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Israeli Supreme Court refuses motion to release John Demjanjuk

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Supreme Court on August 14 rejected a defense request for the immediate release of John Demjanjuk on the grounds that new evidence supports his claim that he is a victim of mistaken identity and that the real "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka was one Ivan Marchenko.

The 71-year-old Mr. Demjanjuk was found guilty in April 1988 of being that notorious death camp guard and, as a result, was sentenced to death. He is currently appealing the conviction and sentence.

In denying the defense's request, the Supreme Court set another session for December, when it would continue hearing the Demjanjuk appeal. The former Cleveland area resident will continue to be imprisoned in Ramle Prison, where has been held since 1986.

Defense Attorney Yoram Sheftel

argued on August 14 that more than 20 guards had testified in Soviet trials that "Ivan the Terrible" was a man named Ivan Marchenko. Their testimonies appear in hundreds of pages of documents received by the prosecution from the USSR.

The prosecution, however, argued that it now needs more documents to verify the credibility of the guards' testimony.

The Associated Press reported that Prosecutor Michael Shaked asked for a delay in the appeal to allow him to study the additional files. Meanwhile, Mr. Shaked said, Mr. Demjanjuk should stay in jail if only on the grounds that the court has already established that he was at Sobibor and also at the Trawniki training camp for guards, the AP reported.

"Is there a difference if he pushed a
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Ukraine's prime minister issues warning on possible severe food shortages

by **Chrystyna N. Lapychak**
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Faced with possible severe food shortages and fearing hyperinflation this winter, the government of Ukraine last week set up border checks throughout the republic in a dramatic effort to stem the flow of agricultural and other consumer goods outside its borders.

Warning of possible "famine" and "bread rationing," Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold P. Fokin in a rare television appearance on August 6 pleaded with farmers, particularly the heads of collective and state farms, to stop withholding grain from sale to the government and exporting it to other republics for higher prices.

To avoid shortages of bread and other staples, such as meat and dairy products, at the lower priced state

stores, the Ukrainian government needs to purchase nearly 18 million tons out of this year's projected grain harvest of 44-45 million tons, said Mr. Fokin.

However out of the 26 tons of grain harvested so far, said Mr. Fokin, only 6.2 million have been sold to the state because farmers are angry at the government's unwillingness to raise prices as high as in other republics, such as the Russian SFSR.

"The desire to obtain greater compensation for one's hard work is natural and understandable," said the prime minister in his twice-televised address. "However there must be some limit... Some have prematurely been drawn to the tempting aromas of a free market and, therefore, they perceive the demands of the government to give society what it deserves as a dictate, as an insult," he said.

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Bush criticizes killings at Lithuanian border

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has sent a letter to Lithuanian Prime Minister Gediminas Vagnorius tying the July 31 executive-style slayings of seven Lithuanian officials at the Medininkai customs post in southeastern Lithuania to Lithuania's independence drive and implying that Soviet forces may have been responsible for the killings, reported the Washington Office of the Lithuanian Information Center.

The August 13 letter, a copy of which was obtained by the LIC, comes exactly two weeks after the president publicly denied a link between the murders and Lithuania's political struggle with the Kremlin.

In the letter, the president says he was "appalled and sickened by this senseless act of violence" at Medininkai. "Actions of this kind can only set back the process of peaceful dialogue that is the only viable avenue toward fulfilling the legitimate aspirations of the Lithuanian people."

"A situation has been created in the Baltic states that itself leads to violence, and that situation must be changed. We will continue to press the Soviet government to exercise control over the actions of its forces in the Baltic states and to make clear our belief that Moscow is ultimately responsible for acts committed by its personnel," says the Bush letter.

The letter marks a significant shift from the president's initial reaction to the killings. At a joint press conference

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In the press: harsh criticism of Bush in Kiev

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Perhaps reporting that President George Bush's visit to Kiev "put Ukraine on the international political map" is an exaggeration. But, there can be no denying that commentaries and analyses which have appeared in the U.S. media over the past two weeks prove that Ukraine, a nation of 52 million, can no longer be ignored.

The majority, if not all, of columnists who offered their opinion on the president's trip to Kiev agree with The Weekly's own columnist Dr. Myron Kuropas: "Bush's visit was a bust."

Mr. Bush's conduct in Kiev has now left him open to criticism from the Fourth Estate. The press has underscored the fact that Mr. Bush has much to learn about the Soviet Union and its "breakaway republics," and reminded him of the humble beginnings of the country over which he now presides — that bastion of democracy and human rights — the United States of America.

It is also interesting to note that over the past two weeks, Ukraine and the effects of the Bush visit have received major play on the pages of some of the most influential U.S. newspapers. The coverage and analyses of President Bush's visit to Kiev were more in-depth here, in the United States, than on the pages of newspapers in Ukraine, where reactions seemed to be, for the most part, passive and complacent.

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Chrystyna Lapychak

Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk (right) listens to President George Bush's remarks at Boryspil Airport outside of Kiev. Air Force One is pictured in the background.

In the press...

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However, in the United States, many journalists picked up on what Ivan Drach, the leader of Rukh, the democratic opposition, pointed out on the eve of the president's visit: Mr. Bush "seems to have been hypnotized by Gorbachev."

President Bush was faced with a dilemma when visiting the Soviet Union: choosing between U.S. principles and Mr. Gorbachev's needs. He opted for the Soviet leader's needs.

According to Walter S. Mossberg, a staff reporter of The Wall Street Journal, "The U.S., the prime model of a colony that won its independence, now is firmly on the side of preserving the world's last great colonial empire: the Soviet Union. That stand, which has long lurked just below the surface of U.S. policy, was publicly affirmed by President Bush in the Ukraine this month when he warned the colonies seized by Russia's czars and Communists to avoid 'suicidal nationalism' and the 'hopeless course of isolation' from Moscow."

The Baltimore Sun devoted its lead editorial to Mr. Bush's Kiev stopover:

"President Bush imprudently abandoned U.S. neutrality in internal Soviet struggles when he went to the Ukraine — of all places — and effusively praised President Mikhail S. Gorbachev while warning restive Soviet republics to avoid 'the hopeless course of isolation.' The Ukraine with 52 million people, one-fourth of Soviet agriculture production and one-third of its manufactures, can hardly be isolated. Nor is it wise to tie U.S. policy so closely to a leader,

however admirable and 'astounding' his achievements, who lacks popular support and probably could not win the kind of open election he has avoided so far.

"In the abstract Mr. Bush may have been offering wise advice, especially if one believes the American political model is adaptable to the Soviet Union. But the reformist Gorbachev regime is dealing not with immigrant potpourri populations, but with deeply rooted peoples occupying ancestral lands."

Politically conservative syndicated columnist Patrick J. Buchanan has challenged Mr. Bush's role as Mr. Gorbachev's ally, stating:

"...the spirit alive in the Ukraine today is not suicidal nationalism or 'ethnic hatred,' or a thirst for 'local despotism.' These are smear words Communists use against the awakened spirit of freedom..."

"Rather than reflexive support for the fading Soviet leader, and for Moscow, Mr. Bush should plant his feet on traditional U.S. principles: We do not intervene in the internal affairs of foreign nations, but we do stand for our ideals. Liberty is among those, as well as democracy. Self-determination is there, as well as freedom."

Paul Gigot of The Wall Street Journal noted the observations of Charles Fairbanks, a Sovietologist writing in Policy Review magazine. Mr. Fairbanks pointed out: "U.S. diplomacy toward Soviet disunion will be more difficult than even at the height of the Cold War. Our ability to influence events is limited. Liberals who think a Marshall Plan can spark reform overreach as much as conservatives who think we can promote a democratic crusade..."

Yet Mr. Fairbanks adds that one power we do have is to give voice to

American principles. "We might as well be guided by our principles and sympathies but without illusions about our powers," he says. That means demonstrating our belief in freedom and democracy, even at the risk of offending Mr. Gorbachev.

According to Thom Shanker and Timothy J. McNulty of The Chicago Tribune, "President Bush leapt into the complex, threatening issue of Soviet nationalism and independence as he toured Ukraine, promising not to meddle in domestic affairs yet doing it with almost every word."

Mr. Mossberg of the WSJ includes observations by Stephen Sestanovich, director of Soviet studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, who said: "It was ill-advised for the president of the U.S. to go to the Ukraine and give a speech that insults the nationalist movement. Apart from being tactless and misguided, it really read like the speech of somebody who was completely uninformed about the state of Soviet politics."

Maxim Kniazkov, a former TASS foreign correspondent, who is now editor of a business newsletter in Maryland, found parallels between George Bush and King George III. "By going to Ukraine with no other purpose than to advocate Mikhail Gorbachev's case and lobby for his union treaty, the U.S. president has displayed a startling lack of any independent and coherent American approach to challenges posed by the disintegration of the Soviet Union."

Nobel Literature Prize-winning novelist Czeslaw Milosz, writing in The New York Times pointed out that nationalism is not the root of all evil. "A peaceful transformation of the Soviet Union is in the interest of people of good will all over the world. ... By his unfortunate kowtowing to Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Bush also antagonized Americans with ties to Central and Eastern European countries."

Mr. Buchanan, seconded these thoughts: "The old order is dying. We will be true neither to our ideals nor our interests if we side with that old order against the coming of the new. That Mikhail Gorbachev has presided over the liquidation of Stalin's empire in Eastern Europe is a

great thing; but Gorbachev is yesterday and an independent, free Ukraine is tomorrow. When that nation is born, we ought to be there, among the godparents, not among those who tried to abort her."

Dr. David Marples, a senior research scholar at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and frequent contributor to The Weekly, writing in the Edmonton Journal, stated "The consequences of Bush's Kiev trip ... will be intense disappointment among Ukrainians and other nationalities at the apparent single-mindedness of the world's largest democracy; the country that acted as a magnet to democratization in the Soviet republics but has markedly failed to acknowledge the fruition of this process."

Repercussions of the Bush visit to Kiev are far from over. As columnists Evans and Novak noted: "With Congress on its long summer recess, political criticism here will remain low-key until after Labor Day, but then it will surely ignite. Though the president is expected to continue his obdurate stand against boat-rocking independence for republics still 'locked in the murderous Soviet grip,' he must know that the poll in Lithuania (only 7 percent still trust their leadership's promise of independence from Moscow) and the bitter cry from Georgia (the Georgian government statement condemning the Bush speech) are not just straws in the wind but what really lies ahead."

According to Messrs. Evans and Novak, "As anger against Washington rises among the political leadership and the populace of a dozen independence movements, the rankest target is Bush's August 1 speech in Kiev. The talk in the Ukrainian capital has subjected the United States to the charge that it has forgotten its own roots."

The Bush visit to Kiev has also affected Ukrainian Americans. The Cleveland Plain Dealer noted recently that Ukrainian Americans believe Mr. Bush let them down, acting as Mr. Gorbachev emissary. "The trade-off for this kind of cooperation from the leader of the country that Reagan once called 'the evil empire' is the possibility of offending Ukrainians and other ethnic groups who gave Bush their votes in the 1988 election," wrote Thomas Brazaitis.

Ukraine's prime...

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"Indeed, under normal market conditions the state does not meddle in the producer's affairs, whose activity is regulated by such objective factors as supply and demand, prices, etc." he continued.

"But you must agree that in such circumstances the government isn't responsible either for supplying materials and technology, the social development of a village, or for the financial state of an enterprise.

"I expect there will come a time when we'll live according to market laws. However, until the chicken lays the egg we shouldn't rush in with a frying pan.

"To conduct such experiments with bread when we have neither the necessary resources, nor the market structures, nor legal guarantees for this activity makes no sense. This is a dangerous game, which threatens our society," he said.

In response to the crisis, the Ukrainian SSR Cabinet of Ministers issued a resolution, No. 104 dated July 24, prohibiting the export of a list of agricultural and consumer goods without a license from an appropriate authority, approved by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Economics.

The measure, which is meant to be temporary until the government quotas are reached, established border control checks at exit points throughout the republic: airports, ports, train stations and roads, manned by local customs,

militia or traffic police, effective August 10.

On a daytrip on that date to the Sumy Oblast region bordering the Russian republic, this reporter witnessed local traffic police performing random spot checks of trucks. Several police officers said they had not yet seen the now required licenses, but were checking previously required papers.

The new resolution gives local militia and law enforcement officials the authority to confiscate goods transported to the border without the proper license.

However, local law enforcement officials in Hlukhiv, Sumy Oblast, and Baturyn, Chernihiv Oblast, appeared confused as to what to do with the confiscated goods and complained of a lack of manpower and vehicles to fulfill their new duties.

Prime Minister Fokin told a news conference on Friday, August 9, that up to 260 control points would be set up around Ukraine and the Crimea.

After returning from a meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Cabinet of Ministers in Moscow on August 12, Mr. Fokin said that not one of the Soviet Union's 15 republics has been able to purchase its necessary quotas of grain or other products thus far this year due to the ongoing price wars.

On average, Ukraine produces about one-fourth of the total grain harvested in the Soviet Union, according to 1986-1990 statistics provided by the Institute of Economics in Kiev. The average Ukrainian harvest in that period was 47 million tons. The Ukrainian government purchases, on average, 35 percent of the harvest for its needs.

