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Democratic congress in Kharkiv unites republics' opposition

by Marta Kolomayets

KIEV — Representatives of democratic parties, organizations and movements from 10 Soviet republics gathered in Kharkiv to form a coalition of democratic forces during the weekend of January 26-27, reported Dmytro Ponomarchuk, senior editor at Kiev State Radio.

The meeting, which carried the official name "Inter-Republic Founding Conference of the Democratic Congress," issued a number of statements, documents and appeals, perhaps the most important of which called for the "peaceful liquidation of totalitarian regime," and asked for "cooperation among sovereign democratic states."

Delegations from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Byelorussia, and Ukraine spoke out not only against the wording of the Kremlin proposed referendum scheduled for March 17, but strongly opposed the idea of the union treaty which would

continue to centralize power in Moscow.

They suggested that a referendum take place in each republic, asking: "Do you consider it necessary to transform the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics into a commonwealth of sovereign states in which the rights of citizens will be fully guaranteed through the mutual obligations of states?"

Ukraine was represented at the congress by 12 organizations, including the Popular Movement of Ukraine, the Green Party, and the Party of Democratic Rebirth. Russia sent representatives from eight groups, including Democrateskaya Rossiya (Democratic Russia). Lithuania's delegation represented six organizations, including Sajudis, the Popular Front.

Of the 46 various groups present at this congress, two-thirds were active participants, while the rest took on observer status. Among these observers was a delegation from the Ukrainian

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Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine consolidates U.S. support organizations

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

ELIZABETH, N.J. — In the "spirit of consolidation," called for by Ukrainian People's Deputy Mykhailo Horyn, some 90 delegates from all over the United States gathered at the Holiday Inn Jetport here on January 26-27 to found the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine.

The new committee will serve as an umbrella organization uniting and coordinating the work of Ukrainian American member-organizations, funds and committees supporting the Popular Movement of Ukraine (Rukh), Chernobyl victims and other causes in Ukraine.

During two days of deliberations, delegates adopted by-laws and resolu-

tions, and elected a board of directors, executive board and other leadership organs for the new coordinating body.

"The birth of anything new is never easy," stated Mr. Horyn, chairman of Rukh's Political Council, whose keynote address on Saturday, January 26, detailing the needs of Ukraine's democratic movement was one of the highlights of the conference program.

"I am honored to be here to greet you on behalf of the leadership of the Popular Movement of Ukraine," said Mr. Horyn, "as you have gathered here to create a consolidating coordinating organization which would, together with Ukraine, work toward the formation of a Ukrainian independent state — toward the realization of the ages-old

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Helsinki Commission hearing focuses on crackdown in the Baltic states

by Eugene M. Iwanczyk

WASHINGTON — The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) on January 22, heard testimony from the vice-president of Latvia and Lithuania concerning the Soviet crackdown in the Baltic States. Joining Dainis Ivans of Latvia and Bronius Kuzmickas of Lithuania was William Hough of the Lawyer's Committee on Human Rights and a legal advisor to the government of Lithuania.

The hearing was opened by Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) who stated that "mindful of the way a similar movement to democracy and freedom was brutally suppressed in Hungary when world attention was diverted by a crisis in the Suez, the members of this commission and the Congress of the United States are determined that this must not happen again."

The commission's co-chairman, Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) added that "civil society and rule of law seem to have been crushed under the tread of Soviet tanks."

Another commission member, Bill Richardson (D-N.M.), stated that "before this last weekend I was a hopeless optimist." He went on to say that the "systematic degradation of human rights makes us seriously pause." Other commissioners present were Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and Malcolm

Wallop (R-Wyo.) and John Heinz (R-Pa.).

Sen. Don Riegle (D-Mich.) and Reps. Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii) and Craig Thomas (R-Wyo.), though not members of the commission, attended.

In his testimony, Vice-President Kuzmickas stated that "the introduction of such rule (diktat) in Lithuania, and also in Latvia and Estonia, would have very negative consequences not only for the Baltic states but for Russia as well." He went on to state: "The blow directed against Lithuania is also a blow directed against the entire democratic movement in the Soviet Union. Though Lithuania is a small country, its fate can have a decisive influence on the future of Russia and the entire world."

He concluded his testimony by appealing to the U.S. Congress to send a delegation to observe the situation in Lithuania, to demand the withdrawal of all additional Soviet forces and to return all buildings which were seized in Lithuania. He also requested "that American humanitarian aid and credits designated for the Soviet Union and the Baltic states be sent directly to republics and cities, and not be channeled through the central Soviet government."

Vice-President Ivans pointed out that the Baltic states are under military

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Mykhailo Horyn, chairman of Rukh's Political Council, with the newly elected president of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine.

Parliament Vice-Chairman Pliushch expects intense, demanding session

by Marta Kolomayets

KIEV — Intense, demanding work lies ahead for the deputies during the third session of the 12th convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, Ivan S. Pliushch told journalists during a press conference on Wednesday afternoon, January 30, just two days prior to the start of the Parliament's work.

Mr. Pliushch, who is the first vice-chairman of the presidium of the Ukrainian SSR, Supreme Soviet, second in command to Ukrainian SSR President

Leonid M. Kravchuk, stressed that a long list of laws will be examined during this session, scheduled for February 1 through June 28, the longest session to date of this Parliament.

He criticized his government for its sluggish pace in looking over laws concerning private property and banking. He also spoke about the need for the Chernobyl Committee in the Supreme Soviet, headed by Volodymyr Yavorivsky, to present its recommendations and conclusions in order for the government to act in this, the fifth year

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Toward the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl accident

by Dr. David Marples

MUNICH — Over the past two years, the Chernobyl tragedy has been transformed from a sensitive Soviet accident to a topic of international concern that has elicited offers of aid from various countries of the world, and from organizations that have expertise in health or nuclear energy.

To date, each new anniversary has brought forth revelations about the scope and aftereffects of the accident, and 1991 is likely to be no exception in this regard. However, over the past few months, there have been indications that the world may still be largely unaware of the true scale of the event. Seemingly minor items of information, upon release, have added significantly to the construction of the over-all picture.

At the same time, the Soviet authorities have been alternatively open and secretive in imparting information, and the so-called "myth of Chernobyl" — that its effects were less serious than first imagined — is still being propagated. Finally, the forthcoming appearance of Grigori Medvedev's book in English (following its publication in both Russian and French) is likely to have a profound impact upon North American opinion in particular.

The most disturbing information has been that concerning former clean-up workers. It is reported that there were a total of 500,000 and that all of them have suffered subsequently from some form of illness. To how much radiation were they subjected? Few serious analysts today would adhere to the official (and emergency) level of 25 roentgens per worker.

Vitaliy Korniyenko, for example, formerly an army major in the Luhanske region, who was called up to Chernobyl for the period December 10 to 30, 1986, states that his "dose" was registered at 25.5 roentgens, but "this is obviously an understated dose." During this period, he spent some time on the roof of the third reactor unit, where radiation was about 500 roentgens, and today he suffers from ischemia of the heart, cardioclerosis and obstruction of the blood flow in both legs.¹ One could literally cite hundreds of similar examples, including also victims of leukemia.

Mr. Medvedev, a nuclear engineer who worked for the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification at the time of the accident, and who was asked to provide expert assistance in controlling the damaged reactors, also points out in various parts of his book that the geiger counters provided in April-May 1986 were extremely unreliable. Many would just stick at 3-4 roentgens, whether or not a worker was in a radiation zone, others would not register even the most extreme radiation; and all appear to have been severely limited as to how much radiation could be recorded, i.e., the counters could not monitor the part of levels that were present at that time.²

For this reason, all official claims notwithstanding, the levels of radiation background in Chernobyl and surrounding areas, including the city of Kiev, were significantly and crudely understated. On other occasions, according to a Ukrainian private who served at Chernobyl, everyone would be registered as having received 25 rems after a long spell of work at the plant —

in his case four months — even when the their geiger counters recorded higher levels.³

After the clean-up workers, most attention has been focused on children. Initially, no longterm dangers were foreseen by Soviet "experts" led by Leonid Ilyin, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Last year, however, during a visit to the United States for the World Summit of Children, then Chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Vitaliy Masol, stated that about 60,000 children who were irradiated in the first days after the accident had more than "acceptable" doses of radiation in their thyroid glands (i.e., from radioactive iodine).⁴

Mr. Medvedev has confirmed what many students of the tragedy had long suspected, namely that on the morning after the explosions that destroyed the fourth reactor, no precautions were taken for children or adults in the nearby city of Prypiat.⁵

In a paper, parts of which were presented last fall, almost at the same time that Mr. Masol was in the United States, Ambassador Gennadiy Oudovenko, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, wrote that 380,000 children had been seriously affected.⁶ Thus one can assume that Mr. Masol was referring only to children in the 30-kilometer zone.

Indeed, it has been the scale of the problem that has been the most difficult to discern. Last October, Pyotr Kravchenko, the Byelorussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, provided a sober assessment which summarized the findings of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at the 45th General Assembly of the United Nations.

During the speech, he pointed out that radioisotopes from Chernobyl had contaminated one-third of the Byelorussian republic. One-fifth of the total population, or 2.2 million people, including 800,000 children had been rendered "innocent victims" of Chernobyl. Yet the boundaries for "safe habitation" for these residents had not yet been determined. About 120,000-150,000 residents were waiting to be evacuated, but decontamination was having unexpected results.

Thus radionuclides, far from being contained, were in fact spreading across the republic. Cases of irradiation were being discovered outside the heavily contaminated areas. At the same time, the medical effects of the accident in Byelorussia are already extremely serious: the number of thyroid pro-

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1. News From Ukraine, No. 49, 1990, p. 4.
2. Grigori Medvedev, "The Truth About Chernobyl," forthcoming, Basic Books, New York.
3. News From Ukraine, No. 49, 1990, p. 4.
4. V. Masol, Zakhyst Ditey Velykvykh Promyslovykh Avaryia. ikh Naslidkiv, September 30, 1990. Unpublished speech.
5. For example, see David Marples, "The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster," New York, 1988, p. 29, citing information provided by Volodymyr Yavorivsky, now chairman of the Chernobyl Commission within the Ukrainian Parliament.
6. Statement of Ambassador Gennadiy Oudovenko, permanent representative of Ukrainian SSR, at a press conference in the United Nations devoted to Chernobyl, September 5, 1991. Unpublished.

Asylum seekers on increase

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The number of Soviet citizens seeking political asylum in the United States quadrupled in 1990. As of September 30, 1,043 Soviets applied for asylum as opposed to the 243 who applied in 1989. Of the 1,043 applications, 239 were approved, 51 were denied, and 753 are pending. Many of the applicants cited fears that the KGB and the Soviet military, reacting to growing chaos, demands by many republics for independence and calls for democracy, would reverse the freedom of the past years, reported the Associated Press.

Maxim Kniarkov, a senior official of the Soviet government-run TASS news agency, defected three months ago. "I could foresee a crackdown coming against liberals, against nationalists," said Mr. Kniarkov in an interview with the Associated Press.

To be eligible for political asylum, foreigners must prove "a well-grounded fear of persecution" if they were to return to their homeland, said Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) spokesman Duke Austin. But asylum seekers are now placing a great strain on the INS, which has kept busy with the growing number of Soviet and Eastern European citizens seeking immigrant or refugee status in the U.S.

Dan Danilov, an immigration attorney, told the Associated Press that it is

important to grant political asylum to Soviet citizens. Such action, he said, announces "to all the world that that government is an evil empire."

The growing number of Soviet citizens seeking asylum can be explained in part by the fact that, under glasnost, many Soviets are free to travel.

Mr. Kniarkov, who supervised the foreign news desk at TASS and who disappeared in October while participating in an exchange program in Lawrence, Kan., explains: "I was in government service. I would have had to support what could be a very bloody thing, to write propaganda about it. You have to take sides." While the 250-member Soviet delegation prepared to return to the Soviet Union, Mr. Kniarkov called the local police, who notified the INS. The agency granted him political asylum a week later.

Administration officials said relations with the Soviet Union have improved to such a degree that asylum cases no longer pose the irritant they did during the Cold War.

But Mr. Kniarkov, who left behind a son and former wife, said that despite improved ties with the United States and the relaxation of government controls on state institutions, "Once you decide to leave a senior government position, you're considered an enemy of the Soviet Union."

Democratic...

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Republican Party; these representatives stated that the URP platform calls for the rebirth of an independent Ukrainian state as its ultimate goal.

On the other hand, representatives from democratic movements, parties and organizations in Lithuania, arrived in Kharkiv pledging observer status, but then became active participants during the congress. The Lithuanians decided that their proposals to the congress had been favorably considered and that the idea of their congress does not violate any of their sovereign rights in the documents, appeals and statements presented at the congress.

During the two-day meeting, the working groups issued appeals to the peoples and Parliaments of sovereign republics, a statement condemning the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Defense, which most recently has ordered that Soviet army units aid city local militia in patrolling the streets. As well, the congress adopted a declaration of cooperation among the participating republics.

