

THE Ukrainian Weekly

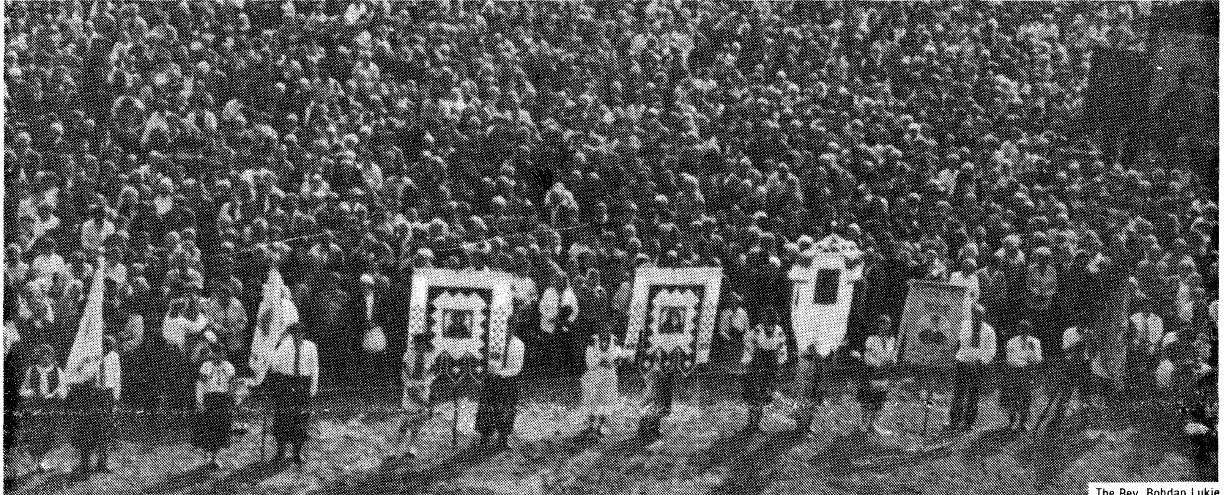
Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LVI No. 39

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1988

50 cents

70,000 Ukrainians, Poles mark Ukrainian Christian Millennium in Czestochowa



The Rev. Bohdan Lukie

More than 70,000 Ukrainians and Poles flocked to Jasna Gora in Czestochowa, Poland's holiest shrine, during the weekend of September 10-11 to celebrate the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus', the forerunner of modern-day Ukraine. Czestochowa, home to the miraculous icon of Our Lady of Czestochowa (also known as the Black Madonna and Our Lady of Bels), is annually visited by some 2 million pilgrims.

For an account of the Millennium services concelebrated by Ukrainian and Polish Catholic hierarchs and clergy, as well as related events, see centerfold featuring a photospread and story by the Rev. Bohdan Lukie. Photo above shows a portion of the crowd gathered in front of the basilica in Czestochowa during the divine liturgy; in the foreground are religious banners from various regions of Poland.

Ukrainian Helsinki Union pickets KGB-staged news conference

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Members of the editorial board of the Ukrainian Herald, the organ of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, picketed the October Palace of Culture on Wednesday, September 14, during a press conference staged by Soviet authorities to publicize the KGB's purported infiltration of the Bandera faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

The KGB claims that this OUN faction is active in Ukraine.

Ukrainian Helsinki Union members Vyacheslav Chornovil, Pavlo Skochok, Vitaliy Shevchenko and Oles Shevchenko decided to picket the venue after their request to participate in the news conference was categorically rejected by Soviet authorities.

The Helsinki Union had asked Volodymyr Chorny, press director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, and Yakiv Hrytsay, secretary of the Journalists' Union, to allow its representatives to participate in the press conference to air their side of the story.

Mr. Chornovil, editor of the Ukrainian Herald, had sent a telegram on September 13 to the newspapers Pravda, Pravda Ukrainy and Radianska Ukraina, as well as to the press divisions

of the all-union and Ukrainian central committees of the Communist Party. The telegram stated:

"In conjunction with the appearance in Pravda on September 12, 1988, of an interview with KGB Col. Vysotsky, I protest against the attempt, inspired by the Brezhnevite leadership of Shcherbytsky, to artificially connect the names of Ukrainian rights defenders, supporters of restructuring in Ukraine, with some emigre center and to a KGB operation of dubious value. I personally know Col. Vysotsky, head of the KGB in the Ukrainian SSR, as an ardent Stalinist and chauvinist, and as one of the active participants of the pogrom against Ukrainian culture perpetrated during the years of stagnation. I demand to be allowed to attend the press conference in Kiev on September 14."

On September 14, Messrs. Chornovil and Skochok, and Vitaliy and Oles Shevchenko picketed the press conference site and informed Soviet and foreign journalists about the biased nature of the proceedings inside the October Palace of Culture. They also distributed copies of the telegram sent by Mr. Chornovil and press releases of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union.

After some 10 to 15 minutes, the KGB

(Continued on page 14)

Helsinki Commission hearing studies nationalities issues in Soviet Union

by Eugene Iwanciw
UNA Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, known as the Helsinki Commission, held a hearing titled "The Nationalities Issue in the Soviet Union — The Limits of Reform?" on September 15.

Recently released Ukrainian human rights activist Petro Ruban was among the four witnesses at the hearing which was chaired by Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.). Also present at the hearing were commission members Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Rep. John Porter (R-Ill.), and the newest commissioner, Ambassador Ron Lehman, assistant secretary of defense.

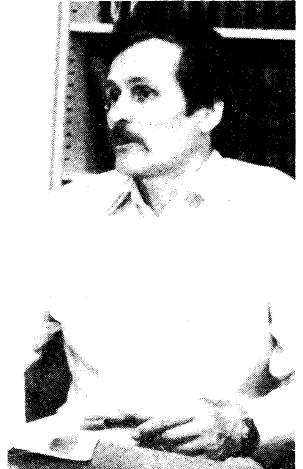
For a related story about Heritage Foundation's roundtable discussion on human rights and nationalism in the USSR, see page 3.

In addition to Mr. Ruban, the witnesses included Dr. Valery Chalidze, a Russian born in Georgia and stripped of his Soviet citizenship while on a visit to the U.S. in 1972; Paruir Airikian, an Armenian nationalist expelled from the USSR in July; and Dr. Algirdas Statkevicius, a psychiatrist and member of

the Lithuanian Helsinki Monitoring Group.

In his opening remarks, Commission Chairman Hoyer stated that the purpose of the hearing was to "form a clear picture of developments in the Soviet Union"

(Continued on page 12)



Petro Ruban

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Pressure intensifies for rehabilitation of Brezhnev era repression's victims

by Bohdan Nahaylo

CONCLUSION

End to ostracism?

Apart from welcoming the "belated" appearance in print of such poets as Messrs. Holoborodko, Kordun and Vorobiov, there have also been a few signs that members of the Ukrainian Writers' Union have tacitly been lifting the ostracism from some of the writers who got into trouble during the Brezhnev years for involvement with Ukrainian national dissent.

Ihor Kalynets, for example, was shown in a photograph published last December in the Warsaw Ukrainian weekly *Nashe Slovo* reading poetry at a meeting organized by the Lviv section of the Ukrainian Writers' Union. In April, *Literaturna Ukraina* mentioned Yevhen Sverstiuk as a speaker at a literary evening in Kiev in honor of the Ukrainian translator Mykola Lukash.

Moreover, calls for the posthumous rehabilitation of the writers Borys Antonenko-Davydovych, who was a political prisoner under Stalin and was later banned and harrassed under Brezhnev because of his sympathies for the Ukrainian dissidents, seem to have achieved some results: the back cover of the August issue of the literary monthly *Vitchyzna* announces that it plans to publish some of his "Siberian" stories next year.

The Lviv literary monthly *Zhovten* has also discreetly been making its contribution. In August 1987 it published an excerpt from a letter sent in by the philologist Yuriy Badzio from his place of internal exile in Yakutia criticizing the Ukrainian cultural intelligentsia for being too timid and provincial and not making enough use of the opportunities provided by glasnost.

Although *Zhovten* did not identify Mr. Badzio by name, it was clear from the initials and the address that the letter was from him.

In this connection, it is also worth mentioning that in its issue of August 7, the Moscow weekly *Moskovskie Novosti* published two sentences from a lengthy letter which Mr. Badzio had sent to the newspaper criticizing the speech given by the Russian writer Yu. Bondarev at the 19th Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Although *Moskovskie Novosti* named Mr. Badzio, it did not mention that he is a political prisoner.

This August, *Zhovten* carried a letter from Mykola Krainyk, who was arrested in 1979 for his activities in a clandestine nationalist group based in Ivano-Frankivske oblast called the Ukrainian National Front. Mr.

Krainyk, whose name and address are provided, asks why the Ukrainian press is publishing so little about the man-made famine in Ukraine of 1933 and Stalin's terror in the republic.

All the same, there are clearly those who feel that this is not enough. This was the thrust of Mr. Kulyniak's recent piece in *Molod Ukraina*. In his strongly worded article he criticizes those prominent Ukrainian writers who, in his opinion, are today too preoccupied with themselves and with self-vindication, and who have forgotten who the real literary heroes are. He complains:

"Only in one of the latest issues of *Literaturna Gazeta*, in the article by Yaroslav Melnyk, is the name of the poet Vasyly Stus — one of the victims of the period of stagnation, mentioned for the first time; yet, it is pointless to look for references to him in today's Ukrainian republican publications... A conspiracy of silence still surrounds those who, at the end of the 1960s and beginning of the 1970s, were excluded from the contemporary literary process..."

Mr. Kulyniak acknowledges that some of the poets who fell into official disfavor at that time, such as Messrs. Kordun and Vorobiov, are now being described as "belated debutants" and are being published. But what about all the others, he asks, "the representatives of a far stronger and more significant" current, some of whom, who, he implies, ended up as dissidents or political prisoners? Who is it that finds it "convenient" for them to remain unknown? Speaking out in defense of these people, Mr. Kulyniak maintains:

"Even if they made mistakes, even if in one way or another they broke imperfect laws (it is no coincidence that a legal reform is being carried out today), they strove and fought for changes for the better that genuinely resembled today's restructuring. It is essential to give back to literature these talented writers and people with a sharpened sense of civic responsibility — which prompted them to undertake actions considered risky by the philistines, especially the literary ones — for they have more right to call themselves fighters for restructuring: they, and not those who 'today hurl themselves at gun-ports, which no longer contain machine-guns.'"

Mr. Kulyniak has a point. Whatever improvements there have been in Ukrainian cultural and public life since the advent of glasnost, those Ukrainian activists who became political prisoners under Brezhnev who did not recant have not been "rehabilitated" by the authorities even though they were punished for saying the sort of things that today can be read in the Soviet press.

Moreover, in Ukraine no real attempt has been made to come to terms with what really happened in the recent past and to show a conciliatory attitude towards the "victims of the period of stagnation." Consequently, at this time of "restructuring" and "democratization," many people with a contribution to make have been left with no option but to remain active "outside the system."

But then, in the Ukrainian case, this is hardly surprising. Although Brezhnev has now been disgraced and glasnost ushered in, in Kiev First Secretary Shcherbivsky and his "team" are still in place.



GLASNOST DIARY: recording changes in the USSR

Gruesome secret of Kurapaty forest

On the northern outskirts of Minsk, there lies a forest, the Kurapaty forest, which since World War II has become a favorite place for people to enjoy picnics and outings.

But according to the Byelorussian weekly newspaper, *Literatura i Mastatstva*, the wooded area was the site of mass murders between the years 1937 and 1941. Eyewitnesses say that the shootings continued until the beginning of the war.

During the war, locals dismantled the fence for wood and the old forest was razed. On that site a new forest was planted.

Nikolai Karpovich, now 70, one of the few who survived the massacres, says people were killed in groups. "They were gagged, lined up in a row and shot point blank in the side of the head with rifles. The object was to kill two people with one bullet. One shot and two people fell into the pit in front of them. When the pit was full of bodies, sand was poured over it and levelled. The

guards and executioners wore NKVD uniforms."

Soon after these facts appeared in the Byelorussian newspaper, the Council of Ministers of Byelorussia set up a government commission to investigate, which led to a public meeting, one week later, in memory of the victims of Stalinist repressions held in Kurapaty forest. The meeting, which lasted four hours, was attended by more than 3,000 people.

Moscow News reported that exhumation of the remains from mass graves has begun and the process is being supervised by archeologists, investigators and experts. Everything is recorded in notes and on film. Documentary film makers and media have also been at the scene.

Moscow News also reported that investigators are questioning witnesses interviewed in the Byelorussian newspaper, looking for new eyewitnesses, as well as searching through the archives of the MVD and KGB, to answer who killed them and why.

Status of Lithuanian prisoners updated

NEW YORK — News on the status of three prominent Lithuanian political prisoners was recently transmitted to a New York-based information agency that tracks current events in Soviet-occupied Lithuania.

Reliable sources in Lithuania have told the Lithuanian Information Center that Gintautas Iesmantas, a Lithuanian poet sentenced in 1980 to an 11-year term in labor camp and internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," has been admitted to a hospital in the Komi ASSR for treatment of tuberculosis.

Mr. Iesmantas arrived at the Uchta Chudoyak hospital on July 14 and was scheduled to undergo medical tests beginning July 18. Though Mr. Iesmantas professes to be feeling well, he has acknowledged that x-rays indicate otherwise. The seriousness of his illness is not known.

Mr. Iesmantas' address at the hospital is: Komi ASSR, Uchta Chudoyak, Gorodskaya bolnitsa, Tuberkulioznaya otdeleniya, 2-6.

The Rev. Sigitas Tamkevicius, who arrived in mid-June to his place of internal exile in Starosainakova village, located in Krivosheinsky rayon, Tomskaya oblast, reports that his condition has improved since he left labor camp.

Friends who visited him recently found the 49-year-old founding member of the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights in good spirits and, apparently, good health. One of those who visited the Rev. Tamkevicius told the Lithuanian Information Center that, since the priest only recently began his term of internal exile, he is in need of material support from people of good will.

The Rev. Tamkevicius, who is scheduled to remain in exile until April 23, 1990, has been assigned separate living quarters, after initially being placed in squalid accommodations with two drunkards. However, the KGB reportedly has questioned the decision to allow the Rev. Tamkevicius to move in to more tranquil surroundings. His

(Continued on page 15)



Volodymyr Shcherbivsky

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.

Also published by the UNA: *Svoboda*, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and *Svoboda*:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate Editors: Marta Kolomayets
Christyna Lapychak

The Ukrainian Weekly, September 25, 1988, No. 39, Vol. LIV
Copyright 1988 by The Ukrainian Weekly

Ruban, Airikian address experts at Washington research institute

by Eugene Iwanciw
UNA Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Heritage Foundation, a public policy research institute in Washington, sponsored a roundtable discussion on "The Domestic Empire Under Attack: Human Rights and Nationalism in Gorbachev's Soviet Union." The September 14 discussion, moderated by Dr. Leon Aron, the Salvatori Fellow in Soviet Studies at the Heritage Foundation, featured Petro Ruban, the Ukrainian human rights activist, and Paruir Airikian, a leader of the Armenian National Democratic Movement.

