

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

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

Vol. LVI

No. 23

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1988

25 cents

## Update on Chornobyl disaster consequences: Ukrainians live with radioactive fallout

by Dr. David R. Marples

On May 20, Pravda Ukrainy announced that the radiation background level in the city of Kiev stood at 0.016-0.022 milliroentgens per hour, or between eight and 11 times above the norm. The announcement, which also included the levels for the cities of Zhytomyr and Chernihiv, was a result of a new policy instituted in the Ukrainian SSR on the wishes of citizens.

Just over a week earlier, it had been announced in the Ukrainian press that commencing May 13, weekly information about the radiation levels in the three cities will be provided on Fridays, together with the regular weather forecast. This information will then be published in the two major republican newspapers (Pravda Ukrainy and Radianska Ukraina), and oblast newspapers, television and radio for the three cities in question.

The anxiety of citizens for such knowledge is an indication that fear of radiation continues to remain a serious problem among Ukrainians two years after the Chornobyl nuclear disaster of April 1986. Such fears were compounded by the death on April 27, of Valeriy Legasov, first deputy director of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy with the Soviet Academy of Sciences and head of the Soviet delegation to the Post-Accident Review Conference, hosted by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna (August 1986).

Mr. Legasov had spent a considerable amount of time in the special zone around the reactor and the weeks of silence regarding the cause of his death evidently fueled rumors that he had contracted cancer.

When the authorities announced the truth about Mr. Legasov's death — that he had committed suicide — the news hardly alleviated the fears of the population. A month after his death, Pravda published some of Mr. Legasov's memoirs posthumously, and his analysis of the events of Chornobyl was significantly more pessimistic in tone than his earlier comments published in the Soviet press.

In particular, Mr. Legasov appeared concerned about the lackadaisical attitude toward nuclear power and especially the operation of nuclear power plants among many of the personnel. To Ukrainian citizens, the death of the chief scientist involved in the aftermath of Chornobyl confirmed their fears that official optimism about the event was misguided.

As a result, the Soviet authorities have remained preoccupied with "radiophobia," and with a campaign to con-

vince the public that the consequences of Chornobyl will be much less significant than initially feared, and that nuclear power remains the safest of the energy alternatives before the USSR. This campaign became noticeable during the conference on the "Medical Aspects of the Accident at the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant," which was held in Kiev between May 11 and May 13.

In theory, the conference appeared to represent another step forward for the policy of glasnost embraced by general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev. It included 29 presentations from both Soviet and foreign medical experts, and of the 140 accredited journalists in attendance, 30 were foreign correspondents.

Moreover, the visitors had the opportunity to visit not only the new city that has been constructed for plant operatives of the Chornobyl nuclear plant called Slavutych (Chernihiv Oblast), but also the All-Union Center for Radiation Medicine of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences that is located on Melnykov Street in the city of Kiev. This was evidently the first time that any non-Soviet citizens had been permitted to visit this center, at which those who suffered from above-background radiation levels are being monitored.

However, the reviews of the conference that have appeared in the Ukrainian press have been restricted to playing down the issue of future cancer victims of the nuclear accident. At the center of the debate, somewhat surprisingly, is U.S. bone-marrow transplant

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## The U.S.-Soviet summit: news analysis from Ukrainian American perspective

Much to the chagrin of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, President Ronald Reagan spoke his mind on the issues of human and religious rights during his four-day stay in the Soviet Union's capital city, May 28-June 1.

Mr. Reagan's determination to press human rights and encourage greater change in the lives of Soviet citizens caused Mr. Gorbachev to reprimand the U.S. leader during a state dinner on Monday evening.

Commenting on human rights progress in his own country, Mr. Gorbachev, stated: "this should be done without interfering in domestic affairs, without sermonizing or imposing one's views and ways, without turning family or personal problems into a pretext for confrontation between states."

Mr. Reagan's "preaching" to the Soviets on human rights was widely criticized by Soviet officials, who repeatedly cited the homeless in the United States and the economic situation of minorities as human rights problems.

According to a recent article in The Washington Post, one of the problems that causes ongoing dispute in the area of human rights is the actual definition. Whereas, the U.S. focuses on civil liberties and individual rights, the Soviets define as most important various economic rights, such as universal employment, and inexpensive housing and foodstuffs — basic necessities.

President Reagan began what some call missionary work as soon as he set foot on Soviet soil.

Mr. Reagan said that the Gorbachev regime has provided a moment of hope, but that the provisions outlined in the Helsinki Accords and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights still "need to be met in the Soviet Union."

As a matter of fact, President Reagan began criticizing the suppression of human and religious rights even before the start of his meetings with General Secretary Gorbachev. Rozanne L. Ridgway, assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, in a

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## Greek Orthodox Church reverses decision on Moscow celebrations

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In an unexpected reversal, the leaders of the Greek Orthodox Church have decided to boycott the Millennium celebrations of the Russian Orthodox Church, scheduled to begin on June 5 in Moscow.

According to Orthodox leaders, this protest follows a recent decision by the Russian Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union to upgrade the Patriarchate of Georgia and to grant independent

status to the Churches of Japan and North America, reported The New York Times on Friday, May 20. This has been seen by the West as an effort by the Russian Orthodox Church to challenge the ecumenical patriarchate's authority and dominate the Orthodox faith throughout the world.

Last August, Patriarch Demetrius, the ecumenical patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church, had met with Patriarch Pimen of the Russian Orthodox Church in Moscow, and had agreed to participate in the 1,000th anniversary of the Christianization of Kievan-Rus', a celebration which the Russian Orthodox Church has claimed as its own.

That decision by the Greek Orthodox leader was assailed by Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., who last year wrote to Archbishop Methodios of the Greek Orthodox Church, based in London, saying:

"I cannot tell you how distressed I am, and how distressed our entire Church will be, because of the intention of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, as per the TASS interview, to commemorate the Millennium of its 'sister church' — the Russian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate)."

"How many times have I, in the name of our holy Ukrainian Orthodox Church, respectfully requested of His Holiness that he favor our holy Church

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## Weekly subscription fees to increase

As of July 1, in accordance with a decision of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Executive Committee, the cost of a yearly subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly will be \$20. The cost of UNA members will be \$10 per year. The newsstand price of a single copy will be 50 cents.

The price increase is due to rising costs of publishing the newspaper, including the most recent substantial increase in postal fees for second class mail. The Weekly's subscription fees have not been raised since 1980.

We sincerely hope our readers have come to value The Ukrainian Weekly as an important source of information about news and issues of concern to Ukrainians

around the world and will understand that this price increase is necessary if we are to maintain the quality of the newspaper in the face of perpetually rising production and distribution costs. For our part, we pledge to do our utmost to serve our readers and our community.

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As a special incentive for new readers, one-year subscriptions to The Weekly may still be purchased at the old rate until July 1. Subscription renewals that are due on or before July 1 will also be accepted at the lower price of \$5 for UNA members, or \$8 for non-members.

## Political prisoners' defense committee holds its second meeting in Tbilisi

LONDON — The second conference of representatives of the International (All-Union) Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners in the USSR took place in Tbilisi, Georgia, on March 19-20.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Armenian, Georgian and Ukrainian subcommittees. The first meeting of the International Committee took place in Yerevan, Armenia, on January 12-14.

According to the London-based Ukrainian Central Information Service, during the conference, an appeal to the Soviet government and a press release about the meeting and its participants, who exchanged information about the situation in their republics, were compiled.

The participants of the meeting resolved the following:

- to gather signatures for an appeal for the release of political prisoners;
- to establish contacts with Amnesty International;
- to ratify the indefinite hunger strike declared by Georgian human rights activists;
- to exchange printed materials of the subcommittees;
- to continue compiling more precise lists of political prisoners.

The next conference is to be held in Lviv, Ukraine, in June.

The meeting in Tbilisi was attended by Zviad Gamsakhurdia, Mykhailo Horyn, Merab Kostava, Pavlo Skochok, Ara Stepania, Irakli Tsereteli, and Heorhiy Kanturia.

On his journey home, Mr. Horyn was arrested at the airport and spent 13 hours in solitary confinement. His materials from the meeting were confiscated.

Below is the full text of the International Committee's appeal to the Soviet government.

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The second meeting of the International Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, which took place in Tbilisi on March 19-20, states that the course of political events in the last two months was not conducive towards the realization of the humanitarian demands put forward by the committee on January 12, 1988, in Yerevan.

Political camps have, as yet, not been closed down, and Georgian and Ukrainian political prisoners continue to suffer in them; Ukrainian patriot Hanna Mykhailenko is still in a psychiatric hospital, and Georgian constitutional rights activist B. Kakubava remains in a concentration camp. Pressing national problems are being realized irrespective of the national will.

The recent events in Armenia, in Nagorno-Karabakh, have shown that, instead of an operative just resolution of the problem by an honest and candid discussion with the people, the authorities in Armenia have indulged in prophylactic measures against national manifestations, in inducement and threats. The local authorities labelled the Armenian demands as nationalist, and the central press as extremist, which led to international enmity and the unjustified casualties.

The Meshech, deported from Georgia in 1944, and the Tatars, deported from the Crimea, have not yet been returned to their native homeland. In Ukraine, the leading officials of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (Secretary Yelchenko) have refused to support the demands of

the community to rescind the anti-national law on parents' choice of the language of education for their children in the schools, which is still the most efficient instrument of the Russification of the Ukrainian people, terrorized and made despondent by the bugbear of nationalism. Some heads of educational institutions in Ukraine are obstructing the gathering of signatures for an appeal for the declaration of the Ukrainian language as the state language of the Ukrainian republic; in those republics where the national language already has that status, measures to introduce it into all walks of national life are being blocked.

In Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine, the authorities are callously interfering in religious affairs, against the will of the religious communities, utilizing church buildings as storehouses, libraries and theatres and morally corrupting the clergy. In Ukraine, the persecution of religious believers is continuing: the local authorities initiate the plunder of churches that have been closed down in Western Ukraine and the central leadership in Kiev is proposing to extend its experience throughout the whole republic.

The ancient churches of Georgia are destroyed by explosions and the exercises of supersonic aircraft. The Ukrainian (catacomb) Catholic Church, which, despite the signatures of thousands of faithful and the support of the world community, has not succeeded in attaining legalization, is suffering a particularly severe attack.

The decision of the lay and Church authorities to begin the jubilee celebrations to mark the Millennium of the Christianization of Rus' in Moscow and not in Kiev, where this notable historic event actually took place, is regarded by the Ukrainian people as the next slap in the face.

In its ecological policy, including the ecology of culture, the authorities disregard the interests of the nation, as a result of which their decisions are often anti-national. In spite of the bitter experience of Chernobyl, the leadership in Ukraine has not desisted from building a new nuclear power station in the very heart of Ukraine, in the cultural and historical preserve, in the town of Chyhyryn — the former capital of (Hetman) Bohdan Khmelnytsky.

The decision to build the Danube-Dnieper canal, which portends ecological disaster for the south of Ukraine, has not been rescinded. The REK MINAZE and KHUDONHES projects and the construction of the Transcaucasian railway line in Georgia have not been halted. Everywhere we come across violations of international declarations, pacts and the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords, ratified by the USSR, particularly the right of free movement within the borders of the USSR, the right of the inviolability of the individual, the right for the defense of one's dignity in the courts and the press, the right for the defense of national values, which compelled Georgian human rights activists to declare an indefinite hunger strike, initiated on March 11 of this year by Zviad Gamsakhurdia.

If, in the near future, thorough changes in the nationalities policy are not made, then the fact that the present model of the USSR is incapable of securing a normal and equal development of nations as well as guarantees against assimilation and genocide, will have to be recognized. Regardless of the present state of nations, the Interna-

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## Update on Chernobyl...

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expert Dr. Robert P. Gale of the University of California.

Dr. Gale has stated on a previous occasion in the U.S. press that there could be up to 30,000 future cancer deaths worldwide as a result of radioactive fallout after Chernobyl. In fact, the American doctor made similar statements in 1987, at which time he declared his "upper limit" figure to be 75,000. On that occasion and at the present time he has been assailed by Soviet spokespersons.

An account of the conference in Radianska Ukraina ignored what would seem to have been more vital questions and concentrated almost exclusively upon these prognostications about the future. Clearly the goal of the article was to discredit the figures offered by Dr. Gale.

The first interviewee was Dr. L.A. Buldakov, a deputy director of the Institute of Biophysics at the Ministry of Health Protection of the USSR. Dr. Buldakov was asked to comment on Dr. Gale's "prophesies" and responded that although Dr. Gale was well-known as an expert on bone-marrow transplants, his expertise did not extend to other branches of medicine.

Dr. Buldakov was then asked why he and other Soviet experts did not "call things by their name" rather than print them in rosy colors, but he responded briefly that the risk of genetic and oncological illnesses which could arise through the irradiation of the population was less than one-hundredth of a percent of the number of "spontaneous" illnesses. He maintained that of the 3,000 children born into the high-risk group of evacuees, not a single case of deviations from the norm had been detected. There was no indication from Dr. Buldakov that Chernobyl would provide any cause for concern in the future.

Next, Dr. Gale himself was interviewed. Although he continued to assert that the risk of future casualties is undeniable, he conceded that the actual number of deaths might perhaps be considerably lower than he had forecast. The subsequent interview, of a New Mexico professor, again elicited a response that Dr. Gale "is not a specialist in oncology." It was claimed that the California doctor simply does not have the data necessary to make such speculations about the future — with the underlying implication that only Soviet specialists associated with the Center for Radiation Medicine have such information.

Finally, A.A. Pyatak, a deputy direc-

tor for scientific work at the center, was asked to comment on radiophobia. He responded, somewhat condescendingly that those suffering from the malady were not those who were working at or around the Chernobyl plant, but rather "less competent" people far away from the station. In other words, his view was that radiophobia was very much a self-induced illness caused by ignorance rather than something with a genuine grounding.

The outcome of the conference and the above reports is that the Soviet authorities thus far have failed to acknowledge that there could be any adverse consequences of the Chernobyl disaster. To many Kievan observers, such a problem-free future appears improbable. It seems evident that the official view of the disaster and that of the public are very different.

Moreover, comments such as those of Mr. Pyatak above only enhance the general impression of an arrogant scientific elite that disdains to provide a more accurate account of what will happen in the years ahead. Indeed, until the sudden death of Mr. Legasov, this elite had presented a virtual "united front" on the medical aspects of the disaster.

