

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LIV

No. 37

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1986

25 cents

Carpatho-Ukrainian statesman Augustin Stefan dead at 93

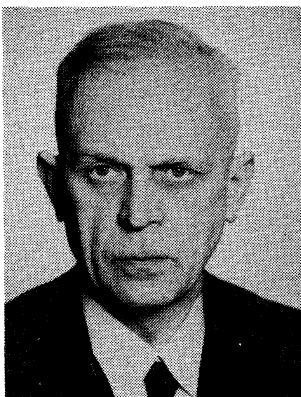
PHILADELPHIA — Augustin Cyril Stefan, speaker of the Diet of Carpatho-Ukraine and minister of education of the independent state during its brief existence in 1939, died here at his home on September 4 following a long illness. He was 93.

Prof. Stefan, an educator, was active in the political and cultural life of Carpatho-Ukraine since 1918. He was a negotiator with the Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation in Vienna in 1918 regarding the union of Carpatho-Ukraine with the Ukrainian National Republic.

He was a member of the Ruthenian National Council in Khust, and later the Ukrainian National Council in that city. In addition, he was on town councils in Mukachiv and Uzhhorod.

Prof. Stefan, was co-founder and executive member of the Ruthenian Peasant Party in 1920-1923, member of the Christian National Party in 1923 to the 1930s, and a leader of the Ukrainian wing of the Czecho-Slovak Agrarian Party in 1934-1938. He was an executive member of the Ukrainian National Federation in 1939.

He was chief of the Ministry of Worship, Instruction and National Education of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Autonomous Government in 1938-1939. When Carpatho-Ukraine proclaimed its independence on March 14, 1939, 22 members of the Diet under the leadership of Prof. Stefan ratified the declaration of independence the next day. Prof. Stefan was appointed to head



Augustin Cyril Stefan

the Ministry of Religion, Schools and National Education of the short-lived state.

Prof. Stefan is the author of "From Carpatho-Ruthenia to Carpatho-Ukraine" (New York, 1954) and many other works written in Carpatho-Ukraine and abroad. He was a contribution to many journals, including The Ukrainian Quarterly and Visti Kombatanta.

While in Carpatho-Ukraine he was editor of the weekly Rusyn, and co-editor of Uchytelsky Holos (Teacher's Voice). He was also co-author of Hramatyka Ukrainskoyi Movy (Grammar) (Continued on page 9)

Latest samvydav reveals discontent over Soviet handling of Chernobyl

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A recent slew of samvydav literature originating in Ukraine and the Baltic States reveals increased domestic discontent over the Soviet Union's handling of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster, reported The New York City Tribune in a recent series of articles.

Citing the British biweekly journal Soviet Analyst, the Tribune reported that discontent over the April 24 accident, the way information about the tragedy has been suppressed, and the slow progress being made in cleaning up after the disaster had spurred the new outcropping of critical literature, both handwritten and typed and distributed by underground networks.

The Tribune quoted Soviet Analyst as saying the disaster "affected not only Ukraine, the home of the Soviet Union's first free trade union and worker opposition (where a new outbreak of nationalism also has occurred), but also the Baltic republics and Poland — all presently areas of high discontent."

Much of the samvydav literature revealed extreme dissatisfaction among citizenry in these areas with the way Moscow withheld information about the accident and the resultant fallout of lethal radiation. One samvydav document said this policy endangered Ukrainian lives.

"The tendency of the Soviet regime

to suppress unpleasant events has cost the Ukrainian nation dearly," a new samvydav document said.

Only in late August, four months after the disaster, did Soviets make their first public acknowledgement of Chernobyl's potentially life-threatening health consequences, by warning their citizens of "cancer, decrease of resistance to infections, hereditary changes." A warning of the possible long-term effects of "inner irradiation" resulting from Chernobyl fallout was given by Yuri Grigoryev, director of the Institute of Biophysics of the Soviet Health Ministry, and was published in the mass circulation weekly Nedelya on August 29.

"The Soviet Union has treated this disaster in the same ways as it treats human rights," it added. "It considers nuclear power as an internal affair of the state without taking into account that today there are few exclusively internal affairs left in the world."

Soviet Analyst, based in London, maintains close daily contacts with citizens inside the Soviet Union, in this case Ukrainians, according to the Tribune, whose three-part series on the subject appeared on August 27-29.

The Soviet Analyst indicated that "mounting panic in Kiev and the surrounding area led to tremendous demand for train tickets and to

(Continued on page 5)

Kiev newspaper claims recantation by Ukrainian Catholic activist Terelia

by Roman Solchanyk

MUNICH — The Ukrainian party and government daily Radianska Ukraina, in an August 27 article vilifying the Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) rights activist Yosyp Terelia, writes that he recanted his views and confessed to his "criminal activities."

Citing the fourth volume of Case No. 8200485, the article, titled "In a Saint's Robe," reproduces the following dialogue in the course of Mr. Terelia's interrogation:

Question (to Terelia): "Do you admit your guilt to the substantive charges brought against you?"

Answer: "...I admit my complete guilt."

The "confession" is said to end with Mr. Terelia's recantation: "Now I understand all of the harm that I have done, and I condemn my activities... I have read the proceedings of my interrogation, and my answers have been registered correctly."

This contradicts the information contained in a samvydav (underground) document describing Mr. Terelia's trial

in Uzhhorod on August 19 and 20, 1985, which ended in a seven-year term in a strict-regimen camp followed by five years of internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Article 62 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR).

That document reports that Mr. Terelia declined the services of a lawyer, and, citing the appropriate passages of the Soviet Constitution regarding freedom of religion, declared that it was not he but rather the KGB that was violating the law.

In his final statement to the court, Mr. Terelia is reported as having said that "some kind of document" was shown him that was not part of his case, "and therefore there is nothing to be said about it." The "document" in question may well be the alleged confession and recantation.

Mr. Terelia has been the central figure in the underground Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) Church, which was banned by the Soviet authorities in March 1946. During the past several years there has been a visible increase in the activities of the underground

Church, which is centered in western Ukraine.

In September 1982, Mr. Terelia and four others organized an Initiative Group for Defense of the Rights of Believers and the Church, which sought the Church's legalization. In early 1984, the Initiative Group began to issue a samvydav journal, The Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine, 11 issues of which have reached the West.

The authorities reacted to the formation of the Initiative Group by arresting Mr. Terelia, its chairman, in December 1982, on charges of "parasitism."

In April 1983, he was sentenced to a one-year term in a strict-regimen camp. After his release in December 1983, Mr. Terelia resumed his activities in defense of Ukrainian Catholics.

Threatened once again with arrest, he went underground in November 1984, but was arrested in February 1985. Soon thereafter, two letters written by Mr. Terelia to his family made their way to the West through clandestine channels, revealing that while under interrogation he was being pressured to write a recantation. "We only need one thing,"

he was told. "You, Terelia, should recant. You've made your bed, now sleep in it, is that clear?"

One of the letters recounts a meeting between Mr. Terelia and KGB officials which took place in an Uzhhorod hotel room in January 1985, shortly before his arrest. At that time the KGB was prepared to release several Ukrainian prisoners of conscience in return for Mr. Terelia's agreement to stop publishing The Chronicle and his recantation in the media.

These negotiations failed because the officials refused to agree to the release, among others, of several Jews. It was at that point that Mr. Terelia was told that he was powerless: "Terelia, we can do anything... And if need be we will throw you into a cell with Raoul Wallenberg. Then you could help each other."

The article in Radianska Ukraina also provides a more detailed explanation of the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Terelia's brother, Borys, who was killed in a shootout with police in June 1982. The official version of this incident has not changed,

(Continued on page 9)

THE CHORNOBYL DISASTER: the public

In this five-part series, David Marples examines the information made available about Chornobyl to date. Some of the information contained below will form part of Dr. Marples' forthcoming book "Chornobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR."

by David Marples

PART III

The Ukrainian public, and particularly residents of the city of Kiev, received contradictory reports about the radiation danger as a result of the Chornobyl accident. The resultant confusion was compounded by an increase in the radiation level over the city about 10 days after the explosion at the fourth reactor of the Chornobyl nuclear plant.

After what one Kiev driver described as several days of "normalcy," the Ukrainian Ministry of Health issued a warning on May 8. A change in the wind direction, it declared, had "raised the level of radioactive contamination in the city." Residents were warned to shake dust off clothing when venturing outdoors, to shower daily and wash their hair, to keep away from open spaces, eat vitamin-rich foods, drink fluids and avoid spinach, sorrel and salad.

By May 15, at least 250,000 school-age children had been evacuated from the city and sent to summer camps. Many citizens tried to follow them, jamming the Kiev railroad station. Pravda referred to "whirlpools of hysterical, selfish individuals" at Kiev stations, while Sovetskaya Rossiya noted that the demand for railway tickets in Kiev "just before the May-Day holiday" had been so great that officials had to open eight extra ticket counters at the station, cut staff lunch breaks and extend working hours. Extra trains were laid on, and the Reuters correspondent observed 200 people waiting hopefully for airline tickets at the Aeroflot office.

According to Pravda, Kiev residents had been "vulnerable to false rumors from the West" because they had not been given complete information about the accident initially. There is clear evidence that some panic occurred. As early as May 11, A.M. Kasyanenko, the deputy minister of health of the Ukrainian SSR, stated that uncontrolled use of medicines (presumably iodine) could be dangerous and that "there is no truth to the rumor that alcohol is useful against radiation."

A. Guskova, the head of Moscow's Hospital No. 6, to which the most severely affected accident victims were sent, was questioned by an Izvestiya interviewer about these allegations:

Interviewer: We have been to Chornobyl. There is much talk that vodka

helps in the event of irradiation.

Guskova: No! I have been telephoned from Kiev. People were asking about red wine and vodka. Alcohol deceives and prevents a person from correctly understanding his own condition.

The same question found its way into Sovetskaya Rossiya in June. People were reportedly holding serious discussions about a round-the-clock vodka trade that had begun in Kiev, how vodka prices had been reduced drastically, and how all the drivers working at Chornobyl were being given table wine because, "as people are saying, wine and vodka work well against radiation."

In the Chornobyl region — and also in Poland — several pregnant women decided to have abortions after the disaster, while others fled from the area before the authorities organized an evacuation. Many even left Ukraine altogether, believing it dangerous to be in the same area as the damaged reactor. Pravda Ukrainy rebuked them mildly, noting that their decisions were "without foundation."

The fears were not limited to Kiev and Kiev oblast. Muscovites also were said to be afraid of radiation, to be asking for medical examinations. They were evidently reluctant not only to make contact with people who had come from Chornobyl, but even about touching their belongings or handling letters from the area.

On June 2, Pravda revealed that it had received letters from readers opposing nuclear energy. Valerii Legasov, a deputy director of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was told by the newspaper's interviewer: "I will not keep it a secret that our editorial mail includes letters that express a negative attitude toward atomic energy."

There was widespread fear and dissatisfaction in Kiev about the lack of information provided by the authorities concerning the extent of the danger. At the University of Kiev, for example, posters appeared warning people not to trust the authorities and to remove their children from Kiev (preschool-age children were still in the city). At Kiev libraries, books about the 1979 nuclear accident at the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania were removed from the stacks indicating that the authorities were not altogether confident about the public's reaction.

This is not to say that the disaster fueled a widespread dissent that took on a political form — in fact, there is no evidence that this occurred. It is to say, however, that Kievans and others were perturbed and frightened, uncertain what to do and kept in the dark about the levels of radiation they were being exposed to.