Mr. Airikian began the discussion by stating that in the USSR "there are as many problems and crises as nations" pointing out that in the Baltics the issue is secession, in Ukraine the preservation of their nation, and for Crimean Tatars the re-establishment of a homeland. "The problems," he went on to state, "are different and on different levels" pointing out the "willingness of the population to voice protest" on issues such as ecology.

The view of the democratic movements in Armenia, Ukraine and the Baltic states, according to Mr. Airikian, is that there is no distinction "between human rights and the rights of nations."

"The right of national self-determination is integral to human rights" and "if an individual has the right to self-determination, then the nation, as a collection of individuals, has the same right," stated the Armenian activist.

Mr. Ruban challenged Gorbachev's claim of bureaucratic mistakes in the past by stating that "we must remember that the crimes were done not by bureaucrats but by the essence of the Communist Party." He said he believes "the last empire is falling apart thanks to international pressure" and stated that "we are witnesses and part of the reason" for the break-up.

The Ukrainian human rights activist pointed out that despite thousands of arrests and hundreds of deaths, the human rights movement began after the signing of the Helsinki Accords continues to live. He called on the West not to help the Soviet economy with new technology, but rather to deal directly with cooperatives which have recently been created. Suggesting a most-favored-nation approach to economic relations between the U.S. and the co-ops, Mr. Ruban stated that "support for co-ops is support for nations in the Soviet Union."

In the question period which followed, Mr. Airikian stated that "most of the political prisoners have always been Ukrainian and they continue to be the bulk today."

When asked about the recent 19th Communist Party Conference, Mr. Ruban stated that the people will not be repressed and that the conference showed how strong the Ukrainian national movement is. He stressed that the movement, which works closely with the Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and Armenian democratic movements, is peaceful.

The panelists were challenged by one participant who argued that the enemy of national movements is communism and not Russia, suggesting that the movements should work with Russians seeking reform. Mr. Ruban responded that all the movements are prepared to work with Russians who support democracy and respect the right to national self-determination. Mr. Airikian pointed out that "communism was brought to us [Armenia] by Russians and not the other way around" and stressed the right of each nation to determine its destiny.

The roundtable discussion was attended by about 60 people from government and academic circles, and was part of an ongoing program at the Heritage Foundation.

Ethnics await Bush clarification

WASHINGTON — Despite a strong backlash from Ukrainian Americans as well as other East European ethnics, the George Bush for President campaign has yet to clarify its position on the dismissals of several ethnic representatives.

The problem began on September 8 when Bush campaign spokesman Mark Goodin announced that Jerome Brentar, a Croatian American, was fired from the Coalition of American Nationalities because his "association with John Demjanjuk put him at odds with Vice-President Bush."

Ukrainians and other East Europeans quickly reacted not to the firing but to the reason provided for Mr. Brentar's dismissal. That firing was followed by the resignations of five other members of the coalition, among them two Ukrainians. Efforts by community leaders to elicit a clarification of the Bush position on those individuals who assisted the defense of John Demjanjuk have not met with success.

A number of Ukrainian organizations on both the local and national level have organized a campaign to protest the statements made by Mr. Goodin. According to one source in the Bush campaign, there have been numerous telegrams addressed to James Baker, campaign chairman.

Meanwhile, the campaign sent greetings from the vice-president to the 15th convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in Washington last weekend. The message was delivered by Rep. William Broomfield of Michigan.

According to the convention chairman, Askold Lozynskyj, the statement

by Vice-President Bush mentioned human rights and the U.S. Consulate in Kiev, and then made a brief and vague reference to due process: "...we deeply believe that all Americans are entitled to full due process under the laws of this country."

That sentence apparently referred to the concerns of Ukrainians and other East European Americans about due process in cases brought by the Office of Special Investigations, the Nazi-hunting arm of the U.S. Department of Justice.

As convention chairman, Mr. Lozynskyj reacted to the statement delivered by Rep. Broomfield amid some hissing from the UCCA delegates, by explaining that the Ukrainians are disappointed by the Bush campaign staff's actions last week and that this statement by the vice-president was inadequate.

Mr. Lozynskyj also pointed out that the Bush campaign should not take the Ukrainian vote for granted.

On Sunday, September 18, a group of East European ethnics, including Ukrainians, met with Mark Holman, the ethnic director for the campaign. The controversy as well as the issues surrounding the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) were discussed. While no commitments were made, the ethnic representatives felt that they succeeded in impressing Mr. Holman with the importance of the OSI issue for East Europeans.

In related developments, Mr. (Continued on page 14)

Laurence Decore expected to win race for leadership of Alberta Liberals

by Marco Levytsky

EDMONTON — After a shaky start, "Super Uke" Laurence Decore has built up a commanding lead and appears headed for a first-ballot victory at the Alberta Liberal leadership convention scheduled for Calgary October 8-10.

With the leadership selection meetings finished, The Edmonton Journal's tally gives Mr. Decore 742 delegates, compared with 202 for current leader Nick Taylor and 195 for the third

contender Edmonton Meadowlark MLA (Member of the Legislative Assembly) Grant Mitchell.

One hundred and seventy-five delegates are uncommitted and another 300 are ex officio non-elected delegates who haven't declared their choice. Approximately 800 are needed to win.

Publicly the Edmonton mayor will not predict a first-ballot victory, having done so as the beginning of the race only to see some serious setbacks in the early meetings, but privately Decore campaign officials say that there are enough officially uncommitted delegates favoring Mr. Decore to put him over the top.

If elected, Mayor Decore, who is always pictured wearing a necklace medallion reading "Super Uke" by one Edmonton cartoonist, will become only the second provincial leader of Ukrainian origin of a major political party in Canada. Roy Romanow was elected leader of the Saskatchewan New Democratic Party by acclamation last year. The NDP, which governed Saskatchewan from 1944 to 1962 and again from 1971 to 1983, is currently leading the ruling Progressive Conservatives in the polls.

The vast majority of delegates to the convention are selected at delegate selection meetings held in the 83 constituencies of the Alberta legislature.

(Continued on page 12)

Famine commission issues report, enters new phase of work

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine has already distributed over 1,000 copies of its Report to Congress to scholars, journals, interested members of the Ukrainian community and others. Among the latter are approximately 100 copies earmarked for distribution in the Soviet Union, sent through the good offices of U.S. Embassy in Moscow, the Soviet Embassy in Washington and private corporations.

The report, which is available through the U.S. Government Printing Office or directly from the commission, consists of an executive

summary, eight chapters, which survey in depth most of the various sources available for the study of the famine, 10 translated oral histories, and over 100 pages of translated consular and diplomatic dispatches from Italian officials who witnessed the famine.

Initial response to the report has been gratifying. Commission staff director Dr. James E. Mace explained: "Several hundred specialists in Soviet and Slavic studies were sent the report because this seemed the best way in which to acquaint them with our findings, and we asked for any comments they might have about our improving our work. I was hoping the report would have an impact, but I wasn't prepared for the number of letters we got back. And thus far, not a single one has been critical of what we've tried to do. One prominent scholar called the report 'an outstanding contribution to our knowledge'; another, who was already aware of what we have been doing, wrote that it 'surpasses my highest expectations'; and another stated, 'It is really a very imposing piece of work that proves that it makes sense for the commission to exist and that it is producing important results.' Clearly, those who shape American perceptions of Soviet history are reading our work and finding something useful in it."

In terms of future efforts, Dr. Mace added: "Our biggest project is now verifying the transcripts of the more than 200 unpublished eyewitness accounts of the famine. We will



Dr. James E. Mace

(Continued on page 10)



Mayor Laurence Decore

Ph. D. candidate takes issue with cleric's statements on Millennium

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — During a recent visit to Ukraine, the Very Rev. John Nehrebecki of Christ the Savior Church in Paramus, N.J., was interviewed by News from Ukraine. The priest, a member of the Orthodox Church of America, and his wife were in Kiev to attend Millennium celebrations sponsored by the Ukraina Society.

The priest underscored the fact that the Millennium is "not only the feast of peoples in the Soviet Union, the Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians." He said that the anniversary is a "feast for all of us, because our forebearers came from the Carpathian Mountains and we, the Orthodox Christians, are also celebrating in the United States the Millennium of the Baptism of Rus."

He spoke out strongly against the Ukrainian Catholic Church, stating: "Uniatism, that false union, living one way and believing another way, is dangerous. You have to pray what you believe and you have to believe what you pray. I think that the Uniate Church in itself is very divisive. This uniatism was forced on Ukrainian people hundreds of years ago for political reasons. To justify it they called it uniatism, they did not call it any faith. They knew they were different. To have a loyalty for this schizophrenia is below me."

Below, we print an open letter to the Rev. Nehrebecki, written by Borys A. Gudziak, a doctoral candidate in East Slavic Church history at Harvard University. Mr. Gudziak also attended the Millennium celebrations in Kiev this past June.

Dear Father John:

Having spoken to you in Kiev during the days of the Millennium celebrations, I was very much surprised by your reflections on these events published in the June 1988 issue of News from Ukraine (No. 26).

Being deeply concerned with the question of Christian solidarity in the face of religious persecution, I find your remarks about the Ukrainian Catholic Church to be very troubling. You are surely aware of the fact that the Ukrainian Catholic Church is the biggest and most repressed of all persecuted religious communities in the Soviet Union.

Whatever may be your views on the historical development which you label "uniatism, that false union," you will

not deny that there are millions of Christianity who have come to Christ through this Church and continue to find spiritual support within this community that has refused to make compromises with an avowedly anti-religious regime. For this reason, this Church had endured one of the most extended systematic and brutal persecutions of any Christian community in history.

To question the basis of the ecclesial identity of this Church in an interview with a correspondent of a publication notoriously apologetic of Soviet repressive policies towards religious communities is quite shocking. Your remarks, coming as they do from a prominent clergyman of the Orthodox Church of America, lend credence to the view that the Orthodox Church of America is willing to compromise religious principle and Christian solidarity to garner favor with the Soviet regime. Your statement implying that Ukrainian Catholics are schizophrenic is simply offensive.

Finally, many Orthodox Christians of East Slavic background in the United States, not to speak of the Soviet Union, will find your statement that the Russian Orthodox Church is the mother of

(Continued on page 14)

Western Pennsylvania voters establish bipartisan coalition

PITTSBURGH — Recognizing the importance of this year's election, a group of concerned citizens of Ukrainian descent met here on August 22 and formed an ad hoc committee with the purpose of organizing the Ukrainian Voters Coalition of Western Pennsylvania.

The bipartisan civic organization lists its purposes as follows:

- 1. to promote voter registration among citizens of Ukrainian affiliation;
- 2. to inform political candidates of both parties and at every government level on issues which are important for Ukrainians and reflect the interest of the Ukrainian American community;
- 3. to support political candidates who speak in favor of Ukrainian interests; and
- 4. to inform the Ukrainian electorate on candidates' positions on issues relevant to the voter so that each vote will support Ukrainian interests.

The ad hoc committee elected the following executives: S. Michael Tymiak, chair; Michael Korchynsky, co-chair; Marta Pisetska-Farley and George Poliszczuk. Members of the committee are: Michael Baran, Andrew Germansky, Peter Hodowanc, Michael Komichak, Taisa Korchynsky and Stephen Watchek.

The committee is actively working in the Pittsburgh's area to enlist a large number of members. The action is carried by extensive mailing, by information through Ukrainian radio programs and by individual efforts of each member in various organizations, societies and churches.

The initial charter meeting was planned for Sunday, September 25, at the University of Pittsburgh in the English Nationality Room (during the annual Ukrainian Festival). The agenda of the meeting will include adoption of the charter, formal election of officers and approval of a work program.

For further information, interested persons may write to: Ukrainian Voters Coalition of Western Pennsylvania, 95 S. Seventh St., Pittsburgh Pa. 15203.

AADU has new address

PHILADELPHIA — Americans Against Defamation of Ukrainians wishes to inform the Ukrainian community that effective August 1 correspondence and donations to AADU should be directed to the following new mailing address: Americans Against Defamation of Ukrainians, c/o Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Philadelphia, Pa. 19111.

Ukrainian American Veterans meet at 41st convention

by George Miziuk

PHILADELPHIA — The Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) held their 41st annual convention here at the Howard Johnson Lodge Friday through Sunday, June 24-26. Forty-two delegates from 13 posts were registered as delegates. This convention marked the 40th anniversary of the first UAV convention, also held in Philadelphia, in 1948.

After the opening prayer, roll call and reading of the minutes, outgoing National Commander Atanas Kobryn addressed the convention delegates and guests. He outlined the accomplishments of the UAV during the year, including the organization of a new post in New Jersey, and the receipt of a certificate of incorporation and corporate seal by the national organization. He also reported on progress in the formation of new UAV posts in Abington, Pa.; Phoenix, Ariz.; and Grand Rapids, Mich.

After the commander's report, the other officers of the national executive board submitted their annual reports, including: Jaroslaw Fedoryczuk, senior vice-commander; Joseph Elnick, junior vice-commander; Harold Bochonko, finance officer; George Yurkiw, adjutant; Bohdan Bezkorowajny, judge advocate; Lubomyr Tryciecky, quartermaster; Michael Wengryn, chaplain; Ted Dusanenko, historian; Roman Bednarsky, welfare officer; Harry Polche, service officer; and Joseph Brega, immediate past national commander.

After a discussion and question-answer period, the convention dismissed for the day to allow individual committees to meet.

On Saturday, June 25, the convention reassembled and the nominating committee presented its slate of candidates for the 1988-89 national executive board: Mr. Fedoryczuk, national commander; Dmytro Bykovetz Jr., senior vice-commander; Mr. Tryciecky, junior vice-commander; Mr. Bochonko, finance officer; Mr. Bezkorowajny, judge advocate; Mr. Bednarsky, quartermaster; Mr. Wengryn, chaplain, and

Dusanenko, historian; and Ihor Zalucky, welfare officer. All were elected.

Mr. Kobryn also is a member of the board as the immediate past national commander. Additional members were later appointed to executive board; Mr. Polche was named service officer and George Miziuk was named adjutant and public relations officer.

The resolutions committee then presented its report, submitting 13 resolutions for approval by the convention delegates. After discussion, all 13 were adopted by the convention. Other committees also submitted their reports, including ways and means, rituals and welfare.

The convention adopted changes to the UAV national constitution and by-laws, the most significant change being the requirement that five veterans may now from a UAV post in any community. The former requirement was 10 veterans.

The new national commander, Mr. Fedoryczuk, addressed the convention delegates and explained his goals for the future, including the restoration of UAV state departments and the reinstatement of UAV posts in Washington, Troy, N.Y., and Perth Amboy, N.J. The possibility of organizing a new post in Chicago will also be explored. These issues had been addressed earlier by convention delegates.

After closing ceremonies, the 41st annual UAV convention was adjourned and the members prepared for the installation banquet at St. Josaphat's parish hall. The featuring a keynote address was by federal Judge Bohdan Futey.

For information on joining the UAV, interested persons may contact the post commander in their area or National Commander Jaroslaw Fedoryczuk at: 4904 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19141; (215) 324-4490.

Bank account opened for Prnjavor center

NEWARK, N.J. — Local Ukrainians have established an account for funds to help complete the newly dedicated Ukrainian cultural center in Prnjavor, Yugoslavia.

