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Vasyl Romaniuk and son, Taras, emigrate to Canada after years of dissent

by Oksana Smerechuk
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

TORONTO — After 12 years of being denied permission to leave the Soviet Union, religious rights activist and Ukrainian Orthodox priest Vasyl Romaniuk arrived in Canada on July 27, accompanied by his son, Taras.

The Romaniuks were greeted at Toronto's Pearson International Airport by representatives from many church and community organizations. The Very Rev. Peter Bubyk and Mykola Hetmanchuk welcomed them to Canada from the Ukrainian Orthodox clergy and the Ukrainian Orthodox community, respectively.

The Rev. Romaniuk, 62, thanked those assembled. "I greet you from all Christians in Ukraine," he said. "I tell you, that Christian Ukraine lives... Those fighting for religious rights in Ukraine are greatly encouraged by the fact that they are supported by Ukrainian communities in the West."

Among those present to hear his greeting were Olena Terelia and Stefania Sichko.

The Rev. Romaniuk thrice had been sentenced and imprisoned for his religious activism. The first time was in 1944, when at the age of 19 he was sentenced to 10 years of labor camp and "internal" exile for "nationalist and religious activity." He was sentenced additionally in 1946.

Not intimidated by his imprison-

ment, he began to study theology upon his release from exile, was ordained a priest and ministered to several parishes until his second arrest in 1972. This time he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, five years in a special-regimen labor camp, and three years' exile.

He continued to lodge complaints with the authorities about unjust sentences and the harsh living conditions of the prisoners, and appealed to Western organizations on behalf of other prisoners.

In 1979, while in exile, he became a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

When released in 1982, he still was subject to KGB harassment, was forbidden to travel, and while ill in hospital due to a heart attack, he was pressured to write a public recantation. The strain of many years of persecution finally took its toll on his wife, Maria, who died in 1985.

His son, Taras, 28, was expelled from Lviv University, and was denied entry to seminars on account of his father's political activities.

A collection of the younger Romaniuk's poems was seized by Soviet authorities as the father and son left Moscow for Canada. The young Romaniuk told the Winnipeg Free Press that he will be able to reconstruct some of the poems, but that others are lost.

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J. Korec

The Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk and his son Taras upon arrival at Lester B. Pearson International Airport in Toronto.

Members of Congress seek co-sponsors for letters defending Lviv activists

by Walter Bodnar

WASHINGTON — Reacting to the news that criminal inquiries have been leveled against Ukrainian human rights activists Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn, Bohdan Horyn, Ivan Makar, Y. Putko and others for "illegal" activities in Lviv, Ukraine, four U.S. senators have initiated a letter to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev seeking to halt these proceedings.

Sponsors of this joint letter are Sens. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), John Heinz, (R-Pa.), Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Carl Levin (D-Mich.). On the House of Representatives side, Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.) instituted a similar action.

The sponsors sent "Dear Colleague" letters to all members of the Senate and House on Thursday, August 3 asking the members of the respective houses to join in this appeal.

The news that was reported in the Lviv newspapers, Vilna Ukraina and Lvivskaya Pravda, and on Lviv public television claimed that "citizens, workers' collectives and public organiza-

tions" complained that dissidents and extremists were engaged in "slandering and insulting attacks on the party and Soviet leaders."

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) sent letters to all 535 members of the U.S. Congress on August 1 asking congressmen and senators to join in this action.

AHRU is appealing to concerned individuals and organizations in the Ukrainian-American community to call or write their senators and congressmen asking them to add their signatures on these joint appeals to Mr. Gorbachev in the hopes that they might stave off harsh punishment for Mr. Chornovil and others who were merely calling for the respect of their rights and for implementation of "glasnost" and "perestroika" from the Soviet government.

In the senators' letter to Mr. Gorbachev the legislators wrote:

"We are writing to express deep dismay about reports that officials in Lvov (sic), Ukraine, have undertaken criminal investigations against Vyache-

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Profile of an Orthodox activist

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — *The Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk arrived in Canada last week, ending more than 44 years of persecution and harassment by Soviet authorities. He plans to visit the United States this week to participate in Millennium celebrations of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South Bound Brook, N.J.*

Below, we offer a brief biographical sketch of this Ukrainian dissident.

In his most recent request to emigrate to Canada, dated October 22, 1987, the Ukrainian Orthodox priest provides little information about his own life, stating:

"I belong to those circles of the Galician-Ukrainian (i.e. western Ukrainian) population who suffered heavy repression after the second world war as a result of deportation to Siberia. After returning from Siberia in the mid-1950s, I studied in an Orthodox seminary and became an Orthodox priest. I worked for many years as a parish priest in the Carpathian foothills. Because of my moral support for Ukrainian human rights activists

I was arrested in January 1972 (during a major crackdown in Ukraine) malevolently branded as a 'recidivist' convicted of 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda' and sentenced to seven years in special regimen camps and three years' internal exile, which I spent in northern Yakutia."

However, his biography is much more complex than the brief summary he provided in his statement. The son of Ukrainian peasants, he was born on December 9, 1925, in western Ukraine. He was first arrested at the age of 19 in 1944 for "nationalist and religious activities," and deported to Siberia for 10 years along with his family. His father died there and his brother was shot while trying to escape.

In 1946 he was convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" on testimony coerced from other prisoners. After his release he began his theological training and was ordained a deacon in 1959. Five years later he became a priest.

He began to serve parishes in west-

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Nuclear power plant's timetable is questioned at Zaporizhzhia

by Dr. David Marples

In a letter to the editors of *Stroitel'naya Gazeta*,¹ 15 construction and assembly workers at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant in the Ukrainian SSR have complained that their efforts to bring a new reactor on-stream at the station in 1988 are being hindered by the failure of the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Energy to organize the supply of the necessary equipment. They ask whether the new reactor, the fifth 1,000-megawatt VVER (water-pressurized) variety at Zaporizhzhia, is in fact needed by the economy. If not, they assert, then this should be stated directly.

The complaint is perhaps the most serious protest to emerge from the ranks of a construction crew at a Soviet nuclear power plant. Its significance is enhanced by the fact that the plant in question is the Soviet Union's model nuclear power plant, one that — despite the ramifications of the Chernobyl disaster; the anger expressed at the nuclear power program by scientists, academicians and writers; and the current attention paid to the ecological impact of nuclear energy in the Soviet Union — has consistently fulfilled its annual plans for bringing new reactors into operation.

The Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant began operating in late 1984. It is being built, according to Soviet reports, by a unified flowline system that permits the simultaneous construction of reactor units. The system uses an inordinate amount of labor — 12,000 workers according to the letter to *Stroitel'naya Gazeta* — and has permitted reactors to be brought on-line on an annual basis. Thus, by 1987, four 1,000-megawatt reactors were in operation, and the progress of the plant has been utilized as a showpiece not only for Soviet nuclear plants, but those in the CMEA countries as well.² As one of only four Ukrainian nuclear plants functional in the mid-1980s (one of three VVERs), it was possible to concentrate resources into one spectacular venture. With the proliferation of the industry in the republic, however, problems have intensified to the extent that the current program is now considered almost impossible to complete unless shortcuts are taken.

Delays in supply deliveries to the site at Energodar were first highlighted in October 1986, when Ukrainian Party First Secretary Volodymyr Shcherbytsky paid a personal visit there. At that time, R. Khroka, the director of the construction department, stated that following the Chernobyl disaster personnel were of the opinion that it was neither feasible nor compulsory to continue to adhere to drastic programs for construction.³ Then, as in 1988, the problem was with the supply of equipment.

The signatories of the recent letter note that workers are short of 16,371 units of equipment and electrical apparatus, 47 tons of piping, and 530 kilometers of cable. The key question is whether the lack of such equipment will affect the timetable for the plant, and if not, whether the new reactor, which is scheduled for December 1988, will be operating with low-grade or defective equipment. *Stroitel'naya Gazeta* put these questions to Deputy Minister of Nuclear Energy Evgeniy Reshetnikov. Mr. Reshetnikov laid the blame

squarely on the shoulders of several ministries that were wrecking delivery schedules. In particular, the Ministries of Chemical Machinery, Heavy Machinery (formerly Energy Machinery), and the Atomash factory in Volgograd were guilty of holding up supplies. They were presented with timetables signed by two deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, Borys Shcherbyna and Ivan Silayev, both of whom played prominent roles in the Chernobyl aftermath.

Mr. Reshetnikov pointed out that similar difficulties are being encountered by all the nuclear plants that are scheduled to bring new reactors into service this year: Zaporizhzhia, Smolensk, South Ukraine, Rostov and Balakova. Their collective timetable is being fulfilled monthly only by about 30 percent.

The deputy minister was then asked a number of questions about the feasibility of bringing so many reactors on-stream in one year. In responding, he revealed that the future plans of the Ministry of Nuclear Energy called for a total of seven new reactors for 1989 and eight for 1990 (all 1,000 megawatts in size). Thus, the 1988 schedule is relatively unambitious.

In reality, however, he is of the view that while there is an adequate supply of major equipment to ensure the start-up of five reactors annually (reactor installations, turbines), the shortage of auxiliary equipment reduces the number to three. Mr. Reshetnikov also acknowledged that on July 13 he had sent a protocol to the USSR Gosplan containing recommendations from meeting of the ministry, and subsequently four reactor units scheduled for 1989 had been postponed: at the Kursk, Kalinin, Rostov and Ignalina nuclear power plants.

While this constitutes a significant reduction — about 57 percent of the original total for next year — the figure is distorted in that the discussion in *Stroitel'naya Gazeta* focuses exclusively on VVER plants supplied by the Atomash factory with their reactor units. Yet the Kursk and Ignalina plants are graphite-moderated RBMK plants, which are gradually being phased out of the Soviet nuclear power program.⁴

Mr. Reshetnikov insists that the equipment deficiencies will not affect the quality control of the new reactor units. He points out that the State Atomic Energy Inspection (Gosatomenergondzor) does not allow bad workmanship to slip through the system. In his view, the safety of the operating reactors will not be affected by problems at factories.

The comment appears to be belied somewhat by a statement earlier in the interview, in which he states that "people get used to making trash" because there will always be a buyer. Moreover, in the past, the poor quality of delivered equipment has not prevented the annual cycle for new Zaporizhzhia reactors.

The publication of Mr. Reshetnikov's
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1. *Stroitel'naya Gazeta*, July 15, 1988.
2. *Izvestia*, June 20, 1985.
3. *Izvestia*, October 12, 1986.
4. See the interview with Valeriy Legasov, then first deputy director of the Kurchatov Institute of Nuclear Energy of the USSR Academy of Sciences in *Novosti*, March 17, 1987.

Hryhorii Prykhodko released; arrives in Ukraine via Estonia

NEW YORK — Ukrainian national rights advocate Hryhorii Andriyevych Prykhodko was released on July 8 from the notorious special-regimen block of Perm labor camp No. 35, reported the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group recently.

The 50-year-old former engineer was freed as a result of a pardon requested on his behalf by the general procurator in a written appeal, which was unsolicited by the dissident. Several weeks after his release Mr. Prykhodko told the External Representation by telephone that he complained to officials in Kiev about the appeal, stressing that he did not request nor desire that anyone ask for a pardon on his behalf.

Mr. Prykhodko was freed along with Estonian national rights activist Mart Niklus and was reportedly escorted with him to Moscow and then on to Estonia where the Balt, with the Ukrainian at his side, was greeted by hundreds of well-wishers in Tartu and then thousands in Tallinn. Both former political prisoners

were welcomed with flowers and interviewed by Estonian news media.

According to the UHG's External Representation, the Ukrainian dissident proceeded to Lviv, where he was greeted by a rally of thousands on July 21 that had gathered for a regular public meeting at the foot of the Ivan Franko monument in that western Ukrainian city.

Mr. Prykhodko reportedly ended his circuitous travels in Kiev, where he was given an official warning, similar to the warnings received by numerous other activists at that time, to refrain from further "nationalist" activity.

Mr. Prykhodko was arrested in July 1980 and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," under Article 62 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code. He was sentenced as an "especially dangerous recidivist" to 10 years' special-regimen labor camp and five years' exile.

The dissident, who served a previous term in 1973-78, hopes to settle in Kiev.

U.S. congressmen appeal for release of Lithuanian poet and linguist

WASHINGTON — One hundred and eight U.S. congressmen are urging the Soviets to release a 58-year-old Lithuanian poet and former Communist Party member from internal exile.

In a letter sent on July 15 the legislators asked Feodor Burlatsky, chairman of the official Soviet Public Commission for Human Rights, to use his "good offices" to secure the release of Gintautas Iesmantas as well as the return of his poetry, which was confiscated in 1986.

Mr. Iesmantas, a specialist in Lithuanian language and literature who worked for various Lithuanian publications for two decades, was arrested March 4, 1980, on charges of writing anti-Soviet poetry and articles, participating in the samizdat press, and advocating the secession of Lithuania from the USSR. In 1974, Mr. Iesmantas was dismissed from his position as politics editor with the Lithuanian Communist youth daily *Komjaunimo Tiesa* for his poetry, perceived as anti-Soviet.

In December 1980 Mr. Iesmantas was convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," and sentenced to six years' strict-regimen camp and five years' exile. The Lithuanian poet, exiled to Komi ASSR in the northern part of the USSR, has contracted tuberculosis.

He is not due to be released until March 1991.

The congressional letter praises a proposal by Burlatsky in a recent issue of the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* that Soviet legal reforms include abolishment of sanctions for "anti-Soviet" activities. "We wholeheartedly endorse your proposal and think it should be applied retroactively to people, such as Mr. Iesmantas, who were punished for exercising their right to freedom of expression during the pre-glasnost period," says the letter.

During a June 24 rally organized by the Movement to Support Perestroika in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius, one of the speakers, writer Vytautas Petkevicius, called for a review of the Iesmantas case. According to an eyewitness, Mr. Petkevicius's suggestion drew loud ovations from the crowd of 50,000.

The Iesmantas case has also been taken up by the writers' association International PEN, which has urged his release and the return of his literary work. Mr. Iesmantas is an honorary member of the American, English and Norwegian PEN associations.

