horrors of the Nazi Holocaust. What they saw was a trial held in a converted movie theatre through which 250,000 Israelis paraded, a trial during which spectators openly voiced calls for vengeance and a trial that was presided over by a judicial panel that included persons who had lost their families during the Holocaust.

The prosecution's case was based on the identification testimony of five Holocaust survivors who claimed to be able to recognize Mr. Demjanjuk after the passage of over 40 years. Yet, the judges were not in the least disturbed by the fact that eyewitness testimony of many years past is notoriously unreliable. Nor were they disturbed by the fact that eyewitness testimony associated with traumatic events can often further be distorted.

Nor were they disturbed that in an earlier trial in Chicago, a group of Holocaust survivors who swore that a Polish American had committed atrocities were later proven to have been completely mistaken. The Israeli judges declared that evidence of what occurred in the Chicago trial was totally irrelevant. They also were not in the least bit swayed by the fact that in contrast to the five Treblinka survivors who had said they recognized Mr. Demjanjuk, 12 other Treblinka survivors either mis-

identified photographs of Mr. Demjanjuk or were not able to identify him at all.

Instead, the judges came up with the novel theory that trauma actually aids recollection, at least as applied to the five survivors who alleged that Mr. Demjanjuk was "Ivan," and found that "anyone who experiences these shocks, these terrible experiences at the death camp Treblinka can never forget what they've seen." And it was on this basis that the court reached its verdict "without hesitation or doubt."

The court also based its decision on the basis of a German identity card provided by the Soviet Union on which it was stated that an Ivan Demjanjuk had been at Trawniki, a German training camp, and at Sobibor, a different death camp. It was never possible to authenticate where the card had come from nor where it had been kept. The prosecution introduced expert testimony in support of the card's authenticity. The defense introduced expert testimony stated that the card was a forgery. Dr. Julius Grant, the English expert who discovered that the "Hitler Diaries" were a fake, testified that the Trawniki card was a forgery. Furthermore, the height listed on the card did not correspond to Mr. Demjanjuk's true height. And, in 1986 a Soviet Ukrainian newspaper published an article about Demjanjuk titled "The Vampire Lives in Cleveland" that contained a reproduction of the same identification card that contained a photograph of a different person alleged to be Demjanjuk. Other markings on the card appearing in the Soviet article were different as well.

Yet despite all of this, the Israeli court concluded "decisively and without hesitation or doubt" not only that the card was authentic but that, despite the card's not connecting the person to whom it was issued (assuming it was genuine) with Treblinka, that it was the second major piece of evidence that established that Mr. Demjanjuk was "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka.

The Nazi Holocaust was a horrific event that not only resulted in the mass murder of Jews and others but also sprang from the incredible impulse to annihilate all of the Jews in Europe. It has, not surprisingly, seared the collective consciousness of post-Holocaust Jewry. It has also generated reverberations that have produced much good. In a compensatory vein it has led to the payment of billions of dollars of reparations both to individual Jews and to Israel. It also produced hundreds of books, movies and lectures, and has led to plans for the construction of multi-million dollar memorial museum complexes in New York, Washington and Los Angeles. Tragically, it has also produced a travesty of justice.

There was perhaps something implausible about the Demjanjuk case from the outset. How likely is it that the Germans would appoint a 22-year-old former Soviet prisoner of war with a fourth grade education and with little or no knowledge of German to play the role that the historical "Ivan" played.

Then, if Mr. Demjanjuk were really

"Ivan," the killer of 850,000, why had he not fled after the war to the jungles of South America? Why had he not even changed his name after immigrating to the United States? And why had he not fled at any time during the first five or six years or proceedings against him, when that would have been easy to do?

Also completely skewed is the current Israeli attempt to portray Mr. Demjanjuk as the epitome of Nazi evil and a proponent of the "Final Solution." That is nothing short of grotesque both in light of how the Nazis treated the Slavs as subhumans and in lights of the fact, acknowledged by all, that Mr. Demjanjuk had himself been interned by the Germans as a POW.

Lastly, there is the issue of due

process, as guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution. John Demjanjuk was, after all, an American citizen. He lost his citizenship and was extradited, tried and sentenced to death in Israel without anywhere ever having had a jury trial, the most important single defense in the Anglo-American system of justice against the awesome powers that governments can bring to bear against an individual. Yet, we continue to be told by a chorus of insistent voices that justice was done.

Apologists for the trial are likely to continue to try and convince everyone of its propriety. History, however, is likely to show that it created a deep black stain on everything that remembering the Holocaust used to represent.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Thanks for publishing Grabowicz interview

Dear Editor:

I want to thank The Weekly for printing such a fine interview with Prof. George Grabowicz — one of the few Ukrainians in our community who is willing to face accusations of "compliance with Soviet intentions" as he pursues his far-reaching work in Ukrainian literature. Prof. Grabowicz's efforts are among those leading the fight to try to arrest the erosion of "things" Ukrainian and to legitimize the Ukrainian language and literature in the eyes of the Soviet Union and of the world.

I whole-heartedly agree with Prof. Grabowicz's stand on the pressing need to expand cultural exchanges and contacts with Ukrainians in Ukraine; and I am, as many others, concerned at the short-sighted attempt by a few members of our community to protest these efforts. Certainly we can never allow ourselves to be compromised by these exchange efforts; but we should instead use them to demonstrate to our Soviet Ukrainian compatriots our freedom to learn our culture, speak our language, and study our history.

In light of Harvard's successful famine project which resulted in the publication of three books and many articles on the famine, no one can accuse Harvard of engaging in cultural "pandering" at the expense of its responsibility to record an accurate history of Ukraine. I further agree with Prof. Grabowicz's sad assertion that Ukrainians in the United States who protest to care so passionately about Ukraine do not avail themselves of ever increasing opportunities to learn about Ukraine today — both in terms of culture and life in general.

It seems to me that a short article by Kateryna Podoliak (of TUSM) that appeared in The Weekly a few weeks ago reflects the problems Prof. Grabowicz raises. In her article Ms. Podoliak asserts that, "TUSM, of course, does not support the program of cultural exchange with the Soviet Union, especially when Soviet Ukrainian performers and artists are involved..." Yet a few paragraphs later, she describes how proud the Ukrainian dancers in the Virsky group were when they heard the Ukrainian national anthem being sung by the audience at one of the performances, and later how thankful these dancers were (winking and whispering "diakuyu") when they were greeted in Ukrainian with "Slava Ukraini." Her most contradictory assertion comes near the end when she states, "Through the use of the Ukrainian language and patriotism [which, of course, is never

defined], we can only prove to them that we haven't forgotten about the plight of Ukraine in the Soviet Union."

