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Thousands in Lviv criticize selection of party delegates

LONDON — The Ukrainian Press Agency has received reliable information that two mass meetings were held in Lviv, western Ukraine, on June 16 and June 21, where the selection of delegates to the 19th Communist Party conference in Moscow came in for heavy criticism.

The June 16 meeting was initiated by the Ridna Mova (Native Language) society which had been denied access to the local House of Culture for their regular meeting three days earlier. The June 16 meeting was attended by between 6,000 and 8,000 people and turned into a broad debate about the selection of delegates to the Communist Party conference.

The first speakers were prominent national rights campaigners Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn (members of the editorial board of the independent journal and organ of the Ukrainian Herald) and Bohdan Horyn. They were introduced to warm applause by the crowd.

Mr. Chornovil argued that delegates

to the party conference from the Lviv region could not represent the local population because they were involved during the Brezhnev period in repression and Russification policies in western Ukraine.

Mr. Horyn spoke to the crowd about the fate of political prisoners, conditions in the gulag today and the double standards on freedom of speech applied to party leaders on the one hand, and ordinary citizens on the other.

Bohdan Horyn declared that the entire period from 1929 to the 27th party congress in 1985 should be described as "counterrevolutionary" and "anti-Soviet," because this same period witnessed the demise of the local councils (soviets). He also demanded that each union republic be accorded genuine power as state bodies, that the USSR become a true union of autonomous states, that the privileged status of Communist Party members be abolished and that KGB properties be handed over to civic needs. Those

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National question gets scant mention as Communist Party conference opens

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — If the nationalities question was to be a principal topic at the 19th Communist Party conference that convened in Moscow on Tuesday, June 28, it certainly did not receive much attention in General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's three-and-a-half-hour keynote speech to the nearly 5,000 delegates gathered for the opening session.

There was but a scant reference to the nations of the USSR, contained in a list of what Mr. Gorbachev said are "basic tasks" that must be accomplished.

"The conditions must be created for the further free development of every nation and nationality, for the strengthening of their friendship and equitable cooperation on the principles of internationalism," the Soviet leader stated.

The keynote address stressed reform of the Soviet political system through the creation of a new Congress of the USSR Peoples Deputies, that would include representatives of territorial and national districts and delegates of

party, union and other groups, as well as by shifting power from the Communist Party to elected government bodies.

He focused also on loosening the control of central authorities and giving more power to local authorities, especially as regards economic affairs.

Mr. Gorbachev also briefly touched upon the question of religious liberty, noting that this issue "is very much in the public eye just now in connection with the Millennium of the introduction of Christianity in Russia."

He went on: "We do not conceal our attitude to the religious outlook as being non-materialistic and unscientific. But there is no reason for a disrespectful attitude to the spiritual-mindedness of the believer, still less for applying any administrative pressure to assert materialistic views..."

"All believers, irrespective of the religion they profess, are full-fledged citizens of the USSR. The overwhelming majority of them take an active part in our industrial and civic life, in

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"National deviationist" Petro Shelest reappears after 15 years as non-person

by Bohdan Nahaylo

After more than 15 years since he was ignominiously removed from the Soviet political scene, the former leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Petro Shelest has made an unexpected reappearance. The controversial official, also a former member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who was branded a "national deviationist" and about whom nothing had been heard since his dismissal, has now been "rediscovered" by a central Soviet newspaper and utilized in the current campaign to discredit Leonid Brezhnev and his rule.

The irony is that the man still in charge of the Ukrainian party organization is Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, Brezhnev's former lieutenant who was installed in Kiev in 1972 and given the task of purging the republic of Ukrainian nationalism, real or imagined, including Mr. Shelest's supporters.

Mr. Shelest made his reappearance on June 23, in the pages of *Stroitel'naya Gazeta*. Described as a private pensioner and former Politburo member, the 80-year-old Ukrainian Communist was one of four people interviewed by the newspaper on the eve of the 19th Conference of the CPSU about the Brezhnev years.

Mr. Shelest spoke quite positively about Nikita Khrushchev, but was outspoken in his condemnation of Leonid Brezhnev's vanity and "undemocratic" way of ruling.

He was especially critical of Bre-

zhnev's colleague, Mikhail Suslov, whom he portrayed as a figure that was bent on "preserving by any means the [Stalinist] bureaucratic command system of administration."

At this stage it is uncertain what his reappearance of Mr. Shelest signifies. Nonetheless, although he was not asked about nationalities policy, Ukraine, or Mr. Shcherbytsky, it is with them that his name is most closely linked. Therefore, it is from this angle that his re-emergence from obscurity will be examined.

Shelest's record

Petro Shelest became first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU) in 1963 — a time when Ukrainian cultural and public life was undergoing a revival. By fostering a sense of Soviet Ukrainian patriotism and defending Ukrainian cultural values, he not only sought to establish and maintain a *modus vivendi* with the nationally minded Ukrainian intelligentsia, but also became identified with resurgent Ukrainian national assertiveness and the defense of the rights of the union republics.

Within a few years, with Moscow committed to recentralization and, from the early 1970s, to the forging of a "Soviet people," Mr. Shelest's approach got him into trouble. Grey Hodnett, a leading authority on this subject, has summarized the problem as follows:

"Shelest did identify himself with a particular 'nationalist' tendency, although not necessarily a 'nationalist' tendency in the chauvinist sense. (One could argue that Shelest may have been less a 'nationalist' than Brezhnev in articulating any exclusivist or hegemonistic ethnic claims) ... Shelest did aggressively assert a claim of national equality and reciprocity within a communist 'internationalist' framework, and this claim did increasingly diverge from the integrative-Russifying trend in official policy. Yet, as Yaroslav Bilinsky has cogently observed, it was not so much Shelest who was diverging from what had been established as party policy in the post-Stalin period, as Brezhnev and those ideologues (probably led by Suslov), who were tilting toward a form of overt Russian hegemony."

Although Mr. Shelest was relatively "liberal" in the sphere of nationalities policy, he earned the reputation of being a hardliner on other issues. In particular, he is known to have expressed alarm about the Prague Spring and its possible spillover effect on neighboring Ukraine, and to have urged a tough Soviet response. He is also considered by some to have been a "hawk" as regards Soviet foreign policy toward the West.

At any rate, the latter was the reason that was initially most commonly offered in the West to explain his abrupt removal from the helm of the CPU in May 1972 and subsequent expulsion from the Politburo in April 1973.

Reasons for Shelest's fall

While Mr. Shelest was never publicly criticized for his stance on foreign policy, he was denounced in the spring of 1973 in no uncertain terms for having set the wrong tone in his approach to nationalities policy. Specifically, he was attacked for his book "Ukraino Nasha Radianska" (O Ukraine, Our Soviet Land) that had been published in 1970 and which was retrospectively deemed to have contained "ideological errors" and "biased evaluations of important historical matters."

According to his detractors, Mr. Shelest had idealized Ukraine's past, neglected "the fact that the development of Ukraine cannot be examined apart from the history of Russia," advocated economic autarchy, and laid too great a stress on "the singularity and uniqueness of the history and culture of the Ukrainian people."

As Lowell Tillett points out, "Not since Trotsky's day had a sitting member of the Politburo suffered such humiliation by official party sources."

In November 1974, in a major and much publicized article on the nationalities question published in *Kommunist* and elsewhere, Mr. Shcherbytsky again indicated the real reason for Mr. Shelest's removal by lashing out against "national communism" in both its political and economic forms.

But probably the most telling evidence about why Mr. Shelest fell was the nature and scale of the political and

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Still more controversy brews over nuclear energy in Ukraine

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

Recent materials in the Soviet Ukrainian press indicate that the public controversy over exploitation of nuclear energy in Ukraine and Moscow's plans for further construction of nuclear power plants and additional reactors in the republic continues unabated. Two successive issues of the literary weekly *Literaturna Ukraina* have included bitter commentaries on the nuclear lobby's blatant disregard of the concerns of Ukrainian writers, scientists and the public at large.

Opposition to the "peaceful atom" in Ukraine came into full public view last August when seven Ukrainian writers — among them Fedir Morhun, the former first secretary of the Poltava Oblast Party Committee and now head of the newly formed environmental protection agency in Moscow — protested the construction of a new nuclear power plant in Chyhyryn in the Cherkasy Oblast, a historical site on the Dnieper River, in a collective letter to the editors of *Literaturna Ukraina*.

Subsequently, it was widely assumed that the Chyhyryn project had been halted or at least temporarily suspended. It is now clear, however, that construction is continuing, although at a slower rate.

Writing in the recent issue of *Literaturna Ukraina*, Eduard Pershyn reveals that construction of the Chyhyryn plant was still continuing at a rapid pace in January, but that "the public's activism, numerous publications in the press, and three television broadcasts on the Ukrainian program have played their role."

In recent months, says the author, construction has been going on "somehow semi-legally." Mr. Pershyn's article, which was prompted by the latest broadcast on Chyhyryn by Ukrainian television, provides some interesting background to the growing conflict over the project. He recalls the writers' collective letter, adding that their stand was supported by the scientific community in the republic.

Indeed, several months after the letter was published, Ukrainian television broadcast a program in which leading Ukrainian scientists participated, and at that time Valeriy P. Kukhar, a vice-president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, asserted that the question of building the Chyhyryn plant was now entirely out of the question. Two weeks later, however, on another program aired by Kiev television, Aleksandr L. Lapshin, deputy director of the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Energy, skirted the issue. He did say that in view of the opposition to the Chyhyryn project the ministry is examining the possibility of building the reactors originally planned for Chyhyryn at other plants in Ukraine.

In the meantime, on February 15, Radio Kiev announced that a state commission had been formed to resolve differences of opinion concerning the construction of new nuclear power plants. The commission was said to be acting as an arbitration body. Its members were reported to have visited various construction sites, and an hour-long program on Ukrainian television resulted from this trip.

With regard to Chyhyryn, the broadcast informed its listeners that "in solving the question of whether to build the Chyhyryn AES, the commission agreed with Academicians Oleksandr

Alymov, Mykola Amosov, Oleksiy Shcherban, and Andriy Hrodzynsky. The construction of the AES was deemed to be insufficiently substantiated and is being shelved for the moment."

Less than a week later, on February 21, *Pravda Ukrainy* published an interview with several officials and scientists, including Mr. Lapshin, who gave no indication that construction at the Chyhyryn site had been halted. Instead, he repeated, but in more detail, his previous stand, namely, that "the possibility" of halting construction of the Chyhyryn plant "was examined."

"In principle, it is completely attainable with the condition that the capacities of the Rivne, Khmelnytsky and South Ukraine atomic electric stations are increased to compensate for the capacity of the Chyhyryn AES in the over-all energy balance of the republic."

Yet, this is precisely what 13 prominent Ukrainian scientists argued against in a letter to *Literaturna Ukraina* published on January 21, a fact that Mr. Lapshin must surely have been aware of. In mid-March, two additional groups of Ukrainian scientists — mathematicians and cyberneticists — registered their disagreement with Moscow's proposals for increasing the number of nuclear reactors in the republic.

Now Mr. Lapshin has answered the scientists in a terse and condescending letter to *Literaturna Ukraina*, maintaining that the Ministry of Nuclear Energy sees no purpose in providing a written response to their questions and concerns in view of the fact that the issues had already been thoroughly discussed in the central television program "The Lessons of Chornobyl: About the Problems of the Further Development of Nuclear Energy and Guarantees for Its Safety."

The program was aired on March 19 with the participation of representatives of the nuclear lobby in Moscow and a group of Ukrainian specialists from Kiev. As it turns out, however, the interviews with the Ukrainian scientists were edited in such a fashion that no genuine dialogue took place. Indeed, according to Academician Oleksandr Alymov, one of the Ukrainian participants, "with the help of montage we were transformed into schoolboys being given lessons."

In another commentary on the scandal, the deputy head of the Kiev branch of the Scientific-Technical Society of Energy Workers wrote that "central television decided that the screen should show only that which suits the nuclear departments. For example, that's what was done with the tape of Academician M. M. Amosov's presentation, whose main thoughts were cut out. The remarks by Academicians M. M. Hrodzynsky and A. M. Shcherban, corresponding members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences D. M. Hrodzynsky, Ye. P. Dyban, and other participants in this so-called 'dialogue' were completely ignored."

In short, the nuclear lobby in Moscow has been able to ride roughshod over the views of expert opinion and the public mood in Ukraine. While seemingly prepared to trade off the Chyhyryn plant for the expansion of already existing nuclear facilities in the republic, both projects are in fact proceeding unhindered by either local or central

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6,000 in Vilnius demonstrate to mark mass deportations

NEW YORK — About 6,000 demonstrators gathered peacefully at a main square in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius on June 14 to mark the mass deportations of 1941, when an estimated 36,000 Lithuanians were deported during June 14-21. News of the rally was reported in the West by the Brooklyn-based Lithuanian Information Center.

One of the rally organizers, Antanas Terleckas, told the Lithuanian Information Center by phone on June 14 that the demonstrators crossed police lines to hear speeches on the steps of the Vilnius Cathedral condemning the Stalinist deportations.

Unlike at previous demonstrations organized by Mr. Terleckas and other dissidents, the organizers were neither placed under house arrest nor detained at KGB headquarters. Telephone communications with the West, however, were blocked. Demonstrators were also filmed and photographed by Soviet

security agents.

At least eight speakers addressed the crowd, heatedly relating their personal deportation experiences and demanding that those who participated in them be brought to justice. To the applause of the crowd, one of the speakers, 28-year-old Vilnius activist Andrius Tuckus, expressed Lithuanian solidarity with Armenian claims to the Azerbaizhany territory of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Another speaker, the Rev. Rokas Puzonas, called for the return of the Vilnius Cathedral, converted by the Soviets into an art museum. The hour-and-a-half-long program was reportedly peppered with denunciations of the Soviet occupation of Lithuania, anti-Soviet poetry, religious hymns, patriotic songs and chants of "Freedom, Freedom, Freedom."