Soviet Union's limited troop withdrawal from Afghanistan to begin in fall

MOSCOW A limited withdrawal of 8,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan will begin this fall, according to a Soviet official, reported the Associated Press.

Further limited pullouts "are not excluded" by the Kremlin, said Valentin Falin, chairman of the Novosti news agency and a non-voting member of the Communist Party Central Committee.

In an interview with the AP, Mr. Falin was the first Soviet official to detail the number of soldiers to withdraw from Afghanistan. General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev had announced a withdrawal in a nationally televised speech on July 28.

A pullout "has not yet started," said

Mr. Falin. "It begins this fall. It will be conducted so that everyone sees what was withdrawn, what kind of forces, and journalists will be invited."

Western intelligence experts have estimated some 115,000 troops are stationed in Afghanistan, according to the AP.

U.S. and Soviet officials were to begin consultations on Afghanistan in Moscow last week as part of an effort to schedule a summit between the two superpowers.

Arnold Raphael, senior deputy assistant secretary of state for the Near East and South Asia, will lead the U.S. delegation to the Moscow consultations. An unnamed diplomat told the AP,

Sakharov's letter to Gorbachev calls for general amnesty

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Dissident Andrei Sakharov has written a letter to General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev appealing for the release of all prisoners of conscience.

In a six-page letter, dated February 16, Dr. Sakharov asked Mr. Gorbachev to grant a general amnesty to all those deprived of their freedom because of their political or ideological beliefs.

Soviet dissidents gave the letter to United Press International. In the document Dr. Sakharov called his exile to Gorky without trial "unjust and illegal." The letter was accompanied by a note asking that it be published on September 4 if he had received no answer to it. The letter was sent to the Communist Party's Central Committee on March 3 — six months ago.

In the letter, Dr. Sakharov thanked Mr. Gorbachev for letting his wife Yelena Bonner go abroad for medical treatment last December.

"Hope has sprung up in me that your intention can also help in other desires of mine...that have only humanitarian but also state significance," he said in the letter. "I am speaking of prisoners of conscience."

In the letter, Dr. Sakharov mentioned the names of 12 dissidents. Topping the list was Anatoly Marchenko. Others, according to Dr. Sakharov's son-in-law, Yefrem Yankelevich, were: Tatiana Osipova, Ivan Kovalev, Yuri Orlov, Victor Nekipelov, Anatoly Shcharansky, (who was released, five days before the letter was

written, in an East-West prisoner swap) Tatiana Velikanova, Alex Smernov, Yuri Sukhanovych Sergei Khodorovich, Mustafa Dzhemilev, Mart Niklius, Merab Kostava and Victorias Petkus.

Dr. Sakharov urged the release of these prisoners, and those convicted under three articles of the Soviet criminal code; anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda; violations of laws on the separation of church and state, and church and school; and the circulation of fabrications known to defame the Soviet state. The physicist, considered the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, said he personally knew of "about 30 prisoners of conscience."

"I beg you to promote the release of these prisoners of conscience from their places of imprisonment and exile...prisoners of conscience in special psychiatric hospitals for ideological and political motives."

In the accompanying note, Dr. Sakharov said he did not know of Mr. Shcharansky's release until after the letter was sent.

"I am deeply happy to hear about this humanitarian act," said the doctor, who had been exiled to Gorky in 1980 without a trial.

Dr. Sakharov said general amnesty would have the support of most of the intelligentsia and would be a signal to all states that imprison people for political or ideological purposes.

"We can't do anything for the prisoners of conscience throughout the world except by our example."

Badzio begins exile term

NEW YORK — Ukrainian dissident Yuriy Badzio began his five-year term of exile in Yakutia on May 18 after serving seven years of detention in Mordovian labor camps, reported the Ukrainian Press Service based in Paris.

Mr. Badzio, a writer and essayist, was first arrested in April 1979 for his work on a manuscript titled "The Right to Live," a detailed analysis of the cultural, economic and political situation in Ukraine, from its early history to the present day. The book is a critique of Marx's theory and Lenin's politics concerning the national question. It also contains commentaries on the Soviet theory of the "unification and disappearance of nations." To prove the accuracy of his analysis, Mr. Badzio cites countless examples of hiring policies in economics and cultural

institutions.

This book was actually the second shortened version of Mr. Badzio's original "The Right to Live" manuscript. The first manuscript disappeared under "unexplainable circumstances." According to those close to Mr. Badzio, the KGB confiscated the 1,400-page work.

Prior to his arrest, Mr. Badzio was a member of the Institute of Letters of the Academy of Ukrainian Sciences in Kiev, where, during the 1960s, he wrote essays on literary theory and criticism. During the wave of repressions against Ukrainian intellectuals in the late 1960s, Mr. Badzio lost his job and his essays were no longer published. Threatened with charges of "parasitism," Mr. Badzio went to work as a night-shift

(Continued on page 9)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

Yearly subscription rate: \$8; for UNA members — \$5.
Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda: UNA:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036 (201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

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

Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Assistant Editors: Natchael B. Bociurkiw (Canada)
Natalia A. Feduschak
Christyna N. Lapychak

The Ukrainian Weekly, September 14, 1986, No. 37, Vol. LIV
Copyright 1986 by The Weekly

Motorcade protests Nazi-Soviet pact, repression behind Iron Curtain

WASHINGTON — Traffic came to a halt here at noon on August 22 as motorists and pedestrians stopped to view the police escorted International Black Ribbon Day Motorcade.

The 25 somber cars were decked in black ribbon and decorated with an assortment of related posters. The motorcade had been organized by the Joint Baltic American National Committee (JBANC) to draw attention to the thousands of people forcibly imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain by the USSR.

The motorcade brought together both native and succeeding generations of Eastern European Americans. Parti-

cipants included; Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Ukrainians and Poles.

August 23 — the anniversary of the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was set as the first annual International Black Ribbon Day by the Estonian Central Council in Canada. On that day in 1939 Hitler and Stalin capped years of cooperation by dividing the territory of Poland and the Baltic States between them.

JBANC called upon all citizens who cherish peace with freedom to stand with them in remembrance of those who have lost their precious freedom and to appreciate their own.

Hertel co-chairs Baltics/Ukraine committee

WASHINGTON — Rep. Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.) has recently assumed the responsibilities of co-chairman of the Congressional Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, reported the Ukrainian National Information Service. Rep. Hertel replaces Rep. Brian Donnelly (D-Mass.) who has assumed another assignment within the Democratic House leadership.

Rep. Hertel was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1980 from Michigan's 14th Congressional District. His district encompasses suburban Detroit's large Ukrainian communities in Warren and Hamtramck. According to a study conducted by the Ukrainian Center for Social Research in 1975, metropolitan Detroit is the fourth largest Ukrainian community in the United States.

During his tenure in Congress, Rep.

Hertel has been extremely supportive of issues that are of primary concern to the Ukrainian American community. He has co-hosted several Ukrainian Independence Day Commemorations on Capitol Hill and has been a strong supporter of Ukrainian human- and national-rights concerns.

Rep. Hertel serves on the House Armed Services Committee, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and the Select Committee on Aging. In 1985 he was appointed a member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine was formed in 1981 on the initiative of former Rep. Charles Dougherty (R-Pa.) and Rep. Donnelly. Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and Rep. Hertel are co-chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee.

Senate committee slashes budget for RFE/RL modernization program

WASHINGTON — Prior to the Congressional Labor Day recess, the Senate Appropriations Committee delivered a major setback to the equipment modernization program at Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the American controlled stations that broadcast news and commentary to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Afghanistan.

Congress plans special orders

PHILADELPHIA — The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia is currently working with several senators and representatives to organize special orders in the Senate and House on September 23 in tribute to the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group on the 10th anniversary of its funding.

Among the U.S. legislators working on the plans are Sens. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) and John Heinz (R-Pa.) and Reps. Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.), Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and William H. Gray III (D-Pa.).

The special orders will take place in the Senate before the regular morning session and in the House after the conclusion of the day's sessions.

In addition, throughout the day, many senators and representatives are expected to deliver brief statements on the anniversary.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Group was founded November 9, 1976. The special orders are being held in September because the Congress will not be in session in November.

The Ukrainian National Information Service reported that the committee slashed the administration's request for new broadcast equipment for RFE/RL by over 92 percent, reducing proposed funds to upgrade antiquated transmitter equipment from \$40 million to approximately \$3 million.

Malcolm S. Forbes Jr., chairman of the Board of International Broadcasting (BIB) which oversees the radios, said: "The proposed funding is heart-breaking. Our ability to deliver an adequate signal to 50 million listeners in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, who have difficulty enough hearing our broadcasts through heavy Soviet jamming, will be severely impacted. It is a stunning setback."

According to the BIB's 1985 annual report, Radio Liberty broadcasts close to 12 hours of programming daily to Ukraine. Of Radio Liberty's total broadcasts to the Soviet Union, Ukrainians make up 32 percent of RL's total listenership. The Ukrainian Section of Radio Liberty is located in Munich, West Germany.

The importance of RFE/RL was recently underscored by Western media in reports of its role in broadcasting information about the Chernobyl nuclear disaster to the affected areas in Eastern Europe, Ukraine and Byelorussia.

When Congress reconvenes in mid September, a joint House and Senate conference will determine the final appropriation for the RFE/RL modernization program.

A pre-congress look at the Ukrainian Canadian Committee

The following is the first installment of a two-part series on the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the umbrella body of organized Ukrainians in Canada. Part I discusses some of the growing pains experienced by the UCC. The second installment will deal with plans for the Ukrainian Canadian Congress scheduled for October 10-13 and some of the innovative strategies devised by the Ukrainian Community Development Committee, a UCC sub-committee.

by Michael B. Bociurkiv

PART I

EDMONTON — Every three years about 600 Ukrainians of diverse political persuasions and socio-economic backgrounds flock to Winnipeg to sign up for a conference that features three days of discussions, back-room politicking, voting and perhaps an hour or two of sightseeing.

Most of the participants are Ukrainians who immigrated to Canada decades ago, but recently, more students and young professionals have joined the community's gerontocracy in the swank Westin Hotel located on what is believed to be the windiest corner of all of North America.

This triennial pilgrimage to Winnipeg, known as the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, is the national congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. The parley — conducted for the most part in the Ukrainian language — draws together diverse groups of adversaries who often make it their business not to be seen in the same room together.

The UCC congress has been compared to a battlefield, where rival

groups fight for recognition from the congress chairperson, and where young people complain that new ideas are suppressed by the old guard in order to maintain the status quo.

"It is hard to imagine anyone in North America flocking to join such a body which has shown an acute propensity toward being manipulated by a small group of people," bemoaned a 1977 editorial in Student, the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union's outspoken monthly.

Ordinarily, the UCC congress passes by without notice in the mainstream press. But the 1983 congress attracted national media attention when one of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's ministers delivered an embarrassing, banquet address that resulted in front-page news stories and a red-faced prime minister.

It was Minister of State for Finance Roy MacLaren who ruffled the delegates' feathers with a dated quote which brought back memories of an era of discrimination — an era Ukrainians would rather forget.

Said Mr. MacLaren, quoting a comment made by Canada's first minister of the interior: "I think a stalwart peasant in a sheep-skin coat, born on the soil, whose forefathers have been farmers for 10 generations, with a stout wife and a half-dozen children, is good quality."

The 500 delegates sent a stern letter of complaint to the federal government saying the speech was "inappropriate, condescending and (which) totally lacked perception of the nature and tone of this congress."