The congress also appealed to the peoples and parliaments of sovereign republics with the following propositions: issue a vote of no-confidence to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and demand his resignation and the resignation of members of his cabinet.

The representatives of this congress also decided to form an information network, exchanging ideas and actions for further democratization in their republics, stressing the need to hold a referendum composed by each republic. Between congresses — which should be held on a yearly basis — the governing body is a coordinating council, composed of representatives of each party, group or organization present at this founding congress.

The chairman of the coordinating committee is Oleksander Yemets, head of the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine, one of the initiators of this congress. He will remain chairman until the coordinating council's next meeting, scheduled for March 2-3 in Moscow, when a Russian democratic leader will become chairman. This position will be held by democratic leaders in republics where coordinating council meetings will be held.

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Amnesty International to send observer to trial of Khmara

TORONTO — Amnesty International based in London is prepared to send an observer to the trial of Ukrainian People's Deputy Stepan Khmara and has requested permission to send a trial observer.

A two-page information brief about Dr. Khmara and the charges against him has been prepared by Amnesty International and circulated to Amnesty branches throughout the world.

Amnesty chapters and members in several countries are currently approaching the Soviet authorities in connection with the Khmara case.

Ihor Bardyn, who prepared the report to Amnesty International, has been asked to attend the Khmara trial on behalf of the Jurists Group, a committee of jurists and lawyers whose aim is to encourage and monitor democratic and human rights developments and institutions in Ukraine.

Mr. Bardyn indicated that Jurists Group members in North America are prepared to assist Dr. Khmara's lawyers and fellow Jurists Group members Yuriy Aivazian and Victor Nikazakov as required.

Dr. Khmara's defense counsel are now reviewing the evidence marshalled by the Procurator's Office. After defense counsel have completed their review, the court and its officers will have an opportunity to review the evidence.

The trial is now expected to start no earlier than February 25.

"Greens" of U.S. and Ukraine begin vitamin project

NEWARK, N.J. — In a "Greens to Greens" campaign to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear power plant explosion, Green World/Zelenyi Svit in Ukraine, Greens of the United States of America, Clamshell Alliance (USA), Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) and Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund (CCRF) have initiated a vitamin drive.

The idea of a cooperative vitamin project effort between the Greens of Ukraine and the Greens of the United States was born during the U.S. tour of the two representatives of Zelenyi Svit, Dr. Yuriy Mishchenko and Dr. Anatoly Panov, in the months of November and December 1990.

Paul Gunter of the Clamshell Alliance in Concord, N.H., and his associates thought that the best way to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear tragedy would be to help the people who are still living in the radioactive zones in Ukraine. The sending of vitamins would be one way to help the victims in the radioactive zones.

Vitamins (or money to buy vitamins) would be collected in the United States by interested Greens and friends and sent to well-known Greens in Ukraine for distribution to areas that need it most.

Mr. Gunter and his organization are mailing flyers to other Greens and ecological organizations and the concerned Americans who, in turn, will disseminate the information among schools, universities, civic groups, etc. In addition to the Clamshell Alliance, several hundred other ecological organizations will be contacted to assist in this project.

The Chornobyl-5 project will be coordinated by AHRU, since this group was the sponsor of the recent tour by Drs. Mishchenko and Panov. In addition to AHRU, the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund will assist in this project with storage facilities and transport to Ukraine. The vitamins will be sent to the Green World Association in Kiev which, in turn will distribute the vitamins to children.

Arrangements have been made to send donations of vitamins to a central point in Dover, N.J. A suggested list of vitamins for donors is: multivitamins for children and adults, apple pectin, carotene and vitamin C. In lieu of vitamins, donations of money are being accepted. Funds will be used to purchase vitamins.

Up to this point, the majority of diverse projects that were promulgated by groups and organizations have been conducted within the Ukrainian American community. The Chornobyl-5 vitamin project is a comprehensive effort to bring together a wider community of concerned Americans as well as Ukrainians. The culminating point of this project will be the fifth anniversary of Chornobyl on April 26, 1991, and will be commemorated in Kiev and in Washington by a number of special programs.

The first donation for the Chornobyl-5 vitamin project came from children in the Merrimack School in Chelmsford, Mass. "We... wanted to do something as

a school to help the children in Ukraine. The students have donated the \$25 from their own account to be put towards vitamins for the children," wrote Lorene Marx, director of the school. A student wrote on a card to AHRU, "...If only more people could take the time to care about someone else the world would have a start on a new life. Good Luck!"

The Chornobyl-5 project can have a great political impact on the present Ukrainian situation. Most importantly, it presents an opportunity to disseminate information on Ukraine: its deplorable ecology, its severe radioactive and chemical pollution, its subservient status vis-a-vis the Moscow government, the neglect of its people, lack of medical care, lack of proper nutrition, as well as lack of freedom for controlling its own industry, pollution controls and economy, said an AHRU spokesperson.

The main thrust of the November-December eco-tour was that the independence of Ukraine is the only viable alternative to the repressions and ecological indifference shown by the Communist Party and Soviet officials for the past 72 years.

For further information, call Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, (201) 373-9729; fax (201) 373-4755; or the Clamshell Alliance, Paul Gunter, (603) 224-4163. Checks or money orders (donations are tax-deductible), may be

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Canadian Friends of Rukh create readiness task force

TORONTO — In response to the tragic developments in the Baltic states and the increasing pressure of reactionary forces throughout the USSR, the Canadian Friends of Rukh have formed a Crisis Readiness Task Force. The purpose of the task force is to set up and maintain an information network of contacts to be used, if the need arises, to mobilize a strong public reaction to any attacks on the democratic movement in Ukraine.

The task force is headed by Bohdan Onyschuk. The first meeting, held on January 15, also established six committees:

- The Liaison with Ukraine Committee, under Erast Huculak, is responsible for maintaining constant contact with Rukh in Ukraine.

- The Ukrainian Community Liaison Committee, headed by Ihor Bardyn, is to maintain contact with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the World Congress of Free Ukrainians to keep them informed of the situation in Ukraine and to solicit official community reaction to events.

- The Liaison with Governments Committee, under former Member of Parliament Andrew Witer, will keep both the Canadian federal government and the provincial governments informed about Ukraine and ensure there is a government response, if the need arises.

- The Liaison with Ethnic Communities Committee, will establish links with other community organizations in Canada, particularly with those of Soviet-occupied nations and Eastern Europe. It is headed by Maria Szkambara.

- The Information/Communications Committee, guided by Roman Melnyk, will establish contact with the Canadian media, prepare press releases and articles, and act as a source point of information on Ukraine for the media. The committee will have a press officer working out of the offices of Friends of Rukh who will be responsible for maintaining constant contact with the media.

- The Research and Analysis Committee plans to hire a full-time researcher to prepare background material and do research as needed by the other committees.

There are also plans to create a Technical Committee which will be able to set up an information center in case a political crisis breaks out in Ukraine.

The operation of the task force is not meant to replace the normal activities of the Canadian Friends of Rukh. Rather, it is a unit within Friends of Rukh capable of responding quickly and effectively to unpredictable developments in Ukraine.

The repressions in Lithuania and Latvia, the revival of censorship, the recent deployment of the army into cities of the Soviet Union (among them Kiev, Lviv and Kharkiv), the special powers being given to the KGB to combat "economic crime" are ominous signs that cannot be ignored.

The Canadian Friends of Rukh rely on the help of the Ukrainian community and believe that its political support of the democratization process can have a significant impact on the developments in Ukraine.

UCC representatives testify on Race Relations Foundation

by Andriy Hluchowecy
Ukrainian Information Bureau

OTTAWA — Representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, including Dr. Orest Rudzik and Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, appeared before the Senate Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology on Tuesday, January 22, to discuss Bill C-63, the proposed legislation to establish a Race Relations Foundation.

The UCC delegation informed the presiding chairperson, Sen. Lorna Marsden, and the other members of this committee about the way in which Canadians of Ukrainian origin have been subjected to racism and prejudicial treatment in the past, most particularly during the early years of Ukrainian pioneer settlement and during 1914-1920, when thousands of Canada's Ukrainians were classified as "enemy aliens," interned, disenfranchised, censured and subjected to other repressive measures, including the confiscation of their valuables and properties, not all of which were returned by the Canadian government.

Addressing the committee, the Vice-President of the UCC, Dr. Rudzik, noted that members of "non-visible minorities," like Ukrainian Canadians, have experienced racism in Canada. He described how tens of thousands of Ukrainians who had been attracted to Canada by promises of free land and freedom found themselves vilified publicly in the leading newspapers of this country, being described as backward, racially inferior settlers whose presence in Canada would do irreparable harm to the nation.

Dr. Luciuk, the research director of the UCC's Civil Liberties Commission, cited a racist editorial in the *Belleville Intelligencer* of 1899 which stated, "The

Galicians [Ukrainians], they of the sheepskin coats, the filth and the vermin, do not make splendid material for the building of a great nation. One look at the disgusting creatures as they pass through over the C.P.R. on their way west has caused many to marvel that beings bearing the human form could have sunk to such a bestial level."

Dr. Luciuk then described the World War I period internment operations and their long-term and negative consequences on Canada's Ukrainians. He explained that despite the well-known contributions Canada's Ukrainians have made to building this country, especially as a "settler people" in the prairie region, the community as a whole, and individual Ukrainian Canadians, have been subjected to unfair and often racist treatment, which has retarded community development and circumscribed the careers and possible contributions of these individuals to Canadian society.

This writer, who is director of the UCC's Ukrainian Information Bureau, also appeared at the hearing.

The congress representatives concluded by stating that while the Ukrainian Canadian community welcomes the formation of the proposed Race Relations Foundation, it should be empowered to support the study and publication of educational materials dealing with the causes and consequences of prejudicial behavior and actions taken against any Canadian ethnic, religious, racial or cultural minority, whether "visible" or "non-visible," both in the past and in contemporary Canadian society.

The delegation also asked that the board of directors of the foundation include a proportional number of Canadians representing non-visible ethnocultural minorities.

Coordinating...

(Continued from page 1)

dream which has been preserved in the hearts of our people for several centuries."

"I believe that we are living in a period when the idea of consolidation is the most important and redeeming idea for our nation. A great task stands before us: that is to consolidate the Ukrainian people — that is to complete the break-up of the empire — that is to build a Ukrainian state, and there is very little time for all this," said Mr. Horyn.

"Consolidation is needed within the Ukrainian nation as well as among different ethnic groups. Consolidation is needed between Ukraine and the diaspora. Consolidation is needed between the Ukrainian leading democratic forces with other democratic forces in the world and within the empire," he declared.

The conference began on Saturday morning as delegates and some 70 guests were welcomed by Bohdan Burachinsky, the head of the conference organizing committee, formed last September.

A presidium was chosen to run the proceedings, which were all in the Ukrainian language, headed by Volodymyr Baranetsky. His deputies were Dr. Vasylyl Markus, Walter Anastas and Marta Shmigel, while Joseph Trush and Christina Melnyk served as secretaries.

The delegates were also introduced to the chairmen of verifications, nominations and resolutions committees: Lubomyr Tatukh, Walter Sochan and John Oleksyn, respectively. The delegates also voted to adopt Robert's Rules of parliamentary procedure to govern the proceedings.

The rest of the morning session was dedicated to the reports of the executives of the National Fund to Aid Ukraine, including Dr. Taras Hunczak, chairman; Wolodymyr Wolowodiuk, third vice-chairman for finances; Dr. Roman Voronka, second vice-chairman for technological assistance; Dr. Zenon Matkivsky, first vice-chairman for media assistance; and Ospan Zinkewych, organizational director.

The above-mentioned delivered brief summaries of their detailed written reports documenting their activities through October 31, 1990, copies of



A general view of the hall during the founding congress of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine.

which were available to all conference participants. Copies of reports by individual committees and funds to aid Ukraine throughout the United States, from California to New York, were also made available.

Mr. Horyn's speech, which followed a break in the proceedings, addressed the problems and needs of Ukraine's democratic movement during the new "reactionary period," which began after Rukh's second congress in late October and has since manifested itself in arrests and beatings of activists, anti-democratic decisions made by the conservative majority in the Ukrainian Parliament, the emergence of KGB-instigated separatist movements in the Crimean, Donetsk and other oblasts and, of course, the violent crackdown in the Baltic republics.

In this reactionary atmosphere, Rukh must continue to inform and awaken the political consciousness of the population in eastern Ukraine, particularly in light of the upcoming March 17 union-wide referendum on the issue of a new union treaty planned by Moscow.

In regard to the Ukrainian diaspora's role in aiding the democratic forces in Ukraine, particularly Rukh, financially and through the exchange of cadres, Mr. Horyn requested that "the initiative for aid should come from us in Ukraine."

He said that the aid should be geared

He spoke of the Supreme Soviet's responsibility to the people to all citizens of Ukraine, stating that deputies on the republican and city levels must show their responsibility to those who elected them. They must declare their constituents' concerns, problems and ideas, and try to push them through in their councils.

