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50 cents

Late filmmaker's son holds hunger strike to protest official psychiatric abuse

by Walter Bodnar

NEWARK, N.J. — Oleksander Bykov has been on a hunger strike since March 27 to protest the Soviet Union's psychiatric abuses that prevent him from making a living. He has been demonstrating near the Lenin monument in the center of Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union.

Mr. Bykov is the son of the well-known film director, the late Leonid Bykov, who attained fame through such films as "Only the Oldsters Go Into Battle," "The Soldiers Were Marching," and other films which were never released. The elder Bykov died in a car accident 10 years ago under mysterious circumstances after numerous altercations with organs of the Soviet government.

His son, Oles, was discharged from the Soviet army with an "Article 4" designation (denoting a diagnosis of schizophrenia) stamped on his military discharge card. This code was later changed to a code 7A designation which also denoted a diagnosis of insanity.

Although declared sane by official governmental review agencies, the codes have prevented him from obtaining gainful employment or admission to schools and educational institutions.

Punishment vented on children for "sins of the parents" has reportedly been a common practice in the Soviet Union, as illustrated by the case of Yuriy Shukhevych who was imprisoned at age 15 until past 50 for refusing to renounce his father.

Every Soviet citizen looking for employment or applying for admission to a school must present a registration book which indicates previous employment and includes an internal passport and a military discharge card. Job interviewers or supervisors are familiar with code 7A which designates the bearer to be mentally ill and provides a basis for rejecting an applicant.

The 32-year old Mr. Bykov, who is married and has three children, does not have the means to support and feed himself and his family. Faced with a desperate situation, the unemployed youth went on a hunger strike to demand his right to be employed or to get permission to leave the Soviet Union to find employment in a foreign country.

Letters and telegrams were sent to Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev and government officials by Mr. Bykov. The contents of the messages follow:

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National rights activists head Latvian Lutheran Church

KESTON, England — The General Synod of the Latvian Lutheran Church, meeting in Riga on April 11-12, voted out of office the archbishop and the entire Consistory. Archbishop Eriks Mesters, generally considered too submissive to the Soviet authorities, has been replaced by 53-year-old Karlis Gailitis. He is former pastor of the Lutheran church in Riga.

The former members of the Consistory, known as conservatives who had grown used to the old system of church-state relations, have been replaced by eight members of the Rebirth and Renewal movement, led by the Rev. Juris Rubenis. The Rev. Rubenis is now one of the three members of the Consistory council, together with the new archbishop and theologian Roberts Feldmanis, who is well-known for his differences with the former church leadership.

Other members of the Rebirth and Renewal movement gained prominent positions, and Roberts Akmentins, removed from office as rector of the theological seminary by Archbishop Mesters, has been restored to his post. The Synod consisted of 95 Lutheran

clergymen and delegates from congregations, and was a more representative body than other post-war synods. After discussions, which were sometimes very heated, the delegates adopted the pre-war church constitution of 1928, on which they apparently based their system of voting. It is not quite clear, however, whether Lutheran church practice would support the demotion of an archbishop by a General Synod.

The Revs. Rubenis and Plate one of the other Rebirth and Renewal members elected, are active members of the Latvian Popular Front, a consensus group including various Latvian national movements.

The Rev. Gailitis is rumored to be a member of the Latvian National Independence Movement, which calls openly for the independence of Latvia.

The Synod itself called for "the annulment of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and the self-determination and independence of Latvia."

The Synod also asked for an alternative to military service on the grounds of individual religious conviction and called for the return of churches confiscated by the Soviet authorities.

Soviets amend criminal code Reforms viewed as anti-glasnost

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Soviet law defining "state crimes" has been amended with immediate effect by a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet issued on April 8 and published on April 11 by the official press organs Izvestia and Pravda.

The amendments change the charges of what has previously been known as "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" to "calls for the overthrow or alteration of the Soviet state and social system," strengthen the penalties for "infringement of national or racial equality" and substitute "anti-Soviet slander" with "insulting or defaming state bodies and public organizations."

The law "on criminal responsibility for state crimes" sets the standard which the criminal codes of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union must follow and each republic will have to amend its criminal code to bring it into line with the wording of the new law.

Commentaries in Pravda and Izvestia and on Moscow radio emphasized that the amendments make the law more

precise and preclude the general application of the law to all criticism of the state that was typical under the previous wording, reported Keston College last week.

However, in some respects the amendments are no improvement and some Moscow human rights activists regard them as worse, wrote Keston. Bohdan Horyn, head of the Lviv branch of the informal Ukrainian Helsinki Union, issued a statement upon publication of the decree in which he severely criticized these amendments as "reactionary" and "anti-democratic" and appealed to the West to protest against them.

For the full text of Bohdan Horyn's statement on the Soviet legal reforms see page 3.

Previously, anti-Soviet material was defined as being "slandering" and therefore false. The new amendments punish "public calls for change of the state system by methods contrary to the USSR Constitution" and "public in-

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The Chernobyl tragedy ... three years later



From D.R. Marples' "The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster," Woman replanting tree at Chernobyl, Steve Rayner, The National Geographic Society.

On April 26, 1986, the world's worst nuclear accident rocked the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine. Three years have passed since this tragedy, yet the full story is only now beginning to be told. The effects of such a disaster are far-reaching and long-standing, they are both physical and psychological.

In this issue, *The Weekly* devotes pages 6-10 to the memory of those who died, to those who have suffered because of the accident, and to those future generations who will undoubtedly feel the consequences of this catastrophe.

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

A talk with Ivan Dzyuba

by Dr. David Marples
and Marusia Petryshyn

CONCLUSION

From February 28 to March 5, a delegation from Kiev visited the University of Alberta in Edmonton. It included the noted Ukrainian literary critic Ivan Dzyuba; Mykola Zhulynsky from the Institute of Literature of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Raisa Ivanchenko of the Department of the History of Ukraine at Kiev State University; and Ihor Rymaruk, a member of the Ukrainian Writers' Union and editor of the poetry and drama section of the Dnipro Publishing House. Mr. Dzyuba consented to a private interview, responding in detail to a prepared list of questions. The interview was conducted on March 4. The following represents a summary of his responses.

What is your opinion of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and its declaration?

I respect the activity of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and its persistence, but I am far from always agreeing with their viewpoints and proposals. I have the impression — which is not necessarily accurate — that its members emphasize confrontation. When the Soviet authorities make a blunder or something within the system fails, the union's members here a tendency to gloat over it. They like to satirize the system to show its defects.

Over the past 25 years, there has been a great accumulation of disbelief, disillusionment and apathy. When there was no civic life and when a person could not act with integrity in the social milieu, then young people were left in a restricted world of introversion and narrow self-interests.

To me, this is a one-sided approach. We should strive rather for a mutual understanding. The Ukrainian Helsinki Union is very significant from the standpoint of providing information about events that have not come to light in the official press. This helps to compensate for its shortcomings.

Two related questions: What can you say about the degree of pollution in Ukrainian cities from chemical and metallurgical enterprises? And what is your reaction to the creation of new nuclear power stations in Ukraine?

Ecological problems in Ukraine are very acute. Our industrial load is disproportionately high because of the irrational structure of Soviet industry and the dominance of extraction-type industries and of machine-building. In most of our cities, the atmospheric emissions from industry are about 10 times the norm. The situation is especially serious in the cities of Mariupol, Donetsk, Makiyivka, Dnipropetrovsk, Dniprodzerzhynsk, Odessa, Kiev, Lviv, and, in particular, Kharkiv. I should also mention the tragedy in Chernivtsi for which no official explanation has yet been forthcoming.

Many smaller enterprises outside these large cities are ecologically very dangerous because they have been built without any proper filter systems. On larger projects, there are at least some attempts to reduce pollution. No less dangerous is the poisoning of the air by

the exhaust systems of our cars. In some cities it accounts for at least half if not more of the atmospheric emissions. There are no filter mechanisms on these cars, although several years ago a law was passed for protection of the atmosphere. But it has remained a paper law. There have been no penalties imposed on those who have broken it.

Our people are protesting against the building of new electric power stations because Ukraine is already saturated with them. Thus far we have been able to secure a promise to stop the Chyhyryn nuclear power plant, which was a special concern as it was located in the center of a Ukrainian historical region, and also on the shores of the Dnieper River, which is already polluted to the limit. We are also concerned about the construction of the Crimean nuclear plant, but no decision has been reached on this yet. In Kiev last month, Gorbachev stated that American specialists who have been building such stations in Japan will inspect the Crimean plant, after which a decision will be made. And Ukrainians, especially Kievans, are trying to stop the operation of the Chernobyl nuclear plant. However, it continues to function today.

You were an activist in the Ukrainian national movement in the 1960s. What are the differences between then and now?

In the 1960s, there was more faith and naive enthusiasm, but on the other

hand, the process was repressed to quickly that it is difficult to say how much momentum it could have attained and what its potential force was. Today it is more difficult to motivate people. Over the past 25 years, there has been a great accumulation of disbelief, disillusionment and apathy. When there was no civic life and when a person could not act with integrity in the social milieu, then young people were left in a restricted world of introversion and narrow self-interests. This sort of individual inertia is difficult to overcome. That is why there is less faith today — and more skepticism.

In today's renewal process, the main forces at first were these who had been active in the 1960s and who had maintained their ideas, goals and concepts. But now the younger generation is joining them. Because today there is greater scope for public discussion, the press and mass media are more important than was the case in the 1960s. Today's movement has greater potential because it is of longer duration.

In the process of rehabilitation, great attention is being paid to the writers of the 1920s and 1930s, but not to those of the 1970s and 1980s. Why is this the case? Will the modern writers also find their defenders?

There is a simple explanation for this in that the later period is very close to us and those who inflicted repressions are

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GLASNOST DIARY: recording changes in the USSR

Conquest conquers Soviets

"The Great Terror," by Dr. Robert Conquest, which details the purges of Josef Stalin in the 1930s, will soon be published in the Soviet Union, Moscow News reported in March.

According to the weekly newspaper, the book will be published by Neva magazine at an undisclosed date.

The Associated Press reported that Dr. Conquest was recently interviewed by a Moscow News correspondent in New York. Supportive of President Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika, Dr. Conquest cautioned: "I hope that the readers of Neva will take into consideration that The Great Famine was written a long time ago and that today more fresh information is available."

Dr. Conquest authored "The Harvest of Sorrow," which depicted the brutal collectivization of farms under Stalin and the artificial famine that killed millions of Ukrainians in 1932-33. The 1986 book has not been published in the Soviet Union. His last visit to the Soviet Union was in 1937 and he would like to return sometime this year, he told Moscow News.

"The Great Terror" was published in 1968 and the author said that new information showed that even greater numbers of people perished under Stalin in the 1930s than previously believed.

Other books by Dr. Conquest include a history of the Soviet Union after Nikita Khrushchev and the power and policies of the USSR.

Reinstating UWU member

The Ukrainian Writers' Union has posthumously readmitted author Viktor Nekrasov who wrote "In the Trenches of Stalingrad," a book which won him a Stalin prize in 1946, the highest honor of the Soviet Union's literary world during that period.

However, the author of this book about the defense of this city during World War II was expelled from the writers' union and forced to leave the Soviet Union in 1974, for defending Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who had already been expelled. Mr. Nekrasov, a Kiev native, settled in France where he died at a hospital near Paris in September 1987.

According to Yuri Mushketyk, head of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, the organization will republish Mr. Nekrasov's books, and will ask that his works written abroad be printed in Ukrainian journals, reported the Associated Press which cited TASS, the Soviet press agency. The union also plans to hang a plaque at the house where Mr. Nekrasov lived in Kiev.

Publish at your own expense

The idea of publishing a book at the author's expense is quickly growing in the Soviet Union, TASS, the official Soviet press agency, recently reported.

To date, reported Mikhail Nenashev, chairman of the USSR state committee for publishing houses, printing plants and the book trade, more than 50 books have been published at the author's expense. However, until now it has not been permitted to publish sheet music, albums, booklets, posters and postcards. Now this, too, can be published at the author's expense.

Thus, authors may conclude a contract with the All-Union International Book Association for marketing their works abroad.

Publications at the author's expense may also be financed by the publishing houses themselves and by other state enterprises, creative unions, public organizations and cooperatives that act as sponsors.

The Soviets have also started electing heads of publishing houses rather than appointing them, as previously was done.

According to TASS, the USSR is one of the world's biggest publishers. Over 80,000 books and brochures with total editions of over 2 billion copies are published annually.

No more jamming

The Soviets have found a new use for the radio transmitters previously used to jam foreign radio stations broadcasting to the Soviet Union, Pravda recently reported.

By tuning their radios to 19.8 meter and 42.1 meter wavelengths on the short wave band, Muscovites can listen to shows from various Soviet republics, including Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia, Georgia and the Baltic republics.

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Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate Editors: Marta Kolomayets
Christyna Lapychak

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A cry of anger and despair

Bohdan Horyn, a leading member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, issued the following statement upon the publication of this decree:

"The publication of this decree on April 11, 1989, signifies a total reversal to anti-democratic methods in our political and social life. The reception, which the General Secretary received in London, gave him the opportunity to sign this decree.

If the West would have been more critical and careful in noting the violations of legality and international legal statutes, which were effectuated during the period of so-called democratization, glasnost and perestroika, and would have underscored its concern with such violations, then perhaps this decree would not have appeared.

The West closed its eyes to this unlawful highhandedness, which repeated itself in the various republics, thereby creating the conditions for the publication of this decree, on the basis of which the authorities will begin to again imprison and sentence to concentration camps the representatives of various unofficial groups, organizations, and public activists. The West's lack of foresight and its capacity to be deceived by generalized phrases and empty promises gives the opportunity here to institute completely reactionary practices and to implement such reactionary laws, which were not even instituted during the reactionary period of Brezhnev and his predecessor.

This decree is not the first such law; the West has already swallowed the anti-democratic law on elections, it calmly ignored the decree on meetings and demonstrations, resulting in the implementation of these measures and the arrests of many people (including myself and my brother Mykhailo). If the West continues to give its tacit approval to such anti-democratic measures, then these crimes, which will continue to take place, will never be brought to light.

These are our first cries of anger and despair, cries which are in fact powerless, insofar as we are no longer able to do anything to prevent the implementation of this decree. It has already been implemented once it was released in the press. In the 1930s, during the years of artificial famine in Ukraine, officials in the West knew of this genocidal catastrophe, but chose to remain silent and are tainted by guilt for their silence. Should the West choose to remain silent about this decree, it will share the responsibility and guilt for the repressions that will follow."

England's Christians offer prayers for Ukrainian Catholic Church

LONDON — An estimated 200 Ukrainian Catholics and other Christians joined together on the eve of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to England to pray for the freedom of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine and for religious freedom for all believers in the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian Catholic Press Bureau based in Rome, recently reported.