At one point, the tri-color flag of independent Lithuania was prominently displayed on the speakers' platform

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Ukrainian Helsinki Group's representation issues statement on the Ukrainian Herald

NEW YORK — The External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group issued a statement on June 15 on the publication of the Ukrainian Herald in the West. The External Representation appealed for support and cooperation from the Ukrainian community in its new task of publishing the recently renewed unofficial journal that is the organ of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

The full text of the statement follows.

Guided by the will of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which has begun since last year to emerge from the paralyzed state in which it remained during the last repressive years, the organizational committee of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group deems as its principal responsibility to publicize the group's documents and news releases.

The principal document of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group is the periodical publication *The Ukrainian Herald* of which six issues have come out in Ukraine since August 1987. In light of technical and other difficulties with which the editorial board constantly struggles, circulation is very limited and uncontrolled, which is usually the case

for samvydav publications; the independent journal of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group is deprived of a stable material/technological base and support from the official side and is forced to endure moral pressure from the powerful bureaucratic opposition in Ukraine.

Wishing to help its colleagues in Ukraine, the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group takes upon itself the task of publishing in a greater circulation in the West the group's organ, as well as the organ connected to the Ukrainian Association of Independent Creative Intelligentsia (UANTI) — Kafedra.

We turn to Ukrainians in the diaspora with a request to support this publication, particularly with financial help. Furthermore, we ask the community, foremostly the Ukrainian publishing houses in the West, to share with the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group any materials that are relevant to the group and UANTI.

The Organizing Committee of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group:

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Seminar stresses American justice for American citizens

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — "American Justice for American Citizens" was the slogan at the "Demjanjuk and After Seminar" where panelists called for war crimes trials in the U.S. The June 12 gathering of Ukrainian, Baltic and conservative leaders from the U.S. and Canada — sponsored by the Ukrainian American Justice Committee — discussed the need for the "criminalization" of cases involving alleged World War II collaborators.

One of the panelists at the seminar was Michael Warder, vice-president of the Rockford Institute, a conservative think-tank in Illinois. He sounded a call to action, quoting the adage that evil triumphs when good people do nothing. "And to me, that is what the OSI (Office of Special Investigations) issue is all about," he said. The OSI uses Soviet evidence to denaturalize, then deport former U.S. citizens.

The most famous of the OSI cases involves the retired Cleveland auto-worker John Demjanjuk.

When Mr. Demjanjuk lost his U.S. citizenship in 1981 "that was the beginning of the unraveling of our system of justice for these cases," Mr. Warder claimed.

"...The issue I am most concerned about," he explained, "is that our system of jurisprudence is compromising its standards by getting involved with the Soviet system of injustice, which in large part is dominated in crucial cases by the KGB."

He said he objects to the use of Soviet evidence in American courts, particularly the way it was used in the Demjanjuk case. There, a photocopy of a Soviet-supplied ID card was used as evidence in denaturalizing him.

"I am appalled," Mr. Warder exclaimed, "that in a case involving a U.S. citizen, John Demjanjuk, his rights were abridged. Because, if his rights were abridged, then the possibility that other U.S. citizens' rights can be abridged is there, and I'm not just speaking of people who come here, who are born in different parts of the world..."

To remedy the situation, he espoused the use of criminal proceedings, finding that the current civil proceedings for denaturalization and deportation lack common safeguards.

He even attributed the high success rate of the OSI — roughly 75 percent — to their increasing use of Soviet sources. Mr. Warder left his audience with a warning: "I am concerned that a lot of people have given up..." This is not a time to give up, he suggested, because the real thrust of the OSI effort is only about to begin.

The seminar afforded an opportunity for various leaders to meet in a strategy session to deal with the consequences of the Demjanjuk case.

Unanimously, the panelists predicted a renewed onslaught of denaturalization hearings after the completion of the Demjanjuk appeal.

Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, an educator in the Chicago area, supreme vice-president of the Ukrainian National

Association and moderator of the seminar, agreed with Mr. Warder and the other leaders. He reminded the seminar audience that 50,000 names of post-World War II emigrants were submitted to Soviet authorities by the World Jewish Congress in the continued search for war criminals.

Another panelist and an attorney active in the Ukrainian community, Askold Lozyskyj, argued that neither the Soviet Union nor Israel can afford to prosecute trials like the Demjanjuk case objectively. Therefore, he, too, called for such trials to be held in the U.S.

For him, the Demjanjuk trial showed how impossible it is even for Israel to simply address the critical question — Demjanjuk's identity. Instead, the trial was used to make the Holocaust vivid in the eyes of a new generation. He cited the theatrical atmosphere in the Jerusalem courtroom and comments by various government officials as indications that there was a political agenda for the Demjanjuk trial.

The Soviet Union, he noted, has an ulterior political motive as well and has accomplished it: the USSR has intimidated and discredited the post-World War II emigration by supplying evidence and documentation in American denaturalization suits. In addition the Soviets have succeeded, in the attorney's analysis, of pitting the Jewish and Ukrainian communities in the U.S. against each other.

His strongest condemnation, though, (Continued on page 12)

For the record

Patriotic movements' letter to Reagan

During the recent meeting in Lviv of the Inter-National Committee in Defense of Political Prisoners, which unites representatives of the Georgian, Armenian, Ukrainian, Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian nationalities, the participants formed a Coordinating Committee of Patriotic Movements of the Peoples of the USSR. They released four appeals and letters during their June 10-12 meeting in this western Ukrainian city.

Among the statements was a letter to President Ronald Reagan, which expressed disappointment that the U.S. leader did not raise the issue of national problems during his recent Moscow summit journey and communicated hope that he will not forget the plight of the non-Russian peoples.

The statement, recently received in the West, is published below, for the record.

We, the representatives of social organizations and national movements of people of the USSR have carefully followed your speeches, where our national rights are defended, particularly in the course of election campaigns. Your fundamental position, judging the Sonnenfeld doctrine, has convinced us that you are deeply aware of our situation and understand that, without solving the national question in the USSR, neither democratization, nor an overall peace for the world is possible. Therefore, your visit to the USSR and your willingness to meet us is appreciated as one more expression of the direct attention toward intense national problems which have emerged in the Baltic, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine.

Mr. President: we hoped that you, being aware of this, would have, in our meeting, stressed the attention you devote to the most acute problem, that is, the national problem. We recall that the United States — in comparison to other Western states — has always been the most ardent champion of freedom for the nations in the USSR; and as the truest followers of this conviction, we awaited that your trip to Moscow would help to bring a considerable change in the fate of our nations.

Unfortunately, this did not take place. In your speech, the question of freedom in its highest meaning, the freedom for a nation, was replaced by general human rights. From your answers, given to correspondents, we judge that this position is not a coincidence, but your new view of the condition of national future in the USSR. Evidently, the USSR no longer is "the evil empire" for you, and national problems are so insignificant these are no longer worth being mentioned.

But we, Mr. Reagan, conscious of our responsibility, state, that there is no need for such reorientation. The fate of those nations inhabiting the USSR remains the same as before. The solution to the acute national problem remains the same. "Nation killing," using the exact words of Avtorkhanov, continues. It manifests itself, every day, in Russification, eliminating national languages from state administration, in science, education, deliberate fostering of migration, the intensification and centralization of economy, and in many other forms: all shaped by an imperial consciousness, which is centuries old. If, according to Lenin, the Russian empire was the "prison of nations," then the use

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Philadelphians rally for Ukrainian Catholic Church's legalization

by Olena Stercho Hendler

PHILADELPHIA — With Independence Hall — the cradle of American liberty — as a backdrop, the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee (UHRC) held a manifestation in support of the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and religious freedom in Ukraine, on Sunday, June 26.

The rally, in which nearly 200 persons participated, featured speeches by Pennsylvania Congressman Curt Weldon, Jerome J. Shestack, former U.S. ambassador of the United Nations High Commission on Human Rights and current president of the International League for Human Rights, and Dr. Nina Strokata Karavansky, former Soviet political prisoner.

Ulana Baluch Mazurkevich, UHRC head, opened the program with brief remarks which focused on the irony of

Moscow's official Millennium celebrations in the light of the continued denial of basic freedoms for Ukrainian Churches. She noted that the rally was intended as a show of support for the Vatican delegation in its upcoming negotiations for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

U.S. Rep. Weldon (R-Pa.) followed with a short statement.

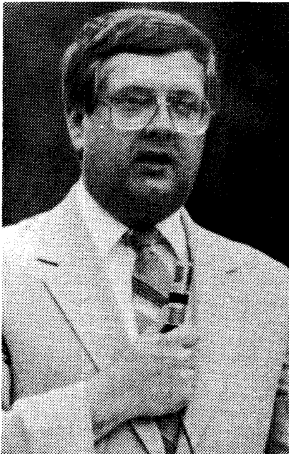
"Today, we are trying to correct a propaganda effort which is going on in the Soviet Union — a propaganda effort that has been the case in the Soviet Union for years — to Russify that which we know to be otherwise," Rep. Weldon said. "That is, that the true beginning of Christianity in the Soviet Union took place in Ukraine in 988 and yet, the Soviets would have us believe that this is the Millennium of the Russian Orthodox Church. It is important that you all be here today to

speak out and let the Soviet leadership know that we will not accept their misstatement of the facts."

Noting that he feared a complacent attitude that accepted the idea of fundamental change in the Soviet mentality might be settling in among the American people, Rep. Weldon emphasized the special need to let the Soviet leadership know that it will be held accountable for the fate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and other religious believers in Ukraine.

He pledged to press for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and advised that he would be discussing the issue with Rep. Steny Hoyer, chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission (CSCE) during the week of June 27.

A shortened moleben, celebrated by the Very Rev. Mitred John Bilanich, pastor of Christ the King Ukrainian (Continued on page 14)



Speakers at Philadelphia rally for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine: (from left) Dr. Nina Strokata Karavansky, Jerome Shestack and Rep. Curt Weldon.

Fifty-five students enrolled in Harvard Summer Institute

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Over 55 students are registered for the 18th Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute which begins June 27. The eight-week program is organized by the Ukrainian Research Institute and the Harvard Summer School.

This year's course offerings are: "Ukrainian History to 1800" taught by Prof. Ihor Sevcenko; a new course offered through the government department titled "The Dynamics of Politics of Contemporary Ukraine" taught by Prof. Zhenovya Sochor; "Twentieth Century Ukrainian Literature" taught by Dr. Natalia Pylpyuk; "Beginning Ukrainian," Luba Dyky, instructor; "Intermediate Ukrainian," George Hawrysh, instructor; and "Advanced Ukrainian," taught by Prof. Volodymyr Mokry of the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Poland.

The Ukrainian Studies Fund offers tuition scholarships to those who are accepted into the program. These scholarships have enabled over 1,200 students to attend the summer program to date. This year's group of students is particularly diverse, including eight from California, four from Ontario, one from Arizona, Colorado, Maryland, New Hampshire, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin, as well as Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and New York. Four seminarians are planning to attend.

Twelve students have completed or are working on graduate degrees. There are more older students in general, perhaps because of a new, more stringent admissions process which required students to submit a college transcript, an essay, and a recommendation from a college instructor.

An important component of the summer program is the special events

series. The first event, on July 9, is theater director Virlana Tkacz's "Les Kurbas's Jimmie Higgins," in which she provides an overview of the theater of director Kurbas with rare slides of his 1923 production. Prior to the event, Ms. Tkacz will run theater workshops with summer students in cooperation with the Avant-Garde Theater of Toronto, culminating in a performance at the event.

Other events include the slide presentation of the United States Information Agency guides on their trip last summer to Kiev; Dr. Lubomyr Hajda speaking on "Ukrainians in the Context of the Soviet Multinational Empire," Danylo Horodysky, chairman of Visits International for Soviets and Americans (VISA) discussing "Family Visits in the Era of Glasnost," an evening with performance artist Yuriy Onuch, and Dr. Myron Kuropas addressing "The Role of the Churches in the Development of the Ukrainian American Consciousness."

Films to be shown are "Zvenyhora" (Alexander Dovzhenko, 1928), "Harvest of Despair" (Slavko Novytskyi), and "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors" (Sergei Paradzhanov, 1964). Special events are open to the public.

The students' first week was a busy one — registration, orientation, special library tours of the Ukrainian collection at Widener Library, buying course books. Classes began on Monday, June 27, and that evening, students attended an orientation which included a slide presentation on Ukrainian studies at Harvard, and welcoming addresses from Prof. Omeljan Pritsak and Prof. Sevcenko, respectively, director and associate director of the Institute, the administrators of the summer program, as well as the dean of the Harvard Summer School, Dr. Peter Buck.

Rudenko greeted in Detroit

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

SOUTHFIELD, Mich. — Under the sponsorship of more than 15 independent organizations in Metropolitan Detroit, more than 300 people assembled to honor and hear Mykola Rudenko, poet and former political prisoner from Ukraine. The event was held in the parish hall of St. Mary's Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral here on May 7.

Zenon Wasylkevych, president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council chapter in Detroit, delivered the opening remarks. Mr. Wasylkevych called for a united acclaim to one of Ukraine's most prominent literary figures. He added that the Ukrainian community in this area has often referred to Mr. Rudenko's incarceration, has cited his poetic works, and now has the privilege to meet this personage under the common banner in a free world.

Amid a standing ovation and cheers, Marta Kuropas, a student in international relations at University of Michigan, greeted Mr. Rudenko at the door with a traditional greeting, offering bread and salt. The audience continued to stand as Mr. Rudenko was escorted to the podium area. The gavel was then turned over to moderator Michael Smyk, editor of the Ukrainian News.

In presenting the keynote speaker, Mr. Smyk emphasized Mr. Rudenko's urgent quest for truth and freedom. The moderator proceeded to outline

highlights in the literary career of Mr. Rudenko, and how this was interrupted by imprisonment with an ultimate confiscation of priceless drafts covering poems, novels, essays and dramas. "Mykola Rudenko," added Mr. Smyk, "has declared that he will apply all his energies and talents to continue writing in the safety of a free world."

Mr. Rudenko, 68, a veteran of the Soviet gulag, one of the founders and first chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group in Kiev, began his talk with an admission of astonishment when he discovered the proliferation of Ukrainian activities in America. "Your actions in the diaspora are extremely important to our people in Ukraine," he underscored, "and must never waver."