He hesitated to call the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine a Parliament because, he said, it has not yet earned that name. "They do not always work as a Parliament should," he added.

remarking on criticism of the Supreme Soviet, which has been called a marketplace by some observers, Mr. Pliushch stated: "It is no more of a marketplace than we see in our society." And, only by following the path of democratization, the opportunity for multiparty elections and subscribing to parliamentary order can our government and our people hope for a brighter future, he said. "We cannot be sovereign on paper only," he stressed.

"We have had two sessions of this convocation, and they have not been without results," he reported. "I've been asked, is your government going forward, backward, or standing still?"



Ukrainian People's Deputy Mykhailo Horyn displays Rukh leaflet calling on people to vote "No — to the new union treaty."

toward the priorities of those receiving the aid, such as Rukh, which is concentrating its efforts on propaganda against the proposed union treaty.

"By our recommendations, I can tell you what we need: paper, paper, and again, paper! We need technical equipment for our informational work. We now have an opportunity to become a partner in a private, independent television company," said Mr. Horyn. He said he would submit a detailed list of Rukh's needs to the new coordinating committee.

Following a question-and-answer period with Mr. Horyn, the conference participants focused their attention on the adoption of the new committee's by-laws, which legally define its purpose and goals, and designate its structure and leadership.

According to the by-laws, the committee's chief task will be to coordinate the work of committees, societies and funds and other organization-members in providing professional, scholarly, publishing, financial, technical, economic and other aid to Ukraine, Rukh and the population of Ukraine in general in its national-cultural and political rebirth.

The committee is also obligated to aid Ukraine's democratic movement by providing information to the mass media and governmental institutions in the United States on events in Ukraine, to encourage exchanges between professionals in Ukraine and the United States, to help Rukh and the National Council draft legislation and form new economic and governmental institutions that encourage the development of a free market and democracy in Ukraine, and to keep the Ukrainian American community informed of its activity.

The statute divides the new committee's leadership into five bodies: a congress, the highest authority, held every two years; a board of directors with 21 members, elected by the highest

authority the congress; an executive board with a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, elected by the congress from among the board of directors; a five-member by-laws committee; and a five-member auditing committee.

Elections of officers took place the next day, Sunday, January 27. The new coordinating committee's board of directors consists of: Messrs. Burachinsky, Baranetsky, Hunczak, Voronka, Zinkewych, Matkivsky and Markus, Ms. Shmigel, Robert McConnell, Lubomyr Tatukh, Ulana Mazurkevich, Bohdan Futey, Bohdan Tkachuk, Mykola Deychakiwsky, George Grabowicz, Walter Sochan, Zenon Zakharievych, Ivan Oleksyn, Natalia Pazuniak, Michael Heretz and Anatoly Lysyj.

The executive board consists of Mr. Burachinsky, president; Mr. McConnell, first vice-president; Dr. Markus, second vice-president; Ms. Mazurkevich, secretary; and Mr. Baranetsky, treasurer.

The auditing committee includes: Nestor Olesnycky, Stepan Woroch, Wasyl Sosiak, Volodymyr Korol and Ihor Bilynsky.

The by-laws commission includes: Walter Anastas, Julian Kulas, Roman Andrushkiw, Myroslaw Smorodsky and Andrew Chornodolsky.

After the elections the delegates voted to adopt half a dozen resolutions, including one obligating the committee to send representatives to meet with representatives of Canadian Friends of Rukh, Rukh, and other democratic groups in Ukraine, within the next two months to make concrete plans.

The resolutions also obligate the committee to work on setting up a special committee within the next three months that would concentrate specifically on seeking out aid opportunities from American and international foundations and apply for grants on behalf of Rukh and other groups in Ukraine.

Parliament...

(Continued from page 1)

after the nuclear tragedy.

The Supreme Soviet of Ukrainian SSR, whose work is developed in 23 committees was severely criticized by the journalists, who have seen few results of these committees' work since their formation. Mr. Pliushch stated that many of the committees are due to present reports, among them the Committee on the New Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR, the Committee on Economic Rebirth and the Chernobyl Committee. He reported that some committees have yet to present any information.

A priority for this session, he said, was to develop the "selo" — the farm — which has been forsaken. The establishment of taxes, a budget, a national bank, as well as a network of commercial banks also is to be discussed.

"We live in extremely complex times," said Mr. Pliushch, "and the people look to the Supreme Soviet. We must show positive signs, show that we are taking first steps and that our lives, with time, in the near future, will be somewhat improved."

Another war, another time: One Ukrainian American's contribution

by Khristina Lew

In November of 1990, the United States commemorated the 25th anniversary of the first major U.S. battle of the Vietnam War, the Battle of the Ia Drang. At that time, numerous articles were published throughout the country in an effort to look back at U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Today, as millions around the world view unprecedented live coverage of allied efforts in the Middle East, the nation's attention is once again focused on war.

Now, as before, many Ukrainian Americans are serving in U.S. forces. As we recall a battle 25 years ago and one Ukrainian American's role in it, we honor both the veterans of that war and those now serving in the Persian Gulf.

In the fall of 1990, the United States commemorated the 25th anniversary of the Battle of the Ia Drang, the first major U.S. battle of the Vietnam War.

On November 14-17, 1965, the 1st Battalion of the 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), 457 officers and men — four officers and 199 men short of full strength — fought off two regiments of the 325-B Division of the People's Army of Vietnam — the North Vietnamese Army — totalling more than 3,000 men, in the remote Ia Drang valley of the Central Highlands near the Cambodian border.

The Americans lost 234 men killed; the North Vietnamese, close to 2,000. The platoon of Capt. Myron Diduryk was instrumental in reinforcing battered troops and cutting U.S. losses.

A recent issue of U.S. News & World Report commemorated that battle and noted the battlefield contributions of Capt. Diduryk.

In the words of U.S. Army Lt. Gen. Harold G. Moore, then lieutenant colonel in command of the 1st Battalion, Capt. Diduryk was, "the best battlefield company commander I've ever known, including myself in Korea."

Myron Diduryk was born in Muzhyliv, western Ukraine, in 1938, and immigrated to the United States in 1950 with his parents, Andrij and Isabela Neswischeny. He was a member of the Jersey City branch of Plast and later joined the Plast fraternity "Siromantsi." While a student, he worked on a part-time basis at Svoboda and summers at Soyuzivka.

In 1960, 2nd Lt. Diduryk graduated from St. Peter's College in Jersey City with a degree in physics. At St. Peter's, he was a member of the Pershing Rifles, a fraternity of ROTC students, and a commander of an ROTC brigade. He was one of the few ROTC cadets in the graduating class of 1960 to be commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

A professional military man, he was stationed in Europe for several years and was then transferred to Vietnam. After the Battle of the Ia Drang, then Capt. Diduryk returned to Vietnam for another tour of duty with the 1st Cavalry. On April 26, 1970, in a landing zone, Maj. Diduryk was killed by a sniper.

In early November 1965, Col. Thomas Brown, commander of the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Air Cavalry, was dispatched to the Central Highlands to find two North Vietnamese Army regiments that had attempted to seize a

Special Forces camp at the Montagnard village of Plei Me. Gen. Westmoreland recommended that the search be conducted west of the Chu Prong, or Prong Mountain. Col. Brown instructed Lt. Col. Harold Moore to select a landing zone near Chu Prong and explore its edge. Lt. Col. Moore chose a landing zone, code-named X-Ray, 200 yards from the first ridge of Chu Prong.

On the morning of November 14, 35 minutes after Lt. Col. Moore had landed at X-Ray, in a routine search of the battalion's newly established 300-yard perimeter, Bravo Company platoon, under Capt. John Herren, caught a North Vietnamese deserter who told them, through an interpreter, that there were three battalions of the NVA in the Chu Prong. Although all of his battalion had not yet arrived by helicopter to Landing Zone X-Ray, Lt. Col. Moore immediately directed his Bravo Company to move up the ridge where they encountered North Vietnamese troops among the trees where the rain forest began.

Lt. Col. Moore reinforced the flank of Bravo Company with Alpha Company, under Capt. Ramon Nadal II. On the flank of Bravo Company, Capt. Nadel's men encountered 150 NVA troops charging down a dry creek bed. Charlie Company troops, under Capt. Robert Edwards, were rushed to the flank of Alpha Company as they arrived by helicopter to Landing Zone X-Ray. Lt. Col. Moore reinforced those companies with Delta Company, under Capt. Ray LeFebvre.

While the two armies fought, Lt. Henry Herrick led his 2nd Platoon — 27 men — ahead of the rest of Bravo Company in pursuit of a NVA squad that seemed to be fleeing. The North Vietnamese surrounded Lt. Herrick's platoon and cut them off from the rest

of Bravo Company on the crest of the ridge.

Alpha and Bravo Companies were then ordered to pull back in order to prepare for the rescue of Lt. Herrick's "Lost Platoon," still surrounded by



A photograph of 2nd Lt. Myron Diduryk taken from St. Peter's College year book, "Peacock Pie," 1960.

NVA on the crest of the ridge. The rescue attempt was unsuccessful and the U.S. troops suffered heavy losses.

While Alpha and Bravo Companies had sustained serious casualties, Charlie and Delta Companies were relatively unhurt, and as evening descended on Landing Zone X-Ray, Capt. Diduryk's platoon — 120 men of Bravo Company of the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Cavalry — the reinforcement troops requested

by Lt. Col. Moore, began arriving.

After a day's fighting, the command of the "Lost Platoon" had fallen to Sgt. Ernie Savage after Lt. Herrick and his second in command, Sgt. Carl Palmer, were mortally wounded. Sgt. Savage was told that there would be no rescue that night.

For the first time since the fighting began, Lt. Col. Moore's battalion was able to encircle the entire landing zone.

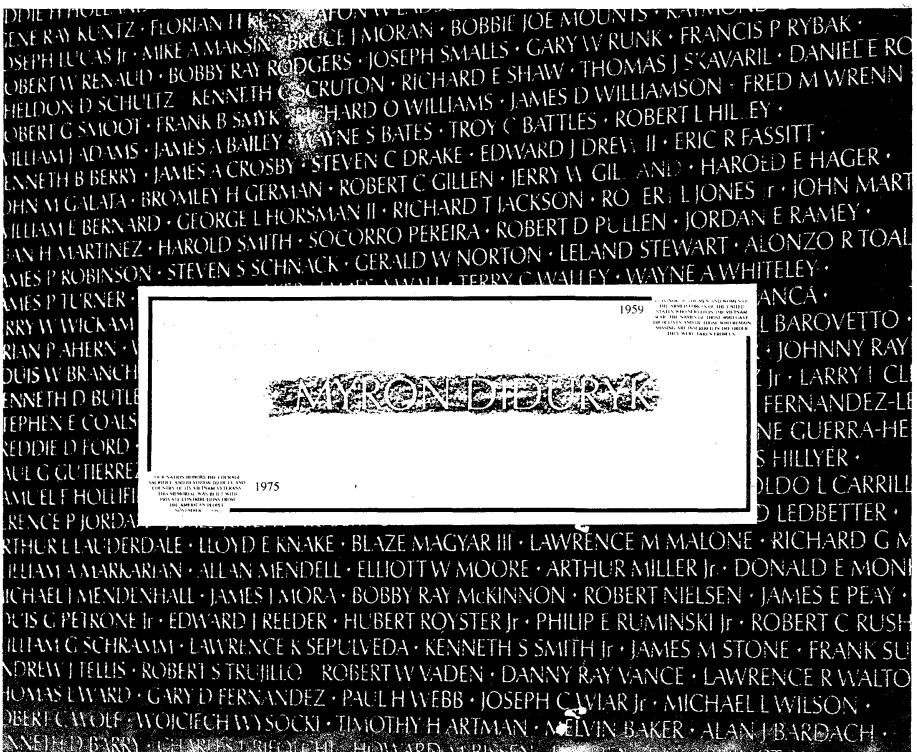
On the morning of November 15, Charlie Company's section of the perimeter came under heavy attack by 300 NVA soldiers who had camouflaged themselves and crawled 100 yards from the American line. Delta Company's perimeter also came under attack. Lt. Col. Moore committed his reconnaissance platoon reserve to help Charlie Company while the third section of the perimeter — Alpha Company — also came under attack.

Lt. Col. Moore formed an emergency reserve by withdrawing Capt. Diduryk's platoon from a sector that had not yet been attacked. Lt. Col. Moore's battalion then received 24 artillery pieces in support from the Air Force who also mistakenly dropped two canisters of napalm into the area, killing one American.

Lt. Col. Moore then shifted Capt. Diduryk's platoon to the battered lines held by what was left of Charlie Company. All of Charlie Company's officers and most of its noncommissioned were dead or seriously injured. Of the approximately 100 men of Charlie Company, fewer than 40 were unwounded. Within an hour, Capt. Diduryk's platoon had beaten off the NVA.

Lt. Col. Moore then ordered a two-pronged attack — by two companies of Lt. Col. Robert Tully's 2nd Battalion of the 5th Cavalry — which had marched from Landing Zone Victor, two miles

(Continued on page 12)



The Vietnam Veterans Memorial located in Washington, honors those men and women of the U.S. armed forces who served in the Vietnam War. The names of those who gave their lives and of those who remain missing are inscribed in the

246.75-foot-long wall of granite (a portion of which appears in the photo above). The name of Myron Diduryk (inset) is an actual rubbing of his name on the wall. His name is preceded by a diamond, which denotes that his death was confirmed.