The letter to Mr. Burlatsky was initiated by Reps. Edward Feighan (D-Ohio) and John Miller (R-Wash.)

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Hanna to remain hospitalized due to minor complications

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Minor medical complications following what a hospital spokesperson called a "simple" follow-up surgical procedure have caused doctors at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia to extend the hospitalization of two-year-old Hanna Sverstiuk, according to Martha Phan, a public relations person at the medical facility.

(The Ukrainian Weekly prematurely reported Hanna's release from Children's Hospital, while doctors were speculating on the toddler's response to the "minor" procedure that she underwent on July 27.)

Born in Kiev one week after the Chernobyl disaster, the only granddaughter of Ukrainian national rights advocate Yevhen Sverstiuk will remain in the hospital for up to two weeks, while Dr. Roger Packer, the facility's director of neuro-oncology and the toddler's attending physician, determines how to alleviate the remaining pressure from fluids in her brain.

Hanna underwent delicate brain surgery at Children's Hospital on July 22 to remove part of a tumor on her brain stem, which a biopsy revealed as malignant. Another minor operation followed on July 27, when surgeons implanted a shunt to drain fluids from her brain, alleviating pressure, according to Ms. Phan. The procedure was evidently not completely successful in

relieving all of the pressure on the toddler's brain and another "simple" surgical procedure to revise the position of the shunt is being considered.

Excess fluid in the brain is apparently a normal medical phenomenon following any brain surgery, said Mr. Phan in an August 3 telephone interview.

Once the complications are resolved, said Ms. Phan, Hanna is expected to be moved into the Children's Seashore House, a rehabilitation facility at

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Maria Sverstiuk and two-year-old Hanna upon arrival in U.S.

Vasyl Romaniuk...

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"The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church exists de facto," the Rev. Romaniuk told the media. "Eighty-five percent of the priests in the seminaries of the Russian Orthodox Church are Ukrainian, and only 15 percent are Russian, or of other nationalities."

However, the Church hierarchy in Ukraine is mostly Russian, and it is not uncommon to find that those clergy do not even know the Ukrainian language. Sermons are preached in Ukrainian only in the western oblasts of Ukraine.

"An initiative group for the renewal of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church has been formed, and the group members, who are mostly laypeople, come from all parts of Ukraine," the Rev. Romaniuk reported.

The Rev. Romaniuk also mentioned that ecumenism is gaining strength in Ukraine, and that there is now less friction between denominations.

When questioned about his immediate plans, the Rev. Romaniuk said that he would need to seek medical treatment for his heart condition. If the promised democratization of the Soviet Union does come about, he would go back to Ukraine and serve the Ukrainian Orthodox Church there. In the meantime, he would like to become acquainted with the Ukrainian communities and eventually serve in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

"I can compare my experience of arriving in the West to that of a person, who has been in pitch-black darkness suddenly coming outside and being blinded by the light."

President Reagan's proclamation of Helsinki Human Rights Day

Thirteen years ago, 33 European states, the United States and Canada signed the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In so doing, we and the other signatories undertook a sacred commitment to the principles of freedom, self-determination and human dignity. The Helsinki Final Act acknowledged the fundamental interrelationship of human rights, economic relations and security considerations in the over-all conduct of affairs within and among states. The Final Act recognized that there can be no true international security without respect for basic political and civil rights; that economic ties can contribute to security, but only if based upon open relations among peoples; and that security and confidence can also be improved through the free exchange of information.

That historic meeting in Helsinki has spawned a dynamic process that we in the United States regard as one of the most important developments in East-West relations in the post-World War II period. The work begun at Helsinki to eliminate the barriers that divide East and West has been carried on in three follow-up meetings during the intervening years. At present we are working with the delegations from all the signatory states in Vienna to advance our cherished objectives of freedom, openness and security.

While progress has occurred in reducing the tensions between East and West, the Soviet Union and other states of the East have not fully lived up to the commitments undertaken at Helsinki. Respect for human rights in these countries continues to fall far short of the standards set forth in the Final Act, as well as in the document issued at the conclusion of the Madrid Review Conference in 1983. Freedom of movement, conscience, and religion are still shackled by unreasonable and arbitrary government controls. Individuals such as Ukrainian Helsinki monitors Ivan Kandyba and Ivan Sokulsky and Lithuanian Catholic priest Sigitas Tamkevicius, whose only "crime" was to monitor the Soviet government's compliance with the Helsinki Act and speak out in behalf of political and religious freedom, remain in Soviet labor camps. The free flow of ideas and information from abroad and within Eastern Europe is still impeded.

A few short weeks ago I stood in Finlandia Hall — the historic building in which the Helsinki Final Act was signed. I reiterated the commitment of the American people to continue to work to bring down the barriers that have so cruelly divided the European continent for four decades. However, it bears reminding that those barriers were erected by the East, and so much of the demolition work will necessarily fall to those states. We are encouraged by recent hopeful pronouncements coming from the Soviet Union and its allies; we await further concrete progress in the treatment of all individuals in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and positive steps in the Vienna meeting to give those pronouncements substance.

It is appropriate that we mark this 13th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act by setting aside a special day to reflect upon and to renew our dedication to the values of human dignity and freedom embodied in that farsighted document. On this occasion, we call upon all signatories of the Final Act to honor in full its solemn principles. Let us pledge to spare no effort in striving toward this goal.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 338, has designated August 1, 1988, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day" and has authorized and requested the president to issue a proclamation in its observance.

Now, therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 1, 1988, as Helsinki Human Rights Day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

Ronald Reagan

Profile of an Orthodox...

(Continued from page 1)

ern Ukraine, speaking out against church corruption and state suppression of religion; the authorities rewarded him for this by constantly moving him from parish to parish. In one parish, in Kosmach, his home was searched and books were confiscated. He also received several death threats.

As a result of writing a letter in defense of political prisoner Valentyn Moroz, in 1972, the Rev. Romaniuk was once again arrested.

During his time in labor camp, the Ukrainian priest, a nationally minded Ukrainian and a devout Orthodox Christian, addressed numerous appeals to Western organizations on behalf of other imprisoned believers — both Christian and Jewish — and human-rights activists, frequently going on hunger strikes and being punished for his recalcitrance.

His appeals were addressed to the World Council of Churches (1975) Pope Paul VI (1975 and 1977) Presi-

dent Jimmy Carter (1978), and Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury (1982) to mention but a few.

In 1977 he also wrote to Metropolitan Mstyslav, head of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the West. In this letter, he underscores his dedication as a priest and a Ukrainian, stating:

"Your Grace, First of all, I assure you of my devotion and humility. I declared that I consider and have always considered myself a member of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in spite of the fact Ukrainian Church, Orthodox as well as Catholic, is outlawed in Ukraine."

Because of the Rev. Romaniuk's outspokenness on behalf of others, as well, his case was taken up not only by Ukrainians but by other religious and human rights activists, among them Andrei Sakharov, the Rev. Sergei Zheliudkov, Yuri Orlov, Ludmilla Alexeyeva and Larissa Bogoraz.

In 1976, shortly before he was to go into exile, the Rev. Romaniuk renounced his Soviet citizenship and

declared his desire to emigrate to the West, where he said he could worship and live freely. While in exile, he continued to appeal to Western organizations, now as a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which he joined in 1979. Together, with a founding member of the group, Oleksiy Tykhy, he wrote a document, "The Positions of Ukrainian Political Prisoners," which declared: "Ukraine should become independent, democratic, spiritually rich, materially secure with a high level of education, science and culture, national in essence, content, and form."

After his release from exile, he continued to be persecuted by the Soviet authorities; in April, 1983, the newspaper, *Visti z Ukrainy*, intended for Ukrainians abroad, published a recantation, reportedly a letter he had sent to the editors of a local newspaper, *Prykarpatska Pravda*, pledging to renounce his former "hostile activity against the Soviet state." In his October 1987 appeal, the Ukrainian cleric explains that: "Only on the basis of a statement that

was forced out of me, in which I had to deny that I wanted to leave the country in order to do pastoral work, was I allowed back among the ranks of Orthodox priests."

This recantation, as is known now, did not alleviate the tribulations in the priest's life. He and his family continued to be harassed. He states: "My wife Maria Antoniuk, who partly shared the experience of internal exile with me, died in 1985 as a result of what she had to go through. My son, Taras, was expelled from the medical institute at Lviv University while I was still in the camps; to this day, he is denied the possibility of any higher education. On five occasions he has successfully taken entry examinations to the Orthodox seminaries in Leningrad and Moscow, the last time being in the summer of 1987, but because of my past, has not been accepted," he wrote in October 1987.

Today, the Rev. Romaniuk and his son Taras have settled in Winnipeg, where, at last they can worship and live freely.

New Alberta school legislation handicaps bilingual program

by Marco Levytsky

EDMONTON — Sections of the new Alberta school act need clarification because they could place extreme financial burdens on parents sending their children to bilingual school programs.

This might even include making parents pay teachers' salaries, says the Alberta Parents for Ukrainian Education executive member who has been allocated the responsibility to study the act.

Bill 27 was introduced in the Alberta Legislature recently as a proposal to replace the existing education act. Upon introduction it replaced the previous proposal, Bill 59.

Anna Eliuk, past president of APUE, says she is particularly concerned about section 16 of Bill 27 which defines an "alternative program," one which "emphasizes a particular language, culture, religion or subject matter."

Among the subsections contained that are of particular concern to Eliuk are:

- No. 2, which states: "If a board determines that there is sufficient demand for a particular alternative program, the board may offer that program to those students whose parents enroll them in the program";

- No. 4, which states: "If a parent enrolls a student in an alternative program, the board may charge that parent: fees for the purpose of defraying all or a portion of any non-instructional costs that (a) may be incurred by the board in offering the alternative program, and (b) are in addition to the costs incurred by the board in providing its regular education program."

"Could that be suggesting teacher salaries? Ms. Eliuk queries.

Other concerns are that parents may be charged more for transportation than they now are under section 4 (a) and that section 2 leaves the establishment of a bilingual program under the discretion of a particular board.

APUE, an umbrella group representing parents in six Alberta school jurisdictions, has consistently been pressing for legislative guarantees that would require a board to establish a bilingual program wherever there was sufficient demand. Otherwise there may be enough students to justify a program, but a board may choose not to establish it.

It could also mean a board could choose to cancel an existing one. While no successful bilingual program has ever been cancelled by an Alberta school jurisdiction, a Ukrainian program which had sufficient students was cancelled in Gilbert Plains in Manitoba by the local school board in 1984.

Earlier this year APUE submitted a brief to the minister containing a number of proposals for the earlier proposal, Bill 59, including the establishment of legislative guarantees.

Other recommendations included that the minister establish regulations:

- governing the method of determining where numbers warrant the establishment of instruction in a language;

- governing the responsibilities of boards to provide instruction in a language;

- directing a board to provide instruction in a language to classes of students within its schools;

- directing a board to establish programs in a language; and

- governing the requirements for instruction in English where another language is the general language of instruction.

APUE also asked the minister to ensure that adequate finances for support services are provided and to make regulations governing the provision of funds for transportation to schools where such programs are offered.

Bill Chrapko, current president of APUE, explained these changes are necessary to ensure the continued survival of bilingual programs. "Being thus classified (as alternative programs) they are very vulnerable to the stroke of a pen."

APUE organized a committee including representatives for all the bilingual programs and their brief was supported in writing by the Edmonton Chinese Bilingual Association.

"I think we're in the same boat," said Steven Chu, president of the association which represents the parents of 300 Chinese students in Edmonton schools. "Seeing how this program (the Chinese) is running so successfully, it's good to protect it."

In replying Education Minister Nancy Betkowski noted their concern, but added "individual school boards have the responsibility to decide which types of language programs (other than those that are required under the Charter) will best serve the needs and interests of their resident students."

Ms. Eliuk says APUE should reactivate the committee created for Bill 59 and continue to press for input into the new legislation.

APUE represents parental associations in the Edmonton Public and Catholic systems, Sherwood Park Catholic, Strathcona County, Lamont and Minburn counties. There are over 1,400 Ukrainian bilingual students across the province.

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Ukrainian woman named to provincial post

OTTAWA — The first female lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan is a Ukrainian Canadian, Dr. Sylvia O. Fedoruk.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Ottawa-based Information Bureau reported that Dr. Fedoruk. As currently chancellor at the University of Saskatchewan, where she was the governor-general's gold medalist in 1949. She received a B.A. degree with high honors in physics in 1950, and a master of arts degree in 1951. In 1987, the University of Windsor conferred a doctor of science degree upon her.

Dr. Fedoruk has served as the director of physics services, Saskatchewan Cancer Foundation, and as a professor of oncology, College of Medicine,

University of Saskatchewan. She has been a member of the Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada since 1973 and is vice-chairman of the National Forum on Post-Secondary Education.

Dr. Fedoruk was appointed an officer of the Order of Canada in 1986. In the same year, she received the Saskatchewan Award of Merit. She is professor emerita at the University of Saskatchewan, a fellow of the Canadian College of Physicians in Medicine, an honorary member of the medical staff, University Hospital, of the Canadian Association of Radiologists, and of the Society of Nuclear Medicine in Peru.

Dr. Fedoruk, who will replace Frederick William Johnson, will be installed on September 7.

Canada's Osvita Foundation honors Ukrainian Church leaders



Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk (left) of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Metropolitan Wasyl Fedak of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church chat during a testimonial dinner in their honor in Winnipeg.

by Chris Guly

WINNIPEG — In the sweltering, 30-plus degrees Celsius (86 degrees Fahrenheit) heat of the Hotel Fort Garry's ballroom, 250 people attended the Osvita Foundation's annual awards dinner. This year, the group honored the leaders of Canada's Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches on June 1.

Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan-Archbishop Maxim Hermaniuk and the primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada, Metropolitan Wasyl Fedak, both of Winnipeg, received the seventh annual award as a tribute to this year's Millennium celebrations of Christianity in Ukraine.