A moleben was held Wednesday April 5 at 6 p.m. at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Holy Family in Exile on Duke Street in London. All British Catholics and other Christians were invited to participate in the service via an advertisement which appeared in The Times of London on April 4.

Bishop Michael Hrynchynshyn, prelate of Ukrainian Catholics in Great Britain, France, Benelux and Switzerland was the principal celebrant. He was assisted by the Rev. Stephen Dracz, pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Holy Family in Exile and the Rev. Roman Cholij, assistant pastor. Bishop Hrynchynshyn read remarks from the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky (see complete text on this page).

"Today we see, for the first time in 43

years, the possibility for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine to be legalized and allowed to develop as a full member of the Universal Church of Christ. This opportunity has come about because our faithful in Ukraine, with God's grace, have kept their Church alive in the catacombs since its forced dissolution," Cardinal Lubachivsky said in his message.

"Let us pray each day for all believers in Ukraine and the entire Soviet Union: for the Catholics, the Orthodox, the Baptists, the Evangelicals and all who wish to worship God freely," he exhorted the faithful. "Let us pray that they may all find the strength to continue their struggle and that they may soon see the day of their full religious freedom."

The issue of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine and the moleben received excellent coverage from the British press. In attendance were BBC Television News and BBC Radio News; BBC's "Breakfast Television" program and two British newspapers, The Independent and The Times of London. England's Catholic newspapers also carried stories on the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Cardinal Lubachivsky's message to the faithful

Below is the full text of the message from Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, that was read by an ecumenical prayer service by Bishop Michael Hrynchynshyn at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Holy Family in London on April 5, on the occasion of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Great Britain.

Dear Brothers and Sisters in Christ! We have gathered today to pray and thus to show our Christian solidarity with the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine, as well as with other persecuted believers in the Soviet Union, and to beseech the Lord that the changes

which are now occurring in the USSR may soon reach our brethren and all people of good will.

Today we see, for the first time in 43 years, the possibility for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine to be legalized and allowed to develop as a full member of the Universal Church of Christ. This opportunity has come about because our faithful in Ukraine, with God's grace, have kept their Church alive in the catacombs since its forcible dissolution.

The Catholic and Orthodox faithful of Ukraine have survived these last four decades thanks to the support of so

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Canadian embassy protests harassment of exchange student in Lviv

by Marco Levytsky

Editor, Ukrainian News of Edmonton

The Canadian Embassy in Moscow has issued a sharp protest to Soviet authorities for the harassment of an Edmonton student currently in Lviv on a student exchange.

Ostap Skrypynyk, 27, was arrested by Soviet militia in Lviv on March 23 for allegedly putting up posters calling for a boycott of the elections held across the USSR, March 26.

However, Mr. Skrypynyk was merely passing by while another person was putting up the posters. The other person fled and Mr. Skrypynyk was arrested as the suspect.

Soviet authorities detained him for an hour and questioned him on the activities of Ukrainians in Canada, but released him after he called the Canadian Embassy. All charges against him were dropped.

However, since that incident, Mr. Skrypynyk has been detained by Soviet authorities three more times.

"He was hassled quite a bit," said his mother, Sofia Skrypynyk.

Meanwhile, the Russian language newspaper Pravda Ukrainy charged that Mr. Skrypynyk was in Lviv to create disturbances.

Associated Press reports from Moscow quote Pravda Ukrainy as saying:

"Skrypynyk came to Lviv not so much to study Ukrainian history as to blatantly interfere in the affairs of our country, in its ongoing elections campaign."

Robert Peck, departmental spokesperson for External Affairs told Ukrainian News that the Canadian Embassy reported to the minister's office that Mr. Skrypynyk had in fact been harassed and was in Lviv on a legitimate student exchange.

"External Affairs Minister Joe Clark has asked the Canadian Embassy to raise the matter with Soviet authorities and to protest vigorously the harassment of Mr. Skrypynyk who is in the Soviet Union legitimately to pursue his studies," explained Mr. Peck.

A graduate of the University of

Alberta, Mr. Skrypynyk is doing research in Lviv for his master's thesis in Eastern European history under an exchange program between the University of Lviv and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. He is the first student chosen to take part in the fledgling program.

"Under no circumstances was he out there fomenting any kind of dissent," his sister, Xenia Bubel, told the Edmonton Sun, recently. "He's a lover, not a fighter."

Interviewed by the Edmonton Journal, she said that she spoke to him after reading a news report that a Canadian student living in Lviv was detained briefly by police. She told the Canadian newspaper: "He was obviously shaken up by the whole situation...it wasn't pleasant and he didn't understand what was going on.

"He said he didn't put up any posters and that he was walking back from his dormitory and stopped to look at a man putting up the posters."

Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, director of the CIUS, told Ukrainian News the university will be issuing a letter of protest as well.

"I'm very, very upset — to begin with — that Ostap was detained. I think this was a provocation and in a normal society this doesn't occur," said Dr. Krawchenko.

Mr. Skrypynyk's father, Yaroslav is the national president of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League and a vice president of the national council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Dr. Krawchenko added he was very upset with the article that was published in Pravda Ukrainy.

"Pravda Ukrainy is printing lies and fabrications. This is simply unacceptable. To suggest that Skrypynyk went to Lviv on some sort of a mission instead of an academic exchange is an outrage," he said.

Despite the accusations in the official Soviet newspaper, Mr. Skrypynyk will be allowed to continue his studies due to "humanistic considerations" and regard for bilateral relations.

He is due back in Canada in early June.

Patriarchal society reacts to Vatican pressures on bishop

NEW YORK — The national executive board of the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society in the U.S.A. called an extraordinary meeting on Friday, April 14, to protest the demands of the Vatican, which is pressuring Bishop Isidore Borecky to resign from his post as head of Ukrainian Catholics in Toronto and eastern Canada.

The participants of the meeting, chaired by Volodymyr Pushkar, in the absence of UPS president Olexander Pryshlak, analyzed the facts of the situation and concluded that Cardinal Simon Lourdasamy, prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Oriental Churches unlawfully applied Latin-rite Canon Law 401 to an Eastern-rite bishop.

This canon law states that a bishop must resign from his post at the age of 75. However, the meeting participants noted that the age factor is not the real issue in these demands for the resignation of the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy, who has always "defended and

will always defend the rights of the Ukrainian Catholic Pomisna (Particular) Church."

The meeting participants underscored the fact that the Eastern Congregation must realize that the Ukrainian Catholic Church is not one of its colonies, but a particular Church, with rights as outlined in the Union of Brest of 1596. The action of the Eastern Congregation in regard to the Ukrainian Catholic Church goes against the decree about Eastern Catholic Churches, put forth during the Second Vatican Council.

Thus, the patriarchal society members decided to give their full support to Bishop Borecky and the Ukrainian Catholic Pomisna Church. They decided to write a letter to the Eastern Congregation, addressed to Cardinal Lourdasamy and to the Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, addressed to Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky.

WCFU issues statement about nuclear power in Ukraine

Following is the full text of a statement and petition regarding nuclear power in Ukraine prepared by the Chornobyl Commission of the World Council of Ukrainian Welfare and Social Services of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. The petition is being circulated among Ukrainians and signatures are being collected. Once all the petitions are returned to the Chornobyl Commission at the WCFU, they will be sent to the governments of the USSR and Ukrainian SSR.

The Chornobyl Commission of the World Council of Ukrainian Social Services and of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians supports the petition being circulated by the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Specifically we recognize the great public outcry against nuclear energy in Ukraine. In its 1987 report the commission made many recommendations to the Soviet government and to the international community. Although there have been some improvements, clearly these have not been sufficient to breed public confidence. Recognizing this fact, the Chornobyl Commission and the undersigned demand that the governments of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR:

1. Abandon for RBMK graphite-moderated reactor and adopt safe reactor designs with such features as: sufficient containment buildings and fast acting emergency systems. The existing RBMK reactors at Chornobyl should all be decommissioned.
2. Stop the commissioning of nuclear energy plants at the Crimean and Chyhyryn sites and initiate a public inquiry with international participation as to the questions of seismic activity, ecological and environmental damage.
3. Stop the expansion of existing nuclear energy plants where the capacities already exceed the practiced norm

in Western countries and where the environment is already overburdened.

4. Initiate a massive public education program about all aspects of nuclear energy and thus begin a public dialogue on the questions of safety, economic viability, environmental impact, energy demand and alternative energy sources.
5. Abandon the centrist decision making policy in matters where local governments should have greater say. The siting of nuclear reactors is inextricably of concern to local residents.
6. Improve the standards of safety in the Soviet Nuclear Energy program by acquiring Western technology in the areas of: emergency shutdown safety systems, radiation monitors and protective clothing.
7. Improve the education and awareness of the dangers of radiation for nuclear energy workers.
8. Ensure a system of prompt local and international notification in case of future accidents. There is no evidence to date of improvement in this regard.
9. Establish radiation emergency handling procedures such as those recommended by the American Medical Association and make the public aware of these.
10. Ensure strict monitoring and control of radiation entering the food chain and make the information known to the public.
11. Reduce maximum permissible radiation doses for radiation workers in the USSR.
12. Accept international participation in the areas of data handling, medical examinations and monitoring, medications and general assistance. Open the Radiological Institute in Kiev to Western Physicians.
13. Make data, which is being collected pertaining to the medical monitoring of irradiated persons, available to Western scientists.

Stasiuk fund established at CIUS

EDMONTON — The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies here at the University of Alberta has announced the establishment of an endowment fund named in honor of Vasyly, Ievdokia, Anna and Iakiv Stasiuk. The fund has been established through the efforts of Mr. E. Borys, the executor of the estate of the late Ievdokia Stasiuk.

The \$350,000 from the estate has been supplemented by a 2-to-1 matching grant from the Government of Alberta, and the income from the fund, which will total \$1,050,000, will be used to finance the publication of books in Ukrainian studies.

The fund has been named in honor of the Stasiuk family from the village of Tovmachyk in the Kolomyia district, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast in Ukraine.

Dr. Vasyly Stasiuk (1887-1960) completed his doctorate at Vienna University and taught at the Ukrainian Secret University in Lviv and in secondary schools in Kolomyia, Lancut and Berezhany. After World War II he moved with his family to Stryl, where he died.

Ievdokia Stasiuk (1895-1987) graduated from the Teachers' College of the Ukrainian Pedagogical Society in Kolomyia and taught in that district until 1944, when she emigrated to Germany. She came to Canada in 1949, where she lived with her brother and sister.

Anna Stasiuk (born 1902) also graduated from the Teachers' College of the Ukrainian Pedagogical Society in Kolomyia and taught in Poland until

the war and in her native village during the Soviet administration. She also emigrated to Germany in 1944 and to Canada in 1948, where she worked in the clothing industry.

Iakiv Stasiuk (1905-1978) was active in various cultural and civic endeavors in his native village, Tovmachyk, and district. Captured as a prisoner of war by the Germans, he later emigrated to Canada, where he first worked in the forest industry in Fort William, Ontario, and later in the office of a transport company in Toronto.

Search for performers

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Dr. Richard D. Hanusey, Ukrainian American commissioner to Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission, announced that with support from Columbus 500th Anniversary Funds, the commission is able to develop and administer a project which will give Pennsylvanians the opportunity to discover the quality and diversity of ethnic performers in the Commonwealth.

This program will enable non-profit organizations to present ethnic performers to their local audiences.

Dr. Hanusey urged Ukrainian organizations to identify musicians, singers, dancers, storytellers and poets and send their recommendations to: Dr. Shalom Staub, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission, 309 Forum Building, Harrisburg, Pa. 17120; (717) 783-8625.

Memorial service held for Armenian victims

by Edward A. Zetick

PHILADELPHIA — A memorial service (panakhya) for the Armenian victims of the recent earthquake took place at the Holy Trinity Armenian Apostolic Church in Cheltenham, Pa., on February 26. Concelebrating the requiem service were the Very Rev. Haigazoun Melkonian, pastor of Holy Trinity, and the Very Rev. Frank Estocin, pastor of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Philadelphia.

Responses were sung by the Armenian church choir and the Alexander

Koshetz Cathedral Choir of St. Vladimir's. The church was filled with parishioners from both parishes.

Both pastors, in remarks to the congregants, pointed out certain liturgical similarities and stressed the historical contacts between the two nations in the early Christian period in Ukraine. The Armenian people date their nation's baptism into Christianity to the early fourth century.

After the prayer service, the many Ukrainians from St. Vladimir's were hosted in the church hall, where light refreshments were served.

Late filmmaker's son...

(Continued from page 1)

To General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I am appealing to you to issue an order that will permit me to emigrate from the Soviet Union, the camp of socialism, as soon as possible without any hindrances. I regret that I cannot pay for the ticket for this trip because I have been unemployed for many years and could not save any money. I solemnly promise to refund this money to you via wire as soon as I receive my first pay check. I hope that my military discharge card will not hinder me in obtaining employment abroad.

"If my request is too difficult for you to fulfill (it is no secret about the difficulties involved in obtaining a ticket for travel in the Soviet Union) please inform me where I may cross the border of the Soviet Union on foot. I am patiently awaiting your answer at the monument of Lenin which is located at the corner of Khreshchatsky Street and Shevchenko Boulevard in Kiev where I will start my hunger strike on March 27, 1989."

The letter was signed by Mr. Bykov and dated March 25.

To the chairman of the Committee of the Pechersky raion of Kiev from Mr. Bykov residing at 18 Pechersky Way, apt. 35, Kiev, Ukraine:

"Fourteen years ago in 1975 I received my military discharge card with a code that denotes insanity and prevents me from obtaining gainful employment or admission to a school. This label of insanity influences not only agencies which could employ me but also schools and institutes where I might learn a profession or trade. The special code on the military discharge papers was issued to me erroneously. It labels me as a person suffering from psychiatric illness while, in reality, I am perfectly normal.

"Upon being reviewed by numerous medical examiners and commissioners regarding my so-called schizophrenia I was found to be of sound mind and body. I was also examined by the Supreme Psychiatric Examining Center of the Ukrainian SSR and was again found to be normal. However, the chief examiner would not remove my special code designation, citing archaic Soviet laws governing such practices. Thus I am labeled a schizophrenic and am discriminated against by being denied any type of employment.

"Living for the past 14 years with this 'schizophrenic millstone' around my neck I have been rejected for work at least 100 times. Recently, I was refused the following jobs: truck loader, trainman, keeper of maintenance of train coaches (I did well in this job for two months but was let go), assistant to connector of train coaches, loader of food in warehouses (I was hired by a supervisor but was released before I started), and janitor (the advertisement

stated that 60 janitors were needed). 'We do not need lunatics here,' was a common answer. I want to stress the fact that I also applied for jobs in the agencies that advertised for 'temporary employment.' But to no avail.