Even on the question of reactor safety, the experts appear to have deviated from their original position that design faults of the reactor were largely responsible for the accident. In a recent interview in the journal of the USSR Embassy in Canada, Nikolai Lukonin, minister of atomic energy of the USSR, has even gone so far as to claim that the RBMK (graphite-moderated) reactor used at the Chernobyl, Leningrad, Igalnina and Kursk stations is both reliable and safe enough to rely upon in the years ahead.

In many areas of Ukraine, however, the public quite plainly is perturbed by the situation. It is living in constant fear for the future. For them, the significance of Dr. Gale is not that he has made predictions about future cancer deaths — there have been many such forecasts from better-qualified Western specialists — but rather that a "foreigner" has echoed their worst fear about the accident's impact.

There is a definite rift between the average citizen and the Soviet medical experts at the Kiev conference. The task of the authorities in the years ahead will be to mend this rift by convincing the public that its fears are not justified by the actual situation, whether by publishing figures on the background radiation or — which would have more impact — providing a more accurate account of the likely medical consequences of the accident.

**THE Ukrainian Weekly**      **FOUNDED 1933**

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

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

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

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The Weekly and Svoboda (201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036	UNA (201) 451-2200
Postmaster, send address changes to	Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
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**The Ukrainian Weekly, June 5, 1988, No. 23, Vol. LVI**  
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## Both Houses of Congress mark Armenian Martyrs' Day in April

WASHINGTON — Senators and congressmen paid tribute to the 1.5 million Armenians who perished in the first genocide of the 20th century in speeches on the Senate and House floors during the final two weeks of April.

In the House, 17 congressmen from seven states with significant Armenian populations — California, Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Maryland and Illinois — called on Turkey to acknowledge the Armenian genocide and renewed their commitment to pushing for passage of a congressional resolution to commemorate April 24 as a national day to remember the genocide.

In the Senate, three senators made a special effort to call attention to the Armenian genocide in speeches on the floor — Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), Sen. Donald W. Riegle (D-Mich.) and Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.).

The Armenian Assembly of America provided assistance and resource material to a number of House and Senate members who participated in the special tributes, according to Ross Vartian, executive director of the assembly.

Rep. Charles Pashayan (R-Calif.), the only member of Congress of Armenian descent, organized the special tribute for Armenian Martyrs' Day in the House on April 28. In his speech, Rep. Pashayan noted that despite an intense campaign of denial orchestrated by the Republic of Turkey, the Armenian community has had several successes in the past year.

"The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council affirmed the inclusion of the Armenian genocide in its museums and educational programs," Rep. Pashayan

## Jewish Congress gives Soviet officials list of Nazi suspects

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The president of the World Jewish Congress has presented a list of 50,000 names of suspected Nazi war criminals to Soviet officials in Moscow.

The list contains names that were found in newly declassified U.S. files, according to wire service reports.

Edgar Bronfman of the WJC, which is based in New York, told a Jerusalem press conference on May 16 that he met with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze while in Moscow.

According to the Jerusalem Post, Mr. Bronfman met with senior Kremlin officials.

The Post also reported that Mr. Bronfman handed a message to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir from the Soviet foreign minister. "The message is bound to increase speculation that the two men will meet shortly, but the WJC leader would not reveal its contents," the Post noted.

Mr. Bronfman was quoted in the newspaper as saying, "I am not sure it is a very good thing for Jews in the Soviet Union to demonstrate when things are, after all, improving." He also said that Jewish demonstrations abroad were "okay," as long as they were not aimed at the Gorbachev regime.

The Jerusalem Post also reported that Mr. Bronfman told the Israeli prime minister that the Soviets are changing their Middle East policy and taking a more positive attitude towards Jewish emigration.

said. "The states of California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York remembered April 24, 1988, Armenian Martyrs' Day, with commemorative events as well as resolutions passed by their legislative bodies."

"Similar successes can be reported on the growing movement to provide Holocaust, genocide and human rights curricula in our nation's secondary schools," Rep. Pashayan said.

"While millions of our citizens were called upon by their state governments to reflect upon the Armenian tragedy, and while tens of thousands of students were presented with the Armenian genocide as a case study, we in the Congress failed to participate," Rep. Pashayan said. "This body must address the growing gap between the trend in our society to remember all instances of genocide in this century and our indecisiveness."

Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.) called the effort to gain passage of the resolution "a mission of truth telling."

"For some, downplaying the Armenian genocide is a political decision because they fear this resolution offends present-day Turks," Rep. Levin said. "For others, the Armenian genocide remains a debate of historical fact. As each week and each month passes, however, we lose more witnesses to the tragedy. We owe it to those who have passed and to those who remain to help preserve the

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## Soviet Union sets stage for its Millennium events

by Chris Guly

OTTAWA — While Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox outside the USSR prepare for spring and summer celebrations marking the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, the Soviet Union is busily setting the stage for its own event.

On June 6-9, the General Council of the Russian Orthodox Church will take place in Moscow to be opened on June 5 with a ceremony at the Patriarchal Cathedral of the Epiphany in Moscow and will conclude with a celebration at the Church of the Resurrection in the Danilov Monastery. Moscow will also play host to the second international conference on theology and spirituality this May.

According to Igor Lobanov, press attache at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, the Russian Orthodox Church, which has the country's largest following and is the one of the few major Churches officially sanctioned by Moscow, is preparing a book on the baptism of Rus' Ukraine by Prince Vladimir of Kiev. Metropolitan Juvenalius, chairman of the Holy Synod Jubilee Commission, has also sanctioned a new catechism of Russian Orthodox doctrine, a five-volume history of the Russian Orthodox Church and a new edition of the Bible.

Although neither the Ukrainian Catholic nor the Ukrainian Orthodox

Churches are allowed to officially exist in the Soviet Union, Mr. Lobanov estimates that there are about 20,000 religious communities, including 300 new congregations in the country.

"Under Soviet law," Mr. Lobanov said, "religious groups are allowed to rent, buy and build houses for cultural, administrative and economic purposes." He added, "Anyone is free to express his or her religious beliefs. We persecute no one. There are many different groups currently represented in the Soviet Union...Christians, Jews, Muslims."

Seemingly unfamiliar with the background on either the Ukrainian Catholic or the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, Mr. Lobanov said he believed that the repression they experience in his country is based on their "nationalistic" tendencies which become a "threat to the state."

"It would be fine if they merely preached and spent their energies on religious matters. The problem occurs when they interfere with state-related issues. That is not their place." It is believed that there are currently several bishops, 300 clergy and over 7 million people silently practicing the Ukrainian Catholic faith underground in the Soviet Union. The Church was outlawed in 1946. The independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church was suppressed 13 years earlier. Other banned religious

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## Munich conference on the Millennium marked by solidarity

by Ivan Petrenko

MUNICH — From April 28 through May 2, in the splendid 18th-century Castle Fuerstentier on the outskirts of Munich, West Germany, Ukrainian Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant scholars discussed the numerous implications of the Millennium of the christening of Rus'-Ukraine, from 988 to 1988, under the able leadership of Dr. Volodymyr Janiw, former president of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich and prominent Ukrainian Catholic layman.

Ukrainian clergy were also very well represented at the congress, the ranking clergymen being: Archbishop Wasyl Fedak, of Winnipeg, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada; the Rev. Volodymyr Domashovetz, general secretary of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, of Morris Plains, N.J.; Pastor Vasyly Kustodovych of Pierson, Fla., executive secretary of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America; and Bishop Platon Kornyljak, the apostolic exarch for Ukrainian Catholics in Germany and Scandinavia.

Other prominent hierarchs who participated in the congress or officiated at divine liturgies were: Archbishops Anatolij Dubljanskij and Volodymyr Didovych of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (the former the archbishop of Paris and Western Europe, the latter the newly designated archbishop of Australia); the Very Rev. Stephan Jarmus, chairman of the executive committee, Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada; and the Very Rev. Oleh Krawchenko, president of the Theological Metropolitan Ilarion Scientific Society of Winnipeg.

Among the Ukrainian Catholics were: the Very Rev. Archmandrite Dr. Ivan Muzychka, president of St. Sophia's College in Rome; the Very Rev.

Archmandrite Dr. Ivan Choma, professor of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome; the Very Rev. Fr. Proto-Archmandrite Dr. Isidore Patrylo, the head of the Basilian Order; and respected canonist the Rev. Dr. Meletij Wojnar, formerly of the Catholic University of America in Washington.

A most pleasant surprise also was the paper by Sister Dr. Sophia Senyk, professor at the Papal Oriental Institute in Rome.

Each congress acquires a certain character and personality of its own. The big diplomatic Congress of Vienna (1814-15) was a congress that danced. (It was also a summit meeting that settled the map of Europe of half a century.) Whatever the scholarly and political consequences of the recent congress of Munich might be, this was a congress that prayed. Every congress day except Sunday, at 7:30 a.m. there was a celebration of the divine service in the modernistic, ecumenical chapel of the castle, and on Sunday all congress participants were bused to two churches, Catholic and Orthodox, in downtown Munich. The congress services started out with a magnificent ecumenical holy liturgy on Thursday and continued with Ukrainian Orthodox, Ukrainian Evangelical and Ukrainian Catholic liturgies until Monday. At first a few of the participants grumbled, but then they got into the spirit of things. After all, the occasion was a religious one: the Millennium of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine.

Prayers aside, it was a good scholarly congress. Veteran congress-goers remarked that they were pleasantly surprised that with a few exceptions the papers were both well-prepared and well-delivered. The credit for this is to be shared between Prof. Janiw, chairman, and the other members of the program committee. (Incidentally, at the congress the election of Prof. Janiw

to honorary membership in both the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada was announced. The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. has no provision for such members.

Besides Prof. Janiw, the members of the program committee were: the Very Rev. Prof. Oleh Krawchenko Metropolitan Ilarion Theological Society and St. Andrew's College, both in Winnipeg; Prof. Michael Marunchak (president, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada), the Very Rev. Dr. Muzychka (Ukrainian Catholic University, Rome); Prof. Jaroslav Pelenski President of the W.K. Lypynsky East European Research Institute, and member of the executive of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States), Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky (Shevchenko Scientific Society in the United States), Prof. Zinowij Sokoljuk (Ukrainian Free University in Munich), and Prof. Arkadij Zhukovsky (Shevchenko Scientific Society, Europe and Biblioteque Ukrainienne Symon Petliura). The program committee had been set up in Munich in July 1986, and this helped a great deal to keep the congress on a high scholarly level.

All the papers were given in Ukrainian, except for the two at a special German session which was held in the more accessible Cardinal Wendel House in Schwabing. Besides a longish introduction and greetings by Prof. Janiw, who was visibly upset over the Germans' meetings with representatives of the Soviet controlled Russian Orthodox Church, and the recognition of prominent German guests including a former Bavarian minister president (roughly, governor of Bavaria), we all heard an elegant lecture in German on the importance for the Slavs of St. Cyril

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# Teachers' conference at Rutgers University focuses on famine

by Roma Hadzewycz

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — Some 75 persons attended a daylong teachers' conference on the Ukrainian forced famine of 1932-1933 held on May 16 at the Cook College Campus Center of Rutgers University.

Conference organizers say the conference was a first step in introducing teaching about the famine perpetrated by Soviet leader Joseph Stalin into the schools of New Jersey. They said they would compile all the materials presented at the conference, including a curriculum guide prepared by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, an educator who is a public member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, for presentation to the state's Education Department and would ask that it be considered as a topic to be included in the secondary school curriculum.

The teachers' conference was sponsored by the Rutgers University Office of Research and Sponsored Programs, the New Jersey Governor's Office of Ethnic Affairs, the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and the Ukrainian National Association. The Trident Federal Savings and Loan Association and the Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union of Newark, N.J.,

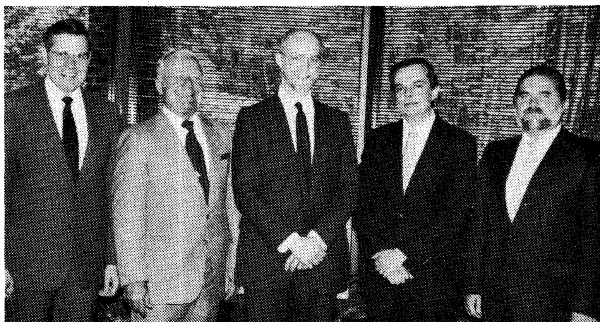
were conference benefactors.

In addition to presentations by Dr. James E. Mace, staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, Dr. Kuropas and other educators, the conference featured a screening of the award-winning documentary, "Harvest of Despair."

The conference was also addressed by a representative of the Reagan administration, John D. Klenk, senior policy analyst of the Office of Policy Development at the White House.

But what was most noteworthy about this conference, which was similar in format to workshops on the famine held in recent years throughout the United States, was the fact that the overwhelming majority of the participants were teachers of middle and high schools. And, more than half of them were faculty members of the state's four Ukrainian Catholic Schools: St. John's in Newark, Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Perth Amboy, St. Nicholas in Passaic and St. Vladimir in Elizabeth.

In fact, all four schools had cancelled regular classes for that day so that all their teachers could participate in the conference on the forced famine. Msgr. Joseph Fedorek, head of the New Jersey Deanery, had decreed that the schools



Speakers and organizers of the teachers' conference on the famine held at Rutgers University: (from left) Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, Andrew Keybida, John D. Klenk, Dr. James E. Mace and Dr. Francis A. Baran.

be closed for this purpose. Attending the conference along with the religious and lay teachers of the Ukrainian Catholic parochial schools was the Rev. Don Lukie, pastor of St. John's Church in Newark.

The teachers' conference began with opening remarks by the conference chairman and co-chairman, respectively, Dr. Francis A. Baran and Andrew Keybida.

Dr. Baran, who is the assistant director of the host university's Office of Research and Sponsored Programs, welcomed all the participants. In turn, Mr. Keybida, who serves as chairman of the Education Subcommittee of the New Jersey Governor's Ethnic Advisory Council and is a supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, read messages from Gov. Thomas Kean, Chancellor of Education T. Edward Hollander and State Assemblyman Robert Franks.

Juhan Simonson, director of the New Jersey Office of Ethnic Affairs, told participants of New Jersey's support for teachers' conferences of this type. "We encourage seminars that tell the individual stories of ethnic groups," he said, adding that he himself, being a native of Estonia, knew firsthand of the terror inflicted by Stalin on the nations living under Soviet domination.