The Osvita Foundation is the fundraising wing of Manitoba Parents for Ukrainian Education Inc., a group founded to promote bilingualism and the retention of Ukrainian culture in the province's public school system. At the moment, 935 students in seven Manitoba public school divisions are enrolled in Ukrainian bilingual education programs.

The Manitoba Public Schools Act was amended in 1978 to permit 50 percent of instruction in a language other than Canada's two official languages: English and French.

In presenting the award to both churchmen, the foundation recognized their experience as educators in their respective careers.

Born in western Ukraine 76 years ago, Metropolitan Hermaniuk was ordained a Ukrainian Redemptorist priest in Lviv in 1938. After obtaining a doctorate in theology from the Belgian Catholic University of Louvanne, he pursued post-graduate studies in Hebrew, Oriental philology and history, and the Assyro-Babylonian language.

He spent the post-World War II years assisting displaced persons in Belgium prior to his appointment as vice-provincial of the Ukrainian Redemptorists in Canada in 1948. He taught moral theology at the Redemptorist Seminary in Waterford, Ont., until his consecration as auxiliary bishop to the late Winnipeg Archbishop Basil Ladyka in 1951.

He succeeded Archbishop Ladyka in

1956 as archbishop, and his archeparchy was elevated to a Metropolitan See that same year. In 1983, Metropolitan Hermaniuk was appointed as an Eastern rite member of the Council Secretariat for the Synod of Bishops in Rome.

Born in Bukovyna, Ukraine, 77 years ago, Metropolitan Fedak came to Canada with his family at the age of two. The young Saskatchewan public school teacher married in 1932 and, following Ukrainian Orthodox seminary studies in theology, was ordained a priest in 1944.

In 1978, he was consecrated bishop of Saskatoon and served as acting bishop of the eastern Canadian eparchy, which also includes Australia, until 1983. That year, he was elevated to the rank of archbishop of Toronto.

The father of three and grandfather of seven became metropolitan and primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada in 1985.

At the awards banquet, each bishop emphasized the need to promote culture and language in the school system.

"It is a person's birthright to know one's roots and heritage. To know it is to know the Church," said Metropolitan Fedak.

Metropolitan Hermaniuk took a more global approach in his acceptance speech. Quoting from English scholar H. Davey, he said that "language is not only a means of expressing one's thought, but also an important and efficient tool of reasoning."

"Culture makes the human being a real person with a critical judgment and a moral responsibility. Culture is a way of life, a value system of traditional beliefs."

The two honorees were presented with icons by local iconographer Dr. Taras Snihurowicz, an associate professor of dentistry at the University of Manitoba.

The \$100-plate dinner added \$15,000 to the foundation's current \$125,000 capital fund.

Previous recipients of the annual award include Court of Queen's Bench Justice Benjamin Hewak and former Manitoba Cabinet Minister Wilson Parasiuk.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Dushnyck elected to head Republican businesswomen

NEW YORK — Mary Dushnyck, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, was recently elected president of the Republican Business Women Inc. (RBW), which was founded in New York City in 1926 as a business and professional women's organization — the only Republican business women's organization in the country.

Its aims are to foster a greater interest and continuous participation in the political affairs of the nation, state and city, to promote the principles of the Republican Party in the city and state of New York, and to aid in the election to public office of qualified Republicans of the highest character.

Periodic RBW programs on timely issues are held, at which speakers with expertise in specific areas address the group. Recent speakers have included a Nicaraguan Freedom Fighter, a woman who is actively involved in the resettlement of Nicaraguan refugees from Communism; an author/jurist who warned of ongoing global Communist encroachments, and a woman author and conservative South African leader, who believes that the fall of South Africa would directly imperil the security of the USA.

In 1968 Mrs. Dushnyck had invited Dr. Lev Dobriansky to address an RBW meeting, which was one of its most successful because of the interest



Mary Dushnyck

in the speaker and his subject on the vulnerability of Communism.

The present membership of the Republican Business Women consists of an ambassador, lawyers, a physician, a musician, teachers, executives and businesswomen.

Mrs. Dushnyck is also first vice-president of the New York State Republican Heritage Groups Council and a member of the Women's National Republican Club.

New York art collector donates Kapschutschenko works to UNA

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Each artist creation is but the expression of an interior world created in the spirit of the artist. He observes and records and with time, he reelaborates these observations in his mind and imagination and translates them into his own artistic language. These experiences, harmoniously interrelated with the spirit of the artist enable him to produce his artistic creations," writes sculptor Peter Kapschutschenko about his work.

Now, the spirit of this artist has come alive at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's Catskill resort, due to the generosity of art collectors Andrew and Sophie Melnychuk, who have curated an exhibit of the sculptor's works at Soyuzivka, scheduled in the resort's library for Saturday and Sunday, August 13-14.

The Melnychuks, who reside in Brewster, N.Y., have been collectors of Mr. Kapschutschenko's works for more than 20 years. "We have always felt that the beauty of such work should be shared with others," Mr. Melnychuk explained when asked why he has decided to donate two of the sculptors' works to the Ukrainian National Association, and one to Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

The three donated works, which

included "Hopak," "Mother and Children" (for the UNA) and "The Blessing of John" for the Ukrainian parish, will be on display for the first time next weekend, along with numerous other terracotta sculptures by Mr. Kapschutschenko, from the collections of the Melnychuk family. According to Mr. Melnychuk, some of the works, will be for sale at reasonable prices.

Mr. Kapschutschenko, who is scheduled to attend the exhibit opening at Soyuzivka, is a familiar talent both among Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike. Born in Ukraine, on September 27, 1915, he studied sculpture at several schools in Eastern Europe. He has worked in bronze, terracotta, and wood and has shown in exhibitions in Europe, South and North America.

In recognition of his artistry and cultural contributions, the Free University of Humanities of Buenos Aires in Argentina, appointed him an honorary member.

Mr. Kapschutschenko, who is also known as Mr. Enko in the art world, has resided in Argentina from, 1950-63 and since 1963 makes his home in Philadelphia.

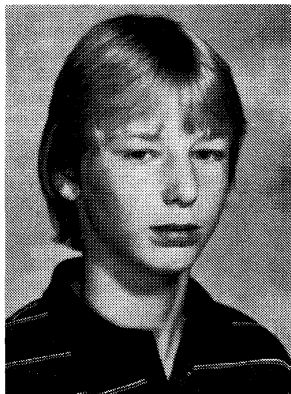
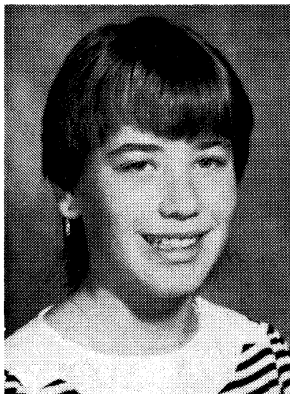
He has had numerous one-man shows, including the Newman Gallery in Philadelphia, the Museum of

(Continued on page 11)

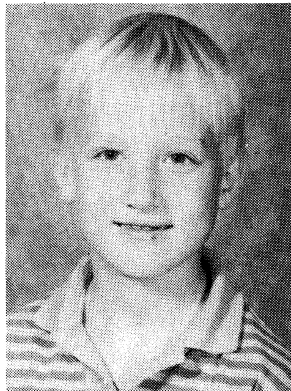
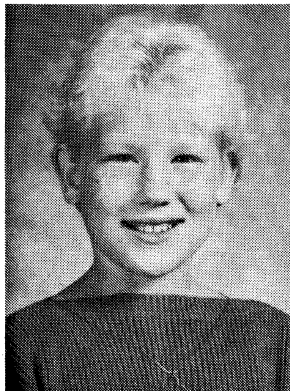


"Hopak," a sculpture by Peter Kapschutschenko, donated to the UNA.

Young UNA'ers



Tanya N. and Robert Bilak are recently enrolled members of UNA Branch 183 in Detroit. They were signed up by grandmother Anna Bekish.



Lesia Ann and Michael W. Bilak are new members of UNA Branch 183 in Detroit. They were enrolled by grandmother Ulana Bilak.

Liss now a free-lancer

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Marianna Liss, The Ukrainian Weekly's full-time Midwest correspondent, is now associated with the newspaper on a free-lance basis only.

Ms. Liss, who originally began free-lancing for The Weekly in No-

vember 1985 and then in July 1986 was hired as a full-time Chicago-based correspondent, will continue to cover news events in the Midwest.

She may still be reached at (312) 271-8734; messages may also be left at that number.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

A nation of ignorants?

The results of a recently released survey of nine nations revealed a shocking fact about the American people: they are largely ignorant of the world around them, as well as of their own country's relationship to it.

In a survey conducted by the National Geographic Society and the Gallup Organization, Americans ranked sixth in their knowledge of geography; young adults in the U.S. (age 18-24) ranked an embarrassing ninth — that is, last.

The international survey tested more than 10,000 adults in Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom, West Germany and the United States. The respondents were asked to locate 13 selected countries, as well as Central America, the Pacific Ocean and the Persian Gulf on an unmarked world map.

Out of a possible score of 16, Americans managed only an average 8.6; only the Italians, with 7.6, and the Mexicans, with 7.4 tested worse. America's young adults, the future leaders of this country, scored 6.9.

Why so? Because when tested on their knowledge of geography, Americans displayed such dismal incompetence that 75 percent of them placed the Persian Gulf in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean or the Black Sea! And this at a time that the Persian Gulf is a fixture in daily newspaper headlines and a top story on network television news.

Said Gilbert M. Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society: "Have you heard of the lost generation? We have found them. They are lost. They haven't the faintest idea where they are."

He added, "Our adult population, especially our young adults do not understand the world at a time in our history when we face a critical economic need to understand foreign consumers, markets and customs, foreign strengths and weaknesses." He might have added that the needs are not merely economic.

In a more detailed survey of the 1,611 Americans questioned, about half could identify the country in which the Sandinistas and Contras are fighting; 52 percent were unaware of the Soviet Union's involvement in a war in Afghanistan; and 55 percent could not name the country that practices apartheid.

All of this testifies to a sad and, more importantly, dangerous ignorance of the world and current events at a time of ever-increasing global interdependence — and on the eve of presidential elections in the U.S., when voters will be asked to choose the candidate most qualified to lead this country not only in terms of domestic policy, but also in the realm of foreign affairs, in which the U.S., as a superpower, plays a critical role.

The survey served to underscore a problem rampant in the American educational system that recently has been cited by numerous educators throughout the country. It has been stated over and over again that American students demonstrate a deplorable lack of knowledge about other cultures and political systems.

Much of the blame can be placed on educational programs that simplify studies of non-American nations to the point of uselessness and employ terminology that one Ukrainian American educator has called "blatantly reductive, misleading and dangerous."

To illustrate: at a conference on the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine, held at Rutgers University earlier this year, several educators pointed out that even centers of Sovietology are called "Russian," thus ignoring the salient fact that there are over 100 nationalities in the USSR. Many programs of East European and/or Soviet studies, give a preponderance of attention to Russia and the Russians. As a result, most of the American public incorrectly uses the terms "Russia" and "Soviet Union" ("Russian" and "Soviet") as if they were synonymous.

The truly remarkable thing is that opinion leaders, educators, and the news and information media perpetuate this misconception even today as the nationalities question has developed into an explosive issue within the Soviet Union.

Perhaps the National Geographic Society's survey reveals a major reason for such ignorance: Americans simply do not study maps while they are studying history, literature, philosophy, etc. And yet, a simple map can do so much to enhance such studies. Maps can depict the shifting borders that result from military conquests and political upheavals, the political borders and natural boundaries that affect the dissemination of ideas and goods as well as the migration of people, the administrative subdivisions and ethnographic territories that comprise a country.

A university professor was recently quoted in the Boston Globe as suggesting that all incoming college freshmen be required to have two reference books: a world atlas and a world almanac. This, however, can be considered a case of too little, too late. We would argue that maps should be introduced, explained and used in elementary schools, and continually consulted and employed as invaluable education tools in all succeeding levels of our educational system.

Such a step would do much to prevent the American people from becoming a nation of self-centered ignoramuses.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Slams Dukakis

Dear Editor:

Let's stop kidding ourselves. Why on earth should Ukrainians, along with any other ethnic group, support Mike Dukakis, as Joseph Charyna suggests (Letter, July 31)?

A voter should not be swayed by charm, nor by patronizing gestures. And it appears that these may be the only reasons Gov. Dukakis is attracting the support of people like Mr. Charyna. Other Ukrainian supporters voice the same opinions as Myron Kuropas' column, "Faces and Places." These supporters should be reminded that before making a judgement on a candidate, they should find out a little about him or her.

Never mind that Dukakis says he crosses himself the same way we do. He was, some Greek Orthodox clergy admit, excommunicated from the Greek Orthodox Church for marrying a non-Christian and for not having his children baptized (his reason: he wanted to raise his children within "two cultures").

The only way to judge a candidate is through past performance, and Gov. Dukakis' performance has been dismal at best. To paraphrase a Boston columnist, the Massachusetts miracle is that Mr. Dukakis has been governor of that state for 10 years. Under his tenure, the state for example, has lost 11.4 percent of its manufacturing jobs. That's over 41 percent of the manufacturing jobs lost nationwide. Over 96,000 jobs were

lost in four years alone. This was accomplished even during a heightened economic expansion throughout most of the nation.

It's no wonder people and industry are flocking to neighboring New Hampshire. That state doesn't have a governor who opposes tax cuts like Proposition 2 1/2. And I will not even mention Massachusetts "unexpected" budget deficit of Gov. Dukakis' socialized medical plan that has small firms chattering from the thought of an estimated \$1,700 cost per employee.

Let us not ignore Gov. Dukakis' stands on issues that most Ukrainians hold dear: he has opposed prayer in schools, supports federally funded abortions, supports weekend furloughs for convicted and dangerous criminals, is opposed to funding anti-Communist freedom fighters, opposes continued funding for strategic defense initiative... alas this far-left liberal's policy faux pas run too long to list in this space.