The political fallout from the minister's gaffe lingered for a least a week following the congress. The oppo-

sition parties made political hay out of the incident in the House of Commons, and newspaper columnists from Victoria to Ottawa had a field day exposing Mr. MacLaren's faux-pas.

Attention was also focused on the 13th UCC congress because of considerable disagreement over a resolution supporting the entrenchment of French as an official Manitoba language. Students and professionals at the congress came out in support of the Manitoba government's plans to entrench French language rights, while older delegates argued that a national body should not pass resolutions concerning provincial affairs. The resolution did pass after delegates opposed to it realized that a wide spectrum of ethno-cultural groups had united to support Franco-Manitobans. Some media attention generated by the rift also helped speedy passage of the resolution.

Several veteran UCC activists commented later that no other congress had generated as much national attention — except perhaps the 1971 congress when Prime Minister Trudeau himself made a rare foray into western Canada to unveil his multiculturalism policy.

But the UCC congress rarely gets to be exciting. The congress organizers have a hard time luring Ukrainian newspaper editors to the congress even though the delegate roster reads like a list of who's who in the Ukrainian community.

Founded in 1940

The UCC was founded in 1940 after a federal government official named Tracy Phillips met with feuding groups of Ukrainians to seek support for

Ottawa's war effort. Fueled by words of encouragement from Ottawa's envoy, delegates from various Ukrainian organizations met in Winnipeg and Saskatoon, and agreed to set up an umbrella organization based in Winnipeg.

Soon after its formation, the UCC, according to an unpublished report by the umbrella body, "generated enthusiasm" among Ukrainians for military service. Additionally, the UCC "encouraged the purchase of war bonds at mass meetings and concerts and, through patriotic pronouncements, promoted the work of the Red Cross and assisted in the repatriation of war veterans."

Some 40,000 Ukrainians eventually enlisted in the Canadian armed forces. In turn, the Canadian government "lent a sympathetic ear" to the umbrella body's campaign on behalf of the 200,000 Ukrainian refugees in Western Europe.

The UCC was handicapped with problems from the day it was formed, asserts Jars Balan in his book "Salt and Braided Bread."

"It had no mandate of its own and could only take positions agreed upon by the competing groups that formed it," writes Mr. Balan. "And since each of the major organizations (six in all) has the power to veto any decisions not to its liking, the UCC's over-all effectiveness has been continually undermined by the necessity to work out compromises acceptable to every party."

"Nevertheless," Mr. Balan notes, "over the years the committee has made important contributions in both

(Continued on page 12)

Obituary

John Oryniak, AHRU treasurer, community activist

UNION, N.J. — John Oryniak, national treasurer of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, died here August 22 at the age of 70 after a prolonged illness. Funeral services were held at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J., on August 25.

He is survived by his wife, Sophie, daughter, Lesia, and other family members throughout the United States and Ukraine.

Born on April 13, 1916, in Strilkivtsi, western Ukraine, Mr. Oryniak emigrated to the United States in 1949 and quickly became involved in the Ukrainian community. Having completed secondary school and courses in business administration in his homeland, he furthered his education once in the U.S. and went on to become a machine designer.

Mr. Oryniak belonged to a variety of Ukrainian organizations, but perhaps none brought him more recognition than his position as national treasurer of AHRU. Said William Bahrey, chairman of the AHRU board of trustees, during a eulogy delivered on August 24:

"Like other Ukrainian late arrivals to this country, he had witnessed the Polish, the Nazi and the Russian Communist persecutions and oppressions of Ukrainian citizenry — a long prevailing condition that moved him to labor unsparingly in behalf of Ukrainian causes and the improvement of the Ukrainian community.

"We never saw him — even on occasion — confined to personal recreational pursuits. From the very beginning of AHRU, he was keenly engrossed not only in decision-making but also in carrying out the over-all and the detailed work of (AHRU) national treasurer. His knowledge of federal and state regulations affecting non-profit organizations, and his familiarity with postal regulations and operations were of considerable help in AHRU's activities. He was just as diligent a member in other Ukrainian organizations.

"We saw him refuse to participate in useless and harmful parochial and self-serving narrow-minded Ukrainian inter-factional bickerings. He zealously worked for and guarded the good name of Ukrainian leadership.

"We cannot forget his participation in AHRU's trips to Washington, D.C., for the purpose of establishing the U.S. government's famine commission to study the Moscow-created Ukrainian famine of 1932-33. And the many little details for AHRU rallies in behalf of the Ukrainian prisoners of conscience were left in his care. His work and character were an asset in AHRU's effort to make the voice of the Ukrainian community more secure and authoritative in its growing participation in American public life."

Others who participated in the August 24-25 parastas and memorial reception were: John Oleksyn, president, Ukrainian Fraternal Association; Myron Stebelsky, president, Chornomorska Sich, Ukrainian Athletic Association; Joseph Trush, secretary, Ukrainian Athletic Association, Newark, N.J.; Dr. Stepan Woroch, local Ukrainian community representative; Eugene Stachiw, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and Heritage Committee; Wasyl Pasichniak, Patriarchal Association, Newark, N.J.; and Prof. Michael Ciapka, a community representative.

Canadian students convention focuses on ethnic leadership

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

OTTAWA — A 24-year-old Toronto student was elected president of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) at the national student union's annual congress near Edmonton August 21-24.

Zirka Kudla, a University of Toronto graduate student and a former vice-president of the 33-year-old group, was elected to the one-year term by 61 delegates representing Ukrainian students' clubs from across Canada.

The group meets annually to elect a 16-member executive board and to set priorities in such areas of activity as: club development, multiculturalism and human rights.

The theme of this year's parley was "ethnic leadership." A wide-range of speakers representing private and public groups spoke to the students about various techniques designed to stimulate interest and activity in their clubs.

The congress was held at Camp Bar-V-Nok — a secluded Ukrainian Orthodox campground near Edmonton. One of the keynote speakers was Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, who spoke on the role of youth in the Ukrainian community.

Other speakers included: Andrij Semotiuk, president of the Alberta chapter of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee; Dr. David Marples, a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies; and

Eddie Wasiuk, a representative of the New Democratic Party in the provincial parliament.

Not unlike other SUSK congresses, the students found time for socializing and recreation in between sessions: on Saturday the students attended a barbecue where a 70-lb pig was roasted, and on Sunday morning, over champagne and orange juice, Ukrainian Canadian vocalist Luba Bilash entertained delegates with a montage of Ukrainian folk songs.

On the closing day of the congress — a day dominated by discussions on resolutions, reports by outgoing executive members, budgetary matters, and voting procedure — the students passed several resolutions on issues ranging from the Great Famine in Ukraine to Ukrainian-English bilingual education.

One controversial resolution, proposed by a University of Alberta delegate, John Samoil, failed to attract the necessary amount of votes required for adoption. The ill-fated resolution would have directed the SUSK executive to demonstrate its opposition to South African apartheid policies by boycotting that country's products at all official SUSK functions. However, delegates did direct the SUSK executive to express opposition to apartheid in letters to Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and South African President B.W. Botha.

A resolution directing the SUSK executive to maintain its position

outside of the recently revived Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS) received smooth passage at the plenary sessions. The resolution essentially endorses a decision made at the February SUSK's western conference held in February in Winnipeg which mandates the SUSK executive to carry on bilateral relations with Ukrainian student groups in other countries, rather than channel its communications through a central coordinating body such as CeSUS.

The SUSK decision to steer clear of CeSUS has caused a considerable amount of consternation among Ukrainian student leaders in other countries. For instance, a statement in the recent issue of a TUSM (Ukrainian Student Association of Mikola Michnowsky) newsletter criticized SUSK's cool response to CeSUS. Student leaders in Australia and Europe have also voiced concern over the Canadian position.

The SUSK vice-president for external affairs was unavailable for comment, but Ms. Kudla told The Ukrainian Weekly that SUSK will be looking into ways to increase communications with Ukrainian students in other countries. "We will be keeping the lines of communication open," she said.

Ms. Kudla said in a telephone interview from Toronto that her main priority at the moment is to strengthen ties between the national executive and the local Ukrainian students' clubs, who voiced concern at the congress over the

(Continued on page 13)

Ukrainian Orthodox League members attend convention

CHICAGO — The 39th convention of the Ukrainian Orthodox League (UOL) of the U.S.A. recently came to a close here at the Downtown Marriott hotel amid proposals which would strengthen the organization and the Ukrainian community at large.

This year's convention, co-sponsored by the senior UOL chapter of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of Chicago and the junior and senior chapters of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Bloomington, Ill., included five days of meetings with various committees of the organization on topics ranging from how to alleviate the severe shortage of qualified

cantors to how to correct misinformation about Ukrainians in the media.

The convention, which ran from July 23 to 27, began with a champagne and hors d'oeuvres reception with Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, author of the book "Ukrainians in America" as the guest speaker. Dr. Kuropas is active in the Chicago Public School system and is making efforts to have the subject of the artificial famine in Ukraine included in the curriculum of the history and social studies classes in the Chicago area. During his speech, Dr. Kuropas spoke specifically about the Ukrainian immigration to Chicago and invited audience participation when he asked trivia

questions about the local Ukrainian community and its contributions to the city.

The next day was filled with reports given by national executive board members, commissions, committees regions and chapters, which were presented after a divine liturgy concelebrated by Archbishop Constantine and Bishop Antony with fellow clergy. Afterwards, the convention was officially opened by the UOL president, Emil Skocypec.

When the review of the annual reports was completed, the convention body broke up into committees to

(Continued on page 13)



Participants of 39th convention of the Ukrainian Orthodox League.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Golfers enjoy Pennsylvania tourney



Seen above are some of the participants of the golf tourney organized by Ukrainian National Association Branch 161 in Ambridge, Pa. The tourney was held in July at the Krendale Golf Course.

Letter to Batko Soyuz

Thank you for scholarship

Following is a letter to the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Executive Committee and the UNA Scholarship Committee from one of the 1986-87 scholarship recipients.

Within the next few weeks the school year will be in full swing so I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the scholarship check I have received in the amount of \$300.

Your generous recognition of Ukrainian students comes as a great source of

support for me. That support is twofold, including of course the financial side. The other side is that of the mental security it brings me to know that as a Ukrainian I have such a wonderful network of fellow Ukrainians always willing to give a helping hand.

Again, I thank you very much for the generous scholarship you have chosen to award me.

Christine Marchuk
Allston, Mass.

Miss Soyuzivka 1986 ends reign



Miss Soyuzivka 1986 Ania Bohachevsky (left) will relinquish her crown this weekend when Miss Soyuzivka 1987 will be chosen at the Ukrainian National Association's resort, Soyuzivka. Miss Bohachevsky is seen above with her predecessor, Miss Soyuzivka 1985 Marianka Sosiak. Candidates for the Miss Soyuzivka title are advised to contact either Nadia Matkiwskyj or Yaroslava Snylyk at Soyuzivka for applications and information. Miss Soyuzivka 1987 will win a week's stay at the resort; the two runners-up each win a free weekend at Soyuzivka.

Latest samvydav...

(Continued from page 1)

much-increased Soviet security measures in Ukraine."

"Militiamen were seen carrying rifles, instead of the normal sidearms. All but approved vehicles were barred from leaving Kiev, and a security cordon was placed 60 miles around Chornobyl."

Analysts noted that the military played a key role in the Chornobyl cleanup, which may have helped cause the secrecy around the catastrophe. "The Soviets wished to conceal the nuclear-war measures they have in place and that were deployed in the Chornobyl accident," the Tribune wrote.