"In 1986 I wrote a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and on the basis of my letter I appeared before the review board which once again deemed me to be normal. This particular examining board even issued a recommendation, signed by a Mr. Menzheres, for me to be hired as a truck driver in Kiev. I held a driver's license since 1974 and worked as a driver in the army. I was interviewed several times at the trucking agency and my interviews went well. However, I was unable to pass the medical examination because of my 7A classification of insanity. I was rejected for the truck driver's job in spite of my recommendation by the city Communist party.

"I am over 30 years old. I am not trying to be overparticular or frivolous in my choice of jobs. I have combed the advertising pages and will take any job that will provide me with a living wage in order to support my family. I am asking for your permission to allow me to publicly demonstrate my case.

"On the basis of the information provided above I do not want to violate any laws regarding public meetings or demonstrations. Please let me know of the time and place when I will be permitted to demonstrate. I am requesting that I make my protest near the building of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. You have my word that my demonstration will be conducted within your regulations and laws.

"In addition, I am returning my army discharge card #0157769-UN to the Pechersky Regional Commissariat of Defense Ministry which hindered my employment and prevented me from getting a job and living a normal life."

The March 9 letter was signed by Mr. Bykov.

Mr. Bykov received an acknowledgment from Moscow that his letter reached the addressee but no reply was received either from Moscow or Kiev. A copy of the appeal to Mr. Gorbachev was also sent to the Ukrainian Helsinki Union.

On April 4, 1989 Mr. Bykov, on a hunger strike, lay prostrate on a bench near the Lenin monument. The police came and took him to a police precinct where he was interrogated and then released. He continues his daily hunger vigil at the monument from 6 a.m. until 12 midnight.

In dealing with the Soviet government Mr. Bykov has apparently hit a stone wall. It has evidently blocked citizen Bykov's quest for employment, emigration and demonstration. Mr. Bykov's hunger strike is his last resort to point out his drawn-out experiences with Soviet psychiatric abuse. The stone wall does not move.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Spontak re-elected to N.Y. district chairmanship

NEW YORK — The annual meeting of the UNA New York District Committee took place on February 10 at the Self-Reliance hall here with 35 branch representatives present as well as Supreme President John Flis, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Honorary Member of the Supreme Assembly Mary Dushnyck.

Chairman Michael Spontak welcomed all and asked that a presidium be chosen to conduct the meeting. Iwan Wynnyk, former UNA supreme auditor, served as chairman; Ivan Yaremchuk as vice-chairman, and Michael Juzeniw as secretary.

Also, a nominating committee was elected, consisting of Stepan Chuma, Ivan Pryhoda and Yuriy Kosciw, which submitted a slate that was unanimously elected.

Mr. Spontak was re-elected to his second term as chairman of the New York District Committee. Also elected were Mr. Yaremchuk and Maria Kulczycka, vice-chairpersons; Mr. Juzeniw, secretary and John Choma, treasurer.

Elected to serve on various committees were: press — Walter Lewenetz and Mary Dushnyck; program — Stefania Rudyk and Stepan Chuma; organizational — Ivan Pryhoda and Roman Forostyna; members at large — Marion Klymyshyn and Halyna Kuzma. The Auditing Committee comprises Onufry Germaniuk, Taras Schumylowytsh and Mr. Kosciw.

Following the reading of the detailed minutes of the 1988 meeting by Mr. Juzeniw, Mr. Spontak reported that the organizing activity of the district left much to be desired, which he attributed to the lack of unity in the community, inertia and TV.

He reported on the district's various activities, including an outing to Soyuzivka, and announced that the district will celebrate the 95th anniversary of the UNA on April 1 with a banquet and

program.

Also reporting were the treasurer, Mr. Choma, and the head of the Auditing Committee, Mr. Germaniuk, who called for a vote of confidence for the outgoing officers.

Supreme President Flis then reported on the status of the UNA. Financially, it continues to flourish, with assets of \$63 million, he said, but in terms of membership, organizationally, it has suffered a temporary setback. The Ukrainian public has not had sufficient time to become acquainted with the new UNA insurance plans; it is hoped the younger generation will eventually realize the advantages of these new policies and the benefits of UNA membership.

Mr. Flis, while acknowledging the organizing efforts of several secretaries and organizers, stated that the district realized its quota by only 57 percent. In 1988 the UNA gained 1,161 new members but lost 2,178, with the present membership at 72,000, insured for \$137 million.

Mr. Flis also outlined UNA donations to various Ukrainian institutions and projects, including scholarships. He concluded by stressing the urgency of branches and districts organizing fraternal programs, some of which the UNA is ready to finance.

Mr. Sochan professionally and succinctly explained the new UNA plans and organizing approaches for secretaries. He also distributed material to be used by organizers, which should be studied and reviewed thoroughly.

Mrs. Dushnyck broached the subject of post-graduate UNA scholarships. She also enumerated the achievements of several district women organizers, while appealing to all to exert greater effort in this period of the UNA's organizing crisis.

Mr. Wynnyk called for activation of the UNA, stating that the UNA and the Church will last the longest.

(Continued on page 12)

Pittsburgh holds annual district meeting

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — The Pittsburgh District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held its annual meeting on Sunday, April 2.

John Melnyk, president of Branch 161, welcomed everybody to the meeting and to the clubrooms of Branch 161. He handed the conduct of the meeting over to UNA Supreme Advisor Andrew Jula, who is chairman of the district committee.

Mr. Jula welcomed all the delegates to the meeting, stating that there were five branches and 25 branch secretaries as well as organizers present.

He urged all those present to organize as many members as possible so that their particular branch can qualify for more delegates at the forthcoming UNA convention in 1990.

He expressed his hope that branch secretaries will submit all the scholarship applications for their branch so they could be considered in the very near future. Mr. Jula congratulated the Pittsburgh District Committee for organizing in 1988, 108 new members for a total amount of insurance \$600,000. He stated that the total of 108 organized was above the quota of 90 which had been assigned to the district by the Home Office. As a result, the district is titled to financial remuneration which will be forthcoming from the Home Office.

Mr. Jula asked those present to elect a new set of officers for the district, but those present requested that the present board of officers remain in office for another year. The same board was re-elected by acclamation.

Mr. Jula then introduced John Flis, UNA supreme president. Mr. Flis stated that the UNA had enrolled during 1988 1,161 new members who were insured for a total amount of \$8,051,000 of insurance and that the average policy sold was for \$6,934.

In reviewing the organizing achievements of the Pittsburgh District, he paid special honors to Mr. M. Turko of Branch 63 who organized 39 members, Mr. M. Propkopal of Branch 96 who organized 18 members, and Mr. P. Kohut of Branch 56 who organized 11 members during 1988. Also cited were: Mr. D. Holowaty, Branch 53, seven members; Mr. Jula, Branch 161, six members; Mr. C. Iwanitzky, Branch 276, six members; Olga Piszko, Branch 338, six new members. The Pittsburgh District was congratulated on the

wonderful overfulfillment of its 1988 quota.

The supreme president then reviewed UNA membership losses for 1988 and its fraternal, community and financial achievements for the year.

He especially congratulated Mr. Turko for his organizing achievement, who in spite of the fact that Pittsburgh is a somewhat depressed area, organized 39 new members during 1988.

Mr. Flis reviewed the balance sheets and profit and loss statements of the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. and the UNA. He stated that \$2,242,000 was paid in interest to the UNA and to UNA members on promissory notes held by them. He reviewed donations made by the UNURC for the account of the UNA such as the scholarship fund, Harvard projects, etc.

He stated that UNA assets grew during the year by \$2,585,000. He also reminded everyone that UNA Washington Office, which has three staffers, will be incurring additional administrative expenses during 1989 because of the increase in its activity.

Mr. Flis enumerated many fraternal activities in which members of UNA take part, starting with \$125,000 which was designated for scholarships to Ukrainian students for 1988. The discussion of fraternal achievements also was touched upon, and Mr. Flis stated that UNA fraternal activity is growing.

Those present then posed many questions which were duly answered by Messrs. Jula and Mr. Flis.

Mr. Hrycyk recommended that more publicity be given in UNA press organs regarding students' achievements. Secretaries were asked to keep the UNA informed. Medical and non-medical requirements and age limits for insurance were discussed. Clothes for Ukrainians in Brazil, late delivery of Svoboda and other matters pertaining to branches were discussed as well.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the attendees were invited to a reception prepared by Branch 161.

Immigration History Research Center greets UNA



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
TWIN CITIES

Immigration History Research Center
826 Berry Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55114
(612) 373-5581

February 28, 1989

Mr. John O. Flis
Supreme President
Ukrainian National Association
P.O. Box 17a
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, NJ 07303

Dear Mr. Flis:

The Immigration History Research Center congratulates the Ukrainian National Association on the occasion of its 95th anniversary. The UNA has provided Americans of Ukrainian descent with a richer and more authentic understanding of their ethnic heritage. We commend its patronage of the arts, support of scholarly endeavors—including scholarships, charitable activities, publication of periodicals, books and other informative materials, as well as promotion of sports. In doing so, the UNA has also contributed yet another vivid strand to the splendid multi-colored tapestry that is pluralistic America.

We especially, of course, wish to acknowledge the sustained support by the UNA of the Svoboda indexing project. This will be a major contribution to Ukrainian American studies.

Sincerely,

Randolph J. Vesoli
Director,
Immigration History Research Center

Ukrainian National Association

Supreme Auditors conduct annual review



The Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Auditing Committee conducted its annual review of UNA, Svoboda Publishing House and Soyuzivka operations on March 29-31. Seen in the photo above are (from left): the Rt. Rev. Stephan Bilak, who reviewed Svoboda Press operations; Stefan Hawrysz, recording and organizing departments; Nestor Olesnycky, Soyuzivka; and Anatole Doroshenko, financial department. The fifth member of the Auditing Committee, Leonid Fil, was unable to participate in the annual review due to professional obligations. The Auditing Committee will report its findings at the upcoming annual meeting of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

THE Ukrainian Weekly Chornobyl's third anniversary

Was a catastrophe of such enormous proportions as Chornobyl necessary to incite the people of the Soviet Union, and specifically the Ukrainian republic, on environmental issues?

Although the answer to this question is debatable, one thing is certain. There is no going back: we, members of the world community, live in the post-Chornobyl era, and as Yuriy Shcherbak, writes in his book, "Chornobyl. A Documentary Story," "Chornobyl has struck us as the last warning: to humanity, to the country, to every one of us — young and old, chief or subordinate, scientist or worker."

Yet, there are still many who do not heed, or do not understand, the warnings of Chornobyl. The reality of the situation is such that women still give birth to children in irradiated zones. Livestock still grazes on contaminated lands, and people refuse to leave their homes, or if they do, they cannot wait to return to their native areas.

As David Marples writes in his book, "The Social Impact of the Chornobyl Disaster: "... Evacuees began to ask the question that appears to have been uppermost in all their minds, namely, when will we be able to return to our native villages? According to another account, the question was an especially sensitive one, of moral and psychological concern. The reporter in question had visited people in both Chornobyl and the new homes for evacuees and had encountered two categories of people. First, there were those who had already returned to their homes. They considered themselves the happiest people in the world. Second, there were the people for whom a return home had not been clarified. The 'vast majority' in the second category, which must have been the largest of the two, considered themselves unhappy and they 'complain bitterly about their fate.'"

Reasons for such responses are many. However, much of this stems from radiophobia. The people, ignorant of the effects of radiation, must be educated about the actual effects of radiation. As Leonid Ilyin, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, noted: "During tragic events, not only is the truth important, but also how it is presented. Also of significance is the tone of the conversation and even intonations. Simplification and superficiality, lightheartedness, let alone inaccuracy are intolerable. They breed a distrust of information, and helpful recommendations do not find the desired application."

However, progress has been made. Environmental groups have sprung up. Dr. Shcherbak heads the chapter of Green World (Zelenyi Svit) in Kiev. And there is a growing concern about such issues as industrial pollution, water contamination, air pollution, to name but a few.

When the stakes are high, when the issues that concern us are human life and our environment, the air that we breathe and the water that we drink, there is no such thing as too much information.

Dr. Shcherbak knows the meaning of this, the importance of the issue. He states that "Like a gigantic magnet, it (Chornobyl) attracted me, it excited my imagination, it forced me to live in the Zone, its strange, twisted reality, to think only of the accident and its effects, of those struggling for their life in clinics, trying to tame the atomic genie in immediate proximity to the reactor. It seemed base and inconceivable to stand aside from events which were inflicting such calamity on my people... I wanted the truth to be preserved," he writes.

April
26
1986

Turning the pages back...

On April 26, 1986, the world's worst nuclear accident took place in Ukraine at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant, near the town of Prypiat, some 60 miles north of Kiev. Reports of

the accident were first released two days later, on April 28, but only after Swedish authorities measured unusually high levels of radiation whose source was unknown. TASS then released a terse four-sentence announcement about an accident at the Chornobyl plant.

European governments condemned Soviet authorities for not immediately announcing the accident and for not being forthright with information about the extent of the disaster.

Meanwhile, the populace of Ukraine and Byelorussia was not told anything about precautions that should be taken — this at the same time that children in Poland were being given iodine to offset effects of radiation.

Unconfirmed first reports from Ukraine cited figures of 2,000, 10,000 or even 15,000 feared dead as a result of the nuclear accident, and in the information void created by the Soviets, nothing more was known.

In Kiev, everything appeared to be normal as May Day celebrations were widely televised from the Ukrainian capital.

Several days later, however, came reports that thousands of Kievans were fleeing the city or at least sending their children — 250,000 in all — out of the capital, and that tens of thousands were being evacuated from areas near the stricken power plant.

Finally, 18 days after the accident, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev took to the airwaves to tell the people that nine persons had died as a result of the accident and that 299 were hospitalized with radiation sickness. In the ensuing days, the death toll rose to 31 — and has officially remained at 31 ever since.

Today, three years after the world's worst nuclear disaster, exposed about a cover-up of the accident and its consequences have begun appearing in the Soviet press. The public in Ukraine has become focused on environmental issues, with nuclear energy heading the list of concerns.

Today, the complete story of the Chornobyl accident is just beginning to be told.

PRESS REVIEW

Soviet disinformation on Chornobyl

WASHINGTON — A columnist for The Washington Times and a research fellow at the Hoover Institution, Arnold Beichman, recently, wrote a column about the Chornobyl nuclear accident that struck Ukraine in 1986.

In the column, Mr. Beichman noted: "The Soviet handling of Chornobyl is a particularly blatant example of Soviet disinformation policies at their immoral best."