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A roundtable discussion with Yuriy Shukhevych

by Roma Hadzewycz

For many years, Yuriy Shukhevych — referred to as "the eternal prisoner" — was the subject of numerous defense actions conducted in the West. He was a Soviet political prisoner since the age of 15 until age 54, receiving sentence after sentence for being the son of the commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), Gen. Roman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka), and refusing to denounce his father.

He was repeatedly accused and found guilty by Soviet courts of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He served terms of imprisonment in 1948-1958, 1958-1968 and 1972-1982, as well as terms of exile beyond the borders of Ukraine in 1968-1972 and 1982-1987.

In January 1979, while imprisoned, he joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. In 1982, while in a Soviet prison camp, he lost his eyesight — the result, he has said, of his conditions of imprisonment: "cold, starvation, artificial lighting in the prison cell for 24 hours each day."

Mr. Shukhevych, now 58 and once again a resident of Lviv, arrived in Chicago on June 16 to seek medical treatment for his blindness. Alas, doctors can do nothing for his eyes.

While visiting the United States and Canada, Mr. Shukhevych has addressed Ukrainian community meetings and met with various organizations in his capacity as chairman of the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly, a coalition of political groups formed in 1990.

In July he paid a visit to the Ukrainian National Association, where he met with the association's supreme officers and editors of its two publications, *Svoboda* and *The Ukrainian Weekly*. Mr. Shukhevych was accompanied by Dmytro Kaluzhny, who has traveled with him from Ukraine, as well as Lev Futala, Mykola Hryckowian, and Dr. Myroslaw Bych, representatives of UPA veterans and Ukrainian Liberation Front organizations.

At the UNA, Mr. Shukhevych was engaged in a roundtable discussion with the UNA officers and editors. His responses to various questions posed to him were somewhat clipped and re-

served, and composed more of generalities than specifics. In short, his remarks at the UNA were not as outspoken as those delivered before various Ukrainian community gatherings, as reported on the pages of this and other newspapers.

Following is the first of a two-part account of that roundtable discussion.

What are your first impressions of our Ukrainian communities here in the United States?

On the one hand I am pleased that Ukrainians here have their own organizations, that community life flourishes here. However, I am struck by the fact that you are very divided here in America, and generally in the emigration — divided primarily in the ideological sense.

I have met with various groups: Plast, SUM (Ukrainian American Youth Association), the Liberation Front, committees in support of Rukh. This is a diverse spectrum. But I was struck that the emigration is divided to such a degree.

And in Ukraine, aren't you divided as well?

Well, you know, we also are divided. But do not forget that we lived in completely different circumstances and, therefore, this is not strange. It should be somewhat different in the emigration.

Is there a danger of community divisions and disputes being transferred from the diaspora to Ukraine?

Yes, there is such a danger — and not only a danger at this point, I would say. There already are attempts to transfer this divisiveness and this enmity that exists in the diaspora to our territory. I believe this is very harmful. We have enough problems in Ukraine and enough of our own arguments, so this emigre dispute is completely unnecessary. This truly disturbs me.

How can the diaspora best assist Ukraine?

Fate of Peremyshl cathedral unclear

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The fate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic cathedral in Przemysl (Peremyshl), Poland, remains unclear, Keston News Service recently reported.

During his visit to Poland in June of this year, Pope John Paul II announced that he was giving the Ukrainian Catholics Sacred Heart Church in perpetuity to serve as the Greek-Catholic cathedral. The actual Greek-Catholic cathedral was given to the Roman Catholic Discalced Carmelites after World War II. The cathedral now appears to be closed completely.

Roman Catholic Bishop Ignaty

Tokarczuk has withdrawn ecclesiastical faculties from the Carmelites and sent them out of his diocese. The monks have gone to the Carmelite Mother House in Warsaw and other Carmelite houses in Poland.

Keston reported that the situation remains unclear as to the cathedral's future. Sacred Heart Church, which has been often referred to as the Garrison Church because at one time it was associated with the Austrian military chaplaincy, functioned as a Roman Catholic house of worship, but the Greek Catholics held services there on Sundays and feast days.

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boy into the gas chambers in Sobibor or Treblinka?" Mr. Shaked asked. "There is proof he was at Trawniki, and therefore he is a Nazi war criminal."

Mr. Sheftel told the Supreme Court that descriptions of Marchenko as "Ivan the Terrible" did not match that of Mr. Demjanjuk.

"The guards described Marchenko as tall, broad-shouldered, with prominent ears and a scar on the neck," the AP quoted Mr. Sheftel as saying. They also said he had black hair, brown eyes, thick lips and a large mouth.

Mr. Sheftel pointed out that Mr. Demjanjuk, who is now bald, was blond in his youth, has light blue-green eyes, thin lips and no scar on his neck.

According to Reuters, Mr. Sheftel also told the court, "In 15,000 documents from the Soviet Union, there isn't one document that connects Demjanjuk to Treblinka."

The hearing before the five-judge panel lasted five hours.

Reuters also reported that even if the Supreme Court upholds the verdict and sentence handed down in the Demjanjuk case, Israeli President Chaim Herzog could commute them on the recommendation of the justice minister.

First of all, when you give economic assistance you should give it with a specific purpose in mind — to specific institutions or projects — and not for general needs. Otherwise, I'm telling you honestly, all this will disappear.

At first you gave general assistance; such assistance very often does not reach its intended goal or remains in God knows whose hands. I have in mind Chernobyl-related aid. I'm telling you honestly that all this is wasted money. If there was something more specific, for example a hospital that would be devoted to treating victims or researching the effects of radiation on the environment and on the population...

If we speak concretely of assistance to the Chernobyl zone in Ukraine, then I think that it would be good to give such assistance not to the government — certainly not to Moscow and not even to Kiev. I would not trust in this. In my opinion it is more realistic to see to it that some type of citizens' committees are created locally in those zones and that these committees would then receive direct aid.

It is also necessary to expand such assistance to all regions that are polluted and environmentally threatened, especially in eastern Ukraine.

How long will it take for the process of national awareness to be realized in Ukraine?

If we speak of Galicia, then this region already is sufficiently nationally conscious. As regards eastern Ukraine, i.e. Naddnriprishchyna, this process is spreading, and rather rapidly at that. I do not think we will have to wait very long for Ukraine to reach the level of national awareness that we would like to see. This may not be 100 percent, but it will encompass a significant majority.

How does the current religious revival in Ukraine influence the national rebirth?

There is no doubt that the religious rebirth directly influences the rebirth of the national awareness. A national rebirth, in my opinion, is impossible without a spiritual rebirth. And that is why the moral decay that existed in Ukraine was responsible also for the fact that we declined in the national sense. The spiritual rebirth now taking place has a positive effect on our national rebirth.

What is your opinion of the accelerated idealization of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) now taking place in Ukraine?

This ideal of the UPA existed for years — even in the most difficult of times.

Now we have the opportunity to speak openly about those things that previously we could only think about. I do not think this is hastened, and I think this process is far from an idealization.

This young generation now growing up was nurtured on these ideas along with mother's milk. This (process) is inevitable and, as you see, positive — positive not only for Galicia but also for eastern Ukraine. It is incorrect to say that this is not understood in eastern Ukraine. It is understood — beautifully understood.

What are the plans of the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly for the near future, especially as regards the upcoming elections of a Ukrainian president?

The principal thing with which we are now concerned is the workers' movement: the establishment of a Ukrainian National Confederation of Labor. An initiative group has already been formed. We are doing this through strike committees — this is the first step. Several free trade unions have already appeared in Lviv and in many other places in Ukraine.

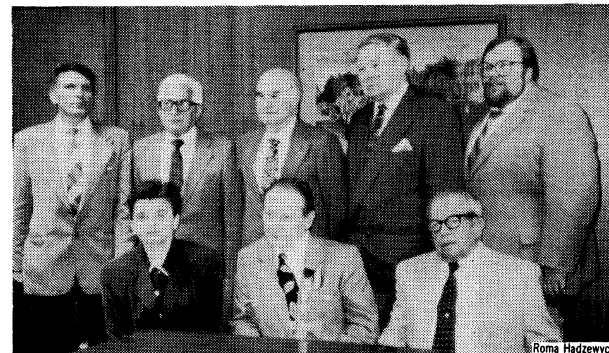
Regarding the presidential elections in Ukraine — you know, we stand by our position that this is not our government, so we are barely concerned about whether there will be this president. We are an occupied country — occupied by Moscow. This is our principled stand. We did not recognize this government or this constitution, and we do not intend to recognize it. We will only recognize a constitution when Ukraine is independent, after a free national assembly is convened and prepares a new constitution.

Will you boycott the elections?

No doubt we will — though this has not yet been announced. We will boycott the presidential election and the referendum on national symbols just as we boycotted the March voting (referendum on the union treaty).

Isn't it true, however, that a new parliamentary election could bring a greater number of nationally conscious Ukrainians into the Supreme Soviet?

I think it is certain to be more successful, but it will give us nothing. We might find ourselves in a situation like Latvia and Estonia where, even though the Supreme Soviet will support our independence, Moscow will not accept this so easily. Therefore, we will gain nothing by pursuing only the parliamentary route unsupported by anything else.



Yuriy Shukhevych (seated, center) is flanked by UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk and Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan. Standing (from left) are Dmytro Kaluzhny, Lev Futala, Mykola Hryckowian, Dr. Myroslaw Bych and UNA Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka.

Ukraine's delegate to United Nations notes changes

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Gennadi I. Udovenko, the Ukrainian delegate to the United Nations, was recently interviewed by The New York Times regarding the turnaround in policy due to the changing political atmosphere and the new relationship of the Ukrainian Mission with the center in Moscow.

With the loosening of ties between the central government in Moscow and the republics, Mr. Udovenko has changed from a diplomat who followed the official party line to what he describes as a "Ukrainian patriot."

Because of an agreement in Yalta between Stalin and Roosevelt, the USSR received two extra seats in the United Nations for Ukraine and Byelorussia, which gave it more voting power. This upset many Western diplomats, who joked that Texas also should receive a seat. Now, however, the situation is working against the unity of the Soviet Union by enabling the two republics, which have declared sovereignty, to automatically have their own voice in the U.N., The New York Times pointed out.

In an interview with The Times, Mr. Udovenko stressed the importance of Ukraine as a separate entity. "Before, we were speaking about the foreign policy of the Soviet Union," he said, "now we have the foreign policy of Ukraine...Our task is to revitalize the Soviet Union, to create a stronger Soviet Union in which Ukraine is not a province but has its own sovereignty."

He compared Ukraine's Declaration on State Sovereignty to the American Declaration of Independence, and said that although they would prefer to keep relations with the Soviets friendly, the Ukrainian delegates will "use their membership more forcefully" if necessary.

Nevertheless, some Ukrainians do not have much faith in Mr. Udovenko's intentions, The Times noted. They believe that there are still too many Communist Party members staffing the missions and that Mr. Udovenko still follows directions from Moscow. He denies this and explains that there have not been many international issues lately

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Ambassador Gennadi I. Udovenko

Washington Group panel discusses Ukraine's sovereignty

by Adrian Karmazyn

WASHINGTON — The Washington Group sponsored a panel discussion titled "The Ukrainian Declaration of Sovereignty: How Far Have We Come?" on July 16 at the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The panel speakers were Adrian Karatnycky, director of research at the AFL-CIO; Maxim Kniazkov, former TASS correspondent and now a U.S. journalist; and Robert McConnell, attorney with Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher.

TWG President Lydia Chopivsky-Benson welcomed the participants and guests, and events director Marusia Drohobycky served as moderator.

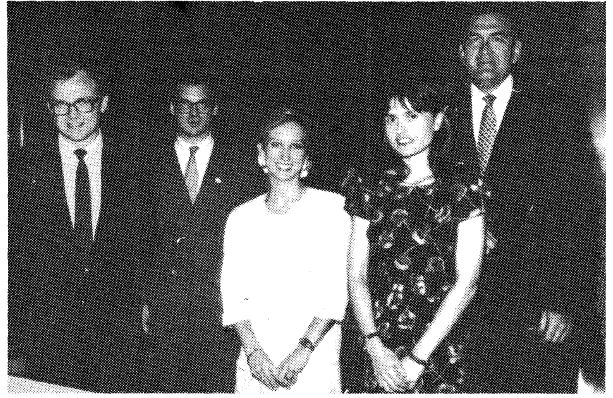
Mr. Karatnycky opened the discussion on the first anniversary of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine characterizing it as "an awkward expression of national will" rather than a genuine declaration of independence. He explained that the Communist Party of Ukraine had supported the declaration in an effort to co-opt pro-independence sentiment in the republic, but since its passage the document has generally acquired the status of a legally binding document that provides Ukraine with many of the attributes of a truly sovereign state.

In Mr. Karatnycky's view, the Communist Party's attempt to co-opt moderates in the opposition into supporting a new union treaty has backfired, and the result is that a split has occurred among the Communists rather than among the democrats. Thus, the formulas inserted into the declaration by the democrats are now being realized.

As for the chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, Leonid Kravchuk, the panel speaker interpreted his pronouncements and actions over the past several months as indicating that he is masterfully rejecting Moscow's plans for maintaining a vast all-union government structure. Instead, based on the Declaration of Sovereignty, Mr. Kravchuk says that Ukraine should delegate only some limited administrative, coordinating functions to the new union, not unlike those of the emerging administration of the European Community.