Kiev residents told how they listened to reports over Western radio. One writer named Oleh, who lives in Kiev, said, "I thought, my God, this is the end. I ran to my windows. Others were doing the same. Windows were slamming shut, doors were bolted, and mothers were pulling their children off the street."

There were reliable reports, Soviet Analyst continued, "of public anger and dissension among spectators at the May Day parade (in Kiev). Some Kiev residents were dismayed at what they considered callous celebrations just as rumors of many dead and injured in and around Chornobyl

were emerging. One report placed the fatality figure at 2,000 but this was never confirmed."

The "Trust Group for Peace," an unofficial dissident group in Moscow, attempted to organize a street demonstration and to collect signatures on a petition addressed to the Kremlin, the British publication revealed.

In order to prevent the demonstration from taking place the authorities prohibited many "suspicious" citizens from leaving their homes and arrested those who were on their way to the location of the protest on a main street in the heart of Moscow not far from the Kremlin.

Soviet Analyst said that "the fact that (the Trust Group) attempted to organize a demonstration is indicative of the effect that Chornobyl has had on opinion."

The Trust Group was able, however, to release a circular letter in May to "All Friends and Colleagues in Independent Peace Movements of East and West" in which the "common anti-nuclear war platform includes a complete rejection of nuclear power also."

The Trust Group demanded that all Soviet nuclear power stations be stopped and remain shut down until the causes of the catastrophe were known and safety provisions were upgraded "to levels recognized as

satisfactory by all neighboring countries. They also demanded that complete information be given to Soviet and foreign publics with equal openness — glasnost.

The group went to Gorky Park in Moscow and managed to collect 50 signatures from interested passers-by. Then they were arrested and their petitioning stopped by uniformed and KGB security police.

The Tribune also reported that numerous Sovietologists have said the recent release of the 382-page Soviet report on the Chornobyl accident given at a conference of the International Atomic Energy in Vienna would likely stir up even more internal discontent and a rise in Ukrainian nationalist feeling.

The reason is, the Tribune said, that a number of statements in the report run counter to the stated demands of a number of dissident groups, including the Trust Group, based on "volatile" Ukraine or in Russia.

Despite the dissidents' protests that nuclear power plants similar to the water-cooled Chornobyl RBMK type be closed down until internationally approved safety measures are established for them, the Soviets stated in their report in Vienna that construction and use of nuclear power plants will continue unabated.

The Soviets also revealed at the Vienna forum that nuclear fallout was much more extensive than they had first admitted.

"Such dire information has been withheld since the late-April accident," the Tribune wrote, "when estimates of extensive fallout appeared only in Western publications — especially in Ukrainian national newspapers abroad. These reports often were ignored by or dismissed in the liberal media as 'predictably hysterical.'"

The Tribune also questioned the official death toll of 31 given by the Soviets:

"So far, the Soviets have admitted to only 31 deaths associated with Chornobyl. They cite this figure despite the fact that it is known that the night shift of workers at the Chornobyl plant numbered in the several hundreds. One high U.S. government source suggested to the City Tribune a figure as high as 2,000 deaths."

The paper also quoted a well-known University of Colorado nuclear physicist, Dr. Petr Beckmann, as saying that "without doubt all those workers at the plant that night lost their lives or were lethally dosed with radiation. Yet the Soviets say nothing about them."

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The reluctant "Harvest"

"The man-made famine in Ukraine is one of the most monstrous crimes in history, so terrible that people in the future will scarcely be able to believe it ever happened."

These prophetic words were written by British journalist Malcolm Muggeridge at the time of the Great Famine of 1932-33. And the prophecy has been fulfilled.

Fifty-three years after that forgotten holocaust in Ukraine, PBS has deemed it appropriate to air a documentary on the famine — but only as part of a two-hour "Firing Line" that includes a one-hour debate during which the "other side" will be presented. According to an article by Don Kowet in *Insight* magazine, Barry Chase, vice-president of public affairs programming at PBS, says two of the films "allegations" require discussion: that the famine was created and that it was created intentionally.

"Harvest of Despair," a Canadian film released in 1984, is the winner of many prestigious awards, including the 1985 TV documentary award at the International Film and TV Festival of New York. It has been highly acclaimed by many a reviewer throughout the world, it was aired on Canadian national television, and yet it was rejected by the three American commercial networks — as well as by the Public Broadcasting System. Yes, that's the same PBS that is known for broadcasting films not seen elsewhere, documentaries on sensitive topics, shows on controversial issues. Nonetheless, "Harvest" was first rejected for "technical deficiencies" (curious, that, for such an award winner) and later because of "bias" (surely, this would not have been the first time PBS aired a "biased" production).

Finally, pressure was brought to bear, PBS found itself in an untenable position, and it agreed to air the famine documentary — in a special format, on a show carrying the distinct label of "conservative." Moreover, in *Dial*, the TV magazine published in 13 editions for PBS supporters in various markets nationwide, PBS offered its "guidance."

"... This film claims there was a man-made famine in the Ukraine in 1932-33, when, we are told, Soviet authorities deliberately starved to death at least 7 million people....," said the Washington, D.C., edition of *Dial*.

"Conservative spokesman William F. Buckley examines the claims of Russian genocide in the Ukraine during 1932-33 made in the controversial film," states the Los Angeles *Dial*.

"...A one-hour Canadian film about the 1932-33 famine in the Ukraine that was allegedly engineered by Stalin's government to subvert Ukrainian nationalism," is the description of Boston's *Dial*.

Would a documentary about the Holocaust of the Jews be considered "controversial"? Would someone dare write about "claims" of a Nazi final solution? Would anyone speak of genocide "allegedly engineered" by Hitler? Furthermore, who would seriously consider the "other side" of the Holocaust?

Let's face it, PBS's packaging of "Harvest of Despair" leaves a lot to be desired (not that we object to William F. Buckley, host of "Firing Line"). And it reveals the hypocrisy of PBS policy.

But, the fact is, the film finally will be seen nationwide in the United States, as it deserves to be seen. We can help ensure the widest possible audience by urging friends and colleagues to watch. And then we can go a step further by discussing the film, the famine, the Ukrainian cause, etc., with those who've seen the documentary. But we ourselves must be on guard, for PBS's Mr. Chase has put us on notice, saying that one of the discussion participants, Christopher Hitchens, "can be expected to raise the (issue of the) motivation of the Ukrainian community in lobbying for this film, in the light of Ukrainian complicity in Nazi war crimes." Utter nonsense though this statement is, we must be prepared to react, and react in the strongest and most unequivocal terms to yet another manifestation of the defamation campaign against our Ukrainian nation.

Attention, students!

Throughout the year, Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Black and white photos (or color with good contrast) will also be accepted.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Daniloff and Demjanjuk: two perspectives

How quickly perspectives towards Soviet evidence change when the accused is an American journalist rather than a retired Ukrainian American autoworker.

"It need not be said," wrote press pundit George Ann Geyer, "that the Soviets grossly set up Nicholas S. Daniloff. The whole world knows it." Really?

Does Allan Ryan know it? Or Neal Sher? Or any of the other OSI stalwarts who pander for the KGB?

Is the Soviet "evidence" manufactured by the KGB in the Daniloff case somehow different from the Soviet "evidence" manufactured in the Demjanjuk case?

It was a crude "frame-up," concluded conservative columnist George Will.

A frame-up? By the USSR? In this day and age? After the OSI/KGB understanding? With modish Mikhail at the USSR helm?

The New York Times, as usual, was reluctant to attribute any malevolence to Kremlin behavior but was nevertheless disturbed by the "ominous ghosts" conjured up by the Daniloff incident. Not since Stalin's time has an American been imprisoned following a frame-up, the Times pointed out. "Does Gorbachev really mean to summon up that ghost?" the Times asked plaintively.

Is the Soviet "evidence" manufactured by the KGB in the Daniloff case different from (that)... in the Demjanjuk case?

What about Mr. Demjanjuk? Isn't he an imprisoned American? Worse. Wasn't he initially imprisoned in America, by Americans, in response to a KGB initiative?

And as for ghosts, the Times need not worry. There are no Stalin ghosts. Only heirs.

"It is terribly easy to set up a reporter as a spy," wrote Otis Pike, another national newspaper columnist. "That is what I believe happened. He was framed."

Sure it's easy for the KGB to set someone up in Moscow, Russia's heartland. But is it that much harder for the KGB to frame someone in Cleveland or Chicago, America's heartland?

Where has all of America's press outrage regarding Soviet evidence been during the past 10 years when Allan Ryan and others were viciously defaming thousands of Americans of East European descent?

The only columnist to see through the OSI/KGB smokescreen was Patrick Buchanan who as early as 1983 wrote: "If incriminating evidence acquired by FBI agents before an exact warrant has been obtained is automatically 'tainted,' why is not any evidence produced by the Soviet KGB against naturalized American citizens who are sworn enemies of the Soviet state not equally considered 'tainted' by the U.S. Department of Justice?"

Mr. Buchanan was spiked for his views by some of his press colleagues. Lars Erik Nelson of the New York Daily

News feared that Mr. Buchanan's appointment to the White House staff would somehow "affect the final decision on Ivan the Terrible."

Not to worry. This White House did nothing to prevent Mr. Demjanjuk's extradition.

On the contrary, this administration has totally ignored KGB penetration of the OSI.

As a matter of fact, this president has consistently demonstrated that in dealing with the Soviets directly, he is long on rhetoric and short on deeds.

When the USSR orchestrated the demise of Poland's Solidarity, Commie crusher Ronald Reagan and Nancy lit candles in White House windows.

When the Soviets shot down a Korean civilian airliner with an American congressman on board, President Reagan waved his first and stomped his feet at the Evil Empire.

When Soviet Ukrainian seaman Myroslav Medvid was dragged kicking and screaming to his Soviet grain ship by his shipmates after seeking asylum in New Orleans, long-time Marxist mugger Ronald Reagan looked the other way.

When an American army major was shot to death by Soviet guards while performing his duties in East Germany on the eve of the summit, our president happily shook Mr. Gorbachev's hand in

Geneva as if nothing untoward had happened.

Most recently, this White House has decided to approve loans to the USSR so that Moscow can buy American wheat. Never mind that Afghan civilians are still being ruthlessly slaughtered by Soviet troops. Ignore hundreds of thousands of dissidents, freedom fighters and religious leaders still languishing in Soviet slave labor camps and psychiatric prisons. Forget that Jews, Ukrainians, Balts and other enslaved peoples are still held captive in the "worker's paradise." Business is business.

Given its record, is it any wonder that the Reagan administration was prepared to offer "concessions" to the Soviets in return for Mr. Daniloff's release?

I wonder what America's No. 1 Bolshevik basher will do if Daniloff goes on trial and is found guilty.

Personally, I don't think that will happen. After much posturing and rumberling on both sides, a deal will be struck. The summit will be on. When it's all over Ron and Nancy will invite Mikhail and Raissa over for cocktails at the ranch.

The New York Times will breathe a "cautiously optimistic" sigh of relief and echo *Izvestia* and *Pravda* in heralding a "new era of understanding" between the world's two superpowers.

And the shadows of the Evil Empire will recede again. Until the next time.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Criticizes apathy on Chernobyl

Dear Editor:

I would like to address myself to a letter which appeared in your August 31 issue. The letter was written by Ms. Nellia Dyb-Baker (titled "Questions about Chernobyl info.") While I do commend The Weekly for its excellent work in keeping us all informed as to the repercussions of the Chernobyl disaster — the lady does have a point.

Considering the magnitude of this tragedy and the long-term effects on the Ukrainian people, the Ukrainian diaspora has been unusually slow on reacting to this issue. This should be top priority with our religious and secular leaders.