After a brief introduction by Mr. Keybida, Dr. Mace briefed the assembled on the work of the U.S. government's Commission on the Ukraine Famine. He summarized the commission's findings, noting that the most important of these was the conclusion that the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 was artificially created and that it was designed to destroy the Ukrainians as a nation and, thus, is properly labelled as genocide. He spoke also about the role of some American correspondents in

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## OSI suffers major setback in two cases against Balts

NEW YORK — A senior U.S. District Court judge in Boston on May 24 upheld an earlier ruling of his which disallowed Soviet procurators from presiding over any depositions conducted in the Soviet Union in two cases prosecuted by the Office of Special Investigations. News of the ruling was reported by Americans for Due Process.

The judge's order also stipulated that any such depositions must take place at U.S. consulates with American officials present.

The Boston Globe quoted former OSI attorney John Loftus as saying about the decision: "It is a fatal position for Nazi war crimes cases coming out of the First Circuit in Boston."

OSI defendants Matthew Katin and Vytautas Gudauskas were alleged by the OSI in 1984 to have been members of a Lithuanian schutzmannschaft battalion. They are represented by two large legal law firms on a pro bono basis. Early in the case, the defense successfully argued that the two men were entitled to the Fifth Amendment, an issue on which the courts are divided.

When the issue of taking depositions in the USSR arose in July of 1985, the defense took the position that any such depositions should take place in American consulates. They also noted that Soviet procurators should not preside, as they have an interest in the outcome. They argued that their recommended procedure would most closely conform to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The court upheld the defense's position in November of 1986.

The "sister" cases then became inactive until early this year when the court urged that they be brought to trial. The OSI filed a motion on March 25, asking the court to reverse its earlier order concerning the taking of the depositions. The U.S. government's Nazi-hunting agency argued that the Soviets were not willing to accept the judge's requirements, as the American procedures would allegedly interfere with Soviet sovereignty. An affidavit of Neal Sher, OSI director, was attached

to the motion, which stated that he had met with Soviet officials in March and that they were unwilling to accede to Judge Caffrey's order.

The judge heard oral arguments from both sides on May 24 in Boston. Mr. Katin's case was presented by Neil Hartzell of the law firm Sherin and Lodge.

Mr. Gudauskas' position was argued by Randolph Tucker of Hill and Barlow. The government's case was presented by attorney Alan Held.

Messrs. Hartzell and Tucker pointed to recent developments in Canada and Australia as further reasons for the court to stick by its earlier decision. Both countries have reached agreements with the USSR that provide for witnesses to travel to Canada and Australia in order to testify in person.

In briefs submitted to the court, the defense stated that Soviet procurators are not neutral, as they are actually prosecutors. Their presiding would intimidate witnesses and deprive the defendants of due process of law. The defense used excerpts from depositions where cross-examination was curtailed by procurators, various court decisions and reports from the Los Angeles Times which charged that the KGB was involved in the deposition-taking process to buttress its arguments.

They also relied on an Americans for Due Process publication "Soviet Evidence in North American Courts" by Chicago attorney S. Paul Zumbakis to support their position that Soviet authorities would interfere with the proper conduct of the depositions.

In its written arguments, the OSI claimed Soviet sovereignty and stated that conducting them under Soviet laws would not interfere with the U.S. policy of non-recognition of the Soviet annexation of the Baltic countries of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in World War II.

The OSI also attacked Mr. Zumbakis' analysis of Soviet evidence as being "biased and unqualified." They stressed that he was a defense attorney

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## Ukrainian lawyers appeal for refuseniks

CHICAGO — The Ukrainian American Bar Association has raised its collective voice on behalf of a group of Jewish refuseniks whose efforts to emigrate from the USSR have repeatedly been thwarted.

In a May 2 letter to Robert MacCrate, president of the American Bar Association, Michael Waris Jr., chairman of the Ukrainian American Bar Association's board of governors, noted that, "Other Americans who are assisting the 'poor relations' [this refers to the fact that these refuseniks' applications for emigration are rejected because of their relatives' failure to consent to their departure] have asked the Ukrainian American Bar Association to act as a United States legal intermediary on behalf of these Soviet citizens."

He continued: "Since the basic objective of these people, the right to emigrate as guaranteed by the Helsinki Accords, is a fundamental freedom which is universally precious and a keystone concept of the rule of law, we feel that it is appropriate as American lawyers of Ukrainian descent (many of us also being members of the American Bar Association) to deliver the enclosed letter to you."

In that letter, an open letter to the American Bar Association, the "poor relations" wrote:

"Almost two years have passed since you signed the Declaration of Cooperation with the Association of Soviet Lawyers. We welcome the goal and means of implementation in your declaration. Our interest is not abstract. Our agony continues in many cases for more than 15 years now. Many of us were again refused permission to emigrate in the past few weeks. ... We need legal

assistance from you. We would like you to discuss our problem with us and with the Soviets.

"However, none of us refuseniks signed below has ever heard of any action taken by the ABA. Thirty-four 'poor relations' in 10 different cities wrote you a letter last January urging you to fulfill what we see as your duty, the duty of free men, with regard to anyone oppressed. You didn't hear us."

The Ukrainian American Bar Association urged the ABA, in future meetings with the Association of Soviet Lawyers, "to discuss the position of these 'poor relations.'"

"It would seem that such a dialogue is in complete keeping with recent statements made by various representatives of the ABA that it is through continued forthright and forceful direct dealing with the representatives of the Soviet legal system that real progress will be made toward resolving legal problems in the area of human rights," the UABA letter signed by Mr. Waris pointed out.

"We respectfully submit that the plight of the 'poor relations' is immediate and severe; it represents a discrete issue with respect to which the ABA can and should take active steps to demonstrate both its seriousness of purpose and its effectiveness in dealing with the ASL," concluded Mr. Waris.

The UABA letter to the American Bar Association came on the heels of a resolution passed by the Ukrainian lawyers at a recent meeting which urged the ABA "to promptly engage in a dialogue with the Association of Soviet Lawyers for the purpose of arriving at a favorable resolution of the cases of the 'poor relations,' including their prompt release from the Soviet Union to the nation or nations of their choosing."



## Pritsak meets with pontiff in Rome

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Prof. Omejian Pritsak, director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, met with Pope John Paul II on May 3 while he was in Rome.

Prof. Pritsak had arrived in Rome on May 1 and received a message that Pope John Paul II wished him to come for luncheon on May 3. The luncheon took place between 1:30 and 3 p.m. and provided the opportunity to discuss a number of important matters.

The pope asked for greater details on the International Congress Commemorating the Millennium of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine held in Ravenna, Italy, about which he had already received information from Msgr. MacCarrone, president of the Naples Historical Society and the archbishop of Ravenna. The pontiff extended his congratulations to Prof. Pritsak, the Ukrainian Research Institute, the organizers of the International Congress

in Ravenna and the Ukrainian community.

Prof. Pritsak presented Pope John Paul with the four volumes published in the Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature as well as the Ukrainian Studies Fund Millennium Series of booklets. The pope expressed his interest in these publications and inquired about the progress of the Harvard Library and the other aspects of the Harvard Project, especially the Chair in Ukrainian Religious Studies.

The pope and Prof. Pritsak had a long and detailed discussion on the subject of the pope's two apostolic letters concerning the Millennium, the "Euntes in Mundum" and the "Magnum Baptismi Domum" and on the religious and cultural situation in present-day Ukraine.

During the conversation, the pope fondly recalled his visit to Harvard and the Ukrainian Research Institute and extended his apostolic benediction.

## Winnipeg-Lviv telebridge arouses controversy on both sides of link

by Paulette MacQuarrie

WINNIPEG — Telebridge, the first television satellite link between Canada and the Soviet Union, fell somewhat short of its goal to "promote peace and understanding among peoples." Organizers of the two-hour cultural exchange between Winnipeg and Lviv failed to come to any kind of understanding with critics of the Soviet government on either side of the link.

Telebridge organizers feel the Ukrainian "nationalists" were uncooperative and too demanding, while spokesmen of the non-Communist Ukrainian community here say their views and concerns regarding program content were completely disregarded.

Karen Burgoyne, president of Telebridge Inc., said her organization wanted to avoid controversial issues such as politics and religion in this first step of "building bridges of understanding between peoples."

"This is a beginning," she said, adding that controversial topics could be addressed in subsequent links, along with open dialogue between the two countries.

But Ukrainian community spokesmen are particularly upset over Telebridge's refusal to allow even brief mention of the celebrations of 1,000 years of Ukrainian Christianity, and Ukrainian settlement in Canada, topics they felt would be of significant interest to Ukrainians in Lviv. Although Telebridge organizers were unable to prevent dignitaries such as Mayor Bill Norrie and Lt. Gov. George Johnson from referring to Millennium celebrations, it still was a rather hollow victory.

"No Ukrainian was allowed to say that," said Bill Werbeniuk, executive director of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

The UCC decided that the conditions Telebridge insisted upon were unacceptable, and refused to participate on that basis.

"The Soviet Union set up the parameters and we had no say in it," said Roman Yereniuk, then-president of the Winnipeg Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

He said flatly that "the program was produced in such a way as to not offend the Soviet Union," which seems to explain the great care taken by Telebridge to "avoid controversy."

The argument between the two sides fell just short of outright name-calling. Ukrainian community spokesmen openly voiced their suspicions that organizers of Telebridge, whose founding group is a local ecumenical group called Project Peacemakers, were being manipulated by the Soviet government. Telebridge organizers were less forthcoming, although one did describe Ukrainian nationalists, considered Telebridge's main opponents, as "a few extremists who want an independent Ukraine," and were backed by the Germans during both world wars.

Meanwhile in Lviv, critics weren't welcome, either.

A few days before the broadcast, Winnipeg resident Raisa Moroz (ex-wife of former Soviet political prisoner Valentyn Moroz) received a message from Vyacheslav Chornovil and Mykhailo Horyn, editors of the Ukrainian Herald, a journal that was recently revived in the atmosphere of glasnost.

"They asked officials in Lviv for permission to be in the audience, but were refused," said Mrs. Moroz. They also asked her to try to get Telebridge organizers here to intervene on their

behalf.

Chances of that happening were very remote. Mrs. Moroz and hoped to be able to ask some pointed questions of the Soviets, but the program was all pre-planned and the brief greetings at the end were chosen ahead of time by Telebridge organizers. Besides, many of the organizers were furious with Mrs. Moroz for talking to reporters at the site of the broadcast.

Reporters had begun to question Mrs. Moroz when they discovered she was from Ukraine and had friends there. She repeated the message from Messrs. Chornovil and Horyn, adding that Telebridge was a positive step, but that many more such steps were needed.

"Frankly, I don't believe her," said Karen Burgoyne. Another group member castigated Mrs. Moroz for "perpetuating the cold war."

"I heard what she said, and it's all crap," he said, worried that the media attention on Mrs. Moroz would detract from the show. He was not placated by assurances that the show was a cultural success.

"This isn't about culture, it's about nuclear disarmament," he snapped.

In spite of the group's ambitious goal of global understanding, Telebridge couldn't solve its communications problems within the city of Winnipeg.

Ms. Burgoyne said Telebridge got nowhere trying to get the support of the Ukrainian community.

"We tried to meet all the commitments, and asked for the support of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee," she said, adding that the UCC refused her offers to explain her organization's objectives.

But Mr. Yereniuk said he received nothing on paper from Telebridge, before or after the first and only meeting between Telebridge officials and the Winnipeg branch of the UCC in June 1986. (The meeting was called by the minister of culture, not by Telebridge). Matters became even more complicated when they began making overtures to the national office of the UCC. Unfortunately, the two offices did not inform each other that they had been approached by Telebridge, leaving Telebridge organizers confused.

"We knew nothing about them, but they knew all about us," complained

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## "Live" hookup not two-way

by Chris Guly

WINNIPEG — Canada's first live satellite TV broadcast between the twinned cities of Winnipeg and Lviv, Ukraine, on April 24 only made it half-way.

Soviet Ukrainians did not see the two-hour broadcast until May 4.

According to George Kolomaya, producer of the Winnipeg telecast, the actual transmission of the program in the Soviet Union was an issue that was never discussed.

"It was something that obviously went by the wayside. They were doing their own portion and (the issue of the live broadcast) was something that just got forgotten."

Several Ukrainian Canadian groups here criticized the program's failure to address the political and humanitarian problems that exist in Ukraine today.

## Ukrainian Canadian Committee representative testifies on Canada's Multiculturalism Bill

OTTAWA — Dr. Roman Petryshyn, executive director for the Office of Multicultural and Native Programming at the Grant MacEwan Community College in Edmonton, appeared as a witness before the legislative committee reviewing the Canadian Multiculturalism Bill (C-93) in Ottawa May 4.

Representing the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Dr. Petryshyn praised former Multiculturalism Minister David Crombie for taking the leadership to propose the Canadian Multiculturalism Act in December of last year.

"The fact that the act spells out a multicultural policy for Canada including specifically the recognition of communities such as ours, is to be applauded," stated Dr. Petryshyn.

One of the focal objectives of the multicultural policy has been dedicated to bringing ethnic minorities into the mainstream of Canadian society in social, economic, cultural and political terms.

Ukrainian Canadians have played a major and significant role in the development and dissemination of the values of multiculturalism in Canada and have always considered that all ethnocultural groups, from the Anglo-Celtic and French to the smallest ones, contribute to the over-all Canadian cultural mosaic, thus crystallizing a unique Canadian identity.

"In general, while the Ukrainian Canadian Committee supports the federal government's proposal to enshrine multiculturalism in a new act, the Ukrainian community feels several

important amendments are needed," stressed Dr. Petryshyn before the all-party committee.

"These amendments could clarify the federal government's role in advancing multiculturalism as well as strengthen the enforcement provisions in the act to ensure the success of the policy," he said.

For the purpose of making Bill C-93 an effective piece of legislation, Dr. Petryshyn provided three priority recommendations:

1) Essentially, the proposed legislation is adopting the existing federal policy in the area of multiculturalism and giving it a legal basis. In this regard, the Ukrainian community in Canada has already publicly criticized the federal approach of "multiculturalism within a bilingual framework." Consequently, a more preferable description of the Canadian reality, and therefore the one that should be enshrined in legislation, is a policy of "bilingualism in a multicultural framework." Multiculturalism is more than a "basic element" of the Canadian heritage, it is the Canadian heritage and identity, and should be so recognized by the act.

2) The legislation should state a clear commitment to implement the Multiculturalism Act. The present bill is emasculated by the word "should," which converts the whole section from a framework of requirements that federal departments must meet, to a set of lofty ideals they need only strive for. One word, the word "should," should be changed to "shall" which is mandatory

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## Orthodox Church names sobor commission

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The Pre-Sobor Commission of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States of America recently met at the Ukrainian Orthodox Center here. Metropolitan Mstyslav presided.