Mr. Karatnycky attributed the growing momentum of the Ukrainian sovereignty movement to three factors: the decline of the economy, the concomitant expansion of the democratic and workers' movements, and the political successes of Boris Yeltsin, which have undoubtedly bolstered the position of his Ukrainian counterpart.

Mr. Karatnycky concluded by saying that at this juncture it is very important for the democrats to maintain unity and



At The Washington Group's panel discussion on the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine (from left) are: Maxim Kniazkov, Adrian Karatnycky, Lydia Chopivsky-Benson, Marusia Drohobycky and Robert McConnell.

keep up the pressure of sovereignty, especially during the scheduled presidential election campaign in Ukraine.

The next speaker, Mr. Kniazkov, opened his presentation by saying that he believes that Ukraine is on the path of obtaining independence and that the republic may prevent the conclusion of a new union treaty. A long-time Soviet journalist with TASS, Mr. Kniazkov stated: "I think that Ukrainians deserve to be independent — the (Soviet) Union was unjust to Ukrainians." He added that unlike many other republics, Ukraine has all the necessary resources for independence.

Mr. Kniazkov went on to say that developments in other republics, especially Russia, have made the Ukrainian dream of independence a distinct possibility. He argued that the election of Mr. Yeltsin as president of the Russian Republic shows that Russians want to part with their Communist past and that they don't want to subjugate other people. The citizens of the republics view independence as a tool for bringing about a better life for themselves, he explained.

As to the exact meaning of "sovereignty" or "independence" for the republics of the USSR, Mr. Kniazkov said he believes that a future "union" will be limited to trade agreements between the republics, and that everything else will be the prerogative of the republican governments. He suggested that the main thing that Ukraine lacks in its struggle for independence is "good diplomacy and good public relations with the West." He called for U.S. technical, financial and educational support for Ukraine.

The final panelist, Mr. McConnell, a Washington attorney and director of

government relations for Ukraine 2000 (The Washington Committee to Support Ukraine), referred to the Ukrainian Parliament's Declaration of Sovereignty as "one step in an evolutionary process."

He commented that although much of the initial jubilation in Kiev about the declaration has been replaced by the frustration of trying to deal with an intransigent Communist bureaucracy, it should also be remembered that many changes have occurred in official Washington's perceptions of Ukraine. Up until recently "Russification had been very successful in the U.S.," he said. But thanks to meetings with the leaders of Rukh and the democratic opposition in Ukraine, U.S. government officials are now cognizant of Ukrainian issues.

Parliamentarians in Ukraine are learning that "when you write a law, it's supposed to mean something — and that is not in the Soviet tradition," noted Mr. McConnell. "One year later, it's frustrating that more hasn't been achieved, but actually, a lot has been accomplished" when viewed in historical perspective, he said.

The panel discussion concluded with a question and answer segment in which some members of the audience expressed their concerns about the attitudes of the Russian nation concerning Ukrainian independence, as well as the issue of the irreversibility of the democratic processes now under way in the USSR. The panelists tended to agree that there is significant Russian support for Ukrainian independence or sovereignty and that the changes ushered in under "glasnost" and "perestroika" are, for the most part, irreversible.

Bush criticizes...

(Continued from page 1)

in Moscow with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev held just hours after the bodies of the seven murder victims and one critically wounded survivor were discovered at the outpost near the Lithuanian-Byelorussian border, Mr. Bush denied any link between the murders and the Baltics' drive for freedom. Asked for his reaction "to the incident in light of your call yesterday afternoon for freedom for the Baltic states," Mr. Bush replied: "Well, I don't think there's a connection."

Moreover, during the press conference President Bush appeared to be attempting to shield Gorbachev from any hint of responsibility for the killings, saying "the president (Gorbachev) immediately got on this (the Medininkai murders) and said they're conducting an investigation." Instead of pointing the finger at Soviet Interior Ministry and Red Army forces, which had been implicated in two dozen earlier assaults on Lithuanian border posts, Mr. Bush implied the Medininkai affair was an example of "cross-border violence on both sides" between Lithuania and Byelorussia, the LIC noted.

President Bush's letter to Mr. Vagnorius comes amid intensifying Lithuanian complaints that the Soviet central government is attempting to stonewall the inquiry into the killings, notwithstanding President Gorbachev's July 31 pledge to investigate fully what happened at Medininkai. The Lithuanian government commission of inquiry appointed in the aftermath of the killings asserted in an August 8 public

statement that "representatives of the USSR Procuracy and the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry do not provide any concrete aid to the law enforcement institutions of the Republic of Lithuania, do not fulfill many assignments, and hamper and disrupt the investigation."

On August 13, the same Lithuanian commission stepped up its criticism of the Kremlin, charging that "the Soviet leadership is deliberately retarding and obstructing the investigations and is not interested in seeing an objective investigation" of the killings.

Though the parties responsible for the Medininkai tragedy have yet to be officially identified, speculation in Vilnius has focused on the KGB and the Soviet Interior Ministry's Black Berets.

INTERVIEW: Prof. John Fizer on the American Association of Ukrainian Studies

by Roma Hadzewicz

The American Association of Ukrainian Studies, held its annual meeting in June at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. It was the association's first meeting since its December 1989 founding conference, at which Dr. John Fizer was elected to a three-year term as president. (A meeting did not take place in 1990 due to the August 1990 congress of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies held in Kiev.)

In order to provide its readers with an update on the work of the AAUS, The Ukrainian Weekly interviewed Prof. Fizer about the results of the Urbana conference and the association's plans for the future.

As this interview was about to go to press, however, it was learned that at a meeting at Harvard University, four members of the AAUS executive board (Dr. Roman Szporluk, vice-president; Michael Flier, secretary-treasurer; Omeljan Pritsak and Patricia Herlihy, members at large) and one former member of the board (Dr. George Grabowicz, whose position as ex officio board member due to his post as director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute was eliminated at the Urbana meeting) voted to remove Dr. Fizer as president of the AAUS. The meeting also elected Prof. Pritsak as interim president.

In a July 30 letter to members of the AAUS, Profs. Pritsak, Szporluk, Flier, Herlihy and Grabowicz wrote:

"Since his election as president of the American Association for Ukrainian Studies, Prof. John Fizer has never convened a meeting of the executive board and has taken actions that defied or ignored the collective wishes of the executive board. In violation of the statutes of the AAUS and against the express position of the board, he organized a meeting in Champaign-Urbana at which changes in the statutes were proposed and adopted. That meeting was non-statutory, and its decision invalid. Because he has abrogated his responsibilities, the board has concluded that John Fizer is no longer president of the AAUS. The board has unanimously elected Prof. Omeljan Pritsak to serve as interim president until the first statutory meeting of the association to be held in Miami [during the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies] in November 1991."

Prof. Fizer told The Weekly that, according to the AAUS statutes, only a general membership meeting can remove the president. Below, in a highlighted section of The Weekly's interview (which appears as an addendum to the original interview), Dr. Fizer reacts to the action taken by this group of Harvard scholars.

Prof. Fizer, it should be noted, is professor of comparative literature and Slavic literatures at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J. He is a specialist in literary theory. Previously he taught Russian literature at Notre Dame and Northwestern universities. He holds a Ph.D. from Columbia University in comparative literature and Slavic literatures.

Recently, the American Association of Ukrainian Studies met during the annual conference of the Ukrainian Research Program at the University of Illinois (Urbana). Would you share with our readers the highlights of this meeting?

The AAUS special general meeting at Champaign-Urbana, on June 19 was to

accomplish a number of objectives: first and foremost, to take a critical look at its statutes and amend them wherever necessary; to clarify its relationship with HURI (Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute); to take a stand on the question of the second international congress of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies and to voice its view on the presidency and the headquarters of the IAUS.

In addition to these organizational matters, members of the AAUS took part in the 10th annual conference of the Illinois University URP. The meeting, I should say, has achieved what it set out to.

We have heard that the by-laws of the AAUS were amended at the meeting. What are the substantive changes adopted at the meeting, i.e. how do the current by-laws differ from those originally adopted at the AAUS founding conference held in December 1989 at Harvard University?

The amended statutes define the duties of the executive board members; they no longer contain an ex officio member of the board; HURI is no longer the technical and administrative seat of the AAUS; AAUS may seek rather than will seek affiliation with such organizations as AAASS (American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies), AATSEEL (American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages) and the like; AAUS will hold its general meetings at such places which are most advantageous to its members rather than at places where the AAASS convenes.

What is the intent of the resolution passed at this AAUS conference which states that contributions to Ukrainian studies do not depend on geographical location or institutional affiliation, but at the same time notes that Ukraine was, is and always will be the center of Ukrainian studies?

Indeed, this resolution may be read as self-contradictory. However, when you take a look at the statistical distribution of the IAUS membership, you cannot help but recognize that the equal numerical representation of the national associations (Italian, German, Romanian, Slovak, Canadian, American, etc.) in the electoral process is not exactly just. The Republican (Ukrainian) Association of Ukrainian Studies, which has hundreds of members, has two representatives, the same as, for example, Belgium. Our resolution therefore intends to correct this inequality and insists that the seat of IAUS be in Kiev and its president be elected from among the Ukrainian scholars.

In fact, during the preparatory meetings for the IAUS in Sofia, Bulgaria, there was an agreement to this effect. There are great many practical reasons, in addition to symbolic ones, why it should be so. National associations need their headquarters in Kiev rather than in Brussels, or for that matter, at Harvard, to assist them when their members travel to Ukraine for research.

Another resolution passed at the conference in Urbana expressed support for the idea of holding the next congress of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies in Kharkiv, Ukraine. What were the other options under discussion? Was the site of the next congress a matter of controversy among AAUS members?

During the first congress of the IAUS

last year, participants from Kharkiv pleaded to hold the second congress in their city. With justification, they argued that such a congress would inspire the process of Ukrainization of their heavily Russified city, would bolster the prestige of Ukrainian studies at their colleges and might tip the scales in favor of the nascent Ukrainian political movement.

A great many delegates at this congress, from Ukraine and abroad, shared their concerns, but, regretfully, they had no electoral power to enforce it. Prof. Grabowicz, as the elected president of the IAUS, chose to be oblivious to these concerns and decided to hold the congress at Harvard. Our resolution calls for rejection of this decision and for holding the second congress in Kharkiv.

What role does the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute — which considers itself the premier institution for Ukrainian studies — play in the AAUS? Does HURI have a special function or position on the board?

According to the amended statutes, the AAUS is not affiliated with any academic institution, including Harvard. On the other hand, Profs. Pritsak, Szporluk and Flier, who are associated with HURI, are members of the board and, as such, should play an active role in the AAUS activity. The position of ex officio board member, occupied by Prof. Grabowicz, has been deleted.

I should however add that, according to the resolution of our meeting, their membership on the board is contingent upon their acceptance of the amended statutes. Should they reject them, and I sincerely hope they will not, then their membership on the board will cease. In such a case, I am empowered to co-opt new members until our next general meeting.

Who is on the Board of the AAUS; is there an effort to provide some sort of representation, whether geographical or institutional? How often are the board meetings; how are policy decisions made?

The executive board is composed of the president (John Fizer), vice-president (Roman Szporluk), secretary-treasurer (Michael Flier) and three members (Omeljan Pritsak, Vasylyl Markus, Patricia Herlihy). The position of George Grabowicz, as ex officio member, has been deleted.

At the founding conference in Boston, because of the relatively small number of founding members, neither geographical nor institutional representation was proposed. The statutes, both the original and the amended, do not specify the frequency of the executive board meetings. They do insist that the general meeting of the AAUS be held every third calendar year. Normally, I would say, the board should meet as frequently as the business exigency calls for it.

Our board, regretfully, has not met even once. Why? Firstly, because members of the board lived in different parts of the country (California, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey); secondly, since about March of last year, I was preoccupied with invitations and visas for those of our members who wanted to attend the first congress in Kiev, and thirdly, from the fall of last year to May of this year, the board was involved in a dispute about whether the AAUS general (special) meeting could be held in Urbana.

At the urging of many members, to convene such a meeting there, I asked

the committee to schedule it as requested, pointing out many advantages, such as free housing, the interesting conference theme, impressive library holdings, and attendance by guests from Ukraine and other countries. Initially, there was no objection to this proposal from Profs. Pritsak, Flier, Herlihy and Zinovia Sochor, a member of the auditing board.

In March 1991, in a letter signed by these members, including Prof. Grabowicz, I was "permitted" to hold the meeting and then to report to the board.

(Continued on page 14)

New developments

A few days ago, news reached us that on July 30, at Harvard, Profs. Pritsak, Szporluk, Flier and Grabowicz deposed you from the presidency of the AAUS and named Prof. Pritsak interim president. What is your response to their decision?

I have no decision of my own. At our general meeting in Champaign-Urbana, we passed a resolution according to which those members of the executive board who reject the amended statutes will automatically forego their membership on the board. By considering our meeting non-statutory and our new statutes invalid they have therefore done exactly that.