Ukrainians should support the best candidate for president. This candidate should be representative of the people who elect him. He will not be soft on communism, he will oppose increased taxes, he will oppose flagrant spending by Congress, and he will support a strong defense.

Let's not let Gov. Dukakis do what he has threatened he would ("I will do for America what I have done for Massachusetts"), and elect George Bush president of the United States.

Orest Mandzy
New York

ACTION ITEMS

The Library of Congress has a division called the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. This service provides recorded books and magazines on cassette for blind and vision-impaired readers as well as materials in Braille in foreign languages.

If you know of someone who would like to take advantage of this service and would like to receive a listing of items available in Ukrainian or other languages, please write to: James Herndon, Foreign Language Librarian, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress — Taylor St. Annex, Washington, D.C. 20542.

Suggestions as to which Ukrainian authors should be recorded are encouraged as an increase in demand may help to increase the number of titles available.

Circulating in the U.S. Congress is a joint letter initiated by Sens. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), John Heinz (R-Pa.), Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Carl Levin (D-Mich.) and another joint letter initiated by Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.) in the House of Representatives to Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev asking him to stop criminal investigations against human rights activists Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn, Bohdan Horyn, Ivan Makar and Y. Putko for publicly demonstrating and organizing a group in Lviv called "The Democratic Front to Support Perestroika." Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) is requesting concerned citizens to call their senators and congressmen asking that they become co-signers to these letters. For further information call Sharon Waxman, Sen. Lautenberg's office, (202) 224-4744, and Dorothy Taft in Rep. Smith's office, (202) 225-3765 or AHRU, (201) 373-9729.

Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

NEWS AND VIEWS

The Demjanjuk verdict: justice or vengeance?

by Svyatoslav Karavansky

The death sentence for John Demjanjuk has provoked a negative reaction among the majority of those who kept up with the Jerusalem trial.

The judicial worth of the Demjanjuk trial is reflected in the Israeli prosecutor's statement, made before the court, that the Soviet version of the massacre of the Polish officers in Katyn is truthful and beyond any doubt. If the Israeli justice officials recognize this fraud by Stalin and Beria as a judicial document, what equity can such justice produce?

The Soviet KGB participation in the Demjanjuk trial also indicates the judicial worth of the whole adjudication. The Israeli justice did not shy away from cooperating with a partner well-known for slanderous and falsifying practice. A justice system collaborates with the Soviets hardly can be called justice.

The death sentence, according to a democratic judicial system, can be imposed only if the defendant's guilt is beyond any doubt. The majority of the impartial observers at the trial did not have such an impression. The proclamation of the death sentence under the circumstance of doubt is one more evidence of the Israeli court's deviation from the democratic justice.

The trial in Israel cannot be considered a just trial. This is the opinion of many observers, including some Israeli ones.

Soon after the proclamation of the death sentence, an Israeli citizen, doctor of history Ruth Okuneyeva wrote a letter to the Israeli government, defending Mr. Demjanjuk. This letter, cited below, may respond to the question asked in the title of this article.

Dear Mr. President of the State of Israel, Chanim Herzog,
Dear Mr. Chairman of the Supreme Court of the State of Israel,

I appeal to you to pardon John Demjanjuk.

On April 26, 1988, the Jerusalem Court sentenced John Demjanjuk to death, having insufficient or, rather, no substantiated evidence to guilt, but only on the grounds of:

1. contradictory testimony by doubtful witnesses, since the prosecution had produced no documentation confirming the judicial validity of those individuals as witnesses:

a) witnesses for the prosecution were individuals with altered names, modified dates, places of birth and dubious biographies;

b) there was no documentation before the court indicating the place of residence and occupation of those individuals during 1942-1943.

c) there was no documentation before the court, establishing when these individuals were in "Treblinka-2" and their duties in the camp;

2. a forged document, which essen-

tially is an alibi for the defendant, since there was no mention of Treblinka in that document;

3. there was no (proper) identification of the defendant:

a) identification by the pointing of a finger at the only defendant in the dock can by no means be considered a positive identification;

b) identification of an individual by witnesses without a preliminary process of identification and without documentary confirmation, especially after a duration of 45 years, cannot be considered a positive identification;

4. there was no ascertainment of the corpus delicti of John Demjanjuk:

a) it is not possible to charge a defendant with any crime without first ascertaining his identity;

b) the court produced no documentation concerning Demjanjuk's stay in Treblinka in 1942-1943 as a hangman, since no lists of the staff of the camp, or camp orders or any other documents listing Demjanjuk's name were secured;

c) the court had obtained no lists of people killed in the Treblinka-2 death camp, specifically, no lists of people killed by Demjanjuk;

d) the court had not specified the corpus delicti of the alleged criminal, since the allegation that Demjanjuk had killed 850,000 Jews is absurd.

A court that imposes a death sentence on the basis of such "evidence" is unfair and illegal.

World public opinion is indignant over the conduct of this case and the viciousness of the sentence.

If such a verdict is confirmed, it will: discredit Israel as a righteous state and provoke world public opinion, especially in Ukraine, to an understandably negative reaction.

The world was shocked by the blood-thirsty reaction of the public in the courtroom during the reading of the death sentence. Applause, shouts of delight, songs and dances by "Holocaust survivors" resounded in the courtroom; this was accompanied by expression of hysterical joy in the Israeli press and by the irresponsible statements of "elected officials."

Shame and dishonor.

Revenge and justice cannot go together. The civilized world is unaccustomed to measure human better feelings by cannibalistic standards.

A nation that suffered is a generous nation and would not take vengeance on another nation by the persecuting one of its innocent members.

An individual who has suffered cannot rejoice when another is suffering, even if he is an enemy.

People standing at the helm of justice must not indulge mean-spirited instincts of mob rule.

Let your last decision be made not in vengeance, but in justice.

To do this all right and power.

Rescue Demjanjuk.

April 30, 1988

Doctor of History **Ruth Okuneyeva**,
researcher of Jewish history, Zionism
the Holocaust.

Insight on dominant force in USSR

Agreement after agreement, Soviet violations continue

by Yaroslaw Onyschuk

Western diplomats have had bad experiences with the Soviets when dealing with agreements. Usually, it was almost an impossible task to come to any lasting agreement with the Soviets, and even when an agreement was reached, they would not live up to their commitments.

On November 16, 1933, the United States signed a diplomatic recognition agreement with the Soviet Union, and the foreign minister of the Soviet Union, Maxim Litvinov, spoke at the National Press Club in Washington the next day. When asked by a reporter how the agreement will affect the Communist Party, Litvinov replied that the Communist Party of the USSR should not concern America, and the Communist Party of America does not concern the USSR. As to the same question regarding the Comintern, Litvinov answered that the Comintern was not mentioned in the document.

And the result? The Soviets did not live up to their agreement. Despite solemn pledges not to interfere in the internal affairs of the U.S., they continued their anti-American campaign through the Comintern, because the Comintern "was not party to the recognition agreement."

Such behavior of the Soviet Union with other countries produced an unusual world record. In 1955, the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security revealed that out of almost 1,000 treaties the Soviet Union "had broken its word to virtually every country to which it ever gave a signed promise."

One of the major commitments of the Soviet Union was at the Yalta Conference in February 1945, when Stalin agreed to allow, after World War II, free and democratic elections in the occupied countries. After Soviet troops took possession of Poland, they invited Polish democratic leaders to a conference with the Polish Communist regime, guaranteeing them security. But, when 16 democratic leaders came to the conference, they were arrested and disappeared in Moscow. Instead of democracy, a Communist dictatorship was installed; and the same occurred in Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

The Soviets have not kept their promises in the past, and they continue that policy today. One may think that such behavior is one of the characteristic features of the present Communist society. But if one looks into Russia's past history, Russians for centuries have behaved the same way.

Russian historian, Vasily Klyuchevsky (1841-1911), in his book on the relations of foreigners with the Russian government, wrote extensively about the diplomatic methods of the Russians. According to Klyuchevsky, the behavior of the Russians was always auspicious to foreign diplomats, because the Russians rarely endeavored to keep their terms of the agreements. Often it became evident that they were lying.

Yaroslaw Onyschuk, a lawyer by training, became a journalist in Ukraine with the daily newspaper Ukrainski Visti and was affiliated with that Lviv-based newspaper until the outbreak of World War II. Since then, he has been a free-lance writer, and his articles have been published in magazines and newspapers in Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Spain and the United States.

But if they were caught lying, wrote Klyuchevsky, "they would not blush; to the contrary, they would respond with a smile...Even with the most exact and precisely established points of an agreement they would always try, through various prepared interpretations, to weaken its effectiveness, or to present it from a completely unexpected and different point of view." This kind of behavior of the Russians created a common opinion among foreign diplomats and merchants that one cannot believe any assurance given by the "deceitful Russian."

We learn more about this art of lying from an Englishman, Emile J. Dillon, who lived in Russia as a professor at several universities during the reign of the last three tsars. In 1892, under the pseudonym of E.B. Lanin, he published his book, "Russian Characteristics," — considered the best in its field, even by the Russian historian Paul N. Mulyukov.

In his book Lanin wrote that a foreigner, after a short stay in Russia, could notice "with intolerable accuracy the abyss that separates Russian notions of morality and decency from those which prevail in the West." For a Russian "dishonesty seems in his hands only a distorted virtue. You catch him in the act, overhaul him; unashamed he confesses, sees nothing objectionable in the deed. This trait...should never be overlooked in estimating a Russian character."

Lanin also quotes several leading Russian intellectuals on this subject. One of these is Prof. M. Nikitenko who wrote an article in "Russkaya Starina" (1890), in which he says: "Lying is the idol of our society. Russian society lies every minute of the existence, in word and in deed, continuously and unconsciously." Lanin concludes his findings with the statement that this habit of lying has "struck deep roots in the Russian character and would need Herculean labors of many generations of earnest men to eradicate it."

Given this abysmal experience by all nations with the Russians and the Soviets throughout their history, can the world expect them to change their attitude in the future?

Sovietologist Gerhart Niemeyer wrote several years ago that many in the West would like to think that we can persuade the Soviets, or even force them, to change their policies. But this characteristic attitude, he said, is wrong. Our expectation is wrong and unreal, because we do not understand the Russian mind; we do not know whether they are unable to unwilling to understand our intentions toward them.

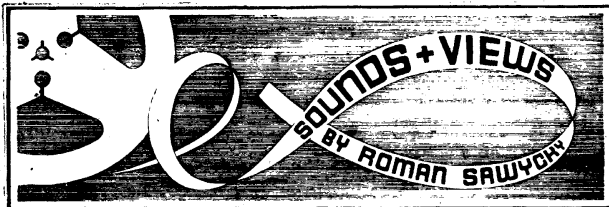
As an illustration, Niemeyer mentions the so-called "personal friendship" of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower with Marshal Zhukov. Many in the West had exaggerated expectations of a change in the attitude of Soviet leaders toward the West, but this was not to be. Evidently, the leaders in Moscow were not willing to read our intentions of a real peace, wrote Niemeyer, because they did not intend to live up to any of their agreements; their policies are irrational, without any logic and morality, and their only aim is to destroy the West.

Therefore, concludes Niemeyer, one cannot speak about a real peace with the Soviets, because any Soviet peace offensive is only a pit into which the West has fallen many times before.

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The Ukrainian Weekly



The "Wind Song" story

Part II

One of the first foreign anthologies of Ukrainian folksongs to print the "Wind Song" was a German collection compiled and translated by Friedrich Martin von Bodenstedt.¹ His German collection is titled "Die poetische Ukraine..." (The Poetic Ukraine)² and contains no music.

Bodenstedt had a gift for languages so it's not very surprising that he learned Ukrainian. He valued the Ukrainian folksong more than the Russian. He went on to study the history of Ukraine and inserted a concise review of Ukrainian history into his foreword to "Die poetische Ukraine." In this foreword Bodenstedt wrote: "In no other country did the tree of folk poetry bear such great fruit, nowhere did the spirit of the people express itself in song so lively and truthfully as among Ukrainians."

The "Wind Song" was translated on pp. 31-32 of the Bodenstedt collection. This particular translation (as well as the others) is heartfelt, melodious and transmits the original Ukrainian accurately; the original rhythmic, rhymes

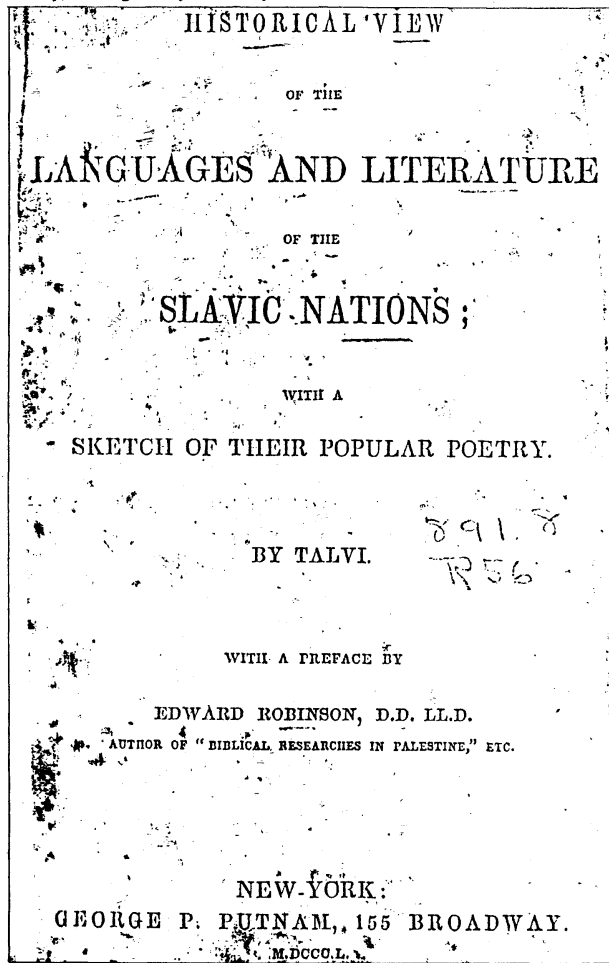
and folk poetry are preserved. Bodenstedt's effort, therefore, is one of the finest of its type and fully deserves republication.