The following Pre-Sobor Commission members were appointed: the Very Rev. Artemy Selepyna, president; William J. Pastuszek, vice-president; the Very Rev. Mykola Haleta, Ukrainian recording secretary; the Very Rev. Frank Estocin, English recording secretary; the Very Rev. Michael Borysenko, Consistory president; the Very Rev. Paul Hrynshyn, Consistory vice-

president; and Thomas Burka, Consistory treasurer.

Also named were: the Very Rev. Nestor Kowal, Valentyna Kuzmych, Stefanie Dutkevitch, Dr. Anatolij Lysyj, Dr. George Krywolap, Stephen Habel, Swiatoslaw Lychyk, Wasyly Stanyslawsky, Robert Hedesh, Oleksij Shevchenko and Lesia Samp.

It was decided that the 12th Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. will be held from September 29 through October 2. The site of the sobor will be the Home of Ukrainian Culture in South Bound Brook.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### Tea time at Spaso House

It made the heart skip a beat and adrenalin race through the body when network television cameras panned the reception room of Spaso House to reveal Ukrainian dissident Vyacheslav Chornovil seated at President Ronald Reagan's table during a Monday afternoon tea for Soviet dissidents.

As the cameras scanned the reception for 98 Soviet rights activists of various ethnic and religious backgrounds, hosted by Mr. Reagan during his summit visit to Moscow, a trained eye also caught glimpses of other Ukrainian human, national and religious rights promoters: Petro Ruban, a political prisoner released only last week from Perm Camp 35, Mykhailo Horyn, a national rights activist from Lviv, and Ivan Hel, a lay spokesman for the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church, as well as Atena Pashko, wife of Mr. Chornovil, and Olya Horyn, Mr. Horyn's spouse.

Mr. Reagan, who had vowed to make human rights a top priority during his summit visit, addressed the roomful of dissidents and refuseniks, offering them cautious hope, stating: "I came here hoping to do what I could to give you strength, yet, I already know that it is you who have strengthened me, you who have given me a message to carry back."

Felicity Barringer of The New York Times was on hand to get the dissidents' reactions to their meeting with Mr. Reagan. She interviewed Mr. Chornovil, who she wrote was, "excited by the moment and sober in assessing its effect." "Whatever we have now, we have as a result of our own struggle," he said. "This is welcome moral support. But what happens next depends on us."

Yes, much of what happens next does depend on these never-tiring, persistent advocates of national and religious rights, but their meeting with the leader of the United States gives them legitimacy in the Western world. No longer are they just names on a State Department list, nor are they an address somewhere in the depths of Siberia, waiting for some letter from an Amnesty International branch.

The pressure has been relieved for these dissenters who silently struggled through years in severe-regimen prison camps and prolonged months in internal exile; no longer is this struggle solely their burden. The Western world has been made acutely aware of the civil injustices of the Soviet regime and the repressions suffered by its people. And, if, Mr. Gorbachev plans to succeed with perestroika, he must open up his society to these principles of freedom.

The dissidents may be viewed as the dregs of society by Soviet authorities, who labeled them "not the best of the Soviet public" during the president's visit to Moscow, but these labels hold no meaning to the Western world, as human rights issues have become a major focus of this summit meeting.

Now, all of the Western world has its eyes on Mr. Gorbachev and his future human rights agenda, awaiting the next moves of the Communist party plenum in June with cautious hope and bated breath.

### Our schools and the famine

Recently, thanks to local Ukrainian community activists, educators and members of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine that was established in 1984 to conduct a study of the man-made famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine and to expand the American public's and the world's knowledge of that tragic episode in Soviet history, special seminars have been held throughout the United States in an effort to teach teachers about the Great Famine.

Such seminars, conferences and workshops have been held in many cities, among them Chicago, Detroit, Rochester, N.Y., Hartford, Conn., and Lawrence Township, N.J. They have been geared primarily toward teachers, college-level students and interested observers.

Last month two conferences on this famine, which killed between 7 million and 10 million men, women and children in Ukraine, were held for somewhat different audiences.

A conference held on May 7 in Bloomingdale, Ill., was organized especially for students of the Chicago Metropolitan area's schools of Ukrainian studies. Five schools participated, and more than 200 students of grades 5 through 10 attended.

A week and a half later, on May 16, a conference at Rutgers University attracted some 75 New Jersey teachers — more than half of them, about 40, were teachers on the faculties of the state's Ukrainian Catholic parochial schools. In fact, the four schools had cancelled classes, on orders from Msgr. Joseph Fedorek, head of the New Jersey Deanery, in order to enable all their teachers to attend the daylong conference.

What is noteworthy and commendable about these last two conferences is that they provided an opportunity for our Ukrainian students and our Ukrainian school teachers to benefit from the most current scholarship on the famine and to learn about the newly released findings of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

How good it is to see that times have changed from, say, 15 years ago, when, according to persons informally interviewed by The Weekly (and this was the subject of an earlier editorial), our schools of Ukrainian studies and parochial schools taught nothing about this genocide of our nation.

After all, if our own schools do not teach our children about the famine, then how can we expect other schools to do so? And that should be food for thought for Ukrainian schools that have not yet incorporated studies of the famine into their curricula.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Can Bush win the ethnic vote?

Even though some Bush Republicans have already selected their suites in the Old Executive Office Building of the White House, a Bush presidency is still far from a sure thing.

If the polls are to be believed, George Bush is in trouble. Four national polls published within the past few weeks indicate Michael Dukakis would defeat Bush easily if the election were held today.

"I'm the underdog and I like it," Mr. Bush responded. "It is May and the election is in November. Do I worry about it? I don't worry about it. I like fighting back."

That may be. But the historical odds are against Vice-President Bush. In seven of the last 11 presidential races, the candidate leading in the Gallup Poll in May went on to win in November.

Conservative columnists are concerned.

George F. Will argues that since the polls indicate most Americans now prefer bigger government delivering more services, to a smaller government delivering fewer services, Mr. Bush ought to push greater federal involvement in areas of grave concern to all Americans. One such area is drugs. "His minute disagreement with administration policy regarding Panama's Manuel Antonio Noriega is not enough," writes Mr. Will. "Mr. Bush should advocate appointment of a federal 'drug czar.'"

Evans and Novak have been critical of the Bush campaign for ignoring conservatives and freezing out former Kemp and Dole supporters. They urge the vice-presidential selection of an erstwhile competitor — Jack Kemp or Bob Dole — as a gesture to the Republican right. "Either choice would erase impressions of a closed-door campaign but also would counter the apparent vindictiveness of the last three months," they write.

Don Feder is worried about the apparent strategy among some conservatives to sit out the 1988 campaign and, after a four-year, Carter-like Dukakis debacle, elect a true believer of their own in 1992. Given the calamities orchestrated by the Carter administration, such a plan courts disaster not only for the GOP but for the nation as well.

Perhaps the best advice for Vice-President Bush comes from Patrick J. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan agrees that Mr. Bush needs to go after the conservative vote more vigorously, but also argues that "the vice-president needs to reach those Catholic and ethnic Democrats of the North and East who do not automatically respond to the sons of Andover and Yale. Culturally and socially, George Bush is not one of them," Mr. Buchanan writes; "he must find an agenda; he must exhibit a vision of the future that will cause them to link their families, hopes to George Bush's candidacy."

Despite the fact that Geraldine Ferraro was on the Democratic ticket in 1984, the Reagan-Bush team won 61 percent of the Italian vote and some 50 percent of the Polish vote. Among Catholics, Reagan and Bush garnered 56 percent of the vote. Will Mr. Bush be able to keep these traditionally Democratic votes in the GOP column? It won't be easy.

In the first place, Michael Dukakis is not Walter Mondale. He does not have the Carter cross to bear nor does he have a national record to defend. He simply doesn't have the kind of "high negatives" which U.S. News and World Report political correspondent Michael Kramer claims currently plague Mr. Bush.

Secondly, regardless of whether he attends church regularly or had his children baptized in the Greek Orthodox faith, Mr. Dukakis is definitely an ethnic's ethnic. He feels comfortable talking about his Greek heritage, his immigrant parents, and the way their hard work made it possible for him to become what he is. Ethnics can relate to Mr. Dukakis because he represents something to which most of them aspire.

Thirdly, Gov. Dukakis has intimate contacts with two of the most affluent and influential ethnic groups in America and cultural access to a third. Greek Americans are not only affluent, they're well organized. According to some estimates, Greek Americans are responsible for a whopping 20 percent of the Dukakis campaign budget thus far. Mr. Dukakis' wife is Jewish. In 1984, 65 percent of America's Jews voted Democratic and there's no reason to believe that percentage will change in 1988, especially when there's a chance America may soon have its first first lady of Jewish extraction. As if that were not enough, Mr. Dukakis speaks fluent Spanish, an asset which greatly enhances his ethnic image in Texas and California.

Fourthly, the Democratic National Committee has actively wooed the ethnic vote under the aegis of the Democratic National Ethnic Council led by Rep. William Lipinski (D-Ill.) and Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.). The two have hardly missed a legislative opportunity to support ethnic aspirations in Congress, a fact which could pay big political dividends come November.

And finally, Vice-President Bush is saddled with President Reagan's Soviet policy. Four years ago, that was an asset. Today, it could be a liability, especially among his Captive Nations constituency which takes a dim view of the president's current softness for the Soviets. They can't quite comprehend how it is possible to call the USSR "an evil empire" and constantly accuse it of violating every conceivable human rights principle, and then to treat that empire as if it were a kind of Communist Camelot.

According to Dr. John Kromkowski, president of the National Center for Urban/Ethnic Affairs, the 1988 election could be so close it won't be decided until the final weeks of the campaign. "The ethnic vote," says Dr. Kromkowski, "will be pivotal as both candidates appeal to the voters of the Midwest and Northeast. I believe it will be Americans of eastern and southern European heritage who will ultimately decide who our next president is."

Thus far, Michael Dukakis appears to have a head start among America's ethnics. Perhaps its time for George Bush to think less of the joys of being the underdog and more about the exultation of being a winner.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Stresses need for self-reliance

Dear Editor:

I would like to express my appreciation to the editorial board for the succinct analysis of the two papal letters which have been issued on the occasion of the Millennium of Christianity of Kievan Rus'.

However, there is a phenomenon which the Ukrainian American community should be made aware of. Russian Americans are using the pope's letter as documentation that the Russians and the Russian Orthodox Church have a "special" claim to the Millennium. In correspondence from Russian Americans one finds statements such as "they belong first of all to the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian (in that order) nations." The parentheses are supplied by the Congress of Russian Americans.

During a recent reception in Congress commemorating the Millennium of Kievan Rus', the Russian American host stated that even an objective authority like Pope John Paul II admits that the Russian Orthodox Church has a special relationship to the Millennium and refers to it as the "sister" church.

Most recently an article in the Washington Times quotes Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev as referring to the pope's letter, again, as proof of the Russian Orthodox Church's "special" relationship to the Millennium.

It is apparent that the pope's first letter on Kievan Rus' Millennium is being used and recorded internationally. The second letter is being treated as internal correspondence meant only for Ukrainian Catholics.

This entire situation should further underscore the concept, that no one — not Rome, not Washington — no one will do our work for us or defend our position for us. We have to do it ourselves. If we do, then others will learn to respect and admire us — and then — even, eventually aid us. If we don't, the battle will be lost before it has even begun. God helps those who help themselves.

Larissa M. Fontana  
Potomac, Md.

## Sheds light on Catholic lay group

Dear Editor:

After having read Myron B. Kuropas' column, "The Laity and the Church," I felt compelled to comment. I could not agree more with Dr. Kuropas, view that the laity must be actively involved in the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Dr. Kuropas should know that there is a group of hardworking, dedicated laypersons actively involved in all phases of Ukrainian Catholic life: the League of Ukrainian Catholics. While Dr. Kuropas does mention the league in passing, he does not appear to be informed of the very important role the league plays in the life of our Church.

Under the dynamic leadership of a very youthful national president, Mary Ann Grimm, and an equally youthful national spiritual director, the Rev. Stephen Hutnick, the league is engaged in a variety of religious, cultural, educational and social activities on the diocesan, council, chapter and parish levels.

In addition, the league provides

substantial financial assistance to our seminaries and religious communities. The league sponsors an annual national convention and sports rally where Ukrainian Catholics from across the nation can meet new friends committed to the Church and renew old acquaintances.

Currently, the league is composed of 10 councils located in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Connecticut and Washington.

While the League of Ukrainian Catholics was once very active in the Chicago area, there currently is no active council there. I invite Dr. Kuropas and any other Ukrainian Catholic layperson to take an active role in our Church through the League of Ukrainian Catholics. Perhaps this could be the start of active councils in Chicago, Detroit, California, etc.

Anyone interested in membership in the league may contact the national president: Mary Ann Grimm, 705 Hatters Circle, Waldorf, Md. 20601; or the national membership director: Paul Hancher, 511 South Line, Frackville, Pa. 17931.

John K. Skrypak  
Clifton, N.J.

## Expresses outrage at apostolic letter

Dear Editor:

For the past few weeks, ever since The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda reported upon it, I have been thinking about the recent letters of His Holiness John Paul II, pope of Rome. The latest editorial by The Weekly titled "The 'Diplomatic' Pope" also provided an opportunity for much thought.

As a priest of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church I have tried to understand the position of the pope and why I hear so little outrage expressed by my brothers in the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

I hope that The Ukrainian Weekly will agree to my request for an open dialogue to take place on the pages of its "letters to the editor" page between Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic priests and interested laymen.

The celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine finds our communities in division. Perhaps the differences between our two Churches have never had to be looked at and discussed before this. This could provide us with an opportunity for a frank exchange of ideas leading to an understanding of one another's positions.

Recently I have had the opportunity to read the 40-page Apostolic Letter concerning the Millennium of Christianity in "Russia." Without being cynical I find few differences between that view of our Ukrainian Millennium and the views expressed by Patriarch Pimen and the Synod of Bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church. Both churchmen see the Millennium as the feast day of the Russian Orthodox Church. Both bishops combine the Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians into one group as "brothers" following the "yedinaya" and "nedilimaya" theory. Both men see the choir of Ukrainian saints as Russian; St. Volodymyr, St. Olha and the holy fathers of our Kievan Pecherska Lavra.

What was most depressing was the fact that the pope, perhaps the most loved and widely respected man in the world, could have brought to the attention of the world, the sad history

and current fate of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Churches. The pope, if I read correctly, makes no solid statement concerning the Ukrainian Churches.