Our resolution calls for co-optation of new members to the board, which I intend to do shortly. I had hoped that these colleagues would restrain their personal ambitions, show respect for the collective deliberation of our members and together would do what needs to be done. Regrettably, such does not appear to be the case.

Does this mean that there are now two American associations of Ukrainians?

We consider our meeting in Champaign-Urbana to be statutory and hence valid. If my colleagues at Harvard, for personal reasons, want to have an organization of their own, nobody can stop them from setting it up. They must remember one essential thing: AAUS is no longer a convenient appendage or a fiefdom of HURI. Like all professional associations in this country, it is free of all and any institutional dependency.

Our meeting in Champaign-Urbana has unanimously expressed full confidence in me and therefore I will remain in my elected office until the next general meeting. I, for one, consider Harvard's decision to be an oligarchic tactic to retain AAUS under the aegis of HURI. Sorry, it is a futile attempt.



Prof. John Fizer

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Identifying "Ivan"

In late July, the prosecution in the John Demjanjuk case gave the defense documentation it had received in December 1990 from the USSR. Among the materials was a photo of Ivan Marchenko, now believed to be the real "Ivan" and hundreds of pages of statements and documents from war crimes trials in the USSR. The evidence includes testimony by at least 20 guards — including Nikolai Shalayev, known to be Ivan's accomplice at the gas chamber — who identified the notorious guard as Ivan Marchenko, complete with descriptions of his work and his physical characteristics.

For example, one of the guards, Pavel Vladimirovich Lyelyeko in 1944 noted: "When the (gas) chambers were full, the guards Nikolai and Ivan Marchenko would close the doors. Then began frightful torment, heart-rending groans and screams. But this did not last long. The guards-motor mechanics Nikolai and Ivan started the motor and through the so-called 'showers' they fed the exhaust gas into the chamber..."

He described Marchenko as follows: "24 years old, born in Kamianets-Podilsky Oblast, Ukrainian, citizen of the USSR, tall, thick set, black hair, served in the Red Army, was captured by the Germans in 1941. In the camp he was motor-mechanic of the 'dushehubka' (gas chamber). He tortured the people; cut off the breasts of women; beat the men and set the dog on them. He let the gas into the 'dushehubka.'" (This and other excerpts of the testimonies were provided to The Weekly by the Demjanjuk defense.)

The defense argued on August 14 that Mr. Demjanjuk should be released from prison. Based on the new evidence, "we have to overturn the verdict and declare him innocent," said Defense Attorney Yoram Sheftel. The request was denied by the Supreme Court, which upheld Prosecutor Michael Shaked's request for still more time to collect additional evidence in light of the new materials obtained from the USSR. Mr. Shaked asked the court not to abandon the testimony of the Jewish survivors of Treblinka who had identified Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible" for the word of camp guards.

These survivors, our readers may recall, identified Mr. Demjanjuk in photo spreads and identification procedures whose validity has been seriously questioned by Willem Wagenaar, a psychologist and authority on forensic identification who testified as an expert witness for the defense. In his book titled "Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology," Prof. Wagenaar writes: "... the procedures used for the identification of Ivan are notoriously invalid. ... I will not say that the investigative procedure was a farce, but a total farce could have violated only a few more rules."

Now, there is more and more reason to believe that Mr. Demjanjuk truly is a victim of mistaken identity. And yet, the court does not agree that there are serious doubts in the strange case of John Demjanjuk.

Meanwhile, back in Cleveland, Ed Nishnic, Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law and president of the Demjanjuk Defense Fund, commented: "We've given them what they've wanted for 15 years. We, the defense have given them 'Ivan the Terrible,' Ivan Marchenko. Now the prosecution is insinuating that this is not enough."

A peculiar case indeed.

Aug.
20
1843

Turning the pages back...

Hryhorii Kvitka-Osnovianenko was a well-known writer, who became known as the "father of Ukrainian prose." He was born November 29, 1778, in Osnova, now a suburb of Kharkiv, Ukraine; he died August 20, 1843 in Kharkiv.

Following are excerpts from the entry on this writer contained in volume 2 of The Ukrainian Encyclopedia.

Kvitka began writing rather late in his life, first in Russian and then in Ukrainian. His "Malorossiskie Anekdoty" (Little Russian Anecdotes) was written in 1820-1822 and published in 1822. ... At first he wrote in the tradition of literary travesty represented by Ivan Kotliarevsky, which viewed writing in Ukrainian merely as a pleasant pastime. His first Ukrainian short story, and the first story in modern Ukrainian literature — "Saldatskyi Patret: Latynska Pobrekhenka Po Nashomu Rozkazana" (A Soldier's Portrait: A Latin Tall Tale Told in Our Tongue, 1833) — is written a la Kotliarevsky. ...

Much more important was his collection "Malorossiskie Povesti" (Little Russian Novelles, 2 vols, 1834, 1837), which included "Marusia," "Serdeshna Oksana" (Poor Oksana), "Shchyra Liubov" (True Love), "Bozhi Dity" (God's Children), "Perekotyple" (The Tumbleweed), and other stories. In them he moved beyond anecdote and travesty and showed that the Ukrainian language can also be used for serious subjects.

Having plots without any social conflict, and characters who are paragons of chastity and piety, Kvitka's serious tales are typical examples of Ukrainian sentimentalism, based on both the literary and the oral tradition. Kvitka's predilection for ethnographic detail left a mark on Ukrainian prose of the 19th and even 20th century.

Kvitka's enduring popularity as a playwright rests on the comedies "Svatannia na Honcharivtsi" (Matchmaking at Honcharivka, 1836), "Shelmenko, Volostnoi Pysar" (Shelmenko, the District Scribe, 1831), and "Shelmenko-Denshchyk" (Shelmenko the Orderly, 1837). ...

Kvitka's works have appeared in numerous editions. They belong to the Classicist period and are quite free of Romanticism, which was then coming into vogue. His major contribution was to extend the use of the Ukrainian language to "serious" prose and to promote an interest in ethnography among his literary successors. ...

News and views

Yuriy Shukhevych and the diaspora

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

Shukhevych — the name means many things to many people. For those of us who were raised in America, it is a name that conjures up images of Ukraine's heroic and fatal struggle against the Communist regime that caused our parents to flee Ukraine and seek a new life and freedom in the West.

It is a name that was repeated to us like a litany, an oral tradition passed on from parents to their children in the home and by teachers in the Ukrainian schools we attended on Saturday mornings while our American peers were watching cartoons or riding bicycles or playing cowboys and Indians.

It was a name that was spoken in reverence and awe at countless "akademiyi" where, as children, we seldom understood the long sermon-like accolades and the relevance of the songs sung in honor of the dead hero. Often we participated in these programs, reciting poems and play-acting in vignettes structured by the teachers in Ukrainian school.

But the participation in these rituals was other-directed, other-imposed. The emotional response that the elder generation had to the name of Shukhevych was somewhat alien and even odd, beyond the comprehension of most of us until time and maturity made us pause to reflect on our Ukrainian identity and our Ukrainian roots.

As young adults we began to better appreciate and better understand the tragedy of Ukraine and the role that the name of Shukhevych played in that tragedy. The Roman Shukhevych who had been the commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army became a little more real, a little less like one of the mythological characters created by the Greeks and the Romans and endowed with supernatural powers and immortality.

The legend of Shukhevych became more important to many of us, but the years altered perception and gave the legend substance and form that were both mortal and political. And as we grew to recognize the man who had fought the enemy that we had learned to recognize as an enemy, many of us began to take an active interest in the tragedy of the son he had left behind, the son who suffered for his father's sins against Soviet regime, the son who was arrested as a child and grew to adulthood in the horrible camps of the gulag archipelago.

Roman Shukhevych was a dead man we had never known and would never see; Yuriy Shukhevych was a living, breathing human being whose life was proof of Moscow's barbarous cruelty and whose imprisonment was an affront to all the tenets of democracy that we

had been raised with and took so much for granted.

Many of us adopted his cause as we adopted the causes of other Ukrainian political prisoners: Valentyn Moroz, Mykola Rudenko, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Vasyl Stus. We championed their right to live, their right to speak out, their right to dissent. We participated in demonstrations before the Soviet Embassy, we joined forces with Amnesty International, we wrote and called politicians in Washington to ask for their assistance in securing freedom for all Ukrainian prisoners of conscience, regardless of their "crimes" against the state, regardless of their political views, regardless of their religious convictions or their origins.

Not for us the divisive heritage that stamped our parents as Melnykivtsi, Banderivtsi, Halychany, Skhidniaky, Catholic or Orthodox. We were convinced that our pan-Ukrainian approach and attitudes were far better, far more productive. And when our labors bore fruit and some of the political prisoners gained their freedom and began appearing before Ukrainian communities in the West, we were sometimes thrilled and sometimes disappointed with the results.

They came slowly at first, a mere trickle of wasted and tortured men and women who came to America to see those who had left but never forgotten their homeland and those who had never seen Ukraine but who had been raised as Ukrainians. In America they were greeted with elation; to us they were the brightest and the best that had survived inestimable oppression and we welcomed them gladly and with the hope that others would follow.

And others did — among them a new wave of political prisoners and a newer wave of political leaders from an organization called Rukh that was seen by many in the diaspora as a movement that would alter the history of Ukraine and would spark the Ukrainian renaissance as nothing else in Ukrainian history and been able to do.

The thrill of greeting these newcomers has not diminished, but it has been tempered by a growing awareness that the ideas they espouse and the political platforms they advocate are not always in tune with the ideas and images that we in the diaspora have created. There is a disparity between their view of Ukraine and ours; there is an underlying doubt about whose views are in the best interests of Ukraine. There are occasional conflicts engendered by their feelings that we cannot fully understand what is occurring in Ukraine and our feelings that we are more likely to be objective about what is occurring there.

(Continued on page 17)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of August 15, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,735 checks from its members with donations totalling \$216,803.87. The contributions include individual members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

An analysis

The International Chernobyl Project: an assessment of the IAEA's report

by Dr. David R. Marples

In May, an international advisory committee of the international Atomic Energy Agency produced a 57-page report titled "The International Chernobyl Project: An Overview." The report consisted of an examination into the health consequences arising from the 1986 Chernobyl disaster in selected villages of Ukraine and Byelorussia, including environmental contamination, radiation exposure of the population, and protective measures. A copy of the report was obtained only recently by this author from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.¹

The report represents the efforts of senior scientists and their advisors from around the world. A non-Soviet account, it appeared at the time when new information about the effects of Chernobyl was being discussed by the world media on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the disaster, and when campaigns to assist victims of Chernobyl had been mounted more effectively.

It is not, however, a definitive or even complete report. It examines only 28 contaminated settlements and seven control settlements. The scientists did not examine or interview evacuees or clean-up workers, the two groups that — most sources agree — have suffered the most from the effects of the disaster. "Logistic support for the project" was provided by the USSR Ministry of Atomic Power and Industry, and some 50 visits to the USSR took place between March 1990 and January 1991.

Although an international response, involving some 200 "experts," the project is the result of a formal request from the Soviet government to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The document bears the imprint of this agency and the Soviet nuclear authorities, who have been traditionally reluctant to divulge much information about the accident's results. It is thin, weak in analysis and attributes every medical predicament resulting from the disaster to psychological problems among an ignorant and misinformed population. Above all, there is a wide gap between the official report of medical problems issued by the Ukrainian Ministry of Health² and the present document.

Here is a sampling of statements from the chapter on health impact:

• Example A: There were significant non-radiation-related health disorders on the populations of both surveyed contaminated and surveyed control settlements studied under the project, but no health disorders that could be attributed directly to radiation exposure.

• Example B: Reported absorbed thyroid dose estimates in children are such that there may be a statistically detectable increase in the incidence of thyroid tumours in the future.

• Example C: There were many important psychological problems of anxiety and stress related to the Chernobyl accident and in the areas studied under the project these were wholly disproportionate to the biological significance of the radioactive contamination.

In Example A, the most important word is "no" [health disorders]. To date, it is far too early to make such a statement in that many of the health problems arising from Chernobyl lie in

the future. It is thus easy for organizations to claim that increased medical attention is the root cause of the high level of present illnesses.

Example B uses terminology reminiscent of the Soviet nuclear authorities. What exactly does "statistically detectable increase" mean? Is the report stating that one can anticipate a spate of thyroid cancers in the near future? If so, the clarity of the statement has been neatly camouflaged to sound as though these tumors will not pose a serious problem. Similarly, Example C condescendingly posits that anxiety and stress in these areas have been misdirected. At the root of the scientists' argument is that the diseases endemic in the fallout zone cannot be related to low-level radiation. At best, this is an unproven case.³ At worst, it glosses over one of the world's most serious medical dilemmas.

There are other weaknesses in this chapter. Hypertension, for example, is said to be widespread, while 10 to 15 percent of adults in the surveyed settlements require some sort of medical attention. But the problems with blood pressure were said to be comparable "with published values for Moscow and Leningrad." Once again, the statement says very little. Are the "published values" for Moscow and Leningrad accurate? Is one to be reassured by such a comparison? Is Moscow, with its food shortages, heavy industrial pollution and high consumption of cigarettes to be held up as an example of a healthy society? By the end of the chapter, one reads that "actions should be taken" on adult hypertension and dental hygiene as "major health issues." All other medical impacts of Chernobyl have by then been dismissed as insignificant.