Mr. Rudenko said he was especially pleased to note the number of books which have been published, the press, the libraries, museums, churches, etc. "By continuing to activate these pursuits," Mr. Rudenko continued, "you are also inculcating the word of democratization to your brethren in Ukraine." While in Soviet prison camps, he admitted to hearing about the divisiveness among Ukrainians in America, but does not feel this has impeded rallying actions in common causes.

In addressing the issues of glasnost and perestroika, Mr. Rudenko admitted some changes have been made. "However," he said, "the new Soviet

policy is basically a reform in economic

Kuchmiak returns to Newark parish to celebrate first liturgy as bishop



Bishop Michael Kuchmiak celebrating his first pontifical divine liturgy as bishop at his former parish, St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark. With him are the Rev. Bohdan Lukie, pastor, and the Rev. John Stuchlak.

NEWARK, N.J. — The parishioners of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church warmly greeted Bishop Michael Kuchmiak at a pontifical divine liturgy and reception on Sunday, May 8, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of his ordination and his first celebration of a liturgy as a bishop.

While the church bells chimed, Bishop Kuchmiak was led in procession from the rectory by members of the clergy, trustees and altar boys. Above the church entrance, a large blue and gold banner proclaimed in Ukrainian "Welcome Bishop Michael, 1988." The following church organizations were waiting at the entrance: the Apostleship of Prayer, Ladies Sodality, Rosary Altar Society, Holy Name Society, Mothers' Club, Sisters of St. Basil, Ukrainian War Veterans, members of the Plast and SUM-A youth organizations and schoolchildren dressed in Ukrainian attire. The first communicants joined the procession, wearing their communion outfits, the girls in long white dresses and the boys with white arm bands.

Bishop Kuchmiak was greeted by parish trustees Damian Korbuda and Andrew Keybida, knight of the Order of St. Gregory, who expressed their respect, happiness and fealty, and welcomed him with the traditional bread and salt on a tray covered with Ukrainian embroidery.

The Very Rev. Bohdan Lukie CSsR, pastor, expressed his gratitude to the new bishop for gracing the assembled with his presence and asked for his blessings for all parishioners.

The schoolchildren, under the direction of their principal, Sister Maria, surrounded Bishop Michael at that moment, and Nikolaya Baranetsky addressed him in Ukrainian and Christina Prezimirski in English. Roses were presented by Monica and Katherine Murza, Krystyna Brenycz, Adriana Helbig, David Bushnell, Eugene Mullin, Roman Waskiw and Walter Tymczyna, who in unison stated: "Accept this greeting from us children of St. John's, wishing you many, many happy years. Mnohaya Lita."

The bishop was visibly touched by the warmth of the greetings and expressed his joy, his happiness and his love for the fervent reception.

Bishop Kuchmiak then concelebrated the pontifical liturgy with the Very Rev. Lukie, the Rev. John Stuchlak and the Rev. Brian Kolodiejchuk before the capacity crowd of faithful.

The Very Rev. Lukie welcomed the bishop on this momentous occasion with final love and boundless joy, and

asked for his blessings so that all may continue their love for Jesus Christ and the most holy Mother of God.

In his homily, Bishop Kuchmiak thanked the parishioners for their love and loyalty. He gave blessings to the schoolchildren who participated in the ceremonies and blessed them for their faith in the Lord Jesus. He expressed his happiness at being the first Ukrainian bishop ordained during this year of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and in this holy Marian year. He asked the faithful to make an extra effort in their prayers to the Heavenly Mother for the Church in Ukraine.

He spoke of his childhood and his devoted family and the love they shared for the Virgin Mary. He thanked the parishioners for their devotion to him during his 12 years of service and asked for their continuing prayers for the future. He invited everyone to join him in the pilgrimage to Rome for the Millennium celebrations in July together with Pope John Paul II.

At the conclusion of the liturgy, Bishop Kuchmiak gave his blessings to the assembled while the choir, under the direction of Michael Dobosh, and the parishioners sang "Mnohaya Lita" for Bishop Michael and all church dignitaries.

Bishop Kuchmiak was escorted to the church hall where a reception was held for the faithful. The parishioners had the opportunity to meet with him personally in the church hall, where members of the Mother's Club, the Apostleship of Prayer, Ladies' Sodality and Altar Rosary Society served refreshments.

On Monday, May 9, Bishop Kuchmiak celebrated a pontifical divine liturgy for St. John's schoolchildren and the faithful followed by a short program of welcome at the school. Zenia Helbig greeted Bishop Michael in Ukrainian, and Monica and Katherine Murza presented him with a spiritual bouquet.

Mike Edwards honored by Overseas Press Club

NEW YORK — The Overseas Press Club of America at its annual awards presentations here at the Grand Hyatt Hotel on April 19, honored Mike Edwards of the National Geographic Magazine.

Mr. Edwards received a citation for excellence for his 1987 article "Chernobyl: One Year After" in the category of best magazine reporting from abroad.

(Continued on page 15)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA district committee meeting

Anthracite Region

FRACKVILLE, Pa. — The UNA District Committee of Pennsylvania's Anthracite Region held its regular annual meeting in the St. Michael Church Hall in Frackville, Pa., on Sunday, April 10.

Ten branches were represented at that meeting by 12 officers who re-elected the complete slate of district committee officers from 1987 to serve during 1988.

The district officers are: chairman, Tymko Butrej; first vice-chairman — Joseph Chabon; second vice-chairman — Marguerite Hentosh; secretary — Helen Slovik; treasurer — Adolph Slovik; auditing committee — Michael Chomyn (chairman), Anna Zenach and Walter Salak.

The district committee officers were asked to preside at the annual meeting.

Mr. Butrej, district chairman, reported that nine branches organized 45 new members in 1987. The district committee's quota was 75 percent fulfilled. The champion organizer again was Joseph Chabon, Branch 242 secretary, with 14 new members. Marguarite Hentosh followed him very closely with 13 new members. Branch 78 had six new members and Branches 9 and 31, three new members each. Three other branches signed up one member each.

In his report, Mr. Butrej expressed disappointment that the district is not

being represented at the Supreme Assembly and no one seems to listen to his suggestions.

Mr. Chabon, district vice-chairman, stated that with the new insurance classes and rates having been introduced last September he has no difficulty signing up new members. He thanked the Home Office for a donation to the local dance group, but expressed his disappointment that the requested financial support of church-sponsored children's Christmas parties had not been approved.

Mrs. Slovik mentioned that because of family problems she was unable to be more active.

John Petruncio of Branch 78 reported that he was instrumental in proposing that UNA participate in last year's Seminary Day in Primrose, Pa. He noted that the fraternal activities director did come down and distribute UNA publications, but it would have meant more to the local members had the UNA also made a donation to the Seminary Fund. He suggested that the UNA should continue to exert its presence at future Seminary Days.

After the election of officers, the district chairman introduced Ulana Diachuk, supreme treasurer. Before proceeding with her talk, she replied to some comments made by the reporting officers. Concerning the matter of lack of representation of the Shamokin district in the Supreme Assembly, she said candidates must work hard at the next convention to ensure their election.

She also pointed out that the UNA is fully supportive of Christmas parties which the association sponsors. As a matter of fact, the Pennsylvania Anthracite Region District should plan its own fraternal activity or a Christmas children's party and then the UNA will extend any help necessary in order to make it a success. The UNA has donate money to the Seminary Fund before Mrs. Diachuk said.

She thanked Mr. Chabon and Mrs. (Continued on page 11)

Notice to UNA members: new dividend options

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association has completed mailing all dividend checks dated May 31, 1988, to branch secretaries, as well as to members directly in those Branches that had requested such direct forwarding.

Included with the checks were notifications explaining the two new dividend options available to UNA members, namely:

• 1. Owners of life policies — whole life and payment life — (term insurance policies excluded) may purchase for the amount of their annual dividends paid-up insurance. This means that each year the amount of insurance will increase, whereas the premium (dues) will not. Each year the member will be issued a statement indicating the amount of dividend paid and the amount of paid-up additional insurance it purchased.

The following are examples of paid-up insurance that could be purchased on life plans by each \$1 of cash dividend:

Age at dividend payment year	Paid up insurance per \$1 cash dividend
5.....	\$15
15.....	\$10
25.....	\$7
35.....	\$5
45.....	\$4
55.....	\$3
65.....	\$2
75.....	\$2
85.....	\$1

On endowment certificates, the amount of paid-up insurance would be less because the paid-up addition is payable to the member on the maturity date of the certificate, whereas on life plans the payment is expected much later.

• 2. The annual dividend can be retained by the UNA and the certificate owner will earn 6 percent interest on that amount. The interest earned will have to be reported to the IRS on an annual basis, as any other interest received from investments. The member will receive a yearly notice showing the amount of dividend credited to his/her account and the interest earned for the past year.

After selecting one of the two dividend options, kindly circle the same on the check. Members who do not make a choice will continue to receive their dividend by checks as before.

Each certificate holder must make his/her option choice, and at the same time should indicate on the check the present address for future mailing of the increase of insurance or dividend accumulation notice.

Kindly note that the new dividend options will go into effect in May 1989, when the next dividend will be paid.

Members are asked not to return their present dividend checks to the Home Office but to cash them promptly, unless the dividend checks are being donated to a worthwhile cause. In that case, the checks should be endorsed by the members.

Warren's Branch 94 holds elections meeting

WARREN, Mich. — Ukrainian National Association Branch 94 based in Warren, held its biennial elections meeting on Sunday afternoon, May 22, at the local Ukrainian National Women's League of America building.

Vsevolod Hnatczuk, chairman, opened the meeting with remarks of welcome and named 24 members who died during 1986 and 1987. Mr. Hnatczuk asked the membership to rise and pray for the departed.

The 1987 minutes were read by secretary Roma Dyhdalo. Roman Tatarsky, as the principal officer of Branch 94, provided the major report. He cited several reasons for the absence of a 1986 annual conclave. "Although the Society of Markian Shashkevych is financially sound," he said, "the membership has decreased appreciably." Mr. Tatarsky attributed this loss to lack of new enlistments by UNA officers. His report reflected a loss of 91 members during a two year period, 24 of which were losses due to deaths. Currently, Branch 94 can boast of 593 members.

Stephen Wichar, chairman of the auditing committee, confirmed the sound financial state of Branch 94 and proposed a vote of confidence for the outgoing officers.

Vera Zubalsky, chairman of the Nominations Committee, presented a new slate of officers for 1988-89. The following were nominated and unanimously elected: Vsevolod Hnatczuk, president; Lida Kolodchin, vice-president; Roma Dyhdalo, secretary; Roman Tatarsky, financial secretary; Halyna Tatarsky, assistant financial secretary; Michael Babyj, treasurer; Stephen M. Wichar, auditing committee chairman; Iwan Car and Ted (Continued on page 13)

Soyuzivka hosts 45 youths at 20th tennis camp



Tennis campers and instructors on the Soyuzivka courts.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The distinctive sound of tennis balls rebounding on the tennis courts of Soyuzivka filled the air beginning on Saturday, June 19, heralding the start of the summer season at this upstate New York resort of the Ukrainian National Association.

Forty-five youths from various parts of the U.S. and two from Toronto, arrived at Soyuzivka for the 20th tennis camp being held here through Wednesday, June 29.

The camp directors are George Sawchak and Zenon Snylyk. They are assisted by several young tennis enthusiasts who are serving as instructors at the camp: Adrian Kutko, Eugene Olync, Leda Sawchak, Ksenia Kyzzyk, Natasha Lipcan, Hugh Rainey and Martha Kutko.

A typical day for the tennis campers — 24 girls and 21 boys — consists of morning jogs, calisthenics and group drills on the tennis courts, as well as individual instruction. In the evening

hours, campers spend their time socializing with each other.

At the conclusion of their week-and-a-half-long camp, the youths will participate in a tournament.

The camp's closing ceremonies will include the presentation of certificates to all campers during a special banquet, as well as a special entertainment program presented by the campers themselves on the stage of the Veselka pavilion.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

July 4 reflections

Though it is fortuitous that the extraordinary 19th conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is taking place just before the Independence Day holiday in the United States, perhaps it is fortunate happenstance.

For while many Americans are oohing and aahing at what they perceive as immense changes occurring within the Soviet Union — even though many of these are only in the stage of rhetoric and are far from being institutionalized — they no doubt have had reason to pause and consider the freedoms and rights that we Americans enjoy. And, in so doing, many have doubtless realized that much of what we in this land take for granted is not even considered to rightfully and innately belong to the people who live within the borders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

How odd it must be, then, for these Americans to finally understand that the rights and liberties that are a given in the United States, that we do not even think about in our day-to-day lives, comprise the stuff of dreams for millions in the Soviet Union. That is why so many Soviet citizens are awestruck when General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev speaks of glasnost and perestroika, freedoms and rights, and of actually giving the people of the USSR a say in matters that effect their everyday existence.

To better illustrate the point, let us consider, for example, some of the seemingly mundane aspects of life in the United States.

American citizens can come and go as they please — both within the country, and to and from the U.S. In the Soviet Union, movement even within the country is tightly controlled as all citizens are required to have internal passports. Travel outside of the USSR is an entirely different matter and is severely restricted. A citizen and his family cannot simply pack up and go on a vacation to, say, Italy.

In the United States freedom of expression in all its myriad forms — literature, art, politics, etc. — is accepted in our free marketplace of ideas. It is just recently that in the USSR we have begun to see a modicum of tolerance for the idea of freedom of expression. And, though some in Soviet society appear to be allowed to speak out without fear of reprisal, others are not so lucky.

The inviolability of one's home, the confidentiality of one's mail and the privacy of one's telephone conversations are sacred in this country. For Soviet citizens, however, these are given and taken away at whim by the party and party-controlled authorities.

One of the most important and perhaps least appreciated freedoms of American society is our access to information of all sorts. Thanks to this access we are able to learn and, as a result, freely form our own opinions. We also have a right to an education of our own choosing. Not so within the Soviet Union. Access to information is strictly controlled (that is why the computer revolution has not yet taken place in the USSR); what is and what isn't taught in schools is determined not by educators but with the "big brotherly" guidance of the party.