Patriarch Pimen in his letter concerning the Millennium called upon Metropolitan Mstyslav to join the Russian Orthodox Church, the "older brother" and "return home" for the celebrations. In two recent interviews outside of the Soviet Union, Metropolitan Filaret has spoken openly, although harshly, about the existence of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

Perhaps, I am out of line in comparing the two views of the Millennium, if so I need to hear about that. What I am confused about is the lack of outrage; the pope calling the Millennium and our holy saints Russian.

To add injury to insult, he issues a second letter, addressed only to Ukrainians, which is quite different from the Apostolic Letter. Some might call that two-faced.

From such a man of great vision and peace, the man who openly scolds bishops and priests for supporting Communist governments and falling away from official Vatican teachings, I expected fewer lies and a breath of bold truth about our Millennium.

Archmandrite Andriy Partykevich  
Pastor,  
St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church  
Boston

## Applauds article on exchanges

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my strongest support for the views of Professor George C. Grabowicz. Hopefully his incisive interview and The Weekly's willingness to publish it, despite its many poignantly true remarks, will mark a new beginning for the discussion of our relationships with Ukraine.

Without minimizing the achievements of the Ukrainian emigration, Ukraine remains the true home of Ukrainian culture and life. The vibrancy of our life here depends upon our contacts with our roots there.

What is needed is a Chautauqua-style town meeting between a cross-section of Ukrainians from there and from here in North America. Ukrainian cultural life will only benefit if we agree, agree to disagree, and disagree in open and fair discussion.

Our willingness to organize and take part in such a meeting will not stand in our way. Perhaps our desire to hold such a meeting will impel us to organize it.

Bodhan A. Oryshkewich, M.D.  
Albany, N.Y.

## Disputes article on Millennium

Dear Editor:

When I found in The Ukrainian Weekly a long article written by the learned holder of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies and professor of history at the University of Toronto, I rejoiced upon the prospect of learning more about some arcane and important new information in regard to the Millennium of Baptism of Kievan Rus'—Ukraine.

After completion of diligent reading

through this lengthy, 1,520 word admonishing "letter," I realized that the professor's dissertation was not at all revealing. The same historical information one can find in a 50 cent, three-by-four-inch pamphlet at the self-help-rack in the narthex of any Ukrainian church in diaspora.

In his essay, Dr. Magocsi tells us to shut up, rejoice and allow the Russians to celebrate "their" Millennium with us. The fact that Moscow did not exist for another 200 years bothers the professor not. That the city-states of Novgorod and Pskov about 150 years later still fought against and forbade Christianity mentions he not.

Following the professor's arguments, that the Millennium belongs to all Eastern Slavs and Russians in particular, one wonders why we, in the U.S. do not embrace and celebrate the independence and birth of the ancient Athenian state. The argument would go as follows: "Rome was connected to Greece and Romans ruled the Brits, while our republic was part of England, too...so Greeks' independence belongs to us."

We do not know for sure why Dr. Magocsi penned this writ, but surely it was career-wise. Due to it, he will probably be allowed the coveted access to Soviet archives about Kievan Rus' and allowed to tour and lecture on his subsequent Soviet Union trips.

I am glad that The Weekly published his wordy, confusing and thinly disguised poisonous prose. With this, we can see professor's real tint. I am sorry, I learned nothing new about "rich medieval Kievan Rus' civilization," as I had expected to.

Dr. M.J. Dragan  
Stamford, Conn.

## Questions rationale for TWG reception

Dear Editor:

In her article, "Washington Group hosts Virsky's Ukrainian Dance Company," Maria Rudensky alludes to TWG's rationale for hosting such a reception. However, she does not share TWG's rationale with the reader.

Whatever rationale TWG may expound for such socials, it is untenable in the context of Soviet policies in Ukraine. It seems both morally and intellectually dishonest to protest in the streets of Washington against Soviet-sponsored ethnocide in Ukraine, and then host a Soviet-sponsored dance troupe at a champagne social where they are praised for preserving Ukrainian traditions. This sends the wrong message to the Ukrainian community, the American public and Soviet cultural apparatchiki.

In the light of the Soviets' cultural, religious and political repressions in Ukraine, we shouldn't be placated by their export of cultural minstrel shows.

Yaroslav Hodowanec  
Pittsburgh

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (doubled-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Anonymous letters or letters signed by fictitious persons will not be published.

Please keep letters concise and to the point. Editors reserve the right to edit and/or shorten letters.

## The U.S.-Soviet...

(Continued from page 1)

briefing before the summit, stated that Mr. Reagan would make human rights number one on his agenda.

During his interview with Soviet journalists, the U.S. leader stated that one reason for the emphasis on human rights in the Soviet Union was the large number of Americans who trace their ancestry to the USSR and watch events there carefully.

"Government is influenced by public opinion," he said, adding that one out of eight Americans has roots in the USSR.

### Danilov Monastery visit

The president's first public reference to human and religious rights occurred during his visit to the Danilov Monastery on Monday afternoon, May 30, when he made special mention of the banned Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, stating:

"Our people feel it keenly when religious freedom is denied to anyone anywhere and hope with you that soon all the many Soviet religious communities that are now prevented from registering or are banned altogether, including the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches, will soon be able to practice their religion freely and openly and instruct their children in and outside the home in the fundamentals of faith."

The president's awareness of the oppressed situation of the Ukrainian Churches prior to his summit visit was increased by the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine based in Washington whose members have been meeting with him and other government officials since December 1987.

Most recently, committee members expressed their concern about a presidential visit to the Danilov Monastery, because of the repressive role played by the state-controlled Russian Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union, particularly its involvement in forcibly assimilating Ukrainian believers.

National committee members had feared that the monastery, recently returned to the Russian Orthodox Church, was being set up as a "Potemkin Village" to support Mr. Gorbachev's claim for increased religious tolerance. The Millennium committee members remained opposed to the president's Danilov Monastery visit, concerned that with a Russian Orthodox monastery as a backdrop, the true condition of religious persecution in the Soviet Union would remain unknown.

However, White House officials assured committee members that a forceful appeal for religious freedom would be made at the site. The Soviets who originally encouraged the president's visit to Danilov, began to object as soon as it was known that the president would use the monastery as a forum to appeal for increased religious liberty for everyone in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan also wished that the beginnings of a second Christian Millennium would bring with it new hope. "We in our country share this hope for a new age of religious freedom in the Soviet Union. We share the hope that this monastery is not an end in itself, but the symbol of a new policy of religious tolerance that will extend to all peoples of all faiths," he said.

Although the Soviet press had little to say about Mr. Reagan's visit to the monastery, (they didn't even publish his remarks), Western journalists did interview some believers, who explained the (Russian Orthodox) Church is in a state of decay. One young man, interviewed by the Christian Science Monitor, who gave his name as Dimitri, stated that:

"On the surface, things are good for the Church. But if you dig deeper, there are a lot of problems."

He said that believers still face discrimination in the workplace and at educational institutions, as the state continues to intrude in church affairs, prohibiting dissemination of religious literature and intervening in church matters. One believer also noted that a Bible concordance costs 200 rubles on the black market which is equivalent to one month's salary for most Soviet citizens.

According to some Russian Orthodox Church officials, the Soviet government has recently become more tolerant of their Church. Peter Gerasimov, a staff member of the ROC's Moscow patriarchy interviewed by the Christian Science Monitor said that there is growing official recognition "that the Orthodox faith is inseparably tied to our Russian culture."

No mention was made of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches, and little attention was paid to the significance of the Millennium of Christianity of Kievan-Rus'. The Washington Post reported that the Russian officials were so oblivious to religion, that during the visit to the monastery, some American officials, showing respect for the holiness of the site, asked a Russian agent for some information about the chapel. He replied: "We don't know, We never come here."

### Meetings with dissidents

Upon Mr. Reagan's return from the 30-minute tour of the Danilov Monastery, he met with 98 dissidents at the U.S. ambassador's residence, Spaso House. He delivered brief remarks, stating:

"And here I would like to speak to you, not as a head of government, but as a man — a fellow human being. I came here hoping to do what I could to give you strength. Yet, I already know it is you who have strengthened me, you who have given me a message to carry back. While we press for human rights through diplomatic channels, you press with your very lives, day in, day out, year after year, risking your jobs, your homes, your all."

"If I may, I want to give you one thought from my heart. Coming here, being with you, looking into your faces, I have to believe that the history of this troubled century will indeed be redeemed in the eyes of God and man, and that freedom will truly come to all, for what injustice can withstand your strength and what can conquer your prayers."

Vyacheslav Chornovil and his wife, Atena Pashko, Petro Ruban, Mykhailo and Olya Horyn and Ivan Hel were among the Ukrainian dissidents attending the afternoon tea.

According to reports from the State Department human rights office, other Ukrainian dissidents including Oles Shevchenko, the Rev. Vasyli Romaniuk and Levko Lukianenko, who is currently in exile, were also on the official Spaso House invitation list, however, they did not make it to Moscow for the reception. No further information on their whereabouts was available at press time.

Mr. Chornovil was seated at President Reagan's table, and Mr. Ruban, who was released from Perm Camp 35 only last week, was present at Secretary of State George Shultz's table. Mrs. Horyn sat near first lady Nancy Reagan.

Mr. Chornovil, editor of the Ukrainian Herald, the official publication of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, spoke at length about the nationalities problem, and the importance of maintaining the distinction between Ukrainians and

Russians. He also talked about the repression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its forced assimilation into the state-controlled Russian Orthodox Church. He underscored the plight of Armenian nationalist Paruir Airikian, stating that his treatment could be indicative of the current human rights situation in the Soviet Union.

After President Reagan's brief remarks, three dissidents, previously selected, delivered their statements, representing three aspects of human rights in the Soviet Union. They included the Rev. Gleb Yakunin, who spoke about religious rights, specifically about the Russian Orthodox Church, omitting mention of the banned Ukrainian Catholic or Orthodox Churches; Yuli Kosharovsky, a Soviet Jew, who has been denied an exit visa for more than 17 years, who spoke about emigration rights; and Sergei Kovalev, a biologist, who has been a long-time rights campaigner, spoke on human rights. What was obvious, according to various reports received from Moscow, was the lack of emphasis on the nationalities question.

After the meeting with President Reagan, the dissidents held their own press conference. Mr. Chornovil interrupted the Rev. Yakunin to interject comments about the repression of the Ukrainian believers, noting that not only Russians suffer religious persecu-

### U.S. commitment

Though President Reagan acknowledged some progress in recent years in increasing religious and political freedoms, he emphasized that the "commitment of the United States will nevertheless remain unshakeable on human rights. On the fundamental dignity of the human person, there can be no relenting, for now we must work for more — always more." While the Soviet media decided to simply downplay the Danilov visit, Mr. Reagan's reception with the dissidents was completely dropped from all listings of the official summit agenda.

According to the Washington Post, the official Soviet reaction to the president's meeting was quick and brusque, with Feodor Burlatsky, a close adviser to Mr. Gorbachev, brushing off the meeting, stating that the Soviet Union was already at work reforming the penal code.

Gennadi Gerasimov, Foreign Ministry spokesman and no stranger to Western audiences, said he could not understand why the president would want to meet with the people he entertained at Spaso House. "They are not the flower of our society, quite the opposite."

According to a press release received from the London-based Ukrainian Press Agency, five Ukrainian Catholics, not invited to the Spaso House reception, but who wanted to be in Moscow for the summit meetings, were forcibly removed from their Moscow-bound train, and put on a train heading back to Lviv. On May 28, shortly before the train reached Ternopil, the militia ordered the delegation out of its compartments and into the corridor where a check of identity papers was made. The five people were: Bishop Pavlo Vasylyk, the Revs. Mykhailo Havryliv, Mykola Simkailo and Hryhoriy Simkailo, and Zinoviy Krasivsky, a prominent Ukrainian dissident and former member of the underground Ukrainian National Front. They were taken back to Lviv to the procurator's office and afterwards were released.

According to a Christian dissident based in Moscow, Mykola Muratov,

the five men had hoped to tell Mr. Reagan of their thus far unsuccessful campaign for legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

On Tuesday, May 31, President Reagan met with students at Moscow State University, where he mentioned Ukrainians on two occasions:

"America is a nation made up of hundreds of nationalities. Our ties to you are more than ones of good feeling; they're ties of kinship. In America, you'll find Russians, Armenians, Ukrainians, peoples from Eastern Europe and Central Asia. They come from every part of this vast continent, from every continent, to live in harmony, seeking a place where each cultural heritage is respected, each is valued for its diverse strengths and beauties and the richness it brings to our lives."

"Recently, a few individuals and families have been allowed to visit relatives in the West. We can only hope that it won't be long before all are allowed to do so, and Ukrainian Americans, Baltic Americans, Armenian Americans, can freely visit their homelands, just as this Irish American visits his."

## Greek Orthodox...

(Continued from page 1)

with his blessings and issue a patriarchal letter on the occasion of the Millennium of the Baptism of Rus'-Ukraine. And thus it becomes clear to me that in the year 1988, the Mother Church of Constantinople will, for the sake of expediency turn her back on her own spiritual children — the faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and embrace the ideologies of the Moscow Patriarchate which subjugated our Church in the 17th century by fraud and deceit, the patriarchate which now in the guise of serving God, people and Holy Orthodoxy, serves the interests of Soviet expansionism.

"I, should this letter appear to be too harsh, do not intend to be apologetic for its contents. No matter what occurs, no matter how many may join the Russian Millennium camp, even in the name of Holy Orthodoxy, we Ukrainian Orthodox will never abandon our love and devotion for our Mother Church even though she abandon us, and we will never betray our identity as the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — the legitimate heirs of the spiritual legacy bequeathed to us and those who will come after us by St. Volodymyr, prince of Kievan Rus'-Ukraine."

According to Metropolitan Bartholomew, private secretary to the ecumenical patriarch, there was an "absence of the necessary preconditions that would justify the presence of either the patriarch or a delegation from him in Moscow. According to several sources, the Greek Orthodox Church's presence at the Millennium celebrations would signify that they have accepted the changes made by the Russian Orthodox Church."

This decision is considered a serious setback for both the state-operated Russian Orthodox Church and the Soviet government, who hope to convey an atmosphere of increased religious freedom during their official celebrations of the 1,000 years of Christianity.

Statistics show that Patriarch Pimen of the Russian Orthodox Church is the spiritual leader of 200 million Russian Orthodox, while Patriarch Demetrius has 180 million faithful in his church, among them Ukrainian Orthodox, who fall under the jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople. Bishop Vsevolod of New York represents the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in America and Canada, which regard the ecumenical patriarch as their spiritual leader.