"What is shocking is that, despite dear old glasnost, the true story until now has been carefully hidden from the outside world and even from the Ukrainian people themselves. To some extent, thanks to public pressures in Ukraine, glasnost only recently seems to have inspired exposes in the Soviet press," he wrote.

He also pointed out: "And what is sad is the blithe faith of Dr. Robert Gale, the California doctor who was early on the Chornobyl scene. At the time he echoed the optimistic statements of Soviet spokespersons presented to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. Dr. Gale only recently said at a conference that there would be no significant health effects as a result of Chornobyl. Not even Russian and Ukrainian newspapers have been as optimistic as Dr. Gale."

The columnist then went on to cite scholarly research into the aftermath of the Chornobyl disaster by Dr. David Marples, a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies who has written two books about the accident, focusing on nuclear energy in the USSR, and the social impact of the Chornobyl disaster.

Dr. Marples' research has shown, Mr. Beichman noted, that "the biggest piece of Soviet disinformation which sought to minimize the nuclear accident was that Chornobyl was similar to the 1979 accident at Three Mile Island station in Pennsylvania."

Dr. Marples has also found that no precautions were taken after the disaster occurred and no health warnings were

issued to the populace for 10 days: that the collective radiation dose has been rising constantly as radioactive products enter the soil and food chain, and that radioactive silt has been deposited into rivers in Ukraine and Byelorussia; that the animal life in the Chornobyl area ceased to exist; that a recent story in Moscow News found high radiation levels in areas around the disaster zone and that deformed animals were born there; that cancers of the lip and mouth, have doubled in the population, and that thyroid problems have affected more than 50 percent of the children; and that large areas that were reportedly decontaminated after the accident are now suffering from secondary irradiation from dust and soil spread by winds.

Mr. Beichman also noted the suicide of Valery Legasov, first deputy chairman of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy of the USSR Academy of Science, who had been the USSR's chief spokesman at the IAEA. Mr. Legasov's memoirs, published in Pravda a month after his suicide, repudiated every statement about nuclear power he had made in the previous two years.

In those memoirs, Mr. Legasov stated that Soviet graphite-moderated nuclear reactors could never be made safe, pointed to improperly trained personnel at nuclear plant and cited the failure of the industry to learn the lessons of Chornobyl.

"For years, for generations, perhaps, Chornobyl will be the unseen assassin for countless Ukrainians, Russians and Byelorussians. And the ministries in charge will console themselves by calling it 'radiophobia,'" wrote Mr. Beichman.

He concluded: "And as for Dr. Robert Gale, protege of Armand Hammer, he owes the American people an explanation for his optimism about Chornobyl."

Mr. Beichman's column appeared in the March 17 issue of The Washington Times.

NEW RELEASE

Kiev writer tells of tragedy

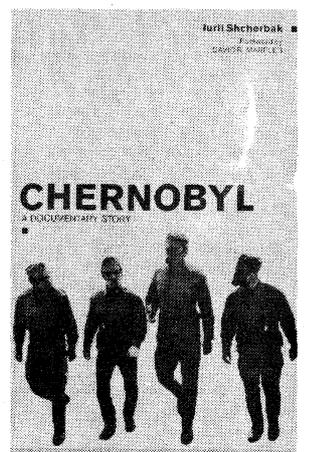
EDMONTON — The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, in association with Macmillan, had just published "Chornobyl: A Documentary Story" by the prominent Kiev writer Yuriy Shcherbak. This remarkable account of the Chornobyl disaster of April 1986 is based on interviews with many of the participants.

Following the accident, Dr. Shcherbak lived for some months in the zone around the nuclear reactor, interviewing firemen, first-aid workers, party and government officials, media representatives, and foreigners who assisted the victims.

Dr. Shcherbak, a medical doctor, has written nine novels and won the Dovzhenko prize for cinematography. He was awarded a special prize for his reporting on the Chornobyl disaster, and the Ukrainian and Russian versions of "Chornobyl: A Documentary Story" were published in the Soviet Union to great acclaim.

Dr. Shcherbak, who was recently appointed chairman of the independent ecological group Green World, will tour Canada in May to promote the book.

"Chornobyl: A Documentary Story", 168 pages in length is available for \$10, paperback, or \$20, hard cover (Can-



dian funds) from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8. In the United States, the book is published by St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Controversy grows over effects of Chernobyl disaster radiation

by Dr. David Marples

Vladimir Kolinko's article in a February edition of the weekly Moscow News, about the hitherto unknown medical and biological consequences of the 1986 Chernobyl disaster in the Narodychi Raion (Zhytomyr Oblast) of Ukraine, has provoked a detailed and scornful response from Soviet scientists.

The reply, which condemns Mr. Kolinko's article as "incompetent" and as unfit for consumption outside the Soviet Union, was drawn up in the Center for Radiation Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, located in Kiev. The center has a number of functions, including monitoring the health effects of the nuclear disaster on the affected population, and studying the effects of low-level radiation.

Shortly after the response appeared, however, more alarming details about the radioactive fallout were revealed in a number of sources.

Mr. Kolinko's article had focused on

is not stated, because some of the population had returned home). But in 1988, the number of oncological sicknesses dropped to 74. The number of cancers of the lip, he states was only three in both 1987 and 1988, having fallen from seven in earlier years. And mouth cancers have arisen because of unrelated gum diseases as a result of insufficient dental work on inhabitants.

B.G. Bebesko, a medical doctor and the director of the center's Institute of Clinical Radiology, provides statistics to show that the birth and death rates of children in the raion have remained stable in the period 1985-1988. He denies Mr. Kolinko's statement that thyroid cancers have developed in almost half the raion's children, noting instead that 18 percent of the children have insignificant swellings of the thyroid gland. Dr. Likhtarev adds that apart from the possibility of statements by local raion doctors, neither specialists in radiology nor the republican health authorities have recommended that women in the raion should not have children.

Four Ukrainian oblasts have been seriously affected by radioactive fallout: Kiev, Zhytomyr, Chernihiv and Rivne. Plainly, many residents have been completely unaware that they have been living in dangerous or potentially dangerous areas.

birth defects among livestock, and commented on both the diseases of the thyroid gland caused by radioactive iodine, and on the doubling of cancers of the mouth and lip in the Narodychi area since the accident.

The tone of the response from the scientists is set by a preamble in the form of a letter from a Harvard University professor of physics, Richard Wilson, who asks: "Is this [account] simply a case of the Soviet press being influenced by the American tendency toward sensationalism?" The scientists waste little time in answering with a resounding "yes" to this question.

This center specialist and doctor of physics and mathematics, I. Likhtarev, declares that Mr. Kolinko's article would make the hair of non-specialists stand on end. He, however, could only shrug his shoulders with amused irony upon reading the Moscow News account. He immediately discounts theories that radioactive substances might have been carried great distances by the wind (as dust) on the grounds that a tornado or sandstorm would have been required for such an event to take place.

His colleague A. Prisiazhniuk, a doctor of medicine and head of the center's epidemiological laboratory, attempts to disprove the claim that the number of cancers of the lip and mouth have doubled since the accident. Because of the increased migration of the population after Chernobyl, he says, the number of patients in the Narodychi Raion dropped dramatically to 49, or less than in 1985. But in 1987, 94 patients were registered (presumably, although it

Dr. David Marples is the author of two books on Chernobyl: "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR" and "The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster." He is an adjunct professor of Slavic and East European Studies and a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. Dr. Marples is also a frequent contributor to The Weekly.

On the question of birth deformities among livestock, the scientists are even more unequivocal about the information provided by Mr. Kolinko. The Petrovsky farm was reportedly examined by a group of specialists following the appearance of the Moscow News article, and they found eight freak calves rather than the 62 stated. The anomalies that had occurred were said to be unrelated to radioactivity, and a result rather of a large increase in nitrates and a lack of microelements in the soil, or of careless interbreeding of pedigrees. The number of "freak" births is said to be stable at around 2 percent, the same figure discovered on three farms of the Polissia Raion during a pre-Chernobyl inspection of January 1986.

Dr. Likhtarev concludes that the Moscow News article is "unfit for export abroad" and that an apology should be provided. He also attacks the short film "Microphone," cited in the article (reportedly heavily censored by the Soviet Ministry of Health Protection), because its director, Georgii Shklyarevsky, talked to the nervous population rather than to experts of the government commission dealing with the consequences of Chernobyl.

Dr. Bebesko's view is that the article and film have served to reduce the population's trust in radiation specialists. In closing Dr. Likhtarev asks the stark rhetorical question: "Can one achieve moral goals with the assistance of immoral means?"

In analyzing the response of the scientists, it can be stated at the outset that Mr. Kolinko clearly did not produce a complete picture. He is recalled as one of the first reporters (from the Novosti press agency) to provide a detailed account of the Chernobyl disaster in May 1986. Even at that time, however, some of his figures were subsequently shown to be inaccurate or somewhat carelessly put together. However, as the editorial board of Pravda Ukrainy points out, the problems lie less with Mr. Kolinko and more with the absence of glasnost at the Soviet Ministry of Health Protection, which has maintained an attitude of

great secrecy where information on Chernobyl is concerned. In addition, the country's level of health care has remained very low.

Moreover, the attempt of the scientists to minimize the health and irradiation consequences in the Narodychi Raion is undermined by more recent accounts from that area. Thus a press conference of the Ukrainian Ministry of Health in Kiev revealed that several areas of both Zhytomyr and Kiev Oblasts have raised levels of contamination today, particularly the Narodychi Raion (Zhytomyr) and Polissia Raion (Kiev). Of 260,000 persons in these regions examined in the years 1987-1988, 38 percent were declared to be in need of medical attention. The ministry explained this very high figure from the fact that many of the residents were elderly and had not been subjected to such a rigorous examination for some time. It is doubtful, however, that health problems among more than 100,000 people can be explained simply by old age.

In response to what was described as a worrying lack of attention to the problems caused by radiation fallout from Chernobyl, the Sector of Information of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers has published the first detailed account of the consequences of the accident.

The article is notable first for the provision of a map, which divides the fallout area into four zones: a zone of "alienation" (I), a zone of temporary evacuation (II), a zone of constant control (III) and a zone of periodic control (IV). Zone I has been completely evacuated, but zone II contains a reported 1,100 people who have returned to live in dangerously contaminated areas, but refuse to be moved. Zones III and IV embrace a total of 176 settlements with some 84,000 people. Of this total, about 47,000 are said to be in villages in which the contamination of the soil by cesium-137 exceeds 15 curies per square kilometer, and food

severe, and new rules have been established — "Temporary Recommendations for the Operation of the Forest Economy." The upper reaches of the Kiev Reservoir are now off limits to fishermen, which was certainly not the case in the first year after the accident.

The level of contamination of food in parts of zones III and IV appears to be alarmingly high. For example, in 1988, research into the quality of milk in the private farming sector revealed that in 30 to 50 percent of cases, it exceeded the permissible contamination norms. Also in excess of these limits were 30 to 50 percent of mushrooms, 10 to 12 percent of meat, and 20 to 30 percent of the fish caught in non-flowing waters (reservoirs and lakes).

Unfortunately, the information provided on the health of those affected by radioactive fallout is not covered so comprehensively, possibly because it emanates from those sectors of Soviet society that have been accused of excessive secrecy or lack of openness: the Center for Radiation Medicine and the USSR Ministry of Health Protection. It is made clear, nonetheless, that in 1986 there was a distinct rise in sickness of the respiratory organs and stomach, pneumonia and anemia in those raions under investigation, when compared to the results from the 11th (1981-1985) Five-Year Plan period. In its entirety, the account adds weight to the concerns, if not the facts, provided by Mr. Kolinko. Indeed, the extent of the fallout from Chernobyl must now be declared to be much wider than believed previously.

Meanwhile the Ukrainian newspaper, Robitnycha Hazeta has published a detailed account for the first time of the storage of high, middle and low level radioactive waste from the Chernobyl accident. The article demonstrates that there are serious shortages of specialized transport for these by-products, that only by 1991 will an enterprise be created that will attempt to deal defini-

Forests in the northern part of Ukraine...are now adorned with prohibition signs because the radiation situation in them is very severe... The upper reaches of the Kiev Reservoir are now off limits to fishermen...

has to be brought in from the outside.

Further, zones III and IV encompass territories that hitherto have not been known to be contaminated. For example, several villages in the northern part of Rivne Oblast are located here, as is a section as far south as Ivankiv (Kiev Oblast), very close to where the first evacuees were taken for safety after the disaster. Four Ukrainian oblasts have been seriously affected by radioactive fallout: Kiev, Zhytomyr, Chernihiv and Rivne. Plainly, many residents have been completely unaware that they have been living in dangerous or potentially dangerous areas. This is evident from the rudimentary nature of many of the instructions provided in the article.

For example, private farms in the zones of attention are said to be safer than state and collective farms, primarily because they are better manured, and because the private sector has been given a leaflet on the "Introduction of Special Private Farms on Contaminated Territories." Private plots have also received an increased amount of phosphorus and potassium, which is said to help prevent cesium entering the food chain from the soil.

Forests in the northern part of Ukraine, on the other hand, are now adorned with prohibition signs because the radiation situation in them is very

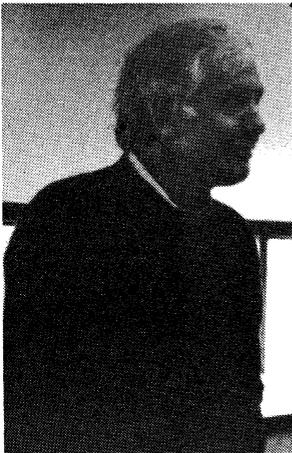
tively with the problem, and that, currently, high-level waste is being stored above ground in concrete containers with walls up to 2.5 meters in thickness. In short, there is much to be done here also.

Finally, to return to the response to Mr. Kolinko, the scientists made much of the fact that the Moscow News article has been seized upon by the Western media — in short, that an irresponsible Soviet reporter has caused a renewed interest in the Chernobyl fallout in the West. Like Prof. Wilson, they believe that this will lead to sensationalist accounts.

What they neglect to mention, however, is that the article also received coverage in a popular Ukrainian youth newspaper, thereby ensuring that many Ukrainians also became aware of Mr. Kolinko's statements. As with many recent events in the Soviet nuclear industry, the key factor may not necessarily be what is the true story, but rather what the people choose to believe.

Like the Soviet health authorities, the Center for Radiation Medicine also has been virtually silent on the Chernobyl fallout for the past three years. Mr. Kolinko's account has, at least, prompted its scientists belatedly to provide some information.