Talvi's "Wind Song"

From Germany we travel to New York, where a few years later the publisher Putnam printed the following: "Historical View of the Languages and Literature of the Slavic Nations; with a Sketch of Their Popular Poetry," by Talvi; with a preface by Edward Robinson.³

There is no music here, but lengthy descriptions and background of "Malo-Russian" poetry, folk poetry of "Ukraine" and of the "Kozaks." On p. 355 there is an interesting footnote on correct application of the term "Ruthenian."

The "Wind Song" is titled "The Love-Sick Girl," and derives from Sacharof's Collection.⁴ It is translated very accurately on pp. 365-366 of the Talvi volume. Consider Talvi's translation:



The Love-Sick Girl

Winds are blowing, howling,
Trees are bending low;
O my heart is aching,
Tears in streams do flow.

Years I count with sorrow,
And no end appears;
But my heart is lighten'd,
When I'm shedding tears.

Tears the heart can lighten,
Happy make it not;
E'en one blissful moment
Ne'er can be forgot.

Some there are who envy
E'en my destiny;
Say, 'O happy flow'ret
Blooming on the lea.'

On the lea so sandy,
Sunny, wanting dew!
O without my lover
Life is dark to view.

Nought can please without him,
Seems the world a jail;
Happiness exists not,
Peace of mind doth fail.

Where, dark-browed below'd one,
Where, O may'st thou be?
Come and see, astonished,
How I weep for thee!

Whom shall I now lean on,
Whose caress receive?
Now that he who loves me
Far away doth live?

I would fly to thee, love,
But no wings have I;
Withered, parch'd, without thee,
Every hour I die.

Florence Livesay

Even though the metrics of the original Ukrainian version are bypassed here, the sense of the text remains faithful to the traditional "Wind Song."

Our next personality who turned to the "Wind Song" is Florence Randal Livesay.⁵ Her collection is titled "Songs of Ukraina with Ruthenian Poems."⁶ Livesay did not publish any music in her collection. Her work cannot be rightly considered a translation. The "Wind Song" is rather a successful paraphrase, albeit strangely titled "Song of the Opera." Perhaps she was thinking of

Mykola Lysenko's opera which used the "Wind Song" (which we will examine subsequently). Her collection is concerned not only with folksongs but also with poems of known Ukrainian authorship. This volume is in need of reprinting.

Grave errors

We continue our overview of songbooks containing the "Wind Song." There is a more contemporary publication titled "The Whole World Singing" compiled by Edith Thomas.⁷ Here the "Wind Song" is regrettably titled "A Russian Landscape" and is depicted as a "Russian Melody." The lyrics, completely unrelated to the traditional Ukrainian text, were written by E. Douglas Tayler. The music is accurate and is set for a single voice and piano.⁸

In a still more recent publication titled "This is Music 6," compiled by William R. Sur et al.,⁹ the "Wind Song" is inexplicably titled "Twilight." The text is likewise ridiculous, bearing no relationship whatever to the Ukrainian original. To make matters still worse, our song is defined here again as a "Russian Folk Tune." The melody is given accurately for one voice.

I found the same misinformation in William R. Sur's (et al.) "This is Music for Today 7."¹⁰ In other words there seems to be a lot of materials in American and Canadian educational publications in need of correcting.

1. F. M. von Bodenstedt (1819-1892), German writer, translator, professor of Slavic literatures in Munich. In 1840-1845 Bodenstedt traveled through Russia, Ukraine, Caucasia and Persia. He translated literary works of the East.
2. Stuttgart: J.G. Cottasscher Verlag, 1845.
3. New York: George P. Putnam, 1850, 412 pp. Talvi was the acronym of Therese Albertine Louise Robinson (1797-1870), German writer and translator who spent a good part of her young years in Kharkiv. Later she married American Prof. Edward Robinson, who wrote a foreword to Talvi's collection.
4. St. Petersburg, 1839, vol. IV, p. 427.
5. F.R. Livesay (1874-1953), Canadian journalist and writer, author of English paraphrases of Ukrainian folksongs and verse of Taras Shevchenko, H. Kvitka-Osnovianenko.
6. London, New York: Dent, Dutton, 1916, p. 115.
7. New York, 1950.
8. Material taken from "The Dominican Song Book," compiled by E. Douglas Tayler, Whitcombs & Tombs, Ltd., New Zealand (no date).
9. Boston, 1962 (2nd edition 1967).
10. Toronto, 1971.

NEW RELEASE

Millennium concert of religious music

SHORT HILLS, N.J. — "Religious Music of Ukraine," the concert commemorating 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine, is now available on cassette from the Mazepa Foundation.

The cost of the two-tape set is \$20 (plus \$1.50 for postage and handling). The set may be ordered by writing to: Mazepa Foundation Inc., 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, N.J. 07078.

The tape recording includes the new oratorio "Neophytes" composed by Marian Kouzan of France especially for the Millennium. Also included are works by Bortniansky, Vedel, Liatozhynsky, Lysenko and Revutsky as



performed at concerts in New York at Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher Hall on February 14, and in Atlanta at Druid Hills Methodist Church on February 28.

Title page of Talvi's book (1850).

New book documents destruction of Ukrainian churches in Poland

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. — "Church In Ruins" by Oleh W. Iwanusiw is a large, full-color album. It illustrates the present condition of Ukrainian churches in the Eparchy of Peremyshl, containing some 520 color photographs, 110 drawings and a detailed map of the eparchy. It was published in 1987 by the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

The publication covers about 700 of the approximately 1,400 churches that were part of the eparchy. The churches, and territory covered by the publication are situated within present-day Poland.

Once the idea of producing such a publication was born, it took the author, a Ukrainian Canadian, four years and three separate trips to the territory to prepare the manuscript. During that time he drove some 20,000 miles up and down the valleys of Lemkivshchyna, Boykivshchyna and the relatively flat lands of Nadsianina. Hundreds of rolls of films, yielding thousands of slides were taken.

Most of the photos were taken in May and June of 1984-1986; this left only one year to write the text, plan the pages, correct and typeset the text, prepare the map and index, and prepare the layout of all 350 pages. The amount of work and difficulties encountered far exceeded the original estimate.

The book was launched on November 22, 1987, in the Member's Lounge of the Toronto City Hall. About 150 people attended the launching, enjoyed the slides and the talk by the author, and took home a copy of the book.

The book is bilingual — printed in Ukrainian and English. It has a 15-page introduction and historical background. The three major chapters cover the Lemko Apostolic Administration (100 pages); the joined eparchies of Peremyshl, Sambir and Sianik (175 pages); and non-existing and other churches (36 pages).

The chapter on the Lemko Apostolic Administration covers the nine Lemko

deaneries with some 185 churches. Sixty of these churches no longer exist. Some of the finest (Rychwald), and oldest, (Ulyuch, 1510), examples of sacral architecture can be seen in this chapter.

Contrary to the popular belief that most of the Lemko churches were destroyed during the last 40 years, 68 percent of these are still standing. This is in contrast to the rest of the Peremyshl Eparchy where only 43 percent of the churches remain standing. In fact there are deaneries where not a single church remains standing, such as the Deanery of Tisna.

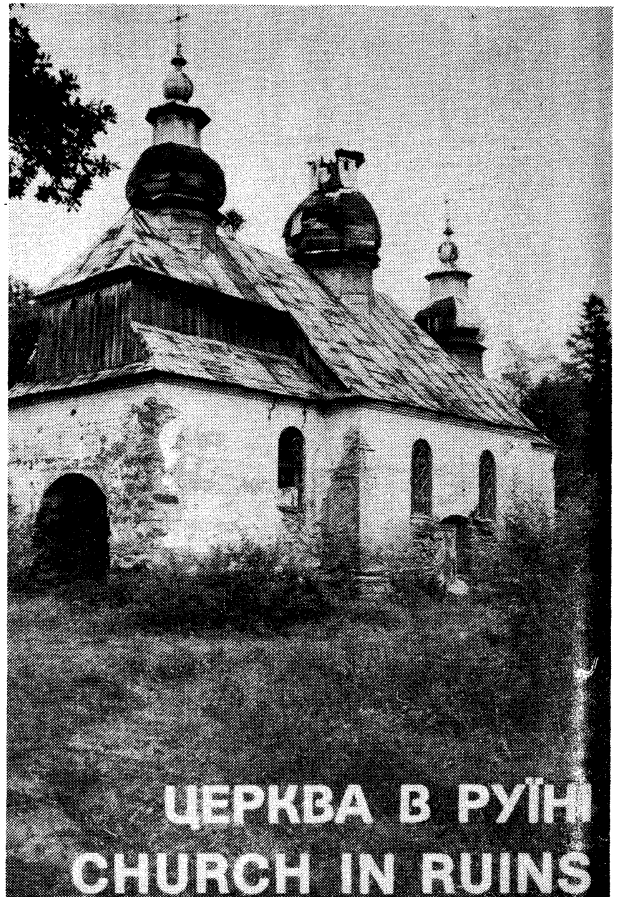
Thumbing through the chapter on the Eparchy of Peremyshl, the reader sees some stylish churches such as: Komancha, with its four in line domes; Turynske, with its unique five-dome design; Hryzova, with its traditional square dome design; Rivnia, with its traditional Boyko architecture; Roztoka, with its central dome, Hutsul architecture.

The third chapter shows a few photographs of churches that were not on the last registry (1939). The two outstanding churches are the one in Zydranova and Komancha. These are the only two Ukrainian churches built during the last 42 years on this territory. The remainder of the chapter shows 110 drawings of churches that no longer exist, and lists some 200 others whose drawings could not be made due to lack of information.

No publication of this kind would be complete without a proper index of localities. Listed in the book's index are 654 localities giving pages and map coordinates.

The four-color map, some 18 by 30 inches in size, lists every one of the 654 localities. The localities with churches still standing are marked in black, while the one with destroyed churches are marked in red.

One cannot help but notice areas all marked in red. These are the areas from which 40 years ago the Polish government expelled Ukrainian inhabitants,



Book jacket of "Church In Ruins": The church shown is in the village of Malava. The church has been used for storing agricultural fertilizers for 40 years by a nearby collective farm. The result is that the masonry walls are crumbling and a good portion of the woodwork has rotted away from the action of the chemicals.

and seized all of their individual and communal properties. Some of the seized churches were torched, some were dynamited, but many were left standing unattended and allowed to deteriorate completely.

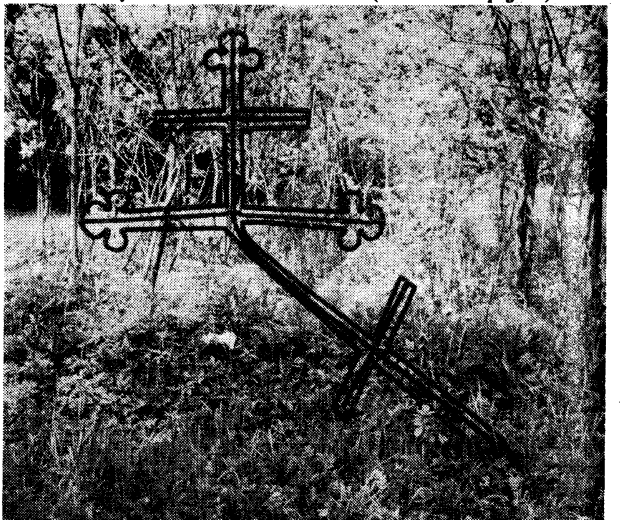
Noticeable on the map is also the absence of localities on the Soviet side of the Polish Ukrainian border. After all, the Eparchy of Peremyshl was cut in half by that border and about half of its churches remained in the Ukrainian SSR. It certainly would be nice to have

the opportunity to travel from village to village on the Ukrainian part of the eparchy, and complete the "Church In Ruins," says Mr. Iwanusiw.

The author explains that he spent four years' worth of vacations, all excess time and considerable funds on the preparation of the album. "I have received complimentary notes and letters on the publication from ordinary people, as well as those high up in the Ukrainian Church hierarchy. It makes (Continued on page 15)



Tylych: The Church of Sts. Kosmas and Damian was built in 1742, 100 years after the Polish Roman Catholic Bishop of Krakow closed and later dismantled the original structure. The church now serves as a museum for tourists.



Chorna Dolishnia. The only item remaining from the Church of St. Demetrius (1880) is a bent wrought iron cross. It is thrust in the ground at the approximate spot where the Church's altar once stood.



Who, what, when
where and why...

N.J. parish hosts myriad celebrations

CLIFTON, N.J. — With a mixture of ethnic pride and boundless faith in their religion, members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Holy Ascension Church on June 4-5 celebrated 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine. The Saturday festivities consisted of a Ukrainian Fair, which drew hundreds despite cool and stormy weather.

Visitors were never at a loss for something to do. For those feeling lucky there were games of chance and skill. Underneath striped tents Ukrainian folk paintings, inlaid wooden boxes, and embroidered scarves and pillows were on display. Handpainted Christmas tree ornaments, and glass and pottery were for sale.

Several children's Ukrainian dancing groups performed traditional folk dances during the fair, including the SUMA dancers of Passaic and Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky's dance group which included children of the parish. Also performing were several choral groups and bandura ensembles.

And, of course, there was plenty of food. Parish members worked for days to prepare 2,000 holubtsi, which were quick sellers, and over 16,000 varenyky.

On Sunday, June 5, the head of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Mstyslav, celebrated a hierarchal divine liturgy. He was assisted by Protodeacon Volodymyr Polischuk, seminarian Juri

Hiltajchuk, 12 altar boys and the Rev. George Halycia, pastor of Holy Ascension Church.

The metropolitan was met at the church by the Sunday School children in traditional Ukrainian dress, who strew his path with rose petals. Clifton Mayor Gloria Kolodziej presented Metropolitan Mstyslav with the key to the city.

For this solemn celebration, retired choir director Osyp Holovatsky returned from Florida to lead the Lysenko choir at the divine liturgy and later for prayers at the banquet.