How are we to use the Ukrainian language and "patriotism" if cultural exchanges are cut off? The very contacts Soviet Ukrainians hunger for (not to mention what we ourselves need) would be denied. Of course, the Soviet government would relish the thought of this ever happening because Ukrainian culture could then be kept on the level of the Hopak with little danger of Soviet Ukrainian access to Ukrainian culture and vital information about Ukrainian life outside of the USSR. Moreover, the denial of the export of culture would have even more insidious consequences — for knowing that a people's own culture is recognized and understood by others raises the consciousness and pride of a nation. Are we to deny our own people this and condemn our culture to ultimate extinction — a process that in some aspects is well on its way? At this very moment, the Soviet government is taking full advantage of "glasnost" (glasnost) to expose Russian culture to Americans uninformed of the multinational composition of the Soviet Union and the continuing process of Russification.

It must be understood that I am in no way legitimizing what the Soviet Union is. Obviously we must protest and criticize abuses as they occur in Ukraine with unwavering commitment and strength. We all realize what the Soviet Union is — and yet, are we so insecure that we cannot come out into the open and defend ourselves with the most effective weapons we have — our very language, culture, and traditions! Denying cultural exchanges is not the mark of bravery but the mark of cowardice. The Soviets are not too concerned about the ravings of a few ultra-nationalists. It is quite probable that those who are opposed to cultural exchanges are, in fact, afraid of facing their own and the community's cultural ignorance; and to deny cultural exchange provides a convenient facade of "patriotism" to hide behind. What the Soviets are deathly afraid of is that if Ukrainian culture begins to be recognized as something legitimate that can stand on its own, the supremacy of "all-encompassing" Russian culture would be challenged.

Our culture and language are legitimate; and the more Soviets see firsthand that we are deadly serious about who we are, what we stand for, and where we are going — the better off our brothers and sisters in Ukraine will fare...not to mention the rich cultural enrichment we would gain.

Alexander R. Sich
Cambridge, Mass.

Bozhena Olshaniwsky is president of UNCHAIN (Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network), a national organization of Americans of Ukrainian descent dedicated to providing accurate and timely information on issues relating to Ukraine or Ukrainians. UNCHAIN may be reached at P.O. Box 300, Newark, N.J. 07101; (201) 373-9729.

ACTION ITEM

There are positive signs for an announcement at the Reagan/Gorbachev summit in Moscow at the end of May regarding the opening of the Kiev Consulate.

Citizens supporting this idea should send a wire to: President Ronald Reagan, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500; (202) 456-1414. Also, notify your congressmen and senators.

For further information call AHRU, (201) 373-9729 or Ores Deychakiwsky, (202) 225-1901.

— submitted by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine
Newark, N.J.

St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church dedicated in Silver Spring

SILVER SPRING, Md. — The first memorial to victims of the 1986 nuclear disaster at the Chernobyl power plant in Ukraine — St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church — was consecrated here on Sunday, April 24.

The church consecration was also the parish's way of celebrating the Millennium of Christianity in Kiev Rus' — a milestone that is being marked by Ukrainian Christians around the world.

Metropolitan Mstyslav, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., who celebrated his 90th birthday on April 10, blessed the \$1.5 million church built in a Ukrainian baroque style and topped by five distinctive golden domes.

Assisting him were Archbishop Constantine of Chicago, Bishop Antony of New York, the Very Rev. Peter Budnyj, and the Rev. Gregory Podhurec, the church's pastor. Numerous deacons and seminarians assisted. The church choir under the direction of George T. Filipov sang the responses.

Church liquidated in Ukraine

In his homily, Metropolitan Mstyslav counseled the faithful not to forget their subjugated brothers and sisters in Ukraine. He noted that while the Ukrainian Orthodox Church thrives in the U.S. with 100 parishes throughout the country, in Ukraine it "remains in a state of liquidation."

Following the liturgical services, the parish held a reception in the adjacent church hall.

Among those in attendance were Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D) and Rep. Constance Morella (R), both of Maryland.

Greetings were received from President Ronald Reagan, Vice-President George Bush, Maryland Governor William Donald Schaefer, Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) and Rep. Daniel Mica (D-Fla.), who chairs the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. Many of St. Andrew's parishioners had relatives among the 7 million who died in the famine of 1932-33.

Beginnings of parish

St. Andrew's parish was founded as a result of a 1949 Ukrainian congress held in Washington. At that conclave, a diocesan priest from New York suggested offering a liturgy for the 100 or so Orthodox attendees. "Out of that grew the idea that we should continue to have services," Mary Skotzko, a parish founder, told the Baltimore Sun.

The parish's first service was celebrated in downtown Washington on November 6, 1949, at Epiphany Episcopal Church. This was the first of several churches that graciously hosted the parishioners.

Services were later held at the National Cathedral. Then, in 1958 the parish purchased the Haitian Embassy buildings on 16th Street and turned the property into a church. In 1984 the property was sold after parishioners decided to build a new church in the suburb of Silver Spring.

During 1986, members attended liturgy in the basement of the pastor's home, located on the parish's new property. That summer, services were offered outdoors on the site.

Cornerstone set in 1986

Finally the cornerstone was put in place in December of 1986 and the first services were held inside the church building during the fall of 1987.

The parish is continuing its fundraising activity to cover the costs of its new house of worship.

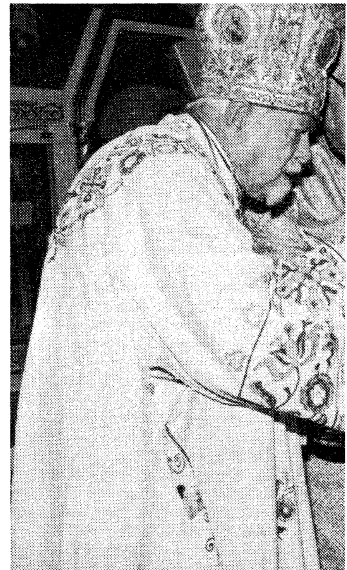


St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Silver Spring, Md.