We should all be waving the red flag of alarm in front of the world cautioning the world community that the Soviet Union is an irresponsible member. This power not only shows little care towards its own citizens, but has also exhibited callousness towards citizens of neighboring countries and the world at large. For this, the Soviet Union should be disciplined by withholding from it technical information and aid. This should be done until it accepts international controls and monitoring.

There is much that all of us can do to achieve this end. The World Congress of Free Ukrainians can keep pressuring the United Nations and the Vatican to recognize this problem. Ukrainian doctors can lead the activity in the medical community in following and publicizing the radiation aftereffects of Chernobyl. Our lawyers can bring up various aspects of international law which may apply to the Soviet response, or lack of it, to Chernobyl. Our religious leaders, all of them, Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant and Jewish, should keep insisting that we be granted the right to send aid to Ukraine.

The rest of us, should write to the president, Secretary of State Shultz and the Helsinki Commission to bring up Chernobyl when they meet with their Soviet counterparts. We should also write to our congressmen and senators for better hearings on Chernobyl, for the hearings held in June were unsatisfactory. We should keep creating a climate which will show that we Ukrainians are unsatisfied with the way Chernobyl was handled and that we insist on a better forum.

No one is going to do this for us. It is our responsibility and when we begin to assume it, perhaps our results will be better. Thank you.

Larissa M. Fontana
Potomac, Md.

Ryan responds to letter

Dear Editor:

In your August 31 edition, you published a letter from the Rev. Peter Galadza in which he quotes me as saying that "we do not know" if Feodor Fedorenko is guilty. The Rev. Galadza implies that it comes from my book, "Quiet Neighbors: Prosecuting Nazi War Criminals in America."

The implication is erroneous. The quotation comes from a short memo I wrote to the solicitor general in 1978 after I read the trial judge's verdict in the case. Shortly afterwards, I read the entire transcript of the trial and con-

cluded that the verdict was utterly inconsistent with the evidence against Mr. Fedorenko — including Mr. Fedorenko's own words.

On my recommendation, the case was appealed, the verdict was indeed overturned, and the United States Supreme Court ordered that Mr. Fedorenko be denaturalized. Anyone who questions Mr. Fedorenko's role at Treblinka is invited to read the Supreme Court's opinion.

Allan A. Ryan Jr.
Cambridge, Mass.

Questions stats in Ryan book

Dear Editor:

In the past several months, time and time again, articles have quoted derisively and rightly so, about the 10,000 or 20,000 so-called war criminals "hiding in America." Because these hilarious numbers are popular reruns, informed Americans must not lose sight of where these standards emerged, dripping with slime, lest they get stuck to uninformed minds.

In his defamatory 1984 book "Quiet Neighbors," former OSI director Allan A. Ryan Jr., reveals how he arrived at such figures. Page 26, 27: "How many Nazi persecutors came to the United States? No one knows and no one ever will, all one can do is conjecture." He then guesses that of the 40,000 displaced persons at war's end, at least 2.5 percent are suspect.

"Such estimates are hardly scientific... But they give a certain perspective to the question of how many Nazi persecutors came to this country," he writes.

"Quiet Neighbors" sits on a shelf in the public library, testament to the worst bigotry and lies any Holocaust manipulator could ever conjure.

Peter B. Hrycenko
Allentown, Pa.

Commends Texas Ukrainians

Dear Editor:

I arrived in San Antonio eight weeks ago to attend an Army course at Ft. Sam Houston. I didn't expect to find an active Ukrainian community in Texas, but I was mistaken. We are everywhere and we are active in many unique ways.

The Ukrainian American Cultural Club of Houston organized a very impressive series of booths at the annual Texas Folklife Festival which takes place at The University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures at San Antonio. They served Ukrainian food, demonstrated pysanka-making and exhibited embroidery, ceramics and, of course, a map of Ukraine. For such a small group, it was quite an accomplishment.

The Houston group also puts out the "Texas Trident" (P.O. Box 91443 Houston, Texas 77088) which informs Texans of Ukrainian descent of upcoming events, etc. Eugene A. Kuchta is the president and the driving force behind the group. You always need someone like that even in our larger "hromadas."

These Texans not only organized and manned the booths for four days, but the Ukrainians from Dallas provided Ukrainian dancing concerts for participants of the festival. Houston, Dallas

and San Antonio Ukrainians were all helping to the best of their abilities at this festival.

Meanwhile, back at the Fort, I also ran into a few Ukrainians. A Special Forces physician, a tank commander, a pharmacist, and a dermatologist. You immediately establish a rapport because of your Ukrainian background. It makes you feel proud. To all of you ready to travel, look for Ukrainians and have a good time.

Roman G. Golash
San Antonio, Texas

Urges action on 'Harvest'

Dear Editor:

A few months ago, I wrote about getting the film "Harvest of Despair" on New Jersey Network. Thanks to combined efforts of many Ukrainian Americans, the PBS network will show the movie as part of the "Firing Line" series with William Buckley. This program will air on N.J. Network on Thursday, September 25, at 9 p.m. on channels 23 (Camden), 50 (Montclair), 52 (Trenton), and 58 (New Brunswick).

Our work is not yet done. Our immediate assignment is to inform as many Americans as possible about the film and suggest they watch it. Educational institutions should be approached with letters addressed to "History Department Chairman," informing them of the

film and suggesting it as an assignment for students.

Many facts of Ukrainian history need to be revealed to the Western world. Here is our chance to open the eyes of Americans to one chapter of the atrocities we have had to deal with.

George A. Miziuk
Trenton, N.J.

Praises series on businesspersons

Dear Editor:

Congratulations on Natalia A. Feduschak's article in the August 31 issue dedicated to "successful Ukrainian businesspersons."

You have certainly made the right choice by selecting Mr. Fedash as the first Ukrainian success story. He has worked hard at his profession and he truly is a success. He certainly is everything you write about and more — always trying to help his fellow Ukrainians.

I'm also pleased to see that you have started this type of coverage on "Ukrainian businesspersons." Only one recommendation: instead of an occasional series make it a weekly series.

We have many, many truly worthy successful Ukrainian businesspersons who deserve this type of recognition.

Again, congratulations and keep the articles coming.

Steve Tatarenko
Clifton, N.J.

ACTION ITEMS

The film "Harvest of Despair" will be shown on television on September 24 (check your local listings) but there is work ahead. No major news weekly, for example, has run a story on the famine. When asked why, one of them responded that it is not a timely issue any longer, that "perhaps if the film were to be shown on TV..."

Magazines, newspapers and the networks do respond to public pressure. You can write to them explaining that since this is the first time that the story of how 7 million people were intentionally starved to death will be told on television, and since a major study of the famine (Dr. Robert Conquest's book "The Harvest of Sorrow") will be out any day, now is the perfect time to examine the famine and why this piece of history remains unknown to the world.

Also, Harvard University Press has just come out with a book featuring never-before published photos of the famine, and the creation by Congress of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, headed by Dr. James Mace, is another significant development. There are survivors who are willing to tell their stories — if you know of any, your local media is all the more likely to be interested in writing about the famine. You may want to provide Dr. Mace's office phone number, (202) 254-3464, to the press.

To encourage as many people as possible to watch the film on TV, each one of us can contact our local papers and talk to the entertainment or TV editor about featuring "Harvest" in "upcoming this week" or "tonight's TV picks" types of write-ups. If your paper has a special TV supplement on Sundays, contact that editor. Send the list of awards the film has won. Offer photos. Marta Baziuk of Harvard's Ukrainian Studies Fund (USF) can help, (617) 495-7835.

You can write the head of the social studies department of your local school system about assigning the film to students. USF can advise about supplementary teaching materials.

It is not enough that Ukrainians tune in to see "Harvest of Despair." You can help ensure that the film has a much wider impact. But there isn't much time. Act now.

— Submitted by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine
Boston Chapter

There is a new guide to Washington released by Colliers Books called "I Love D.C." written by Marilyn J. Appleberg. In the section on various monuments in the city, she describes the Taras Shevchenko monument as follows:

"A controversial monument to a Ukrainian poet, hero to the Soviet Communist Party."

Please express your comments, corrections and outrage to the following:
Colliers Books, 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022

— Submitted by The Washington Group



Ukrainian Woman in Two Worlds: topics not for women only

by Nadia Nynka

In just a few weeks the Ukrainian Woman in Two Worlds conference will take place in Princeton, N.J. On October 4 and 5, women of Ukrainian descent will gather to discuss those interests they all have in common.

We are citizens of two cultures: active participants in the American community, while mindful of our Ukrainian roots. Being a part of two cultures gives us a feeling of richness, a sense of belonging and deep satisfaction.

But it also tugs and pulls us in ways which cause dilemmas, frustrations and guilt. As Ukrainian women living in two worlds our daily lives become a balancing act between our American and Ukrainian values.

On the one hand we are actively involved in making a living, pursuing our own educational and career goals, and establishing our children's educational directions.

On the other hand we are busy adhering to Ukrainian traditions and rearing our children in them. And when that balancing act is not always successful — we feel guilty for our failures. It is these issues that the conference will address.

In preparation for this conference the organizing committee reviewed what women said about the first conference held at Soyuzivka in 1982. Here are some of their comments:

- "It gave me an opportunity to hear what today's Ukrainian women have to say and what they are striving for."

- "I was interested in what kind of women belong to and work in the Ukrainian community and more important — how they think today."

- "I wanted to listen to the problems facing young Ukrainian women and their possible solutions."

- "I wanted to get a sense of where Ukrainians are, what the attitudes and capabilities are, and what the opportunities for participation are."

When we asked women what they wanted to see in a future conference, some of the comments were: "More on the same theme," "problems of young adults," "Ukrainian day-care," "practical solutions to problems," "more male participation." The upcoming conference will address these issues and more.

We have heard from many people who called or wrote to express interest in the conference. One woman wrote to us recently from Canada saying "I'm sorry I was unable to attend the first conference, but I plan to be there for this one."

We have also been asked questions such as: Is the conference only for women? Is it only for young women? Is it for professional women? The answer to all of these is no! It is open to everyone.

Although the first conference was initiated by women, and the participants were mostly women, the issues affect us all — men and women of all ages and all educational backgrounds. The dilemmas and choices we face affect us all. Therefore, we invite all who are interested in issues affecting the Ukrainian community to attend.

If you have not yet sent in a registration form, do so as soon as possible. The registration fee is \$85. This entitles participants to lunch and dinner on Saturday, Sunday breakfast, entry to panels and workshops and all conferences. (Continued on page 13)

Concert pianist to perform benefits for Chernobyl victims

by Andrij Bilyk

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — Daria Telizyn, a 26-year-old concert pianist, has scheduled four Washington area piano concerts, beginning September 14, to call attention to the plight of the victims of the nuclear accident at the Chernobyl power plant in Ukraine.

Proceeds will benefit the American Cancer Society. Ms. Telizyn will give up the remuneration a pianist normally receives for such concerts. And the groups sponsoring her are donating their halls for each performance, she said.

Ms. Telizyn studied at the Peabody Conservatory and with Andre Schub. The pianist, whose ancestors are from Ukraine, says she will use the upcoming concerts to "test the waters" for 1987, when she wants to do 365 concerts in 365 days — all of benefit the American Cancer Society in the name of the victims of Chernobyl.

"I want to do everything I can to ensure that we learn all that can be learned about the Chernobyl victims as soon as that information is available," said Ms. Telizyn.