THE Ukrainian Weekly Community consolidation

The founding conference of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, held just last weekend, was a welcome development on the scene of Ukrainian American community life. After months of arguing and sniping on the part of some groups and/or individuals, delegates of committees created across the country to aid Ukraine, or Rukh, or victims of Chernobyl, and delegates of Ukrainian central organizations that have established special funds to provide such assistance, finally gathered together and agreed to consolidate their forces and coordinate their activity.

The goal of their convention was to establish an effective and practical mechanism to aid Ukraine in various realms. Indeed, the by-laws approved at the convention stated that the committee exists "to coordinate the work of branches, societies, funds and other member-organizations of the committee in their efforts to provide professional, scholarly, publishing, financial, technical, economic and other assistance to Ukraine, its Popular Movement (Rukh) and, in general, the population of Ukraine in its national-cultural and state rebirth."

As well the committee is to "help Rukh and other democratic groups of Ukraine by informing the world's mass communications media and government institutions of the U.S. about the goals, activity and needs of Ukraine; to "maintain contacts and exchange ideas and expertise among specialists in various fields from Ukraine and their counterparts among experts and professionals in the U.S."

In addition, the convention adopted several resolutions (somewhat vague but nonetheless action-oriented) which repeated some of the goals enumerated in the organization's by-laws and then went on to call on the new Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine to assist the information and communications base of Rukh, and to maintain contacts and coordinate appropriate activity with nations of the Baltic states and others.

Along the way to creating this new community body, there were, to be sure, some misunderstandings (e.g. confusion over which organization was being disbanded and who had collected community donations for what group). Ultimately, however, all was resolved. The former National Fund to Aid Ukraine was dissolved, and the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund and the Rukh Fund became member-organizations of the new coordinating committee. The latter two groups also submitted detailed financial reports, thus silencing critics who had charged them with not duly reporting back to the community, i.e. their donors.

Finally, after much behind-the-scenes negotiating, the Coordinating Committee's board of directors was expanded from the 15 members originally proposed to 21 in order to accommodate all groups, factions, etc. This was a positive step. And yet, when it came time to elect a five-member executive committee, there were no takers for the positions of secretary and treasurer. It was an embarrassing episode, to say the least. Were we to conclude that all wanted control over this new organization via membership on the board of directors, yet few were willing to actually do the requisite work? The lack of young members on the board also must also be pointed out — and there were several highly qualified candidates who were not elected by delegates, perhaps because they did not have the strong organizational support that most of the older candidates did have.

All, in all, however, after a somewhat inauspicious start, the delegates to the founding convention returned to the task at hand, perhaps recalling the words of Mykhailo Horyn, chairman of Rukh's Political Council, who tried to set the tone for this all-important community venture by wishing "success in creating a coordinating council that would work for the independence of Ukraine."

Feb.
7
1933

Turning the pages back...

Nicholas Sadovsky, actor, director and community activist, was born Nicholas Tobilevych on March 6, 1856, in the Kherson region of Ukraine. He and his three siblings — Ivan Karpenko-Kary, Panas Saksahanskyj, and Maria Sadovska-Berliotti — shared profound artistic talents and all four were numbered among the "coryphaei of the Ukrainian theater."

Young Nicholas participated in various amateur acting companies then, in 1881, he became a member of the professional theatrical troupes of Hryhoriy Ashkarenko, Marko Kropyvnytsky, and Mykhailo Starytsky, respectively. Soon centering his activities in the Kiev area, he decided to form his own group and, in 1888, the Sadovsky Theater was established.

During the time of transition at the turn of the century, the Sadovsky Theater saw itself periodically re-defined as it merged with other companies such as those led by Karpenko-Kary, Saksahansky and Kropyvnytsky.

In 1905 Nicholas Sadovsky travelled to Galicia where he served as manager of the Ruska Besida Theater for a period of one year. Upon his return to Kiev, he founded the first permanent theater in Ukraine which commenced its production in Poltava in 1906 and later continued its work in Kiev. Emphasis was placed on the improvisational abilities of actors and dance played an important role in the staging of plays. From 1916-1919, Sadovsky directed a group of actors who worked out of the National Trotsky House.

As an actor, Sadovsky was most known for his portrayals of both heroic and historical figures, particularly in his roles as Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Nazar Stodolia. He was also a talented singer and interpreter of folk music.

Ever a staunch supporter of cultural and musical arts, Nicholas Sadovsky died on February 7, 1933.

New venture in Ukraine

Hetman Ukrainian Cultural Center combines the arts and mass media

by Kyrylo Stetsenko

CONCLUSION

It is completely natural for Hetman's diverse directions to elicit a certain scepticism. Critics may say: they try to do everything, but they do nothing professionally. In order to forestall misunderstandings, I would like to provide some clarifications. The structure of Hetman foresees several specialized subdivisions within which specialists work on specific projects. (Only here in America, as an exception, during the beginning stages of seeking partners for our ventures, will I take it upon myself to be responsible for all facets of our cultural center's activity.)

It is understandable that between plans and reality there is a definite gap and that we will not be able to accomplish everything immediately and simultaneously. Much will depend on our partners here, as well as changes occurring in Ukraine. One must not forget that Ukraine is only just beginning to build itself and that it can claim many talented young people who simply burn with desire to express themselves and thus work for the future of their homeland. And, if in Ukraine, unlike in America, businessmen find themselves wrestling not with the question of "how to sell," but with the question of "how to obtain," then this does not mean that Ukraine is inhabited by hopelessly out-of-date natives who are incapable of understanding the contemporary world.

What are Hetman's strengths?

All employees of Hetman are persons between the ages of 25 and 37 who, fortunately, have no routines, or habits or corrupted ties with the traditional Soviet bureaucracy. Each employee has a professional attitude toward his or her work and wants to work with similar goal-oriented people. We have good relations, even partnerships, with Rukh.

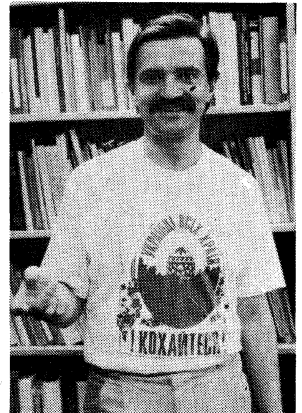
We expect to put to good use our right to duty-free transport of goods across the borders of the USSR and Ukraine. We also have very good contacts with the republican television and radio, as well as with many important newspapers published throughout the republic.

And now, a little more detail on our programs and projects.

Ukrainian multi-media center

Sometimes I think we have slept through Ukraine's future. And, while a small group of people, accompanied by

A concert violinist and laureate of Ukrainian republican and all-union music competitions, Kyrylo Stetsenko is also a cultural activist and one of the promoters of the recently established Hetman Ukrainian Cultural Center.



Kyrylo Stetsenko

the careful majority ("we'll see what comes of this...") is accomplishing the seemingly impossible in the field of politics, the business initiative in Ukraine still is under control of old government structures and enterprises. This is applicable also to contacts with Western businesses.

Thus, recently the Ministry of Communications of the Ukrainian SSR signed a series of contracts with Florida businessman Mark Wodlinger regarding the establishment of new television and radio programs in Ukraine. Will this help democratic forces in our homeland? Or perhaps this will only strengthen the monopoly of the old party apparatus over the mass media.

Or, perhaps by caring only about the independent press and book publishing in Ukraine we continue to think in 19th-century terms. Perhaps, not having objective opportunities to prepare Ukrainian TV programs in America, we do not even dream about such opportunities in Ukraine.

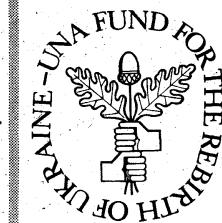
I cannot imagine how we can win in a referendum about the independence of Ukraine without independent radio and television. The question of an independent Ukrainian multi-media center was timely long ago, but how do we go about making such a center a reality?

Should we replace the Communist monopoly with a democratic monopoly? I prefer a different solution: competition among many radio and television stations under constitutional control of the national state. Efforts of the Hetman Ukrainian Cultural Center to create a multi-media center are merely the first, but not the sole, step in this direction. How does one begin?

The Chervona Ruta Music Festival proved that one could capture the awareness of youths without having access to television. Therefore, we could

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UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of January 31, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,350 checks from its members with donations totalling \$164,011.52. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukraine's Green movement focuses on Chernobyl, democratization, independence

by Yuriy Mishchenko
and Anatoliy Panov

Imagine having your government exhort and direct your participation, and that of your children, in the annual parade down Main Street while, entirely unbeknownst to you, a highly radioactive plume hung over your city and radioactive dust and ash had spread over that city's streets and sidewalks.

Imagine further these same government officials, again unbeknownst to you, having columns of their own children hurriedly evacuated to distant safety in secretly commandeered planes and trains.

A scene, perhaps, from some science fiction horror movie? To the contrary, in 1986 in our home town, Kiev, in Ukraine, the above-described events actually occurred. Five days before the big annual May Day parade and celebration was to take place, the Chernobyl nuclear reactor exploded some 60 miles north of Kiev.

Party officials began secret evacuations of their children almost immediately, but in public statements denied that anything unusual had happened.

After all, the May Day parade had to go on as planned, of course. And so on May 1, 1986, tens of thousands of Kiev's citizens, including thousands upon thousands of children, marched unwarned and entirely unprotected through an environment saturated with radioactive poisons to celebrate the glories of Communist reign.

Some of our children who marched that fateful day in May 1986, or who on the days preceding it or the two weeks succeeding it, had played outside in our

Yuriy Mishchenko is executive secretary and Anatoliy Panov is vice-president of the Green World (Zelenyi Svit) Ecological Association. The duo recently toured the United States under the sponsorship of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine meeting with American environmental activists and addressing public meetings aimed at both the Ukrainian and general public.

Mr. Mishchenko is a zoologist and botanist with the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and Mr. Panov is an engineer and economist.



Green World activists Yuriy Mishchenko (left) and Anatoliy Panov flank the flag of their ecological association.

schoolyards and playgrounds are now quietly dying of leukemia.

Potassium iodide prevents the absorption of radioactive iodine by the thyroid gland. It was widely available in the Soviet Union in 1986. It could have made a big difference. Protective clothing could have made a difference. Even staying inside could have made a difference. So repeatedly muses the half-mad Ukrainian mother who alternates between helpless tears and frightful rage.

The democratic forces of Ukraine, ranging from the Green World Ecological Association to Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, seek both independence and full-fledged democratization for the simple reason that neither is possible without the other.

And democratization and independence are being sought in Ukraine for the very same reasons that Americans and countless others have for centuries sought them: to establish a system of political accountability to the people.

Such a system that — had it been in place in 1986 — would not have allowed for a scenario in which some children rode trains to Crimea while others participated in a march of death down the Khreshchatyk, Kiev's central boulevard.

Some in the United States seem to consider the push by democratic forces for sovereignty and genuine democratization in republics such as Ukraine to be a kind of nuisance, an untimely challenge to a recent Nobel Peace Prize winner who wishes to keep the fraying empire intact.

I would invite those same Americans to come to Ukraine. Let them visit the mothers of the children of Chernobyl and explain to them why the man who in 1986 was at the helm of the government that played with their children's lives with lies deserves such continued support.

And let them explain to the mothers why their children had to march while those of the party nomenklatura were evacuated.

And let them explain to the mothers how it is that today's Americans could think that tea in Boston was once more important than the children of Chernobyl are today.

Ukraine tells Moscow: Don't tread on me

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

The tragic events in the Lithuanian capital over the weekend should serve to dispel any lingering doubts about the fate of perestroika in the Soviet Union. The question is not how to build a "union of sovereign states," a favorite phrase of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. Rather, the issue is the maintenance of the empire pure and simple.

The massacre in Vilnius has crystallized opinion in Ukraine and other Soviet republics, and has hardened the desire for independence.

For the democratic opposition in Ukraine, it has been clear for some time that democratic reform within the framework of an imperial structure is a contradiction in terms. This was reflected at the second congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine, or Rukh, last October. Rukh serves as a coordinating structure for the 20 or more opposition political parties that have sprung up in Ukraine during the past year. At the October meeting, delegates voted to drop the policy of perestroika and to pursue outright independence.

Commenting on the Soviet military assault in Vilnius, the organization's director, Ivan Drach, declared, "The empire lives according to its own brutal and horrible laws, and we know that as long as the empire exists we will not hear, see or know freedom."

The leadership of Rukh has protested to Mr. Gorbachev in connection with what Mr. Drach characterized as the "acts of banditry" in Lithuania and sent a statement of support to the Supreme Council of Lithuania and President Vytautas Landsbergis.

There have also been mass meetings and demonstrations throughout Ukraine, including in the heavily Russified eastern regions of Donetsk, Luhanske, Dnipropetrovske, and Kharkiv. In Lviv, in western Ukraine, where the political situation resembles that in the Baltic states, more than 10,000 demonstrated their support for Lithuanian independence. The meeting adopted a resolution condemning the military crackdown in Lithuania as an "illegal, anti-constitutional act that testifies to the escalation of reaction."