## New York festival celebrates pageantry of historic Ukraine



Yaroslav Kulynych

NEW YORK — It's habit-forming, this annual Ukrainian Festival held every May in Manhattan's Ukrainian Village. Established in 1976 to celebrate the United States' 200th birthday, this year's festival marked an even more jubilant milestone — 1,000 years of Christianity of Kievan-Rus'.

And to commemorate this occasion, the three-day festival along Seventh Street (between Second and Third avenues) celebrated 10th century Ukraine highlighted by Sunday afternoon's regal pageant of historic costumes, featuring garb of the 10th to 18th centuries.

Among the figures featured during afternoon modeling were Prince Volodymyr the Great, the Christianizer of the Kievan-Rus' State, his grandmother, Princess Olha, as well as Prince Yaroslav Mudryi. (Many of the historic costumes were provided and modeled by the actors from the play "Yaroslav Mudryi" which recently premiered in New York.)

But to show the thousands of festival-goers of all nationalities that Ukrainian culture continues to thrive, the festival program also included performances by contemporary bandura groups, singing ensembles and dancing groups of all ages, as illustrated by the photos on this page.

On Saturday afternoon, the New York-based Dumka Choir gave a moving concert of polyphonic liturgical Ukrainian music inside St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church to a capacity audience of curious New York music lovers.

Professionally executed booths housed Ukrainian cuisine, dessert delicacies, as well as various arts and crafts. Besides embroidered blouses, pysanky and ceramics, festival-goers also had the opportunity to purchase Millennium memorabilia. Many visitors learned about the centuries' old Ukrainian history, as well as the current plight of human and religious rights activists by stopping to look at various booths.

The entire East Village Ukrainian community pitched in to organize and promote the Millennium among the crowds milling around the festival.

This year's kiosks were designed by a professional architect, Yuriy Sawycky, and built with the assistance of Plast Ukrainian youth organization members, giving the Seventh Street panorama an organized and sophisticated look.

Banners proclaiming the 1,000 years of Christianity were strung between lightpoles, giving the Millennium the proper promotion and ensuring that the festival emerged a success.



## Teachers' conference...

(Continued from page 4)

the USSR at the time of the famine who actually "abetted the Soviets in covering up" this atrocity.

Dr. Mace told the teachers about the famine commission's role in curriculum development and its involvement in three major efforts: the New York and California curricula on genocide and human rights, as well as the curriculum guide developed by a public member of the commission, Dr. Kuropas.

Dr. Mace went on to introduce the film "Harvest of Despair" to his audience. He pointed out that there is some controversy surrounding the award-winning film due to the fact that about a quarter of the visual material is from an earlier famine that took place in 1921. Nonetheless, he stressed, the film is accurate in describing the Great Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933.

He ridiculed efforts by some persons, including Canadian Douglas Tottle, author of the book "Famine, Fraud and Fascism: The Ukrainian Genocide Myth from Hitler to Harvard," whose position he described as, basically: "if some footage in the film is not from 1932-1933, then the film is not reliable; if the film is not reliable, then the scholarship on the famine is not reliable; thus, the famine did not happen."

Much has been written about the famine in the Soviet press during the last few months, Dr. Mace pointed out, adding that these new developments discredit assertions such as Mr. Tottle's.

Finally, the historian drew some comparisons between the Ukrainian famine and the American genocide and Jewish Holocaust. In each case, he said, "human rights were violated in pursuit of a so-called greater goal." And, he said, "among the most basic of these rights is the right to live as part of a group with which one identifies."

After additional remarks about "Harvest of Despair" by Mr. Keybida, the Canadian documentary was viewed by conference participants.

Next, Dr. Kuropas, an elementary school teacher and adjunct professor of Northern Illinois University who has conducted teachers' workshops on the famine in four states, reviewed the curriculum guide he authored. Its publication was financed by the Ukrainian National Association, of which Dr. Kuropas is supreme vice-president.

The guide, Dr. Kuropas explained, is

divided into seven sections: Russia and the Soviet Union, Ukraine and Its People, Soviet Policy and the Forced Famine (1921-1939), The Famine Press Cover-Up, Soviet Disinformation Today, Ukraine in Recent Times (1940-1986), and Food as a Political Weapon. He suggested that if time is limited, teachers could focus only on the third section, which is the one that deals specifically with the famine.

He then went on to speak about how the information in the curriculum guide — which is composed of a teacher's guide and student handouts — could be used in history, social science, current events and journalism classes.

Involving his fellow educators in a dialogue, he asked for a show of hands of those who had heard statements like "The U.S. is as bad as the Soviets." As some teachers raised their hands, Dr. Kuropas stressed, "Well, there is no comparison." He explained, "The major difference is that the Soviets gloss over the injustices they have committed, while Americans try to reverse them." In the USSR, "those responsible for the famine were never brought to justice," he added.

Following Dr. Kuropas's presentation, the teachers commented on how they could apply his curriculum. One teacher, for example, offered the idea that she, as an English teacher, finds that "teaching about George Orwell is an excellent way to introduce information about the famine."

After a Ukrainian-style buffet luncheon, the teachers' conference participants returned to hear an address by Mr. Klenk, senior policy analyst at the White House Office of Policy Development. Mr. Klenk told the audience, "We must remember a famine that too long has been forgotten." He went on to point out that "the very essence of totalitarianism" can be summarized as "control of the past is control of the future."

"Do not allow the lie to remain alive; say no to any group that wants to control our memory," he urged his listeners, for "remembering serves a very practical need ... as Santayana said, those who forget the past are doomed to repeat it."

Mr. Klenk stated that "Children must learn why modern holocausts happened, and why nations failed to respond," and he mentioned the Nazi Holocaust of 6 million Jews and 10 million others, as well as the atrocities of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia and Mao Tse Tung

in China, and as the fact that 66 million persons perished in the USSR between the revolution and 1959.

Mr. Klenk spoke also about current events in Ethiopia — the forced collectivization and famine that mirror the events in Ukraine of the 1930s.

In conclusion, Mr. Klenk stated, "Every generation up until now has not learned from history." Through education about genocides like the Ukrainian famine, he said, "we can prevent similar occurrences."

"Hopefully our children will learn; they will learn not to do again what so many people, so many generations have done before them," he emphasized.

The final portion of the teachers' conference was a series of brief presentations by six speakers.

First to speak was Dr. Adam Scrupski, associate professor and director of the Teacher Education Program at Rutgers University's Graduate School of Education. He discussed the woeful state of affairs in so-called Soviet and East European studies programs, using as an illustration the results of a survey of 107 school systems in New Jersey.

Referring to the survey, which was the dissertation project of Dr. Baran, chairman of this conference, Dr. Scrupski said 67 of these school systems reported that they did have Soviet and/or East European studies programs. However, he said, "the preponderance of the focus was on the USSR and Russia," with most respondents incorrectly using the term "Russia" to refer to the entire USSR.

There "was not a single mention of the Ukrainian famine" in any of the curricula; and, by and large, "the only culture promoted was the Russian culture," he said.

Dr. John Fizer, professor of comparative literature and Slavic languages at Rutgers, focused his remarks on the "blatantly reductive, misleading and dangerous" misuse of terminology relating to the Soviet Union, its constituent republics and nationalities. "Our media, educators and government officials have persistently ignored more than 100 nationalities," he said.

He went on to cite what he sees as the causes of misleading nomenclature. The first reason for such misuse, said Dr. Fizer, is "miscognitive," that is, those who see the USSR as Russian see an analogy with the United States and the adjective "American." In accordance with this misperception, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is seen not as a Georgian, but, incredibly, as a Russian.

He asked, "Why are centers for Sovietology named 'Russian'?" and thus made his point that the problem of incorrect terminology begins at the top with persons who are considered scholars in the field.

Another reason for misuse of terminology, according to Dr. Fizer, may be "pragmatic." The Russians, he said, "are seen as the masters of the empire," and this leads to "the expediency of focusing on the Russian component of the USSR. As a result, the USSR is reduced to Russia, and this false equation obliterates differences."

There may also be an "affective" cause of misidentification of the USSR as Russia. This, he noted, is due to "the infatuation of some Americans with Russian culture, and this 'exotic myth' overshadows all else."

A "habitual" factor is also at work in misuse of terminology, Dr. Fizer pointed out. "To many Americans this is an acquired response that, as are all habits, is resistant to change." It is a "force of linguistic habit."

Dr. Fizer concluded his presentation by stressing, "We, as scholars and teachers, should promulgate the correct terminology."

Three more presentations followed.

Dr. William Derbyshire, professor of Slavic languages and director of Slavic discipline at Rutgers, spoke on the linguistic differences found among nations of Eastern and Central Europe. He, too, noted that nations other than the Russian "are deprived of the attention they deserve." This "failure to gain visibility," he commented, "is directly related to the lack of political clout of these nations." In effect, Dr. Derbyshire stated, these nations finds themselves "in a double diaspora: concealed within a larger federation, and lost abroad as ethnics."

Robert Baran, a senior social studies instructor at Cedar Ridge High School in Old Bridge, N.J., shared some of his experiences in teaching about the USSR and Eastern Europe, and in battling the stereotypes widely held by students.

Finally, Daniel Marchishin, a member of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and a public member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, covered the topic of national self-determination in the context of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

## OSI suffers...

(Continued from page 4)

interested in the outcome of the cases, who frequently attempts to discredit the Soviet legal system. The OSI went on to erroneously attribute the founding of Americans for Due Process (ADP) to him and further mischaracterized ADP as an organization "whose primary function has been to lobby Congress and federal executive officials against government efforts like this (one)."

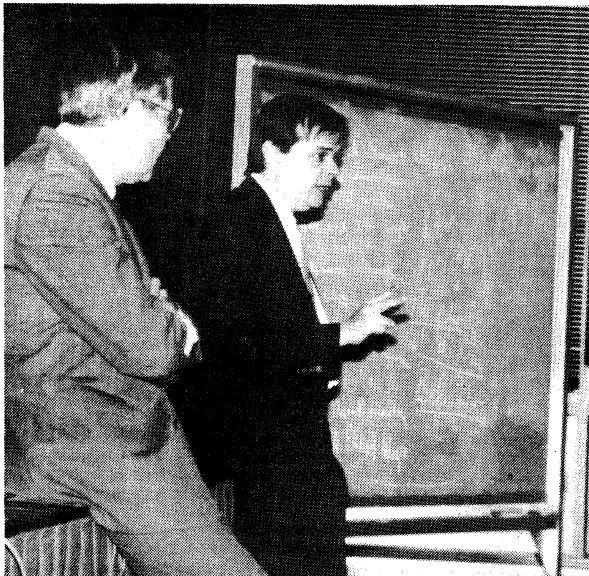
Upon hearing Judge Caffrey's decision, Mr. Zumbakis stated: "It has taken decisions in Australia and Canada to open up the U.S. courts' eyes to the inequities which exist in OSI cases in the United States. Both countries have clearly rejected the OSI model. The OSI will no longer be able to so easily get away with abusing the rights of due process."

Judge Caffrey also ordered the OSI to turn over certain depositions which it had refused to give to the defense. He imposed sanctions on the OSI for its refusal until then to turn over the requested material. According to Rasa Razgaitis, coordinator of Americans for Due Process, "This is probably the first time that the OSI will know what it is like to be on the receiving end of sanctions. Up until now, they were always able to get sanctions imposed on defense counsel for one reason or another."

"It is an enormously significant development when a court begins to scrutinize and take a close, close look at OSI's shoddy and unprofessional procedures," she added.

The OSI suffered another major blow in denaturalization case in the same circuit which it had filed in 1984 against Lithuanian-American Jonas Klimavicius. The court had denied Mr. Klimavicius' assertion of the Fifth Amendment, to which the OSI claimed he was not entitled. When Mr. Klimavicius continued to stand by the Fifth, the OSI asked that sanctions be imposed. Among the sanctions was revocation of the defendant's citizenship. The judge granted the OSI's motion in September of 1987, and Mr. Klimavicius lost his citizenship without his case having ever come to trial.

On May 31, however, Americans for Due Process learned that an appellate court has reversed the denaturalization order and has ordered the case to be remanded for another hearing. Mr. Klimavicius of Maine is represented by Ivars Berzins of New York.



Myron Kuropas and James Mace conduct the workshop.

### Organize Ukrainian display

RIDGEWOOD, N.J. — The Glen-Hawes School District of Ridgewood held its 10th annual International Fair on March 23 and a Ukrainian exhibit was featured for the first time. John A. Kun of Ridgewood was the organizer of the exhibit.

The International Fair ran during the school day for the 350 students and teachers of the Hawes Elementary School and during the evening for the students' parents. Approximately 500 individuals attended the exhibition which represented 15 countries. A fashion show featuring ethnic costumes highlighted the evening portion of the

## Notes on people

fair. Mr. Kun's exhibit featured a wide range of cultural and historical aspects of Ukraine. Illustrations of Ukrainian dancers, Kozaks, pysanky, wheatfields, the Millennium of Christianity, architecture and national emblems were complemented with actual pysanky, music, foods and the national flag. Mr. Kun also distributed postcards displaying and describing pysanky to children, and five-page manuals featuring basic

information on Ukraine, its emblems, history and its most famous poet, Taras Shevchenko, to teachers and parents.

Mr. Kun was assisted by his daughter, Stephanie, who is a kindergarten student at Hawes Elementary School.

Mr. Kun acknowledged the help of his mother, Maria Kun, wife, Paula, and daughter Stephanie. He added, that it was also a community-supported effort, with assistance from St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church of Passaic, N.J., friend and fellow parishioner John Skrypak, neighbor Eric Streiff, the Surma shop in New York City and the CPA office of Stefan Kazaraj, also of New York.

Mr. Kun is active in church and civic affairs. A member of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church of Passaic, N.J., he is a member of the church choir, young adults organization and a co-chairman of the publicity arm of the Millennium Committee.

Mr. Kun is employed as a staff assistant for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York City. He is married to Paula (Kluczka) Keyes of Elizabeth Township, Pa.; the Kuns have two daughters, Stephanie and Julie.

Mr. Kun is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 206 of Woonsocket, R.I.

### Receives DAR citation

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — Kristin Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Julia, was one of eight girls receiving awards for "Good Citizen" essay from the Col. Henry Bouquet Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Hopewell Area High School student is listed in "Who's Who Among American High School Students" and "Academic All-American Scholar Dictionary," and was an alternate to the 1987 Pennsylvania Governor's School of the Sciences.

She was selected to attend Seton Hill College for biology research in the summer of 1987, placed in the "Voice of Democracy" competition and is enrolled in the University of Pittsburgh's

College in High School Program.

Miss Scott is a member of the National Honor Society, Leaders' Club, Math League and Odyssey of the Mind, class committees for four years, the newspaper, Art Club and varsity tennis team.