The center, which is affiliated with the Transfiguration of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church, was blessed on July 17.

Donations may be forwarded to Self-Reliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, Yugoslavia Millennium Fund — Account No. 5203, 734 Sanford Ave., Newark, N.J. 07106.

Addendum

Last week's article about celebrations of the Millennium was based on a Ukrainian-language account written by Christine Nawrocky, one of the American tourists who participated in the event. Photos were by Yurij Nawrocky, Yaroslav Luciw and Maria Helbig.



During opening ceremonies at the 41st annual UAV convention (from left) are: Harold Bochonko, Joseph Elnick, Jaroslaw Fedoryczuk (who was later elected national commander); and Atanas Kobryn, outgoing national commander.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Record number of swimmers compete in 32nd national meet at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Fifty-one swimmers — 26 boys and 25 girls — competed in the 32nd national swimming championships here at Soyuzivka on Saturday, September 3.

The annual meet, organized by the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S. and Canada, achieved a record turnout, the largest in the past 10 years, which included participants from SUM (18 swimmers), Chornomorska Sich (16), Tryzub, Philadelphia (10), Plast-Buffalo (3), Plast-Montreal (3), and Carpathian Ski Club, K.L.K. (1).

Hundreds of Soyuzivka guests and visitors witnessed the competitive spirit of the meet, which set seven new records. Among the record setters at the Labor Day weekend events were:

Melania Gerych-Bussier (Plast, Montreal) who achieved two new records in the girls 15 and up division for 100-meter freestyle, 1:04.85 seconds and the 50-meter butterfly, 32.92 seconds.

• Olexander Huk, (Chornomorska Sich), in the boys 13-14 age group set two records, pioneering the 50-meter breaststroke in 36.14 seconds and the 50-meter butterfly in 30.58 seconds.

Each of the following swimmers set one new record:

• Halya Zyblykevych of Truzyb, Philadelphia swam the 25-meter breaststroke in 18.97 in the girls 11-12-year-old division.

• Andrea Huk of Chornomorska Sich set a record in the girls 8-10-year-old division in the 25-meter butterfly, 19.83 second.

A record was also set by Chornomorska Sich girls 15 and up relay team in the 4 x 50 meter freestyle — 2:36.11. The team consisted of M. Gerych Bussier, (Plast-Montreal), T. Bokalo, M. Kushnir and A. Kushnir.

The competitions began on Saturday morning, and by 5 p.m. the award ceremonies had been completed. Trophies and ribbons, funded by the Ukrainian National Association, were presented by UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, USCAK president Roman Kucil, USCAK sports committee chairman Omelan Twardowsky, members of the swimming committee, as well as parents of the competitors.

Capturing first place over all was the Chornomorska Sich team with a total of 141 points; second place was won by Truzyb, Philadelphia, with 102 points; followed by SUM 101 points; Plast-Montreal, 25 points; Plast Buffalo, 13 points; and K.L.K., 11 points.

This year's swim meet was opened by Dr. Roman Slysh, who welcomed the participants, their families and the members of the swimming organizing committee, representatives from various sports associations, youth groups and the numerous guests.

He asked for a moment of silence in memory of Jaroslav Rubel, an active organizer of the swim meets, whose idea it had been 32 years ago to organize such an event. Mr. Rubel passed away last year.

Mr. Slysh then introduced the swimmers who won medals during the 1988 Millennium Rally in Philadelphia this past May. They included the following:

M. Gerych-Bussier (Plast-Montreal), and A. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sich) earned five gold medals each, followed by H. Zyblykevych, (Truzyb) with four gold, one silver; M. Kalyta (Truzyb) with four gold, M. Kowaliuk (Plast Montreal) with three gold, two silver H. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sich) with two gold, one silver and two bronze. A.



Yaroslav Kulynych

Swimmers, meet organizing committee, award presenters, family and friends pose for a group shot.

Kalyta (Tryzub) won one gold, four silver medals; A. Huk (Chornomorska Sich), one gold, one silver, one bronze; M. Halaway (Tryzub), one gold, four bronze; K. Kozak (Chornomorska Sich) one gold, three bronze; and L. Halaway (Tryzub), one gold and three bronze.

Following is a listing of the individual winners and their times in various events during Labor Day weekend competition.

Boys age 8-10

25-meter freestyle: M. Kalyta, (Tryzub), 17.24.

50-meter freestyle: M. Kalyta, (Tryzub), 38.81.

25-meter backstroke: R. Danyliw, (Tryzub), 26.19.

25-meter breaststroke: M. Kalyta, (Tryzub), 23.12.

4 x 25 freestyle relay: M. Kalyta, R. Danyliw, (both of Tryzub), D. Fenchak, (Sitch), A. Deputat, (Plast-Buffalo), 1:34.32.

Boys age 11-12

25-meter freestyle: B. Prymak (SUM), 17.42.

50-meter freestyle: B. Prymak (SUM), 39.51.

25-meter breaststroke: A. Blondarovich (SUM), 24.97.

4 x 25 freestyle relay: A. Blondarovich, P. Halkovych, B. Prymak and S. Soltys, (SUM), 1:19.30.

Boys age 13-14

50-meter freestyle: O. Huk, (Sitch), 28.19.

100-meter freestyle: O. Gerych-Bussier, (Plast-Montreal), 1:45.83.

50-meter breaststroke: O. Huk, (Sitch), 36.14, (record).

50-meter butterfly: O. Huk, (Sitch), 30.58, (record).

100-meter medley: A. Blondarovich, (SUM), 1:40.81.

4 x 25 freestyle relay: O. Gerych Bussier, (Plast-Montreal), A. Blondarovich, A. Fedoriw, I. Wynarchuk, (SUM), 2:46.75.

Boys age 15 and up

50-meter freestyle: H. Kushnir, (Sitch), 26.89.

100-meter freestyle: I. Ponomarenko, (Sitch), 1:04.68.

50-meter backstroke: M. Kowaliuk, (Sitch), 35.94.

50-meter breaststroke: M. Kowaliuk, (Sitch), 33.74.

50-meter butterfly: H. Kushnir, (Sitch), 30.55.

100-meter medley: H. Kushnir, (Sitch), 1:11.19.

4 x 50-meter freestyle: M. Kowaliuk, O. Huk, A. Pidlusky, H. Kushnir, (Chornomorska Sich), 2:20.19.

Girls age 8-10

25-meter freestyle: A. Huk, (Sitch), 18.72.

25-meter backstroke: C. Chotyryka, (Tryzub), 30.47.

25-meter breaststroke: A. Huk, (Sitch), 22.65.

25-meter butterfly: A. Huk, (Sitch), 19.83, (record).

4 x 25 freestyle relay: T. Kulcio, (K.L.K.), C. Chotyryka, (Tryzub), K. Rachynska, (SUM), and A. Ros, (SUM), 1:35.41.

Girls age 11-12

25-meter freestyle: H. Zyblykevych, (Tryzub), 14.77.

50-meter freestyle: H. Zyblykevych, (Tryzub), 33.75.

25-meter backstroke: J. Sholudko, (Sitch), 20.81.

25-meter breaststroke: H. Zyblykevych, (Tryzub), 18.97, (record).

25-meter butterfly: A. Kalyta, (Tryzub), 18.75.

4 x 25 freestyle relay: A. Kalyta, L. Halaway, H. Zyblykevych, I. Skulsky, (Tryzub), 1:10.87.

Girls age 13-14

50-meter freestyle: L. Wynarchuk, (SUM), 38.04.

100-meter freestyle: L. Wynarchuk, (SUM), 1:26.70.

50-meter backstroke: N. Danyliw, (Tryzub), 51.53.

50-meter breaststroke: A. Kushnir, (Sitch), 44.17.

50-meter butterfly: A. Kushnir, (Sitch), 39.26.

4 x 50 freestyle relay: L. Wynarchuk, T. Kira, D. Zacharchuk, L. Tomashevsky, (SUM), 2:50.96.

Girls age 15 and up

50-meter freestyle: M. Gerych-Bussier, (Plast-Montreal), 30.34.

100-meter freestyle: M. Gerych-Bussier, (Plast-Montreal), 1:04.85, (record).

50-meter backstroke: M. Kushnir, (Sitch), 38.92.

50-meter breaststroke: T. Bokalo, (Sitch), 47.14.

50-meter butterfly: M. Gerych-Bussier, (Plast-Montreal), 32.92, (record).

100-meter freestyle medley: M. Kushnir, (Sitch), 1:23.36.

4 x 50 freestyle relay: M. Gerych-Bussier, (Plast-Montreal), T. Bokalo, M. Kushnir, A. Kushnir, (all Sitch), 2:36.11.

Meet organizers included Mr. Slysh, Oles Napora, Evhen Zyblykevych, Maria Gerych-Bussier, Yuriy Tarasiuk, O. Huk, Christine Kushnir, Iryne Slysh, Maria Bokalo and Stephania Zyblykevych.

The meet was closed by Mr. Slysh who thanked all the competitors for participating, the organizing committee for their help and the Ukrainian National Association for funding the awards.



Awaiting the gun for the race to begin. This year a record number of swimmers took part in the annual meet.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

A KGB boomerang?

In mid-September the Soviet media announced the successful infiltration and neutralization by the KGB of the Bandera faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, which the KGB claimed had for 20 years actively sought the overthrow of the Soviet government and engaged in military espionage with the help of emigre centers abroad. A September 12 interview in Pravda and a September 14 press conference in Kiev's October Palace of Culture publicized this latest KGB "triumph," codenamed "Operation Boomerang" and purportedly run by the KGB in cooperation with Polish intelligence for 20 years. According to a certain KGB Col. Konstantin Vysotsky, the internal security force successfully planted two KGB operatives, or double agents, within the OUN in Ukraine, and managed to "render harmless" this network of anti-Soviet nationalist "agents."

This so-called operation is reminiscent of similar KGB tactics against human and national rights activists during the repressive Brezhnev regime of the 1960s and 1970s, a period which has been officially discredited in the USSR. Unable to otherwise control a growing tide of national sentiment in Ukraine and fearful of the growth of mass national movements such as those in Armenia and the Baltic states, it appears that the stale regime of Volodymyr Shecherbysky, a Brezhnev leftover, has resorted to old, pre-reform methods of repressing dissent. This is evident not only in "Operation Boomerang," but in the violence used by KGB and militia to break up recent mass public meetings in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv. Such an operation also serves well in warning and frightening off the hundreds and even thousands of people, mainly in western Ukraine, who this summer having taking glasnost seriously, publicly expressed national sentiment. Even those who had previously been afraid to participate in such public demonstrations were prompted by the "new thinking" to do so.

"Operation Boomerang" revealed how desperately the KGB seeks to justify its existence, its illegal and unjust operations against citizens, its enormous budget and members' privileges even today in an era of much-touted democratization and judicial reform toward "the rule of law" in the USSR. In such an atmosphere the KGB was pressured into publicly proving that the Soviet Union needs its internal security force to control "nationalist" elements in its society that seek to undermine the state.

Such was the view of the press service of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, which said the following in a newsletter:

"The widely publicized action, whose objective was to clear the tarnished reputation of the KGB, truly became a boomerang which backfired on its own organizers. After the mass repressions of the 1960s and 70s for statements which today are echoed in the official press and among official sources, after the exposure of similarly forged actions the question arises:

"What justifies the millions of rubles provided by us to support this growing privileged apparatus (the KGB), which specializes in silencing its citizenry and in jousting with windmills?"

This question has yet to be answered by the KGB and its supporters, who prevent the Soviet Union from achieving true democratic reform.

ACTION ITEM

Individuals should continue contacting the George Bush for President campaign about the forced resignations of ethnic leaders from the campaign due to allegations of anti-Semitism. The message should be that we resent the implications of anti-Semitism, demand a correction from the campaign, and may not vote for Mr. Bush on November 8 unless a clarification is forthcoming. Letters and telegrams should be sent to: Mr. James Baker III, George Bush for President, 733 15th St. NW — Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Also letters, telegrams or telephone calls should be directed to state headquarters, addressed to "Victory '88 Committee." The addresses are:

- California: Bill Hussey, executive director, 921 11th St. — No. 200 Sacramento, Calif. 95814; (916) 444-0701.
- New Jersey: Bill Palatucci, executive director, 77 Brant Ave. — Third Floor, Clark, N.J. 07066; (201) 381-1988.
- New York: Steve Kelmar, executive director, 400 Park Ave. — Sixth Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; (212) 838-1988.
- Pennsylvania: John Denny, executive director, 112 State St., P.O. Box 1624, Harrisburg, Pa. 17105; (717) 231-3856.
- Illinois: Ed Murnane, executive director, 1000 Tower Lane — Suite 135, Bensenville, Ill. 60106; (312) 595-8888.
- Michigan: David Doyle, executive director, 2372 Michigan Ave., Lansing, Mich.; (517) 327-5004.
- Ohio: Jim Nathanson, executive director, 43½ East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio, 43215; (614) 228-1988.
- Wisconsin: Mark Block, executive director, 2130 Mayfair Road, Milwaukee, Wis. 53226; (414) 257-1988.
- Florida: Bemis Smith, executive director, 1510 E. Colonial Drive — Suite 100-W, Orlando, Fla. 32803; (407) 897-3860.

— submitted by Ukrainian American Caucus of Washington.

Update on Ukrainian refugees and appeal for contributions

by Bob Mykytiuk

On August 30, representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Dr. Dmytro Cipvyvnyk and Andriy Hluchowewy and from the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society John Gregorovich and this writer, met with Barbara McDougall, the minister for immigration.

The first item on the agenda was the recent influx of "Millennium" refugees into Austria. At the time of the meeting these numbered some 341. The minister indicated that Canada would be willing to take between 220 and 260 of these refugees with the stipulation that the Ukrainian community arrange for the sponsorship of the remainder. The CUIAS advised that they had already signed for 40 individuals that week.

This is a very generous offer on behalf of the minister for immigration, however, the cooperation of various organizations, Churches, etc., is required in order to sponsor the remaining 200 refugees in Austria. The CUIAS asks that those wishing to initiate sponsorships contact the Toronto office at (416) 767-4595 to obtain refugee names and addresses.

To provide readers with an overview of the situation as of September 15, there are 392 refugees in Austria, 114 in West Germany, 46 in Italy, and 42 in other countries — a total of 594. Of these 220 will be sponsored by the Canadian government and 40 have been

Bob Mykytiuk is president of the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society.

signed for by the CUIAS. This leaves 334 still in need of sponsors.

While the acceptance of 220 to 260 refugees by Canada is good news, unfortunately these individuals will not be processed for actual entry into Canada until the winter and spring of 1989. This leaves us with serious support considerations; winter is coming and adequate clothing will have to be provided. Added to the problem is the young age of the refugees, 17 and up, who will face a difficult time. The CUIAS has already forwarded \$6,200 to Austria to cover purchase of necessary clothing.

The second item on the agenda with Minister McDougall was the question of Canada's application of the East European yearly allocation as it applies to Ukrainian refugees. For example in 1988 the East European government-sponsored allocation was 3,400, but few Ukrainians were accepted by overseas offices. This has been a continuing source of irritation as we see other groups included this quota, while Ukrainians appear to be locked out.