Chornobyl Awareness Week in Detroit: informing the public about this tragedy



Dr. Roman Szporluk

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

DETROIT — Chornobyl was first and foremost a media event, stated Dr. David Marples to his second book on the subject. But it was a media event that occurred three years ago and although for us Ukrainians commemorating past events is a way of life, it is difficult to interest the media and public in something which is considered yesterday's news, no matter how urgent or important it may have been. So sometimes we have to look for the timely opportunity and a catchy angle.

The Detroit premier of Vladimir Gubaryev's play "Sarcophagus: A Tragedy" provided such an opportunity and the Ukrainian Student Organization at Wayne State University capitalized on it by sponsoring a "Chornobyl Awareness Week" on February 28 to March 4. Throughout the week, a series of programs at the university highlighted the effects of Chornobyl on the era of glasnost in the Soviet Union, particularly in Ukraine.

The opening lecture by Dr. Roman Szporluk, Professor of History and Director of the Center for Russian and East European Studies at Ann Arbor's University of Michigan, focused on the cultural revolution and political crisis in Ukraine today.

"The current situation is a direct outcome of the Chornobyl disaster," Dr. Szporluk told an audience of over 100 students and faculty. "It was generated by a psychological and moral trauma — a shock that gave courage to people who were accustomed to being silent." Viewed as a national catastrophe, its tremors were initially registered by the most sensitive element of Soviet society on the most delicate and subtle instrument — the voice of the people in the arts. Later, it spread to the scientific community and, in turn, to the masses.

Initially, the intellectual community zeroed in on ecology and health. Gradually, as the moral and political fallout of Chornobyl spread, a coalition was formed, an agenda was set and support grew by leaps and bounds. "Once people broke away from fear, they began to speak out openly about their problems," Dr. Szporluk explained.

What followed in Ukraine was open discussion on other major national issues: the status of the Ukrainian language, the religious crisis, the Stalinist repressions of the 1930s, and the struggle for recovery of Ukrainian history.

Politically, what is most significant about these discussions is the accelerated progression of their coverage in the media. Over the past three years, this

expanded from articles in select literary publications to widespread coverage and rebuttals in the daily press and television. Thus, as writers turned into politicians, the popular front movement for reconstruction and reform in Ukraine made noticeable headway.

"There is a revolution in the Soviet Union today," Dr. Szporluk concluded, "and it is a revolution from above, one which ultimately is a repudiation of the entire legacy of the Soviet system. It is within this framework that the contemporary crisis in Ukraine must be viewed."

A viewing of the Soviet film, "Kolo-kol Chernobyla" ("The Bells of Chornobyl") was next on the week's agenda. Vera Andrushkiw, Slavic department

faculty member presided over this portion of the program and provided the translation of the Russian language documentary as well as supplementary background materials.

At the conclusion of the week, the featured speaker at the university was Dr. David Marples who discussed "The Social Impact of the Chornobyl Disaster." Dr. Marples also addressed the Ukrainian community on this topic at an evening presentation at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich.

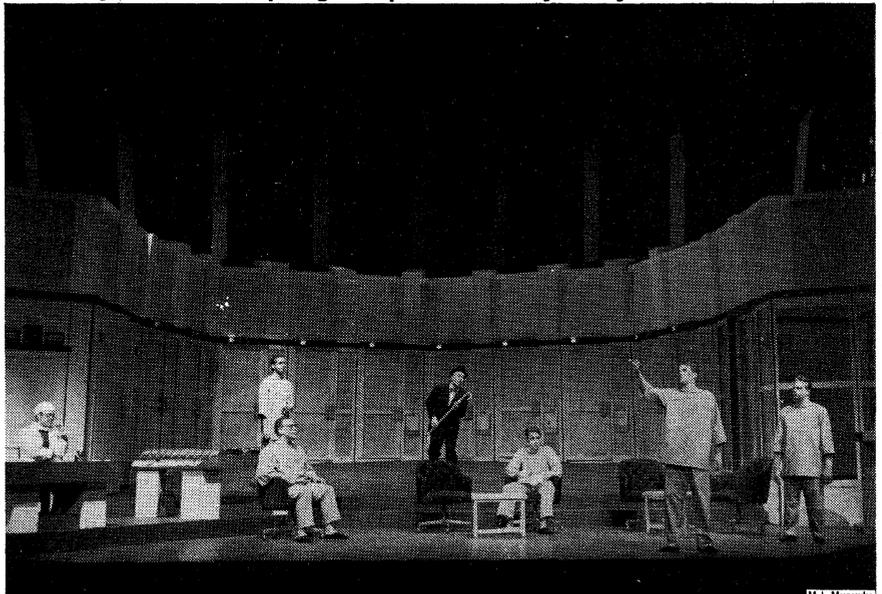
Because he is a regular contributor to The Ukrainian Weekly and many readers are already familiar with his Chornobyl update, synopsis of his presentation is not included here.

The events of Chornobyl Awareness Week were well attended by faculty and students and received good coverage

from the local media and university press. Credit and commendations go to the officers of the Ukrainian Student Organization at Wayne State University: Oksana Andrushkiw, Lydia Cisaruk, Natalia Iwanycky and Chrystia Kachan; to Alexandra Iwanycky who helped with the exhibit; and to Mrs. Andrushkiw, faculty moderator.

In addition to the lectures and presentations, the students prepared a Chornobyl Showcase in the Student Center Building and ran a full page ad in the "Sarcophagus" program book, which in addition to listing the week's events stated: "In April 1986, disaster struck the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant — and the world exploded. Three years later the world has cooled down. But what about the site of the tragedy? Three years later — this is not the time to forget. It is the time to remember."

Gubaryev's "Sarcophagus" presented by Wayne State Theater



M.J. Murawski

A scene from "Sarcophagus," staged by students at the Bonstelle Theatre, Wayne State University. This production was directed by Robert E. McGill.

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

"Sarcophagus," a drama about the Chornobyl disaster by Soviet journalist Vladimir Gubaryev, was presented by the undergraduate actors of Wayne State University's Bonstelle Theatre under the direction of Robert McGill.

The director came across a copy of Mr. Gubaryev's play while browsing in the bookstore. "I've always been interested in the nuclear promise and peril and have read a lot about it but everything was always so polemic. I was struck by what a fine drama this was, exactly the kind of thing I had been looking for four years."

Mr. McGill said he had followed the events of Chornobyl closely and had read both Dr. Robert Gale's book and Frederick Pohl's as well as some of the Soviet accounts. He was not familiar with the work of Dr. David Marples.

About halfway into rehearsals of this university production the director had opportunity to meet the playwright in Princeton. "He gave me a lot of valuable input about the pacing of the play and interpretation of the characters, particularly that of "Bezsmertnyi" (Immortal)."

This central character, who acts as

the mouthpiece of the author, plays the role of the classic Shakespearean fool — the peripatetic sad-wise philosopher who can say the unsayable.

In a brief telephone interview we discussed some of the inherent weaknesses of the play, his reactions to the negative reviews, particularly from European reviewers who found it "too small a drama for the immensity of the subject presented." But Mr. McGill feels that Mr. Gubaryev handled the difficult topic well, allowing for the fact that he is a journalist turned playwright.

"For us, it became clearly a play about human responsibility and not the goods or evils of nuclear power. It deals with the fact that we have unleashed a terrible genie and we can't treat it lightly the way we treat our daily little crimes and human foibles. We just don't know enough yet and should tread more slowly and carefully into this unknown territory.

"I think the weakness of the play is perhaps the lack of any clearly delineated character but then there is only so much time and space to say to much and so Mr. Gubaryev uses a bit of the representative character and structurally it tends to move a bit too slowly."

Mr. McGill reiterated Mr. Gubaryev's statement made in Princeton, N.J., namely, that the Chornobyl disaster was the father of glasnost. In the face of death, the actors both in the real life drama and in the theater loose their fear and speak out openly and honestly. In retrospect, he stated that he felt very fulfilled in directing this work.

"We've produced a moving piece of theater, something that perhaps would awaken the consciousness or the knowledge of people that this is a problem towards which we all have a responsibility."

Dr. Marples, who devoted a lengthy section in his second book to an analysis of Mr. Gubaryev's role and intentions, attended the Detroit presentation and had his own observations:

"It certainly had some good insights, but my own impression was that it was almost wooden and propagandistic, almost crudely anti-nuclear war. This idea clearly stems not from Mr. Gubaryev but from Gorbachev although undoubtedly Mr. Gubaryev did go out on a limb. I think morally he did a very good thing, but he'll just never be a great playwright."

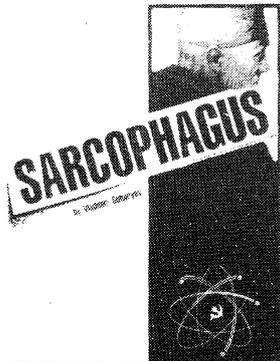
"Sarcophagus" examines questions of guilt and responsibility

by Larissa M. L. Zaleska Onyshkevych

The production

The only play, so far, on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster came to Princeton, N.J., last February. The play, "Sarcophagus," is by Vladimir Gubaryev, a Russian journalist and science editor of the Moscow Pravda. While the writer is only a beginning playwright and the play is not really a drama (in terms of the genre), after reading it one could really be concerned how will this work be produced.

Upon entering Princeton's McCarter Theater, one notices the unusual stage setting: the backdrop in the form of a semicircle with nine tall columns. Just before the beginning of the performance, with the lights still on, a gray background appears, with details of a photograph on this cyclorama. It is a composite picture of the Chernobyl nuclear station in Ukraine. An eerie monotone sound gradually surfaces and increases in volume: one has a feeling of being on a submarine, with the sonar testing the waters. Then flashes of red light cover the top of the plant. And, as the photograph slowly fades, the columns become dark, looking like rods in an atomic reactor. A buzzing sound follows several jarring piano notes. Is this a bomb shelter or a hideout? As the unnerving sound hovers in the air, a silent protagonist appears on the stage, inspecting the setting.



McCARTER THEATRE
Quality for the Performing Arts

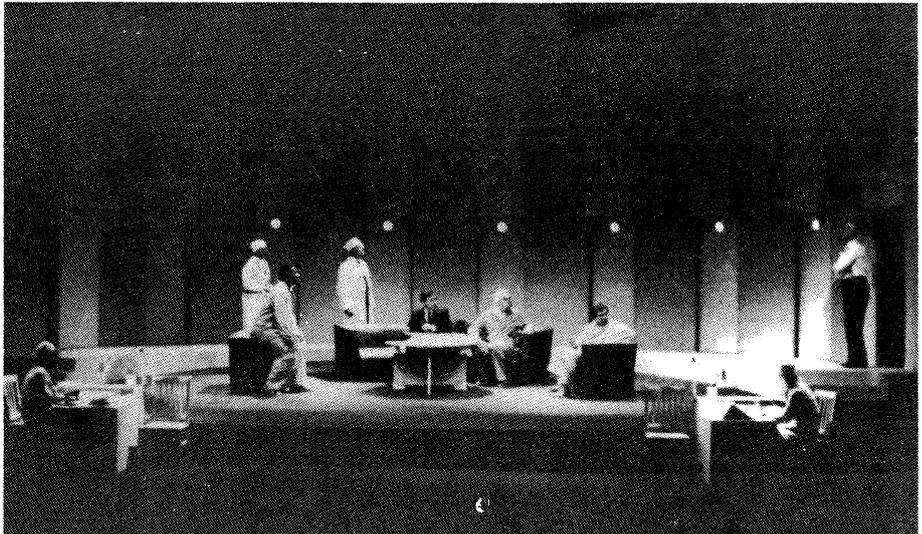
Playbill for the McCarter Theater's presentation of "Sarcophagus" by Vladimir Gubaryev.

The stage becomes a foyer in a hospital, with lounge chairs and two nurses stations. The lower parts of the columns then change into 10 doors leading to patients' rooms. This change-over of setting is accomplished very vividly and dramatically. The play is ready to begin.

The plot of the "Sarcophagus" actually deals with the stories that nine patients relate to a prosecutor, to each other, and to one called Bessmertnyi, who has been in the hospital of the institute of Radiation Safety for 487 days. He is the only patient who has been exposed to megadoses of radiation and managed to survive, thanks to 16 operations and seven bone marrow transplants.

As the only successful case he becomes a symbol of hope for others affected with high radiation dosages, as well as a source for dissertation research for the medical staff. Just as we learn of the details of his case — nine people are

Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych is Director of Princeton Research Forum's Editing Division, and is the literary editor of Suchasnist.



The set for "Sarcophagus" is a special ward at the Institute of Radiation Safety that comprises 10 cubicles for patients.

brought in from Chernobyl, after the April 1986 explosion.

They are all assigned to one of the 10 individual cubicles. While some treatment is administered, a special investigator appears asking for individual statements of details of the explosion and of the first minutes following it. There is a sudden blackout between scenes, as the stage becomes dim, music is heard again, and on the backdrop a photograph appears showing a dead forest, while a radio voice talks about basic emergency steps if there is an explosion of a nuclear bomb.

In-between other scenes the columns on the stage become lighted rods, as flashing stars appear and a voice over the radio describes the threat of radiation from a bomb and the necessary evacuation procedures. Then the doors/columns light up, become burning red, while dead trees appear on an enlarged photo covering the whole backdrop.

Among those affected by the radiation at Chernobyl there are people of different walks of life: the nuclear plant director, an engineer, a radiation dosi-

meter (Geiger counter) technician, a young firefighter, chief of the firefighters and his driver, a control room operator, a peasant woman, a physicist, and a passing cyclist.

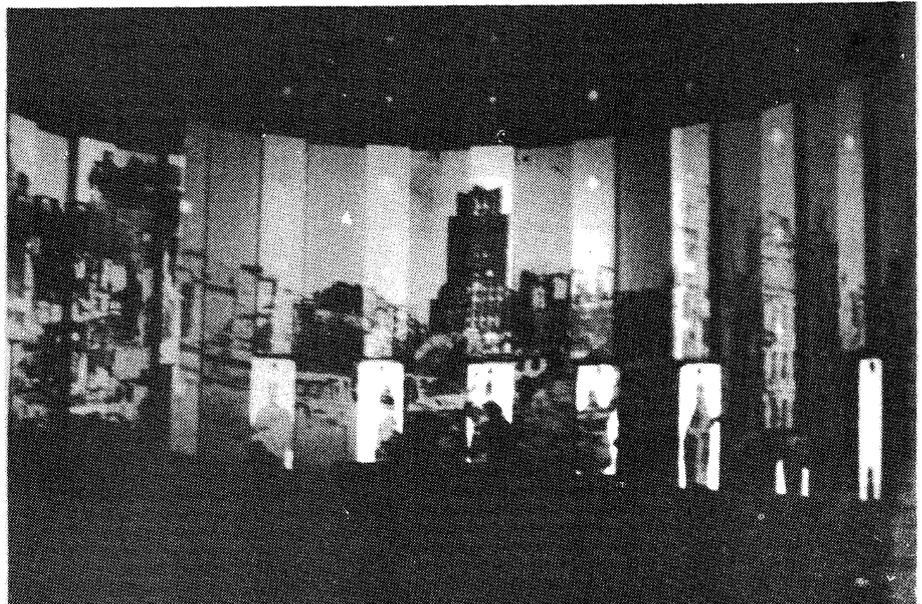
While bits and pieces of information surface about the explosion, individual reproaches are also heard. The technician feels guilty for assuring the engineer that the radiation was not threatening — because he had an old meter and did not believe that the radiation could bring the pointer so far off the scale. The engineer went to perform some necessary repairs and exposed himself to the highest radiation on the roof of the reactor. While the technician suffers from remorse, the engineer admits that he guessed what the real situation was and went willingly to save the plant from a bigger mishap.