Following the most holy celebration of the liturgy was a banquet held at the Wayne Manor. Guest speaker was Dr. Frank Sysyn, associate professor of Eastern European history at Harvard University and associate director of the Harvard Ukrainian Institute. Dr. Sysyn spoke on Christianity and art, literature and history of Ukraine.

Also present to offer their good wishes were U.S. Rep. Robert Roe, a representative for U.S. Sen. Frank Lautenberg, State Sen. Joseph Bubba, and State Assemblymen G. Zecker and N. Miller. Rep. Roe and Sen. Lautenberg presented the Rev. Halycia and the parish president, John Luchejko, with framed copies of their Congressional Record statements announcing this celebration and citing its importance in light of the absurdity of the Soviet Millennium festivities. Soloist Svitlana Tonkoshkur entertained the audience of 400 with three beautiful songs.

In his address, Metropolitan Mstyslav told of his recent trip to London, England, where he, along with Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, blessed a monument of St. Volodymyr. He emphasized the importance of staying close to the Church to ensure that another

(Continued on page 13)

Correction

The Millennium float in Sacramento's Camellia Festival parade was conceived and designed by Marta Hirniak Voyevodka of Reno, Nev. It had been incorrectly noted (July 10) that the float was conceived by Ms. Voyevodka and designed by Taras Kozbur.

Children participate in liturgy

NEWARK, N.J. — The students of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School based here commemorated the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine with a special liturgy on Sunday, June 12, at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The children, under the direction of Sister Maria Rozmarynowycz and Ann

Goot, learned to sing the responses to the divine liturgy and memorized the service during the school year.

Leading the congregation in prayer, the students provided a Millennial celebration that will not soon be forgotten and whose spirit will remain with them throughout their lives.



The children of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School lead the congregation in prayer.

Festival celebrates 1,000 year tradition

AUBURN, N.Y. — Auburn was the scene on June 9-12 for the first annual Ukrainian festival sponsored by the Shevchenko Cultural Association of N.Y., headed by Leon A. Sosnowsky and Pearl Perry of Auburn.

Performers from various areas of the United States as well as Canada gathered to mark the 1,000th anniversary of the baptism of Rus-Ukraine. The festival events included a parade, church services and presentation of various ethnic groups sharing their cultural heritage in the parade and concert throughout the day. In the evening there was a professional stage show of Ukrainian music and dance.

On Thursday evening, June 9, a testimonial dinner was held at Spring-side Inn to honor the Very Rev. Archbishop Charles A. Mezzomo, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, and Don Fordham of WAUB Radio for their contributions to the Ukrainian community and ethnic awareness in the Auburn area.

Banquet chairman was Carmen Bertonica. The welcome speech was given by Mr. Sosnowsky. Cecil Semchysyn from Winnipeg was the keynote speaker. Orest Hrycyk of Syracuse was master of ceremonies. A proclamation was by Arbon R. Hatfield, chairman of the Cayuga County Legislature, and by Edward L. Lauckern, mayor of Auburn. Assemblyman Michael Nozzolio spoke and read a congratulatory letter from members of the Auburn Council.

On Friday evening the special event was a festive dance at Casey Park which featured the Jimmy Sturt Orchestra for dancing.

On Saturday morning a parade wound its way from Auburn Memorial City Hall to Casey Park. Included in the parade were members of Auburn's Sicz Club bearing flags and banners, as well

as the New York State Mounted Police on horseback.

The Baturyn Marching Band and Burlaka Men's Choir (Toronto), school children of Ukrainian studies (Syracuse, N.Y.), Ukrainian American Youth Association, Volya Dance Ensemble (Syracuse) and the Chaika dance group from Hamilton, Ont., were featured in the parade. Also marching were the Scotland Kiltie Bagpipe Band, Scottish Pipe Band, the Butler Academy of Irish Dance, St. Louis Polish Folk Dancers and the Polish Falconettes and members of the Italian Heritage Society and the Port Byron High School Marching Band.

A grand concert was held at Casey Park on Saturday evening featuring the Burlaka Men's Choir, Chaika Dance Ensemble, Alex Holub, the Troyanda Singing Group and bandurist Yarko Antonovych of Toronto.

The Szyokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble performed an original ballet based on the events of the recent nuclear disaster in Chernobyl, Ukraine. The welcome speech was by Mr. Sosnowsky. Mr. Semchysyn served as master of ceremonies. The evening concluded with a dance to music by Tempo of New Jersey.

On Sunday at 12:30 p.m. a divine liturgy was celebrated by the Very Rev. Mezzomo with the Burlaka Men's Choir responding.

Sunday evening brought the festival to a close with a concert featuring the Burlaka Choir, Alex Holub, Yarko Antonovych and the Chaika and Szyokryli dancers.

Concessions featuring Ukrainian articles and art work were exhibited under tents at Casey Park and the Ukrainian kitchen provided delicious food for sale.

Brooklyn church promotes millennium



During the day's festivities, Mrs. DeBaylo, City Councilman Abraham Gerges, the Rev. Binkowsky, and Mrs. Rejnarowycz view the exhibits at Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — While Ukrainians throughout the free world observed the Day of Unity and Prayer on Sunday, May 29, Brooklyn residents commemorated this day with a special celebration, acquainting non-Ukrainians with the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

After the noontime ringing of bells 1,000 times (16 minutes, 40 seconds) at the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church and a divine liturgy, Ukrainians here invited their neighbors and guests to the Holy Ghost school auditorium, where they browsed through various exhibits highlighting the Ukrainian culture, and celebrating this jubilee

event. Displays included a visual presentation about the Millennium, written material about this anniversary, as well as presentations of icons and liturgical vestments.

Display tables included examples of traditional Christmas and Easter customs, as well as presentations of embroidered handiwork, ceramics, wood carvings, kylims and pysanky.

Also included in the afternoon commemorations were lectures and music selections for the audience's entertainment. The church was open throughout the day for visitors, who numbered over 500, to drop in and admire its interior.

Notre Dame University marks Ukrainian Millennium

NOTRE DAME, Ind. — Notre Dame University's prestigious Washington Hall was the site of a concert presented on June 25 by St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Choir of Bloomingdale, Ill. The choir, under the direction of Dr. Vasil Truchly, drew over 300 students and visitors. Nineteen religious and folk melodies were presented by the chorale which received a standing ovation from the audience.

The concert was the last in a series of events sponsored by the university and the Ukrainian Catholic parishes of Mishawaka, Ind., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Ft. Wayne, Indiana. All three parishes are served by the Rev. Peter Galadza, a recent graduate of Notre Dame's renowned liturgy program.

In March of this year a capacity crowd of more than 250 Notre Dame students and professors heard Yale University's Jaroslav Pelikan speak on the topic: "A Church between East and West: The Millennium of the Ukrainian Experiment." Prof. Pelikan presented an original overview of Ukrainian Church history, pointing out how the Church of Kiev-Halych has always served as a bridge between the two halves of Christendom. The lecture was co-sponsored by Notre Dame's Medieval Institute.

The director of the institute, Prof. John Van Engan, provided a comprehensive introduction to the nature of the Ukrainian Millennium celebrations in his preface to Prof. Pelikan's lecture.

On April 23, over 1,500 worshippers packed Notre Dame's Sacred Heart Church to attend a divine liturgy sung

by Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir of Chicago. Nadia Sawyn conducted the choir, which sang flawlessly. The Rt. Rev. Marian Butrynsky, pastor of the Chicago church, presided. The Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, a former Notre Dame student, preached the homily, in which he elucidated the nature of Christ's vivifying power in the tumultuous history of Ukraine's Churches. Thanks in part to the university's annual Blue and Gold football game, which attracts thousands of alumni and guests, Sacred Heart Church was literally filled to overflowing, with hundreds of people standing in the narthex and in front of the church.

Millennium banquets were held in South Bend and Grand Rapids on June 19 and June 26, respectively. The scenic campus of St. Mary's College (Notre Dame) was the site of the June 19 banquet, at which Congressman John Hiler and Roman Rite Bishops John D'Arcy and Joseph Crowley (South Bend-Ft. Wayne Diocese) made excellent presentations. Entertainment was provided by the ODUM String Ensemble of Chicago.

The events spawned a considerable amount of media coverage, with lengthy articles appearing in many local newspapers.

The lecture, liturgy and concert at Notre Dame took place in part due to the generous donations of Stefan Ryndiuk, who donated \$2,000 towards the projects, and Anna Marczuk, who contributed \$1,000. Both are members of St. Michael's Parish in Grand Rapids.



Prof. Jaroslav Pelikan (right) at Notre Dame University's Medieval Institute with (from left) John Kacarab, John Van Engan, director of the institute, and the Rev. Peter Galadza.

Hanna to remain...

(Continued from page 3)

Children's Hospital, until her six-week program of radiation therapy and physical therapy is completed.

The little girl began receiving radiation twice daily on August 1 and was reported to be "tolerating the treatment quite well," according to Dr. Packer. As of August 4 she was reportedly in stable condition and "eating quite well."

Preliminary tests on how the toddler is responding to the radiation therapy are scheduled three weeks into the program, said Ms. Phan in a second telephone interview on August 4.

Final results of the therapy program will be available six weeks after the treatment is completed, said the hospital spokesperson.

The little girl's mother, Maria, has

been daily at Hanna's bedside, reading her Ukrainian children's stories and singing Ukrainian songs, said Ms. Phan. The 23-year-old computer operator has also been busy responding to letters and telegrams of support from individuals and organizations from all over the United States, which are attributed to wide media attention.

Hanna and her mother were brought to the United States from Kiev on July 17, after an intense weeklong effort by concerned Ukrainian Americans, including Dr. and Mrs. Peter Kozicky of Bethlehem, Pa., who involved St. Luke's Hospital in that eastern Pennsylvania town in their medical sponsorship.

After an emergency medical evaluation at St. Luke's, Hanna was transferred to Children's Hospital, where she has received gratis medical care.

Ukrainian American groups in the

New York art...

(Continued from page 5)

Philadelphia Civic Center, the Museum of Fine Arts in Springfield, Mass., and the Danbury, Conn. Public Library, to name but a few.

Art critic Lee Sheridan of the Springfield, Mass. Daily News, describes Mr. Kapschutschenko's works in this manner:

"Whatever the subject, treated with affection and humor, Kapschutschenko's have the same kind of appeal to the universal emotions of everyday life as the drawings of Norman Rockwell and the equally popular 19th century Roger's groups, the beloved genre statuary of the Victorian era, which have now become collector's items."

His subject matter reflects many of his own experiences and travels across Ukraine, Germany, Argentina and the United States. The sculptor, explains his work, stating:

"I have sought constantly to enrich my imagination with a close observation of human experiences. I do not look for superficial or formal moments, but seek to understand and achieve the deep roots of my creative duty. I see this as developing my own originality and expressing it with strength and conviction, of attaining a deep understanding of human emotion and experiences and of a desire to create, from clay, delicate, tender and attractive works that illustrate human life with the richness of a fresh technique and

profound expression.

"Each work has its own individuality and illustrates a lived human experience. The material and techniques are used to illustrate the glory of life, to affirm and glorify the human spirit, to transmit human psychology, honor and values and to show man's divine essence. That is why many of the works have an expression of human gratitude toward the Divine Creator."

The richness of his work will now have a wide audience, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Melnychuk, who saw the beauty and emotion of the terracotta sculptures for the first time in the early 1960s.

"I wanted to encourage this talent, and therefore began collecting Mr. Kapschutschenko's work," Mr. Melnychuk, a retired businessman, and life-long member of the UNA, said.

He has donated other Kapschutschenko sculptures for the Stamford, Conn. Ukrainian museum, The Ukrainian Museum in New York City and the Ukrainian Institute of America, also in Manhattan, as well as Ukrainian House, an exhibit center in San Diego, Calif.

Mr. Melnychuk will also be present at the art exhibit over the weekend of August 13-14 at Soyuzivka.

A reception in honor of both the artist and the collector will be held on Saturday afternoon at the Soyuzivka main house. For more information please call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641.

Members of Congress seek...

(Continued from page 1)

slav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn, Bohdan Horyn, Ivan Makar and Y. Putko.

"...Prosecuting these individuals for their human rights activities would violate your government's official policy of glasnost and international human rights obligations, including the Helsinki Final Act. We urge you to take appropriate steps to ensure that these activists are not subject to criminal penalties or expulsion from the Soviet Union for their human rights activities."

In the letter to the general secretary initiated by Rep. Smith, the congressman stated:

"We the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives are disappointed to learn that criminal investigations were initiated recently by your government against several human rights activist and Helsinki monitors in Ukraine.

"...While we appreciate that you have vigorously promoted the campaign for glasnost and perestroika, the city of

Philadelphia and New York areas have rallied on behalf of Hanna and her family, opening bank accounts and raising funds for their material support and providing moral support for the mother during her long days at the toddler's bedside.

An effort to bring Hanna's father, Andriy, a quadriplegic since an accident in the spring of 1987, and an accompanying family member to the United States to visit the little girl and receive medical attention has been initiated by members of the Philadelphia Ukrainian community with the financial help of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.

The U. U. A. R. C. requested in a recent press release that donations for the effort to bring Hanna's father to Philadelphia be sent to their organization, 1319 W. Lindley Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19141.

Lviv's prosecutor's office announced in July 24 local press reports that 'citizens, workers' collectives and public organizations' in the area had complained that the activists at the public meetings had 'abused glasnost.' The announcement claimed that "under the cover of criticism, they engaged in slanderous and insulting attacks on party and Soviet leaders and Soviet reality as a whole; expressed ideas aimed at inflaming national enmity and nationalistic feelings; and instigated the violation of public order;" and thus criminal investigations had been undertaken against these individuals.

"Mr. Secretary, we ask that these individuals not be subject to criminal penalties or expulsion from the Soviet Union for their legitimate activities to promote human rights, including political and civil rights, recognized by Principle VII of the Helsinki Accords, which both of our countries have signed."

These letters, expressing outrage from the U.S. Congress, are part of an effort to persuade Soviet officials to drop their investigations against those who were apparently demonstrating in favor of Mr. Gorbachev's program for a more open society.