What is the reason for all these disparities that come to fore as one reads about the Communist Party conference now being held? The simple fact is that in the USSR, the interests of the state are paramount, while those of its citizens are ancillary; that Soviet society exists to mold a new Soviet people, not to encourage individualism; that the rights and freedoms of a person are defined and restricted by his responsibilities and duties to the state. Even in the remarks of General Secretary Gorbachev to the party conference one can feel the restraining reins of the Soviet system.

On this July 4, then, let us ponder the wisdom of our country's founders who saw certain rights as inalienable and God-given, and who created a state that exists to serve the people and guarantee them freedom.

God bless America on its 212th birthday.



At the Vienna conference

U.S. speaks on religious freedom

Following are excerpts from a June 10 plenary session statement by Ambassador Warren Zimmermann, head of the U.S. delegation to the Vienna Conference reviewing implementation of the Helsinki Accords.

This week, millions of people in the Soviet Union, the United States and many other countries are commemorating an event that took place 1,000 years ago. In 988, Prince Vladimir adopted Christianity as the official religion of the medieval political entity known as 'Kievan Rus'. The baptism of the population in the waters of the Dnieper River helped shape the history and identity of Ukrainians, Russians and Byelorussians, whose ancestors, along with others, inhabited these ancient lands.

...The official festivities marking the Millennium have already begun in the Soviet Union, and representatives of the many religions who are present will consider the meaning and promise of the Christianization of Kievan Rus'.

...General Secretary Gorbachev's acknowledgement in April of mistakes which have been made and his positive appraisal of the role of religion herald a change in the attitude of the Soviet authorities toward matters of faith. If it proves to be an irreversible change, we will all have reason to rejoice. But we should not let the promise eclipse the reality. Though there has been some improvement, continued Soviet violations of the CSCE commitments to respect an individual's right to freedom of religion or belief prevent this anniversary from being a fully joyous one. Believers, whether they belong to larger denominations such as Russian Orthodoxy, to the Catholic faith, or to smaller groups such as the Hare Krishna, continue to face enormous obstacles, including imprisonment, if they seek to practice their faith.

...In some cases, entire religious faiths are denied a legal existence. For example, the Ukrainian Eastern Rite Catholic Church has been banned in the

USSR since 1946. Soviet authorities have claimed that the Church simply does not exist, yet despite the risk of persecution, Ukrainian Catholic believers continue to this day to practice their faith. There are appeals, including one to General Secretary Gorbachev signed by some 5,000 individuals, calling for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

If, even according to restrictive Soviet law, it takes only 20 individuals to form a religious community, one may ask why the millions of people who use Eastern Christian rituals in the Soviet Union are not allowed to do so without fear of persecution. One may wonder why a Ukrainian Catholic mass celebrated last Christmas by some 250 people — more than 10 times the number needed to form a religious community — was broken up by local authorities in the village of Kalinivka in western Ukraine.

Another Ukrainian Church — the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — was deprived of its very existence in the 1930s when it was absorbed into the Russian Orthodox Church. It remains banned to this day.

...Promises are not performance, at least not yet. Mr. Kharchev's hopeful prediction of an amnesty for religious prisoners has not come to pass. Many believers — Keston College estimates the number may be as high as several hundred — still remain imprisoned for having expressed their religious beliefs. Thus there is an overwhelming irony in this week of Millennial celebration, a celebration in which the Soviet authorities are taking part and for which in some ways they are taking credit. The irony is that, even as Patriarch Pimen presided last Sunday over the divine liturgy at the Cathedral of the Epiphany in Moscow, before the hierarchs of the Russian Orthodox Church, leading religious figures from all over the world and hundreds of ordinary believers, there were still prisoners of faith in the Soviet Union. ...

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Our response to Ukrainian-bashing

Dear Editor:

There was a recent run of articles in our local newspaper, St. Petersburg Times, which our organization characterized as "bashing" Ukrainians. Several of those stories are attached. The one in particular written by Sue Landry interviewing a John Loftus was taken to task.

A meeting was arranged with Neville Green, national editor, and Jack Payton, foreign editor, for the newspaper. A petition in letter form signed by 138 Ukrainians was presented to both. A round-table discussion ensued on the topic of Ukrainian "bashing" between the editors and five members of the Ukrainian American Association. Also, both clergy of the two Ukrainian churches were present.

The 30-minute meeting adjourned with a promise from Mr. Green that our petition would be printed in one of their future editions. More importantly, the editors agreed to review the whole matter at their next meeting of department heads. We will be apprised of their assessment to our complaint.

As this barrage of anti-Ukrainian publicity took place in the St. Petersburg Times, I'm sure it happened elsewhere in the United States and Canada.

Perhaps it would help pave the way for all Ukrainians to seize upon every opportunity to combat those elusive "elements" who find their way into the news media to spew their venom of anti-Ukrainian agenda.

I would like to encourage and motivate others to take action and to respond to such dastardly negative journalism that we Ukrainians were faced with in Florida. Our petition in letter form was subsequently published in the editorial section of this newspaper. It was our way to express concern and anger to this type of vituperate reporting directed towards Ukrainians in general.

Marion Senyk
Vice-president
Ukrainian American Association
St. Petersburg

Below is the full text of the Ukrainian American Association's letter to the editor of the St. Petersburg Times, as it appeared on May 7.

Editor:

Re: "Attorney: Demjanjuk evidence overwhelming," April 26, by Sue Landry.

It is with sincere regret that we call your attention to what we firmly believe is a shameful disservice and grave

(Continued on page 10)

Human Rights Committee seeks support

by Tamara S. Cornelison

The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, headquartered in Philadelphia, is the oldest, continuously operating Ukrainian human rights organization in the United States. The committee was first formed in 1974 under the name of the Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz. After helping to achieve Mr. Moroz's release, the committee adopted its present name along with the following permanent objectives:

- 1. to work for the freedom of Ukrainian political prisoners incarcerated by the Soviet system,
- 2. to press for the free exercise of the human rights of all Ukrainians in accordance with the ideals promulgated by the Helsinki Accords of 1975,
- 3. to educate American political leaders, the media, and the general public about the plight of the Ukrainian people.

The committee has worked to fulfill its objectives in numerous ways. One of its first major accomplishments was to persuade the United States Congress to form the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, which monitors the human rights situation in Ukraine and the Baltic States.

Committee members are also actively involved with the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) chaired by Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.), and attend various State Department briefings on human rights issues.

On May 27, 1987, the Committee hosted a reception in Washington to commemorate Ukrainian Human Rights Awareness Day. Rep. Dante Fascell was honored for his outstanding and continuous efforts on behalf of Ukrainian political prisoners. Among the guests at the reception, which was

Tamara S. Cornelison is a member of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia.

held in the Gold Room of the Rayburn Congressional Office Building, were 23 distinguished members of Congress, representing various parts of the country.

When Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Rep. William Lipinski (D-Ill.) co-sponsored a joint Senate/House Millennium Resolution proposed by the Ukrainian Millennium Committee, members of the UHRC wrote to and called many congressmen and urged them to support the resolution.

Several committee members met with Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), who agreed to add his personal support to the resolution and to encourage his colleagues in the Senate to vote for its passage. The committee also arranged a meeting between the Rev. Taras Lonchyna, a church historian, and Sen. Moynihan's legislative aide, Jon Alterman. The Rev. Lonchyna presented Mr. Alterman with information about the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

On May 30, 1987, the CSCE held hearings on the denial of religious rights in the Soviet Union. Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.), contacted the UHRC and requested that an expert witness from the Ukrainian clergy be recommended. The committee proposed the Rev. Roman Mirchuk, who consequently spoke at the hearing chaired by Rep. Hoyer.

The committee has also urged members of Congress to send letters to the Soviet leadership on behalf of Ukrainian dissidents and political prisoners. On December 22, 1987, a letter co-sponsored by Rep. James Howard (D-N.J.) and Rep. Hoyer was sent to Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev. In all, 68 members of the House of Representatives signed and indicated their protest at the attempts of Soviet authorities to restrict individuals (including Ukrainian activists Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Hel and Mykhailo

(Continued on page 12)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Chornobyl: a novel

Given my weak (read non-existent) background in nuclear physics, I never really understood all of the technical details surrounding the Chornobyl catastrophe.

I know what happened. I have a general idea of what the long-term effects will be. But the scientific whys of the tragedy escaped me.

Fortuitously, I happened upon a copy of "Chornobyl: A Novel" and my knowledge base regarding nuclear disasters increased tenfold. Written by Frederik Pohl, a well-known American science-fiction writer who spent months in Ukraine interviewing eyewitnesses, journalists, firemen who fought to control the damage, nuclear experts who were on the scene, and scores of others with direct knowledge of the tragedy, "Chornobyl" is speculative fiction which takes the reader into the lives and homes of people who were there when it happened.

It is obvious from the outset that Mr. Pohl did his homework. Additional months were spent in reading scientific tracts including Lyubov Kovalevska's savage criticism of the shortcomings of the Chornobyl nuclear power plant in the March 27 issue of Literaturna Ukraina (published just a few weeks before the explosion) and the candid Soviet report on the accident submitted to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna in September 1986. In his afterword Mr. Pohl comments on the cooperation he received from Soviet authorities, particularly the leadership of the Union of Soviet Writers.

The hero of the story is Simyon Smin, a Ukrainian Jew who, as deputy director of the nuclear facility at Chornobyl, takes great pride in his professional skills as well as in his ability to work within and around the Soviet system to make Chornobyl a nuclear showcase. "That was the job of the deputy director, writes the author, "and the fact that a goal of perfection was impossible to attain did not keep Smin from continuing to try. Against all odds. In spite of all frustrations. There were plenty of those, starting with the workers themselves. If they did not drink on the job, they absented themselves without permission; if they did not do either, then they all drifted away to other jobs as soon as they were trained... If the workers were somehow placated and even motivated, then there were the problems of material. Materials of decent quality were always hard to get — for anything — and Smin was shameless and tireless in doing what had to be done to find unflawed steel and well-made cables and high grade cement and even the best and freshest produce from the private plots of the nearby kolkhozists to go into the kitchens of the plant's cafeterias."

Smin was not alone in striving to maintain quality of operation at Chornobyl. He was assisted by Leonid Sheranchuk, an engineer who adored Smin. As the story unfolds, the tension builds as other, less competent officials at the plant begin a series of ill-advised experiments which, in the absence of both Smin and Sheranchuk, inevitably lead to the explosion. The author takes great pain to explain each step in the process in simple, easy-to-understand layman's terms which only heightens the suspense. An example:

"There was a thud.
"What was that?" Verazin cried, and then in the same breath: "Insert rods!

Fifty percent rods, immediately!"

"But the rod operator was reporting that the control rod motors were not responding; the rods would not penetrate the core. "Emergency shutdown then! At once!" Verazin shouted, and held his breath.

"But the rods would not go in. "Something is blocking them!" the rod controller shouted, his voice shaking. Kalychenko heard the words incredulously, for that was impossible! There was nothing to block the rods in their sockets — why, it would mean that the interior of the reactor itself had suddenly become warped, or shrunken, or broken —

"The next explosion was much louder."

As thorough as Mr. Pohl was in his scientific research, he stumbled somewhat when it came to Ukrainian history. When Smin is visited by Jewish relatives from United States, his mother, a revered old Bolshevik, takes them to Babyn Yar. With the help of an English-speaking neighbor, Mrs. Smin explains how "many ill-informed Ukrainians" welcomed the Germans and later worked for them as police. "There were some," she goes on, "a man named Stepan Bandera, another named Melnyk, others — some led bands of guerrillas even before the Germans occupied the city, attacking the rear of the Red Army even while they were fighting against the invaders."

Mrs. Smin then goes on to explain through her interpreter that "the Ukrainians hated the Jews as much as Hitler did...the Ukrainian Nazi-lovers helped the Germans round up the Jews in Ukraine. They robbed them, they stripped them, they put them into the death cars that went to the concentration camps." Mrs. Smin's interpreter argues somewhat feebly that what Mrs. Smin said was not altogether true because it applied to but a few Ukrainians.

On June 11, Frederik Pohl was hosted by the Ukrainian Museum of Modern Art and Branch 84 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. During the question and answer period which followed readings from his novel, I asked Mr. Pohl where he had obtained his information regarding Messrs. Bandera and Melnyk. He didn't remember. When I pressed him further regarding Ukrainian activities during World War II, he answered that he tried to be objective, but that since he was aware that Ukrainians cooperated with Nazis, that is what he wrote about.

Is Mr. Pohl another in a series of American writers brainwashed by Soviet disinformation? Read the novel and decide for yourself.

Did Mr. Pohl try to be objective? I think so. He did write about Ukrainian distrust of Russians, about the millions of Ukrainians who starved during Stalin's collectivization, and, in what is perhaps the best passage in the book, one of his Ukrainian characters exclaims: "Can we live freely in our own dear Ukraine, that Bogdan Khmelnitki freed from the Poles? Can we even speak the truth when we want to? No, we cannot, and do you know why? I'll tell you why!" he shouted. "...Because we are prisoners! The Russians have taken us captive, and now we can't be free."

"Chornobyl: A Novel" may not be perfect, but it's good reading for all Ukrainians.

UNCHAIN announcement regarding the Demjanjuk defense fund

Representatives of UNCHAIN (Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network) Maria Demtschuk and Don Dankowich recently conferred with members of the John Demjanjuk family, Vera Demjanjuk, John Demjanjuk Jr. and Edward Nishnic, to discuss the present situation of John Demjanjuk and the appeal of his verdict to the Supreme Court of Israel. Mr. Demjanjuk was sentenced to death for war crimes by a three-judge panel in Israel on April 20. The decision his appeal will be rendered by the Israeli Supreme Court on December 12.

Taking into consideration the current financial state of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund (JDDF) and the necessity of hiring an additional defense attorney for the appeal process, the executive board of UNCHAIN decided to actively help the Demjanjuk family in fund-raising efforts needed for the continuation of the legal defense of John Demjanjuk and related matters.