The individual reports and the ensuing discussion of the events prior to the question as to who gave the order to disconnect the cooling and the safety systems. The fire chief and the plant director are blamed for tolerating improper procedures and standards,

but the general verdict is that it was the "system," the way of life and work, that led to the accident. The artistic director of the performance in Princeton wanted to underline this search for the guilty party, and in the theater's foyer buttons were distributed with the question: "Who's Guilty?"

As the depositions and discussions continue, over the doors of the individual cubicles lights occasionally flash as a crisis occurs. And when the inevitable death quickly overtakes the patients one by one — the light simply fades away. Finally, only the plant director remains as the only person for whom no bone marrow donors are found. It is then that Bessmertnyi volunteers his own; well knowing that this may be his final surgery, he wants the plant director to come out of the operation alive, so that he would live, be judged and punished, and then shown to children as one of the culprits of Chernobyl, as an example not to be followed. It is here that the writer could not make up his mind as to the guilt. If it was "the system" that was making people irresponsible then

(Continued on page 10)



At several points during the play, stage lights are turned off and slides of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant are projected onto the concave white wall of the special ward.

"Sarcophagus" ...

(Continued from page 9)

why punish one of the cogs in it, why not attack the system?

Then, on a white background, a black-and-white photograph of the Chernobyl plant appear; the columnar doors slowly fill up with red. Shadowy flames of Chernobyl encase the stage, like in hell, and then the columns appear. One may envision a skeleton of a dinosaur. Or is it a sarcophagus, a tomb? A pounding rhythm, that of a heartbeat, becomes louder and louder, as the names of the first 10 victims of Chernobyl are read at the end of the play; seven of the people were Ukrainian, two Russian and one Byelorussian.

This striking production in Princeton was directed by Nagle Jackson, artistic director of McCarter Theater for about 10 years. This is his last year in this theater, and it is crowned by his best production ever. "Sarcophagus," despite its dramatic weaknesses, the way it was staged is an unforgettable and haunting work of art. While much of the success is also due to the masterful acting by Edmund Davys as Bessmertnyi, it is the unique stage design that provides the impression of the skeleton-sarcophagus. The designer's clever use of the simple setting, supplemented with the photographs and lights, creates a marvel of a design.

In a discussion of this production Mr. Gubaryev told me that he considers Eduard Kochergin, the guest designer from Leningrad's Gorky Theater, simply a genius. Besides designing the set, Mr. Kochergin also assisted the artistic director during rehearsals. (White he probably contributed many good suggestions, he can personally be blamed for one that was inappropriate. When the peasant woman from the Chernobyl area, probably a Ukrainian or a Byelorussian, crosses herself, it is not in the form of a large Ukrainian cross, only with little crosses over several parts of her face — in the manner of peasants in the Moscow area.)

The author said that out of the 150 theaters in the world that staged his play, he saw about 20. He considers that two productions in Europe (one in Italy and one at London's Royal Shakespeare Theatre), together with the one at McCarter in Princeton were the most outstanding ones.

The play

When Mr. Gubaryev went to Chernobyl soon after the explosion, it was as a science reporter, but after filling his articles he was not satisfied. He said that the terrible pain that one felt there could only be expressed in the theater, and therefore the play came into being — because of journalism's powerlessness: "I wrote only the truth, but I felt that people did not understand the whole truth." He then wrote the play in six days.

While during the early months of glasnost he was not certain if it would be censored, he was immediately informed that as a major Moscow periodical, Znamya (which was to publish it) was not subject to any censorship. The play was published in that periodical in September 1986.

Although subtitled "a tragedy," Mr. Gubaryev's "Sarcophagus" is hardly that.¹ In fact, hardly any critic considers it even good literature. It is a message play, and on a very current subject. The play was staged in an excellent English translation by Michael Glenny. While "Sarcophagus" has

1. The plot of the play was described in my review in Suchasnist, no. 12, 1987.

2. A detailed discussion of the Chernobyl theme as reflected in Ukrainian literature appears in the April 1989 issue of Suchasnist.

also been translated and staged in numerous languages of the world, it has not been staged by any Ukrainian theaters in Ukraine. Last year an opening performance at the Kiev Theater of Drama and Comedy was cancelled at the last minute, so that the audiences "would not be unduly excited." Only once, and after special intercession by Mr. Gubaryev, was a visiting Russian theater from Tambov allowed to stage it in Ukraine, in Cherkassy.

While the play, or rather the "piece a universe" deals with the general and universal problems of personal job responsibility, especially in the unique situations at a nuclear plant — a lot of propaganda dissemination is inevitable, especially since the writer is primarily a journalist and science editor.

Mr. Gubaryev considers himself a Russian (although one parent is Byelorussian and he was born in Byelorussia) and also sees the accident in terms of Soviet, or rather even Russian, losses. Not once is Chernobyl's national identification mentioned; there is not a word about the Ukrainian and Byelorussian human and ecological losses. In the play's discussions between physicians in the hospital and a visiting American, "Dr. Kale" — talk is only about Russian science, and Russian medicine — not Soviet.

In the play the author states that ours is not the age of the atom, but the age of catastrophe — due to the "system of irresponsibility" which prevails within the bureaucracy that has no public accountability. It is the "system" practiced for many years in the USSR that contributed to the poor workmanship and the shutting off of the warning systems.

However, the accusation is not directed at the Soviet Union alone. There is much criticism of the American way of life and standards, as well as American science (which supposedly often benefits from Russian experiments and gains experience at the expense of the Russians). The Chernobyl accident is treated as a warning against nuclear war, especially with the Americans holding a finger on the button.

The claims that while he has become an active pacifist, he is not against nuclear energy. In an interview published in Ukraina (September 1988), he said that "Ukraine always demanded an increase of industrialization and the building of atomic stations." (Just how Ukraine has demanded this he did not say. Who authorized and signed such demands — whether it was Shcherbytsky or the Energy Ministry? Was it in Kiev or in Moscow? Current discussions in Ukraine's press show just the opposite: demands to stop the building and to take down the nuclear stations.)

However, in a personal interview, Mr. Gubaryev claimed that Ukraine needs so many nuclear stations because of its large population; no mention was made of the large proportion of energy that it now can afford to export.

A symposium on nuclear production

Since the play definitely carries an antinuclear message — that is probably why following the first three performances of the play, at the McCarter theater, there was a symposium on nuclear energy and nuclear arms. Besides Mr. Gubaryev, the other panel discussants were: Jonathan Schell (journalist and author of "Fate of the Earth"), Prof. Frank von Hippel (Princeton University), Celestine Bohlen (then a Washington Post correspondent in Moscow covering Chernobyl) and Fred Friendly (former president of CBS News). The plan for the panel was to discuss "whether public policy is a

Spotlight on: Chernobyl scholar, Dr. Marples

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

When he began his studies on Soviet nuclear energy, David sometimes felt like a solitary novice in the field. Today, whenever reference is made to the Chernobyl disaster, the name of Dr. David Marples is as well known as that of Dr. Robert Gale.

I was surprised when I first met him. I had expected the Chernobyl expert to fit the mold of the stereotypical stodgy, old and aloof absent-minded professorial type. Instead, David Marples was young, bright and charming, and spoke adroitly with a clipped British accent and an open smile.

He claims that his rapid climb from obscurity to fame was incidental. "It just so happened that the nuclear accident occurred in the area I was studying." As a research analyst on Soviet nationality affairs at Radio Liberty (1984-85) he had access to some of the most up-to-date developments in the field and had published several articles on nuclear energy in Ukraine. When the Chernobyl disaster occurred everyone wanted information on the industry, and evaluation of the Chernobyl situation and a prognosis of what might follow and David Marples was prepared to provide much of that information.

"The State Department was familiar with my work at Radio Liberty and gave my name as a source to the media." That started the barrage of phone calls, interviews and conference invitations.

In the flurry of activity that followed, Dr. Marples frequently encountered one of the drawbacks of the technological age: narrow specialist. "I found that even though there were experts in specific fields getting a lot of attention (ie. Dr. Gale in the medical field), media commentators just did not have factual information on the nuclear industry and nuclear power specialists did not have background on the Soviet Union. This gave rise to the first book, "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR," (St. Martin's Press, 1986) in which four of the seven

journalist's responsibility."

In discussing the lack of information about Chernobyl in the first days after the accident, Ms. Bohlen complained about complete initial denials of any casualties when she telephoned the plant after some papers already carried the figure of 27 dead. She summarized the communication situation stating that Chernobyl became "the trigger for glasnost for the government."

Mr. Gubaryev in turn, explained, however, that the denials were only in the first three days, because no one really understood what went on in fact, he implied that the authorities in Kiev were keeping the details secret from Moscow; even on May 27 Mr. Gubaryev was told in Kiev that actually nothing out of the ordinary took place. He said, that actually on the fourth day after the accident "new forces" took over, and when experts from Moscow arrived, true reports were issued.

In terms of glasnost, Mr. Gubaryev said that while a year ago he had to watch out what he was saying, things are different now. But he did admit that in Ukraine the press was not allowed to print the information that was permissible for the press in Moscow. On the whole, he said that very much information is published now about the Chernobyl disaster; there are supposed to be even dozens of photograph albums.



Dr. David Marples

chapters provide background history based on research prior to the accident. But that was just the beginning.

"I had not intended to write a second book on the same subject. In fact, my colleagues advised me that this was not a prudent thing to do. But as more and more things were happening, I knew that there was a story there that just hadn't been told. The effect on Ukraine and on its people had not been covered at all. It was obvious that there was an official line on Chernobyl and an information barrier."

"The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster" (1988) aimed to cross this invisible information barrier by using Soviet sources to put together a more complete picture of what had happened since April 26, 1986. In this work, Dr. Marples leaves no stone unturned as he searches for precise information and provides miniscule detail and documentation on the disaster and its repercussions.

(Continued on page 13)

However, he also claimed that American secretiveness isn't any better from the Soviet one, when in reference to plutonium most of the information is still being kept secret.

Mr. von Hippel compared Soviet bureaucracy to that of our State Department's. Most of the comments from the panelists and the audience expressed sentiments against building nuclear power plants in this country.

Mr. Gubaryev himself did not shrink from attacking the United States; he claimed that America, with our nuclear power, can destroy the earth 17 times over, while the Soviets — only eight times. When asked about the 1957 Soviet plutonium accident at a plant in Kyshtym, in the Urals, Mr. Gubaryev said that there were no deaths, only an ecological contamination.

Contrary to the reports by Zhores Medvedev and other scientists, Mr. Gubaryev claimed that radiation effects there were minimal, and that the place is now used only as a testing site.

While the symposium and the discussion of the "Sarcophagus" was to deal with "The Fallout from Chernobyl" — it aired largely antinuclear sentiments and criticism of bureaucracy, with little concern for the people most painfully affected by the actual fallout in the Chernobyl area, in Ukraine and in Byelorussia.

Soviets amend...

(Continued from page 1)

sults or discrediting" of state bodies or organizations. What was previously known as "disseminating deliberately false fabrications slandering the Soviet state and social system" under Article 190-1 of the RSFSR Criminal Code has become the less precise "public insults or discrediting" under the new Article 11(1).

The former Article 190-1 and the more notorious Article 70 of the RSFSR Criminal Code for "anti-Soviet slander" and "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" respectively, were long used by the Soviet authorities to harass and imprison political dissidents.

Signed by Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev and T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the Supreme Soviet, on the day following the general secretary's return to Moscow from Great Britain, this Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the introduction of changes and additions to the legal code of the USSR defined two new legal statutes, Articles 7 and 11.

Articles 7 and 11 of the RSFSR Criminal Code read as follows:
• **Article 7:** "Calls for the Overthrow or Change of the Soviet State and Social System."

"Public calls for the overthrow of the Soviet state and social system or for its change by methods contrary to USSR Constitution, or for obstructing the execution of Soviet laws for the purpose of undermining the USSR political and economic system, and equally the preparation for purposes of dissemination or the actual dissemination of material containing such calls — are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years or a fine of up to 2,000 rubles.

"The same actions, committed repeatedly either by an organized group of persons or involving the use of technical means designed or adapted for large print runs — are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to seven years or a fine of up to 5,000 rubles.

"Actions falling within parts 1 or 2 of this article, committed on instructions from organizations abroad or their representatives or involving the use of material assets or technical means received from the aforementioned organizations — are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period between three and 10 years."

Article 7 (1) is supplemented with Article 7 (1): "Calls for Commission of Crimes Against the State":

"Public calls for betrayal of the motherland or the commission of a terrorist act or sabotage — are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years or a fine of up to 2,000 rubles."

• **Article 11:** "Infringement of National or Racial Equality."

"Deliberate actions aimed at inciting national or racial enmity or dissension, degrading national honor and dignity, and any direct or indirect restriction on the rights or establishment or direct or indirect privileges for citizens depending on their race or nationality — are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years or a fine of up to 2,000 rubles.

"The same actions, when combined with violence, fraud, or threats or when committed by officials — are punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to five years or a fine of up to 5,000 rubles.

"Actions falling within parts 1 and 2 of this article, when committed by a group of persons or when involving loss of human life or other grave consequences — are punishable by depriva-

tion of freedom for a period of up to 10 years."

Article 11 is supplemented with Article 11 (1): "Insulting or Defaming State Organs and Public Organizations."

"The public insulting or defamation of the USSR supreme organs of state power and government, other state organs constituted or elected by the USSR Congress of Peoples Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, or officials appointed, elected or approved in office by the USSR Congress of People's Deputies or the USSR Supreme Soviet, or public organizations and their all-Union organs constituted according to law and acting in conformity with the USSR Constitution — is punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years or a fine of up to 2,000 rubles."