New Alberta...

(Continued from page 4)

Besides Ukrainian and Chinese, Alberta schools also offer bilingual programs in German, Hebrew, Arabic, Italian and Polish. A total of 6,000 children attend all the programs.

In the early grade levels, children are taught half their courses in Ukrainian and the other half in English. One period a day of French education is introduced at the grade 4 level. By high school the English to Ukrainian level is at 75 to 25 percent.

Bilingual programs were first introduced in Alberta in 1974 and have subsequently been accepted in the two other prairie provinces, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

UAV post celebrates jubilee

PASSAIC, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Veterans Post 17 celebrated its 25th anniversary on Saturday, May 21, at the Ukrainian Center, with an installation dinner-dance.

The following officers of the UAV were installed by Matthew J. Pope, past national commander, and Andrew Keybida, aide-de-camp: Eugene Sagasz, commander; John Luchejko, senior vice-commander; Eugene Brozyna, junior vice-commander; Peter Pankiw, finance officer; Peter Nako-neczny, adjutant; Michael Chomiak Jr., judge advocate; Peter Babirad, Jerry Pochtar and Michael Nakonechny, trustees; Michael Wengryn, chaplain; Walter Halchak, welfare officer; and Theodore F. Martyn, publicity.

The following officers of the Ladies Auxiliary, Post 17, were installed: Maria Maik, president; Olga Hromyk, vice-president; Mary Halchak, secretary; Mary Yurcheniuk, treasurer; Marie Sahaydak, corresponding secretary; Mildred Areng, historian; Mary Wolkins, welfare; Rena Sagasz, hospitality; and Olga Wengryn, Enfemia Burke, Laura Pellock and Natalie Matz, trustees.

After the ceremonies, a moment of silence was held for the post's deceased veterans.

After the singing of the American and Ukrainian anthems the Rev. George Halycia, pastor of the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Clifton, N.J., delivered the invocation.

Commander Sagasz and President Maik welcomed the large gathering with sincere thanks and appreciation for the generous support and loyalty of their respective members, as well as the Ukrainian organizations in the Passaic-Bergen areas.

The master of ceremonies, Andrew Keybida, lauded the performances of the leaders of Post 17 and the Ladies Auxiliary, as well as its dedicated members. He read letters of congratulations from New Jersey Gov. Thomas H. Kean; Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw, U.S. Army commander of the 3d Infantry Division, Wuerzburg, Germany; Maj. Leonid Kondratiuk, chief, Historical Services, Office of Public Affairs in Washington; W.O. Roman M. Martyniuk, command information officer, N.J. Department of Defense; and Pauline Pender, national president of the UAV Ladies Auxiliary.

Introductions were made of present and past national officers of the Ukrainian American Veterans, as well as officers representing all posts of the UAV and representatives of local Ukrainian organizations.

UAV National Commander Atanas Kobryn expressed his gratitude for the loyalty and dedicated support received from Post 17 during its 25 years of existence. He asked that the members continue to uphold the principles of freedom with full vigor and vitality; to instill a forceful leadership in the Ukrainian communities; to continue to build and strengthen the UAV; to propound a love for liberty; respect for human rights and dignity; and for a commitment to preserve the Ukrainian heritage and culture.

The main speaker of the evening was the Ukrainian American mayor of Clifton, Gloria Kolodziej, who praised the Ukrainian Americans who selflessly contributed to the defense of the United States and its Constitution and to those members who served, fought and paid the supreme sacrifice in order to safeguard our cherished freedom, our human rights and the preservation of

(Continued on page 13)

Members of youth organization attend training courses



Marta Kolomayets

Members of "Lisova Shkola" and "Shkola Bulavnykh" after attending church services at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hunter, N.Y.

HUNTER, N.Y. — As has become tradition at the beginning of every summer, here in the Catskills of upstate New York, the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization held its annual training courses June 25 through July 8.

The two-week courses, "Lisova Shkola" and "Shkola Bulavnykh" which are divided into two separate camps, boys and girls, are intended for organization members who want to be counselors for Plast youths age 11-17.

Organized by the men's "Lisovi Chorty" fraternity and the women's "Ti Shcho Hrebli Rvut" sorority, this year's camps were headed by Stephen Szyszka of the "Orden Khrestonostiv" Plast Unit and Katya Masnyk of the "Pershi Stezhi" Plast Unit. Mr. Szyszka and Miss Masnyk are currently the U.S. commanders of the men's and women's divisions. Their support staff included members of all four above-mentioned Plast units, as well as other Plast activists.

Although the number of Plast youths participating in this year's courses was small, they gained first-hand knowledge about the practical aspects of scouting and discussed various theoretical problems encountered by the organization's members today.

Because of the small number of campers, the boys' and girls' camps were able to combine many of their activities, utilizing their manpower to the greatest extent.

TWG hosts audio-visual evening of rituals and traditions

WASHINGTON — Before the age of digital clocks and calendars published by funeral homes, the ancestors of present-day Ukrainians survived by fitting their chores into the natural cycles, punctuated by feast days.

The Washington Group (TWG) recently devoted one of its Friday Evening Forums to an audio-visual presentation of these ancestral traditions.

The group's special projects director, Marta Pereyma, who organized the presentation, called it "Gifts of Our Ancestors." She was assisted by Natalia Kormeluk, Arunia Staruch and Theophil Staruch (the latter was in charge of the visual, while the first three provided the oral aspects of the program.)

"Although the traditional Ukrainian calendar year is divided naturally into four cycles—four seasons," explained Ms. Pereyma, "for expediency, we have taken the liberty of presenting it in three parts: winter holidays, spring celebration, and summer-fall festivities." Ms. Staruch handled the winter cycle, Ms. Kormeluk summer-fall, and Ms. Pereyma — spring.

"All three of us," Ms. Pereyma told the audience, "have been raised outside Ukraine, so that our traditions have been passed on to us by our parents and grandparents."

As each person talked about her seasonal traditions and customs, Mr. Staruch projected appropriate slides from his vast collection photographed over a quarter of the century and showing Ukrainian settlers in the U.S., mostly children and young people, celebrating the various feasts. He also showed some scenes copied from source books and other illustrated material.

There were scenes of Christmas, Epiphany, Easter, spring rites, summer gatherings, harvest customs — both those dating to the pre-Christianization of Ukraine, and those adapted since

that time. When the second day of Easter ("Oblyvani Ponedilok") was mentioned, the audience in the darkened room suddenly was sprinkled with water (courtesy the special effects man, Mr. Staruch).

The audience also was treated to zhayvoronky (larks), or baked buns (some with silver coins inside — which unlike a Chinese fortune cookie, does not just promise good fortune, but delivers it to the lucky person.) The zhayvoronky, explained Ms. Pereyma, were a Lenten treat, baked about the time these birds were returning from their winter sojourn.

In the audience — comprising a

cross-section of TWG members, a few guests, several students of the Ukrainian school's graduating class (the event was held a few weeks before the maturation and this was a chance bone up on the traditions curriculum) — there was a visitor from China: Prof. Hu Wenzhong of Beijing University, who was touring the U.S. at the time to gather data on cultural aspects of the United States. That Friday, Prof. Hu was able to take in some of the Ukrainian component.

What struck him, he said later, was how many of the customs talked about and shown on the screen echoed those practiced in China.



John H. Large

Comparing notes about the "Gifts of Our Ancestors" after the Washington Group's Friday Night Forum on the subject are (from left): Arunia Staruch, Prof. Hu Wenzhong, Marta Pereyma and Natalia Kormeluk.

Folk dance group forms in D.C. area

N.J. parish...

(Continued from page 10)

Millennium will be celebrated. He urged members to keep close ties with the Ukrainian Orthodox Center in South Bound Brook, N.J., stating: "The Moslems have Mecca, the Catholics have Rome, and the Ukrainian Orthodox have Bound Brook."

The metropolitan also spoke of President Reagan's recent meeting with dissidents in Moscow during the summit, to which the Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, a priest of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, was invited. The metropolitan indicated that the Rev. Romaniuk is expected in Canada shortly and will be arriving in the U.S. soon thereafter. Holy Ascension Parish is the first to begin a collection for the Rev. Romaniuk.

At the meeting with the president was Petro Ruban, a Ukrainian political prisoner who hopefully will join his wife and son in America soon. In the audience were Mr. Ruban's son, Marko, and wife, Lydia. Marko has been warmly taken in as an adopted son by all the parishioners of Holy Ascension. He received the congratulations of the crowd on the occasion of his 13th birthday.

Near the end of the banquet, Jaroslav Fedun, head of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Passaic/Bergen chapter, presented the Rev. Halycia with an \$800 contribution to the Millennium celebration on behalf of the 20 Ukrainian organizations present. Finally, Nadia Svitlychna, representative of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, spoke about religious freedom in Ukraine.

UAV post...

(Continued from page 12)

justice and democracy for generations to come.

Commander Sagasz presented Past National Commander Pope with a plaque for his dedicated services, as well as certificates of awards to charter members of Post 17 for outstanding accomplishments during the past 25 years.

The banquet chairman, Mr. Halchak, thanked the following committee for their exemplary efforts in making the anniversary event a success: Messrs. Sagasz, Keybida and Walter Kupecky and Mrs. Maik.

The program was concluded with benediction rendered by the Rev. Raphael Turkaniak, pastor of St. Nicholas Catholic Church in Passaic.

Music for dancing was provided by the Pyramids.



Some of the members of the Washington area's new Ukrainian folk dance group are: (back row, from left) Leda Gawdiak, Mika Paschyn, Adriana Hawrylyshyn, Sonia Baranyk Karmazyn, Alina Legeckis, Vanessa Legeckis; (front row) Ulana Bihun, Olha Podhorec, Raissa Gawdiak, Iryna Baranyk. Not pictured are: Diane Bazarko, Marusia Podhorec, and Tamara Stawnychy.

WASHINGTON — Under the direction of Sonia Baranyk Karmazyn, a new Ukrainian folk dance group has been formed in the Washington Metropolitan area.

Mrs. Karmazyn, who with her husband, Adrian, recently came to the capital from Detroit, is a member of Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church of Silver Spring, Md. She organized the group to perform *hahilky*, the traditional Easter and spring songs and dances.

The group, whose costumes are reflective of the Kievan area, is made up

of members from all three of the local Ukrainian parishes, and has performed on Father's Day at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Silver Spring and at the parish picnic held by Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Shrine in Washington.

The group has received invitations to participate at other local functions and hopes to increase its size, especially in view of some losses to college this fall. Any Washington area residents interested in joining the group may contact Holy Trinity at (301) 890-7730 for more information.

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Monthly reports for May

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF APRIL 30, 1988	18,450	48,592	6,419	73,461
GAINS IN MAY 1988				
New members.....	18	35	9	62
Reinstated.....	20	62	1	83
Transferred in.....	2	1	—	3
Change class in.....	3	4	—	7
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL GAINS:	43	102	10	155
LOSSES IN MAY 1988				
Suspended.....	21	16	22	59
Transferred out.....	3	1	—	4
Change of class out.....	3	4	—	7
Transferred to adults.....	—	—	—	—
Died.....	2	82	1	85
Cash surrender.....	20	35	—	55
Endowment matured.....	29	45	—	74
Fully paid-up.....	18	81	—	99
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	3	11	14
TOTAL LOSSES:	96	267	34	397
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN MAY 1988				
Paid up.....	18	81	—	99
Extended insurance.....	7	8	—	15
TOTAL GAINS:	25	89	—	114
LOSSES IN MAY 1988				
Died.....	2	35	—	37
Cash surrender.....	12	13	—	25
Reinstated.....	2	6	—	8
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	21	59	—	80
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF MAY 31, 1988.....	18,401	48,457	6,395	73,253

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY 1988

Paid To Or For Members:		
Cash Surrenders.....	\$ 30,373.03	
Endowments Matured.....	80,593.50	
Death Benefits.....	83,100.00	
Interest On Death Benefits.....	129.31	
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	660.50	
Dues From Members Returned.....	63.55	
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,450.00	
Trust Fund Disbursed.....	1,385.21	
Total.....	\$197,755.10	
Operating Expenses:		
Real Estate.....	\$128,929.43	
Svoboda Operation.....	123,183.30	
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	75,000.00	
Organizing Expenses:		
Advertising.....	\$ 4,214.59	
Medical Inspections.....	464.30	
Reward To Special Organizers.....	1,853.78	
Reward To Organizers.....	89.40	
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	41.20	
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee.....	750.00	
Field Conferences.....	4,041.28	
Total.....	\$ 11,454.55	
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:		
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$12,916.68	
Salary Of Executive Employee's.....	35,230.78	
Employee Benefit Plan.....	21,681.99	
Insurance-General.....	14,575.00	
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	24,849.80	
Total.....	\$109,254.25	
General Expenses:		
Books And Periodicals.....	\$ 116.34	
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	35.00	
Furniture & Equipment.....	2,215.40	
General Office Maintenance.....	1,536.22	
Insurance Department Fees.....	1,716.00	
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	168.97	
Postage.....	4,526.18	
Printing And Stationery.....	2,917.28	
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	940.74	
Telephone, Telegraph.....	3,198.98	
Traveling Expenses-General.....	4,619.26	
Total.....	\$ 21,990.37	
Miscellaneous:		
Youth Sports Activities.....	\$ 1,000.00	
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements.....	1,865.00	
Fraternal Activities.....	250.00	
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	9,170.14	
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	48.71	
Total.....	\$ 12,333.85	
Investments:		
Bonds.....	\$1,463,343.75	
Mortgages.....	85,000.00	
Stock.....	5,988.00	
Certificate Loans.....	4,973.70	
Real Estate.....	10,029.85	
Total.....	\$1,569,335.30	
Disbursements For May 1988.....	\$2,249,236.15	

BALANCE

ASSETS		Liabilities	
Cash.....	\$1,165,355.61	Life Insurance.....	\$59,844,760.37
Bonds.....	46,332,311.30	Accidental D.D.....	1,635,032.40
Mortgage Loans.....	4,956,402.58	Fraternal.....	119,798.12
Certificate Loans.....	667,951.13	Orphans.....	377,638.79
Real Estate.....	1,206,243.83	Old Age Home.....	(100,292.83)
Printing Plant & E.D.P.....	319,033.28	Emergency.....	79,318.28
Equipment.....	1,279,406.36		
Stocks.....	104,551.04		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.....	5,925,000.00		
Housing Corp.....			
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....			
Total.....	\$61,956,255.13	Total.....	\$61,956,255.13

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR MAY 1988

Dues From Members.....	\$219,642.61
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	124,237.04
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$308,920.41
Certificate Loans.....	2,123.70
Mortgage Loans.....	41,607.93
Banks.....	4,494.53
Stocks.....	6,013.00
Real Estate.....	54,851.38
Total.....	\$418,010.95
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$ 15,227.52
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,623.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	318.71
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	34,615.17
Advertising Ret'd.....	25.00
Insurance Group Ret'd.....	225.00
Reward To Organizer Ret'd.....	89.40
Scholarship Ret'd.....	272.44
Total.....	\$52,396.24
Miscellaneous:	
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations.....	\$ 17,215.30
Reinsurance Recovered.....	165.00
Total.....	\$ 17,380.30
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$ 22,381.19
Mortgages Repaid.....	108,561.61
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	3,874.33
Total.....	\$134,817.13
Income For May 1988.....	\$966,484.27

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

Nuclear power...