Over the past 10 years the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society has met with four immigration ministers with no resolution of this problem. At this meeting, again, no solution was reached, though the minister left the door open for further negotiations.

In conclusion we again request that donations be forwarded to and that sponsors contact us at: Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society, 120 Runnymede Road, Toronto, Ont. M6S 2Y3; (416) 767-4595.

BOOK REVIEW

Collection addresses problem of identity

Growing Up in Two Cultures by Dr. Bohdan Y. Cymbalysty, Jersey City, N.J.: Ukrainian National Association, 1987. 95 pp. \$5.

by Dr. Ivan Z. Holowinsky

The author of this very interesting and useful book, Bohdan Y. Cymbalysty reveals a wealth of theoretical background and practical experience. He is a psychologist by training with many years of experience as a psychologist and director of clinical services at the State Home in Jamesburg, N.J., a facility for behaviorally disturbed and socially maladjusted youngsters.

Dr. Cymbalysty's book is a collection of four essays: (1) The problem of identity; (2) Ukraine or America?; (3) The Ukrainian "ghetto": a different perspective; (4) Ethnic Education: is it relevant in American society?

The first two essays were published by the Ukrainian Research and Information Institute in 1974. The third and fourth essays were published by The Ukrainian Weekly in 1983 and 1985. Although originally written as separate essays, conceptually there is continuity in their context.

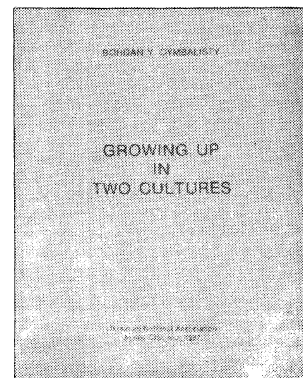
This book is both informative and enjoyable reading. The essay on ethnic education provides good, in-depth discussion of the nature of education in the United States. The discussion of classical and utilitarian trends in American education is well-written and provides an analytical perspective. It captures the essence of the problems with American education, which more recently have been highlighted by a

Ivan Z. Holowinsky is a professor of psychology at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

number of national reports and expressed concerns by both presidential candidates. Dr. Cymbalysty's arguments for the retention of ethnic identity, culture and language are convincingly supported by recent research findings of recognized scholars.

This writer agrees with Dr. Cymbalysty's main idea that: "Ukrainian youth will find their own identity through the continued awareness and acceptance of their ethnic origin and of the feeling of solidarity of fate with all Ukrainians and identification with the Ukrainian group in America" (p. 23).

This excellent book of essays is highly recommended for parents, educators and youth leaders. It can be obtained from the Svoboda bookstore for \$5.



NEWS AND VIEWS

A scientific examination of Pohl's novel about Chernobyl accident

by Dr. William W. Zuzak

In describing the novel about the Chernobyl nuclear accident by science fiction writer Frederik Pohl as being scientifically rigorous, Dr. Myron B. Kuropas is performing your readers a disservice. Despite the reputed "homework" done by Mr. Pohl, the book is replete with errors in basic physics and often contradicts the information supplied in the "candid" Soviet report on the accident submitted to the IAEA in Vienna in September 1986. Reading the book is a frustrating experience. One is never sure if Mr. Pohl is relating what he considers to be factual information or taking liberties with a particularly active mind.

Of particular concern is the erroneous and misleading description of the physics of the accident on pages 63-64, which attempts to characterize the accident as a steam explosion rather than a nuclear explosion. Mr. Pohl divides the accident into four separate stages:

(1) "First, there was the power surge in one little corner of the vast graphite and uranium core. Although the reactor had been throttled back almost to extinction, a small section went critical, that was the atomic explosion."

Note the careful choice of terminology used by Mr. Pohl in an attempt to minimize the magnitude and importance of the nuclear explosion. It must be emphasized that the nuclear aspect of the explosion was far greater, both in magnitude and in consequence, than any subsequent chemical explosion which may or may not have occurred.

Nevertheless, it is possible (in fact, likely) that the nuclear explosion initially ignited along a fuel channel loaded with new fuel. Unfortunately, to my knowledge, all computer simulations of the accident published in the literature thus far assume a uniform burn-up distribution and "smooth" uniform conditions throughout the reactor core. The scientific community should be encouraged to pursue calculations incorporating non-uniform distributions of burn-up, fuel composition and, especially, xenon poisoning which would be more representative of the actual conditions in the reactor core just prior to the accident.

(2) "The second stage was steam. The nuclear blast blew the caps off the 1,661 steam tubes. All of them blew out at once, and the broken tubes of water were exposed to naked, violently hot fuel material. The water squeezed under sixty-five atmospheres of pressures was suddenly under no pressure at all. It flashed into steam, and the steam explosion shattered the containment vessel. At that point the disaster was completely out of control and everything that followed was inevitable."

This description is pure fantasy! First of all, the cooling water (at approxima-

tely 270°C) is always in contact with the "naked, violently hot fuel material" even during normal operation. The caps on the steam tubes to which Mr. Pohl refers protrude through the upper reactor floor to allow for refueling. If these were blown off, as Mr. Pohl suggests, then only a fraction of the cooling water escaping upwards through these ends would have "flashed into steam" but it would have very quickly cooled as it expanded harmlessly into the reactor building above. Steam does not explode! It is ridiculous to attribute the shattering of the containment vessel to a "steam explosion."

(3) "The next explosion was chemical. The terrible heat and pressure caused the steam from the ruptured pipes to break down into its gaseous elements, hydrogen and oxygen; the zirconium in which the steel [sic] pipes were clad helped the process along as a catalyst. That produced a hydrogen-oxygen explosion, the powerful reaction that drives spacecraft into orbit. The wreckage of the immense steel and concrete containment box was hurled into the air. The refueling floor, just above the reactor, was tossed aside, along with the forty-ton crane that transported the fuel rods. Fiercely radioactive material was thrown in all directions."

Mr. Pohl's contention that during the accident water decomposed into its constituent gases, hydrogen and oxygen, is not scientifically valid. (The only credible scenario for the production of hydrogen during the accident is by the exothermic reaction $Zr + 2H_2O = ZrO_2 + 2H_2$ above 1800°C.) If such a reaction did indeed occur, then the hydrogen could have escaped upwards from the reactor core and mixed with the oxygen in the reactor building. The subsequent "hydrogen" explosion would have occurred above the reactor core and thus could not have been responsible for hurling the containment box into the air tossing the refueling floor aside, etc.

Although such a secondary hydrogen explosion seems possible, its occurrence has not been confirmed by computer calculations and has been questioned by both Soviet and Japanese authorities.

(4) "The edge of the graphite blocks had begun to burn. All the fires together produced a vertical hurricane of hot gases that carried along with it a soup of fragmentary particles and evens of everything nearby...including the radionuclides of the core. ... The first three explosions wrecked Reactor No. 4 of the Chernobyl Power Station, but it was the fire that carried the calamity over a million square miles."

Aside from reference to "the first three explosions," I concur with Mr. Pohl's assessment of this stage.

Once again, I must emphasize that the Chernobyl disaster cannot be explained on the basis of a steam explosion. The shattering of the reactor core, the ejection and dispersal of large chunks of graphite, uranium fuel, zirconium pressure tubes for several kilometers around the plant, all point to the existence of highly supersonic shock waves characteristic of a nuclear explosion commencing in the interior of the core.

Dr. Kuropas is far too gentle with Mr. Pohl for his highly distorted version of the tragedy of Babyn Yar during

(Continued on page 15)

Insight on dominant force in USSR

Russian understanding of democracy

by Yaroslav Onyschuk

The prevailing public opinion in the Western world is that the Russians always wanted to live in a democratic society, but communism had been forced upon them.

Is it really so?

Dictatorship and suppression of the individual existed with the Russians since the beginning of their history. With the exception of seven months in 1917, the Russians had never lived under democracy and never had freedom; the ideas of freedom and democracy were always strange to them, misunderstood and disliked.

As they emerged from a racial mixture of Finnish tribes with some Eastern Slavs, they inherited a peculiar mentality of these tribes, very different from the mentality of European nations. For them, freedom was unknown as a way of life. As the father of the family was a dictatorial ruler of the family, the tsar was always an absolute ruler of the Muscovite and later Russian nation.

Therefore, dictatorship and lack of freedom became a thoroughly recognized Russian institution. Although Peter the Great opened the window on Europe, the dictatorial power was preserved. Any expression of freedom was severely punished.

For example, Alexander Radischev, an offspring of the upper level of the Russian society, was sent in 1766 to Leipzig, Germany, where he studied for five years. In 1790 he published anonymously his "Journey from Petersburg to Moscow." As he dared to criticize lack of freedom in Russia, he was arrested and condemned to death, but the death penalty was eventually commuted to 10 years of exile in Siberia.

Another Russian, Pyotr Chaadayev, after five years in France, wrote in French, in 1829, a "Philosophical Letter," which he circulated in a manuscript and in 1836 published in Russian. He, too, was arrested, declared insane, and was forced to write "Apology of a Madman."

Nevertheless, in the 19th century the Russians began to be more acquainted with democratic ideas of the West. But they interpreted them in their own way. Nikolai Danilevsky, a historian and philosopher, in his work "Russia and Europe" (1869) wrote that the Russians understand democracy as equality; equality, by pulling everything down to common level, taking from everybody anything that they had which the others did not have, and dividing this among the others.

Fyodor Dostoyevsky's character in the novel "Possessed," expressed it more vividly: "Down with culture...The thirst for culture is an aristocratic thirst...We will reduce all to a common denominator. Complete equality. Absolute submission, absolute loss of individuality...The great thing about it is equality."

Democratic ideas have always been strange to the Russians, wrote Ivan Turgenev, a Russian writer, in 1869, to Alexander Herzen, a leading Russian thinker and philosopher. Russian magazines of that time ridiculed Western

democracy. They were predominantly interested in preserving the Russian institution of mir, as they were afraid that mir would be destroyed if the Russian peasant abandoned the communal way of life and lived a free life as owner of his own land.

But there were some citizens of Russia of non-Russian origin that had more understanding for democratic ideas. Their forefathers came from various European countries to serve tsarist Russia. They became Russified, accepted Orthodoxy and even changed their names. Nevertheless, their mentality remained different from the mentality of an average Russian. Many of them believed that Russia would find the road to real democracy, and they began to take a more active role in public life, especially after 1906, when Tsar Nicholas II proclaimed the Constitution, promising the Russians freedom. Most of them joined the Constitutional Democratic Party. Unfortunately they could not resist the anti-democratic trend of Russian society.

When the first elected Russian Parliament (Duma) convened on April 27, 1906, the first item brought up for debate by the socialists was nationalization of the land in favor of the mir. The daily newspaper "Duma" began to write about "the people's irresistible anger" and about "the fate of the monarchy" if the nationalization demands were not met. Therefore Tsar Nicholas dissolved the Duma on July 9, 1906.

The next year, the second Duma began its sessions with the same demands, and it also was dissolved; allegedly, Social Democrats in the Parliament were plotting to overthrow the government.

So, the Russian government had to continue to work with the next Duma. Prime Minister Pyotr Stolypin wanted to improve the Russian economy; he proposed to Russian peasants that the government would help to establish them on privately owned farms. They would get in addition to their land due to them from the mir, also some land from the crown and financial help. But Stolypin could not put this plan through the Parliament; the peasants wanted to stay in their mir. Stolypin was forced to issue several imperial decrees dissolving the mir, but on September 1, 1911, he was killed by a revolutionary. The mir continued to exist until the Communists adapted it to their system.

Attempts to develop democracy in Russia failed; the Russian peasant did not want to part with his mir, and he simply did not care about democracy. The average Russian thought the same. Therefore Berdyaev, analyzing the psychology of the Russians, came to the conclusion that democracy was impossible in Russia, and that the democratic-minded Russian intelligentsia was living in a world of fantasy by dreaming of turning Russia in to a democratic country. Berdyaev called them "dreamers without common sense."

But such dreamers are found even today, not only among the democratic-minded Russians in the free world, but also among other peoples of the West.

William W. Zuzak Ph.D. is a plasma physicist and professional engineer engaged in fusion research at TOKOMAK de Varennes in Quebec. He previously worked for Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. He has done postdoctoral research in Kiel, West Germany, and Manchester, England. He has been analyzing data, on a volunteer basis, for the Chernobyl Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Notice from National Millennium Committee

On Saturday, October 8, buses and cars transporting participants of the manifestation planned by the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine should stop on Constitution Avenue, between 15th and 17th streets, near the Washington Monument grounds across the street from the Ellipse. All manifestation participants should then gather on the Washington Monument grounds near the corner of Constitution Avenue and 17th Street and 11 a.m. The manifestation is scheduled to begin promptly at noon.

70,000 Ukrainians, Poles mark Ukrainian Christian Millennium

by the Rev. Bohdan Lukie CSsR
Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland — In the course of this year, many of us have participated in diverse and historic Millennium celebrations. Each of these celebrations reflected a flavor of its own; each expressed beautifully a different perspective of a multifaceted religious happening.

The ecumenical moleben at the Garden State Ukrainian Festival in June truly reflected a prayerful and successful struggle for two Ukrainian Churches to celebrate 1,000 years of Christianity together. The Lord blessed this historic moment for both Catholics and Orthodox alike.

The Millennium celebration in Rome with the vicar of Christ, our brother Slavic pope, proved to be a joyful and faith-filling experience for all our Ukrainian people who journeyed to the center of Christianity from all parts of the world. A gathering of some 9,000 Ukrainians in St. Peter's giving praise to God did much to strengthen the everlasting oneness of our Church.

And, thousands had traveled in August to South Bound Brook, N.J., the worldwide headquarters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church for the principal celebration by the Orthodox Church of the Ukrainian Christian Millennium.

In addition, there were major celebrations by the Ukrainian faithful and clergy in Zarvanytsia, Ukraine — where more than 10,000 gathered in defiance of Soviet authorities — and in Prnjavor, Yugoslavia.

A historic phase of the Millennium celebrations took place on the weekend of September 10 and 11 in Czestochowa Poland, with 70,000 to 75,000 in attendance.

Reconciliation and brotherhood happily characterized this momentous and much-longed-for celebration of Polish and Ukrainian heritages — a time to reach out to one another in forgiveness and love; a time to admit to the wrongs and hurts and injustices of our national pasts, and a time to ask forgiveness of one another and to heed the words of Our Savior, Jesus: "Love one another as I have loved you!"

Many of us may recall that beautiful, important moment in the pages of Ukrainian-Polish history when on October 17, 1987, our respective Catholic hierarchies gathered together in Rome and publicly asked forgiveness of one another and embraced as brothers. What a glorious sign to the world of Christian love and reconciliation!

At that moment Cardinal Josef Glomp, the primate of Poland, invited the Ukrainian hierarchy to come and celebrate the Millennium with fellow Ukrainians in Poland before "our icon and your icon" — the Lady of Czestochowa. The invitation was immediately accepted by the Ukrainian Catholic Church's primate, Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky.

Much preparation and cooperation ensued to ensure a joyful, prayerful celebration in Czestochowa. Many Ukrainians throughout the world waited with much anticipation for the arrival of this historic event.