A series of public meetings at various localities in the United States is being arranged by UNCHAIN in order to inform the public about the current situation and to facilitate fund-raising efforts for Mr. Demjanjuk's legal defense. The executive board of UNCHAIN is appealing to people concerned with Mr. Demjan-

juk's fate to redouble their efforts in order to maintain proper legal representation and not to abandon him in his hour of need.

During the next six months the final act of their 11-year-long drama featuring Mr. Demjanjuk will be played out on the world courtroom stage. There he stands, but not alone. Along with him, Ukrainians as a group also are indicted, tried and sentenced for events in the present, during World War II and in their past history.

In this uphill battle against powerful forces, the accused is not merely an arch-criminal; he is portrayed as the "criminal of all criminals" who was bent on destroying Jews, as the embodiment of evil itself.

UNCHAIN is calling on everyone to attend the upcoming public meetings, thereby manifesting their support — both moral and financial. A schedule of public meetings will be posted. However, one need not wait for the public meetings in order to help. You may send in your donations now. Monies should be directed to: John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, P.O. Box 92819, Cleveland, Ohio 44192.

Bozhena Olshaniwsky
on behalf of UNCHAIN

Garden State's Ukrainian Festival U.S.A. in pictures



The Kashtan Ukrainian Folk Ensemble of Cleveland performs a Hutsul dance during evening program.

Chrystyna N. Lapychak

Thousands gathered on June 18 at the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, N.J., for the 14th annual Ukrainian Festival U.S.A., which adopted the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity theme for this year's festivities.

In addition to the usual mall program, arts and crafts displays, foods stands, sports events and evening concert, the festival featured an afternoon Millennium ecumenical service con-celebrated by Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. and Archbishop Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia, metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in the U.S., as well as other area clergy. The service was co-sponsored by the festival committee and New Jersey's state Millennium committee.



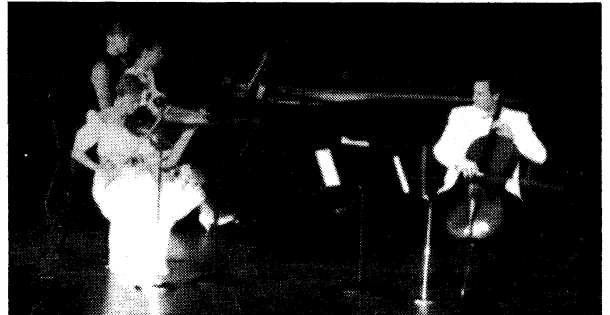
Ukrainian Orthodox Metropolitan Mstyslav and Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk concelebrating an ecumenical service marking the Millennium before thousands of faithful during festival.



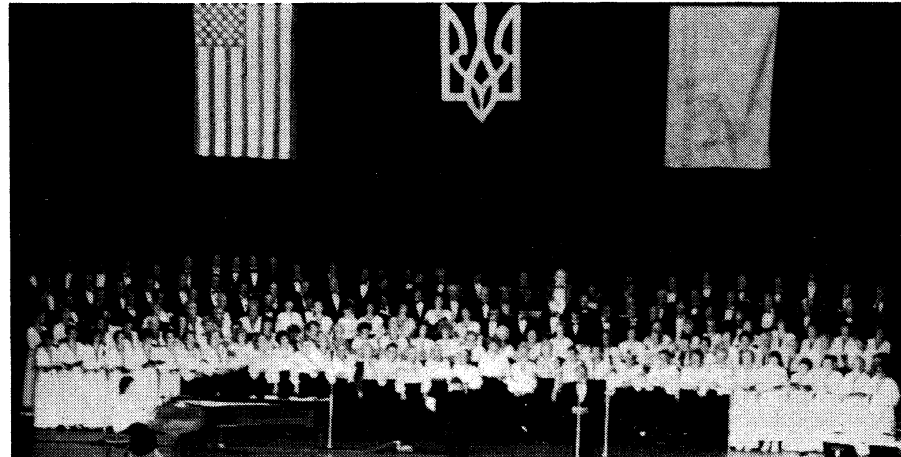
Danylo and Tamara Horodysky of Visits International for Soviets and Americans (VISA) describe their Berkeley, Calif.-based group at their festival booth.



Wearing an embroidered shirt, Gov. Tom Kean declares June 18, 1988 as Ukrainian Heritage Day in New Jersey during concert. With him are: (left to right) Ivan Holovinsky of the state Millennium committee, and Luba Siryj and Roma Myskiw, festival chairpersons.



The Nova Chamber Ensemble renders a movement from Vasyl Barvinsky's Piano Trio in A-minor during evening performance.



In commemoration of the Millennium, the combined choirs of the Prometheus male chorus, the metropolitan choir, the combined choir of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Trembita choir singing the classic "O, Lord of Heaven," by Semen Hulak-Artemovskij.



Intricately designed Ukrainian pysanky/Easter eggs on display in the arts and crafts tent.

4,000 in Detroit area mark Millennium of Ukraine's Christianity

"Sing to the Lord a new song of praise in the assembly of faithful. Let the children of Zion rejoice and praise His name — in festive dance...with the blast of trumpet, with lyre and harp, with timbrel and dance, with strings and pipe. Praise Him with sounding cymbals...Let everything that has breath, praise the Lord! Alleluia." — Psalms 149-150. From the Daily Matins of the Eastern Church.

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

DETROIT — There must be a thousand ways to celebrate the Millennium but ultimately there are only two choices — quietly, in private prayer and contemplation, or publicly with resounding acclaim and grand jubilation. The Detroit community integrated both methods into its celebrations.

On Saturday, June 4, over 4,000

participants from the metropolitan Detroit area gathered in Hamtramck, the cradle of Detroit's Ukrainian community to mark the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Ukraine. The celebration commenced with an early morning pontifical divine liturgy at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church, concelebrated by Bishop Innocent Lotocky OSBM of Chicago's St. Nicholas Diocese, together with clergy



Traditional greeting by Echoes of Ukraine Dance Ensemble.



Charles Sercombe/The Hamtramck Citizen

Grand Princess Olha (Sandra Warszawsky-Schaller) releases doves of peace and harmony during symbolic reenactment of Baptism.

municipalities carrying colorful banners identifying their status, rank and interest; then hundreds of children, young people, adults, families, elderly, the curious onlookers and the jubilant participants; and finally — the royal entourage.

But it was high noon in 1988 in Hamtramck, far from Kiev and the Dnieper, when the pageant-procession began its 1.3 mile tract from the church grounds to Keyworth Stadium for the culminating program. The color guard was a Marine escort accompanied by the Detroit Mounted Police in borrowed replica 10th century costumes.

from area churches.

For the "Millennium Graduating Class" of Immaculate Conception's High School, this also marked the opening of their commencement exercises.

After the liturgy, throngs of people representing all branches of the community assembled in front of the church for the pageant-procession that followed. With a little stretch of the imagination, a change of dress, and a twist back on the clock of progress, the festive atmosphere on the perfect summer day may not have been all that different from that which had taken place on the banks of the Dnieper 10 centuries ago. All the key elements were there: mounted honor guard and flag bearers, long-robed clergy and numerous dignitaries and officials, marching musicians and singers, groups representing regional

Special guests — Cardinal-Designate Archbishop Edmund Szoka and Bishop Lotocky, the mayors of Hamtramck and Warren, the dignitaries and representatives, and the graduates — rode in open-top convertibles. The marching musicians were members of the Baturyn Band from Toronto and the Detroit Millennium Choir. The banners pin-

(Continued on page 13)



Float carrying Volodymyr and Olha (left to right: Roman Morda, Sandra Warszawsky-Schaller, Andrey Tomkiw).



Cardinal Designate Archbishop Szoka and Bishop Innocent Lotocky ride in Millennium pageant-procession.



Valedictorian Zenon Zarewyc is applauded by Immaculate Conception High School classmates after delivering his address.



Who, what, when,
where and why...

Virginians celebrate liturgy

RICHMOND, Va. — The residents of this city joined Ukrainian Catholics earlier this year to celebrate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine at the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, seat of Catholics in the Richmond diocese.

Among the honored guests attending the liturgical celebration was Bishop Walter F. Sullivan, hierarch of the Richmond diocese, who was joined by more than 400 faithful, including Ukrainian Catholics of St. John the Baptist Mission Parish in Richmond.

The divine liturgy was concelebrated by the Rev. Michael Kuchmiak (who since that time has been consecrated as the auxiliary bishop for Ukrainian Catholics — Philadelphia Metropolitanate) and the Rev. Taras R. Lonchyna, pastor of the mission.

The Ukrainian parish in Richmond celebrates divine liturgy in the Holy Angels Chapel at Sisters of Verona Convent on the first and third Saturday of each month.

The choir of the Holy Family Ukrainian National Shrine in Washington, directed by Mykola Kormyliuk, traveled to Richmond to sing the responses to the liturgy. Assisting the

Ukrainian clergy were altar boys for the St. John the Baptist Mission Parish, Eric Cope and Michael A. Luciw.

During the liturgy, Bishop Sullivan delivered a homily which underscored the persecution of the religious communities in Ukraine. In acknowledging the persecution and suffering endured by the Ukrainians throughout history, he said:

"They have been a martyred people who have known what it costs to be followers of Jesus."

Assisting in the preparations for the widely publicized celebrations were the Rev. Thomas Miller, rector of the Sacred Heart Cathedral and his staff.

A reception was held for choir members and all those who came to witness this joyous occasion. Ladies of the parish, headed by Julia Storosky, prepared a repast for the faithful.

"After World War II, the Church in Ukraine went underground and became 'the Church of the Catacombs.' That Church is now beginning to emerge in the daylight when bishops, priests, religious and laity issued a declaration last August in defense of the rights of believers."

Calling on the intercession of Mary for welfare of the Ukrainian people, the bishop said, "They revered her in the Icon of Our Lady of Volodymyr. Mary shines before us in the Marian Year of grace as the image of glory. May all of us be renewed in spirit as we celebrate the Millennium of Faith with our Ukrainian brothers and sisters."

Our response...

(Continued from page 6)

injustice perpetrated on Ukrainians everywhere. The form in which this article was put into print is the central issue.

We, the below signatories, take a strong position that an individual's ethnic background or origin is not a criterion or prerequisite for the commission of any type of crime. Likewise, neither does guilt, singular or collective, come about by being of the same descent as the one who commits that crime, viz "guilt by association." It is perceived that the subject article purports to hold these truths in error.

Ms. Landry used the nationality identifier "Ukrainians" in this context no less than six times in her writing. To delineate, emphasize and single out Ukrainians in general within the scope of this story served no useful purpose. This journalistic technique in no way enhanced the intended thrust of this report. The headline, "Demjanjuk evidence overwhelming," was not faithfully addressed and/or followed by the writer.

As a result, a specter of ugliness, strewn with defamatory and inflammatory utterances aimed at a specific ethnic group emerged from the text. For this portrayal of an unacceptable image, the clergy and leaders of this American/Ukrainian community and its people at large take exception, in no uncertain terms, to this type of wanton journalistic bashing.

We, the undersigned subscribe unconditionally to the above view. Further, we respectfully petition the good management offices of the St. Petersburg Times to take immediate and positive action to right a grievous, devastating and deplorable wrong placed upon this American/Ukrainian community in the Tampa Bay area.

National question...

(Continued from page 1)

solving the problems of perestroika. The law on freedom of conscience now being drafted is based on Lenin's principles and takes into consideration all the realities of the present day."

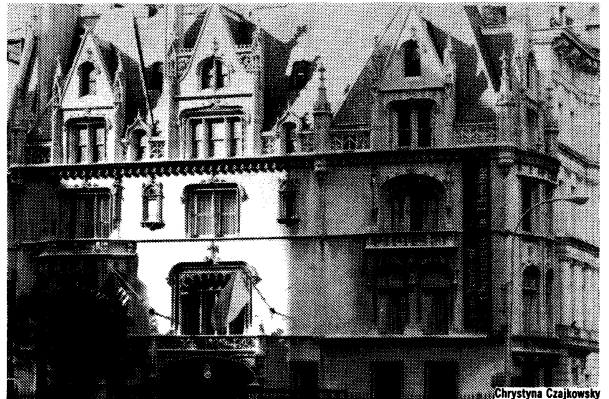
The general secretary also pointed to a need for "strict observance of the rights of citizens to guarantee the inviolability of their private life, home, the secrecy of telephone communication, postal and telegraph correspondence."

However, he cautioned on the uses of personal liberty and glasnost. "The assertion of personal rights and freedoms, and the expansion of democracy and glasnost in general, must proceed hand in hand with the reinforcement of legality and the inculcation of an absolute respect for the law. Democracy is incompatible either with wantonness, or with irresponsibility, or with permissiveness.

"As you know, we have lately more than once encountered attempts to use democratic rights for undemocratic purposes. There are some who think that in this way any problems can be solved — from redrawing boundaries to setting up opposition parties. The CPSU Central Committee considers that such abuses of democratization are fundamentally at variance with the aims of perestroika and run counter to the people's interests."

This last comment was an obvious reference to the dispute over the Nagorno-Karabakh region, which Armenians would like to see transferred from

Institute along Museum Mile publicizes Millennium year



A 30-foot-long banner hanging on a corner of the Ukrainian Institute of America proclaims: "1,000 Years of Christianity."

NEW YORK — The huge banner is 30 feet long, and can be seen from the steps of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Emblazoned upon it, in bright yellow letters, is the motto: "1,000 Years of Christianity."

The banner hangs on the corner of the Ukrainian Institute of America, located at Fifth Avenue and 79th Street, and covers four of the six stories of the building. It is tautly held in place by strong wires. The navy background clearly delineates the letters, and indeed, the words can be read at a great distance.

It is the first and only banner of this size hung upon a building in New York City, proclaiming to the world the great event of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

On two poles above the ornate grand entrance to the Ukrainian Institute, two large flags billow in the wind: one

American, the other, Ukrainian. They, too, can be seen from afar.