Photos by Natalie Sluzar



During the service, from left are: Metropolitan Mstyslav, Bishop Antony and the Rev. Gregory Podhurec.



Young parishioner Kvitka Chopivsk



Sen. Paul Sarbanes (center) speaks with Metropolitan Mstyslav and Archbishop Constantine.



The Namysto Vocal Ensemble performing

ing as memorial to victims of Chernobyl nuclear disaster



Metropolitan Mstyslav delivers the homily.



A young girl receives holy communion.



A group of people performing during the program.



Parish organizations walk in procession to the church with their banners.



Metropolitan Mstyslav is greeted with flowers at the reception.



Dr. Ihor Masnyk, head of the parish committee, presents an award to choir director George Filipov (left).

For the record

Greetings from president, vice-president, governor

I am pleased and proud to send warmest greetings and congratulations to everyone gathered in Silver Spring for the Blessing of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Memorial during the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus'.

The indestructibility of the Christian faith for these many centuries offers true witness to the obedience of countless believers to the Lord Jesus Christ's divine commission to teach and baptize all nations. It confirms as well Christ's promise of lasting faithfulness in the Gospel of Matthew — "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

I take this occasion to point out that the United States continues to emphasize that freedom of conscience and freedom of religion are basic human rights and that bilateral relations with the Soviet Union cannot prosper without improvement in the Soviets' human rights performance. We recall the language of the Helsinki Final Accords: "The participating states will recognize and respect the freedom of the individual to profess and practice, alone or in community with others, religion or belief acting in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience."

The faith you cherish has withstood and outlived all the many persecutions and wars of the past. Today, the faithful living under Soviet domination display the perseverance of their ancestors in the face of totalitarianism — and they will continue to do so. This Millennium of faith promises great hope for the future of humanity and for the triumph of the spirit over materialism and tyranny. I join you in recalling these words of the Master recorded by the apostle John, "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

Again, congratulations. You have my very best wishes now and for the years to come. God bless you.

— Ronald Reagan

It is my distinct honor to extend warm greetings and congratulations on the blessing of your new church. I join you as you commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. And I also join you in your dedication of your new facilities in honor of the victims of Chernobyl.

As Americans, you know well the meaning of freedom, of liberty, and of the right to self-determination — I know you cherish your freedoms and rights here as much as I. As Ukrainian Americans, you brought the fierce pride of your home to this country. As Ukrainians, you yearn to see the day when your homeland is freed from oppression and is again independent.

I believe that the new St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church gives the congregation the opportunity to replenish not only your faith in Christianity and in God, but to replenish and give new energy to your efforts to see the day when religious freedom is returned to Ukraine.

With warm regards for a very special blessing, and God bless.

— George Bush

It is indeed a pleasure for me to extend my warmest regards to all of you as you have joined together to celebrate the blessing of your newly constructed church/memorial. Maryland is extremely proud of the vibrant traditions of our heralded Ukrainian American community. As you open this new chapter for your congregation, and as you are nobly helping to pay due tribute to this, the year of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, you can be assured that the most heartfelt wishes of your fellow citizens are with you!

Ukrainian Americans certainly play a key role in keeping the sad record of atrocities which Ukrainians in your native land have had to endure in public view. You also continue to remain instrumental in commemorating the steadfast Christian faith of a people whose heroic deeds and sacrifices have left behind a legacy of praise and great respect.

May your memorial to the victims of the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl, Ukraine, have a special place reserved in the minds and in the hearts of all who strengthen their faith there, and may St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church continue to serve as a warm cherished foundation of spiritual light to many in Maryland's renowned Ukrainian American community.

— William Donald Schaefer
Governor of Maryland

Malko Memorial Scholarships awarded *Manor Junior College offers program in paralegal studies*

BALTIMORE — Loyola College students, Patricia M. Blama and Ann Cox, have been awarded the Helen Pise Malko Scholarships for the 1987-88 academic year.

The scholarships, which were established in memory and honor of Helen Pise Malko, are awarded to female students of Ukrainian American descent at Loyola College. The recipients must have a minimum grade point average of 2.75 and demonstrate involvement in

Loyola activities, or in their respective community.

The scholarship fund was set up by Helen Pise Malko's husband, John, and son, Dr. J. Robert Malko, a 1966 Loyola graduate. J. Robert Malko is a resident of Logan, Utah, and is an associate professor of finance, College of Business, Utah State University.

Mrs. Malko was very active in Baltimore's Ukrainian community until her sudden death in February of 1984.

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — A new program in paralegal studies has been added to the Manor Junior College's fall 1988 list of courses.

The paralegal is a trained paraprofessional who conducts research and applies knowledge of law and legal procedures when working with law firms, banks, corporations and government agencies. Paralegal students who enter this field are equipped with marketable skills that prepare them for additional career opportunities. One of the fastest growing fields, salary ranges for this new profession are \$12,000 to \$24,000.

The MJC paralegal program will combine a liberal arts education with specialized paralegal course work. Course work will be taught by experienced lawyers who are specialists in their fields. The coordinator of the program is attorney Diane Pevar of Elkins Park. Externships will be part of the programs, and students who gra-

duate from MJC's two-year program will receive an associate in science degree. Credits may also be transferred towards a four-year degree.

Students may enroll in the program for full- or part-time study with courses offered during the day. The associate degree program will emphasize research skills, communication skills and training in analytical thinking. Classwork will be supported by an extensive law collection in the college library.

Applications are now being taken for the fall 1988 term by the MJC Admissions Office located in the library/administration building on the Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue campus. Information may also be received by calling (215) 884-2216.

MJC, a private, Catholic, independent college founded in 1947 by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great, offers liberal arts and career-oriented programs of study.

Toms River Club grants scholarships

TOMS RIVER, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Club of Ocean County, N.J., has announced the recipients of the Zorianna Kotliar Memorial Scholarship Fund.

The selections were made by a scholarship committee, consisting of Jessie Kaciuba, Olga Siegelski and George Chernego.

The award winners are Leslie Ellen Lichko of Toms River and Natalia Stakhiv of Springfield, Va.

Miss Lichko attends the University of Delaware. She will graduate May with a degree in veterinary medicine. Miss Stakhiv is attending Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Ukrainians and...

(Continued from page 2)

citizens were informed only that they were to be evacuated for three days!