Thousands of Ukrainians, scattered throughout Poland, planned at great sacrifice to give thanks and praise at the icon of the Black Madonna. Many of our brothers and sisters in persecuted Ukraine turned with hope and anxious hearts to the West — and longed to journey to Czestochowa to celebrate the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

This great and holy event as of September 10-11 is part of the annals of history. Thousands from near and far responded to the invitation from our Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy: "Come to our Lady of Czestochowa. Come and celebrate our 1,000 years of Christianity with our brothers and sisters in Poland."

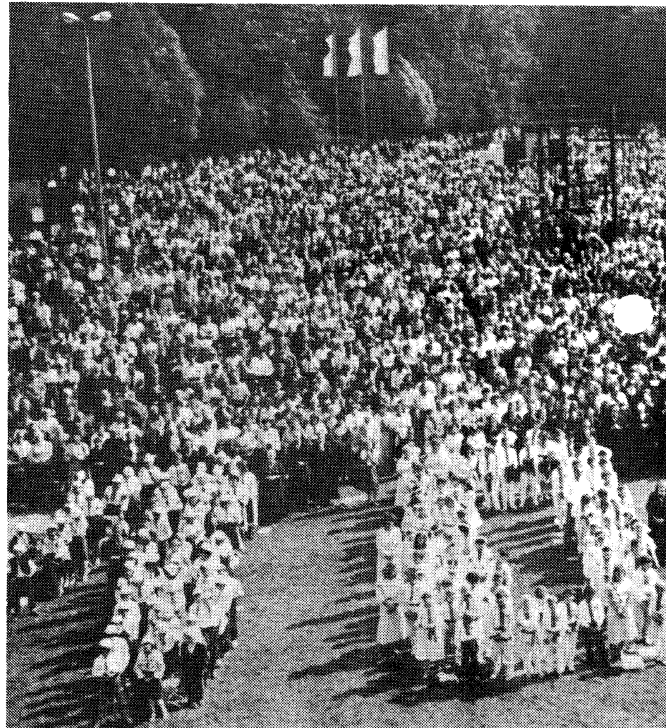
Busloads from the United States, Canada, Australia, France, Germany, Yugoslavia, etc. journeyed via Warsaw to Czestochowa. Thousands more from throughout Poland and also from Ukraine directed their hearts and feet to Jasna Gora to pray before Our Lady, the Mother of God.

The celebrations of the Ukrainian Millennium commenced on Saturday morning in the grandiose Basilica with thousands of Ukrainians present for the pontifical liturgy celebrated by Archbishop Miroslav Marusyn, secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Churches.

During this liturgy, beautifully sung by the faithful present, a young Ukrainian deacon was ordained a holy priest of God. Many of us priests volunteered to hear confessions for hours to fulfill the wishes of all the faithful.

Some of us priests were fortunate in the afternoon to celebrate at the holy altar of the icon of Czestochowa. What an honor and privilege to stand so very close to Our Lady and to pray for, not only our brothers and sisters present, but also for all our struggling, persecuted faithful in Ukraine. Again, the traditional singing of our divine liturgy by the whole congregation was truly spiritually uplifting and faith-inducing.

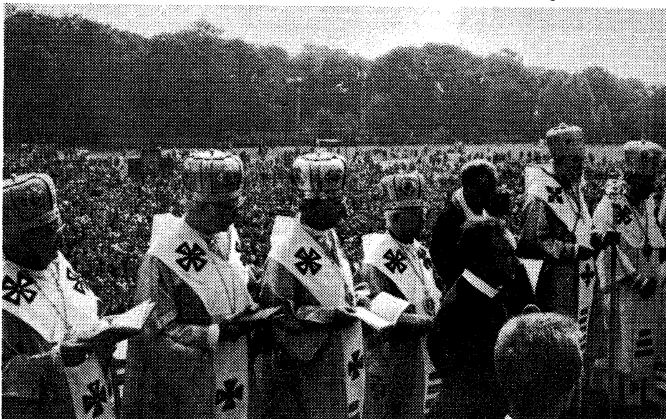
(Continued on page 13)



A view of a portion of the 70,000 to 75,000 faithful attending the Millennium



Cardinal Josef Glomp addresses concert audience.



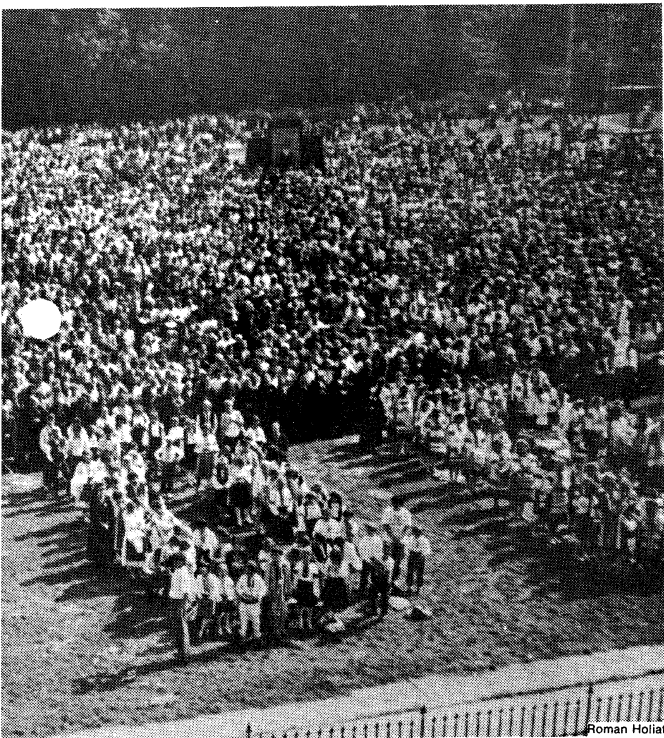
Ukrainian hierarchs celebrate outdoor liturgy at Jasna Gora.



The Lemkovyna Folkloric Ensemble entertains dignitaries and guests during the concert.



n Czestochowa



ation in Czestochowa. In the foreground, youths form the figure 1,000.



Photos (except where noted otherwise) by the Rev. Bohdan Lukie. Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky blesses participants with the relics of St. Josaphat during the candlelight procession.



Roman Holiat Cardinal Josef Glemp, Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, Archbishop Mirosylav Marusyn, Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk and Bishop Basil Losten during the candlelight procession.



Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs and clergy offer pontifical requiem liturgy for all Ukrainians martyred for their faith.



Ukrainian Youth Choir performs in Papal Concert Hall.



Polish bishops stand near an enlarged reproduction of the Black Madonna during the pontifical divine liturgy.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Chicago exhibit focuses on spiritual aspects of art

by I. Antonovych

CHICAGO — The recent exhibit (May 20-August 14) at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago was called "Spiritual Aspects in Contemporary Ukrainian Art: Commemorating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine."

This show includes the work of 16 well-known artists: Lydia Bodnar-Balahutrac, Jacques Hnizdovsky, Jaroslaw Kobylecky, Alexandra D. Kochman, Peter Kolisnyk, Andriy Kowalenko, Alexandra Kowenko, Jaroslava Kuchma, Konstantin Milonadis, Myrtala, Aka Pereyma, Vaka Pereyma, Jurij Solovij, Volodymyr Strelnikov, Oleh Sydor and Mychajlo Urban.

On June 4, an additional wall was set up. A collection of photographs was put on display to complement that evening's slide presentation and talk by Oleh Iwanusiw on the topic: "Church in Ruins: The Demise of Ukrainian Churches in the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Peremyshl."

The photographs of the churches, with their traditional architectural designs, provided a sharp contrast to the contemporary art on the other walls. (One might have wistfully wished that the exhibit of the contemporary work would have included examples of contemporary church architecture by Ukrainian designers who have been

greatly inspired by traditional Ukrainian churches, particularly those of the Lemko, Boyko and Hutsul regions.)

The guest speaker, Mr. Iwanusiw from Toronto, is the author of the new book, "Church in Ruins." It is richly illustrated with color photographs. The last chapter contains black and white drawings by the artist Roman Radylecky, who sketched all the churches that no longer exist from old photographs or paintings.

Mr. Iwanusiw's presentation was in the form of a travelogue and provided an interesting insight into the conception and the eventual publication of the book. He first went to Poland as a tourist. He saw the churches, heard the sad accounts of their deterioration and determined that he would come back to photograph more of them. Accompanied by his wife, Bozhena, his father, a Boyko, and his mother, a Lemko, he took three more trips and came home to edit 6,000 photographs he had taken while covering 30,000 miles of Polish territory which for centuries had been populated by Ukrainians.

Mr. Iwanusiw not only photographed and wrote the material with a precise documentation and a clear historical background, but he also personally funded the project under the patronage of St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada and the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Since the official launching of the book on November 22, 1987, at To-

ronto's City Hall, Mr. Iwanusiw and his wife have been traveling to various cities to publicize the book. During these tours they have a chance to share the memory of these churches with many people who remember them well.

Of 689 Greek Catholic churches that existed in 1939 on territories that now constitute Poland, 50.2 percent are in ruins or do not exist anymore; 35.6 percent are used by Roman Catholics; 4 percent by Orthodox believers; 1.3 percent are used as museums; 8.9 percent are unused, but in relatively good condition.

The photographs in "Church in Ruins" convey a real picture of the tragedy. In Shecherbanivka, only a wrought iron cross marks the location of St. Demetrius. In Balyhorod, a beautiful church is used as a warehouse. In Valyava, the church is used to store fertilizer. Next to it, ironically, there is an old oak tree with a plaque on it which informs that the tree is under the protection of the state. In Mryholod, the church has been converted to a warehouse and the sacristy houses toilet facilities. Churches are renovated — some into barns and others into Roman Catholic churches. Onion domes are destroyed and replaced with gothic spires. Icons have been burnt or stolen, the iconostases destroyed.

Mr. Iwanusiw's book, "Church in Ruins," has been dedicated to the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

Rudnytsky elected to Hall of Fame

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky has been elected to the Hall of Fame of the Toms River, N.J., Schools.

Mr. Rudnytsky grew up in Toms River and attended Toms River Schools from kindergarten through high school, graduating in 1960.

Mr. Rudnytsky was selected because of his worldwide accomplishments as a concert pianist. In the letter to him from the chairman of the Board of Trustees, of the Toms River Schools, it was stated that he exemplified their criteria for inclusion. According to the Board of Trustees, the criteria are that "a candidate shall have made a significant contribution to the cause of humanity, improved the quality of life, or achieved outstanding recognition in his or her career or avocation."

A dinner and induction ceremony were held in Toms River on Saturday, April 16.

Hnizdovsky works displayed in Alberta

EDMONTON — A retrospective exhibit of works by the late Jacques Hnizdovsky opened here at the Ukrainian Archives and Museum of Alberta on June 10 and was on view through the end of the month.

Also in that city, at the Edmonton Art Gallery, the artist's works were on display from June 4 to July 3. Afterwards, this exhibit of graphics will travel for one year throughout the province of Alberta.

New book features late artist's works

RIVERDALE, N.Y. — The Princeton University Graphic Art Collection will release a new book of prints that includes Jacques Hnizdovsky's 1981 self-portrait, as well as eight color prints of shells, printed by hand directly from the carved woodblocks onto handmade Japanese paper by Sean Sawyer.

The book also includes a poem written in memoriam by James Well.

The 25-page limited edition of 30 is titled "Sea Patterns."



Rychwald: The Church of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, built in 1653, is probably the best example of the Lemko sacral architecture. Its three domes are perfectly proportioned. The church, protected as an architectural monument, has undergone complete restoration.

Famine...

(Continued from page 3)

have to work non-stop just to guarantee that these will be ready to publish in the original language by early 1990. In addition to this, we will continue our efforts — like those which have already been successful in New York and California — to disseminate knowledge about the famine to public schools. The collation and analysis of published eyewitness accounts and foreign diplo-

matic dispatches will be addressed in future interim reports."

When asked about the commission's financial status, Dr. Mace noted that, given the current federal budget deficit, no additional government monies for the commission were appropriated. For this reason, a shortage of funds threatens to curtail the commission's progress at its most crucial juncture.

"I'm confident," Dr. Mace added, "that the Ukrainian community will continue to support our efforts. But

as of now, we have only about enough money to see us through to Thanksgiving. We need at least a quarter of a million dollars to see us through to the end of our mandate even at a minimal level of activity. And I'm hoping that we can do a great deal more than just the minimum."

Tax-deductible contributions may be sent to: Commission on the Ukraine Famine, 1111 20th St. NW — Suite 537, Washington, D.C. 20579.

YOU DON'T
KNOW
HOW GOOD
YOU HAVE IT
UNTIL
YOU HAVE IT.



THE GREAT AMERICAN INVESTMENT

US SAVINGS BONDS
1-800-US-BONDS



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

South Jersey community of Millville celebrates parish feast, Millennium

by Anna Mostowy

MILLVILLE, N.J. — Culminating several months of hard work and intense preparation, Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church here, recently celebrated its namesake day and the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine in a daylong combined activity.

Beginning with the traditional greeting with flowers by Vera Kyryzenko and bread by elder George Samilenko, Bishop Antony, the featured celebrant of the day's activities, entered the church to begin the holy divine liturgy.

Assisting him were the Rev. Proto-deacon Volodymyr Polishchuk, the Rev. Wasylj Popko, pastor of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church and seminarians John Fatenko, Paul Jag-nisz and Victor Dziuba. The lyrical choral responses were identically performed by the host church choir directed by Serhiy Kosachuk.

Explaining the significance of the Millennium and "the dedication of oneself to the Church not only on special occasions but each Sunday throughout the year," Bishop Antony, in his sermon, stressed the importance of setting goals so that as the celebration of the second 1,000 years of Christianity begins, Ukrainian Christians will be even more stronger in their beliefs and traditions.

Immediately following the divine liturgy and molenben service, approximately 700 parishioners and guests alike descended to the church hall and assembled for a festive dinner. Under the direction of Anna Mayr, sisterhood president, and her able staff of sisterhood members, the delicious dinner was enjoyed by all in attendance.

The dinner began with the audience singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Our Father" as well as the tradi-

tional blessing by Bishop Antony. Mr. Kosachuk, president of the church, served as master of ceremonies for the momentous occasion.

During the dinner, various honorary mementos were bestowed upon Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, among them a resolution adopted by the city of Millville honoring the church and the Ukrainian community which was read and presented to the Rev. Popko by Millville Mayor Sumner Lippincott.

Greetings were delivered to those in attendance by Sen. James R. Hurley, New Jersey state senator; comments and remarks were also given by Millville Commissioner Robert J. Shannon; and a special salutation written especially for the occasion by Rev. Mitred Protopresbyter Frank Estocin, head of the Philadelphia Deanery, was read by the Rev. Popko.

Artistic performances included a flute solo by Christine Sesok; Anna Mostowy performed two selections on the violin. A bandurists trio from Wilmington, Del., delighted the audience with traditional selections of Ukrainian folk music.

In addition, Deborah Sesok described for those in attendance her recent visit to Moscow and spoke about the current Soviet acceptance of church activities due to recent political reforms.