(Continued from page 2)

comments on the pages of a Soviet newspaper represents a change for the Ministry of Nuclear Energy. In the past, the minister of nuclear energy, Nikolai Lukonin, has been notably unresponsive to criticism. Mr. Reshetnikov, though, concludes by saying that it is now time to stop "entertaining ourselves with the illusions of impossible plans."

Further, it is somewhat unusual for construction workers to be offering complaints — indeed, it may be that only those at Zaporizhzhia have the clout to do so — because in the past it is those same workers who have carried the blame for every delay in the hurried timetables.³ Gradually, attention is being focused on the "client" for these ambitious plans — i.e., the Ministry of

Nuclear Energy.

The ministry has been under severe criticism in the Ukrainian SSR for the past year. During that time, while virtually every strata of Ukrainian society has attacked the nuclear power program (especially the construction of reactors at Chyhyryn, Kharkiv and Kiev), the ministry has responded in dilatory fashion, clearly unwilling to abandon projects that have entailed heavy capital investment and are in areas of high electricity consumption. The result has been an uncertainty and even confusion in some areas whether reactor units are to be built or not. For example, at the Chyhyryn plant, declared abandoned in the spring of 1988, construction workers are debating whether the project is to continue.⁶

Even the fifth and sixth units at the Chornobyl plant, which were partially

completed at the time of the 1986 accident and officially abandoned by April, 1987, are still in a state of limbo. Thus, a recent article in *Izvestia* stated that the "possibility of their creation exists."⁷

Until now, the Zaporizhzhia plant had been pointedly omitted from the protests in the Ukraine.⁸ Potentially, however, it poses the most serious problems. By 1990, it will become the world's largest nuclear power plant at 6,000 megawatts in size. It is located in a heavily industrialized area within short distance of several major Ukrainian cities, and the area is also said to be suffering most heavily from environmental hazards caused by pollution.⁹

In view of the enhanced attention to safety at Soviet nuclear plants in the wake of Chornobyl and the concerns expressed in the posthumous memoirs of Valeriy Legasov,¹⁰ a policy of starting up a new reactor at the site every December must be regarded as questionable. It is rendered doubly so by the chronic equipment supply failures.

Finally, the article in *Stroitel'naya Gazeta* indicates that one of the key areas for concern in Soviet industry is the link-up between the supplier factories, reactor-manufacturing complexes, and the building sites for nuclear power plants. The system is not working, it has not worked well in the past, and it is being strained to the utmost by the

plans to constantly raise the number of reactors brought into service each year.

5. See David Marples: RL 310/87, "Construction at Ukrainian Nuclear Facility in 'Wretched State,'" August 5, 1987.

6. *Molod Ukrainy*, June 19, 1988.

7. *Izvestia*, July 12, 1988. The chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Vitaliy Masol, has recently confirmed that it has been decided to abandon construction of the Odessa and Kharkiv combined heat and electricity nuclear plants; to limit construction of the Crimean plant to two units; and that construction of the Chyhyryn plant is under review. See *Trud*, July 27, 1988. It has also been reported that a nuclear power and heating cogeneration plant west of Kiev has been abandoned. See Sergei Voronitsyn: RL 96/88, "Plans for Nuclear Power Stations Dropped?," March 7, 1988.

8. See Bohdan Nahaylo: RL Supplement 1, "Mounting Opposition in Ukraine to Nuclear Energy Program," February 24, 1988, and Roman Solchanyk: RL 294/88, "Ukrainians Send Appeal on Nuclear Energy to Party Conference," June 29, 1988. The protests can be divided into ecological, historical, geological, and populist categories.

9. The public prosecutor of the Ukrainian SSR, N. G. Osipenko, noted recently that 300,000 tons of noxious substances are emitted into the atmosphere annually by industrial enterprises in the city of Zaporizhzhia. See *Pravda Ukrainy*, June 25, 1988.

10. *Pravda*, May 20, 1988. For an analysis of these memoirs see RFE/RL special, June 15, 1988.

New book...

(Continued from page 9)

me feel good to have been able to do this, especially now during this the Millennium year," he notes.

Although the publication started out as a catalogue of churches, Mr. Iwanusiw says, "It is apparent that it has become much more than that: it is a publication that parents and grandparents have purchased for their children, to tell them, 'Here is the village I came from; and this is the church in which I was baptized.' It is a publication that one can give with pride to one's English-speaking friends in order to educate them, and to show them how one group of Christians has been mistreated by another group of Christians."

"And although the Ukrainian population of the territory covered by the

publication has been drastically reduced by compulsory expulsion after World War II," Mr. Iwanusiw relates, "I feel that it is only the church buildings that are in ruins. Indications are that the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Poland, despite great obstacles and problems, is not a Church in ruins. It is a dynamically developing social reality, with new religious vocations, new pastoral institutions, and perhaps even government recognition and the formation of the first episcopate in 42 years."

"Church In Ruins" may be purchased in Ukrainian bookstores throughout the U.S. and Canada, as well as in Australia and England.

It may also be ordered through the mail by writing to: "Church In Ruins," P.O. Box 532, Station A, Islington, Ont. M9A 4X4. Its price is \$55 (U.S.), \$65 (Canadian).

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REQUIREMENTS: Applicants should have a minimum of a bachelor's degree and at least three years experience in a responsible position. Other factors to be considered include: (1) experience in government; (2) knowledge of the workings of the Congress and the Executive Branch; (3) writing and speaking skills in the English language; (4) knowledge of the Ukrainian language; (5) familiarity with the workings of the media; and, (6) basic public relations skills.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 13

JEWETT CENTER, N.Y.: The Music and Art Center of Greene County, Inc., continues its Summer Concert Series 1988 this Saturday at 8 p.m. with a concert featuring soprano Vira Czerny performing works by Franz J. Haydn, Stanyslav Liudkevych, Fedir Nadnenko and Ihor Sonevitsky, among others. Accompanying Ms. Czerny at the piano will be George Cybriwsky. The concert will be held at the Grazhda on Route 23A, next to St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. For further information call (518) 989-6479.

August 14

JOHNSON CITY, N.Y.: St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its 61st annual Ukrainian Day at the church's Memorial Center. The day begins with the celebration of divine liturgy at 9:30 a.m. followed by a program of lively Ukrainian dances and songs from different regions of Ukraine at 2 p.m. The popular Rhythm Katz orchestra will provide music from 4:30 to 8:30 p.m. General admission is 50 cents. For further information call (607) 798-0907.

August 20

EAST MEADOW, N.Y.: "Ukrainian-American Night" sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (Nassau County Branch) will be presented at the Henry Chapin Theatre in Eisenhower Park, parking field number 6 at 8 p.m. The concert, which commemorates the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, features the Syzokryli Dance Group, the Trembita Band and also vocalists Darka and Slavko. For added information call Joseph Choma, (516) 921-4910 or Lesia Gural, (516) 681-6473.

COHOES, N.Y.: The United Branches of the Capital District area Albany, New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, are sponsoring an annual Ukrainian Field Day Picnic. The event will be held at the Ukrainian Park on Meadow Street from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. A band will provide music for dancing beginning at 5 p.m. For further information contact Michael Sawkiw Jr., (518) 237-4700.

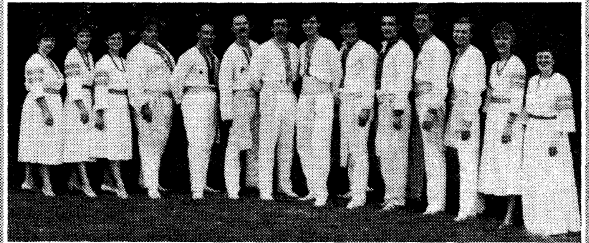
NEW YORK: The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Avenue at 112th Street will feature an organ recital by guest artist Michael Grill of Munich, West Germany. Besides the works of J.S. Bach and Ludwig Thuille, the program will include the Ukrainian composer Vasylyl Barvinsky's "Choral Prelude in B Flat Minor for piano as transcribed for organ by Mr. Grill. This will be the transcription's first performance. The concert begins at 7:30 p.m. For additional information call (201) 276-3134.

August 21

LONG ISLAND, N.Y.: The Long Island Millennium Committee consisting of representatives from Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches — Long Island wide — invites the public to celebrate the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity with them. A divine liturgy at 10 a.m. in area churches begins the festivities, followed by a processional motorcade from St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church to the parish center for a moleben service at 1 p.m. A concert featuring the Prometheus Male Chorus from Philadelphia begins at 3 p.m. An exhibit of 11th century icons and other religious artifacts will be on display. For further information contact Joseph Choma, (516) 921-4910 or Lesia Gural, (516) 681-6473.

At Soyuzivka

Weekend of August 13-14



The Promin Choir

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Nova Chamber Ensemble and the Promin Choir will perform at Soyuzivka on Saturday evening, August 13, in a concert program in the Veselka auditorium.

Afterwards there will be a dance to the music of Trembita.

All weekend long, in the library of the Main House, the sculptures of

Peter Kapschutschenko will be on display.

For more information about programs or accommodations at this resort of the Ukrainian National Association, please call Soyuzivka, (914) 626-5641. (UNA members are entitled to a 10 percent discount on lodging.)

Sloatsburg pilgrimage to celebrate millennium

SLOATSBURG, N.Y. — Every August thousands of Ukrainian Catholic pilgrims journey to St. Mary's Villa here, to participate in the Holy Dormition Pilgrimage conducted by the Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate.

This year's sacred expedition, which will be held August 12-14, on the eve of the Feast of the Holy Dormition, will celebrate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. Traditionally, Ukrainians have observed this historic event on August 14; for example Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky's 1938 proclamation on the 950th anniversary of the Feast of the Baptism of Rus'-Ukraine is dated August 14.

The three-day pilgrimage, which begins on Friday, August 12 at 7 p.m. with a candlelight procession to the Grotto, and renewal of baptismal promises, is expected to draw thousands of faithful from across the United States.

The Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy has called upon the Ukrainian Catholic faithful in the United States to participate in this pilgrimage which also marks the closing of the Marian Year in the Catholic Church (Feast of the Assumption or Dormition of the Mother of God). This holy day has been held in the greatest veneration by Ukrainians from the beginnings of their conversion to

Christianity. St. Volodymyr the Great laid the foundation for the famous Church of the Tithes in Kiev that year, under the title of the Dormition of the Mother of God.

The weekend program on Saturday, August 13 includes morning praise, small group sessions, featuring discussions for married couples, single adults, youth, seniors, divorced and separated individuals. At noon, a communal healing service will be held, followed by the Way of the Cross at 3 p.m. At 4 p.m. confessions will be heard and at 5 p.m., an English language liturgy will be served.

An 8 p.m. candlelight procession will conclude with a moleben in Church Slavonic.

On Sunday, a pontifical divine liturgy will be celebrated by Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the United States, with the assistance of the U.S. Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy and clergy.

A millennial plaque will be blessed during the service, and the pilgrimage will conclude with a procession to the grotto with Marian icons, parish icon banners and Holy Dormition Shroud.

For more information about the pilgrimage, please call the Stamford diocese Millennium Committee, at (203) 967-9948.

UIA plans annual awards

NEW YORK — The board of directors of the Ukrainian Institute of America has announced that the fifth annual award dinner will be held at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in New York City on Sunday, December 4.

In view of the profound significance of the year 1988 to Ukrainians the world over, the prestigious Sunday afternoon event is dedicated to the commemoration of the 1,000th anniversary of Ukrainian Christianity.

A special program feature will be the

memorialization of two of Ukraine's foremost Church leaders, Catholic Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and Orthodox Metropolitan Vasylyl Lypkivsky. Brief histories of their heroic achievements on behalf of their kinsmen and of all mankind will be presented. Institute members sponsoring the dinner extend a cordial invitation for all to attend.

For further information call the UIA at (212) 288-8660.

Former youth leaguers to meet

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — The former Ukrainian Youth League of North America, today known as the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation of North America, has just announced plans for its fourth reunion, to be held at Soyuzivka on September 23-25.

Complete registration is \$125, and includes room Friday and Saturday night, Friday supper, Saturday meals (including banquet, ball and cocktail

party), and Sunday breakfast and lunch.

Those wishing to attend are urged to send their registration and checks to: Taras Maksymowich, 1318 18th St., Miami Beach, Fla. 33139; (305) 534-2118. Please include name, address and phone number for confirmation. Make checks payable to Ukrainian Heritage Foundation. Rooms are assigned on a phone come-first served basis.

1988 Tennis Season at Soyuzivka

Doubles.....	August 13-14
USCAK Nationals.....	September 2-5
Plat.....	September 17-18
KLK.....	October 8-9

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