At the Chernobyl trial, it transpired that once the public had been informed about the accident, they were quickly misled about the radiation levels. People were actually informed that the radiation situation in Prypiat and areas around the plant was "favorable" in the first days after the explosion. In the words of a Soviet observer, "They remained not far from the destroyed block, and received a considerable dose of radiation."

The scene that emerged was that of a few individuals trying to draw attention to a perilous situation (local nurses, without authority, went around distributing potassium iodide tablets) while the majority of authorities, from the plant's director to the local party and government authorities, acted as though nothing unusual were happening.

The Ukrainian writer, Yuriy Shcherbak, received letters from Prypiat workers who had called the authorities to ask why instructions had not been given to keep children indoors. They were informed that it was none of their business, and that "the decision will be made in Moscow." According to a report in Yunost, senior officials in Prypiat on April 26 ordered the schools and stores to remain open.

In September 1987, the Ukrainian journalist, Volodymyr Yavorivsky, wrote a bitter account of the events in Prypiat in the immediate aftermath of the disaster in the weekly New Times, which is hardly among the more liberal Soviet publications. According to Mr. Yavorivsky, a party meeting was held in the city and furious accusations were made against the local party leaders who had refused to countenance an evacuation. One rank-and-file member shouted that he would spend the rest of his life trying to determine who was responsible for the decision to leave children and "our families" in the "contaminated city."

It also described how thousands of youngsters were forced to walk the streets of Kiev during the May Day Parade of 1986 simply to give an impression of normality. The responsibility for such deplorable negligence of the interests of citizens thus passes from the local party authori-

ties to those of the Kiev Oblast, and to the first secretary, of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Volodymyr Shcherbivsky.

Mr. Yavorivsky's article effectively demythologizes the official account of a smooth, problem-free evacuation process, and refutes the views of Drs. Ilyin and Gale about the reasons for the delayed evacuation. But were the local authorities aware to the extent of the accident? Was Moscow aware what had occurred?

There is evidence to show that the Chernobyl incident was known in Moscow on the very day that it occurred. In October 1987, when I was in Moscow, I met with the editorial board of the Izvestiya newspaper. There, I was informed by political correspondent Stanislav Kondrashov that a furious debate had taken place among the editorial board over whether a new story about the Chernobyl disaster should be printed the next day, i.e., the Moscow press was aware of enough details to file a news story. At some level, the idea was overruled.

There were other disconcerting factors about the evacuation process. The first is that the party was given priority. The families of Prypiat City Party Committee members were the first to be evacuated and the local party committees were quickly relocated. The Prypiat City Committee was rehoused in the town of Poliske, 30 miles to the west, while the Chernobyl Raion Party Committee was re-established at "full strength" in the headquarters of the Borodianka Raion Party Committee "on the very next day after the evacuation." A number of plant operatives from the damaged Chernobyl unit were transferred directly to construction work on the Khmelnytsky nuclear power plant, at Netishyn, in western Ukraine.

In contrast to the quick transfer of location for party and plant operatives, children were not removed from the zone until mid-May, and the evacuation process on the Ukrainian side of the danger zone, which preceded that in Byelorussia, was basically completed only by May 21, almost four weeks after the accident occurred.

A final point on the evacuation was its direction. The path of the radioactive cloud in its umbrella movement to the north and west of Chernobyl has been clearly delineated by various sources. Nevertheless,

the main body of evacuees, 23,000 citizens of Prypiat, were moved to Poliske, which appears to have been in the direct line of fallout. It is almost inconceivable that this route avoided danger. Thus not only was the evacuation seriously delayed, but initially the evacuation of citizens was carried out in the wrong direction, one of the more astonishing events in the aftermath of Chernobyl.

Not all the evacuees were moved from one area of Kiev Oblast to another. Many were moved further away, often great distances and suffered various problems as a result. In March 1987, the following letter appeared in Izvestiya:

From the Tereshchenko family, Stavropol:

"In its misfortune, the Tereshchenko family turns to you. We are former residents of Prypiat. After the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, we received an assignment in the city of Stavropol from the USSR Ministry of Power. We turned to the City Council about the distribution of housing — a refusal.

"Mr. Tereshchenko went to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, where he was provided with a letter authorizing the receipt of an apartment. Subsequently, after it had been received by the Stavropol district executive committee, we learned that our problem had to go again before the City Council. At the meeting with the chairman of the City Council, N.A. Maslov, they refused to enlist us: "You don't live in our city!" Yes, our residence permit is from Prypiat. But you see such derision for people who have fallen into misfortune!

"We correspond with our former neighbors, friends from Prypiat. They have all received housing already. But we cannot even believe anymore that we will eventually have a shelter over our heads.

"A genuine one, I mean, and not just promises of one."

The Tereshchenko case suggests that those transferred for work in other cities may have found their situations more difficult than those who simply moved from one farm to another. One case, which might have been amusing under other circumstances, was cited by Mr. Shcherbak. The Miroshnichenko family of four was moved to the city of Yalta in the Crimea, in accordance with the directives of the Ministry of Health

Protection of the USSR, issued on September 6, 1986.

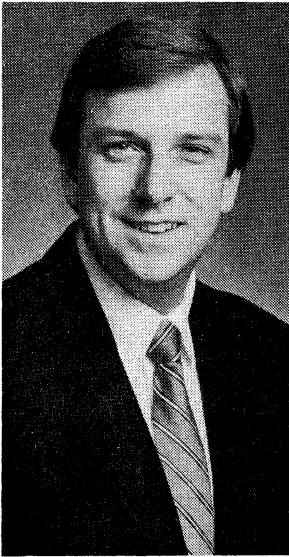
Upon their arrival in Yalta, the local City Council sent a letter to V.I. Voloshko, the chairman of the Prypiat City Soviet. The letter requested that the Prypiat Council send the Yalta Council a certificate confirming the fact that Miroshnichenko had given up his apartment in Prypiat! Evidently it was felt in Yalta that Miroshnichenko was evading normal rules for the receipt of an apartment.

Even relatively prominent people had their slate of problems. Ms. Kovalevska became well known to the West after Chernobyl as the author of the almost prophetic article in Literaturna Ukraina of March 27, 1986, about the woeful state of affairs in construction and labor at the Chernobyl plant. She had formerly been the editor of the Prypiat newspaper, Trybuna Energetika, but after penning the article in question, she had been demoted. As one writer put it, her career was "saved by the accident, no matter how bitterly ironic that may sound."