The report takes issue with the decision of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian governments to relocate the population of contaminated zones, even though it acknowledges that a large majority of those polled are anxious to be moved. The scientists argue that such evacuations do more harm than good: "...the mass relocation of people leads to a reduction in life expectancy (through increased stress and changes of lifestyle, and a reduced quality of life in a new habitat)."

The argument behind this statement is that such intervention cannot affect doses already received. It raises some important issues in view of the fact that the toleration limit for radiation contamination of the soil has been significantly lowered in Ukraine from 0.5 to 0.1 rems per year. The IAEA Report adopts the view that the risks of moving people are far greater than those of letting them remain since only small amounts of radiation will be received from the soil — around the same level or less than the natural radiation background. If the statement is true, then it would render spurious and futile the

(Continued on page 13)

1. "The International Chernobyl Project: An Overview. Assessment of Radiological Consequences and Evaluation of Protective Measures." Report by an international Advisory Committee. Vienna: International Atomic Energy Agency, 1991.

2. Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Health, "The Evaluation of Medical Effects of the Chernobyl NPS," press release, April 1991.

3. See, for example, Rosalie Bertell, comp., "Handbook for Estimating Health Effects from Exposure to Ionizing Radiation," second edition, Toronto, 1986.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



What's shakin' Shamokin?

My life's companion and I just completed a trip that one could characterize as traveling "in the footsteps of our forgotten ancestors."

The unforgotten ancestors are our coal-mining pioneers who settled in the anthracite coal regions of northeastern Pennsylvania.

They built our churches and organized the first reading rooms, schools, choirs and drama groups.

They also established the Ukrainian National Association, the granddaddy (grandmommy) of all secular Ukrainian American organizations. The UNA will be celebrating its 100th birthday in 1994.

Our first stop was Shamokin, Pa., where we spent time in the local library uncovering the following local lore:

• The name "Shamokin" is an original Delaware Indian name (Schachamak) which means "the place of eels." It seems that the nearby Delaware River was once loaded with the slimy critters.

• The original white settlers in the region were the James Cherry Family who were run off their land a number of times by the Delaware Indians.

• Other pioneers were Solomon Dunkelburger, who built the first house in the area, and William Ducher who was later murdered. No one knows by whom.

• John C. Boyd opened a stone coal quarry on Shamokin Creek in 1826. He laid out the village of Shamokin in 1835 and a year later there were five families living in the area.

• The Shamokin Coal Co. was incorporated in 1836, the Shamokin Iron Co. in 1840. The two companies were amalgamated a year later.

• As the coal industry mushroomed, English, Welsh and Scottish immigrants settled in the area. Most became coal miners.

• The Irish arrived next. They established branches of the Ancient Order of Hibernians (AOH), a fraternal organization the purpose of which was to promote "friendship, unity and true Christian charity" among its members. The AOH quickly became a center of Irish-American labor and political action.

• When coal company barons began to terrorize labor organizers with repression and violence, certain AOH members organized the Molly Maguires, a group dedicated to fighting terrorism with terrorism. The Mollies were later crushed and most of their leadership hanged between 1877 and 1879.

• The waffle iron was invented in Shamokin in 1891 by John Kleimbach.

• Shamokin was the second American city to put electricity to public use.

• The Glen Burn Culum Bank towers over Shamokin. In 1964 it was described as "the largest refuse pile in the world."

• The first Ukrainians (Rusyns) began arriving in the Shamokin area during the late 1870s. Most went to work in the coal mines, then considered the most dangerous way to make a living in the United States. When America's first Ukrainian Catholic Church was founded in Shenandoah in 1884, Shamokin's Ukrainians walked miles to attend the divine liturgy on

Sunday.

• The Ukrainian National Association was founded in Shamokin in 1894. The first supreme executive included Theodore Talpash, (Shamokin) president; Michael Yevchak (Wilkes-Barre) vice-president; the Rev. Ivan Konstantkevych (Shamokin) secretary; and Ivan Glova (Excelsior) treasurer.

• The first UNA convention was held in Shamokin on May 30, 1894.

Following our stay in Shamokin, Lesia and I visited Shenandoah, where a beautifully constructed new church stands on the site of the church that burned down a few years ago.

We also drove to Mt. Carmel, where we viewed the shell of the beautiful Ukrainian Catholic church that burned down last June. Mt. Carmel's UNA Brotherhood of St. Peter and Paul was also founded in 1894. It was one of the 13 original UNA branches.

We stopped in Marion Heights where we visited with the Rev. Anthony Radchuk, pastor of the Patronage of the Mother of God Church. Father Anthony maintained that his parish is still alive and vibrant. He claimed that the good health of the parish was due to a de-emphasis on Ukrainian nationalism and an emphasis on Christian spirituality. "English is the principal language of our church," he told us.

Finally, we stopped off in Freeland to visit what locals maintain is the "first Ruthenian Church in America." Founded in 1896 by the Rev. Ivan Wolansky, it too is a very active parish. We observed a 4 p.m. divine liturgy and were amazed at the number of young people and children in attendance.

We owe much to the Shamokin pioneers who laid the groundwork for our ethnonational journey in America. Without their vision, devotion and energy, more Rusyns would have remained Rusyns and our community today would be very different. It's time to realize this and to celebrate their achievements.

A UNA history

Dr. Myron Kuropas has been commissioned to write the history of the Ukrainian National Association, by the UNA Supreme Assembly which is asking all UNA branch officers and members to cooperate with him in this endeavor. Dr. Kuropas is interested in diaries, memoirs, letters and other historical materials which would assist him in preparing a social history of our organization.

Dr. Kuropas has informed us that he plans to write a history that is not only true, interesting and objective but reader-friendly as well. To accomplish this end he plans to interview those major players of the past 50 years that are still alive and alert. He says this includes his many friends and "the few enemies that may still be lurking about."

Dr. Kuropas may be reached at 107 Ithamwood Drive, DeKalb, IL 60115.

— The editor

Lviv municipal police take oath



Yuriy Holowinsky

Fifty-five young volunteers of the first unit of Lviv municipal police took their oath after taking a condensed version of the Lviv militia educational center's preparatory course. Sort of official "guardian angels," they will patrol the streets and parks, but will not be armed.



In front of a crowd of about 300, each member took the oath with one hand on the Bible, knelt and kissed the Ukrainian flag. They were then blessed by the priests of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.



This newly sworn-in volunteer shows off his uniform. Note the blue-and-yellow triangle and tryzub emblem on the beret, and the tryzub on the shoulder patch under the words "Okhoronets Pravoporiadku."

SPOTLIGHT ON: Ukrainian

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

After two years of planning and intense preparation (see The Weekly: February 10 and June 2), the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus concert tour throughout Ukraine on June 6-24 was a dream come true that surpassed all expectations. At the invitation of the Ukraina Society and the Cultural Fund of Ukraine, with moral support and financial assistance from Ukrainian communities in the U.S. and Canada, 62 bandurists (all paying their own way), under the direction of Maestro Włodzimierz Kolesnyk, performed 15 concerts in 13 cities: Kiev, Kaniv, Poltava, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Dnipropetrovske, Kryvyi Rih, Vinnytsia, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivske, Ternopil and Lviv.

It was my good fortune to be involved in the public relations preparations prior to the tour, and to travel with the chorus as its correspondent. We weren't mere witnesses of historical events; we were active participants. And my role was to capture these peak experiences in words. I could not enumerate places, numbers, names, facts — or I could try to share the kaleidoscope of images burnt into the heart of every participant. I opted for the latter.

When we touched down at the Kiev's Boryspil Airport and our hosts greeted us with the Ukrainian national anthem and traditional bread and salt, something intrinsic in the deepest recesses of each heart was touched, in young and old alike, and it responded with full resonance.

Then time became a whirlwind, spinning landscapes of the soul. Live wires of emotion at high pitch were stretched to the limit, tears flowed openly, sincerely. There were 15 concerts in 16 days — each performed as if it were the first, as if it were the last. There were incredible demands on stamina. There were no low points. We endured on sheer adrenalin (time was too precious to waste on sleep or rest); we drew energy from the audience, from the ovations, the people, the music.

The tour began in our golden-domed capital, with opening concerts at the Kiev Theatre of Opera and Ballet, and at the Ukraina Palace of Culture. On route to eastern regions, there was a brief stop to present flowers and songs at Shevchenko's burial ground; an

exciting concert and heart-warming reception in Poltava, the cradle of the bandura and kobzars; and then it was on to historic Kharkiv.

We traveled by bus. Between cities, there were long distances and hours during which windows became moving screens of landscapes: the tranquil beauty of the countryside brimming with fruit of the fertile black soil, seas of blood-red poppies, fields of green wheat and azure skies. As if in a time warp, with the clock turned back 200 years, all those Shevchenko poems memorized in Saturday school unfurled on living canvas.

Throughout Ukraine, with the exception of Kiev, the concert halls were packed to capacity, with tickets sold out well in advance. At our insistence, in many cities throngs of people outside the concert halls who were unable to get tickets, were permitted to fill every available inch of standing room. When the curtain opened, everything merged into music, song.

The chorus, undoubtedly, made the greatest impact in the industrial Donbas area. This was the first performing group from the West to visit Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Dnipropetrovske, Kryvyi Rih and Vinnytsia, and its arrival was timely, coinciding with a surge of rebirth of national consciousness in these most suppressed and Russified regions of our land.

The atmosphere during performances was charged and electrifying: each song was received with spontaneous ovations, bouquets upon bouquets of flowers, and rhythmic applause that, at times, continued for 10 to 15 minutes, accompanied by chants of "Slava," "Glory to Ukraine," "Yedynamosia" (Let us stand united).

At each singing of the "Zapovit" (Shevchenko's Testament) and "Oy u Luzi Chervona Kalyna," the audience jumped to its feet and sang in unison with the chorus. After the bravos and encores, each concert ended with our national anthem and lengthy, exhilarating ovations. Many in the audience waved blue and yellow flags and stood with the three fingers of the right hand raised, a symbol of the tryzub (trident) and victory.

But while there was joy and euphoria at one end of the spectrum, there was also sadness, bitterness and anger. At the concert in Dnipropetrovske, I was a physical buffer, sitting smack in the middle of two opposing forces that collided at every step. On my left: an older man, resettled in this industrial center after 15 years of Siberia, clutching the precious blue and yellow flag in his age-garbled hands. On my right: a full row of party apparatchiks who had no qualms about displaying their open displeasure at his (and my) bold nationalist testimonial.

This duality was succinctly portrayed in a memorable scene during a stop at the Ivano-Frankivske Oblast boundary. On one side of the road, our sponsors, in brilliant embroidery and costume, greeted us with bread and salt. Across the way, an old "babusia" weeded her meagre plot of vegetables. The fingers on her right hand were missing, as was her son, lost somewhere in battle. She took off her scarf when several of the bandurists spoke to her, over the fence that divided them. Once she had been young, vibrant and beautiful! There was little evidence of that now. These were the two faces of Ukraine.

At every stop, in every city, the welcomes were warm and fervent. Rela-



Dr. Myroslaw Hnatiuk expresses the capella's greetings to Ukraine.

Bandurists' concert tour of Ukraine — an overwhelming success



The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus performs during its opening concert in Kiev.

s and friends clutched flowers, crying and searching for the familiar. Then, recognition: tender embraces, emotional reunions, many crying for the first time. On stage and every oblast boundary, there were the official greetings from the Ukrainian Society and the Cultural Fund. Whenever they were permitted to participate, there were also the unofficial greetings welcoming us with warm and beating hearts: Rukh members, the Ukrainian Language Society, civic clubs and organizations, young people, children, musical ensembles. In eastern Ukraine, where the national renaissance has been unfolding for a long time, the bandurists were welcomed like old friends at concerts in Rivnyi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil at the grand finale in Lviv.

As the spokesman for the bandurists in the Ukrainian diaspora was the chorus president, Dr. Myroslaw Hnatyuk, who eloquently expressed the joy of returning back to our homeland that which we were able to nurture thousands of miles away, namely, our songs, our love for Ukraine.

He paid tribute to those who paved the way, and introduced several key chorus members: Petro Kytasty, ne-

phew of Hryhory Kytasty, and one of the founding members of the Kiev Chorus who was forced to leave Ukraine at age 14; Orest Skliarenko, currently the youngest bandurist at age 14, from Toronto; and Petro Honcharenko who, as president of the chorus for 40 years, played a vital part in its existence and development. In turn, Mr. Honcharenko emphasized the role of the Bandurist Chorus in the free world as "ambassador of Ukrainian culture," a role the chorus maintained with dignity and truth.

Both on stage and off, there were many public and private acknowledgments of the colossal contributions made by the Bandurist Chorus in upholding the Ukrainian spirit, culture and national self-esteem on both sides of the ocean. Throughout, this unique ensemble stirred, inspired, touched and awakened many a dormant soul. There can only be praise and admiration for each and every performer who endured the tour's grueling schedule, the overwhelming demands on stamina and patience, and withstood the repeated tests of character and integrity.