Noting the recent widely circulated Soviet announcement that they expect nearly 40,000 deaths because of the contamination of the food supply (and, 5,300 more deaths due to cancer), Ms. Telizyn said, "I don't believe them. I think it's much worse. Otherwise, why would they shut off Ukraine and southern Byelorussia from Western journalists? It's beyond my comprehension that except for a tightly controlled one-day excursion, Western reporters are not allowed into Ukraine or Byelorussia," Ms. Telizyn said. "Why don't they let us see and evaluate for ourselves the extent of the damage to the people?"

Also, she said, in an AP story run in the August 4 issue of The Washington Post, "Dr. Robert Gale said that as a result of Chernobyl, genetic abnormalities in the wombs of pregnant Ukrainian and Byelorussian women may already be apparent."

And, she said, "I've seen reports that allege that although tens of thousands

of school-age children were sent from Kiev to camps along the Black Sea, those most threatened — pre-school age children and pregnant women — were not evacuated. Nursery schools in Kiev and the surrounding areas are still full of children.

"The Soviets are not coming clean with us. What is the status of pregnant Ukrainian and Byelorussian women, and what is being done to save the unborn and the thousands of pre-school Ukrainian children who still live in the Kiev/Chernobyl region? Where exactly, in Ukraine and in Byelorussia have the winds taken radioactive isotopes of cesium and what is the radioactive forecast for the populations of those areas?" Ms. Telizyn asked.

She said she has hundreds of similar Chernobyl-related questions for Soviet authorities and intends to use her concerts to ask these questions.

When asked what she would do if the Soviets were to welcome her fundraising initiative and ask that she transfer any monies raised to aid Chernobyl victims, Ms. Telizyn said, "They've turned down President Reagan and many groups wishing to send aid, so I don't really expect them to suddenly change their minds. My concert series is for the benefit of the American Cancer Society and it will stay that way.

"If the Soviets wish to welcome my initiative, then they should answer my questions and open up Ukraine and Byelorussia to the international community," she added.

Ms. Telizyn is currently an instructor at the Levine School of Music. Her teaching experience includes that at the Regional Conservatory of Paris.

The Daria Telizyn Piano Concert Series to benefit the American Cancer Society in the name of the victims of Chernobyl is scheduled for:

- Sunday, September 14, 4 p.m. at the River Road Unitarian Church, 4401 Woodfield Road, Kensington, Md. Concert-goers contact: Jan Elicker, (301) 530-6108. Concert to benefit the American Cancer Society of Montgomery County.

(Continued on page 13)



Some of the members of the organizing committee for the Ukrainian Woman in Two Worlds conference: seated (from left): Zenia Brozyna, Nadia Nynka and Camille Huk; standing (from left) Maria Cisyk, Luba Nykyforuk, Oka Hrycak, Oksana Bokalo, Olya Liskivsky, Lesia Kachmar and Christine Chura.

Antonovych Prizes deadline announced

WASHINGTON — October 15 is the deadline for submissions for the Antonovych Prizes in literature and in Ukrainian studies which are awarded annually by the Omelcan and Tatiana Antonovych Foundation.

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

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

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

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

In order to be considered, submissions must reach the Awards Committee by October 15. Submissions should be addressed to: The Antonovych Foundation, P.O. Box 40818, Washington, D.C. 20016.

10,000 attend Ukrainian Day in Alberta

EDMONTON — About 10,000 people enjoyed Ukrainian Day 1986 hosted by the Alberta Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC) on Sunday, August 10, at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, 60 kilometers east of Edmonton.

Ukrainian Day celebrations centered on the 60th anniversary of the first Ukrainian elected to Parliament, Michael Luchkovich. Mr. Luchkovich entered the House of Commons in 1926 as United Farmers of Alberta representative for the constituency of Vegreville, Alta. Through his nine years in office, Mr. Luchkovich was a strong advocate of minority rights, in particular Eastern European immigration.

During the formal program, in which former Ukrainian members of Parliament and members of the Legislative Assembly were in attendance, representatives from the three levels of government spoke on the contributions that Mr. Luchkovich made to both Ukrainians and Canadians.

Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski referred to Mr. Luchkovich as "a proud Canadian, and clearly the focus of his thoughts was on his Ukrainian heritage. He spoke out on minority

issues, especially those affecting Ukrainians."

Other speakers were Ken Kowalski, minister of environment for the Province of Alberta, and Mayor Laurence Decore of Edmonton.

In addition to the day's celebration, the UCC's Alberta Provincial Council inaugurated the Michael Luchkovich Public Service Award. The award will be presented yearly to Ukrainian Canadians who have distinguished themselves in Canadian public service as representatives of their constituencies and of Ukrainian Canadian interests.

The premier recipient of the award was Michael Starr, member of Parliament from 1952-1968, and the first Ukrainian to be appointed to the federal cabinet, serving as minister of labor and later as Conservative Party house leader. Prior to entering federal politics he served as mayor of Oshawa from 1949 to 1952.

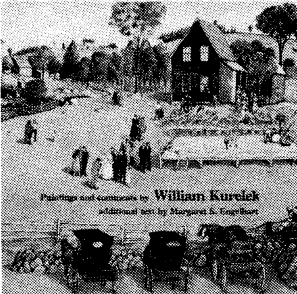
Participating in Ukrainian Day were Sen. Martha Bielish, six members of Parliament, eight members of the Alberta Legislative Assembly and various guests, including most of Mr. Luchkovich's family.

BOOK NOTES

Kurelek illustrates
Canadian immigration

They Sought A New World

The story of European immigration to North America



Paintings and comments by William Kurelek

Additional text by Margaret S. Engelhart

They Sought a New World, paintings and comments by William Kurelek, additional text by Margaret S. Engelhart. Montreal: Tundra Books, 1985. 48 pp. \$14.95.

"They Sought A New World," the story of European immigration to North America, is a recently released, colorful, glossy, 48-page book highlighting the works of Ukrainian artist William Kurelek.

Although Mr. Kurelek died in 1977 at the age of 50, he left hundreds of "immigrant experience" paintings and some passionate autobiographical writing. Praised for the illustrations of Canadian prairie life and landscape, Mr. Kurelek has often been called one of Canada's richest resources.

Now, his paintings, coupled with his writings about growing up as the son of an immigrant, and supplemented by research on North American immigrants by the editor, Margaret S. Engelhart, provide an insightful, visual work for children and adults of all ages to enjoy.

Published by Tundra Books and distributed by the University of Toronto Press, the book has been called "a work that touches the heart and creates an appreciation of a particular kind of heroism."

"Once seen, these paintings are unforgettable: laborers huddling together in a city boarding house to share letters from home; a farmer plowing with a baby strapped to his back; a woman blacksmith working alongside her husband; a lonely funeral. Here too are happy scenes: warm kitchens smelling of the home left behind; celebrations; a wedding and schoolyard games," says a publicity release.

According to the publishers, "They Sought a New World" is being published in Holland, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark, with other European publications pending. The book is available in Canada from University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ont. M3H 5T8 and in the United States from University of Toronto Press, 33 East Tupper St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14203, for \$14.95 (U.S.).

Addendum

The publisher of "Greater Than Kings: Ukrainian Pioneer Life in Canada" by Zonia Keywan and Martin Coles, has informed The Ukrainian Weekly that the book may be purchased through the mail by writing to: Clio Editions, P.O. Box 895, Stn. Place du Parc, Montreal, Que. H2W 2P5. The price is \$17.50 for paperbound and \$25 clothbound. There is no handling charge for prepaid orders.

PRESS REVIEW: Buckley column focuses on famine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "It's 20 Questions time..."

"It happened in 1932-1933 and there were approximately 10 million victims.

"Russia (sic). Well, sort of: The Ukraine.

"Of starvation.

"No, not drought: Cultivated starvation. You know, where there is actually food, but the people one intends to starve aren't permitted to move to where the food is, and the food is not permitted to be moved to where the people are."

In this way, William Buckley, noted columnist and host of the PBS series "Firing Line," began his recent weekly syndicated column on the Ukrainian famine. The purpose of the commentary is "that you not forget that harvest of despair, that it live in memory — like the Nazi Holocaust — as evidence of man's long bestial reach in our time."

Mr. Buckley wrote: "Not many people know that between 1932 and 1933, Josef Stalin decided to crush the people of the Ukraine. The neatest way to effect this was to starve them to death. This was done by going in and removing the wheat — not an easy project. It's something like going into Iowa and removing all the wheat, and then moving in a division or two whose responsibility is to keep the borders, in this case the borders of the Ukraine (which by the way is the largest state in Europe), locked tight in order to prevent people from moving out or food from getting in.

"A good year for old Joe. He managed in that one episode to kill more people than Hitler killed in his slaughterhouses. In fact, he killed more people than were killed on all the battlefronts of World War I," he wrote.

Mr. Buckley goes on in his column to

talk about how the three networks, ABC, CBS and NBC declined to show the film "Harvest of Despair" which documents the famine, despite the fact that it was winning prizes abroad.

He then pauses in his commentary and discusses the film: "It is not a pleasant viewing. A camera can show the emaciated corpses of children for only so long before causing the viewer to feel a certain itch, not entirely unlike the kind of itch one feels inspecting, oh, the collection in Leningrad at the Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism — a collection of torture instruments used during the Inquisition."

The producers of the film, he states, believed that the West would be interested in seeing "one of the most spectacular acts of human cruelty in history. Moreover, not something entirely irrelevant to a continuing understanding of the Soviet Union and its policies. Why is that? Because official Soviet history simply denies that the famine ever took place — denies it categorically."

So much so that when Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney made reference to the 50th anniversary of the famine, the Soviet ambassador sent an official protest.

Mr. Buckley is critical of General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev who he said has voiced his concern to Time magazine in an interview over "hundreds of millions of people going hungry... We, all of us, just have no right to ignore the situation."

Planned starvation isn't only a historical memory, the commentator wrote. It is going on in Ethiopia, a satellite of the USSR.

"Mr. Gorbachev can't begin to fight hunger by encouraging starvation. And if he is against ignoring hunger, then he

should be against ignoring the hunger and starvation effected by the principal figure in the development of the Soviet state, Papa Stalin. A continuing failure by the Soviet state to acknowledge that atrocity of 1932-1933 is, in effect, a continuing ratification of that atrocity," Mr. Buckley stated.

It is interesting to note, however, that different variations of Mr. Buckley's column were run in several newspapers. For instance, The Washington Post's version of the commentary on the film, as opposed to the Star-Ledger's (New Jersey), which was quoted above, follows:

"A camera can show the emaciated corpses of children for only so long before causing the viewer to feel a certain itch, not entirely unlike the kind of itch one feels inspecting, oh, the torture room at the Chateau at Chignon, or the collection in Leningrad at the Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism — a collection of torture instruments used during the Inquisition, and serving, one supposes, as prototypes for use in the Lubyanka and throughout the gulag."

And, in reference to the Soviet protest made to Prime Minister Mulroney, the Post's version says:

"When Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada made a pious reference to the Ukrainian famine on its 50th anniversary, he received a tongue-lashing from the Soviet ambassador — an official protest, as though a reference to the Ukrainian massacre was on the order of a reference to the Protocols of the Elders of Zion — a forgery."

The Daily News of New York ran the shortest version of those seen by The Weekly staff. For example, it omitted the references to Prime Minister Mulroney and Stalin's liquidation of more people than Hitler.

Badzio...

(Continued from page 2)

bread delivery man in Kiev because editorial and publishing jobs were closed to him.