Having been evacuated initially, Ms. Kovalevska left the new village in Poliske Raion for Kiev on May 8, 1986, having sent her mother and children to Tyumen in western Siberia. She had distributed her remaining money to Prypiat residents at the airport out of sympathy for the weeping mothers and children who were being moved out of Ukraine. From the airport at Boryspil to Kiev cost 80 kopecks from her remaining ruble. Thus she had 20 kopecks left and described herself as "disheveled" and "confused."

Having called various friends from a taxistand in Kiev to find that they were not at home, she decided to take a cab and to tell the driver that the friend at the destination would cover the fare. While she was making this decision she was approached by a man who asked her the time. During the conversation that ensued, he established that she was from Chernobyl and destitute, and took her by the hand. She misunderstood his motives, "this man is going to take me to his place and so forth." However, Kovalevska was fortunate. He established that she was from Chernobyl and destitute, and took her by the hand. She misunderstood his motives, "this man is going to take me to his place and so forth." However, Kovalevska was fortunate. The man paid for her taxi and for her hotel room, and thus her problems were resolved. But one can imagine from this account how much worse must have been the fates of those who could only rely on state help for their needs during the evacuation.

Pennsylvania's lieutenant governor to speak at Manor graduation



Lt. Gov. Mark S. Singel of Pennsylvania.

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Lt. Gov. Mark S. Singel will be the commencement speaker for the Thursday, May 19, graduation exercises at Manor Junior College here.

Ceremonies at the Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue campus begin at 4:45 p.m. when the 80 MJC candidates for graduation will formally receive their academic hoods from Sister Mary Cecilia OSBM, president of Manor Junior College; Sister Celine OSBM, academic dean; and Sister M. Francis OSBM, dean of students.

A commencement liturgy for graduates and guests will be celebrated at 5 p.m. in the MJC auditorium. The academic procession from the Basileiad Library consisting of MJC board of

trustees, faculty and 1988 graduates will begin at 6:45 p.m., with graduation ceremonies immediately following in the auditorium.

On the Democratic ticket with Gov. Robert P. Casey, Mr. Singel won the 1986 election to become the 27th lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at age 33. He is a native of Johnstown, Pa., and a 1974 graduate of Pennsylvania State University.

He was elected to the 35th district seat in the Pennsylvania Senate in 1980, one of the youngest members ever elected. He served for six years as a state senator, specializing in legislation relating to economic development, education and local government.

In addition to his duties as president of the Senate and chairman of the Board of Pardons, Lt. Gov. Singel serves by appointment of the governor as the chairman of the Pennsylvania Energy Office; chairman of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency and council chairman of the Emergency Response Commission, member of the Economic Development Partnership Board and as the governor's representative to the Penn State Board of Trustees.

Among the 80 candidates for graduation from MJC will be 12 students who will receive the associate in arts degree in the early child care/human services and liberal arts fields. Also receiving associate in science degrees will be 66 students in the fields of accounting, business administration, court reporting, animal science technology, expanded functions dental assisting, medical assisting, medical laboratory technology, optometry technology, office science, information processing, administrative secretarial, legal secretarial, medical secretarial and allied health transfer.

Manor Junior College is a private, Catholic, independent college founded in 1947 by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great.

Author presents book to library



Nadia Oransky and Maria Odezynskyi with Tania Diakiw O'Neill (right) author of "Ukrainian Embroidery Techniques."

PHILADELPHIA — In February, the Library of Plast and Ridna Shkola (the local school of Ukrainian studies), located at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, received a valuable addition to its collection.

Tania Diakiw O'Neill, author of the book "Ukrainian Embroidery Techniques," presented a copy of this book to the library.

This fully bilingual book with graphic step-by-step illustrations has received very positive reviews in various embroidery magazines, including Counted Thread and Creative Needle, as well as Our Life magazine published by the Ukrainian Women's League of America.

Teachers and students of Ukrainian

embroidery have enthusiastically welcomed this book as an excellent, clear self-study guide for learning traditional stitches.

This addition to the library's collection was accepted by Maria Odezynskyi, library director, and Nadia Oransky, representing the Plast group which founded the Library of Plast and Ridna Shkola.

The library is located in the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center at 700 Cedar Road, Abington, Pa.

The book "Ukrainian Embroidery Techniques" is available in Ukrainian bookstores, or by mail order from the publisher: STO Publications, P.O. Box 2085-AW, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046 for \$36.04 (prepaid).

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TENNIS CAMP — June 19 — June 29

Boys and Girls ages 12-18. Food and lodging \$200.00 (UNA members) \$230.00 (non-members). Tennis fee: \$60.00
George Sawchak, Zenon Snylyk — instructors

BOYS' CAMP — July 9 — July 23

Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games. Ukrainian songs and folklore.
UNA members: \$120.00 per week; non-members: \$140.00 per week.

GIRLS' CAMP — July 9 — July 23

Similar program to boys' camp; same fee.

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP — August 13 — August 27

Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers. Instructor: Roma Prima-Bohachewsky
Limit 60 students
Food and lodging: \$220.00 (UNA members), \$250.00 (non-members). Instructor's fee: \$120.00

Advance reservations are necessary for parents wishing to stay over June 18th. For more information, please contact the management of "Soyuzivka".

The Ukrainian National Association does not discriminate against anyone based on age, race, creed, sex or color.

Ukrainian National Association Estate
Foodmore Road Kerhonkson, New York 12446
914-626-5641

Newly released...

(Continued from page 4)

the Passover tradition to think historically, and that Passover is also a time of renewal, both culturally and spiritually.

He added that he had learned much about Jewish-Ukrainian relations in his work on the book, and that he hoped it would encourage others in the direction

of Ukrainian-Jewish studies.

Prof. Potichnyj spoke in a lighter vein, pointing out that there are similarities in the Jewish and Ukrainian cultures and that there are already a thousand years of Ukrainian-Jewish relations to consider.

The more formal part of the evening concluded with some closing remarks from Dr. Shudrak, but many guests stayed on for further discussions.

Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 1)

brated, John Demjanjuk Jr. stood up and shouted, "This is judicial murder."

The only other person ever tried in Israel for Nazi war crimes was Adolf Eichmann. He was found guilty and hanged.