The prime mover and integral link was the chorus' musical director, Maestro Kolesnyk. Building on the firm

foundation of his predecessors, particularly Hnat Khotkevych and Hryhory Kytasty, whose works comprised the major portion of the program, Maestro Kolesnyk's demanding professionalism and musical elegance was reflected in every aspect of the program.

In tune with contemporary events in Ukraine, the repertoire was deliberately structured to draw in the listener and then gradually, almost imperceptibly, to build and inspire. With a subtle blend of melody, word, bandura accompaniment and spirit, this musical montage

depicted Ukraine's glorious past, and the bloody sacrifices and losses in the struggle for selfhood.

From the soft opening prayer to the final culminating crescendo in the "Storm on the Black Sea," it expanded and intensified its promise of new hope and faith in a brighter future. In the end, came the call to the people "... arise from your ruins and ashes, stand, brother next to brother, and forge ahead — for honor, freedom, nation." And the people responded, rising from their seats with a roar of applause, ovations, chants.

While the music appeased and inspired, with it came the realization that a nation cannot be rebuilt by enthusiasm alone. Nor is it comprised of audiences and masses. A nation is made up of individuals. Individuals who answer that call, each with his own unique response. Those responses, like the memories that we brought back to the "land of the free, and home of the brave," are as varied as the individuals who participated in this historic journey.

For me, the highlight of the trip was an unexpected detour from the concert tour, when I visited the 90-year-old mother of the late Vasyl Stus in an impoverished mining village outside of Donetsk. It was there that I came to understand the underlying message of our songs, poetry, history. Vasyl Stus had crystallized it with his life, his words:

...my God, you take me like a lump of unformed clay, and knead and mold me with your fingers, to shape a being, so not in vain yet one more fragment of Ukraine becomes resilient!



Young bandurists in Kaniv, near Shevchenko's burial place, listen to a performance by the local kobzar.



The chorus members are greeted in Zaporizhzhia.



A traditional Ukrainian welcome of bread, salt and flowers. From right are: Dr. Myroslaw Hnatyuk, Petro Honcharenko, Wolodymyr Kolesnyk, Omelan Helbig.

UAVets post, ladies auxiliary mark jubilees

PASSAIC, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Veterans Post 17 celebrated its 28th anniversary on Saturday, May 4, at the Chris Club, Clifton, with an installation dinner/dance honoring the Ladies Auxiliary on its 25th anniversary.

The following officers of the UAV were installed by Eugene Sagasz, past national commander, and Andrew Keybida, aide-de-camp; Michael Nakonechny, commander; Walter Kupecky, senior vice-commander; Peter Nakonechny, junior vice-commander; John Luczeko, finance officer; Peter Pankow, adjutant; Michael Chomiak Jr., judge advocate; Peter Babirad and Mike Bartnichak, trustees; Jerry Pochtar, welfare officer; Nicholas Fadayko, chaplain; and Theodore F. Martyn, publicity.

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

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

After the singing of the American and Ukrainian anthems, the Rev. Hlib Lonchyna, pastor of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, Passaic, delivered the invocation.

Mr. Keybida, toastmaster, introduced the present and past national officers of the Ukrainian American Veterans as well as officers representing posts of the UAV and representatives of local Ukrainian organizations. Mr. Keybida lauded the performances of the leaders of Post 17, the Ladies Auxiliary and its dedicated members. He expressed his appreciation for the unified efforts of all Ukrainian American institutions that have displayed a keen interest and loyalty in the endeavors of the Ukrainian American Veterans to perpetuate its goals, which are to preserve the freedoms, human rights and democratic way of life for all people and to strengthen the Ukrainian American community.

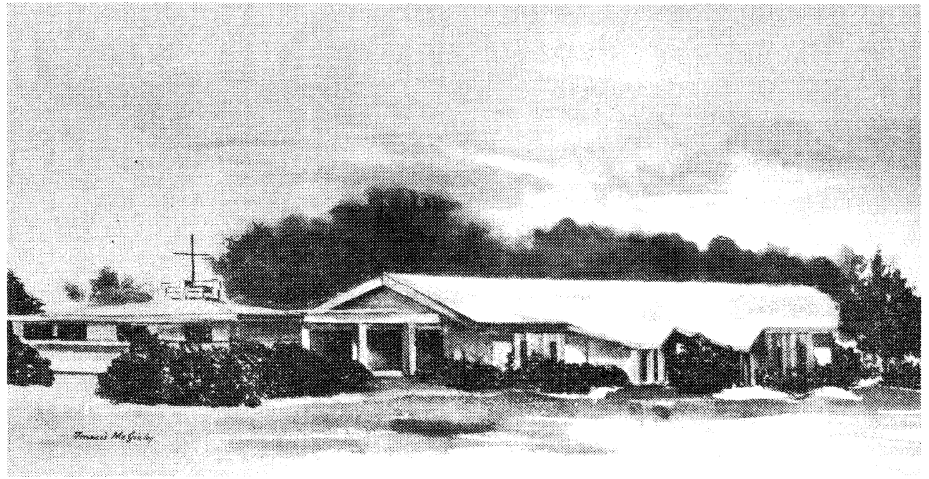
The newly installed commander, Mr. Nakonechny, and president, Ms. Arengé, welcomed the large gathering with sincere thanks and appreciation for the generous support and loyalty of their respective members, as well the numerous Ukrainian organizations in the Passaic-Bergen area.

The honoree of the evening was past president Ms. Maik, who initiated the efforts to organize a Ladies Auxiliary 25 years ago. Another past president, Ms. Halchak, presented a plaque from the members to Ms. Maik, praising her allegiance, loyalty and devotion to the organization. Letters of congratulations were received from New Jersey Secretary of State Joan Haberle, Supreme President John Oleksyn of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association and many others.

The keynote speaker was the former Ukrainian American mayor of Clifton, Gloria Kolodziej, now serving on the City Council, who praised the Ukrainian Americans who selflessly contributed to the defense of the United States and its Constitution and to those members who served, fought and paid the

(Continued on page 14)

South Jersey community to break ground for parish center



Artist's conception of the future parish center of St. Stephen's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Toms River, N.J.

TOMS RIVER, N.J. — On August 18, St. Stephen's Ukrainian Catholic Parish will hold a moleben and groundbreaking ceremony at 4 p.m., on the five-acre site of the future parish center, White Oak Bottom Road in Toms River, N.J. A banquet celebration will follow at 6 p.m. in the Woodlake Country Club in Lakewood, N.J.

Five years, much hard work, sacrifice and prayers have made the dream come true. With the help of Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, Msgr. Joseph Fedoryk, the Rev. Roman Dubitsky and the Rev. Augustine Molodowitz, the center is becoming a reality for a growing group of Ukrainian Catholics who came to Ocean County to live from New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Some have even returned from Florida.

Ocean County was chosen for the best of two worlds: it is a wonderful

place to retire and an ideal location where the entire family could get together, if not by automobile, then by plane (two major airports are within convenient distances). Many area Ukrainians are involved in numerous activities, both social and cultural.

The Ukrainian American Club, for example, has been in existence for over 10 years. It publishes a monthly newsletter of activities, participates in community functions and has a scholarship fund to benefit Ukrainian youth.

Ocean County has over two dozen retirement communities within a 10-mile radius of St. Stephen's Parish Center. Home resales vary from as low as \$35,000 (possibly less) to over \$150,000. Each retirement community has its own activities. Most have a club house with amenities such as a pool, tennis courts, social and cultural or-

ganizations and transportation, if desired.

Various services are provided, from lawn cutting and exterior maintenance to "do-it-yourself," with fees charged accordingly. Of course, with the services provided, there are many employment opportunities in this growing community, which is the county seat, with shopping centers and office complexes.

It is just a few miles to the Jersey shore and beaches, and the many historical sites in this crossroads of the American Revolution, Toms River, N.J., local Ukrainians advise.

For information on St. Stephen's Parish, interested readers may contact the Rev. Roman Dubitsky at (908) 826-0767, or 684 Alta Vista Place, Perth Amboy, NJ 08861.

Parish honors Msgr. Makuch on double jubilee

by Yuri Tarnavskyj

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP, N.J. — This year's traditional "sviachene" at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church here was a double celebration.

As in past years, parishioners gathered at the church hall to celebrate Christ's resurrection. But they also used the occasion to honor the pastor of St. Josaphat's, Msgr. Basil Makuch, S.P.D., Ph.D., who this year is celebrating both his 45th year of priesthood and his 75th birthday.

Msgr. Makuch was visibly moved and surprised when longtime parishioner and cantor Makar Kopanycia announced following the traditional "sviachene" program that the parish was also honoring its spiritual father that day and 17 boys and girls filed up to greet their pastor each with a flower in hand.

"This may be the biggest Easter ever for me," Msgr. Makuch said later when he addressed his parishioners. "This is a big surprise and I am very touched. And I am grateful that God gave me 45 years to serve him and our church which needs priests," he said. "Thank God that I lived to see the day that our church was resurrected — in Lviv and other cities and towns," he added.

Msgr. Makuch served as rector of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, Washington, for 24 years, taking up the post shortly after coming to the United States in 1948. He later

was assigned as pastor in Carteret, N.J.; Cleveland, Melrose Park, Pa., and most recently at St. Josaphat's, where he is completing his 10th year. He celebrated his 75th birthday February 25 and his 45th anniversary of the priesthood on March 26.

After Mr. Kopanycia opened the celebration honoring Msgr. Makuch, thanking God for the gifts he bestowed

on him — piety, love of knowledge, the Ukrainian rite and faith — letters of congratulations from Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford and Bishop Robert Moskal of Parma, Ohio, were read.

"You were always understanding, kind and a dedicated follower of Christ," Metropolitan Sulyk wrote.

(Continued on page 13)



Msgr. Basil Makuch is greeted with flowers by parish children while parish council member Tania Bojcun looks on.

Plast pre-schoolers' camp attracts nearly 90 children to Soyuzivka resort

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — To introduce pre-schoolers to Plast, a one-week day camp was held at Soyuzivka for children, age 4-6, who are too young to go to regular camp. In its three years of existence, the camp, "Tabir Ptashat," has grown so rapidly that it was divided into two one-week sections this year, one containing 40 children and the other, 44.

The activities were not very different from those at regular Plast camp (nature walks, arts and crafts, etc.), but geared towards a younger crowd. In true Plast fashion, each day was opened with a prayer and salute to the Ukrainian and American flags, and closed with the usual song and prayer.

The little campers spent the day with each other, learning songs and dances, listening to stories and playing games. They spent the evenings with their mothers, fathers or grandparents.

The Plast day camp was the idea of Neonila Sochan, who has organized it since its beginnings with the help of other members of her Plast sorority, Pershi Stezhi. Mrs. Sochan also served as the camp administrator.

The director of the first week's camp was Irene Leush, a member of the Spartanky sorority, and the counselors were Victoria Chomut, Mary Darmohraj-Mulyk, Christine Fylypovych, Christine Kochan, Alexandra Lebed, Laryssa Nahnybida, Petrusia Paslawsky, Roxana Pylpeczak, Alexandra Sawchuk, Tanya Temnycky and Donna Yaworsky. The camp doctor was Dr. Walter Masnyj.

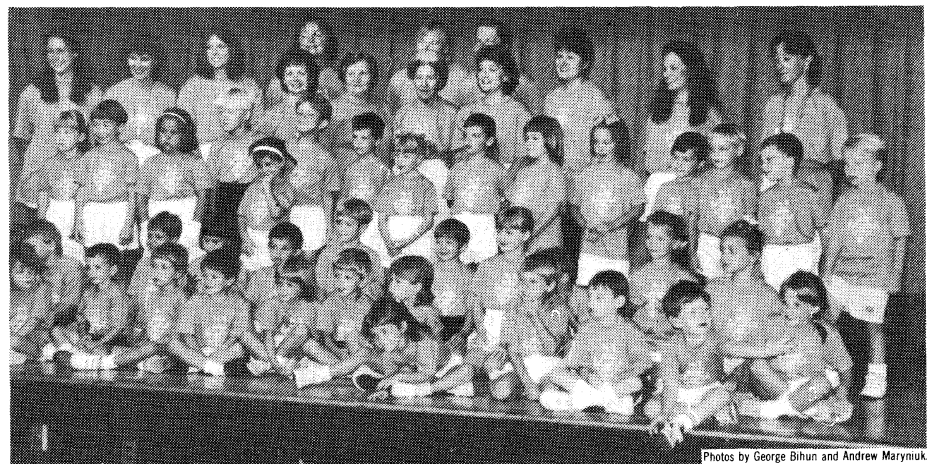
The director of the second camp was Marta Kuzmowycz, a member of the Ti Shcho Hreblu Rvut Plast sorority. Helping her were Myra Hankewycz, Lusia Hryciw, Martha Kebalu, Oksana Tromsa Kowcz, Vira Mykyta, Marta Pryshlak Mostovych, Anna Orzynskyj, Zirka Martyniuk Salerno and George Kuzmowycz, while the camp doctor was Dr. Adrian Klufas.

Each week ended with a grand finale performance in the Veselka hall, during which the children showed off their new dancing and singing skills.

At the conclusion of the first week's camp, the pre-schoolers, counselors and camp organizers were bid farewell by



Participants of the first week's session of "Tabir Ptashat" with their camp counselors.



Photos by George Bihun and Andrew Maryniuk.