An indication of the degree of opposition in Ukraine to Moscow's brutal

response to Lithuania's independence drive was the official reaction in Kiev, which may well come as a surprise to Moscow. The Ukrainian president, Leonid Kravchuk, who remains a prominent figure in the Ukrainian Communist Party, pointed to the illegality of the military operations in Vilnius, emphasizing that the so-called Committee of National Salvation in whose name soldiers opened fire on Lithuanian civilians has no constitutional backing.

"Disrespect for the law," said Mr. Kravchuk, "has reached such a level, including in the military, that I see that the military system can refuse to subordinate itself to the minister of defense or whomever."

Mr. Kravchuk's sentiments were echoed by the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, which, although dominated by Party-backed conservative forces, met in an extraordinary session and adopted a declaration that affirmed support for the legally elected organs of state power in the republics and denounced the use of military forces in dealing with internal political or inter-ethnic conflicts in any republic. Mr. Pavlychko noted that the document was approved unanimously, "which shows that even Ukraine's right-wing politicians, those who are oriented towards Moscow, are having second thoughts."

This raises the question whether the events in Lithuania could mark a turning point in the relations between the republics and the center. Clearly, a consolidation of political forces in Ukraine, the Soviet Union's second largest republic with almost 52 million people, would be a major blow to the center. Still, Ukraine alone cannot be the deciding factor in the fate of the empire. But Ukraine and Boris Yeltsin's Russia acting in concert with other republics are quite a different matter.

Steps in this direction already have been taken. While in Estonia this week, Mr. Yeltsin signed a statement together with the heads of the three Baltic states that recognizes each other's sovereignty and affirms their readiness to provide mutual assistance should that sovereignty be threatened. The following day, speaking at a news conference in Moscow, the feisty Russian leader told journalists that the Russian republic had already signed treaties with Ukraine, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Georgia, Estonia, and Latvia, which taken together account for more than 85 percent of the Soviet Union's gross national product, thereby forming a network that could be extended to all 15 union republics.

Asked about the prospects for a new union treaty after the events in Vilnius, Mr. Yeltsin said that he doubted if any of the republican leaders would now be prepared to sign such an accord, one

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Notice to publishers and authors

It is *The Ukrainian Weekly's* policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.



WASHINGTON UPDATE

from the UNA Washington Office

"Washington Update" is compiled and published to provide readers of *The Ukrainian Weekly* with a summary of government actions of interest to Ukrainian Americans. Readers are encouraged to contact their elected representatives to express their opinions — either positive or negative — on issues since members of Congress formulate their positions on issues with the views of constituents in mind. Readers are also free to contact the UNA Washington Office for more details on any items reported.

Statement update

Ukrainian Independence Day

As many senators spoke on behalf of Ukrainian Independence Day this year as the total number of members of Congress who spoke last year. In 1990, 12 members of Congress (four senators and eight representatives) made statements in Congress about Ukrainian Independence Day. As of January 29, there were 44 members including 13 senators and 31 representatives who participated this year. The dramatic increase was due to the contact with members of Congress by the Ukrainian American community.

In the Senate, the speakers, by state, were: Arizona — **Dennis DeConcini (D)**; Delaware — **Joseph Biden (D)**; Illinois — **Paul Simon (D)**; Maryland — **Barbara Mikulski (D)** and **Paul Sarbanes (D)**; Michigan — **Carl Levin (D)** and **Donald Riegle (D)**; New Hampshire — **Robert Smith (R)**; New York — **Alfonse D'Amato (R)** and **Daniel Moynihan (D)**; North Dakota — **Kent Conrad (D)**; Ohio — **Howard Metzenbaum (D)**; Rhode Island — **Claiborne Pell (D)**.

In the House of Representatives the speakers, by state were: California — **Barbara Boxer (D)**; Connecticut — **Barbara Kennelly (D)**; Illinois — **Frank Annunzio (D)**, **William Lipinski (D)**, and **Robert Michel (R)**; Maryland — **Benjamin Cardin (D)** [who spoke twice], **Steny Hoyer (D)** and **Constance Morella (R)**; Michigan — **David Bonior (D)**, **William Broomfield (R)**, **William Ford (D)** and **Dennis Hertel (D)**; New Jersey — **Bernard Dwyer (D)**, **Dean Gallo (R)**, **Matthew Rinaldo (R)** and **Robert Roe (D)**; New Mexico — **William Richardson (D)**; New York — **Gary Ackerman (D)**, **Benjamin Gilman (R)**, **George Hochbrueckner (D)**, **Frank Horton (R)**, **Thomas Manton (D)**, **Louise Slaughter (D)**, **Gerald Solomon (R)**, and **James Walsh (R)**; Pennsylvania — **Peter Kostmayer (D)**, **Don Ritter (R)**, **Curt Weldon (R)**, and **Gus Yatron (D)**; Virginia — **Frank Wolf (R)**; Wisconsin — **Gerald Kleczka (D)**.

While many members referenced the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine, Rep. Ritter included its full text in the Congressional Record. Also mentioned in many statements were the human chain in January 1990, the arrests of Stepan Khmara and Oles Doniy, and the Defense Ministry's announcement that additional troops would be deployed to Ukraine and other republics.

Among the noteworthy comments were:

"...it is clear they (Soviets) cannot crush the will of the Ukrainian people to once again be free and independent." — Rep. Bonior.

"Economic prosperity and democratic reform in the Soviet Union are tied up with the question of nationalist self-determination," — Rep. Solomon.

"They (young Ukrainians) continue to struggle bravely for their rightful inheritance, knowing, as their parents did that self-determination is the only end and democratic struggle the only means." — Rep. Ford.

"In light of these developments (crackdown in Ukraine), we as a Congress cannot continue to authorize improved trade and diplomatic ties to the Soviets..." — Rep. Annunzio.

"There is a revolution of freedom in Ukraine, in the Baltic states, and all over the Soviet empire." — Rep. Michel.

"I cannot think of nations which deserve freedom more than those within the Soviet empire. The price they have paid in human life and suffering these past 73 years is unrivaled in human history." — Rep. Ritter.

"That period of freedom was short, but now the proud blue and yellow flag of the Ukraine again flies over Kiev." — Rep. Rinaldo.

"We must officially recognize Ukraine as an independent state and we must send a message to President Gorbachev that our continued aid is not unconditional." — Rep. Boxer.

Crisis in the Baltic States

Since the 102nd Congress convened, 28 senators and 90 representatives have spoken about the crisis in the Baltic states. Some members have spoken on two or three occasions about the Soviet use of troops first in Lithuania and then Latvia. Many of the statements were made in support of the resolutions passed by both Houses (see below).

Legislation update

Baltic crisis

The deployment of additional Soviet troops to Lithuania and Latvia sparked a score of bills and resolutions in both Houses of Congress. On January 11, **Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.)** introduced, with 25 co-sponsors, S. Res. 12, a resolution calling upon President Mikhail Gorbachev to refrain from further use of force against the democratically elected government of Lithuania, Latvia or Estonia. The resolution was considered and agreed to by voice vote.

On January 14, **Rep. Bob McEwen (R-Ohio)** introduced H.Con.Res. 35, a concurrent resolution concerning U.S. assistance to the Soviet Union. Sen. Moynihan introduced S. 37, a bill to authorize the provision of medical supplies and other humanitarian assistance to the Lithuanian people.

The next day, **Rep. Tom Campbell (R-Calif.)** introduced H.R. 533, a bill to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to prohibit the Export-Import Bank of the United States from providing any credit in connection with exports to the USSR if there is an excessive Soviet military presence in any of the Baltics. Rep. Hertel introduced H.Res. 32, a resolution to condemn the deployment of Soviet troops in the Baltic States and **Rep. Robert Lagomarsino (R-Calif.)** introduced H.Res. 33, a resolution calling upon President Gorbachev to refrain from

further use of force against the democratically elected governments of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

On January 16, **Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.)**, with 48 co-sponsors, introduced S.Res. 14, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the president should review economic benefits provided to the Soviet Union in light of the crisis in the Baltic States. The Senate considered and agreed to the resolution. Sen. Riegle, with three co-sponsors, introduced S.J.Res. 42, a joint resolution expressing the support of the U.S. for the independence of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

On January 17, **Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.)** introduced, with three co-sponsors, S. 231, a bill to impose economic sanctions against the Soviet Union until the Soviet Union ceases to threaten or use military force against the Baltic States and enters into good-faith negotiations leading to the formal recognition of the independence of those states. In the House, Rep. Bob McEwen (R-Ohio) introduced H.Res.36, a resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the president should review economic benefits provided to the Soviet Union in light of the crisis in the Baltic States.

On January 18, Rep. Cardin, with 17 co-sponsors, introduced H.R. 559, a bill to make the independence of the Baltic Republics a condition on the granting of most-favored-nation treatment to the USSR. **Rep. Christopher Cox (R-Calif.)**, with 23 co-sponsors, introduced H.J.Res. 80, a joint resolution to revoke recently extended U.S. taxpayer subsidies to the Soviet Union as a consequence of its attacks on freedom of the press and democracy in the Baltic Republics. **Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.)**, with 41 co-sponsors, introduced H.Con.Res. 40, a concurrent resolution condemning the recent use of Soviet military forces in the Baltic States. On January 22, the House suspended the rules and agreed to H.Con.Res. 40 by a voice vote.

Also on January 22, **Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.)** introduced, with one co-sponsor, S.Res. 16, a resolution urging the

denial of all U.S. trade credits and economic assistance to the Soviet Union. In the House, **Rep. Helen Bentley (R-Md.)** introduced, with six co-sponsors, H.Res. 39, a resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should bring the matter of Lithuanian territorial sovereignty before the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. **Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.)**, with four co-sponsors, introduced H.Res. 41, a resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the U.S. should suspend trade assistance and benefits for the Soviet Union until all Soviet troops have been removed from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and should reaffirm its recognition of the independence of those nations.

On January 23, Rep. Campbell introduced H.R. 601, a bill to prohibit the provision of export credits in connection with exports to the USSR during any period of excessive Soviet military presence in any of the Baltic countries and Rep. Kennelly, with one co-sponsor, introduced H.Con.Res. 50, a concurrent resolution concerning U.N. action regarding the Soviet Union's treatment of the Baltic States. In the Senate, **Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kansas)** introduced, with 15 co-sponsors, S.Con.Res. 6, a concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the President should review economic benefits provided to the Soviet Union in light of the crisis in the Baltic States. The following day, by a vote of 99-0 the Senate considered and agreed to the resolution.

Also on the January 24, Rep. Simon, with one co-sponsor, introduced S.J.Res. 48, a joint resolution designating February 16, 1991, as "Lithuanian Independence Day" while **Rep. Brian Donnelly (D-Mass.)**, with 4 co-sponsors, introduced H.R. 637, a bill to provide special temporary protected status for certain nationals of the Baltic States.

Related legislation included S. 9, a bill introduced by Sen. Dole with one co-sponsor, to amend the foreign aid

(Continued on page 12)

For the record

Mykhailo Horyn's appeal to U.S. Congress

On January 20, 1991, Ukraine celebrated Unification Day. This was only the second time that the Ukrainian people marked this event in nationwide observances since 1919, when the lands of Ukraine for the first time in its long history were united into an independent Ukrainian National Republic.

Ukraine now has begun to rebuild itself as a sovereign nation. The landmark event in this historical process is the Declaration of State Sovereignty adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR on July 16, 1990. This declaration, as well as a number of other important documents passed by the supreme governing body aimed at achieving real sovereignty for Ukraine, have gained acceptance by the people of Ukraine.

As events in the Baltic republics testify, however, the road to Ukrainian independence will be extremely difficult. Ukraine is not safe from possible extremist, even military actions by forces that seek to preserve the empire and the totalitarian and unitarian structure of the USSR.

Because of this, the Political Council of the Popular Movement of

Ukraine (Rukh) is convinced that the road toward achieving the God-given rights of the Ukrainian people will be a hundredfold more difficult if the efforts of the democratic forces do not gain the understanding and support of nations and governments which act in accordance with the Declaration of Human Rights and consider themselves bound before God and their people to foster these principles in their domestic and foreign policies.

Cherishing your consistent adherence to democratic principles, we hope that the U.S. Congress will view our problems with understanding and will structure future relations with the USSR, taking into account the changed position of the Kremlin leadership, and will not work against the process of dissolution of the last totalitarian communist empire in the world, which has brought so much suffering to scores of nations.

Mykhailo Horyn

Chairman of the Political Council of the Popular Movement of Ukraine (Rukh), deputy of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine.

PHOTO FOLLOW-UP: Ukrainian Independence Day in Kiev



Thousands of people gathered in St. Sophia Square in Kiev on January 20 to mark the anniversaries of Ukrainian independence (January 22, 1918) and the unification of Ukrainian lands (January 22, 1919).



On the main boulevard of the capital, a large sign announces the anniversary celebrations.



"Freedom for Stepan Khmara" is the message of this placard.