Mr. Demjanjuk, too, faces death by hanging, if the Supreme Court upholds the decision of the three judges who heard the Demjanjuk case.

Edward Nishnic, Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law and president of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, said an appeal will be filed probably within a week. First, however, family members will gather in Cleveland to discuss the defense's next steps and meetings with Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyers will be held.

Prior to the sentencing, Mr. Demjanjuk told the court, "I am innocent, innocent, innocent. God is my witness." He also said, "I am not 'Ivan the Terrible,' and the most just witness to this is God."

"In the 20th century how is it possible for such an injustice to be done? I believe the atrocities of Treblinka occurred and that there was an executioner called 'Ivan the Terrible,' but I was not this executioner," he stated.

Prosecutor Yona Blattman told the judges, in arguing for the death penalty, that Mr. Demjanjuk "was not a small cog in the Nazi machine, but was a major criminal." As Mr. Blattman listed the brutal acts "Ivan" had committed, Mr. Demjanjuk repeatedly shook his head. He made the sign of the cross each time the prosecutor mentioned an atrocity.

Defense attorney John Gill told the court that new evidence might be found that would prove Mr. Demjanjuk innocent, and he cited cases of wrongful

conviction.

He said, "The death penalty is an irrevocable penalty imposed by fallible judges. Let not a second crime happen."

As Mr. Demjanjuk was being taken to the police van that would transport him back to Ayalon Prison, he shouted to reporters, "I'm an innocent man. I'm not 'Ivan the Terrible.'"

According to the Associated Press, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir reacted to the sentence by saying, "All of us are proud that a Jewish tribunal in the Jewish state has judged and condemned one of the cruelest war criminals who murdered many of our Jewish brethren and relatives."

U.S. industrialist Dr. Armand Hammer, through whose intercession the Soviet Union provided the original Trawniki identification card to Israeli government officials, was quoted by the AP as saying in Beijing, "There's no question in my mind (that Demjanjuk) is guilty." He made his comment before the sentence was handed down.

The next day, April 26, Mr. Demjanjuk's family met with him for two hours at Ayalon Prison in Ramla. Prison officials, meanwhile, announced that Mr. Demjanjuk was put under suicide watch.

John Demjanjuk Jr. said the precautions were unnecessary. He said his father would never attempt suicide "because he's innocent and he'll fight this to the last minute."

Lydia Maday described her father as cheerful during the meeting. "He's prepared to move on and get ready for the appeal."

Mrs. Maday also told the AP that her father bore no animosity toward the judges and the spectators in the courtroom who had chanted "Death, death."

"He's not vindictive. There's no hate. He just said it's a shame that people have to rejoice in someone else's sorrow."

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University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo, London, 1988, published for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Sarcelles, France) and Canadian Foundation of Ukrainian Studies, pp. 737.

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Under fire...

(Continued from page 3)

society."

Congressman Houghton did go to the Soviet Union with his family. The Very Rev. Mathias F. Doyle OFM, president of St. Bonaventure University; the Rev. Michael Jupin, rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Corning; Anthony L. Evans, senior pastor of the First Baptist Church in Olean; Margery S. Nurnburg of Elmira, ecumenical officer for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Rochester; and Richard and Mary O'Brien of Corning. Kirtland C. Gardner, senior vice-president with Corning Glass Works, also traveled with them.

After his stop in Moscow, the congressman traveled to Tbilisi and Lviv, where he met with the mayor, Volodymyr Pechota, and various church officials, including Archbishop Nikodym. According to Rep. Houghton the archbishop, when questioned about the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1946, responded: "This is what the people wanted."

Mr. Houghton said that he brought up the issue of religion everywhere he went, but did not get to meet with any unofficial spokespeople. He did deliver the recently passed congressional resolution on the Millennium to Moscow officials.

"As a politician going over there, I used my position to tell them of my concerns," he said. "However, it was a private trip," he added.

Although he only spent one day in Lviv, a city he has visited on a few occasions since 1979, when he, as chief executive officer of Corning Glassworks, based in Corning, N.Y., established a lightbulb factory in this western Ukrainian city. Called Iskra, the factory makes the lightbulbs for a large portion of the Soviet Union. He founded a turn key factory there and had his employees train workers for various jobs. This technology was sold to the Soviets.

It was this effort as a businessman that got him interested in promoting the idea of a sister-city relationship between Lviv and Corning, N.Y. The relationship became official on August 26, 1987, when the two cities signed an agreement on this issue.

Representatives from both cities met in Corning last summer to discuss the exchange agenda in the areas of education, arts/culture social agencies, churches and business. In October 1987, a Corning delegation visited Lviv. Among the participants was a children's and folk song writer and performer, Mary Lu Walker, who performed with the Lviv boys choir, "Dudaryk," this past month.

She has been invited back to Lviv to make a recording with the choir, an offer she is currently considering.

"The sister-city relationship is a positive relationship," she said recently. "Anything I can do to work for peace, I will. Getting to know people is always a positive, and we have to go about this step by step," she added.

"Mary Lu is our best ambassador," said Rep. Houghton, who is fully supportive of the sister-city relationship, and the various exchanges taking place.

"I talked to the mayor of Lviv about meeting with various dissidents in that city, however, he advised me that with our sister-city exchange going so well, we should stay away from unofficial meetings," said Mr. Houghton.

"Some people may criticize me for my trip and my meetings," said the congressman, "but I made the effort. I talked to people about my concerns. We spent our own time, our own money, and went for our own convictions," he said.

New Jersey to publish immigrants' case histories

TRENTON — Between 1938 and 1942 the Federal Writers' Project, part of the federal government's Depression-era Works Progress Administration, compiled a New Jersey Ethnic Survey. It included approximately 100 case histories of immigrants who came to America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and settled in New Jersey cities.

The New Jersey Historical Commission, a division of the Department of State, has decided to edit the case histories for publication. They are life stories based on interviews with Dutch, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian residents of Newark and Paterson.

Dr. David S. Cohen, director of the commission's Ethnic History Program, is preparing the manuscript. "The memories in these case histories go back to the late 19th century," he said. "They push back our knowledge of immigration and ethnicity one or two generations earlier than the oral histories being compiled today."