She will attend college in September to major either in molecular biology or biochemistry with a career in research or medicine.

Miss Scott is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 161, of which her grandfather, Andrew Julia, a UNA supreme advisor, was secretary until his retirement from that post earlier this year.

### Testifies on transportation

SEYMOUR, Conn. — Selectman Frank Stuban of Seymour recently testified at a Connecticut State Department of Transportation forum about the future of transportation in that state.

Mr. Stuban, who is also a member of the Valley Transit District board of directors and the Seymour Economic Department Commission, was among 30 persons testifying on behalf of public and private sector interest groups.

Mr. Stuban was also in the news locally in a very different capacity — that of master craftsman of Ukrainian Easter eggs, or pysanky.

The 66-year-old Mr. Stuban was profiled in the Valley Drummer. He told the community newspaper about Ukrainian Easter traditions as well as the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus'.

Mr. Stuban is a member of Branch 67 of the Ukrainian National Association.



John Kun and daughter Stephanie with their Ukrainian exhibit at Hawes Elementary School in Ridgewood, N.J.



Frank Stuban

### FESTIVAL '88 - A ONCE IN A LIFETIME EVENT!

In this Millennium year (1988 - 1988) Ukrainians all over the world are joining hands to commemorate 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine. What better way to pay tribute to this momentous event than celebrate through the artistic expression that has brought Ukrainian culture so much recognition and acclaim over the years!



### DANCE EXTRAVAGANZA

A burst of color! ... A frenzy of motion! ... On stage together for the first time, world renowned **Shumka** and **Cheremosh!** Plus over 3000 dancers from across Alberta! Thur., June 30 - Northlands Coliseum. Tickets: \$22, \$20 (Combined Dance & Music Extravaganza \$26)

### SHOWCASE OF UKRAINIAN ARTS

Over two hundred displays of Ukrainian arts, crafts and authentic cuisine. July 1 - 3 - Northlands Agricomm. Tickets: \$5

### Vegreville PYSANKA FESTIVAL

Back in its 15th year! Bigger and better than ever! July 1 - 3 - Vegreville, Alberta, Canada. Tickets: Grounds \$3, \$5 Canada Day; Grandstands: \$10, \$8; Zabavas \$8, \$6

### CONTEMPORARY MUSIC AWARDS

**Samantha Taylor** and **Ted Woloshyn** host a glittering banquet and awards show honoring outstanding achievement in contemporary Ukrainian music industry. Fri., July 1 - Westin Hotel. Tickets: \$50

### BEERFEST!

An unrivaled party! ... a frolicsome evening of high flying dance and heel-kicking music! Sat., July 2 - Northlands Agricomm (Hall C). Tickets: \$8

### MUSIC EXTRAVAGANZA

**Samantha Taylor** host of CBC TV's "Video Hits" hosts an evening of Ukrainian music

JUNE 30 - JULY 3, 1988

FESTIVAL '88 ПЕКТІВАЖЬ '88  
...the next thousand years

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with bands from across North America ... Plus Edmonton's Luba Bilash with a choir featuring hundreds of children in a special tribute to the Millennium. Sun., July 3 - Northlands Coliseum. Tickets: \$22, \$20

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## Both Houses...

(Continued from page 3)

memory forever."

Rep. Richard Lehman (D-Calif.), the primary sponsor of the Armenian genocide resolution (H.J. Res. 132) in the 100th Congress, said that even though Congress failed to pass the resolution last summer "it does not represent the end of our fight to get our resolution enacted into law."

"I stand here today and commemorate those who had their lives so ruthlessly taken from them in the years 1915 to 1923 and hope in the future our government can join me so we as a people can officially recognize the tragedies of the Armenian genocide rather than succumbing to whatever political pressures may urge us to do otherwise," Rep. Lehman said.

Rep. David E. Bonior (D-Mich.) joined Rep. Lehman in criticizing the U.S. government for letting political considerations influence the historical record of the Armenian genocide.

"Our own nation, under the present administration, has become mired in debate over whether we should erase an event from history in the name of diplomacy," Rep. Bonior said. "Mr.

Speaker, by remembering the Armenian genocide we no more hold the current Turkish government responsible for the actions of the Ottoman Empire than we hold East or West Germany responsible for the actions of the Third Reich."

House and Senate members also took the opportunity to voice their concern about the treatment of Armenians in the Soviet Union and to call on the Soviet Union to rule in favor of the petition of the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh.

"Recently, we have seen anti-Armenian riots in Sumgait, Azerbaidzhan, triggered by an American request for the annexation of the Nagorno-Karabakh region to the Soviet Republic of Armenia," said Rep. William O. Lipinski (D-Ill.). "This present-day illustration of ethnic hatred and strife should shatter any illusions we might have that the situation for Armenians in that area of the world has been resolved."

Rep. Tony Coelho (D-Calif.), the third-highest-ranking member of the Democratic-ruled House, said the continuing division of the ethnic homeland of Armenians in the Soviet Union "keeps the wounds of the genocide fresh in the hearts and minds of Armenians everywhere."

Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), who is chairman of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, said he has "been following this crisis of the Armenian people with increasing alarm."

"Despite assurances from the Soviet leadership that public opinion would be taken into account, the only decision on the territorial question entailed an announcement that an ... economic package had been proposed for that region," Rep. Hoyer said. "Respect for the rights of individuals and the groups which they comprise — whether religious, ethnic, racial or national — must lie at the foundation of the relationship between a government and its people. We can and should ask for no less."

Sen. Levin, who met with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in early March and raised the issue of the request of the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh, said he was disappointed with the Soviet government's decision.

"I don't believe that Mr. Gorbachev can ignore the legitimate grievances of the Armenian people indefinitely," Sen. Levin said. "Those responsible for the violence and the killings in Sumgait must be brought to justice. And the clearly expressed will of the Armenian majority in Karabakh has to be recognized in a substantive way."

Sen. Levin said the U.S. government and members of Congress can help "by letting the Soviets know that we attach a great deal of importance to how they handle the Karabakh situation."

Sen. Riegle joined Sen. Levin in calling for greater attention to the appeal of the Armenians of Karabakh.

"For the Armenian people there, the struggle for human rights continues to this day, and they deserve our support," Sen. Riegle said. "For them, as well as for those who today enjoy freedom, the entire world must speak with one voice in setting straight the historical record about the genocide, so that the challenges of today may be met head on. We must condemn the genocidal crimes of the Ottoman Turks against the Armenian people, and ensure that the truth about the tragedy is preserved, so that future generations will be spared the horrors of the past."

Other House members who made statements for Armenian Martyrs' Day were Reps. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.), Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), Samuel S. Stratton (D-N.Y.), Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.), Carlos J. Moorhead (R-Calif.), Thomas Manton (D-N.Y.), William D. Ford (D-Mich.), Norman Y. Mineta (D-Calif.), Matthew G. Martinez (D-Calif.) and Esteban Edward Torres (D-Calif.).

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### BOYS' CAMP — July 9 — July 23

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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.

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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".

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BRANCH SECRETARY

have been assumed by

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INNOCENT. AND GOD IS MY WITNESS."

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## Political prisoners'...

(Continued from page 2)

tional Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners is of the opinion that possibilities for the rectification of the situation of nation building in the USSR are not yet completely exhausted, inasmuch as it does not involve wide public participation. Taking into account the fact that the defense of the language, religion, the environment and legal democratic norms is an important component of the defense of nations, the fact that their disregard will give rise to constant opposition and in reply to repression and the possibility of a new wave of political prisoners, the International Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners appeals to the government of the USSR with the following demands;

- 1) to abolish the concentration camps and release all political prisoners (a list is included), including those who are imprisoned in regular concentration camps and have been fully rehabilitated;

- 2) until the camps are abolished, to halt the strict isolation of political prisoners and allow them to meet representatives of the community, official and independent, as well as the foreign press;

- 3) in the resolution of the fundamental national problems, the various manifestations of the national will are to be regarded as the basic factors, taking into consideration the interests of the world community from the point of view of international justice, based on the following principles:

- a) to justly resolve the question of Nagorno-Karabakh;
- b) to return the Meshech to Georgia and the Tatars to the Crimea;
- c) to abolish the law on the free choice by parents of the language of education of their children in school, in Ukraine;
- d) to grant national languages the status of state languages of the republics, and where this is already in existence to introduce the languages into all walks of national life;

- 4) to uphold the law on the separation of Church and State, to permit free religious propaganda, to halt the interference of the authorities in the life of Church communities, to legalize the Ukrainian Catholic Church, to put a stop to the program against the Churches in Western Ukraine, as well as the explosions and exercises of supersonic aircraft close to the ancient Georgian churches. To reinforce

churches of religious communities and secure them against destruction.

- 5) to base ecological policies on the national interests of every nation, taking into consideration the perspectives and consequences of the realization of every large-scale construction project. To stop the construction of the Transcaucasian railway line, the Danube-Dnieper canal. to cancel the REKMINAZE and KHUDONHES projects, as well as the Chyhyryn nuclear power station, as projects that do not correspond to the interests of both nations.

- 6) to secure adherence to the provisions of international legal documents on the freedom of movement, the right for the defense of individual dignity in court and in the press, and the manifestations of the national will on the important questions of the vital activity of the nation.

It is the opinion of the International Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners that the realization of the above demands will extend the process of democratization to include the national problem, and will thus make it more thorough.

Tbilisi, March 20, 1988.

## Ukrainian Canadian...

(Continued from page 5)

and thus would add substance to the whole act.

3) The implementation of the act needs to be monitored by a politically independent officer such as a "commissioner of multiculturalism." Currently, there is an absence of a satisfactory enforcement mechanism through which the multicultural policy could be implemented.

Questioned by several of the legislative committee members, Dr. Petryshyn outlined the history of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, from 1891 to the present, stressing that the Ukrainian community is the largest mobilized ethnocultural community in Canada numbering some 1,500 organizations under the coordinating efforts of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

This rich legacy of Ukrainian Canadians has developed a strong faith in community development and preservation, thus crystallizing the belief that issues like multiculturalism are not simply a matter of privilege but, more succinctly, a matter of right.

In a related matter, the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Ottawa has learned from several government sources that the federal government is prepared to accept the recommendation to change the wording of the bill to strengthen the enforcement provisions in the act.

Sources also indicated that Bill C-93 is a priority-one issue with the federal government, in light of the pending election, and that the government intends to legislate it into law before the present parliamentary session is prologued.

## Munich conference...

(Continued from page 3)

and Methodius, by Prof. Dr. Nikolaus Lobkowitz, president of the Catholic University of Eichstaett. Professor Lobkowitz, who holds an honorary doctorate from the Ukrainian Free University and is also a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. had for a long time been president of the University of Munich, one of Germany's largest.

At the German session there were also thoughtful greetings from exiled leaders of other nations; among the speakers were representatives of the Poles, Slovaks, Czech Social Democrats, and Hungarian Catholics.

After the session, Pastor Roepeke, one of the organizers of the meeting between Germans and Soviet Russians at the well-known Protestant Tutzing Theological Academy near Munich, walked up to Prof. Janiw and told him that he had learned a great deal at that evening. Was that a mere politesse, considering that Prof. Janiw had made it a point to publicly greet Pastor Roepeke at the session? Was it something more? Only the future will tell.

To return to the Ukrainian part of the Congress: besides Prof. Janiw, the chairman of the congress's presidium, who did the lion's share of the work, the following were the vice-presidents, secretary, and members of the presidium who helped determine the character of the congress.

Vice Presidents were: the Very Rev. Krawchenko; Very Rev. Muzychka; Pastor Domashovetz; Prof. Yaroslav Bilinsky (president, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States); Prof. Jaroslav Padoch (president, Shevchenko Scientific Society in the Diaspora); Prof. Lyubomyr Wynar (chairman, Scientific Council of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians; president, Ukrainian Historical Society).

Prof. Gregory Waskowycz of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich served as secretary. Presidium members were: the Rev. Palladii Dubyckyj, deputy chairman of the Supreme Administration of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Munich; Prof. Ivan Korovytsky of St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox Seminary, South Bound Brook, N.J. (who was unable to be present due to ill health); Pastor Kustodovych; and Prof. Marunchak. The presidium decided to invite 28 large and small Ukrainian scientific and scholarly institutions to help organize the congress.

All told, 38 papers were delivered at the congress; these are to be published in Ukrainian and possibly also in other languages. The presidents of a goodly number of those 28 institutions gave papers at the congress. One of the first, for instance, was Prof. Dr. Theodore Bohdan Ciuciura, the current president of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, who spoke on Church and

state in Kievan Rus'.

There was also a certain link with the preceding International Congress at Ravenna, in that Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, head of the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University and the organizer of the Ravenna Congress, spoke in Munich on the international significance of the event of 988.

Prof. Pelenski presented a paper on the "Ideological Contest for the Kievan Inheritance: The Origins and Early Ramifications." One of the high points of the Munich Congress was the brilliant paper on the contributions of Petro Mohyla by Prof. Zhukovsky of Paris who is the editor of Mohyla's soon-to-be-published masterpiece.

Last but not least, to the delight of non-medievalists and for the education of those participants who prefer the 20th century, there were a number of papers dealing with current topics. Most noteworthy of the latter were perhaps the parallel papers by Prof. Bilinsky on the "Position of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the Ukrainian SSR" and by Andrew Sorokowski, formerly of Keston College, England, on the "Position of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine."

The organizers of the congress are well aware that the significance of its scholarly contributions will be established only after the publication of the congress papers. The jury of fellow-scholars will be out until then.

But the political significance of the congress is another matter. Now is it already possible to state emphatically that the Munich congress was a rare model of ecumenical religious solidarity and political unity, which is, alas, seldom to be found among Ukrainians in the diaspora.

For five days, congress participants from different walks of life and from two continents were united in spirit and letter. If, to achieve such a miracle one had to travel to remote Castle Fuerstenried near Munich, the long trip was eminently worthwhile.