"Blood in Lithuania: yet another crime of the bolshevik junta" reads another sign.

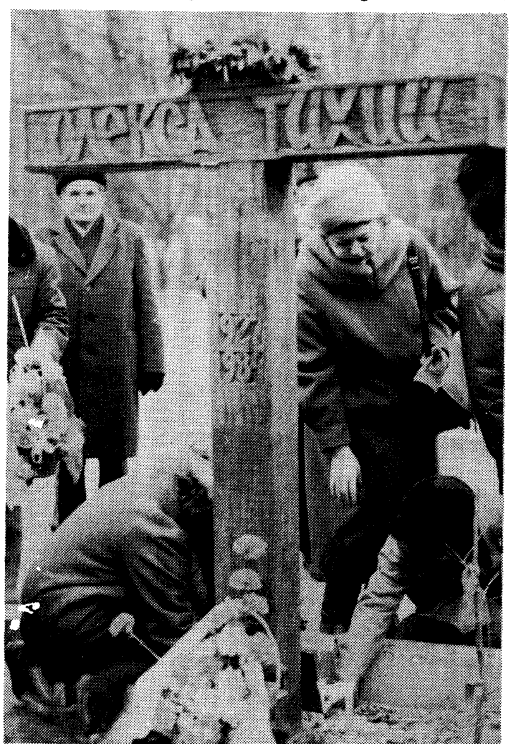
Continued in this series by Marta Kolomayets.



Kiev's Deputy Mayor Oleksander Mosiyuk addresses the rally.



The procession to Baikiv Cemetery is led by representatives of the Rukh headquarters.



Women lay flowers at the grave of noted rights activist Oleksa Tykhy.

Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit/Windsor honor governor general

by A.J. Serafyn

OTTAWA — The 1990 Ukrainian of the Year Award was bestowed by the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor upon Ramon John Hnatyshyn, governor general and commander-in-chief of Canada. He is the seventh Canadian to hold the office and the first of Ukrainian descent.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. Hnatyshyn designated the morning of November 7, 1990 for the presentation of the Award to him. The presentation took place at his residence, Rideau Hall, in Ottawa.

The Ukrainian Graduates were represented by president Alex List, Lydia List, Dr. Alex Serafyn, chairman of the Ukrainian of the Year Committee, Zenia Serafyn, Elsie Swanson, the nominator, and Eugene Masluk, 1990 scholarship recipient and student at Carleton University in Ottawa.

The governor general expressed appreciation for Ukrainians recognizing their own. The presentation of the award included a commentary about the club's purpose and accomplishments. This was followed by a brief reception, a toast and a period of informal conversation about life in the Rideau Hall, the family and other Ukrainian of the Year recipients. Mr. Hnatyshyn accepted a small Ukrainian art object as a gift from the Club, invited us to tour the Rideau Hall, expressed



Sgt. Bertrand Thibeault/Rideau Hall Office of Information

Presenting the 1990 Ukrainian of the Year Award to His Excellency the Right Honorable Hnatyshyn (left to right): Alex List, Lydia List, Zenia Serafyn, His Excellency, Eugene Masluk, Alex Serafyn, and Elsie Swanson.

hope for a future meeting in Windsor, bid farewell and took leave.

The Ukrainian Graduates 51st anniversary celebration took place on October 21, 1990, in the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich. The society's annual banquet and awards night featured two of its traditional offerings: the granting of scholarships and the naming of an individual as the Ukrainian of the Year. The Ukrainian

Graduates have been awarding special recognition to a person of Ukrainian descent for his or her services to the community since 1955. This year the club bestowed its 36th award.

Twelve students from Windsor and the state of Michigan were selected to receive scholarships by a special committee chaired by Ralph Blacklock, who presented these awards.

The Ukrainian Graduates, a group of university and college graduates of

Ukrainian descent, date their beginning to 1939. Since then, they have dedicated themselves to the interests of the Ukrainian community in the Detroit and Windsor areas by encouraging students of Ukrainian descent in the pursuit of higher learning. To date, 318 scholarships have been granted.

The guest speaker for the evening was Dr. Paul Dzul, prominent ophthalmologist, editor of *Likarskyi Visnyk*, professor of medicine at Wayne State University and the organizer of the medical congress held in Kiev and Lviv last August. Dr. Dzul summarized the happenings in East Europe during the past year, specifically the stride to freedom of several European countries, including Ukraine.

He underscored the need for a well-drawn plan and a coordinated effort to help in the rebirth of the Ukrainian sovereign state. Dr. Dzul then summarized what the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America is doing and planning to do to help in the field of medicine.

He concluded his remarks with these words: "Ukraine now has the best opportunity to achieve independence. So much depends on us here in the free world that we must be enthusiastic, generous and at the same time pragmatic. The Ukrainian people in their present great need have no one but us. We are a well-to-do community and we should not let them down."

Lviv youth, 13, completing rehabilitation in Cleveland

CLEVELAND — Taras Dorotskyj, 13, who lost his sight in August 1989 as a consequence of accidental trauma to both eyes, is making phenomenal progress in an accelerated rehabilitation program at the Cleveland Sight Center.

Since the extensive damage caused by the trauma could not be reversed, the Social Services Committee of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Cleveland, which brought Taras from Lviv for treatment and rehabilitation in the United States, is determined to equip him for a successful, independent and productive lifestyle.

For this purpose, Myroslawa Oryshkewych, president of the Social Services Committee and herself a senior social worker at The Cleveland Sight Center, has enlisted the services of the center.

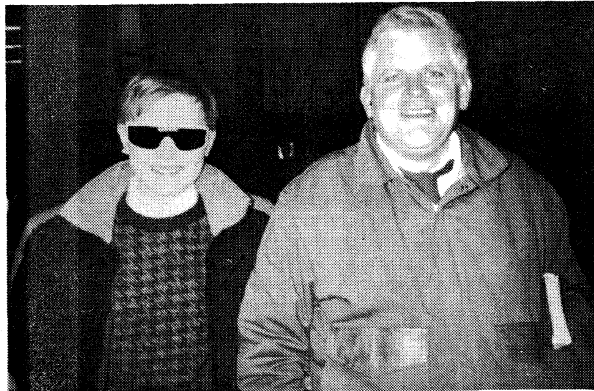
Thus came into being an exhausting six-week-long, 35-hour a week rehabilitation program tailored to meet Taras's needs in Lviv. The curriculum includes three subjects: mobility and orientation; skills of daily living; and communica-

tion skills. Because Taras has proved to be a brilliant student who absorbs his training with unprecedented speed and accuracy, he has become the darling of the faculty and staff at the Sight Center.

Mobility and orientation skills include correct human guide technique. This involves offering an arm to the sightless individual rather than propelling him by his elbow. Correct cane techniques are essential, not only as means of mobility, but also as a protective technique. A sightless individual must learn to use his arms and his cane to protect his body from unexpected obstacles and injury. Independent travel skills consist of a complex system of indoor and outdoor cane techniques, including independent street crossing.

Skills of daily living equip a visually impaired person for independent living, including handling appliances, food preparation, cooking, baking, and eating skills. (Taras has already baked

(Continued on page 13)



Taras Dorotskyj of Lviv with Steve Albrd, orientation and mobility instructor at the Cleveland Sight Center.

Minneapolis community assists ailing girl from Drohobych



Upon arrival in Minneapolis, Olha Kuzniak of Drohobych and her mother, Orysya, were greeted by their benefactors. From left are: Mykola Megits, Orysya Kuzniak, Msgr. Stephen Knapp, Halyna Megits, Michaeline Raymond, Olha Kuzniak, Dr. Michael Kozak, the Rev. John Hrytzko and Lidia Kozak.

by Zirka Grendza-Donska

MINNEAPOLIS — As a result of the Chernobyl disaster, thousands of people in Ukraine, especially children, are in need of medical care. Many of them require highly specialized and expensive treatment which, at the present time, is not readily accessible. One such unfortunate victim of these circumstances is Olha Kuzniak, who arrived in Minneapolis on November 7, 1990, from Drohobych for treatment of advanced lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkins Disease).

Olha's health problem started soon after the Chernobyl explosion. She was examined and properly diagnosed in prestigious medical centers in her homeland, but was unable to receive the treatment that her condition required.

In desperation, various substandard treatments were tried, including folk healing with herbs. She was advised by many to seek help in the United States.

Olha's plight was brought to the attention of a local physician, Dr. Michael J. Kozak, by a recently arrived immigrant from Ukraine. Through the efforts of Dr. Kozak and with thanks to the understanding and generosity of Scott R. Anderson, president of North Memorial Medical Center, Olha was assured she would receive free medical care under the supervision of oncologist Dr. John C. Manion and surgeon Dr. William C. Woyda. A group of radiologists and pathologists have also volunteered their services.

With the assistance of the International Institute of Minnesota, Olha's

(Continued on page 13)

Credit Union Opinion magazine marks anniversary

IRONDEQUOIT, N.Y. — The Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union recently celebrated the 35th anniversary of its quarterly magazine, *Credit Union Opinion*, in a special program held at credit union offices.

The program agenda consisted of an afternoon reception for advertisers followed by a panel discussion highlighting the role the *Credit Union Opinion* has played in the Rochester Ukrainian American community during the past 35 years.

Representatives from over 15 local Ukrainian American organizations attended the panel discussion chaired by Prof. Wolodymyr Pylyshenko, chairman of the credit union's Cultural-Educational Committee. Panel members included Myron Babuk, credit union president, Tamara Denysenko, credit union manager, as well as Oleh Pawluk and Daria Elyjiw, co-editors of the *Credit Union Opinion*.

The *Credit Union Opinion* was first published in July 1955 in the form of an informational bulletin to credit union members. The first issue consisted of three mimeographed pages and was published only in the Ukrainian language.

As the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union evolved, so did its quarterly publication. More pages were added, photographs and illustrations began to be used to augment the text, and the publication became bilingual, being published in both English and Ukrainian.

Today, *Credit Union Opinion* is an impressive magazine printed on quality



Current and past editors of the *Credit Union Opinion* gathered recently for a group photograph to mark the 35th anniversary of the magazine. Seated (from left) are: Tamara Denysenko, Illa Demydenko, and Daria Elyjiw; standing: Lubomyr Bilyk, Oleh Pawluk, Bohdan Wenglowkyj and Wolodymyr Pylyshenko.

coated paper stock and averaging 28 pages. The content of the publication embodies a unique blend of credit union news augmented by reporting of community events and accounts of the Ukrainian experience, not only in Rochester but in the rest of the nation and the world. The magazine averages six pages of paid advertising per issue and on special occasions is printed in color.

Oleh Pawluk, a local advertising executive, is English-language editor of the *Credit Union Opinion*. Daria Elyjiw, a former teacher of Ukrainian history, is Ukrainian-language editor, as well as

typesetter and paste-up artist for the publication.

Working as a team, they have streamlined the magazine in terms of editorial content and layout, making it a stand-out not only among credit union publications published locally but also among those published throughout the country by member credit unions of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association.

Founded in October, 1953, the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union has \$36.5 million in assets and close to 4,000 members. It is the sixth largest credit union in New York's Monroe County.

Passaic school helps Yellowstone

PASSAIC, N.J. — Over 90 students from St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic School will join over 100,000 other New Jersey school children, in a statewide drive to replace trees lost to fires that raged in the Greater Yellowstone National Forest areas during the summer of 1988.

The massive fund-raising effort is expected to raise over \$1,000 for St. Nicholas and over \$1 million for the New Jersey Catholic School system during the January 25 through February 15 campaign.

Sponsored jointly by the five New Jersey dioceses in collaboration with Friends of the Forest and the United States Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, the "Friendship Forest" project is the first statewide endeavor of its kind in the country combining environmental studies, reforestation efforts and fund-raising for education.

For three weeks, Catholic students, armed with environmental information and youthful enthusiasm, will offer New Jersey residents the option to buy one, 10 or more seedlings for planting in the watershed areas of the National Forests of the Greater Yellowstone Area.

Donors who make the \$5 contributions to plant the seedlings will receive commemorative cards recognizing their involvement; their names will be placed in a registry at the appropriate National Forest Visitor's Centers. The Catholic Schools in the state will benefit by retaining over 50 percent of the proceeds of this project.

To acquaint students with the pros and cons of fire and its management, a special three-day curriculum has been created for use in the pre-kindergarten through the eighth grade level.

Mrs. Larissa Herman, coordinator of the Friendship Forest project at St. Nicholas School, noted that after three lessons, each student will know the difference between a "ruinous conflagration and an ecologically sound fire, and be able to respond to queries concerning the loss of life and property in those frightening months of drought and high winds."

Almost a half million acres of national forests in the Greater Yellowstone area were devastated by the fires that raged from June to September of 1988. The intensity of these wildfires was such that clouds of smoke and ash were present over New Jersey throughout the summer.

Because of its multi-faceted and beneficial goal — environmental action and fund-raising for the New Jersey Catholic school system — the effort has been endorsed by Theodore E. McCarrick, archbishop of the Newark Archdiocese. In the epilogue of a four-minute video describing the 1988 Yellowstone fires, Archbishop McCarrick urges school children to participate, calling the country's forests, "one of our most crucial natural resources in the chain that links living things."