The building itself is an outstanding example of French-Gothic architecture, constructed by architect C.P.H. Gilbert in the years between 1897 and 1899 for Isaac B. Fletcher.

William Dzus, a Ukrainian philanthropist, purchased the building, one of the most beautiful private mansions in the city, and magnanimously donated it to the UIA in 1960, so that non-profit organizations could have the proper platform from which to propagate the rich culture of Ukraine and to share this knowledge with the people of its adopted country.

According to officials at the UIA, since the time the banner was hung, the number of inquiries about the anniversary being proclaimed on the banner, has been overwhelming.

Thousands...

(Continued from page 1)

remarks were greeted with applause from the crowd on many occasions.

Delegates found it hard to reply to these criticisms and were often heckled when they could not come up with suitable answers. The crowd also proposed that two members of the local writers' union, Roman Ivanychuk and Roman Lukivsky, be added to the list of delegates because no members of the local writers' union had been selected as delegates.

Ridna Mova and those present decided to continue meeting every first Thursday of the month by the Ivan Franko statue in front of Lviv State University to continue to discuss these issues.

Delegates told the crowd that they would be prepared to meet them again on June 21. But on the evening before the gathering, leaflets were put in many letterboxes in Lviv calling upon the population not to attend it and "not to succumb to agitation." Unofficial sources believe that the authorities were behind the printing and distribution of the leaflets.

Despite those warnings, an estimated 50,000 people came to the stadium on June 21, but were denied entry. Some of them then gathered by the Lenin monument where a verbal confrontation ensued between supporters and critics of the Lviv authorities.

The two main Lviv newspapers, Lvovskaya Pravda and Vilna Ukraina, published denunciations of these meetings in their June 21 issues.

Azerbaijani to Armenian control. Nagorno-Karabakh was apparently the subject of some discussion by the party conference delegates on Thursday, June 30, and, according to news reports, one suggested solution to the problem was that the region be made a part of the Russian SFSR.

During the discussions on Wednesday, June 29, delegates spoke about the newly emboldened Soviet press, with many expressing irritation with the press for failing to focus on positive aspects of Soviet society. One writer cited Ogonyok, the magazine edited by Vitaliy Korotych, as the prime culprit. The other major topic of delegates' remarks that day was frustration with the economic system.

The New York Times reported that conference delegates "abandoned the normally stilted style of official Soviet meetings and turned the assembly today [June 29] into a freewheeling discussion that included elements of a graduate-school seminar, a town meeting, a revivalist gathering and a national catharsis."

Communist Party officials reported that 206 delegates had requested time to speak on various issues and that the conference may well be extended from the originally slated four days into the weekend.

The conclave is the first Communist Party conference since 1941. The meeting will consider 10 theses that have already been approved by the Communist Party's Central Committee, including those dealing with political and judicial reform, and democratization.



Ecumenical services in New York celebrate 1,000 years of Christianity

NEW YORK — In the true ecumenical spirit of the occasion, the Metropolitan Committee of New York to Celebrate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine recently organized two events to celebrate 1,000 years of their religious heritage.

The two solemn occasions, which included a divine liturgy on Saturday, May 28, and a sober moleben on Saturday, June 4, witnessed the participation of thousands of faithful, Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians.

On Saturday afternoon, on the eve of the Moscow summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, thousands of Ukrainian faithful filled St. Patrick's Cathedral on Manhattan's Upper East Side, to celebrate the acceptance of Christianity by Prince Volodymyr the Great on the banks of the Dnieper River in 988, and also to mourn the fact that their Christian brothers and sisters in Ukraine cannot celebrate freely, as their Church continues to be persecuted by the Soviet regime.

Ukrainian clergy, led by Bishop Basil H. Losten, hierarch of the Stamford Ukrainian Catholic Diocese, led the procession of the religious into St. Pa-

trick's, the seat of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York. Here, they were greeted by Cardinal John O'Connor.

Speaking in slow, cautious Ukrainian, the Roman Catholic cleric, who was preparing for a visit to the Soviet Union as a Vatican delegate to the Soviet-sponsored Millennium celebrations, said: "The heroic struggle of the Ukrainian people to keep their faith against all odds and to remain loyal to the holy father for 1,000 years, that is just a magnificent event in history."

He also stated that: "We are truly united in one Lord, one faith and one baptism. We in the West so frequently have not recognized the tremendous contribution of those who for a thousand years have been struggling to keep the faith alive.

"We appropriately concern ourselves with our neighboring countries in Latin America; we appropriately are sensitive to the persecution of the Church there, but tragically we have so often forgotten the heroic struggle of the millions still in Ukraine," he said.

Also addressing the faithful at St. Patrick's was Pope John Paul II's representative, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, who extended the primate's very special

blessings on the occasion of the Millennium.

The Ukrainian faithful presented the Roman Catholic hierarchs with several gifts, and after the divine liturgy, Bishop Losten also gave Cardinal O'Connor a copy of the icon of the Virgin Mother of Pochayiv, to express his appreciation for the New York prelate's support in these celebrations.

Among the hierarchs attending this divine liturgy were Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia, head of Ukrainian Catholics in the United States; Archbishop Renato Martino, permanent observer to the United Nations; Bishop Walter Curtis, apostolic exarch for Armenian Catholics; Bishop Isaiah, chancellor of the Greek Orthodox Church; Bishop Vsevolod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church under the jurisdiction of Constantinople; Archimandrite Atanasiy of the Syrian Church; Archimandrite Esau of the Ethiopian Church; and Lutheran Bishop William Lazareth; as well as numerous clergy of the various rites.

On Saturday, June 4, an ecumenical moleben, with the participation of both Greek Orthodox, Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs, was served at the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church, also on Manhattan's Upper East Side.

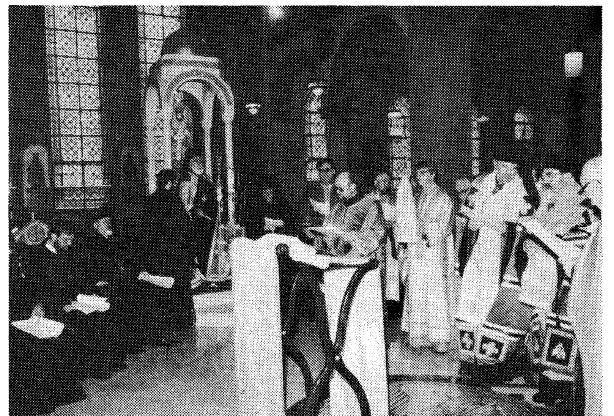
Archbishop Iakovos, hierarch of the Greek Orthodox diocese in New York

concelebrated with Bishop Isaiah. Joining them were Bishop Vsevolod, Bishop Antony of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. under the patronage of Metropolitan Mstyslav, and Bishop Losten as well clergy of both the Orthodox and Catholic Churches.

During a short sermon, Archbishop Iakovos spoke of the close ties between the 1,000-year-old Christian faith of the Ukrainians and that of the Byzantium-Greece. On the occasion of the Millennium, the archbishop also extended greetings from Patriarch Demetrios of Constantinople, head of the Greek Orthodox Church, who had declined to attend the Moscow-based Millennium celebrations of the Russian Orthodox Church in early June.

Bishop Vsevolod spoke about the historic significance of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and the development of the Church throughout the centuries. Both Bishops Antony and Isaiah also spoke of the historic meaning of the anniversary, the continuing persecution of the Church in the Soviet Union, and the influence of both St. Olha and Volodymyr to the development of the religious heritage of Ukrainians.

After the moleben, hierarchs and faithful gathered at the Ukrainian Institute of America for a celebration of 1,000 years of Christianity.



The observances of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine were commemorated in New York's St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral (left) and Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church.

Patriotic movements'...

(Continued from page 3)

of such a term as "Soviet people" sounds like a requiem for the nations within the Soviet Union. The process of an internal disintegration of a nation as a complex social system continues everywhere, because social antagonism and class hatred are being preached.

The doctrine of class hatred is particularly anti-Christian, because the love for fellow man, who espouses Christianity, can be achieved and overcome social contradictions. Nowadays, the philosophy of hatred has failed utterly, but mankind placed on the brink of extinction. Christian love, which means true religiosity, is the sole constructive force able to save the world. Faith will save states from two extremes: meaningless internationalism or national bestiality, both foundations of imperialism, where the second exists under the guise of the first. This is very characteristic in the centuries-old practice of the Russian Empire.

Mr. President: we can hardly envisage the struggle for human rights without a struggle for the national rights of nations. The history of mankind has convinced us that when national rights have been gained, then human rights are quickly consolidated,

and not the other way around.

As today, so in the future, the freedom of nations is one of the main guarantees for human rights.

Mr. President: we are convinced that true history is not written on paper but in the hearts of people, and the Good Lord reads these, because the Lord judges not according to results but according to the clarity of challenges and intent.

We do remember your encouraging words that the United States should not stand by placidly observing the fate of nations locked in the Soviet strait-jacket. Your retreat from this issue of freedom for nations in the USSR is caused by the strong resistance of Soviet authorities, particularly in this area, since glasnost and democratization in the national question will prove, beyond any doubt, that violence created and gives life to the Soviet Union which — whatever it may be — is not a union of nations possessing equal rights. But principles will guide toward the good for all only if these are realized thoroughly, to their ultimate end.

We wish a successful and honorable completion of your presidency, and that you leave behind you the repute of the champion of freedom for all nations.

Anthraxite...

(Continued from page 5)

Hentosh for the tremendous job they have done in organizing 14 and 13 members each, as well as Mary Petrucio, Mr. Butrej, Mr. Salak and Michael Stock for their organizing efforts. The 45 new members were insured for a total of \$149,000, or an average of \$3,311 per person. Due to the changes in the amounts of insurance, as well as the newly introduced insurance policies, branch secretaries are asking for additional information. Mrs. Diachuk said, adding that, if required, the Home Office stands ready to arrange for new brush-up courses. Last year 42 branches had organized 10 members or more. First place as to the number of new members was attained by Branch 63 secretary, Mike Turko, second place by Branch 174 secretary A. Slusarczuk, and third place by Branch 217 secretary Stephen Pryjmak.

Financially, 1987 was an exceptionally good year for UNA. Assets increased by \$3,290,437 and showed a balance of \$60,552,229. Dues from members in the sum of \$2,857,031 were lower by \$68,035 than the last year, due to the much lower premiums and lower membership. Interest from investments increased by 12 percent and attained the sum of \$6,677,173.

In June 1987, the UNA granted 237 scholarships to needy students in the total amount of \$115,250 and another \$181,900 were donated to various religious, scientific, youth and civic organizations. The UNA also sponsors Ukrainian artistic groups from abroad, choirs and dancers, publicizes and arranges their concerts in larger U.S. cities where UNA members reside. Such assistance was extended last fall to the choir Lemkovyna choir from Poland and this spring to the Barvinok folkloric ensemble from Brazil.

Mrs. Diachuk underlined the point that UNA will be able to extend even more help to its members, as well as to the Ukrainian community only if it grows in membership.

In order to accomplish the 1988 organizing goal, each branch must organize members on a monthly basis throughout the year, the supreme treasurer said.

Mrs. Slovik asked Mrs. Diachuk to consider having the next Ukrainian group perform in their area. The facilities for such concerts are locally available and UNA membership is eager to see their performances.

After the meeting ended, all participants were invited by the committee to the prepared buffet and refreshments, which was enjoyed by all.

Seminar stresses...

(Continued from page 3)

was reserved for the U.S. government, specifically the Justice Department's OSI.

"When the OSI is involved in a case, today, it does not care whether a person is guilty or innocent," Mr. Lozynskij said. "Their interest is in the OSI record — chalking up another win."

Mr. Lozynskij bluntly accused the U.S. of selling Balts and Ukrainians down the river and into the waiting arms of the Soviets. Despite assurances (in his book "Quiet Neighbors") from Allan A. Ryan Jr., former director of the OSI, that the goal of the American government is merely to exile war criminals from its shores, Mr. Lozynskij said he suspects the existence of a tacit understanding between the Soviet Union and the U.S. to hand over denaturalized people to the USSR.

Mr. Lozynskij quoted Mr. Ryan in a letter to a Soviet procurator: "I fear that an acquittal of Demjanjuk could arouse public sentiment in the U.S. to discontinue the trials against fascist criminals and could jeopardize the deportation to the Soviet Union of those criminals."

There are two alternatives, Mr. Lozynskij said, in addressing the problem. The first is to lobby the Congress for oversight hearings on the OSI, though he said he did not have much hope for such an approach. In a separate interview, he said that Jewish leaders have indicated that their com-

munity would oppose that move, because such an investigation would paralyze the OSI's work.

The second and preferred course of action would be to revive war crimes trials in the U.S. under criminal proceedings. The rules of evidence are stricter in criminal proceedings and it would be harder for the Soviet Union to circumvent them, he said.

Additionally, in criminal cases the defendant is given a court-appointed attorney, if he cannot afford legal counsel. The Demjanjuk defense is costing over \$1 million, Mr. Lozynskij told the audience.

Finally, he pointed out the advantage of a jury trial — the judge is not responsible for a verdict and cannot be pressured by the government.

After Mr. Lozynskij's address, Dr. Kuropas brought up a half dozen books that have been published over the past 10 years defaming Ukrainians. "The old Ukrainian saying, 'My home is off the beaten path' won't apply here," Dr. Kuropas said. Regardless of political affiliation everyone in the Ukrainian community is painted with the same black brush by these books, he noted.

The last speaker, John Gregorovich, who is chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Civil Liberties Commission said that the Ukrainian community and other groups felt that the American model was unfair and lobbied for criminal proceedings. The CLC spent \$900,000, according to Mr. Gregorovich, to promote criminal

proceedings for war crimes suspects.

Mr. Gregorovich ascribed his success to the backing of the Ukrainian community in Canada: "Every Ukrainian in Canada knew that if they did not pay the penalty now, then in five years from now there would be the same problem."

But he also credited the spirit of evenhandedness and fairness of Canadians with their victory. "Once it became a Canadian issue," he commented after the seminar, "and a question of evenhandedness and fairness we in effect had won."