The New Jersey Ethnic Survey was

under the direction of Charles W. Churchill, a sociologist, who later taught for many years at the American University in Beirut. A subproject on Afro-Americans in Montclair, Newark and Atlantic City was under the direction of Vivian P. Mintz.

Dr. Cohen requests that anyone who worked on the survey and anyone interviewed as part of the survey contact him at the New Jersey Historical Commission, Department of State, 113 West State St., CN 305, Trenton, N.J. 08625; or phone him at (609) 292-6062.

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Kiev Consulate...

(Continued from page 1)

gathered at South Bound Brook, N.J., on April 17 were sent to the president, Speaker of the House James C. Wright and Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd. Letters were also sent to important committee and subcommittee chairmen.

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AHRU is urging all concerned individuals and organizations to contact their congressmen and senators, urging them to contact the president and secretary of state and ask support for this project. A U.S. Consulate in Kiev will serve as a window to the world for Ukraine and will, to a great extent, facilitate contacts and exchanges between Americans and Ukrainians.

Further information may be received by contacting: AHRU, 43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J., 07106; (201) 373-9729.

Millennium...

(Continued from page 3)

leges that he has sent an apostolic message to all the Catholic faithful, in order to ensure an adequate spiritual preparation for the occasion. He adds that this message is "in particular" addressed to the Ukrainian Catholic faithful.

This letter, although it is somewhat shorter than the above-mentioned apostolic letter, covers 10 points, including the great gift of baptism, the evangelization of the Slavs and "inculturation" of faith among the Slavs, a need for dialogue between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches, and the decisions of the Second Vatican Council.

In his specific message to Ukrainian Catholics, the pope writes:

"It is this moment in the history of salvation, a moment so rich in hopes, that it is granted to us to celebrate the Millennium with the Ukrainian Catholic community, which has taken the place assigned to it by Providence in the Universal Church side by side with so many particular Churches of both East and West.

"I greet the whole Ukrainian Catholic community, which sees the roots of its own existence in the baptism of the people of Kiev, and which today lives in full communion of faith and of sacramental life with the Bishop of Rome.

"I greet you, Brothers in the Episcopate, under the leadership of Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, major archbishop of Lviv of the Ukrainians; I

greet you, the priests, religious and faithful who are celebrating the thousandth anniversary of the birth of your people to the life of grace in the Baptism of Kievan Rus'. I greet you all with the fraternal kiss of peace, as your brother and as the first pope of Slav origin in the history of the Church...

"At this extraordinary moment in history for your Church, which has been tried by such great adversity in recent decades, I wish to confirm once again that her Catholic dimension, as well as her particular features, merit every respect. This is demanded by fraternal love: it is demanded by the ecumenical vocation of the holy Brothers Cyril and Methodius who, by their example, remind us of the right of every member of the faithful to be respected in his or her tradition and rite and in the identity of the people to which he or she belongs.

"With all our heart, we express the hope that in the future you will be granted the joy of seeing misunderstandings and mutual distrust overcome, and that recognition will be given to the full right of every person to his or her own identity and profession of faith. No one ought to consider membership in the Catholic Church as incompatible with the good of the homeland and with the heritage of St. Vladimir. May your great numbers of faithful enjoy true freedom of conscience and respect for their religious right to give public worship to God according to many different traditions, in their own rite and with their own pastors.

"The Apostolic See feels a singular affection for your Church, for throughout history she has given so many proofs of her attachment to Rome, not excluding the supreme test of martyrdom. For this reason the principal celebration of the Millennium of your Church in the diaspora will take place in Rome. Gathered at the tomb of St. Peter, near which there rest the remains of your own dear St. Josaphat, we shall give thanks together for all the fruits that come from participation in the divine mysteries in the communion of the same faith and in the bond of the same love.

"Your Church cannot fail to be present, in the concert of the entire Catholic Church, at the celebration of this special anniversary; nor, at the solemn celebration of the Millennium, can the Bishop of Rome be absent, he who so ardently desires to sing in your language, in the Basilica of St. Peter, together with all the bishops and faithful, the Te Deum of thanksgiving."

Soviet officials...

(Continued from page 5)

Mr. Kripiakovich used the funds to avoid bankruptcy as a result of large tax bills, bad investments and loans to clients who never repaid him. He was disbarred and sentenced to four years in prison in 1986 after pleading guilt to 12 charges of criminal breach of trust.



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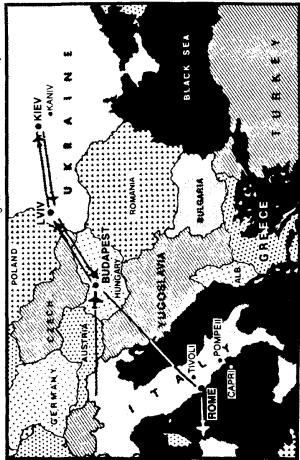
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CHAIKA 13 Days Escort: TANIA DAVIGNON	September 2-14 KLM Airlines (ITKAL1273DZ)	LENINGRAD (Petrokovets) LVIW KIEV/KANIV	September 3-6 September 6-10 September 10-14	\$2100.00 \$275.00 Single Supl.
LVOVIANKA II 12 Days Escort: ORESTA FEDYNAK	October 5-16 Swissair (ITSR1EWR023)	BUDAPEST LVIW/OR TERNOPIL BUDAPEST	October 6-7 October 8-14 October 15-16 Ternopil	\$1650.00 \$175.00 Single Supl. Adtl.
LVIW EXPRESS 11 Days Escort: MARIUKA HELBIG	November 17-27 Swissair (ITSR1EWR024)	BUDAPEST LVIW BUDAPEST	November 18 In Transit November 19-25 November 26-27	\$1400.00 \$125.00 Single Supl.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

May 4

NEW YORK: Askold Melnyczuk, author of two novels, "The Patriarch of the Grass" and "The First Stone," will read from his fiction and poetry at 8 p.m. in St. James Chapel in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 1047 Amsterdam Ave. at 112th Street. Admission is free, although donations are accepted. The reading is open to the public.

May 6-8

EDMONTON: Sofia Skrypnik presents an exhibit, "Water and KKR," featuring paintings by Kateryna Krychevska Rosandich, this weekend at the Cromdale School Gallery — EISA, 11240 79th St. There will be an opening reception at 7:30 p.m. on Friday, which will feature an introduction by Lydia Shulakewych. Gallery hours are: 7:30-9 p.m. on Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday, and 1-6 p.m. on Sunday. For information call (403) 474-8445.