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# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for March

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

#### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

MARCH 1988

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
<b>TOTAL AS OF FEB 28, 1988</b>	18,508	48,802	6,455	73,765
<b>GAINS IN MARCH 1988</b>				
New members	39	52	15	106
Reinstated	13	54	4	71
Transferred in	1	15	1	17
Change class in	6	4	—	10
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	2	—	2
<b>Total Gains</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>LOSSES IN MARCH 1988</b>				
Suspended	21	43	20	84
Transferred out	1	156	1	17
Change of class out	6	4	—	10
Transferred to adults	3	—	—	3
Died	—	69	1	70
Cash surrender	19	33	—	52
Endowment matured	30	79	—	109
Fully paid-up	23	55	—	78
Reduced paid-up	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance	—	1	—	1
Cert. terminated	—	6	21	27
<b>Total Losses:</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>451</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>GAINS IN MARCH 1988</b>				
Paid up	23	79	—	102
Extended insurance	10	16	—	26
<b>Total Gains:</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>LOSSES IN MARCH 1988</b>				
Died	—	25	—	25
Cash surrender	11	11	—	22
Reinstated	—	4	—	4
Lapsed	4	5	—	9
<b>Total Losses:</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>AS OF MARCH 31, 1988</b>	<b>18,482</b>	<b>48,674</b>	<b>6,432</b>	<b>73,588</b>

**WALTER SOCHAN**  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME FOR MARCH 1988

Dues From Members	\$221,191.94
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	98,048.41
Investment Income:	
Bonds	\$321,238.96
Certificate Loans	3,041.23
Mortgage Loans	41,691.52
Banks	3,062.63
Stocks	5,968.00
Real Estate	33,085.30
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation	400,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$808,087.64</b>
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	\$12,876.91
Taxes Held In Escrow	1,623.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	712.44
Official Publication "Svoboda"	34,615.17
Investment Exp. Ret'd	175.00
Postage Ret'd	38.90
Scholarship Ret'd	500.00
Travel Exp. Ret'd	125.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$50,666.42</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations	\$1,000.00
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured	141.22
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia"	1,237.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,378.85</b>
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$632,272.37
Mortgages Repaid	17,991.35
Certificate Loans Repaid	12,124.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$662,388.62</b>
<b>Income For March, 1988</b>	<b>\$1,842,761.88</b>

### DISBURSEMENTS FOR MARCH 1988

Paid To Or For Members:			
Cash Surrenders	\$34,824.05		
Endowments Matured	85,004.80		
Death Benefits	88,313.00		
Interest On Death Benefits	60.48		
Payor Death Benefits	430.60		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	1,281.95		
Dues From Members Returned	356.87		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$210,271.75</b>		
Operating Expenses:			
Real Estate	\$69,364.38		
Svoboda Operation	106,278.51		
Official Publication-Svoboda	45,000.00		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising	\$3,074.32		
Medical Inspections	425.50		
Reward To Special Organizers	1,706.16		
Reward To Branch Presidents And Treasurers	1,196.00		
Field Conferences	2,074.23		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,476.21</b>		
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:			
Salary Of Executive Officers	\$12,916.68		
Salary Of Office Employees	32,712.93		
Employee Benefit Plan	12,179.72		
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	14,705.18		
Canadian Corporation Premium Tax	30.12		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$72,544.63</b>		
General Expenses:			
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$23,925.00		
Bank Charges For Custodian Account	3,748.01		
General Office Maintenance	4,838.31		
Insurance Department Fees	706.50		
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office	160.76		
Postage	1,403.19		
Printing And Stationery	7,959.39		
Rental Of Equipment And Services	262.61		
Telephone, Telegraph	2,940.88		
Traveling Expenses-General	4,827.17		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$50,771.82</b>		
Miscellaneous:			
Auditing Committee Expense	\$3,704.55		
Loss On Bonds	17.98		
Ukrainian Publications	1,000.00		
Youth Sports Activities	850.00		
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements	200.00		
Fraternal Activities	1,977.80		
Donations	15,600.00		
Accrued Interest On Bonds	24,295.17		
Professional Fees	10,500.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$58,145.50</b>		
Investments:			
Bonds	\$1,462,949.45		
Mortgages	162,600.00		
Stocks	5,968.00		
Certificate Loans	4,266.23		
Real Estate	240.75		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,636,024.43</b>		
<b>Disbursements For March, 1988</b>	<b>\$2,256,877.23</b>		
<b>BALANCE</b>			
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>		
Cash	\$923,530.07	Life Insurance	\$59,318,789.90
Bonds	46,100,653.71	Accidental D.D.	1,630,034.31
Mortgage Loans	5,007,131.73	Fraternal	95,765.79
Certificate Loans	669,586.29	Orphans	374,056.14
Real Estate	1,193,365.98	Old Age Home	11,255.77
Printing Plant & E.D.P.		Emergency	79,185.27
Equipment	318,615.18		
Stocks	1,266,653.18		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.			
Housing Corp.	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	5,925,000.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$61,509,087.18</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$61,509,087.18</b>

**Ulana Diachuk**  
Supreme Treasurer

## Soviet Union...

(Continued from page 3)

groups in the Soviet Union include the Reformed Baptists, Pentecostals, Seventh Day Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses.

In 1944, the Soviet government formed the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians and Baptists. A split occurred in 1960 when Baptists and Pentecostals refused to follow Soviet statutes and, as a result, found themselves banned in that country.

To date, both the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches have condemned Moscow for violating the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights in suppressing religious expression.

The Rev. Alexander Baran, in a scholarly treatise titled "The Persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the USSR," has documented that from 1939 to 1950 the Soviets had either killed, imprisoned or exiled eight

bishops and over 3,800 clergy, wiping out 2,772 parishes in four dioceses.

In the meantime, Moscow is busily preparing to mark the Millennium. Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev is expected to be in attendance as well as various Western personalities including TV evangelist the Rev. Billy Graham.

The spiritual leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, has stated that he has dreams of returning home to celebrate the Millennium with hopes of reconciliation. As archbishop-major in the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Lubachivsky is also the metropolitan of Lviv and primate of Ukraine in exile.

As for the Soviets, Mr. Lobanov explains that unless the two major Ukrainian Churches are willing to abide by Soviet law, the government's policy is unlikely to change. A public demonstration, such as a divine liturgy or mass, would be then deemed an act of treason by an outlawed group.

## Winnipeg-Lviv...

(Continued from page 5)

Mr. Burgoyne.

Although Ms. Burgoyne is convinced UCC officials are motivated by "hatred" towards the peace movement and the Soviet government, the Ukrainian community for the most part harbors no ill-will towards Telebridge organizers.

"I don't blame them because they don't know the reality of the USSR," said Mr. Werbeniuk, executive director of the national UCC.

"I believe it [Telebridge] was a very good idea, and I hope there will be another Telebridge," he said, adding that he also hoped the next one would be better.

Telebridge was broadcast live in Canada on April 24. In the Soviet Union, it was aired as planned on May 4 at 9:50 p.m., according to Igor Lobanov said it was broadcast in Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the southern parts of Russia, and may possibly have been received in Poland and Czechoslovakia as well.

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## 18th ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

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Hamptonburg, New York

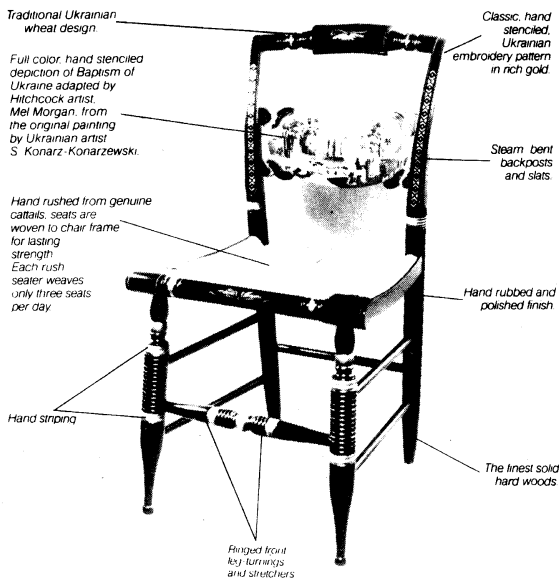
Sunday, June 12, 1988



The PARASTAS will commence at 2 P.M. and will be followed by PANAKHYDY or individual requiem services at each grave.

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June 11

**JOHNSON CITY, N.Y.:** The parishioners of Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church, 230 Old Deyo Hill Road, invite the public to a solemn dedication and blessing of the new Sacred Heart Ukrainian Hall by Bishop Basil H. Losten of Stamford, and other visiting clergy, beginning at 1:45 p.m. with a ribbon-cutting ceremony. The ceremonies will continue with a moleben at 2 p.m., a procession of all church organizations to the new hall at 2:45 p.m., a banquet and program at 3:30 p.m. and a dance to the music of Chervona Ruta at 6-10 p.m. Tickets for the festivities are \$15 per person, \$7 for children under 10 years of age. For more information call the Rev. Bohdan Kin, (607) 797-6293.

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art and Branch 84 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America invite the public to meet Frederik Pohl, author of "Chernobyl," at 7 p.m. in the gallery of the institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. Poet Hanna Cherin will deliver opening remarks about the author, while Anna Wojtowych, Alexander Momotiuk and Orest Szpur will read excerpts from the work in English. For information call the gallery, (312) 227-5522.

June 11-12

**KERHONKSON, N.Y.:** The Northeast Regional Conference of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) will commence at 10 a.m. on Saturday at Soyuzivka with an overview of AHRU's purposes, which will be followed by presentations and discussions regarding the human rights leader, lobbying Congress, anti-defamation, Afghanistan, psychiatric abuse, family visits and Ukrainian American involvement in the political process. Post-dinner discussion will focus on international implications of human rights in Ukraine. Sunday's discussions will involve resolutions, recommendations and summary. Participants in the forum will include members of AHRU, UNCHAIN, the League of Ukrainian Voters, Americans for Due Process, VISA and the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. Reservations may be made through

Soyuzivka, (914) 626-5641, or call AHRU, (201) 373-9729.

June 12-13

**ROCHESTER, N.Y.:** The Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity Commemorative Committee and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine will sponsor a public meeting with Mykola and Raisa Rudenko on Sunday, June 12, at 7 p.m., at St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 3176 St. Paul Blvd. A press conference is scheduled for Monday, June 13, at 11:30 p.m. at the Holiday Inn-Downtown, 120 East Main St. At that time a joint proclamation of 1988 as the Year of Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity will be announced with the participation of representatives from Monroe County, the city of Rochester and the town of Irondequoit. For more information contact Valentina Makohon, (716) 467-6114.

June 15

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** A free open house to acquaint high school students and parents with the college selection process will be held at 6-8 p.m. in the Basileiad Library Building, Manor Junior College, Fox Chase and Forrest Avenue, Manor's admissions counselors, faculty and staff will discuss what to look for in a college, how to prepare for the Scholastic Aptitude Test and financial aid procedures and sources. Refreshments will be served and tours of the campus, including the on-campus Dental Health Center and the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center will be given. For information call the college, (215) 885-2360.

June 17

**DAYTON, Ohio:** An all-day program commemorating the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity and the 950th anniversary of the dedication of Ukraine to the Virgin Mary will take place at the University of Dayton, sponsored by the Office of Worship of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Josaphat in Parma,

Ohio, and the Marianists of the University of Dayton. The morning program will treat Kievan spirituality and the history of the Ukrainian Church. The afternoon session will study the Mother of God as seen in Eastern liturgy and spirituality and the Marian iconography of Ukraine. The program will conclude with a Marian vesper service celebrated by Bishop Robert M. Moskal of Parma. An exhibit of religious art will also be featured. The program is free and open to the public. Luncheon reservations are recommended. For information call the Marian Library, (513) 229-4214.

June 18

**KENNETT SQUARE, Pa.:** The Philadelphia Civic Ballet Company and the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Philadelphia will join in a celebration of artistic talent and natural beauty when they present over 50 dancers in a one-night-only performance at 8:30 p.m. at Longwood Gardens on Route 1. The evening performance at Longwood's Open Air Theatre will feature the

debut of a new jazz-influenced ballet "Past Serenades of Mystifying Moments," and colorful ethnic dances drawn from various regions of Ukraine performed by Voloshky, under the artistic direction of Andrei Pap. Admission will be \$10, which will include access to the gardens and conservatories for those who arrive after 4 p.m. Tickets are available by calling the Philadelphia Civic Ballet Company, (215) 564-1505.

**CLEVELAND:** The Ukrainian Museum-Archives will hold an open house reception beginning at 7:30 p.m. A special attraction will include the premiere presentation of "Muted Bells," a film produced in Soviet Ukraine, depicting the suppression of Ukrainian Christianity. Video copies of the film will be available for sale. The museum is located at 1202 Kenilworth Ave. For more information, please call (216) 781-4329, weekday mornings.

ONGOING

**UNION, N.J.:** Branch 32 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will sponsor a Ukrainian exhibit in the Union Public Library through June 28.

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.**

# Festival '88 to kick off June 30

**EDMONTON —** April 28 of this year witnessed a particularly special occasion for the Ukrainian community of the Edmonton-Vegreville area. On that day, Festival '88 was officially unveiled to the English-language media and public at large, as its organizers counted down just nine weeks to its spectacular opening on June 30 at the Edmonton Northlands Coliseum. The press conference and luncheon were held at Molson House, courtesy of Molson Alberta Brewery, official sponsor of Festival '88.

Dignitaries, community leaders and some 50 representatives of the radio, television and print media gathered to talk about the upcoming festival. Quite likely the most ambitious of commemorative projects to be undertaken in this Millennium year, the festival will feature four days of the best of what the Ukrainian community of North America has to offer in dance, music, arts and crafts.

Over 3,000 performers and artisans will enliven the Edmonton-Vegreville area with the richness of Ukrainian culture.

The conference began with a sumptuous buffet of delicious Ukrainian food, followed by a short program of Ukrainian music and dance. The festival's four-day program of fun and

entertainment was then outlined to the media and invited guests. The media responded immediately with widespread coverage of the conference, giving further momentum to already briskly selling tickets.

Among notable guests at the press conference were: MP Bill Lesick, (Edmonton East), Alberta Minister of Culture Greg Stevens, Mayor Ross Cairns of Vegreville, and Edmonton Eskimo Marco Cyncar, a football player who is honorary co-chairman (along with Edmonton Oiler Mike Krushelnyski, who was busy at hockey play-offs) of the festival.

Recently a check in the sum of \$34,000, part of a federal grant totalling \$45,000, was presented to Festival '88's board of directors by Don Mazankowski, on behalf of former Minister and Secretary of State David Crombie.

Representing the board of directors of Festival '88 at the check presentation were: chairman Ron Borowski, director of protocol and vice-chairman Ken Lesniak, director of tourism Joe Filewych and executive director Roman Bryan.

For more information on the festival, contact its office headquarters at: Festival '88, 11809-66 St., Edmonton, Alta. T5B 1J2; (403) 479-0130.

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USCAK East (Juniors' A and B)..... July 2-4  
Doubles..... August 13-14  
USCAK Nationals ..... September 2-5  
Plast..... September 17-18  
KLK..... October 8-9