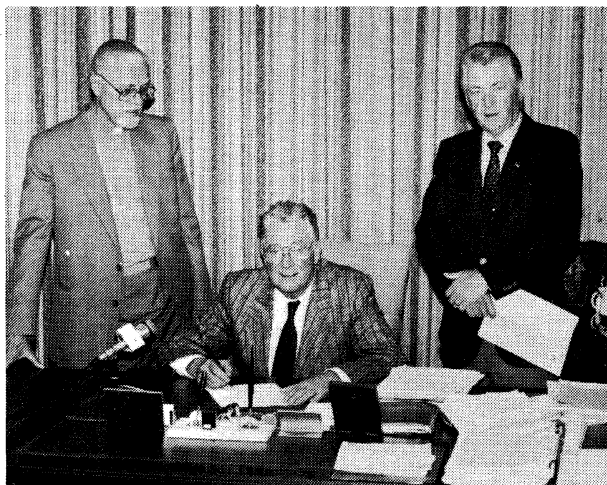
Once again Bishop Antony briefed those in attendance about the beauty of the Millennium celebration and the dinner was finalized with the audience singing the Ukrainian national anthem and "God Bless America" accompanied by Ms. Mostowy on the violin.

In conclusion, a heartfelt thank you was extended to Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church Millennium Committee, which included Mr. Kosachuk, Dr. and Mrs. Ivan Kujdych, Stephan Musey and Michael Sesok.



During Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church's Millennium celebration, a liturgy is offered by Bishop Antony (center). He is assisted by (from left) seminarian Victor Dziuba, the Rev. Proto-deacon Volodymyr Polishchuk, the Rev. Wasylj Popko and seminarian John Fatenko.

Saskatoon Council issues proclamation



On June 20, the mayor and City Council of Saskatoon, Sask., recognized the introduction of Christianity to Ukraine in 988. The signing of a Millennium proclamation took place in the mayor's office on Tuesday, July 5. The proclamation was signed by Mayor Cliff Wright in the presence of Bishop Basil Filevich, Ukrainian Catholic eparch for Saskatchewan, and Alderman Morris T. Chernesky.

North Dakota Ukrainian Festival turns into celebration of faith

by Agnes Palanuk

DICKINSON, N.D. — The 1988 North Dakota Ukrainian Festival was a celebration of faith — a faith born 14 generations ago in a principality called Kievan Rus'. One thousand years later, the descendants of Kievan Rus', the Ukrainians, gathered to remember, to celebrate and to renew their faith in Jesus Christ. The two-day commemoration was held July 2 and 3 in the Medora Community Center located in the heart of the North Dakota Badlands.

The celebration of the Millennium of Christianity permeated the festival. In the display hall, the exhibits centered around the St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church religious appointments: the altar and tabernacle, royal doors, banners and the ancient vigil lamp. St. Josaphat Parish was established in 1912, 14 years after the first immigrants from western Ukraine claimed homesteads on the North Dakota steppes and closed 62 years later when the rural Ukrainian population declined.

At the entrance to the display hall, exhibited on standards and easels, were museum-enlarged photographs, chronologically documenting the history of the parish. The first photograph was of the first church (1912-1917), showing the entire congregation, women in kerchiefs holding babies, men in dark suits and hats in proud stances, wagons and buggies with horses tethered, shiny saddlehorses, all posed on the church grounds. The cemetery that eventually claimed them, stood empty. Beyond was a wheat field, the crop cut into bundles and shocked, awaited the thresh machine.

Smaller exhibits surrounded the church artifacts and displayed the religious traditions of the Ukrainian people. Matted religious icons displayed on easels followed the liturgical year. Displayed with the icons were the external traditions of the holy days: flowers for the Holy Dormition, fruit for the Holy Transfiguration, an Easter basket of food for Pascha, and many more.

Traditional folk arts further honored the Millennium with symbols depicted on the pysanky and embroidered icons. The Ss. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Ministry Scholarship booth offered fruit from the earth: wheat, honey and kolachi. The yarmarok offered Millennium prints, candles, booklets and other mementos.

On Sunday morning, in the surrounding of religious displays, recalling the suffering Church in Ukraine, the Rev. Richard L. Kirouac celebrated the divine liturgy. The service began with the renewal of the baptismal covenant and the blessing of the baptismal water followed by a procession led by the hospodar and hospodynja of the festival, John and Barbara Romanick, followed by the choir and the children from the summer workshop all attired in Ukrainian costumes, triumphantly singing "All of you who have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ. Alleluia."

As the procession moved, the Rev. Kirouac sprinkled the congregation with holy water using the branch of the myrtle plant. Millennium medals and religious cards of Ss. Olha and Volodymyr were given to the congregation. On the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary, Dr. and Mrs. Bohdan Hordinsky were crowned and received the blessing of the church.

In the Schafer Auditorium, the children sang haivky songs and performed dances choreographed for them by Leo Piasta, the dance instructor and Connie Heck, assistant. The children's concert was repeated three times to an appreciative audience. In the second concert series, young adults under Leo Piasta performed dances from the Hutsul region and the Poltava area. Darrell and Brian Michalenko entered the stage to begin the village kolomeyka party followed by dancers and singers who brought the party to a lively conclusion.

The festival choir presented a series of songs beginning with songs from pre-Christian times when men honored nature and concluding with the God

(Continued on page 14)

Helsinki...

(Continued from page 1)

Union under General Secretary Gorbachev regarding nationalities." He went on to state that "the nationalities issue simply is a human rights issue."

Dr. Chalidze reminded the commission that in his 1983 book, "The Future of Russia," he predicted that "any attempt to democratize the USSR will lead to the activation of separatist movements among national minorities."

He went on to acknowledge that "Russification is a problem for all non-Russian nationalities in the USSR" and pointed out that the problem exists in virtually all problem areas from religious freedom to ecological issues in the republics to cultural preservation to the falsification of national histories.

Mr. Airikian stressed the importance of national rights and repeatedly stated that Armenians are calling for a referendum on the status of Armenia within the USSR. He went on to say: "It seems to me, that nationality rights do not differ from those of the individual. The rights of the nation are violated when a human rights violation occurs."

Contrasting the situation of nationalities in the USSR with those in open societies, Mr. Airikian said that "in democratic societies, nationality crises cannot arise because the ethnic group as a whole, having political rights, also has collective rights to determine its future."

Mr. Ruban, who arrived in the U.S. in July after serving 22 years in Soviet prisons and camps, began his statement by saying: "I am fully aware that my responsibility here is enormous, for I am impelled to testify not only on behalf of those who still remain in the concentration camps and those living in the so-called freedom of the Soviet system, but also in memory of those who perished in their struggle with the regime — the Ukrainians who died praying to God to grant freedom to their nation."

He went on to point out that the Declaration of Principles which the Ukrainian Helsinki Union issued in July states "that a national democratic movement for the restoration of Ukrainian statehood will provide the most solid base for guaranteeing the economic, social, cultural and political rights of the Ukrainian people." He stressed that the "Ukrainian national-democratic movement is a peaceful one, within the framework of glasnost."

When discussing the future, the newly released human rights activist stated that "workers, peasants and government officials — all are skeptical about the new promises of the [Communist] party," and he called upon "Western pressure on the Soviet leaders to exact a certain level of performance on human rights issues."

D. Statkevicius, a Lithuanian, stated

he was also representing Latvians and Estonians. He recounted the numerous violations of human rights in the Baltic states and said that "Lithuanians represent 10 percent of the prisoners" in the Soviet Union even though they represent "less than one percent of the people of the Soviet Union."

He went on to state that "the Soviet Union has legalized not merely a class system of apartheid but also a national one" and stressed that the regime is using the movement of the labor force to destroy the national identity of the Baltic republics. He specifically pointed to "gigantic construction projects" in the Baltic republics which require large labor forces, and accused the regime of using them as a "cover for planned colonization."

Rep. Porter asked Mr. Ruban about the Ukrainian view of First Secretary Volodymyr Scherbysky of the Communist Party of Ukraine. Mr. Ruban replied that the Ukrainian Helsinki Group believes that General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev did not make an error in keeping Mr. Scherbysky, but that he was kept on because he knows how to deal with nationalities. "While the Baltic states can be made into a Hong Kong because they are not integral to the USSR, Ukraine is seen as a threat to the very existence of the Soviet Union," he replied.

Ambassador Lehman said that Soviet leaders claim that the witnesses represent a minority of opinion of their nationalities and asked what their response was. Mr. Ruban admitted that the leadership represented the more conscious element of the community, but spoke for the entire community. He pointed out that 334 years of Russian rule have not destroyed Ukraine's fight for independence.

Mr. Airikian answered by pointing out that all movements are led by minorities and reiterated his call for a referendum to determine the will of the people.

Dr. Chalidze cautioned against any referendum, because he said this would inevitably lead to an introduction of Soviet troops destroying any hope of greater democracy.

In response to Rep. Hoyer's question on the party conference's effect on nationalities, Dr. Chalidze answered, none because they cannot "fool the people" and that they are "unready to deal with the nationality issue."

Chairman Hoyer ended the hearing by asking the witnesses to submit to the commission their views on what realistic positions the commission members could take when they visit the Soviet Union later this year. While acknowledging that the real issue is national independence, he asked for positions which fall short of that goal but could assist the internal efforts to promote human and national rights.

Antonovych Prize submissions are due

WASHINGTON — Prizes in literature and in Ukrainian studies are awarded annually by the Omelan and Tatiana Antonovych Foundation.

The Antonovych Prize in Ukrainian Literature is given to an outstanding work of belles lettres in Ukrainian, irrespective of the author's place of residence or professional activity. The following criteria are used in awarding the prize: high artistic merit of content and originality of artistic form. Novels, stories, collections of short stories, poems and collections of poems, whether published in separate editions or in almanacs or journals, are eligible for consideration.

The Antonovych Prize in Ukrainian Studies is awarded to an outstanding work in any language on a topic in Ukrainian studies, namely, in history, history of literature, linguistics, art history or literary criticism.

All admissions must be works published in the last two years. Unpublished manuscripts and posthumous works cannot be considered.

Each Antonovych Prize consists of a citation and the sum of \$5,000.

In order to be considered, submissions must reach the awards committee by October 15, 1988, and should be addressed to: The Antonovych Foundation, P.O. Box 40818, Washington, D.C. 200016.

Decore expected...

(Continued from page 3)

Sixteen delegates for each constituency organization are elected by the paid-up members of the local Liberal organization. The members may elect delegates who are committed to one particular candidate or uncommitted. In most ridings, the leadership organizations run slates of delegates committed to their candidate.

Under this system, the key to success is to sign up as many new members for the riding association and then ensure they come out to vote. In some of the early races, particularly Edmonton Kingsway, Beverley and Millwoods, the Decore organization did not get its members out.

Beverley and Millwoods were particular shockers for the campaign because the former is a strong Ukrainian area and the latter has a sizeable ethnic population that has supported Mr. Decore in the past. In both cases Decore supporters expected a victory, but the Mitchell camp, with the support of the highly politicized Sikh community, simply brought more of its members out to the meeting. These two defeats prompted a shake-up in the Decore organization which led to a successive string of victories in the stretch run.

In Alberta the Liberals, who occupy the ideological middle ground between the Conservatives and the NDP, are in third place in the legislature, but have moved ahead of the New Democrats in the most recent polls.

Western Canada has been a political wilderness for the Liberals since the early 1970s because many of the policies of former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, particularly on energy, were highly unpopular in that region.

Since Mr. Trudeau's retirement, however, there has been a resurgence of Liberal strength in the prairies. In the recent Manitoba election the party jumped from one seat to 20 in the legislature and is second to the minority Conservatives. In the 1986 Alberta election, the Liberals elected four members which was considered a major breakthrough since the party hadn't elected a single one since 1971.

In Alberta there has been a historical tendency for parties to come out of nowhere and sweep into power. In 1967 the Progressive Conservatives didn't have a single member in the legislature. The general election that year gave them six and in 1971 they swept the ruling Social Credit Party, establishing a political dynasty which won successive elections culminating in a sweep of 75 out of the then 79 seats in the 1982 election.

This pattern had been set by the Social Credit Party and its predecessor, the United Farmers of Alberta. Both parties have disappeared from the political map.

Mayor Decore's strategy is to present the Liberals as a free enterprise alternative to the Conservatives and opposition New Democrats. As mayor of Edmonton he won landslide victories in two elections against Conservative-backed opponents.

Born in Vegreville in 1940, Mr. Decore traces his family's roots back to the village of Zaluche in the Sniatyn district of Galicia, where Dmytro Dikur, his great-grandfather, was born in 1861.

Dmytro Dikur moved to Canada in 1898, settling in the Ukrainian farming belt east of Edmonton. As was the custom in those days, officials recording the settlers of a homestead would choose the spelling which sounded the closest to the name and settled for Decore.


The family political tradition was started by Mayor Decore's father, John Decore, who served as the federal Liberal member for Vegreville from 1949 to 1957.

As member of Parliament, John Decore introduced the concept of cultural pluralism into Canadian political thinking. That idea, which has now become the official policy of multiculturalism was revolutionary in the 1950s. He was also instrumental in assisting thousands of post-war Ukrainian refugees to settle in Canada, and he introduced the bill which allowed for the immigration of veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army.

During the early 1970s Laurence Decore was active in the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton which spearheaded a number of initiatives resulting in the proclamation of multiculturalism as a national policy by Prime Minister Trudeau in 1971 and the creation of bilingual schools in Alberta.

Mr. Decore entered municipal politics in 1974 and was elected city alderman with the largest plurality in Edmonton's then four wards. He tried for mayor the following year when city council held a special election to fill the vacancy created by former Mayor Bill Hawrelak's death and then again during the regular election in 1977. He failed in both attempts, returned to his law practice and was appointed chairman of the Canadian Multiculturalism Council in 1980.

He tried for mayor again in 1983 and was elected in a landslide, a feat he repeated in 1986.



The Young Professionals of the UIA
cordially invite you to a

FALL PREVIEW OF THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UIA
on Saturday, October 1, 1988 from 8-12 p.m.
Music: Roman Kurlyo Donation: \$10.00. Casual attire.

We also invite you to attend the

FESTIVE OPENING OF THE 40th SEASON OF THE UIA
on Sunday, October 2, 1988 at 4:00 p.m.
Ukrainian Institute of America
2 East 79th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021 ■ (212) 288-8660

70,000 Ukrainians...

(Continued from page 8)

The mid-afternoon hosted a highly professional concert of Ukrainian religious and national music, featuring the Ukrainian Chamber Choir, the Polonyna Choir, Zhuravli Choir, the Ukrainian Young Peoples' Choir and the Lemkovyna ensemble — all from Poland. All the Ukrainian and Polish hierarchs, all the guests present, enjoyed the diverse and polished talents of all these young Ukrainian artists.

The early evening witnessed a prayerful, solemn candlelight procession of believers throughout the compound as thousands of Ukrainian pilgrims prayed from "station to station," before lossal icons of Ukrainian saints.

The holy relics of St. Josaphat were carried in procession, and Cardinal Lubachivsky blessed all those present with them.

This prayerful and moving vigil was completed by the blessing of water by Cardinal Lubachivsky, Cardinal Glemp and Archbishop Marusyn and, in turn, the blessing of all the faithful.