In 1979, Mr. Badzio sent a copy of "The Right to Live" to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He was then charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and sentenced to seven years' labor camp and five years' exile. But Mr. Badzio did not renounce his convictions even under difficult conditions of imprisonment. On the contrary, he addressed several declarations to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, asking it to halt its anti-Ukrainian policies and its unconstitutional persecution of dissidents.

Kiev newspaper...

(Continued from page 1)

of course, characterizing Borys Terelia as a habitual criminal, thief and murderer.

The portrayal of Yosyp Terelia is not dissimilar. In this sense, the article is typical of the "expose" genre in the Soviet press, which seeks to link human-rights activists with Western "special services," foreign "radio voices" like Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, and other "inveterate enemies of the Soviet system" — in this case, bourgeois nationalist organizations and, tied to them, the so-called Ukrainian Catholic Church."

An earlier article along these lines was published in the Transcarpathian Oblast newspaper Zakarpatskaya Pravda on October 30, 1985. Interestingly, it contained no references to Mr. Terelia's alleged recantation.

During his imprisonment, Mr. Badzio became seriously ill, suffering from stomach ulcers and loss of vision. His transfer from the labor camp in Mordovia to Khandyga, Yakutia, took almost one month. The transfer period for dissidents has been known to be difficult and often unbearable.

It has been reported that Mr. Badzio's wife wishes to join him in Yakutia. Once employed at the Linguistic Institute of the Academy of Ukrainian Sciences, Mr. Badzio's wife, Svitlana Kyrychenko, lost her job soon after her husband's arrest.

Mr. Badzio's address in exile is: Yakutskaya ASSR, 678720 Posiolok Khandyga, do vostrebovania.

Carpatho-Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 1)

of the Ukrainian Language).

He was born on January 11, 1893, in Poroshkiv, Ukraine. He graduated from the Catholic Theological Seminary in Uzhhorod in 1914.

He taught at the University of Budapest and various other educational institutions in Carpatho-Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Germany and the United States, including Mother of God Academy in Stamford, Conn.

He was the author of chapters in Entsyklopedia Ukrainoznavstva and Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia. Prof. Stefan was honorary president of the Julian Revay Carpathian Research Center.

The funeral liturgy was offered September 6 at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia. Burial was at the archeparchy's cemetery in the nearby suburbs.

Newspaper profiles
Boston Ukrainians

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Boston Phoenix, New England's largest weekly with a circulation of 136,000, ran a story on the Ukrainian community in the Boston area as its Lifestyle section cover story on August 19.

The author, John Medearis, spent time at the local Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches, visited the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute as well as the local school of Ukrainian Studies (Ridna Shkola).

In his article, Mr. Medearis discusses the frustrations of Ukrainians in dealing with media which don't know the difference between "Russia" and the "Soviet Union," specifically mentioning the Medvid case and the U.S. News & World Report cover "Nightmare in Russia."

Mr. Medearis writes, "Today, official Soviet policy is to break down the linguistic and cultural differences rooted in Ukraine's thousand years of independent history. Half of Soviet political prisoners are Ukrainians, the Ukrainian churches — the Orthodox and Catholic — have been forcibly amalgamated with the Russian Orthodox Church."

The article describes the famine, quoting from the memoir "Execution by Hunger" and discussing the film "Harvest of Despair" and the National Review article that detailed the difficulties of getting the film on TV. The chaos of the war years is illustrated by the example of one woman who was forced to house Soviet soldiers one night, Nazis the next, and later sheltered a Jewish family.

First time in USA & Canada

HENRY MICHALSKI presents

The Ukrainian Chorus ZHURAVLI

From Poland

MARIA SZCZUCKA

SOPRANO
SOLOIST OF THE GRAND THEATRE IN LODZ

ROMAN REWAKOWICZ

CONDUCTOR

ANNA SULIJ-TUZ

PIANIST

CONCERTS ARE SPONSORED BY:

In USA

Ukrainian National
Association, Inc.

In Canada

Ukrainian Canadian
Committee Inc.

Let's welcome our countrymen en masse!

TOUR SCHEDULE IN CANADA

MONTREAL, Que.	Thursday, September 25, 1986 — 8:00 P.M. Plateau Hall, 3710 Calixa — Laval
OTTAWA, Ont.	Friday, September 26, 1986 — 8:00 P.M. Ottawa Tech. H.S. Aud., 440 Albert St.
HAMILTON, Ont.	Saturday, September 27, 1986 — 7:00 P.M. Sir Winston Churchill Aud., 1715 Main St. East
TORONTO, Ont.	Sunday, September 28, 1986 — 3:00 P.M. — 7:00 P.M. Conventional Center Theatre, 255 Front St. West

TOUR SCHEDULE IN USA

ROCHESTER, N.Y.	Wednesday, October 1, 1986 — 7:00 P.M. Eastridge H.S. Aud., 2350 Eastridge Rd.
BUFFALO, N.Y.	Thursday, October 2, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. McKinley H.S. Aud., 1500 Elmwood Ave.
PARMA, Ohio	Friday, October 3, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Parma Senior H.S. Aud., 6285 W. 54th St.
WARREN, Mich.	Saturday, October 4, 1986 — 6:00 P.M. Warren Woods Public Schools, 27100 Schoehner 12 Mille Rd. — Warren, Mich.
CHICAGO, Ill.	Sunday, October 5, 1986 — 3:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. Lane Tech. H.S. Aud., Western and Addison
PITTSBURGH, Pa.	Wednesday, October 8, 1986 — 8:00 P.M. Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall — 5th Ave. and Bigelow Blvd., Oakland, Pa.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	Thursday, October 9, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Lisner Aud. George Washington Univ., 730 21st St. N.W.
EDISON, N.J.	Friday, October 10, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Performing Arts Center — Middlesex County College, Woodbridge Ave. and Mill Rd.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.	Saturday, October 11, 1986 — 7:00 P.M. Northeast H.S. Aud., Cottman and Algon St.
NEW YORK, N.Y.	Sunday, October 12, 1986 — 3:00 P.M. Hunter College Aud., 695 Park Ave.
LODI, N.J.	Sunday, October 12, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Felician College Aud., 200 S. Main St.
UNION, N.J.	Monday, October 13, 1986 — 7:00 P.M. Wilkins Theatre — Kean College, Morris Ave.
KERHONKSON, N.Y.	Thursday, October 16, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Soyuzivka — Ukrainian National Ass. Estate
YONKERS, N.Y.	Friday, October 17, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. Saunders H.S. Aud., 145 Palmer Rd.
BOSTON, Mass.	Saturday, October 18, 1986 — 7:30 P.M. New England Life Hall, 225 Clarendon St.
HARTFORD, Conn.	Sunday, October 19, 1986 — 3:30 P.M. Bulkeley H.S. Aud., 300 Wethersfield Ave.

DON'T MISS THIS OUTSTANDING CONCERT!

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Winnipegger Leo Mol pursues his passion: monumental sculpture

by Chris Guly

WINNIPEG Renowned for his busts and statues of Winston Churchill, Terry Fox, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Pope John Paul II, Ukrainian-born sculptor Leo Mol is eagerly pursuing his latest passion, monumental sculpture.

Just last year, in fact, Mr. Mol was awarded the contract to design and construct a monument to the late Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker in Ottawa. Now completed, the bronze and polished granite memorial will be officially unveiled on September 18.

But monuments certainly are not something new to one of the world's most renowned sculptors.

Mr. Mol designed the now famous statue of Pope John Paul II which stands in a small medieval town in West Germany as a remembrance of the pontiff's visit to that country and that village six years ago.

Both the pope's and Diefenbaker's monuments were relatively easy to design and sculpt, Mr. Mol concedes. It helps when you have met and have seen your subjects on many occasions to get the visual image down pat. With pride, Mr. Mol can count both gentlemen as personal friends of his.

For those he has never met (Churchill, for instance), Mr. Mol relies on books, portraits and photographs. With the latter, his contemporary, photographer Yusuf Karsh, comes in handy.

"We have similar points of view and look for similar things," how subjects "turn their head, how they carry themselves, how they sit." But Mr. Mol is quick to point out that in a sense, Mr. Karsh has it much easier.

"He's got more flexibility with his camera. He can take hundreds of photographs and then narrow it down to one. I have a much harder field."

The next approach is also quite different for Mr. Mol. He begins any sculpture by first sketching a 55 cm. figure. He will also typically create a



Leo Mol

"mini" sculpture using plastecene. Unlike a painter who is working on two dimensions alone, Mr. Mol has to be concerned with depth. "I also have to make sure that I accentuate part of the statue or monument (in order that it) may be seen at a distance."

When his ambitions reach heights of eight feet, Mr. Mol turns to plaster of Paris. Recently, he has even experimented with styrofoam cut-outs to simulate stone carvings.

The son of a ceramicist, the young Mol was like most kids when it came to his fascination with clay. Before he entered school, he recalls, he was a "full-fledged potter" creating clay rabbits and rams. He had always dreamed of becoming a major sculptor, but never imagined it would become a reality. If there were more skilled craftspeople in Europe today to handle heavy sculpture, Mr. Mol might not have remained in Canada for the past 30 years.

But the effish, white-haired artist grins sheepishly as he concedes that he and his wife are in love with their present home in Winnipeg. "It's a nice size... not like Toronto which is terribly big. You waste so much time to get around there."

With heavy demands on his expertise, however, Mr. Mol unfortunately doesn't spend as much time as he would like to in Winnipeg. Ironically, though, this busy schedule finds him working a great deal in Europe.

There, he will work half a day on a project and, at time, take the other half to spend some time away from his work. Often his spare time will find him in some European museum enjoying the works of other renowned artists.

But with such an impressive portfolio of works to his credit, who has been Mr. Mol's favorite person to work with? He answers, Group of Seven member A.Y. Jackson, who took him along on sketching assignments which have helped him throughout his career.

And his favorite piece? A lifesize nude which is traditional, but according to Mr. Mol, doesn't "resemble anything I have ever seen."

Нове поправлене
ВИДАННЯ



НОВА ПОЧАТКОВА
ЧИТАНКА

ДЛЯ ПЛЮВІ ШКОЛИ

І. ШКЛЯНКА

126 сторінок

ЦІНА: \$5.25
ЗАМОВЛЕННЯ ШЛІТЬ НА АДРЕСУ:

UKRAINIAN BOOK STORE

P. O. Box 1640

10215 — 97 Street

Edmonton, Alberta

TSJ 2/9

Appointed IBM Fellow

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N.Y. — Patented inventor, researcher and longtime Plast leader Lubomyr T. Romankiw was recently named an IBM Fellow, one of the company's most prestigious career designations awarded to only 97 of its employees since the IBM Fellow program was established in 1963.