Briefly, Tony Mazeika, president of the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security, commented on the arguments against criminal proceedings used by opponents of such a proposal.

These opponents argued that, constitutionally, the U.S. had limited jurisdiction over war crimes committed during World War II and no right to enact a law after the fact. Yet, Mr. Mazeika stated, 1,500 cases were tried in the U.S. against various World War II collaborators. The only thing lacking in getting the law passed, Mr. Mazeika hinted, was the lack of assertiveness. Sympathetic officials do exist, Mr. Mazeika stated, but the East European community does not do enough knocking on doors.

Dr. Kuropas concluded the evening by saying that it will be hard to win this legislation. People will have to give generously, because if the problem is not addressed now, he predicted, it will continue to sap the dwindling resources

of these ethnic communities for years.

Seminar participants also included the Very Rev. Stefan Zencuch, a co-director of the UAJC; Birute A. Vindasius, chairperson of the Lithuanian American Community of the U.S.A., Inc.; Midwest Region; Ihor Lukiw, representing UNCHAIN (Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network); Dr. Myroslaw Charkewycz, Illinois Division president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Walter Tun, vice-president of operations at UAJC; and Walter Chopiwoy of the World Anti-Communist League and U.S. Council for World Freedom.

6,000 in Vilnius...

(Continued from page 2)

for a half-hour, but removed, against the wishes of the crowd, by KGB agents. Two people involved in the flag-raising Leonas Laurinskas and Genute Sakaliene, were detained by the militia and released a few hours later.

Latecomers to the demonstration, which began at 7 p.m., were turned away by police, reported eyewitnesses. Militiamen directed them instead to an officially sanctioned event held elsewhere by a newly founded club of Lithuanian intellectuals promoting General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of perestroika. Militiamen and auxiliary police patrolled surrounding streets, eyewitnesses noted, to block sports fans at a soccer match from joining the demonstrators.

Human Rights...

(Continued from page 7)

Horn) from attending an informal human rights seminar in Moscow.

In April 1987, Sen. Heinz sponsored a letter to General Secretary Gorbachev, urging the release of Mykola Rudenko, first chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group.

Twenty-two senators signed the letter. Mykola and Raisa Rudenko were allowed to emigrate a few months later.

The UHRC is presently urging members of Congress to send similar letters asking for the release of other members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, including Lev Lukianenko, Mykola Horbal, and Yuriy Shukhevych.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudenko arrived in the United States on January 20. On February 21, the UHRC hosted a reception and fund-raiser for the couple at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia, where they were welcomed by a standing-room only crowd of more than 400 persons. A sum of \$5800, the proceeds from admissions and individual contributions, was presented to the Rudenkos to assist them in their relocation in the United States.

A similar fund-raising reception was held for Danylo Shumuk on October 25, 1987.

Members of the UHRC have assisted various Ukrainian dissidents to testify before the United States Congress on human rights issues in Ukraine. Among these are Dr. Nina Strokata-Karavansky, Nadia Svitylychna and Mr. Shumuk. The committee is currently attempting to schedule a similar Congressional hearing for Mr. Rudenko.

Committee members have encouraged media coverage about Ukrainian dissidents in the American press, and have arranged to have reporters interview Messrs. Shumuk and Rudenko.

The UHRC has actively pressed for the opening of a United States Consulate in Kiev, Ukraine, through meetings with top State Department officials. The committee has lobbied for and obtained Congressional resolutions calling for establishment of the consulate.

After the consulate was approved, the UHRC co-sponsored appearances by Consul-Designate William Courtney in the Ukrainian community to assist his fact-gathering process.

Plans for the consulate have been stalled, primarily due to the bugging of the new United States Embassy in Moscow. Although a delay is inevitable, recent political developments suggest that the consulate project may soon be revived. The UHRC's agenda for the next few months includes a concerted lobbying effort to encourage members of Congress and the State Department to intensify negotiations with Moscow about this issue.

The UHRC was one of a number of Ukrainian groups which urged Congress to create the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. For the last several years the commission has conducted hearings in various cities throughout the United States to collect and document the testimony of survivors of Stalin's artificial famine in Ukraine. Ulana Mazurkevich, head of the UHRC, is a commission member.

On June 5, 1987, famine commission hearings, chaired by Rep. Benjamin Gilman, (R-N.Y.) were held in Philadelphia. Committee members assisted Dr. James Mace (commission staff director) and Olga Samilenko Tsvetkov (commission staffer) in collecting, translating and collating testimony from local survivors. Committee members also assisted several of those who were to testify by providing transportation to the Federal Court House.

On February 7, 1988, the UHRC held a fund-raiser for Famine Commission in the Ukrainian Educational to Dr. Mace. In an effort to promote public awareness of the famine on a local level, committee members have met with members of the Philadelphia Board of Education and are working to incorporate a study of the Ukrainian famine into the history or social studies curriculum of the Philadelphia public school system.

The committee has also been active in disseminating information about the famine to members of Congress by presenting various senators and representatives with copies of Robert Con-

quest's "The Harvest of Sorrow."

The UHRC has also organized and participated in numerous public demonstrations and actions focusing on human rights issues. In the aftermath of the Chernobyl disaster, the committee held demonstrations both in Philadelphia and at the United Nations in New York, calling for the free flow of information and the resumption of communication services to Ukraine. The Philadelphia demonstration received nationwide coverage in the American press. Last April, on the anniversary of the Chernobyl accident, the committee held a public observance of the event.

Solidarity Day is observed by political prisoners in the Soviet gulag every January 12 as an expression of protest and of solidarity with each other. The committee joins in this annual event with public commemorations held in Philadelphia. In 1987, a Solidarity Day ceremony was held in Philadelphia's City Hall; James Montgomery, then assistant secretary for human rights in the State Department, was the keynote speaker.

In January, on the eve of General Secretary Gorbachev's meeting with President Ronald Reagan, the UHRC and the Ukrainian National Information Service worked to organize a demonstration in Washington. The demonstrators received local and national press coverage and several spoke to the media about human rights abuses in Ukraine.

When Ukrainian sailor Myroslaw Medvid jumped from the Soviet freighter Marshal Koniev, the UHRC participated in public and private actions to try to keep him on United States soil until his actual intentions could be determined. Several committee members traveled to New Orleans to demonstrate and to organize press conferences.

On November 3, 1985, Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) came to the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center at the request of the committee to speak to members of the Ukrainian community about the case. Although Mr. Medvid was eventually forced to return to his ship and was returned to the Soviet

Union, the UHRC continues to press members of Congress to investigate his current whereabouts and welfare.

The UHRC is presently collecting information to be presented at Congressional hearings on Soviet non-compliance with international postal regulations. The hearings will be chaired by Rep. Gilman. Ulana Mazurkevich has twice testified (1984 and 1988) before the House Postal Commission on the problems United States citizens have encountered when attempting to communicate with relatives in Ukraine.

Committee members frequently write to American newspapers and magazines to protest defamatory or inaccurate reporting in stories about Ukraine or Ukrainians. At present, the committee is working to establish stronger links with Ukrainian student groups at various universities to encourage them to become more involved in issues of interest to the Ukrainian community by participating in letter-writing campaigns and demonstrations.

The UHRC's many activities have all been carried out by volunteers, who have other principal full-time occupations. Travel, postage and telephone costs have been covered partially by occasional fund-raisers such as the Helsinki Memorial Concert held on November 30, 1986, and by contributions from individuals in the Ukrainian community.

Unfortunately, committee members are often forced to pay for many of these costs out of their own pockets and our expenses have grown in proportion to the scope of our activities. The Ukrainian community has rewarded these efforts by kind expression of moral support; your attendance at the various events we have sponsored has been a sign that you consider our work important.

With these gestures of confidence in our previous efforts in mind, we must now ask you to provide us with the financial assistance that we need in order to continue our work to the best of our ability. Please help us in the fight for Ukrainian human rights by sending contributions to: Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, P.O. Box 7101, Philadelphia, Pa. 19117.

4,000 in Detroit...

(Continued from page 9)

pointed youth, civic, veteran, and church organizations.

The church hierarchs were Ukrainian, Polish, Greek, Armenian, Chaldean and Slovak ecclesiastical officials from Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant churches and congregations. The rank and file were faithful from the five Ukrainian Catholic churches and three Ukrainian Orthodox churches and schools, as well as friends, neighbors and well-wishers from other ethnic communities.

Two special floats stood out in the procession, one carrying a large replica of the miraculous Icon of Pochaiv; the second bore the stately figures of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha and their attendant retinue, represented by members of the Echoes of Ukraine Dance Ensemble.

The pageant procession was coordinated under the auspices of the Metropolitan Detroit Ukrainian Millennium Council, comprised of all Ukrainian churches and organizations. Executive director of the event was Jaroslaw Duzey.

At the stadium, following the stately traditional greetings with bread and salt by the Echoes Dance Ensemble, Dr. Paul Dzul and Michael Smyk, co-chairmen of the Detroit Millennium Council, welcomed the guests and participants.

Special greetings expressed by the Very Rev. H. Yakima, representing Bishop Vsevolod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Diocese of New York, and the address of the Very Rev. Demetrius Kavadas, representing Greek Orthodox

Bishop Thimoteos of Michigan, as well as remarks by Lt. Gov. Martha Griffiths, reaffirmed the underlying themes of unity and harmony in the Millennium celebrations.

Included in the ceremonies were presentations of proclamations, greetings and legislative resolutions, and acknowledgement and introduction of special guests. As a tribute to future generations, diplomas were distributed to graduates of IC High School, St. Mary's Orthodox Cathedral School of Ukrainian Studies and to university graduates. The Very Rev. Bernard Panczuk OSBM and Mistress-of-Ceremonies Joanna von Draginda-Kulchewsky, who also is the director of the Echoes Dance Ensemble, led the proceedings with dignity and grace.

Highlighting the program was the symbolic re-enactment of Prince Volodymyr's acceptance of Christianity as the religion of his people, as his grandmother, Princess Olha released 20 white doves — 10 for the first Millennium and 10 more to herald the next 1,000 years of Christianity.

In his keynote address, Cardinal-Designate Szoka spoke about the paradox of the atheist Soviet government utilizing this occasion to celebrate a "Russian Millennium" in Moscow and underscored that this celebration "is not merely a historical remembrance, but an occasion for a new commitment to work and pray for the unity of the Churches and for the religious freedom of our brothers and sisters throughout the world."

The ecumenical spirit of the celebrations was accentuated as Ukrainians and Poles joined in the singing of their

traditional songs of best-wishes, "Mnohaya Lita" and "Sto Lat." Perhaps this reaching out to heal centuries of historical wounds and differences was the most significant and fitting aspect of the celebration.

"God speaks to us in strange languages and through many symbols," stated Rev. Kavadas in his address. He

spoke of love and togetherness and the hope that East and West will be united under the Cross of Christ. "This is our prayer," he concluded.

Throughout his talk, a dove lingered on the stage and several others remained among the people, manifest messengers of peace and harmony and the Light of the Holy Spirit.

Warren's Branch...

(Continued from page 5)

Sudomyr, auditors.

In the discussion which followed, the methodology of selling new policies became the primary topic. As a result, many reflections were made in respect to a successful insurance seminar held last April 20 when close to 30 delegates attended.

Mr. Tatarsky, as a UNA Supreme Assembly member and chairman of the UNA Detroit District Committee, organized and directed the seminar proceedings. Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary, was introduced as the seminar conference leader.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Sochan stated, "The Detroit District Committee was viewed as one of the best districts in the entire UNA complex, and the Home Office always relies on this area."

The day's seminar was professionally and skillfully handled by the supreme secretary. Mr. Sochan expounded on the massive effort to study and provide the best reforms in policy development. The enlistment of new members, as the lifeline of UNA, predominated this

effort. Time and time again, Mr. Sochan stressed the critical need to enlist new people.

He discussed the computerization which has been introduced in the main office, the newer, more attractive policies, and competitive compability with commercial firms. In developing the theme of insurance salesmanship with prospects, Mr. Sochan pointed out new methods and techniques which should be exercised by UNA secretaries. As the day progressed, many details were explained concerning new premiums and the statistical charts which were distributed to participants.

Judging from the number of questions directed at the seminar director, it appeared that seminar clinics should be scheduled for all UNA centers. The Detroit District Committee was indeed pleased with the attendance of participants and the expert direction of Mr. Sochan.

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Job Announcement

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Philadelphians...

(Continued from page 3)

Catholic Church in Philadelphia, followed. The Rev. Bilanich concluded the moleben with a special prayer for religious freedom in Ukraine, delivered in both English and Ukrainian.

Next, Mr. Shestack began his remarks by assuring those assembled that their presence was very important because the action would be heard loudly in Moscow. He buttressed his

comment by noting that while he was serving in the U.N., he had spoken at a similar UHRC rally and was questioned shortly thereafter about his participation by a Russian delegate who knew what was said, the time and place of the event, and all other pertinent details.

Mr. Shestack then succinctly outlined the persecuted past of the Ukrainian churches by citing U.S. State Department statistics on the numbers of parishes liquidated, priests arrested, and the like. After pointing to current

signs of hope, including an active underground Church and its Millennium celebrations in western Ukraine, he concluded: "...it is important to put on pressure. A very few people can make a difference. ... You have got to spur the leaders of this government and other governments with your letters, your pleas, and your delegations.

"Let us look forward to the time, perhaps, even the celebration of the 1001st year of Christianity when there will be no more catacombs, when there will be cathedrals once again, when from caves the Ukrainian Church will come out of the darkness and will be in the open... Never again to the suppression of the Ukrainian Church."

In her address, Dr. Strokata, emphasized her view that the much-vaunted changes in the Soviet attitude toward religion were more a matter of form over substance. As an example, she cited a recently enacted statute, which changed the manner in which baptisms are registered. While in the past parents were required to present their internal passports when baptizing their child and their identities were then reported

to the authorities, the new law, while doing away with the passport requirement, now requires proof of the parents' marriage. Thereafter, their identities are again registered.

"How the authorities will treat the parents who baptize their child will remain to be seen. I could give you tens upon tens of such examples so that no one can expect improvements in the status of believers in Ukraine will occur through the will of the authorities," Dr. Strokata said.