UKRAINIAN BIBLES TO UKRAINE

Praise The Lord! God opened the door through "Voice of America" and "Radio Liberty" for direct mailing of the Ukrainian Bibles to Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Family Bible Association is asking for a generous gift of \$25, \$50, \$100, or however God leads you, to help direct mailing to our believers in Ukraine, of the Ukrainian Bibles of their Faith. It is permitted now to send by direct mail two Bibles per parcel. The Russian Orthodox Church is NOT included in this God-given project.

Praise The Lord! Another door God opened to provide "UKRAINIAN CHILDREN BIBLE" to the Ukrainian Family. Our Children are a heritage of the Lord and are the life and future of the Ukrainian Nation. For the first time in the history of the USSR, the Soviet authorities have given permission for the import of "150,000 Ukrainian Children Bibles" to Ukraine, which will be printed in Stockholm, Sweden.

Please help us in getting God's Word to these little ones and send a generous contribution to the Ukrainian Family Bible Association. UEBA is a non-profit and non-denomination association.

Thank you and God Bless You All.

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ATTENTION: WOMEN WHO SOUGHT EMPLOYMENT WITH THE VOICE OF AMERICA (VOA), THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA), OR THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY (USICA) BETWEEN OCTOBER 8, 1974 AND NOVEMBER 16, 1984.

YOU MAY BE A VICTIM OF SEX DISCRIMINATION ENTITLED TO A MONETARY AWARD AND A POSITION WITH THE AGENCY.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CAROLEE BRADY HARTMAN, et al.,
Plaintiffs,
v.
CHARLES S. WICK,
Defendant

Civil Action No. 77-2019
Judge Charles R. Richey

PUBLIC NOTICE

On November 16, 1984, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia found in this class action lawsuit that the United States Information Agency (USIA or the Agency), including the Voice of America (VOA), is liable for sex discrimination against female applicants for the following positions at the Agency. The USIA was also formerly known as the United States International Communication Agency (USICA). On January 19, 1988, the Court issued its opinion ordering relief in a variety of forms to potential class members. Accordingly, this case is now in the remedial phase.

JOBS COVERED

Specifically, the Court has found that the Agency has discriminated against women in hiring in the following jobs:

- Electronic Technician (Occupational Series 856)
- Foreign Language Broadcaster (Occupational Series 1048)
- International Radio Broadcaster (Other) (Occupational Series 1001)
- International Radio Broadcaster (English) (Occupational Series 1001)
- Production Specialist (Occupational Series 1071)
- Writer/Editor (Occupational Series 1082)
- Foreign Information Specialist/Foreign Affairs Specialist/Foreign Service Information Officer/Foreign Service Officer (Occupational Series 1085 and 130)
- Radio Broadcast Technician (Occupational Series 3940)

WHO IS INCLUDED

All women who sought employment with the Agency in any of the jobs listed above between October 8, 1974 and November 16, 1984 and were not hired may be eligible for relief. Also included are those women who were discouraged from applying for these positions during that time period. Even those women subsequently hired by the Agency in some capacity may be entitled to participate in the remedial phase of this case.

Women who sought employment with the Agency as Foreign Service Officers or Foreign Service Information Officers may be eligible for different kinds of relief depending upon the date of application and whether they sought employment at the entry level or mid-level. Women who sought employment with the Agency as entry level Foreign Service Officers or Foreign Service Information Officers in the years 1974-1977 must use the procedure outlined below. Women who sought employment with the Agency as mid-level Foreign Service Officers or Foreign Service Information Officers in the years 1974-1984 must also use the procedure outlined below. However, women who sought employment with the Agency as entry level Foreign Service Officers or Foreign Service Information Officers in the years 1978-1984 cannot use the procedure outlined below, since the Court has ordered an alternative form of relief for them and selected women in this group will be notified individually as to their rights.

RELIEF AVAILABLE AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT

Relief available to class members may include a monetary award and/or priority consideration for a current position with the Agency. If you think you may be entitled to relief, you must obtain a claim form, complete it fully, and return it to counsel for the plaintiff class, Bruce A. Fredrickson, Esq., Webster & Fredrickson, 1819 H Street, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202/659-8515), postmarked no later than July 15, 1989.

You may obtain a claim form in person and/or in writing from several sources: counsel for the plaintiff class, whose address is listed above; in person from USIA, Front Lobby, 301-4th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. (8:15am-5:00pm), Office of Personnel Management (OPM), Federal Job Information Center (First Floor, Room 1425), 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (8:30am-2:30p.m.), or from area OPM offices throughout the country; in writing, VOA-Hartman, P.O. Box 400, Washington, D.C. 20044. You should carefully consider all questions on the claim form, sign it, and return it to counsel for the plaintiffs. Do not under any circumstances, return the claim form to the Judge, the Court or the Clerk of the Court. The Judge, the Court and the Clerk of the Court will not accept the claim forms and will not forward claim forms to plaintiffs' counsel.

PROCESSING OF CLAIMS

The process for handling claims has not been finally decided. Thus far, the Court has ordered that responding class members demonstrate their potential entitlement to relief at an individual hearing to be scheduled at a later date. However, the Court has reserved the right to reconsider this procedure in the event the number of claims filed makes this approach unmanageable.

Should individual hearings be used, you will be fully informed as to the date and time of your hearing. Moreover, you will be entitled to legal representation by counsel for the plaintiff class or his designee at no cost to you. Legal counsel will discuss your claim with you prior to your hearing, help you prepare your case and represent you at your hearing. You may, of course, retain your own attorney to represent you, if you so desire.

At the individual hearing, you will be asked to demonstrate your potential entitlement to relief by showing that you applied for one or more of the covered positions during the period October 8, 1974 and November 16, 1984 and that you were rejected, or that you were discouraged from applying. Evidence may be included in the form of testimony, documents, or both. Once you have demonstrated these facts, USIA is required to prove, by clear and convincing evidence, that you were not hired for the position for which you applied for a legitimate, non-discriminatory reason, such as failure to possess requisite qualifications. Should USIA make such a showing, you would then be entitled to demonstrate that the Agency's reason is merely a cover for sex discrimination or unworthy of belief.

Following the hearing, the Presiding Official will decide whether you are entitled to relief and, if so, what relief is appropriate. You may be entitled to wages and benefits you would have earned if you had been hired (backpay) from the date of your rejection until the date relief is approved. Under the law, back pay is offset by earnings you may have had during the period. In addition, you may be found to be entitled to front pay (that is, compensation into the future until an appropriate position is afforded you). Similarly, you may be found to be entitled to priority consideration for employment with the Agency. If hired, you may further be entitled to retroactive seniority with the associated benefits and the value of any promotions you would likely have had if you had not suffered discrimination.

REQUIRED STEPS TO FILE YOUR CLAIM

To participate in the remedial phase, you must fully complete the claim form and return it, POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN July 15, 1989, to counsel for the plaintiff class. Your failure to do so will result in your losing all rights you may have in this lawsuit. If you have questions about your rights or procedures available to you, you may contact counsel for the plaintiff class:

Bruce A. Fredrickson
Webster & Fredrickson
1819 H Street, N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202/659-8515)

/s/ Judge Charles R. Richey

United States District Court
Judge Charles R. Richey

October 4, 1988

Date

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Sisters exhibit pysanka art at Manor



Ukrainian artists Aka Pereyma (third from right) and her sister, Tanya Osadca (second from right) are exhibiting their unique traditional pysanka and contemporary paintings at Manor Junior College, Jenkintown, Pa., through April 29. At left is Roksolana Luciw of Melrose Park, Pa., president of Branch 88, Ukrainian National Women's League of America, and Oksana Farion of Cheltenham, Pa., regional president of the UNWLA. At right is Christine Chomyn Izak of Warmminster, curator of the MJC Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center. Branch 88 and the center are co-sponsoring the exhibit.

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Cardinal...

(Continued from page 3)

many Christians throughout the world, the Mystical Body of Christ, which truth is expressed by St. Paul. "Just as a human body, though it is made up of many parts, is a single unit because all these parts, though many, make one body, so it is with Christ... God has arranged the body so that... there may not be disagreements inside the body, but that each part may be equally concerned for all the others. If one part is hurt, all parts are hurt with it." (1 Cor. 12:12-13, 24-26). We are witnessing a particular solicitude of our holy father John Paul II, and today you, with your presence, dear brothers and sisters,

manifest this Christian solidarity with us.

Let us pray each day for all believers in Ukraine and the entire Soviet Union: for the Catholics, the Orthodox, the Baptists, the Evangelicals, and all who wish to worship God freely. Let us pray that they may all find the strength to continue their struggle and that they may soon see the day of their full religious freedom.

We are witnessing changes in the Soviet Union, and all this fills our hearts with hope. Much has been done, but more remains to be achieved. Basic human rights, such as freedom of conscience and religion and the right of all believers to profess in their churches, have not yet been granted to all. In particular, the Ukrainian Catholic Church of which I am the head, and our sister Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, continue to be deprived of these fundamental freedoms. And all the peoples of today's Soviet Union are demanding full freedom of religion, expression and self-determination.

Tomorrow, the president of the Soviet Union, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, will arrive in London. He will meet the highest Church and State authorities. I hereby renew my appeal: help our Ukrainian Church and people gain full freedom and recognition. We seek no privileges; we only wish to live and profess our faith freely, as did our forefathers, in our own land and in accord with divine and natural law.

Let us pray to the Lord for the freedom of our Church and its faithful; let us pray for the persecuted, for the suffering, and let us not forget the persecutors and those who do not yet know the light of Christ. Let us pray for the leaders of the world that they may be aware of the lofty responsibilities with which they have been entrusted by God and their people. Let us help them prove their solidarity with all the oppressed and those whose rights are trampled. Let the Holy Spirit inspire them with His wisdom. Let us pray for the freedom of all mankind, and that God's peace may reign throughout the world forever. Amen.

Spontak...

(Continued from page 5)

In conclusion, Mr. Spontak put forth several plans for the district during the year, thanked the assemblage for his re-election and invited all to a reception.



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— ANNOUNCEMENT —

In this commemorative **SHEVCHENKO YEAR** we are pleased to announce that as result of April 4, 1989 meeting between KIEV INTOURIST and SCOPE TRAVEL INC. the villages of **KYRYLIVKA** and **MORYNTCI** will be included in the full day KANIV Excursion on all tours with Kiev in their itineraries on SCOPE TOURS.

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Walter Bilas LL.B. and Peter Shutak

Spotlight on...

(Continued from page 10)

The greatest strength of the work lies not in the questions that are answered by this remarkable scholar, but rather in those that are raised. Questions dealing with not only with the radioactive fallout but with the victims of the political fallout. Questions dealing with the official line which lumps people into simplistic groups of heroes and villains, downplays the long-range impact of the disaster, and capitalized on the chance to turn it into a favorable media event. Ultimately, Dr. Marples concludes, "the values of the human element has to be measured."

It is the human element which confronts the scholar on a daily basis. He too must sometimes come to terms with the conflicting roles of the objective researcher who presents documented evidence and information dispassionately vs. the man who sees, feels, reacts and wants to move others to react.

"I ask myself, what do you do? You've got this information, and you see the obvious — the officials lying in public and getting praised and getting away with it. To take one side or another is a dangerous thing to do, yet you are a human being and it is difficult and seems almost criminal, in a way, to try and stand aside from it."

"I cannot take sides, because then I would be finished as a scholar. What I have been doing is criticising people that give out inaccurate information and I think that's very beneficial."

Currently, he is completing work on a upcoming book, "Ukraine under Gorbachev," co-authored with Dr. Roman Solichanyk. He plans to continue investigating some of the glaring anomalies in recent Ukrainian history which remain improperly researched and which have often resulted in an inaccurate and misleading portrayal of Ukrainians in the eye of the world media.

When he speaks about the impact of Chornobyl on his personal life, he expresses a deep gratitude to his wife Lan for her tremendous support of his work. The couple have a five-year-old son, Carleton. Their daughter Nicole, born several months before the Chornobyl accident, died last November.

"More than anything, she taught me the value of human life. Despite all her handicaps, she fought for her existence, and brought us happiness while she was here," Dr. Marples affirms. "That is partly why I have been so concerned for the children of Chornobyl; and partly why I devote so much attention to students and young people on my lecture circuits."

David R. Marples is adjunct professor of Slavic and East European Studies and a Research Associate with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. The English-born scholar completed his bachelor's in history at the University of London, a master's at the University of Alberta and Ph.D. in economic and social history at the University of Sheffield. He is the author of two books on Chornobyl, numerous articles on Soviet energy and co-author of "The Chornobyl Commission Report" (1987).



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Boys and Girls ages 12-18. Food and lodging \$200.00 (UNA members) \$230.00 (non-members). Tennis fee: \$60.00
George Sawchak, Zenon Snylyk — instructors

BOYS' CAMP — Saturday, July 8 — Saturday, July 22
Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games. Ukrainian songs and folklore.
UNA members: \$120.00 per week; non-members: \$140.00 per week.

GIRLS' CAMP — Saturday, July 8 — Saturday, July 22
Similar program to boys' camp; same fee.