May 7

PERTH AMBOY, N.J.: The Garden State Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics will hold a special meeting, featuring a special presentation of Bishop Gabro Burse Fund to Mary Ann Grimm, LUC national president, at 4:30 p.m. at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin

Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church on Alta Vista Place. The public is invited to attend the meeting and the divine liturgy at 6:30 p.m.

DETROIT: The Public Committee for Welcoming Mykola Rudenko here will host a public meeting with Mr. Rudenko at 7 p.m. in the hall of the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Mary the Protectress, Evergreen, in Southfield between 8th and 9th Mile Road. All are welcome.

NEW YORK: The Society of Ukrainian Engineers of America invites all to a scholarly conference in commemoration of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, beginning at 4 p.m., at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Volodymyr Lekhitsky will serve as moderator. The featured panelists will include: Myroslav Nimtsiy, who will speak on present-day Christian churches in Peremyshl, Poland; Ivan Zayats, who will discuss wooden church architecture; Titus Hewryk, on destruction of churches in Ukraine; and Dr. Yuriy Hayetsky, on the development of cultural-scholarly life in Ukraine in the 16th and 17th centuries. For information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society will sponsor a lecture for the general public, dedicated to the Millennium, featuring

Leonid Rudnytsky, literature professor at LaSalle University, who will speak on "Christian Motifs in Soviet Ukrainian Literature," at 5 p.m. in the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., between 9th and 10th streets.

May 8

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine will hold a public meeting, featuring Bozhena Olshaniwsky, AHRU president, at noon in the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church hall. Mrs. Olshaniwsky will discuss AHRU's participation in last December's human rights seminar in Moscow, the current situation in Ukraine, and AHRU fund-raising efforts for the Commission on the Ukraine Famine. For information call (201) 373-9729.

May 16

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.: Rutgers University will host a teachers' conference on the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33 for teachers and students, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. There is a \$10 charge for teachers, which will include lunch. Pre-registration is mandatory and the deadline is May 12. Gary Bauer, assistant to President Ronald Reagan for policy development, will be the featured speaker, Dr. James E. Mace, staff director of the Commission on the Ukraine

Famine, will present, "The Ukrainian Famine 1932-33: An Overview." The program will also include workshop sessions with Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, Dr. Francis A. Baran, Dr. Adam F. Scrupski and other educators. There will also be a screening of "Harvest of Despair." For information call Andrew Keybida, (201) 762-2827.

May 16-17

LOS ANGELES: Images of intriguing "lost architecture" of a city at the crossroads of Europe and the East will be presented in photographs and prints exhibited in the "Lost Architecture of Kiev," at the Helen Lindhurst Architectural gallery on the University of Southern California campus here. Exhibit hours will be 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday; and noon to 6 p.m. on Saturday, May 21. The gallery is located on the second floor of Watt Hall, at Exposition Boulevard between Vermont and Figueroa. Admission is free. The local Ukrainian community is invited to a reception on May 20 at 7:30 p.m. For information call Daria Chaikovskyy, (213) 668-0172, at the Ukrainian Art Center, Inc., who is co-sponsoring the event in commemoration of the Millennium, with the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine Jubilee Committee of Los Angeles.

Senate passes...

(Continued from page 1)

funded Ukrainian famine commission that was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan on October 12, 1984, introduced the famine extension bill on

April 19 in the Senate. In his floor remarks he stated that "an estimated 7 million people died in Ukraine" primarily "as a result of a conscious decision by the Soviet government to use starvation as a political tool."

He further stated that "the Ukrainian community has donated thousands of dollars to the project, thus relieving the American taxpayers of the funding responsibilities. I believe we, too, should demonstrate our support for this effort."

In a speech delivered to the 400 Soviet delegates present in the audience at the Chautauqua Conference in upstate New York last August, the senator also reminded the Soviets to face reality by challenging them to teach their students the history of Stalinist purges and the facts surrounding the Ukrainian famine and collectivization.

In his floor remarks Sen. DeConcini referred to the "blank spots" in Soviet history, including "the fundamental question of why the famine took place." He cited Joseph Stalin's role in "committing genocide against the Ukrainian people in 1932-33 in order to eliminate manifestations of Ukrainian self-assertion."

He added that "we must always be vigilant in monitoring human rights abuses and must never be afraid to act

upon the information that comes to our attention." He also stated that the extension would be used "for completing some of the important work that still needs to be done."

Sen. Kasten also presented statements on the floor of the Senate regarding the Ukrainian famine and its impact on the course of history in the Soviet Union.

Dr. James Mace is the staff director of the famine commission that has already issued an interim report on the famine. A full report to the Congress is due in June. Budgetary concerns by the government do not presently permit further funding beyond the two-year term of the commission. However, a provision was made in the original bill to allow funding by private sources.

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine has learned that House action on the bill to extend the famine commission is imminent.

Rep. James J. Florio (D-N.J.) has indicated that there are several options open to him and he will follow the most advantageous route so that the famine commission might complete its mission.

Chicago seminar slated

CHICAGO — A newly formed organization called the Fund-Raising Committee for the Congressional Commission on the Ukraine Famine, Illinois Chapter, is organizing an educational seminar and a concert in order to raise awareness about the issue among young people and to raise funds for the commission. It met several times last month to plan events.

On May 7, there will be an all-day seminar with lectures, children's group discussions and a young people's panel discussion at the St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church complex in a western suburb of Chicago, Bloomingdale, Ill. During the evening there will be a concert at the complex, at \$50 a ticket, in order to support the commission, which has run out of congressional funding.

The head of the committee is UNA Supreme Vice-President Dr. Myron Kuropas, who is also a public member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. In charge of the concert is Dr. Vasil Truchly.

Religious robes exhibited

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y. — An exhibition titled "Ceremonial Robes" is on display through Sunday, May 8, at the Castle Gallery here at the College of New Rochelle.

Featured are religious vestments and robes from many religious of the world. Among those represented are Ukrainian vestments on loan from Bishop Basil H. Losten and the Ukrainian Catholic Museum and Library of Stamford.

This exhibition was designed and curated by Oksana Porodko of Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Gallery hours are weekdays, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. and weekends, noon-4 p.m. For more information, call the Castle Gallery, (914) 654-5597.

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