The campers and counselors of the second week's session at the conclusion of their finale program.

Ukrainian National Association officers, including Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, and Supreme Advisors Anya Dydyk-Petrenko and Eugene Iwanciw. Ms. Dydyk-Petrenko addressed the children on behalf of the UNA.

Also present was Soyuzivka manager John A. Flis.

The second week's campers were addressed during their concluding program by UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Advisor Walter Kwas and the manager of Soyuzivka.

All the children received UNA souvenirs: portfolios, T-shirts, pens and copies of the children's magazine Veselka.

As well the little campers received certificates indicating that they had successfully completed "Tabir Ptashat '91" and camp T-shirts designed by Martha Kebalu.



UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, Soyuzivka manager John A. Flis and camp director Marta Kuzmowycz distribute camp certificates and UNA souvenirs to the little campers at the end of the second week's session.



Pre-schoolers during a bonfire inside Soyuzivka's Main House during the first week of "Tabir Ptashat."

The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news

Pupils of Pre-School Music present annual pantomime play

by Oksana Stanko

NEWARK, N.J. — Students of Pre-School Music under the direction of Marta Sawycky performed in a musical pantomime play titled "Once Upon A Time" (Bulo Kolys) on Sunday, June 23.

The performance took place in the gymnasium of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School. Over 300 parents, children and friends were in attendance to see the play in which the children performed their version of the story of Noah and the ark to the musical accompaniment of their teacher, Ms. Sawycky.

This year over 70 children took part in the performance — the students of Pre-School Music, age 2½ - 5; graduates of the school age 6-9; and the younger siblings of the performers, some of whom were barely 1½ years old. Their roles included Noah and his wife, doves, monkeys, foxes, parrots, tigers, elephants, mice, giraffes, raccoons, rabbits and other animals. Some played the roles of waves and lightning bolts.

Ms. Sawycky used her talents to add her own special touch to the story. The delighted audience watched with amusement as Noah (played very convincingly by Danylo Flak) tried to prepare for the flood by loading provisions onto the ark, while the pairs of tigers, monkeys and mice teased him and intentionally got in his way. Finally, all was in readiness and the parade of animals appeared on stage. Slowly, two by two,



A scene from "Once Upon a Time," the 1991 pantomime play staged by pupils of Pre-School Music.

they boarded the ark and prepared to weather the storm.

The children's beautiful costumes were designed and made by Lida Kolatalo-Marr. The older children's costumes were designed and made by Greg Hywel. The desert-like stage set was designed by Daria Semanyshyn, and the

magnificent ark was designed by her husband, Zenon Semanyshyn. Assisting with the decorating of the stage and building of the ark were parents of the children. Special lighting effects were created by Nestor and Lyalya Holyntsky and Roman Turynsky, while voice amplification was done by Oleh Kaniuka. The finale boasted a beautiful rainbow created by Marika and Osyp Wynarchuk. Marika Holinaty-Wynarchuk designed the poster.

Mothers Chryzanta Hentisz, Petrusia Paslawsky, Tania Nahorniak, Maria Borkowsky, Elizabeth Buniak, Christine Kochan, Christine Flak and Marta Torielli also chaired various commit-

tees. Many other parents, friends, and sponsors assisted with various tasks and duties to make this year's pantomime play a great success.

Following the performance, those graduating from Music Pre-School and going on to kindergarten received their diplomas, and said farewell to Ms. Sawycky.

This year's graduates were: Danylo Flak, Ksenia Hentisz, Christina Semanyshyn, Talia Lacy, Justina Polanskyj, Melanie Rud, Oksana Buniak, Sophia Torielli, Olenka Pawlyshyn, Peter Kasyanenko, and Adrian Kochan.

Twenty-seven graduate from St. George Academy

NEW YORK — Twenty-seven students graduated from St. George Academy on Saturday, June 8.

After divine liturgy for the graduates celebrated by the Rev. Lawrence Lawryniuk OSBM, the graduates proceeded to the school auditorium where the ceremonies were opened with a benediction by Bishop Basil Losten.

After the singing of the U.S. and Ukrainian anthems, the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak OSBM, pastor of St. George's, introduced the salutatorian, Susan Michajlo, who had the second highest four-year average, 95.28. Miss Michajlo received scholarships to New York University, St. Francis, and St. John's University, and will be attending St. John's in the fall.


The valedictory address was given in Ukrainian by Dzvinka Dobriansky.

Miss Dobriansky had the highest four-year average of 96.06, and was offered scholarships to New York University, Barnard and Harvard. She will be attending Harvard in the fall.

Bishop Losten awarded diplomas to the graduates, as well as the following awards:

- \$1,000 valedictorian award to Miss Dobriansky (\$750 from Self Reliance and \$250 from the Turansky Scholarship Fund);
- \$750 salutatorian award to Miss Michajlo (from the Turansky Fund);
- \$250 each (membership awards) to Miss Dobriansky and Andrij Malynovsky from the Ukrainian National Association;
- \$100 Ukrainian award to Ihor Giergel from Arka;
- \$150 Ukrainian award to Mr. Malynovsky from United American Ukrainian Organizations of New York;
- \$100 four-year athlete award to Mark Borenstein from the Ukrainian Sports Club;
- \$50 bonds for scholastic achievement from Dr. and Mrs. Walter Baron to Leo Bodden, Nadia Dickinson, Jason LaMonica and Anna Machalska; and
- \$50 bond for excellence in Ukrainian from the Schumylowych family, honoring Dr. Luke Luciw to Miss Dobriansky.

After the graduates sang the alma mater, they marched out of the auditorium to piano accompaniment by Sonia Szereg.



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A Year Round Resort

SUMMER PROGRAMS 1991

Saturday, August 24

8:30 p.m. — **CONCERT — DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL;**
 Director: ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY

10:00 p.m. — **DANCE — music provided by OLES KUZYSZYRN TRIO**

Sunday, August 25

8 p.m. — **CONCERT — HALYNA VILKHA, opera singer**
IHOR SONEVYTSKY, OLIA PROTNYIAK, pianists/accompanists

LABOR DAY ENTERTAINMENT PROVIDES A LITTLE BIT OF EVERYTHING

Friday, August 30, 8:30 p.m. — CONCERT OF CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC
HALYNA KOLESSA — Viola, VOLODYMYR PANTELEYEV — Cello,
ADELINA KRYVOSHEINA — Piano

Saturday, August 31 — "HRONO": (w/candles)


Sunday, September 1, 2:15 p.m. — OUTDOOR UKRAINIAN ROCK CONCERT
"HRONO" (w/balloons)

Sunday, September 1, 8:30 p.m. — Actor-humorist BOHDAN BENIUK
OLIA CHODOBA-FRYZ, vocalist
ANDRIJ STASIW, pianist

DANCES: Friday: "SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA"
Saturday: "TEMPO"; "ODNOCHASNIST"
Sunday: "TEMPO"; "ODNOCHASNIST"

******* DANCE EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT TO THE TUNES OF "SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA", featuring: HRYC HRYNOVEC, STEPAN BEN and ROMAN KURYLO *******

Mistress of Ceremonies: OLIA CHODOBA-FRYZ
Program Director: ANYA DYDYK-PETRENKO



DON'T EXHAUST YOUR FUTURE

Use mass transit or carpool

New Jersey
 Department of
 Environmental Protection

The International...

(Continued from page 7)

1991 Ukrainian decrees on tolerance limits for radiation exposure.⁴

Yet the statement is an odd one in view of the report's admission that "the vast majority" of those interviewed believe themselves to be suffering from an illness caused by radiation. One wonders how one can anticipate an increase of stress through relocation when that stress is already at a very high level. In short, if, as stated, the level of medical problems is extremely high (whatever the reason) and if people believe Chernobyl-induced radiation to be the cause of them and wish to be evacuated, then what justification is there for non-intervention on the part of the authorities? The report's reasoning is contradictory and fundamentally unsound on this issue.

The hostile reaction of the Ukrainian authorities to the report and particularly by the chairman of the parliamentary Commission on Chernobyl, Volodymyr Yavorivsky, was to be predicted. It may not have been altogether merited if the researchers involved had only limited aims, to confirm or refute existing information. However, it is the report's claim to authority that is most disturbing. It boasts an array of scientific experts from around the world as advisors.

Moreover, it even provides a self-review at the end of Chapter 1. "None-theless, the work has involved leading and eminent international and scientific investigators and medical specialists who endorse its adequacy and its results. It is a significant step in the evaluation of the consequences of the accident."

Lamentably, this is far from being true. The report represents a peripheral, inadequate, even careless survey using a very incomplete data base. The only enlightening part pertains to its non-scientific content: accounts of the population's reaction to its daily problems and these are promptly dismissed as unscientific. But if those involved intended it to have only limited aims, then what was the point of the above statement? If it was to be "significant,"

then why were the main "actors" in the tragedy excluded from the research? It is akin to studying Holocaust survivors and ignoring the Jews.

In conclusion, the scientists express a wish that all data from Byelorussia, Russia and Ukraine related to radiation fallout be "shared with the USSR Central Data Bank in Obninsk" in order to be made available to all republics. Air sampling and analysis should be handed to a network of international laboratories established by the IAEA Laboratory at Seibersdorf. Thus, recognition is given only to the almost defunct all-union campaign to deal with Chernobyl and the IAEA is to continue to lead the future investigation.

A data bank in Obninsk, distant from Chernobyl (and not merely in physical terms) would ensure only that the future investigation be taken out of the hands of the local republican authorities. The suggestion brusquely negates the whole concept of republican sovereignty.

If one surveys the literature on Chernobyl over the past five years, then, despite some hyperbole and inaccuracies, the most revealing data have come from the republican level. Indeed, were it not for Ukrainian and Byelorussian surveys of the disaster's effects, we may not know much more about the tragedy than in 1986.

Would the IAEA prefer to return to this situation, when all decisions were made at the all-union level and usually in secret, or when plant operators were tried in camera in a contaminated zone with Soviet and Western journalists barred from the proceedings for all but the first and last days? Now that the public has been made aware of the extent of the fallout by Soviet scientists, can one trust the IAEA to once again take charge of the investigation?

On the basis of this report, it is not a state of affairs "devoutly to be wished."

4. These are discussed in detail in David R. Marples, "Chernobyl: Five Years Later," Soviet Geography (May 1991).

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N.J. parish...

(Continued from page 10)

adding that people "truly saw Christ in your everyday life."

He also stressed the important role Msgr. Makuch carried out while preparing countless seminarians for the priesthood during his stay at the Washington seminary. His model example of a dedicated pastor, theologian and highly qualified church historian of Ukraine will always "shine as a bright diamond in the Church's crown," Metropolitan Sulyk added.

Bishop Moskal, who along with Bishop Losten was among Msgr. Makuch's students at the seminary in Washington, stated that Msgr. Makuch's conscientiousness in carrying out his duties in great measure prepared him for his priesthood.

"I do not recall if I ever expressed my thanks to you for this. If not, then I now render a word of thanks," he wrote. "Your dedication is always an example for future generations of loving care for Christ's Church and God's faithful."

Dr. Osyp Oryshkevych of Princeton, a longtime friend of Msgr. Makuch who was his roommate for six years while the two attended high school in Lviv from

1927, spoke at the celebration praising Msgr. Makuch for his work and accomplishments, pointing out that he completed two doctoral degrees, in philosophy and theology while studying in Rome. He said Msgr. Makuch exemplified the type of priest the Ukrainian Church is sorely lacking today.

Msgr. Makuch received gifts from the parish's sisterhood, presented by Maria Kardash; the church choir, presented by Anastasia Bojunc and Stephen Shilkevich; and the parish, presented by Parish Council members Ihor and Tania Bojunc and trustee Omelan Kotsopoy.

The choir, under the direction of Iwan Bihun, led the parishioners in the singing of a ringing "Mnohaya Lita." Parish council trustee Bohdan Pasichny and Mr. Kopyancya were the masters of ceremonies for the "sviachene" and anniversary celebrations.

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Prof. John Fizer...

(Continued from page 5)

But then, in a letter of May 20, I was denounced for acting undemocratically, contrary to the statutes, and the like. Confronted with this kind of accusation, I had no choice but to heed the request of our members and convene the meeting in Urbana.

Who are the members of AAUS? How does one become a member?

Let me cite the AAUS statutes concerning its membership:

"Active membership in the AAUS is open to scholars working in Ukrainian studies. Supporting membership, entitled to an advisory vote, is open to those actively involved in promoting Ukrainian studies. Honorary membership may be proposed by the executive board and approved by the general meeting. Upon application, invited participants to the founding meeting of the AAUS will become active members of the AAUS. Upon application, new membership may be accepted by the executive board of the AAUS."

How many members attended the conference in Urbana? How many were at the AAUS founding conference at Harvard?

Twenty-five, i.e. 17 personally, eight by proxy and 18 guests; while at Harvard there were 37 founding members, five observers and 16 guests. These figures, without qualification, do not tell the full story.

In December 1989, the idea of having an association and subsequently participating in the international congress in Kiev had attracted many people who were not involved in Ukrainian studies. In Urbana, on the other hand, there were people who are, as the statutes state, "actively involved in promoting Ukrainian studies." I suspect that the actual number of those who are academically and intellectually active in this field is about 50. Thus the Urbana conference was well attended.