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP — Sunday, August 6 — Sunday, August 20
Instructor: Roma Prima-Bohachewsky
Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers.
Food and lodging: \$220.00 (UNA members), \$250.00 (non-members).
Instructor's fee: \$140.00
Limit 60 students

Advance reservations are necessary for parents wishing to stay over June 24th.
The Ukrainian National Association does not discriminate against anyone based on age, race, creed, sex or color.
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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Monthly reports for January

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1988	18,246	47,513	6,218	71,977
GAINS IN JANUARY 1989				
New members.....	28	61	7	96
Reinstated.....	22	58	1	81
Transferred in.....	2	11	3	16
Change class in.....	5	4	—	9
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	1	—	1
TOTAL GAINS:	57	135	11	203
LOSSES IN JANUARY 1989				
Suspended.....	9	27	26	62
Transferred out.....	5	14	3	22
Change of class out.....	5	4	—	9
Transferred to adults.....	1	—	—	1
Died.....	2	80	—	82
Cash surrender.....	27	52	—	79
Endowment matured.....	22	34	—	56
Fully paid-up.....	24	70	—	94
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	—	15	15
TOTAL LOSSES:	95	281	44	420
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN JANUARY 1989				
Paid up.....	24	70	—	94
Extended insurance.....	4	16	—	20
TOTAL GAINS:	28	86	—	114
LOSSES IN JANUARY 1989				
Died.....	1	22	—	23
Cash surrenders.....	8	13	—	21
Reinstated.....	4	5	—	9
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	18	45	—	63
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF JANUARY 31, 1989 ..	18,218	47,408	6,185	71,811

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR JANUARY 1989

Dues From Members.....	\$315,872.00
Income from "Svoboda" Operation.....	115,204.64
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$269,510.83
Certificate Loans.....	20.20
Mortgage Loans.....	45,838.17
Banks.....	4,588.61
Real Estate.....	146,867.26
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation.....	70,443.00
Total.....	\$537,268.07
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$45,655.51
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	4,544.58
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	1,278.18
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	34,615.17
Insurance Ret'd.....	83.00
Investment Expense Ret'd.....	175.00
Postage Ret'd.....	10.13
Scholarship Ret'd.....	100.00
Total.....	\$86,461.57
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$35,101.04
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations.....	84.79
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	4,509.24
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	1,313.96
Reinsurance Recovered.....	2,278.00
Transfer Account.....	361,758.33
Total.....	\$405,045.36
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$631,945.88
Mortgages Repaid.....	25,392.29
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	16,191.39
Real Estate.....	2,556.20
Total.....	\$676,085.76
Income For January, 1989.....	\$2,135,937.40

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JANUARY 1989

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$22,554.19
Endowments Matured.....	142,008.66
Death Benefits.....	54,098.00
Interest On Death Benefits.....	37.64
Payor Death Benefits.....	1,250.03
Dues From Member Returned.....	525.83
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,250.00
Trust Fund Disbursed.....	158.85
Scholarships.....	600.00
Total.....	\$222,483.20
Operating Expenses:	
Washington Office.....	\$10,991.94
Real Estate.....	141,561.88
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	60,000.00
Svoboda Operation.....	113,595.57
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$1,002.22
Medical Inspections.....	271.30
Reward To Special Organizers.....	1,829.35
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	76,666.71
Reward To Organizers.....	14,642.84
Field Conferences.....	504.87
Total.....	\$94,917.29
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$14,233.34
Salary Of Office Employee's.....	34,965.16
Employee Benefit Plan.....	28,363.82
Insurance-General.....	3,500.00
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	51,427.15
Total.....	\$132,489.47
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$8,575.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account.....	5,229.18
Books And Periodicals.....	652.92
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	150.00
General Office Maintenance.....	1,808.16
Insurance Department Fees.....	325.00
Legal Expenses-General.....	1,729.30
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	286.62
Postage.....	1,827.75
Printing And Stationery.....	1,978.88
Telephone, Telegraph.....	1,062.13
Traveling Expenses-General.....	76.00
Total.....	\$23,700.94
Miscellaneous:	
Fraternal Activities.....	\$476.20
Donations.....	35,500.00
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	11,307.69
Professional Fees.....	9,000.00
Transfer Account.....	356,467.33
Total.....	\$412,751.22
Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$619,050.10
Certificate Loans.....	4,545.20
Real Estate.....	72,485.50
Total.....	\$696,080.80
Disbursements For January, 1989.....	\$1,908,572.31

BALANCE

ASSETS		Liabilities	
Cash.....	\$817,057.09	Life Insurance.....	\$61,699,985.19
Bonds.....	48,465,461.92	Accidental D.D.....	1,690,258.71
Mortgage Loans.....	5,071,280.07	Fraternal.....	(116,191.67)
Certificate Loans.....	629,935.96	Orphans.....	385,680.67
Real Estate.....	1,459,431.84	Old Age Home.....	(228,170.51)
Printing Plant & E.D.P. Equipment.....	305,673.54	Emergency.....	68,762.90
Stocks.....	1,326,933.83		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A. Housing Corp.....	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	5,320,000.00		
Total.....	\$63,500,325.29	Total.....	\$63,500,325.29

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

A talk...

(Continued from page 2)

alive and in part still in authority. Another reason is that some of those repressed earlier are very active today. If the representatives of the government justify their past actions, then this would legitimize their current activities also. But there are some strong cries, among them those of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, to re-examine these matters and to punish those who inspired and conducted these illegal repressions. The question remains.

Thus, today the Ukrainian Writers' Union is trying to publish the work of I. Stus. It seems that his works will indeed be published eventually, at least in part. But at the moment progress has been halted. And the writers, especially the Kiev organization led by Ivan Drach, have brought up the question of the acceptance into the Ukrainian Writers' Union of people like Ivan Svitlychny, Yevhen Sverstiuk and other figures from the 1960s.

...we must work together to raise the prestige of Ukrainian culture so that the Western world learns more about it. And we must end the isolation of the Ukrainian diaspora, which was not entirely self-inflicted. It is important that people react with good will to what is happening in Ukraine.

What should the Ukrainian diaspora be doing to help the renewal of the Ukrainian language and culture?

I think that we must work together to raise the prestige of Ukrainian culture so that the Western world learns more about it. And we must end the isolation of the Ukrainian diaspora, which was not entirely self-inflicted. It is important that people react with good will to what is happening in Ukraine. We need travel, mutual exchanges. For our part we should tell you more about cultural and academic achievements in Ukraine and display the great creative activity of Ukrainians in all facets of life, from the economic to the cultural and fine arts. It would be highly significant if artistic and academic attainments of Ukrainians outside Ukraine were popularized within the republic. Ukraine is going to strengthen its representation in international institutions and its relations with foreign countries, especially those where Ukrainians live.

The Shevchenko Society foresees close ties with Ukrainians in the diaspora. Ukrainian organizations abroad can become members of the society and they will be invited to various events. The society intends to establish its own press. The movement to promote perestroika in Ukraine — which should actually be properly formed — is

probing the possibility of co-publications of cultural and artistic works, and holding joint conferences with Ukrainians in the West.

What happened to you personally after 1973? When were your works published again in the Soviet Union? What is your present status?

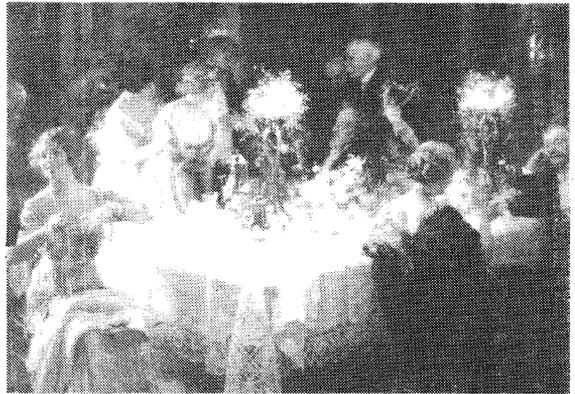
From 1974, I worked at the Kiev Airplane Factory, on its newspaper. I was there for eight years, and it was exhausting work that left little time for literary activity. But these were not lost years. They gave me a chance to experience new aspects of life. Meeting different people, I regretted that I was not a novelist rather than a literary critic because there was so much material for a novel there. There I also became convinced that our working class was not as denationalized as we have come to believe. About 80 percent of Ukrainians use the Ukrainian language in everyday life.

After 1973-1974, it was very difficult

to get my work published. I was boycotted and ignored in the press. Only in the late 1970s did the situation improve, and only in the past few years has it become normal. Today, there is so much demand to write that I cannot fulfill all the requests from both the Ukrainian and the Moscow press. Lack of time is my greatest problem.

I reflect with great sadness on how much time I lost in the past. From 1965 to 1985, I did not lead a normal life, and I lost many opportunities for creativity. Now I am trying to work as intensively as possible. I take no days off for vacation and work both day and night. Sometimes I get utterly exhausted, but I have to do it, I have to compensate for lost time.

I do not work today in any official capacity. I am a free-lance member of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, which gives me the legal right to be a creative worker. I write and publish, and in return receive honoraria. This has advantages and disadvantages. It can complicate my financial situation because I am dependent on these earnings but it is better in terms of my time. In 1980, I was again accepted into the Ukrainian Writers' Union as a new member, but more recently it was officially acknowledged that I have been a member since 1959. The authorities never mention this hiatus.



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ANNUAL MEETING

Chicago, Ill. Annual meeting of UNA Branch 423 — E. Konowaletz will be held Sunday, May 7 at 1 p.m. Controllers will meet at 11 a.m. Please attend and pay dues. — Vera Gojewycz, Secretary.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

April 30

ATLANTA: St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Mission parish invites the public to attend a Ukrainian Orthodox Easter divine liturgy at 10 a.m. at the Dunwood United Methodist Church annex, 1155 Mount Vernon Road in Dunwoody, Ga. The liturgy will be celebrated by the Very Rev. George Szumowski and will be followed by blessing of Easter baskets. For more information call (404) 476-0351.

May 4

NEW YORK: Pianist Christina Petrowska will perform a recital of 20th century music at 8 p.m. in Merkin Concert Hall, 129 W. 67 St., featuring the works of Henry Cowell, Toru Takemitsu, David del Tredici, Gyorgy Ligeti, Ann Southam, Lowell Liebermann, Frederick Rzewski and the world premiere of a new work written for the pianist and commissioned by the Canada Council by Canadian Alexina Louie. Tickets at \$12.50 per person, \$6 for students and seniors are available at the Merkin Concert Hall box office, (212) 362-9719.

May 5

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian-American Coordinating Council and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in Chicago will sponsor a meeting with the newly-elected president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians Yuri Shymko from Toronto at 7 p.m. in the auditorium of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church. In the days that follow Mr. Shymko is scheduled to visit Ukrainian schools, financial institutions, churches and meet with local community leaders in the Chicago area.

May 6

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Museum will sponsor a lecture by Dr. Ihor Sonevtsky on "Music in Ukraine: XVI-XVII Centuries" at 3:30 p.m. at the museum, 203 Second Ave. The lecture is in conjunction with the museum's current exhibit, "Treasures of Early Ukrainian Art: Religious Art of the XVI-XVIII Centuries." For more information call (212) 228-0110.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, 206 W. 100 St., will host a conference at 4 p.m. on the late Volodymyr Vynnychenko's plays and other literary works, featuring Romana Bahry of York University, Danylo Struk of the University of Toronto, Mykola Zhulynsky of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences in Kiev, Eugene Lashchuk of Temple University and Larissa Onyshkevych of the Princeton Research Forum. The late writer's paintings will also be exhibited.

May 6-7

HORSHAM, Pa.: The Ukrainian American Sport Center Tryzub will host a spring open tennis tournament at Tryzubivka this weekend. The tournament will be played in singles competition in various age groups, and doubles and mixed doubles categories that have entries of four or more teams. Trophies will be presented to all category winners. Play in the tournament will be scheduled in the open court basis. All adult singles competition will start at 9 a.m. On May 6 adult doubles and mixed doubles will begin at noon and all junior competition will begin at

2:30 p.m. Entry fees are \$15 for adult singles and \$15 for a doubles team. Junior entry fee is \$10 per participant. Checks may be made payable to Tryzub and the entry deadline is May 4 at 6 p.m. Send entry to: George Sawchak, 7828 Frontenac St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111. For more information call Mr. Sawchak, (215) 745-9637 (home) or 227-9426 (work). Tryzubivka is located at Lower State and County Line roads.

ONGOING

ABINGTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center and Dora Co. will sponsor an exhibit of works by three well-known Ukrainian artists: Alexis Gritchenko, Mykola Nedilko and Ivan Trush, through May 21 at the center, 700 Cedar Road. Gallery hours are: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturdays, noon to 4 p.m. on Sundays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on weekdays, and 7 to 9 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays. For more information call (215) 663-1166 or 379-3755.

Seminar to explore current trends in OSI cases

NEW YORK — A seminar which will explore current trends in OSI cases and discuss some possible solutions for the future will take place on April 29th in Arlington, Va. The seminar, which is sponsored by Americans for Due Process will take place at the Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Morning sessions will include an overview of current cases being prosecuted by the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting unit, the Office of Special Investigations, as well as a panel which will explore the consequence of these cases to ethnic communities.

Panel participants will be: Eugene Iwanciw, information director of the Ukrainian National Association's Washington bureau; Eugenia Ordynsky, information director of the Congress of Russian Americans, and Mari-Ann Rikken, director of the Estonian American National Council. Attorney John Gregorovich, president of the Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, will acquaint the participants with the criminal legislation which was passed in Canada.

The first session after lunch will be about the Freedom of Information Act lawsuit which was launched in the Demjanjuk case. Attorney John Broadley, a partner in the law firm of Jenner and Block, which handled the case on a pro bono basis, will present the facts of the litigation.

Attorney John Rogers Carroll of Philadelphia, who has represented five Ukrainian American defendants in OSI cases, will look at possible procedural

changes and the differences between civil and criminal cases.

Attorney Neil Hartzell of Boston's Sherin & Lodgen will speak about OSI's resistance to changing current procedures concerning the taking of Soviet depositions.

Two well-known attorneys in OSI cases, Ivars Berzins of New York, who has represented over a dozen OSI defendants and S. Paul Zumbakis of Chicago, who has authored "Soviet Evidence in North American Courts," will look to the future. Both individuals will focus on the realities of the current situation and the possibilities for improvement and/or change.

The closing panel will detail some political alternatives to existing problems. Speaker Ed Nishnic, president of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund will have up to date information about the possibility of oversight hearings in Congress re the OSI's behavior in the Demjanjuk FOIA request. Attorney Patience Huntwork of Phoenix, Ariz., will discuss the option of having legislation passed which would make these criminal cases.

As in the past, Americans for Due Process has invited the director to the Office of Special Investigations, Neal Sher, to address the participants.

For more information and registration, interested individuals and organizations may contact: Americans for Due Process, P.O. Box 85, Woodhaven, N.Y. 11421. Telephone: (516) 671-7975. Registration is \$30. Organizations are urged to sponsor and encourage the participation of students and young academics.

Ohio's Robert Page Singers to perform Ukrainian melodies

LAKEWOOD, Ohio — Ukrainian religious and folk songs will be featured during the 1989 Folk Song Festival on Friday evening, May 5 at the Beck Center here, at 8 p.m.

The songs will be performed by the Robert Page Singers and Orchestra, an ensemble of 28 singers and a conductor, formed in June 1983. The group is the only professional chorus in Northeast Ohio and a member of the Association of Professional Vocal Ensembles. The Robert Page Singers have appeared on the National Public Radio Alleluia Series and have toured in Ohio and Michigan, presenting workshops, master classes and lecture-demonstration in addition to concert performances.

For the Friday, May 5 performance,

they have chosen to perform Bortnian-sky's "Pryidite, Vospoeyem" ("Come Let Us Praise the Lord") "Plotiyu" ("Prayer") as well as the traditional "Sadok Vyshevyi," a song with words by Shevchenko, ("The Cherry Orchard Near the House") and "Susidka" ("The Neighbor"). They will perform seven Ukrainian songs, and numerous American folk songs and hymns.

This year's Folk Song Festival marks the fourth successful year of ethnic music as part of the RPSingers subscription series. Previous folk song festivals have featured Slovenian, Czech, British, Scottish, Latvian, Mexican, German, Polish, and American folk music.

For further information and tickets please call at (216) 228-PAGE.

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