"Our mission remains the same — to unmask the enemy, to unmask a regime which is aesthetic by nature and hostile to Christianity and other religions. This is a regime which will only take advantage of religion for itself... The events in Ukraine today are extraordinary, but they are evidence of only one thing — the weakness and doomed condition of the system, and power which belongs to the believer," she stressed.

The various speeches were punctuated by the singing of religious hymns, led by a small group of choristers, and joined by rally participants.



СОЮЗІВКА
SOYUZIVKA

SOYUZIVKA — ENTERTAINMENT 1988

July 2 — From Chicago — the comedy/singing duo of ZINOVIJ and ANNA MARINETS — with accompanist NADIA SAVYN

July 3 — From Toronto — comedienne LUBA GOY
From Montreal — vocalist BOHDAN ANDRUSYSHYN

July 9 — From Montreal — LESYA and HALYA VOLANSKY
The bandura/spanish guitar duo
LEVKO SIWICKI and PETRO PLASKOTA

July 16 — Harpist — ODARKA POLANSKYJ
From Toronto — Trio TROYANDA

July 23 — CHAIKA Dancers
Bandurist — PETER LEWYCKY

July 30 — From California — Pianist DAVID BILOWUS
Violinist — ADRIAN BRYTTAN

July 31 — Choir DUMKA

August 6 — ED EVANKO

August 13 — NOVA Chamber Ensemble
PROMIN Choir

August 20 — MS. SOYUZIVKA WEEKEND:
OLES KUZYSHYN Trio
Vocalist — LIDA HAWRYLYK

August 27 — The Duet/Quartet — DARKA and SLAVKO
Pianist — MARIA DOLNYCKY

August 28 — LYSENKO OPERA COMPANY

September 3 — CHEREMSHYNA Ensemble

September 4 — Vocalist ALEX HOLUB

SOYUZIVKA — ORCHESTRAS SUMMER 1988

July 1 — Chicago's "ACULA" Band

July 2 — "TEMPO" and "ACULA"

July 3 — "TEMPO"

July 9 — "AL and DORKO"

July 16 — "ODNOCHASNIST"

July 23 — "TEMPO"

July 30 — "TREMBITA"

August 6 — "AL and DORKO"

August 13 — "TREMBITA"

August 20 —
"CHLOPCI ZI LWOWA"

August 27 — "RAGING HUTSULS"

September 2 — First time at
Soyuzivka — "BURYA"

September 3 —
"BURYA" and "TEMPO"

September 4 — "TEMPO"

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Rudenkos...

(Continued from page 4)

mics, but does concern itself with the nationalities problem." He concluded, "The Soviets practice an overt policy of ethnocide through a forced Russification program. Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, first secretary of the Communist Party in the Ukrainian SSR, is a proponent and enforcer of this policy and should be viewed as an arch enemy of the Ukrainian people."

In addition to the foregoing main attraction within the community, Mr. Rudenko enjoyed other experiences in Greater Detroit. As a former major in the Red Army with a brilliant military career, he had an opportunity to visit with members of Michigan Post 101 of the Ukrainian American Veterans.

He also met with students and staff of the Ukrainian Immaculate Conception Catholic High School in Hamtramck, with students in the I.C. Grade School in Warren, School of Ukrainian Studies classes in Warren and Southfield, and with Ukrainian senior citizens at the Ukrainian Village.

During his stay, Mr. Rudenko was interviewed by the Ukrainian News, the Hamtramck Citizen and the Warren Weekly.

Still more controversy...

(Continued from page 2)

authorities in the expectation that opposition will eventually subside.

In the meantime, protests continue. Literaturna Ukraina says that it has been flooded with letters and telephone calls, both from within and outside of the republic, supporting the campaign to halt construction of the Chyhyryn plant. And Radianska Ukraina, reporting recently on the selection of delegates

from the Cherkasy Party organization to the forthcoming party conference, quoted one of the delegates as saying that much needed to be said at the Moscow meeting, above all about "saving our national treasure" and the "need to strengthen the struggle against the dictates of ministries and offices."

In this context, he noted: "Screening themselves, as is often the case, behind common state interests and not consulting with people, they make decisions that do not correspond to the interests

of either the country as a whole or local regions. Take the sore subject of the unfortunate choice of a site for the Chyhyryn AES. The public is angry and rejects it. But construction continues."

Perhaps the relevant question that needs to be raised here is the following: Where is the party leadership? Or, more to the point: Where is perestroika?

THE Ukrainian Weekly



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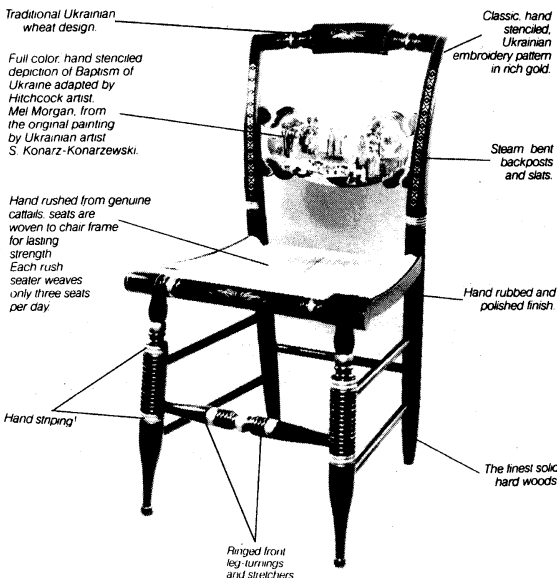
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

July 8

ROME: The Young Professionals of Philadelphia are organizing a get-together during the Millennium celebrations here at 6 p.m. at Tre Api Hotel, Via Del Mancino, No. 12.

July 10

MILLVILLE, N.J.: St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church will be celebrating its namesake day and the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, beginning at 9:30 a.m. with a pontifical greeting. Bishop Antony will celebrate the 10 a.m. divine liturgy. A dinner will follow in the church hall at 1 p.m. Donation for dinner is \$10 for adults, \$5 for students or child. Seating is limited. For tickets or information call (609) 692-4986 or the rectory, (609) 825-4116.

July 12

NEW YORK: Roman Kupchinsky, president of the Ukrainian publishing house Prolog, will present a lecture on "Human Rights and Current Political Organizations in Ukraine" at 7 p.m. at Estonian House, 243 E. 34th St. The lecture is part of a seminar series sponsored by the Baltic Appeal to the United Nations. For information call BATUN, (212) 828-2237.

July 19

NEW YORK: Sichan Siv, former representative of Cambodia to the United Nations and manager of Asia and Pacific Programs at the Institute for International Education, will present a lecture on "The U.N., Cambodia and Human Rights Today" at 7 p.m. in Estonian House, 243 E. 34th St. The lecture is part of a seminar series sponsored by the Baltic Appeal to the United Nations. For information call BATUN, (212) 828-2237.

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.

PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

At Soyuzivka

Weekend of July 9-10

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Next weekend's entertainment at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's resort in the Catskills, will include two duos: singers and musicians.

Sisters Lesia and Halya Volansky

July 24

PALOS PARK, Ill.: St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church will sponsor a Ukrainian festival, noon to 7 p.m., at 8410 W. 131st St. Featured will be ethnic cuisine, children's games, volleyball, live music and contests. For information call (312) 448-1350 or 361-5165.

July 28-31

DAUPHIN, Man.: The community of Dauphin invites the public to attend the 23rd annual celebration of Canada's National Ukrainian Festival, featuring an exotic cultural adventure of song, dance, authentic Ukrainian foods, displays, workshops, five spectacular grandstand shows, a colorful parade on Saturday, July 30, at 10 a.m. The festival opens at Thursday, July 28 at 9 a.m. Admission is \$4 per person daily, free for children age 12 and under. For information and tickets call Canada's National Ukrainian Festival Inc., (204) 638-5645.

July 29-31

CHICAGO: The St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Diocese is sponsoring a "Youth for Christ Millennium Celebration at the O'Hare Marriott Hotel here this weekend. Bishop Innocent Lotocky will deliver the introductory remarks on Friday, July 29. The main speaker for the celebration will be the Rev. Basil Juli, pastor of Holy Ghost parish in Deerfield, Mich. Other speakers will be Dr. and Mrs. Myron Kuropas, diocesan Marriage Encounter coordinators, and Dr. Andriy and Dr. Taisa Browar, Marriage Encounter counselors. Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, archbishop of the Chicago Archdiocese, will deliver the homily at the pontifical divine liturgy on Sunday. For information call the diocese, (312) 276-5080.

"National deviationist"...

(Continued from page 1)

cultural purge in Ukraine that accompanied his removal. Labeled the "General Pogrom" by Ukrainian dissidents, it resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of scores of Ukrainian dissenters, extensive sackings and demotions in Ukraine's academic and cultural institutions, media, and party and government bodies, ideological campaigns against "deviation" in the social sciences and humanities, and a marked tightening of controls, particularly in the fields of history, literature and philosophy.

The objective of this drive appears to have been to terminate, and if possible to reverse, the trends in Ukraine that had made for greater national assertiveness on the part of the USSR's second largest nation.

What happened to Comrade Shelest?

After Mr. Shelest was dropped from the Politburo, like Khrushchev before him, he became a "non-person" and vanished from sight. The last that was heard about him was a report published in the spring of 1974 in issue No. 7-8 of the Ukrainian samvydav journal the Ukrainian Herald claiming that he had been "retired," put under house arrest, and a close KGB watch placed on his family.

Only with the advent of glasnost, and even then belatedly and rather cautiously, did a Ukrainian publication dare to reopen the Shelest case by publishing letters from readers mentioning him and inquiring about his fate.

In February of this year, the literary monthly Zhovten, carried a letter from a reader suggesting that Ukrainian writers were afraid to make full use of the opportunities provided under the new conditions of glasnost because they are still frightened by, among other things, "the national deviationism of Shelest." Two months later, the same journal carried the following letter from a reader in Cherkassy:

"During the years of stagnation P. Yu. Shelest was removed from his post as first secretary of the [central] [committee] of the Communist Party of Ukraine. No official explanation about this was given. It's true that among the people it was rumored that Petro Yukhymovych was too 'supportive of the Ukrainian language.' At one meeting I even heard talk about 'Shelestism' and the 'national-deviationism of Comrade P. Shelest.' Unfortunately, even at a time of restructuring we do not know the truth. Perhaps, the editors of Zhovten could enlighten us?"

The reply given by the editors was also indicative, particularly of the limited glasnost that prevails in Ukraine with First Secretary Shcherbytsky still in charge. "On the basis of what?" the journal replied. "We are sending your questions to the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CC of the Communist Party of Ukraine. There, obviously, they should know."

Shcherbytsky implicitly under fire

Nevertheless, although more limited than in Moscow, and despite the unresponsive attitude of the Shcherbytsky leadership in Kiev, glasnost and "democratization" have been making themselves felt in Ukraine. The result has been a revival of national life in the public, cultural and religious spheres.

In fact, the current Ukrainian national renewal, although limited mainly to the nationally minded intelligentsia, has already gone beyond what occurred in the 1960s and early 1970s. In other words, 16 years after Mr. Shelest was removed, the wheel has turned full circle

and it is Mr. Shcherbytsky's survival that appears anomalous.

Here and there, without attacking Mr. Shcherbytsky directly, Ukrainian intellectuals have been implicitly assailing his tough policies in the republic and exposing the great damage which was inflicted on Ukrainian national life.

Last November, for instance, Mykola Ryabchuk, writing in Novyi Myr, insisted that instead of referring to the purges in Ukraine of 1972-73 euphemistically, they should be seen for what they were: "repressive measures" directed against "talented writers, and activists in the artistic, cultural and educational fields."

More recently, Ivan Dzyuba — a leading Ukrainian dissenter in the 1960s, who was himself arrested in 1972 and forced to recant, but who is now in the forefront of the present Ukrainian revival — described how in "less bloody times" after Stalin's death, the stigma of nationalism has been used to "intimidate and subdue offhandedly all those who expressed concern about the state of national culture and the fate of the native language."

Other authors have focused on the attack on the Ukrainian language and national memory that Mr. Shcherbytsky is identified with. Among the numerous Ukrainian writers who have protested the Russification of their republic is probably the most senior Ukrainian author, Oles Honchar.

In the second half of last year, he charged: "the most blatant violation of Leninist norms was that, because of artificially — I repeat, artificially — created conditions, especially in the 1970s, Ukrainian national schools were closed in the dozens and hundreds and all this was done in order to flaunt 'loyalty,' earnestness, and orthodoxy in one's capacity as an official."

Another writer, Roman Ivanychuk, recently wrote that in 1973 a "taboo was placed on all Ukrainian historiography and historical novels." In effect, this has also been confirmed by a report by Yu. Kondufor, the director of the Institute of History of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences. Examining the present dismal state of Ukrainian historical scholarship, he traced the malaise to approximately the time when Mr. Shcherbytsky took over.

Even more pointedly, another Ukrainian historian, V. Melnychenko, declared earlier this year that, "The time has come to remove the shroud of secrecy surrounding the first secretaries of the CC of the Communist Party of Ukraine of the post-war period."

Conclusion

With Mr. Shcherbytsky clearly discredited in the eyes of precisely those intellectuals in Ukraine who are backing Gorbachev's perestroika, it is indeed curious that this symbol of the Brezhnev years has managed to retain his position for so long. The question that arises is whether this is to be explained by the way in which he and his supporters consolidated themselves in Ukraine after purging Mr. Shelest's supporters and the center's weakness, or whether there is another factor, namely Mr. Shcherbytsky's record as a docile leader of a particularly important republic and his role as what has been described by one Ukrainian author as a "home-grown" Russifier.

At any rate, the reappearance of Petro Shelest, in a positive light at that, suggests that there may be those in Moscow who feel that Mr. Shcherbytsky has outlived his usefulness. Then again, Mr. Shelest's appearance in the newspaper of the Soviet building industry is not quite the same as if he has been interviewed in Pravda or in one of the chief Ukrainian dailies.

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