What are the AAUS's plans for the immediate future?

Well, the immediate plan is to render the executive board functional, and then to address those goals which are spelled out by the statutes. My personal wish is to involve AAUS in the active promotion of Ukrainian subjects at those colleges and universities which have Slavic and the so-called East European programs.

There are approximately 40 graduate programs in Slavic languages and literatures and about 600 undergraduate. Most of them are Russian rather than Slavic. None of them offer Ukrainian language, or what have you, unless the Ukrainian community supports it financially.

Now, with the changing political landscape, the chances for the introduction of Ukrainian subjects, if not programs, ought to be better than before. These changes, however, have to be explored and created. Regrettably, Harvard's Ukrainian center, to date,

has failed in addressing this problem. While producing a few doctorates in Ukrainian literature and history, it did not see to it that its graduates have a place in American universities. They had to seek academic employment in Canada.

Is the AAUS actively promoting exchanges between Ukraine and the U.S.?

Exchanges, as I am sure you are well aware, are costly and the AAUS does not have funds for it. At this point, from our dues, we have about \$400. But we certainly must find some ways to promote and sponsor academic exchanges. Here at Rutgers, for the last two years, I have sponsored a visiting professorship in Ukrainian literature and have been urging our members to do the same at their institutions. Prof. Michael Naidan at Penn State is doing a similar thing. These are, however, isolated cases.

What we need is a common plan and common effort to make exchanges a part of the AAUS activity. I am also involved with Columbia University to invite about 10 young scholars for a full academic year to study its core curriculum.

How does the AAUS fit into the framework of the international association?

The IAUS is a federation of national associations. It does not have ongoing programs of its own. Every third year it organizes an international congress. National associations, on the other hand, being completely autonomous, conduct their own programs. In brief, there is no "programmatic" center.

The Republican Association of Ukrainian Studies (in Ukraine), for example, is very active. It is almost another academic institution in Ukraine. In addition to many conferences, it also conducts a summer school in the Ukrainian language for foreign students. We took part in the first international congress and we hope to do the same in Kharkiv provided, of course, the congress will be held there.

What effect will national associations have on Ukrainian studies in Ukraine, where the field was basically stymied for

decades?

The effect these associations will have upon the over-all status of Ukrainian philology, humanities and social studies, at this point, is hard to assess. I believe that the growth and the prestige of Ukraine in Ukraine and abroad will be proportional to the growth of Ukrainian nationhood. The activity of these associations will, I am sure, enhance their prestige, but they will not play the major role in making them internationally relevant.

Look, three years ago Ukrainian philology was a dormant and marginal field in Ukraine and now it enjoys an academic renaissance. Why? Because Ukraine is emerging as a political entity. In this country, Slavic studies are hopelessly conservative. They do not want to "restructure" themselves, mostly because of the vested interest of those who hold tenured positions and who are unable to intellectually absorb the changes that have been occurring in the Soviet Union. But, sooner or later, they will have to yield to these changes. This is inevitable.

UAVets post...

(Continued from page 10)

supreme sacrifice in order to safeguard our cherished freedom, our human rights and the preservation of justice and democracy for generations to come.

She traced the Ukrainian heritage here in America when grandparents and parents came from Ukraine to build a new life and created and established Ukrainian churches, schools and community centers to preserve the Ukrainian legacy. It is up to us Ukrainian Americans to continue to be forceful leaders in our communities in order to survive and we must have a mutual understanding of a unified effort amongst each other for an unequivocal commitment to preserve the Ukrainian heritage and our culture, she noted.

We must pool our resources and assist our Ukrainian brothers and sisters in Ukraine who are on the verge of a free and independent Ukraine, Ms. Kolodziej concluded.

Banquet chairman Eugene Sagasz thanked committee members Ms. Halchak and Mr. Keybida for their exemplary efforts in making the anniversary event a success.

The Rev. George Halycia, pastor of the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Clifton, concluded the program with a benediction praising the efforts of our soldiers in the Persian Gulf and to continue to pray for the victims of the Chernobyl disaster.

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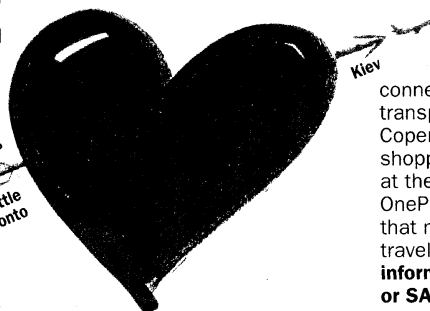
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Yuriy Shukhevych...

(Continued from page 6)

And Yuriy Shukhevych, perhaps more than any other personage who has arrived from Ukraine in recent years, is the epitome of this conflict.

The "eternal prisoner" is a free man, a blind man who smokes heavily and who quotes from the classics and who is now the chairman of the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly. We know little about the organization except that it eschews cooperation (or collaboration) with Communists and used-to-be Communists and seems to be advocating an aggressive approach to liberating Ukraine, an approach that suggests armed conflict may be necessary and even inevitable.

For many in the diaspora this is a frightening message: armed conflict has been disastrous for Ukraine in the past and though we welcome the idea of a free Ukraine, few of us want that freedom bought with the blood of yet another generation of Ukrainian youth, especially with the spectre of Chernobyl hovering over a generation of defenseless victims.

And unlike Mr. Shukhevych and his colleagues, many of us, albeit cautiously, have been able to extend a modicum of understanding and acceptance to at least some of the Communists and former Communists who seem to be working for Ukraine instead of for Moscow. We like some of these people and we want to trust them; we do not want to listen to a voice that condemns them for past misdeeds and past alliances, a voice that implacably asserts the leopards can't change their spots.

And if the voice stopped there, we might be more tolerant and more understanding, but the same voice has

been raised against leaders of Rukh who were never Communists and were themselves political prisoners and victims of Moscow's oppression.

And there's the rub, for these are the people that we most admire and to whom we are ready and willing to entrust the future of Ukraine. These were the folks who resurrected hopes that lay dormant for decades by bringing us the human chain that stretched from Lviv to Kiev and beyond, the folks who caused the blue and yellow flag of Ukraine to be unfurled in cities which had seen only red banners since the days of Stalin, the folks who masterminded the Declaration on State Sovereignty, the folks who gave us the 500th anniversary bash in Zaporizhzhia.

And among them are those who, having survived the camps and the prisons for their political beliefs, are able to act on those beliefs as duly elected members of the Ukrainian Parliament. The road before them is long and uncertain, but we cannot listen easily to anyone who criticizes them, for such criticism extends to us and threatens to sow seeds of doubt about our own beliefs and the choices we make when we consider how we can best help Ukraine at this crucial time. We don't want to be reproached for putting all our eggs in one basket and we especially don't want anyone to imply that we have chosen the wrong basket.

And so we are happy that Yuriy Shukhevych the eternal prisoner is free. And we greet the son of the heroic Taras Chuprynka with flowers and with heartfelt applause. And we honor the man who as a child refused to save himself from years of suffering at his father's expense.

But we are frustrated and uncomfortable with the man that child has

become and try desperately to reconcile the image we have created with the reality that is incongruent with that image. And we can only wonder whether Yuriy Shukhevych is as troubled by us as we are by him.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 24

HUNTER, N.Y.: The Hunter Mountain Music Festival will feature Vodohray, cabaret singer Alex, the Chaika Dance Ensemble, Charivni Ochi and others. Erko will emcee the festivities and there will be a dance on the night before to start off the weekend. Tickets are \$9 for adults, \$2 for children; special group and fan club rates are available.

September 1

CARTERET, N.J.: The board of trustees, church committee and organizations affiliated with St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral will hold their 55th annual Ukrainian Day celebration at the St. Demetrius Community Center and grounds, located at 691 Roosevelt Ave., at noon to 10 p.m. Featured will be authentic Ukrainian foods, crafts, songs and dances, as well as fun and games for the entire family. The cultural program, directed by Walter Yurcheniuk, begins at 3 p.m. Dancing to the music of the Ray Skorka band, The Ablemen, will be at 6-10 p.m. Admission: \$5.

September 6-8

EDMONTON, Alberta: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is holding a conference on "Ukrainian Canadians 1924-1951: Profiles and Case Studies" to mark the centenary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. Held at the Chateau Louis Centre, the conference will address the following topics: culture, religion, participation in Canadian politics, literature and language, Polish-Ukrainian relations, ethnicity and identity, language and literature. For further information, contact Orysia Yakymchuk, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8; (403) 492-2972; fax (403) 492-4967.

September 8

PARMA, Ohio: The 17th annual Ukrainian Homecoming will be hosted by St. Andrew's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 7700 Hoertz Road (off Pleasant Valley Road, between State and Broadway roads) at 1-9 p.m. The program will begin at 2:30 p.m. with a special devotion and prayers for the beatification of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. A variety of entertainment will be offered during the day; a highlight will be a performance of

the renowned Kashtan Dancers. Music will be provided by Eugene Kilarsky; homemade ethnic food and refreshments will be available. Admission is free, but there is a \$2 charge for car parking.

STAMFORD, Conn.: The 25th Ukrainian Day Festival will take place on the grounds of St. Basil's Seminary, Glenbrook Road, under the sponsorship of the Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee. The day will begin with a 1 p.m. divine liturgy celebrated by Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy. Throughout the day Ukrainian and other foods will be available. At 2:30 p.m. a program of Ukrainian dances and songs will be performed. An outdoor arts and crafts exhibit will offer items for sale, and tours of the Ukrainian Museum on the seminary grounds will be held throughout the day.

MCADOO, Pa.: The Senior Choir of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church will present selections from its newly released cassette recording, which also features the church's Junior Ensemble, at a concert of Ukrainian music and dance at 2:30 p.m. in St. Patrick's Auditorium, 34 N. Cleveland St. All proceeds from the cassette — which includes Ukrainian Christmas music — will benefit parish activities. The cassette was recorded to mark St. Mary's parish centennial and is dedicated to Ukrainian pioneers and founding parishioners. For information about the concert and/or cassette, call Sandra Minarchick, (717) 454-5499; Paula Duda, (215) 262-0807; or Rose Marie Duda, (717) 636-2227.

ONGOING

SOUTH BROAD BROOK, N.J.: St. Andrew's Ukrainian School is accepting applications for the coming school year for all grades from kindergarten to 12th. For further information please call director Christine Syzonenko, (201) 895-4868, or Nina Wedmid, (908) 563-2690.

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

At Soyuzivka: August 24-25

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Ukrainian folk dance will be in the spotlight at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's upstate New York resort, on Saturday, August 24, as Roma Pryma Bohachevsky's Dance Workshop presents its recital for the pleasure of guests beginning at 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka auditorium.

Later that evening, at approximately 10 p.m., the dancing will continue with all the guests joining in as the Oles Kuzyszyn Trio provides the music for the regular Saturday evening "zabava."

The next day, Sunday, August 25, at 8 p.m. there will be a special concert by a special guest artist from Donetsk, Ukraine: opera singer Halyna Vilka. Ms. Vilka will be accompanied by pianists Ihor Sonevitsky and OIia Protyniak.

And, all weekend long, in the Main House library, the works of four young Ukrainian American artists will be on display. They are: Maria Oprysko, Taras Hreczniw, Marko Shuhan and Dan Hywel.

For information about Soyuzivka programs and/or accommodations, call the resort at (914) 626-5641.

Evangelical Baptists to meet in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA — The Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Churches in the U.S.A. will hold its 46th annual conference here from August 30 through September 1.

A senior pastor from Ukraine has been invited to be the guest speaker and several pastors who have emigrated from Ukraine during the past year also will be participating, according to the Rev. Olexa Harbuziuk, general secretary of the UEBC.

The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Philadelphia, will be the site for the youth program at 7 p.m. Saturday, the main service at 10 a.m. Sunday, the women's program at 2:30 p.m. Sunday and the general program at 6:30 p.m. Sunday.

All other meetings and events will be held at the host church, the First Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Church, 6000 Large St., Philadelphia.

Further information may be obtained from the pastor of the church, the Rev. Jaroslav Paprockyj, (215) 673-2918. The church telephone number is (215) 288-4888.

Ukraine's delegate...

(Continued from page 4)

on which he would want to vote differently from the rest of the Soviet Union because of the changes that the end of the cold war has brought in Soviet foreign policy.

The U.N. Missions of Ukraine and Byelorussia have concentrated their efforts on publicizing the problems caused by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Earlier this year, however, the Ukrainian Mission broke ranks with the USSR delegation by castigating Moscow for the January crackdown in Lithuania.

The Soviet Mission, so far, does not seem to mind the newfound independence of the Ukrainian Mission: "It's still a little bit surprising whenever they do something different from the position of the Soviet Union," Yuri M. Vorontsov, the chief Soviet delegate told The Times, "but it's not disconcerting."

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Foreword by Orest Subtelny

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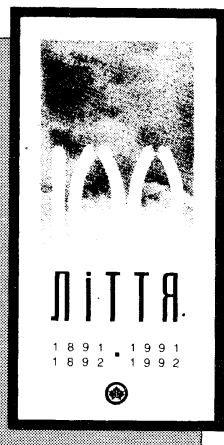
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