When the seedlings are finally planted, a commemorative plaque will be erected lauding the Catholic school students of New Jersey for their efforts.

Yonkers dancers present "Journey through Ukraine"



Chaika Dancers perform "Pryvit" for elementary school students of the Troy, N.Y., school system.

TROY, N.Y. — The Chaika Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Yonkers, N.Y., recently performed before 2,000 elementary school students of the Troy school system. The troupe was invited to present a "Journey through Ukraine" to students who were bused in to Genet Middle School to view two performances.

The show opened with the Welcome Dance, "Pryvit," a brief history of the Chaika dancers and highlights of Ukrai-

nian history narrated by Jaroslaw Palylyk and Mychajlo Motruk.

A fashion show presented costumes from Poltava, Bukovyna and Volhynia, as well as the Lemko and Hutsul regions. Also on the program were the Dance of the Zaporozhstsi, Flirtation Dance and "Lazy Hutsul," the latter portrayed by Walter Yurcheniuk.

A brief discussion then focused on popular Ukrainians in television, theater, movies and sports. Finally, Larysa

Yurcheniuk performed a solo dance from Volhynia and the entire troupe returned for the traditional Hopak.

After their performance, the Chaika dancers were hosted at a brunch by the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The Chaika Ukrainian Dance Ensemble is affiliated with the Ukrainian American Youth Association of Yonkers, N.Y. Orest Rusynko is the troupe's choreographer.

A UNA insurance policy is an investment in the Ukrainian community

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Hetman...

(Continued from page 6)

overcountless new talents and achieve great publicistic success by organizing more of these brilliant national festivals. But our successes would be even greater if we had our own independent studios for professional recording of audio and video tapes, with the aim of further disseminating these recordings.

Among Hetman's co-workers are two of Ukraine's — indeed, the USSR's — best experts: sound engineer Volodymyr Zamarayev and TV producer/director Bohdan Korovchenko. They are awaiting creative work and modern technical equipment. Thus, they have great hopes that my U.S. visit will assist them in their endeavors. I, in turn, hope this article will elicit professional interest and concrete discussions.

We at Hetman have a detailed technological plan and general economic plan covering expenses, materials, markets and income. We do not intend to limit our activity to studios specializing in audio and video recording, but are thinking also about our own publishing house, a youth magazine, a radio station and cable TV.

It is now possible to be successful in Ukraine only if there is a redoubling of efforts on both sides of the Atlantic. Otherwise, we are powerless.

International cultural exchange

Not so long ago, the monopoly on all organized cultural contacts between Ukrainians in the Soviet Union and people throughout the world was strictly controlled by three institutions. Goskontsert, based in Moscow, was responsible for all artistic exchanges involving professional performing artists. The Ukraina Society, based in Kiev, controlled all cultural programs of international exchanges. Primarily, there were concerts, exhibits and performances by amateur troupes, among whom one would often find well-known opera and pop singers who were favorites of the authorities. Intourist, an all-union travel agency directed from Moscow, organized nearly all tourist group travel into and out of the Soviet Union.

Two other government youth organizations, created with the assistance of the Komsomol, or Communist Youth League, played lesser roles in international exchanges. Sputnik and the international department of the Committee of Youth Organizations were both controlled by all-union authorities in Moscow.

Today, during this period of democratization and decentralization, the directors of the aforementioned five institutions are concerned about maintaining their organizations in key positions. Right now there are many newly created cooperatives and similar firms who want their piece of the "pyrhi" (i.e. pie) in the realms of tourism and cultural exchange. Therefore, the

Hetman Ukrainian Cultural Center proposes to interested persons and organizations in the United States and Canada cooperation in the following fields.

- Publicizing talented Ukrainian musicians, singers, artists, actors, poets and other performing artists in Ukraine, the U.S. and Canada, as well as other countries around the world. I see this process as organizing concerts, exhibits and festivals not only for Ukrainian communities. I think that our artists deserve international recognition. For this it would be good to create appropriate infrastructures that would ensure coordination among individuals, organizations, regions and countries.

- Preparing Ukrainian ethnic and international artistic festivals in Ukraine and beyond its borders.

- Tourist visits to Ukraine with pre-arranged programs encompassing cultural-historical excursions, artistic events, receptions, and any other specially planned events or activities. It is possible that such cultural programs could serve as a complement to existing tourist routes organized in Ukraine by various travel bureaus in the U.S. and Canada. To assist in such matters we could involve young Ukrainian specialists in history, culture, etc., who are fluent not only in Ukrainian but in English as well.

- Summer camps for youths with emphasis on Ukrainian studies, cultural festivals, scholarly conferences, sports competitions, etc.

- Exchanges involving families, whereby accommodations and upkeep would be provided on a reciprocal basis. Similar exchanges are possible also on a professional basis, e.g., doctors to doctors, artists to artists, students to students.

Informational-consultative services

While staying in America I saw with my own eyes how slowly and in what limited fashion information from Ukraine is received. It is difficult to obtain detailed information about new laws, or about the most recent events in Ukraine and the USSR. Sometimes, specialists need to have business-oriented information about a cooperative, or industrial enterprise, or the telephone and address of a certain official at a given ministry, the latest business prognoses or a videotape of a certain locale. All these problems may be easily overcome by using the services proposed by the Hetman Ukrainian Cultural Center. Special requests and orders, too, may be fulfilled.

Other programs and projects

Among other proposed projects are a festival for children and teens dubbed "Ukraine's Hope" (Nadiya Ukrainy); a plan to reconstruct bells in Ukrainian churches and renew the art of bell-ringing; an around-the-world cruise by a sailing ship of the maxi-yacht class that would travel under the national flag and emblem of Ukraine; release of

works of Ukrainian religious music; computer exhibits and courses in Ukraine.

For further information, or contacts regarding the Hetman Ukrainian Cultural Center, interested individuals and organizations may contact Hetman in Ukraine or its representatives in the U.S. and Canada. A list of contacts follows.

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Dania Yavorska
Winnipeg
telephone: (204) 582-8581

Washington...

(Continued from page 8)

policy of the U.S. toward countries in transition from communism to democracy. The bill affects all of the USSR and Eastern Europe. Also introduced by Rep. Laromarsino was H.Con.Res. 36, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the U.S. should not provide assistance or trade benefits for the Soviet Union until the Soviet Union terminates all its economic and military support for Cuba and H.Con.Res. 51, a concurrent resolution, by Rep. Richard Army (R-Texas) calling on the Nobel Committee to withdraw the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

"Greens"...

(Continued from page 3)

sent to AHRU/Chornobyl-5, 43 Midland Place, Newark, NJ 07106.

Please enclose the following information with vitamin shipments: weight in pounds including box, value of vitamins in dollars, cubic footage (length by width by height), address of the consignee: Zelenyi Svit-Green World, Ukrainian Environmental Association, Kirov Street 5A, Kiev 252021 Ukrainian SSR; phone, (044) 417-02-83; fax (044) 293-89-66.

Another war...

(Continued from page 5)

from X-Ray, to reinforce Lt. Col. Moore's men — across the Chu Prong and by Capt. Herren's Bravo Company, to rescue the "Lost Platoon." Seven of the 27 men from the "Lost Platoon" walked back unscathed and 12 were brought back wounded. In the course of the night of November 14 to the morning of the 15, they had withstood three NVA attacks.

In the early morning hours of November 16, an estimated 300 NVA soldiers attacked Capt. Diduryk's sector. Capt. Diduryk had prepared for the possibility of an attack by dark and his men were dug in deeply, two to a foxhole, the foxholes spaced in a manner to provide interlocking support.

The NVA were repelled and retreated, to return nine minutes later with 200 men. The North Vietnamese were thrown back a second and then a third time before they retreated.

After three days and two nights of fighting, 79 American soldiers were dead and 121 were wounded; the North Vietnamese lost an estimated 1,300 dead. As Lt. Col. Moore prepared to pull his battalion out of Landing Zone X-Ray, the remainder of the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Cavalry under Lt. Col. Robert McDade arrived at X-Ray from Landing Zone Victor. Lt. Col. McDade's and Tully's battalions were to relieve Lt. Col. Moore's battalion as the NVA seemed to be infiltrating rapidly across the Cambodian border. On November 16, Lt. Col. Moore's battalion left Landing Zone X-Ray for Camp Holloway in Pleiku.

On November 17, while marching out of Landing Zone X-Ray to nearby Landing Zone Albany, Lt. Col. McDade's battalion was ambushed and destroyed as a fighting unit by the 8th Battalion of the 66th People's Army Regiment. 151 men were killed, 121 were wounded and the four who were missing were later found dead.

Capt. Diduryk's Bravo Company, which had left X-Ray on November 16 with Lt. Col. Moore's battalion, was pulled out of Camp Holloway and dropped by helicopter into Landing Zone Albany. They drew a perimeter around Lt. Col. McDade's men and lent courage to his troops. Landing Zone Albany was abandoned a day later.

In the four days at Ia Drang, 234 Americans soldiers were killed, 246 wounded. The NVA lost approximately 2,000 dead. An estimated 400 American air sorties were flown, and for the first time in history, B52 strategic bombers bombed in close support of troops on the ground.

Lt. Col. Harold Moore was promoted to full colonel for his victory at Landing Zone X-Ray. Maj. Myron Diduryk would return to Vietnam for another tour of duty and be killed.

The war would continue for another eight years and many Ukrainian Americans would serve and die in Vietnam.

This article is based in part on "Fatal Victory," a Special Report by Joseph L. Galloway in the October 29, 1990, issue of U.S. News & World Report, and facts gathered from Neil Sheehan's "A Bright Shining Lie" and the Ukrainian American Veterans.

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In memory of
MARY FLIS

a donation of \$25 has been made
to the

Ukrainian National Association's Fund
for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

STEPHAN and EUGENIA CHUMA

Lviv youth...

(Continued from page 10)

some delicious cookies at the Sight Center).

Taras has both astonished and delighted his teachers with his quick mastery of American Braille and the Perkins Braille writer — the equivalent of a typewriter for the visually impaired.

But most spectacular is the speed with which Taras is learning to use the Optagon — a sophisticated electronic reading device. The Optagon's hand-held electronic sensor scans printed words and transfers their impressions through electronic impulses to the forefinger of the other hand positioned in the receiver groove of the Optagon. Thus, visually impaired individuals trained in the use of the Optagon can read books printed in any language, as well as music, math, and scientific data. In one week Taras has learned the Optagon skills it usually takes a student three weeks to acquire.

His short stay in Cleveland will have given Taras the basic skills needed for independent living. Many of these he will pass on to the other 140 students currently enrolled at the Lviv School for the Blind which Taras attends.

But to ensure the quality of life of which he is capable now, Taras needs the special equipment for the visually impaired he has been trained to use in Cleveland, including the Optagon and a Ukrainian typewriter (as well as the Perkins Braille writer which he already has).

Further, the Social Services Committee hopes to provide the students of the Lviv School for the Blind with talking calculators, globes, beeping soccer balls, Braille domino and monopoly games, and special reading lenses for the partially sighted. Such equipment is very expensive but essential if the visually impaired are to maintain a productive and independent lifestyle.

Hence the Social Services Committee has launched the Fight for Sight Campaign, whose goal is not only to help young Taras Dorotskyj and the many other vision-impaired in Ukraine become better equipped for independent living, but also to help endow an eye clinic in Ukraine with reliable diagnostic equipment to enable local physicians and visiting specialists from the United States diagnose patients' conditions correctly in Ukraine, treat them more effectively, and thus prevent needless visual impairment or blindness.

The Ukrainian community has responded generously to the Fight for Sight Fund, but additional funds are desperately needed. Contributions should be sent to: Fight for Sight Fund, Account #6425, Cleveland Selfreliance Credit Union Inc., 6108 State Road, Parma, OH 44134.

Minneapolis...

(Continued from page 10)

and her mother's trip to the United States was sponsored by St. Constantine's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Msgr. Stephen V. Knapp's efforts assured them that their stay with the parish would be as comfortable as possible. They are residing at the nuns' residence.

Dmytro Tataryn, co-chairman of the parish committee for Children of Chornobyl, took the responsibility of organizing financial support to cover their living expenses.

Since most of Olha's medical care is being provided on an outpatient basis, Dr. Kozak's wife, Lydia, volunteered to provide transportation and to serve as an interpreter.

As a result of chemotherapy, Olha will temporarily lose her hair. To make this condition less traumatic, Lilly Davydenko-Griffith arranged with the hair dressers of the local Children's Theater to provide Olha with a wig.

On Thanksgiving Day a local television station dedicated a portion of their evening news program to Olha's struggle against this dreadful disease. The reporter complimented all those who have opened their hearts and are helping her so generously during her time of need.

Olha, after a very extensive medical work-up, will require a series of 12 chemotherapy treatments, which will be administered every two weeks. So far she is making very good progress and has found many good friends who are supporting her efforts to regain her health.