Late into the evening, the various choirs sang in the Basilica much to the delight of thousands of Ukrainians, who had been unable to enter the Papal Concert Hall earlier. Many of us priests proceeded to the confessionals to help spiritually prepare all those longing for the sacrament of reconciliation.

At midnight, a requiem pontifical liturgy was celebrated by Metropolitan-Archbishop Maxim Hermaniuk of Canada, Bishop Michael Kuchmiak, Bishop Slavomir Miklovs of Yugoslavia and some 30 priests for all Ukrainian faithful who have died in defense of their Catholic faith. The Basilica was filled to capacity and

thousands came forward to receive holy communion.

The midnight liturgy was immediately followed by an all-night prayer vigil piously conducted by a great number of our Ukrainian youth, who prayed for their Ukrainian Church throughout the night.

The Sunday morning pontifical divine liturgy proved without a doubt to be the culmination of a love-filled and Christ-filled celebration of faith. What a great source of strength and faith was experienced as some 100 Ukrainian Catholic priests led the procession of the hierarchy in the solemn 1,000th anniversary pontifical liturgy.

Cardinal Glemp, two other Polish cardinals and 13 Polish bishops celebrated with the Ukrainian hierarchy present — Cardinal Lubachivsky, Metropolitan Hermaniuk, Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, Archbishop Marusyn, Bishop Michael Hrynchynshyn, Bishop Miklovs, Bishop Myron Daciuk, Bishop Basil Losten and Bishop Kuchmiak.

As the morning progressed, more and more faithful gathered to celebrate our 1,000 years of Christianity. One of the priests who serves with the Paulite Order in Czestochowa put the number

of faithful at between 70,000 and 75,000.

To gaze out over the tens of thousands of people, to hear the harmonized singing of these voices — this was an experience always to be remembered.

The Christ-like, kind and mutual forgiving words of both the Ukrainian and Polish cardinals proved to be the most positive and honest expression of this celebration of faith.

As words of gratitude and blessing were extended at the dismissal of the liturgy, everyone present truly felt they had experienced a living communion,

that they had witnessed and participated in a historical, unforgettable moment of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

One thousand years of Ukrainian history concluded with an ever-deepening commitment of faith and with a devout, sincere prayer to Mary, the Mother of God, the Holy Madonna of Czestochowa: "Grant, O Mary, freedom to our people in Ukraine, grant a brotherhood with all peoples in the world and grant an everlasting joy to all our faithful under the glory of Your Son, Jesus. Amen."



Some of the Ukrainian clergy celebrating divine liturgy at the altar of the icon of Our Lady of Czestochowa.



FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM: THE UKRAINIAN VOLUNTEER DIVISION by Richard Landwehr. 128 pictures (many are published here for the first time) 8 maps. The first English-language account in detail of the Ukrainian SS 14th Waffen-Grenadier Division der SS (First Division of Ukrainian National Army). The cover design is in full color. In this classic work Mr. Landwehr delineates how and why the Ukrainian Division of the Waffen-SS was formed, what it did on the battlefield and what eventually happened to it. 224 pages, deluxe hardback library edition \$24.00 Send a stamped self-addressed envelope for a free book list.

BULK ORDER:
5 to 49 copies: 40% discount
50 to 99 copies: 50% discount
100 or more: 60% discount
over 1,000 write for quotes

BIBLIOPHILE LEGION BOOKS
P.O. Box 612
Silver Spring, Md., 20901-0612

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

Name

Street

City State

Zip Country

HUCULKA
Icon & Souvenir's Distribution
2860 Buhre Ave. Suite 2R
Bronx, NY 10461
REPRESENTATIVE and WHOLESALER of EMBROIDERED BLOUSES for ADULTS and CHILDREN
Tel. (212) 931-1579

KERHONKSON AREA
by OWNER
New ranch on 3 1/2 acres. Also additional building lots starting at \$28,000. All on town road. Owner financing.
914 626-4723

STEFAN KACZARAJ
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
98 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003
(212) 353-2607
SERVICES PROVIDED: ACCOUNTING & BOOKKEEPING; AUDIT, REVIEW & COMPILATION; BUSINESS & PERSONAL RETURN PREPARATION & PLANNING; COMPUTERIZED WRITE-UPS

HELP WANTED
CAMERA REPAIR TECHNICIAN
Person with experience to repair Auto Focus Cameras. Excellent salary, relaxed working conditions in established company. Benefits, full time.
Call SHERRI
1-800-252-6225 or (201) 467-2291

HURYN MEMORIALS
FOR THE FINEST IN CUSTOM MADE MEMORIALS INSTALLED IN ALL CEMETERIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA of New York including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, Pine Bush Cemetery in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery in Glen Spey, New York.
We offer personal service & guidance in your home. For a bilingual representative call:
IWAN HURYN
P.O. Box 121
Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916
Tel.: (914) 427-2684
BOHDAN REKSHYNSKYJ
45 East 7th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003
Tel.: (212) 477-6523

UKRAINIAN BIBLES FOR MILLENNIUM YEAR IN UKRAINE
Praise the Lord, **32,000** Ukrainian Bibles were delivered safely to the Soviet Union on September 12, 1988.
For the first time in the 70-year history of the Soviet Union, USSR's government allows to import 100,000 Ukrainian Bibles.
The Ukrainian Family Bible Association is asking you for a gift of \$25.— or more: if possible, to help print and deliver Ukrainian Bibles to Ukraine by the United Bible Societies of West Germany. We must respond with unity to this God-given chance.
Thank you and God Bless You All.
Travelers to Ukraine — to obtain Ukrainian Bibles, write to
UKRAINIAN FAMILY BIBLE ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 3723, Palm Dessert, CA. 92261-3723. Tel.: (519) 345-4913

ANNUAL UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1988
12 NOON — 6 P.M.
MANOR JUNIOR COLLEGE
Fox Chase Road & Forrest Avenue · Jenkintown, PA

- master craftsmen demonstrations
- traditional folk costumes, crafts exhibit
- demonstrations of folk arts and crafts
- programs of folk dance, music and songs
- "yarmarok" — market of folk craft items
- ethnic foods: holubtsi, pyrohy, kowbasa

FREE PARKING

ADMISSION: \$3.00 ADULTS \$1.00 CHILDREN
FOR DIRECTIONS OR INFORMATION CALL (215) 885-2360

IN CASE OF RAIN THE FESTIVAL WILL TAKE PLACE INDOORS.

Ethnics await...

(Continued from page 3)

Lozynskij announced that the tri-state New York-New Jersey-Connecticut organization of Ukrainians for Bush was officially disbanded by its members on September 19. The organization's officers had announced the disbanding on September 12, as soon as news broke of the ethnic representatives' forced resignations from the Bush campaign.

Mr. Lozynskij, acting on behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America of which he is a vice-president, also issued the following statement on September 11:

"The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America welcomes the discussion regarding the subject of Nazi war criminals in the United States which has now been injected into the presidential campaign. Countless Ukrainians, Balts and other East Europeans now living in the United States suffered under both the Nazi and Soviet occupations. Thus, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, wholeheartedly supports the prosecution of Nazi war criminals and

feels that the activities of the OSI are of vital interest to every American.

"It is unjust to label those who propose legal reform of OSI's procedures as anti-Semitic. The criticism of those procedures is well-founded. It has become the policy of the U.S. Justice Department, through its Office of Special Investigations, to expose American citizens to the death penalty in the Soviet Union without due process of law. Since denaturalization and deportation procedures are civil rather than criminal, the typical Soviet-bloc OSI defendant faces execution without criminal due process, specifically: right to trial by jury, unqualified Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination, proof beyond a reasonable doubt, right to appointed counsel, the right to cross-examine Soviet witnesses in a non-coercive, non-suggestive environment, the right to disclosure of exonerating evidence, etc.

"The appropriate response to deficiencies in OSI's procedure is the implementation of war-crimes trials in the United States with all constitutional safeguards. Labels of anti-Semitism against members of the East European community are defamatory and represent the most base form of

shyn, a Lviv physician, and Yuriy Ivanchenko, a Kiev journalist, in sensitive positions within the Bandera faction of the OUN.

The Pravda article released two days before the press conference also noted "the intensification of subversive activity by imperialist powers' special services against our country."

Pravda cited as examples of such alleged subversive activities the actions of two tourists, Cameron Taylor of Britain, who purportedly carried anti-Soviet pamphlets into the USSR, and Marta Kolomayets, an American tourist (who has since rejoined the staff of The Ukrainian Weekly), who videotaped an interview with Ukrainian rights activists Mykhailo Horyn and Mr. Chornovil.

The Pravda article quoted KGB Col. Konstantin Vysotsky as saying "the OUN papers Shliakh Peremohy and Svoboda... are filled with reports about the U.S. leadership's support for anti-socialist and anti-Soviet forces and the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists' bosses."

Pravda also noted: "Svoboda reports that Reagan spoke in the presence of dozens of Ukrainians in support of 'oppressed peoples' and a U.S. congressman, in the paper Shliakh Peremohy, expressed the hope that the Soviet Union would collapse."

The newspaper also said that 20 unnamed OUN emissaries were "identified and neutralized" and that as a result of the joint Soviet-Polish operation "the true face and designs of the OUN people — sworn enemies of socialism — were revealed once again."

political intimidation.

"A democratic society thrives on open debate of important issues, especially when they address flaws in our system of jurisprudence. Charges of anti-Semitism carelessly and wrongfully bandied about serve neither the Jewish community nor the broader interests of all Americans who are committed to the eradication of prejudice and discrimination.

"On behalf of the Ukrainian American community, the UCCA expects no less than a full apology from the Washington Jewish Week and a printed retraction of the offensive story."

Mr. Lozynskij's statement is supported by the following East European ethnic community representatives: K. Jaak Roosare, vice-president, Estonian American National Council; Uldis Klausis, vice-chairman, American Latvian Association; and Stanley Geceys, executive director, Lithuanian American Community of the USA, Inc.

Reaction to the dismissals came swiftly from the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund. Edward Nishnic, coordinator of the defense fund, noted on September 11 that a Bush campaign spokesman was quoted in the Cleveland Plain Dealer as saying, "Mr. Demjanjuk had his day in court, had his

due process of law."

Mr. Nishnic responded by saying that, "Mr. Bush's campaign headquarters is obviously unaware that a fraud suit against members of the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) is now pending in the Federal District Court of Cleveland, Ohio. To voice such an opinion in the course of a presidential campaign is clearly prejudicial to John Demjanjuk, who has a right to have his case decided fairly, dispassionately, out of the political arena and based solely on the legal issues present."

He added, "We strongly object to any suggestion that any involvement in the Demjanjuk defense is unacceptable to the Bush campaign and demand a retraction of any such comments made. If the issue is anti-Semitism and/or revisionism, we accept Vice-President Bush's position relating to those issues; however, Mr. Demjanjuk's defense is a specific and independent category which has nothing to do with either of them."

Mr. Nishnic also stressed, "The Holocaust must never be forgotten and should be commemorated by all mankind. Revisionism and anti-Semitism has never been condoned by our defense team. This is a slap in the face to those members in the ethnic and Jewish communities who believe Mr. Demjanjuk is innocent and has not received a fair trial."

Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 1)

broke up the picketing. Messrs. Skochok and Chornovil were seized by KGB agents, dragged across the plaza in front of the October Palace of Culture — in full view of the news media — and pushed into waiting cars.

They were taken outside Kiev. Mr. Chornovil was told to get out of the car outside the city limits, while Mr. Skochok was taken 175 kilometers from Kiev to the Zhshkivskiy raion of the Cherkassy oblast and told to get out of the car on an unidentified dirt road. (This is the fifth time since December of 1987 that the authorities have thus seized Mr. Skochok.)

The Ukrainian Helsinki Union noted in a statement issued to the press that the KGB staged operation and press conference were a blatant attempt to defame the Ukrainian national rights movement.

As previously reported (The Weekly, September 18), the press conference was staged after a September 12 Pravda article revealed that an operation codenamed "Boomerang" had succeeded in planting two KGB operatives within the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in Ukraine.

The operation was touted by the Soviet press as a major victory against Ukrainian nationalism that resulted from cooperation between the KGB and Polish security forces.

"Operation Boomerang," which lasted for 20 years, apparently planted two Ukrainians, Sviatoslav Panchy-

Ph.D. candidate...

(Continued from page 4)

Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian Christians to be historically false and highly questionable on moral grounds. Most East Slavic Orthodox in the United States are the daughters and sons of the Church of Kiev, not the Church of Moscow or the Russian Imperial Church. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church was incorporated into the structures of the Russian Orthodox Church for political reasons, resulting in the alienation of the Church from Ukrainian society and thereby creating obstacles for the preaching of the Gospel.

Russian churchmen's opposition to the restoration of the Ukrainian Ortho-

dox Church in the 20th century and their affirmation of the repression of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church have been detrimental to Orthodox Christianity and have constituted a grievous sin of phyletism. These are not my own views but are those of a prominent churchman of the Orthodox Church of America, the Rev. Alexander Schmemmann.

During the time of the Millennium is incumbent on all Christians to search for ways to support those heirs of the Christianization of Rus' who are the weakest and most persecuted. Giving inflammatory interviews to a disreputable publication is hardly a step in this direction. It is with a hope that your statements do not reflect your actual views, or those of the ecclesial body that you represent, that I write to you.

GOVERNMENT JOBS

\$16,040 — \$59,230/yr. Now Hiring.
Call (1) 805-687-6000. Ext. R-2929
for current federal list.

VESELI NOCHI (БЕСЕЛИ НОЧІ)

featuring the song
"UKRAINE GIRL"
Records and cassettes
\$10.00 U.S. funds to:
U.K. RECORDS PRODUCTIONS
P.O. Box 297
Liverpool, N.Y. 13088

North Dakota...

(Continued from page 11)

Almighty hymn. The children sang under the direction of Robby Obach and Rita Denning.

Man's basic need for food was not forgotten and a full-course meal was served in the dining room. The World Almanac lists Medora, N.D., as the Ukrainian varenky capital of the world and the Ukrainian Festival lived up to that identity by serving 8,000 varenky filled with potatoes, cheese and sauerkraut. In addition, borsch, Ukrainian recipe sausage, holubtsi and delicacies were served.

ST. ANDREW'S FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

is announcing

THE HIGHEST RATES FOR SECURE INVESTMENTS

	Nominal Rate	Annual Yield
6 Mo. CD	8.0 %	8.16%
12 Mo. CD	8.25%	8.25%

Take advantage of this excellent opportunity for secure investment and our standard benefits package.

ST. ANDREW'S FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
279 Main Street P.O. Box 375 ■ So. Bound Brook, N.J. 08880
Tel.: (201) 469-9085



The Ukrainian Museum-Archives of Cleveland presents

"MUTED BELLS"

A unique 35mm underground film produced in Ukraine depicting the contemporary state of Ukrainian churches and icons. B&W. Running time: 12 minutes.

A limited number of VHS video copies are available.

To order, please send \$25.00 (tax deductible) (\$30.00 Canadian) to:

The Ukrainian Museum-Archives, Inc.
1202 Kenilworth Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

Name _____ Number of Copies _____
Address _____ Total \$ _____
City _____ State/Prov _____ Zip Code _____

All proceeds designated for the museum's development fund

Status of...