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Newark, N.J. District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING will be held

Sunday, February 17, 1991 at 1:00 p.m.
at St. John the Baptist U.C. School Hall
746 Sanford Avenue, Newark, N.J.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:
14, 27, 37, 65, 76, 133, 142, 172, 214, 219, 234, 306, 322, 340, 371, 413, 459, 490.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

- Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
- Verification of quorum
- Election of presidium
- Minutes of preceding annual meeting
- Reports of District Committee Officers
- Discussion on reports and their acceptance
- Election of District Committee Officers
- Address by UNA Supreme Vice-President DR. NESTOR L. OLESNYCKY
- Adoption of District activities program for the current year
- Discussion and Resolutions
- Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:
Dr. Nestor L. Olesnycky, UNA Supreme Vice-President
Andrew Keybida, UNA Supreme Advisor
DISTRICT COMMITTEE
Volodymyr Senezak, Chairman
Teofil Kleban, Secretary
Volodymyr Bojarsky, Treasurer

Toward the fifth...

(Continued from page 2)

blems had doubled in southern Byelorussia; the number of anemias in the fallout zone has increased by 700-800 percent; chronic pathologies of the nasopharynx — by 1,000 percent; cancers and leukemias, especially among children, have also increased substantially.⁷

Such figures tell only part of the story. They do not touch, for example, upon the profound psychological im-

pact of the disaster on the lives of the people, or the often total failure to provide clean food to the population, or the fact that the monitoring of the food supply from irradiated areas has been non-existent except in cases when these supplies were being transported to Moscow or Leningrad.

Undermining relief efforts has been the reluctance of radiation officials to reveal any hard information. Thus in a recently published interview, A.P. Lazar, the chief radiologist of the Ukrainian Ministry of Health, commented that "happily," among the

"great majority of children," swellings on thyroid glands turned out to be temporary and problems with the functioning of the endocrinal system were not noted.

Dr. Lazar also maintains that the number of illnesses as a result of the Chernobyl accident has risen only by 1 percent. He made reference to "radiophobia" as a psychological phenomenon related to the lack of sufficient information, and also stated that Mr. Ilyin (the alleged inventor of that term) had, in his view, been unfairly maligned. He even sounded optimistic about the 35-rem official radiation limit, and about the future of nuclear energy.⁸

Finally, it is far from unclear what will happen to the remaining three reactors at the Chernobyl plant. Already this month, there has been a discernible problem with the quality of the water that is used to cool the generators. Unit three was shut down early on January 10, and restored to full power only at 5 a.m. on the following day.⁹ While the switching off of the reactor was attributed to "operator error," this was hardly reassuring. Operator error was officially responsible for the Chernobyl accident, and moreover, the third unit shares a building with the covered fourth unit.

The Ukrainian Parliament has declared that the entire plant will be shut down by 1995, a decision that is evidently unpopular with plant personnel, and which has been treated with studied silence by the Ministry of Nuclear Power and Industry of the USSR, in Moscow. Under the current administrative structure — and there are few signs of an immediate change — it is the Moscow ministry that will make the final decision.¹⁰

Under the circumstances described above, it is often very difficult for international governments and institu-

tions to rationalize the real situation. How does one equate the comments of Dr. Lazar, for example, with a recent plea from a resident of Rivne Oblast in western Ukraine (some 300 miles from the Chernobyl reactor) to Ray Hnatyshyn, the governor-general of Canada to provide assistance to those who can no longer find non-irradiated food?¹⁰

As late as last summer, it was still possible for a team of radiation experts from the University of Toronto Hospital to be taken to the region affected by Chernobyl, and not to see a single sick child in any of the hospitals visited!¹¹ A Canadian expert on nuclear energy has penned an article, clearly based on official Soviet information, which compares Chernobyl as an accident with disasters such as Bhopal, with comments that its effects were substantially less.¹²

Above all, Chernobyl is a tragedy that is becoming more distant from world attention with time. It is understandable that with a Gulf Crisis, and with Soviet intrusions into the Baltic republics, an accident that is almost five years old should take a back seat as far as media attention is concerned.

For the rational observer, several questions remain: first, the nature of the fallout needs to be re-examined, especially in the light of new figures provided by Grigori Medvedev. In theory, analysts noting the radiation levels in Sweden should have been able to predict the levels around the accident site itself. Clearly they did not do so accurately.

Second, Chernobyl has signalled the urgency of a reassessment of the effects of low-level radiation, as illnesses have been detected that appear attributed to radiation fallout from Volyn in western Ukraine to Kursk, in southern Russia.

Third, it would be useful for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Russian authorities to assemble charts and maps of every specific village that has been contaminated. The appearance of such maps at annual intervals, around the anniversary date of the accident, is woefully inadequate, especially when those in a contaminated zone have already been recontaminating themselves for several years with radioactive food.

Fourth, the declassification of information on clean-up workers, and especially military reservists, would enable both Soviet and Western doctors to make more realistic appraisals of the health consequences of Chernobyl.¹³

For the present, one can only expect more shocks and the continuing expansion of the already massive radioactive zone.

7. Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Mission to the United Nations. "Statement by Pyotr K. Kravchenko, minister of foreign affairs of the Byelorussian SSR, on agenda item 14 "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency" at the 45th session of the United Nations General Assembly, October 23, 1990.

8. A. Lazar, "Chernobyl — Tryvoha i Bil," Pid Praporom Leninizmu 21, November 1990, pp. 57-60.

9. Robitnycha Hazeta, January 12, 1991.

10. Letter of A.N. Kozachenko, from the village of Kysorychi, Rokytniv Raion, Rivne Oblast, to Ray Hnatyshyn, August 30, 1990. Copy in possession of the author.

11. Information provided by Dr. R. Sheppard, during a meeting with the author of the University of Toronto Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, July 19, 1990.

12. Jovan Jovanovich, "The Chernobyl Accident: Five Years After Part I: The Explosion," forthcoming, Physics in Canada, March 1991.

13. For current medical conclusions, see, for example, "III Kongres Svitovoyi Federatsiyi Ukrainskykh Likarskykh Tovarystv: Tezy," August 3-17, 1990, Kiev-Lviv, Ukraine, 1990, which summarizes all the major presentations at this congress.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION announces SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1991/1992

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Helsinki Commission...

(Continued from page 1)

occupation just as Kuwait is under military occupation. The difference is that "Kuwait has been occupied for five months; the Baltic states have been occupied for five decades." He went on to stress that "aggression is not an internal matter" and that "if the Baltics fall, democracy will fail in the Baltic states, Russia, and beyond."

Upon hearing the testimony, Sen. Wallop suggested that the members of the Helsinki Commission write to President George Bush urging a meeting with the vice-presidents and appropriate action. Rep. Hoyer agreed that the commission should urge the presi-

dent to meet with the representatives of the Baltic states.

During the question and answer period, Mr. Hough made the distinction between Russia and the Soviet Union, and then proceeded to argue that since the Baltic states are occupied nations, Moscow has no right to conscript soldiers under international law.

Rep. Ritter stated that food aid is being provided to central authorities because the argument was made that the central authorities have the "only system for distribution." He questioned that premise and asked that the staff inquire about distribution systems in the USSR.

He went on to point out that the "new world order" of which President Bush has spoken must include democracy in the USSR and the Baltic states.

Ukraine tells...

(Continued from page 7)

that carries with it a "noose around the neck."

Against this background, it comes as no surprise that Mr. Gorbachev is intent on speeding up the proposed country-wide referendum, now scheduled for March 17, on whether or not the USSR should be preserved as a "renowned federation of equal sovereign republics in which the rights and freedoms of all nations will be fully guaranteed." After Vilnius such lofty words ring particularly hollow.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

February 8

BOSTON: The Ukrainian Professionals Association of Boston will host a happy hour get-together for all UPAB members, guests and interested parties at the Lenox Hotel, Boylston Street, at 5:30 - 7:30 p.m. For more information call M.E. Koval-Steeves, (508) 468-7077, or Alicia Szendiuch, (617) 923-9141.

February 10

PHILADELPHIA: The Philadelphia branch of the Ukrainian Music Institute will inaugurate UNESCO's Year of Mykola Lysenko, commemorating the 150th anniversary of his birth, with a concert by performing artists Lilea Wolanska, soprano, of Edmonton, and Dr. Taras Filenko, piano, of the Kiev Conservatory of Music, in a program of vocal and piano miniatures by Lysenko and his musical heirs. The event will take place at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road, beginning at 4 p.m. Admission is \$7. For more information call Lesia Rudyj, (215) 927-4699.

February 14

TORONTO: The Toronto Seminar in Ukrainian Studies, sponsored by the University of Toronto, presents a lecture by Marco Carynnyk at the Robarts Library, Room 4049, at 4-6 p.m. Mr. Carynnyk will speak on "Alexander Dovzhenko, Known and Unknown." For more details call the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto, (416) 978-3332.

February 16

BOSTON: The Ukrainian Professionals Association of Boston will participate in the International Institute Ball at the Park Plaza Hotel at 7 p.m. - midnight. Various ethnic groups will sponsor food tables and entertainment. The Mandryka Ukrainian Dancers of Boston will be among the featured performers. Tickets are \$15 in advance and \$20 at the door. For more information call Deborah Luchanin, (617) 666-8374, or Mary Wasylyk, (508) 823-9743.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College will offer a Ukrainian Folk Art workshop in Ukrainian egg decorating (pysanky-making) as part of its

continuing education program. Beginner classes for Session I will meet at 1-4 p.m. on the college campus, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. Registration deadline is February 9. For more information or to register call the MJC Continuing Education Office, (215) 884-2218. The workshop fee is \$18.

BLOOMINGDALE, Ill.: The Ukrainian Orthodox Church Committee of St. Andrew invites the community to attend its annual St. Valentine Dance at 300 E. Army Trail Road, at 8 p.m. Music will be provided by Lidan and a buffet and drinks will be available. Donation is \$12.50. Call (708) 894-9717 for further information.

February 17

NEW YORK: The Music at the Institute Series, sponsored by the Ukrainian Institute of America, presents a college-level Students' Concert at the institute, 2 E. 79th St., at 3 p.m. Performing will be Virka Korchynska-Kogan, piano; Petro Krysa, violin; Taras Krysa, violin; Victor Markiw, piano; and Alex Slobodyanik, piano. Ticket prices are as follows: Adults, \$10; senior students, \$5; and students, free. For additional information call (212) 860-3891.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., presents pianist Mykola Suk in a benefit concert to inaugurate two new wings of the institute designed for the expansion of the permanent collection. The Kiev-born pianist will perform works by Beethoven, Skoryk, Bartok and Liszt, beginning at 2 p.m. Donation is \$25. For more information call Oleh Kowenko, (312) 227-5522.

February 23

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College will offer a Ukrainian Folk Art workshop in Ukrainian egg decorating (pysanky-making) as part of its continuing education program. Beginner classes for Session II will meet at 1-4 p.m. on the college campus, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. Registration deadline is February 16. For more information or to register call the MJC Continuing Education Office, (215) 884-2218. The workshop fee is \$18.

LUC to sponsor Bahamas cruise

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The National Board of the League of Ukrainian Catholics is sponsoring a cruise to Nassau and Freeport, Bahamas, aboard the "Fun Ships" of Carnival Cruise Lines. The five-day excursion begins on July 1 with departure from Miami.

Various rates are available based on the type of accommodation chosen but a \$25 deposit is necessary to confirm space on the cruise. Prices range from \$660 to \$1,643.50 and airfare is included.

To obtain specific information on "The Fantasy" cruise, the newest ship of the cruise line, call Darlene Fairfax, travel consultant/cruise escort, (301) 870-8512 (in the Washington area) or (800) 451-5421 (outside the Washington area). Interested persons may also write to Aurora Travel Service, 219A Route 301N., La Plata, MD 20646.

Desert Storm support group

MONTGOMERY, N.J. — A free support group for individuals who have a family member or friend stationed in the Persian Gulf has been started at Carrier Foundation in Belle Mead, N.J.

The group, dubbed the Desert Storm Support Group will meet on Wednesday evenings beginning at 7:30 p.m. in the Blake Recovery Center's dining room on the foundation's grounds. The group will give individuals the opportunity to meet with others who are dealing with similar issues, concerns and feelings.

Carrier Foundation is located on Route 601 in Belle Mead, off Route 206, halfway between Somerville and Princeton. This location is convenient for individuals residing in Somerset, Mercer and southern Middlesex counties. For more information about the Desert Storm Support Group, call (908) 281-1316.

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- "I know of no other case in which so many deviations from procedures internationally accepted as desirable occurred."
- Professor Willem Wagenaar, author of Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology, Harvard Press 1988.
- "If John Demjanjuk — whom I believe to be an utterly innocent man — hangs on Eichmann's gallows, it will be Israel that will one day be in the dock"
- Patrick J. Buchanan
- "I believe this case stinks...I am asking for an investigation into the John Demjanjuk American citizen case, and also into the actions of the Special Office of Investigation in this country."
- Congressman James Traflicant, Congressional Record, June 20, 1989.
- "I believe the Demjanjuk case will no more be forgotten by history than was the Dreyfus case."
- Count Nikolai Tolstoy

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