(Continued from page 2)

present exile address is: 63630 Tomskaya oblast, Krivosheinsky rayon, g. Krivosheino, ul. Pionierskaya 3.

The Rev. Tamkevicius asked friends who were visiting him to pass along news to the west of Mikhail Kukobaka, a Byelorussian political prisoner with whom he was incarcerated in Perm labor camp No. 35. The Rev. Tamkevicius reported that Mr. Kukobaka, who was convicted of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," wishes to emigrate to the West, preferably the Federal Republic of Germany. He has renounced his Soviet citizenship and for that reason is being harassed in labor camp.

The Rev. Tamkevicius indicated that Mr. Kukobaka would like an attorney to visit him in labor camp and take up his case.

Viktoras Petkus, a founder of the Lithuanian Helsinki Monitoring Group nearing the end of his first year in internal exile in Buryatskaya ASSR, expressed gratitude for the support he has received from individuals in the West. He told a group of visitors from Lithuania that he receives correspondence and parcels from approximately 85 individuals living in various countries.

Mr. Petkus asked that those wishing to send him parcels enclose food instead of clothing because the former is in short supply and the duty he must pay for the latter is prohibitively expensive.

Mr. Petkus, who was sentenced to live in internal exile until 1992, resides in a small room (3 meters by 5 meters), which he is forced to share with a drunkard. One of Mr. Petkus' visitors from Lithuania reports that the political prisoner is well respected by local residents, particularly the youth, even though the local government has organized meetings against him, labeling Mr. Petkus a "bandit" and urging citizens to shun him. Mr. Petkus' address is: Buryatskaya ASSR, 671510 Bauntovskiy rayon, pos. Bagdarin, Bagdarinskaya ekspeditsiya.

A scientific...

(Continued from page 7)

World War II. The deliberate distortion of history and promotion of hatred against any group, including Ukrainians, is inexcusable. That Mr. Pohl's knowledge of the situation at that time is woefully inadequate is illustrated by writing that Smin's Jewish mother, "a revered old Bolshevik," simply sat out the war in Kiev and witnessed the tragedy. The accepted lore is that every single Bolshevik official and bureaucrat was evacuated east at the beginning of the war. It is simply not credible that a "revered old Bolshevik" would have been left behind, let alone survived the German occupation.

Finally, Mr. Pohl describes Armand Hammer thus: "He has always been a friend to the Soviet Union, since the days of Lenin, ...". As so well illustrated in his own autobiography, Armand Hammer may have been and continues to be a friend of the Bolshevik regime — nurturing it and supporting it for his own material gain, but by no stretch of the imagination could he be characterized as a friend of the common Russian people or the hundreds of other ethnic groups that comprise 50 percent of the population of the Soviet Union.

To conclude, let me quote from the last paragraph of the book where Mr. Pohl is thanking the leadership of the Union of Soviet Writers: "With their help I was able to interview scores of people with direct knowledge of the Chernobyl accident, journalists, eyewitnesses, firemen who fought to control the damage, nuclear experts who were on the scene and many others." Mr. Pohl could contribute far more to the understanding of the Chernobyl accident (and to glasnost and perestroika, as well) if he would send a report of his visit and notes of his interviews to the Chernobyl Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, 2118A Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M6S 1M8, where knowledgeable people would be able to separate fact from fiction.

UAVets post recognized in resolution

TRENTON, N.J. — Ukrainian American Veterans Post 25 was recently recognized in a N.J. State Senate Resolution, sponsored by Sen. Francis J. McManimon.

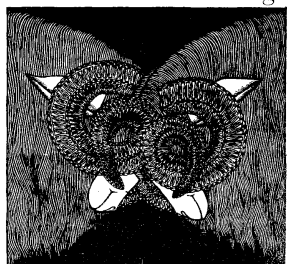
The resolution noted that "special commendations are extended to the post's many dedicated and public-spirited members as they join others in the community who seek with diligent dedication and sensitive compassion to serve the needs of veterans and their families."

UAV Post 25, formed in October 1987, held its chartering and installation ceremony January 30. The post currently has about 30 members and maintains its headquarters at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center, located at the historic Bow Hill mansion on Jeremiah Avenue in Hamilton.

For information on Post 25, contact: Orest Senyk, 3 Tartar Drive, Hamilton, N.J. 08610; (609) 585-6769.

JACQUES HNZIDOVSKY

Woodcuts and Etchings



By Abe M. Tabir, Jr. Foreword by Peter A. Wack

Price: \$39.95 Shipping: \$2.00
 NYS residents: + \$3.30 sales tax
 Order from:
 Stephanie Hnizdovsky
 5245 Netherland Avenue
 Riverdale, NY 10471

In Canada: Price & shipping: \$47.00
 Money orders in U.S. currency only.

VESELI NOCHI ACCOMPANY JOY BRITTAN ON WORLDWIDE MILLENNIUM TOUR



The popular orchestra VESELI NOCHI accompanied JOY BRITTAN for several performances this summer exciting audiences in New York. Pictured above (upper l to r) Michael Bilyj, Joy Brittan, Ed Shultz, (lower l to r.) Jerry Niedielick, Walter Bobesky, and Ken Haines. Talks are under way for a joint recording effort.

WALTER MAZUR

IN LOVING MEMORY OF MY DEAR HUSBAND ON HIS BIRTHDAY SEPTEMBER 22nd,
 DIED JUNE 4th 1987. REMEMBERING HIM ON THIS DAY AND ALWAYS WITH ALL MY
 LOVE AND PRAYERS.
 MISSED SO MUCH
 YOUR WIFE VIOLA

JOHN DEMJANJUK SPEAKS:

"YOU HAVE JUDGED...A PERSON WHO IS NOT GUILTY OF ANYTHING, AN INNOCENT HUMAN BEING."

"I AM NOT 'IVAN THE TERRIBLE' AND THE MOST JUST WITNESS IS GOD HIMSELF WHO KNOWS THAT I AM INNOCENT."

"I DO NOT DESERVE THIS. I AM INNOCENT, INNOCENT, INNOCENT. AND GOD IS MY WITNESS."

PLEASE HELP SUPPORT THE APPEAL OF AN INNOCENT MAN.

Prayers and financial support desperately needed.
 Please send donations to:

THE JOHN DEMJANJUK
 DEFENSE FUND
 P. O. BOX 92819
 CLEVELAND, OHIO 44192

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES

announces that its

DISTRICT ORGANIZING MEETING

will be held on

Saturday, October 15, 1988 at 3 p.m.
 at 600 Glenwood Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers and 31st Convention Delegates of the following Branches:

24, 41, 53, 56, 63, 91, 96, 109, 113, 120, 126, 132,
 161, 264, 276, 296, 338, 481.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening
2. Minutes of preceding meeting
3. Review of the District's 1988 organizational activities
4. Address by UNA Supreme President Dr. JOHN O. FLIS
5. General UNA topics
6. Adoption of membership campaign plan for the balance of the current year
7. Questions and answers
8. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. John O. Flis, UNA Supreme President
 Andrew Jula, UNA Supreme Advisor

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Andrew Jula, president ■ Dmytro Holowaty, secretary ■ Joseph Nadzak, treasurer

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

September 29-October 1

WILMINGTON, Del.: Pianist Alexander Slobodyanik will perform Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3 with the Delaware Symphony Orchestra at 8 p.m. in the Grand Opera House here. A renowned pianist from Soviet Ukraine, Mr. Slobodyanik is on an extensive concert tour of North America.

September 30

WASHINGTON: UNCHAIN, the Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network will sponsor a public rally regarding the John Demjanjuk case in Israel at 7:30 p.m. in St. Sophia's Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics, 2615 30th St. NW. For information call (201) 373-9729.

October 1

SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Veterans of Post 19 will sponsor a buffet and dance, beginning at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave. Music will be provided by Angelo Pinto from 8 p.m. to midnight. A donation of \$15 per person is requested. For tickets call Teddy Dusanenko, (914) 634-5502, Michael Wengrenovich, 735-5241, or Joseph Brega, 268-6523.

BALTIMORE, Md.: UNCHAIN will hold a public rally regarding the John Demjanjuk case in Israel at 7 p.m. at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, Eastern and Montford avenues. For information call (201) 373-9729.

YARDVILLE, N.J.: Branch 19 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Ukrainian American Veterans of Post 25 will host a dinner/dance at 9 p.m.

until 1 a.m. in St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, 839 Yardville-Allentown Road. Entertainment will be provided by the Tempo orchestra. For more information call Olha Faraoniv, (609) 882-9419, or Oryst Senyk, 585-6769.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: The Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity Commemorative Committee of Rochester, N.Y., will sponsor a Millennium concert, featuring the Ukrainian choirs Dibrova and Prometheus, various soloists and local symphony orchestra at 8 p.m. in the Eastman Theatre. Ticket prices range from \$5 to \$25 and may be purchased at the Eastman Theatre box office, Ticketron outlets, the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union and the Mosaic. For more information call Valentina Makohon, (716) 467-6114.

BAYVILLE, N.J.: St. Stephen's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Toms River, N.J., will sponsor a Chinese auction at 6:30 p.m. in the Bayville Fire House, Route 9. A donation of \$3 per person is requested. Proceeds will benefit the church building fund.

NEW YORK: The Young Professionals of the Ukrainian Institute of America will hold a fall preview of the 40th anniversary of the UIA, featuring music by Roman Kurylo, at 8 p.m. until midnight. A donation of \$10 per person is suggested. Casual attire is recommended. For information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

October 1-2

TRENTON, N.J.: The local Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine invites Ukrainian artists and vendors to participate in the first "Mercer

County Days," celebration of the county's 150th anniversary at Mercer County Park, Route 535, in West Windsor Township. The Millennium committee, St. George's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the local SUM branch are registered to participate. For more information call Daria Laszyn, (609) 392-3857, or Jim Ort, 695-2245.

October 2

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will hold a festive opening of its 40th season at 4 p.m. at the UIA, 2 E. 79th St., by unveiling its exhibit on Ukrainian Christian art from the 11th to the 19th centuries and composed of original works and reproductions, commemorating the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity. The exhibit opening will be followed at 5 p.m. by a concert of all Barvinsky works, marking the Ukrainian composer's 100th birthday. The featured performers will include soprano Wira Czerny, cellist Nestor Cybriwsky, pianist Tom Hrynkiw, and a chamber trio of violinist Tim Baker, and Messrs. Cybriwsky and Hrynkiw. A champagne reception to toast the UIA's 40th anniversary will follow. A donation of \$15 for adults, \$5 for seniors and students, is suggested. For more information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

PHILADELPHIA: UNCHAIN will sponsor a public rally regarding the John Demjanjuk case in Israel at 4 p.m. in the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road in nearby Abington, Pa. For information call (201) 373-9729.

SAN DIEGO, Calif.: Our Lady of Perpetual Help Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine Jubilee Committee of San Diego will sponsor a solemn pontifical divine liturgy, celebrated by Bishop Innocent Lo-tocky of Chicago in the Immaculata, of the Alcalá Park campus of the University of San Diego at 2 p.m. A banquet will follow in the university center. Tickets are \$15 per person. For information call (619) 282-9538.

PHILADELPHIA: The Sisters of St. Basil invite all faithful to join in the annual pilgrimage at the Basilian Monastery in Fox Chase. For information call (215) 342-4222.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: The Bayonne and Jersey City Ukrainian churches invite the public to a concert of Ukrainian music and dancing, featuring the Chaika Dancers of Yonkers, N.Y., and the Dumka Choir of New York, at 3 p.m. in the Jersey City State College Theater on Kennedy Boulevard. Tickets are \$6 per person and can be purchased at the door or at any Ukrainian parish in the two cities. For more information call (201) 432-3122.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College will hold its annual Ukrainian festival on Sunday, noon to 6 p.m. on the Jenkintown campus, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. The festival program will include the Voloshky dance ensemble of Philadelphia, the Voloshky school dancers, St. Michael's Ukrainian dance group of Frackville, Pa., the Vesna dance ensemble, St. Anne's Ukrainian dancers of Warrington and the Children's Vocal Group of Philadel-

phia. The festival is sponsored by Manor's Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center. Admission is \$3 for adults and \$1 for children. Also featured will be the St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Dance Group, formed last year to commemorate the Millennium.

October 3

NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.: Zonia Keywan, a Ukrainian Canadian writer from Montreal, will present a literary reading from her works, at 8 p.m. in Battleford's Ukrainian Seniors Association hall, 792 108th St., as part of the "Literatura" series, a program coordinated by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Saskatchewan Provincial Council. For more information call Jim Kowalski, (306) 652-5850.

October 4

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.: Ukrainian Canadian writer Zonia Keywan will read from her works at 8 p.m. at Heidi's Restaurant, 170 19th NE. For information call Jim Kowalski, (306) 652-5850.

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association SUM invites parents of children age 2½ to 5 to join the Ukrainian Children's Playground. The program is conducted in Ukrainian and includes children's songs, storytime, arts and crafts, games and dancing. Children age 1½ to 2½ can also join a parent/toddlers program. Registration will take place today, 6 to 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Youth Center, 301 Palisade Ave. For information call Maryka Kozicky, (914) 969-3606, or Oksana Makarenko, 969-4054.

October 5

MOOSE JAW, Sask.: Zonia Keywan, a Ukrainian Canadian writer from Montreal, will present a literary reading of her works at 8 p.m. in the Ukrainian Catholic parish hall, 621 Fifth Ave. SW. For information call Jim Kowalski, (306) 652-5850.

October 6

SASKATOON: Ukrainian Canadian writer Zonia Keywan will read from her works at 8 p.m. in the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent East. For information call Jim Kowalski, (306) 652-5850.

October 8

BALTIMORE, Md.: Bus service for Baltimoreans to the national Millennium commemorations in Washington will be available on Saturday. For information call W. Stelmach, (301) 675-7631.

ONGOING

ALBANY, N.Y.: The New York State University at Albany has introduced a new course this fall semester called "Cultural Heritage of Eastern Europe," a two-credit graduate course developed by Prof. Yaroslav Bilinsky of the University of Delaware. The course, which meets weekly on Wednesdays, 7:15 to 9:15 p.m., features guest scholars and professors, who will lecture on a variety of topics, many connected with the history and culture of ancient Kievan Rus'. For information call the university.

Information on hotel accommodations in Washington for October 7-9 events

The National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine has released the following information on additional hotels in the Washington area where rooms may be reserved by participants of the October 7-9 Millennium celebrations in the nation's capital.

Holiday Inn-Calverton

(about 30 minutes from downtown D.C.)
4095 Powder Mill Rd.
Beltsville, Md.
(301) 937-4422
\$59 per night for one to four people (for group rate ask for the Ukrainian Millennium Committee rate)
Reservation deadline is September 30 — only 40 rooms available.

Holiday Inn-Greenbelt

(about 30 minutes from downtown D.C.)
7200 Hanover Dr.
Greenbelt, Md.
(301) 982-7000
\$74 for a single, \$4 for each additional person to four per room.

Embassy Suites-Georgetown

1250 22nd St., N W
Washington, D.C.
(202) 857-3388
\$89 per night for one to four people; very limited availability.

Embassy Suites-Crystal City

1300 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, Va.
(703) 979-9799
\$89 per night for one to four people; limited availability.