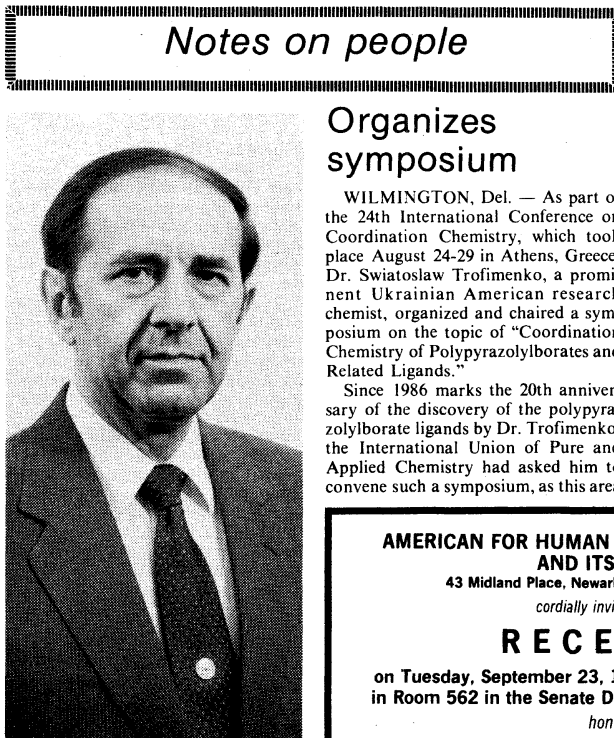
Dr. Romankiw of Briarcliff, N.Y., was manager of electrochemistry and device fabrication at the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, N.Y., when he received the appointment. He was selected for the honor in recognition of his fundamental and pioneering work in the areas of electrochemistry, lithography, metallurgy, magnetics, invention and development of the fabrication technologies for IBM disc products.

Dr. Romankiw, who joined IBM Research in 1962, has previously received numerous IBM awards and outside honors. He served in various capacities as an executive of the Electrodeposition Division of the Electrochemical Society, most recently as chairman. In 1983, he and Robert von Gutfield shared the Electrodeposition Division Research Award for their invention of laser-enhanced electrochemical reactions.

Mr. Romankiw has also found time to be active in the Ukrainian community. He served as worldwide president of the Supreme Plast Command until 1984 and has remained a member of it. He was also president of the World Conference of Youth Organizations (KUMO), as well as a member of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and the Siromantsi Plast fraternity. He also belongs to the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

As an IBM Fellow Mr. Romankiw will have the opportunity to pursue his own chosen projects without the normal constraints of organization and business controls for a period of five years.

A published author and inventor with some 30 patents to his credit, Mr.



Lubomyr T. Romankiw

Romankiw immigrated to Canada with his parents after World War II. He completed a bachelor of science degree in chemical engineering at the University of Alberta in 1955 and earned his master of science and Ph.D. degrees in metallurgy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1962.

Mr. Romankiw was featured on two television talk shows on September 10: a program titled "A Chat with Glendora" which airs on Manhattan Cable TV channel D and on Time/Life TV channel D. The show is also scheduled to appear on United Artists/Columbia TV channel 8 on September 25 at 6:30 p.m.

Notes on people

Organizes symposium

WILMINGTON, Del. — As part of the 24th International Conference on Coordination Chemistry, which took place August 24-29 in Athens, Greece, Dr. Swiatoslaw Trofimenko, a prominent Ukrainian American research chemist, organized and chaired a symposium on the topic of "Coordination Chemistry of Polypyrazolylborates and Related Ligands."

Since 1986 marks the 20th anniversary of the discovery of the polypyrazolylborate ligands by Dr. Trofimenko, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry had asked him to convene such a symposium, as this area

of research, first pioneered by him, is now being actively pursued by scientists in many countries.

This symposium, featuring an international cast of speakers, also attests to the importance of Dr. Trofimenko's contributions to coordination chemistry.

Dr. Trofimenko, a research chemist with the Du Pont Company in Wilmington, Del., is an internationally recognized authority on the chemistry of boron, fluorine and organo-metallic compounds. He is author of more than 60 publications, including chapters in such reference works as Gmelin's "Handbuch der Anorganischen Chemie" and "Advances in Inorganic Chemistry" as well as a holder of more than 20 U.S. and foreign patents.

A frequent guest lecturer at U.S. and foreign universities, Dr. Trofimenko is a full member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts Sciences.

AMERICAN FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN UKRAINE (AHRU) AND ITS BRANCHES

43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J. 07106. (201) 373-9729

cordially invite you to attend a

RECEPTION

on Tuesday, September 23, 1986 from 5:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. in Room 562 in the Senate Dirksen Building, Washington, D.C.

honoring the

MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN HELSINKI GROUP ON ITS 10th ANNIVERSARY

(founded on November 9, 1976 in Kiev)

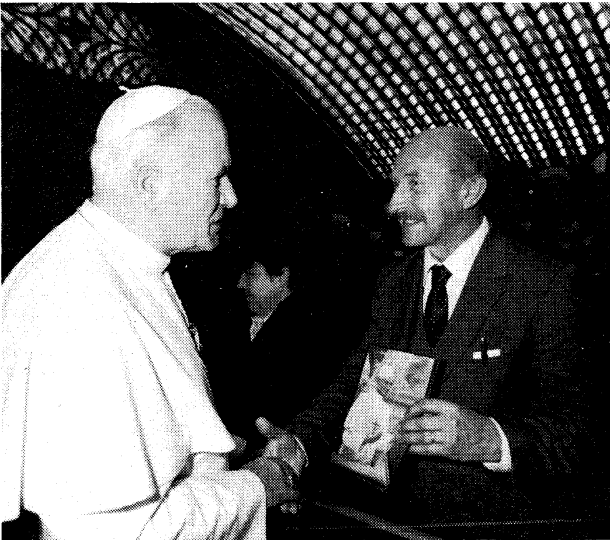
GUEST OF HONOR:

Members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group living in the US, Senators and their staff members, Congressmen and their staff members.

Please call

Bozhena Olshaniwsky, (201) 581-5000 day, (201) 373-9729 evenings

Pontiff greets New York artist



Mykola Holodyk, Ukrainian sculptor, muralist and iconographer from New York, during a recent audience with Pope John Paul II in Rome. Mr. Holodyk, who is well-known for his artistic work on altars and altarpieces in Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic churches in North and South America, as well as in Europe, was in Rome after completing a European tour as a soloist with Dumka, a Ukrainian choir from New York.

Attention!

CHICAGO AREA

Attention!

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces

ORGANIZING MEETING of the DISTRICT COMMITTEE

to be held

on Saturday, September 20, 1986, at 3:00 p.m. at the Hall of Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church 2245 W. Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

All members of the District Committee, Convention Delegates and Branch Officers of the following Branches are requested to attend:

17, 22, 33, 35, 51, 61, 100, 103, 106, 107, 114, 125, 131, 136, 139, 157, 176, 190, 200, 221, 243, 250, 259, 301, 379, 395, 399, 423, 425, 452 and 472.

AGENDA FOR MEETING:

1. Opening remarks.
2. Review of the organizational work of the District during the past 8 months.
3. New class of UNA insurance.
4. General UNA topics.
5. Adoption of membership campaign plan for balance of 1986.
6. Questions and answers.
7. Adjournment.

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, UNA Supreme Vice President

Gloria Paschen, UNA Supreme Vice Presidentess

Anatole Doroshenko, UNA Supreme Auditor

Helen Olek-Scott, UNA Supreme Advisor

Stefan Hawrysz, UNA National Organizer

For the District Committee:

Michael Olshansky, Honorary Chairman
Genevieve Blidy, Treasurer

John Gawaluch, Chairman
Nick Chemers, Secretary

A pre-congress...

(Continued from page 3)

unifying and representing Ukrainian Canadians."

"Another volatile element" was added to "the unstable groups" of the UCC, according to Mr. Balan, when the League for the Liberation of Ukraine, a right-wing, Banderite group decided to join the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in 1959, after having remained "aloof" for 19 years.

"Thus, the conflict between the OUN-B and OUN-M [the Banderite and Melnykite factions of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] began to surface with distressing regularity in the Ukrainian Canadian political arena," he explains.

The LVU entered the UCC with tepidation, according to UCC documents, because of the umbrella organization's preoccupation with Ukrainian problems in Canada rather than issues that affected Ukraine directly.

The leadership of LVU was the subject of heated debate at the 12th UCC congress in 1977 when the group boycotted the congress — reportedly because of LVU's opposition to a speaking invitation extended by the UCC to Soviet political prisoner Leonid Plyushch.

According to a report in Student newspaper at the time, the LVU leadership did not agree with Mr. Plyushch's political views, and they demanded that he be excluded from the congress program. As it turned out the group stayed away from the congress even though Mr. Plyushch did not attend.

Chief representative of Ukrainians

Dr. P.A. Kondra, a past UCC national president, wrote in the Ukrainian Canadian Review last year that the UCC is the chief representative of Ukrainians in Canada.

"The duties of the UCC are to coordinate the activities of the member-organizations in their common duties in matters of concern to the Ukrainians in Canada and represent them before the government and the Canadian community as a whole."

There are now 30 national Ukrainian organizations under the UCC, but reliable estimates indicate that the body represents fewer than 25 percent of Ukrainians in Canada. The umbrella organization — because of its structure as an organization of organizations — represents only those Ukrainians who had memberships in one of the 30 UCC organizations. Most of the 600,000 Ukrainians in Canada are not affiliated with any community organization; therefore, the UCC has problems speaking authoritatively on behalf of all Ukrainian Canadians.

(For example, according to Andriy Makuch of the UCC's Saskatchewan Provincial Council, only 20 to 25 percent of Ukrainians in Alberta and Saskatchewan are "formally organized" into the community).

Most of the activities of the UCC are carried out with the help of government largesse and private donations. Until recently, the federal government, through its multiculturalism program, has been providing the national body with funds to pay for administrative costs.

The UCC's most well-known activities include publishing a national newsletter, handing out grants to Ukrainian academic and cultural groups (a \$2.3 million trust-fund called the Taras Shevchenko Foundation is used for this purpose), honoring Canadians who have contributed to the well-being of the Ukrainian community (through the Taras Shevchenko medal), and lobbying the federal government on such issues as multiculturalism and human rights.

Based in Winnipeg

The UCC is now based in an aging, unassuming building in downtown Winnipeg. The former bank building at 456 Main St. sits on a plot of land adjacent to skid row and the city's red light district. More than half of the available office space in the building is vacant, and chronic elevator problems force visitors to climb long flights of stairs to reach the UCC offices.

The UCC employs a handful of full- and part-time administrators, but the office lacks modern office equipment such as computers. In contrast, the provincial branches of the UCC wax enthusiastic about their recently purchased computer banks and well-paid office staffs.

Said Myron Spolsky, a former UCC fieldworker and the executive director of the Alberta UCC: "The UCC building really has no commercial value; there is no parking space and its semicircular shape makes it difficult to make effective use of the office space."

Mr. Spolsky, citing a recent UCC study on the usability of the UCC office, said the building has a value of approximately \$300,000. He added that the building still has its original electrical, heating and plumbing systems.

Several Ukrainians eager to reform the UCC have pleaded with delegates to the UCC congress to amend the constitution in order to allow the headquarters to rotate every three years between Edmonton, Winnipeg and Toronto — the major centers of Ukrainians in Canada. But this change has consistently been voted down by the older delegates who are apparently reluctant to have control over the UCC wrestled away from them.

Laurence Decore, a past-president of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association and now mayor of Edmonton, blasted the UCC several years ago for its reticent response to calls for change.

Said Mr. Decore, in a 1980 speech as chairman of the Canadian Multiculturalism Council: "What disturbs me, is the fact that some attempts have already been made by members of the Ukrainian community to change the constitution or the make-up of the UCC. All those attempts have proven to be unproductive."

But Mr. Spolsky says that although there is a crying need to provide the UCC with better accommodations the headquarters should remain in Winnipeg.

"The national office should remain in Winnipeg, provided that the national executive is a truly national body," said Mr. Spolsky in a recent interview. "To move an office of that size every three years would disrupt the operations of the UCC."

Another argument for keeping the UCC office in Winnipeg, Mr. Spolsky said, is that the majority of Ukrainians in Canada live in western Canada. Referring to the burgeoning numbers of Ukrainian cultural groups in the prairie provinces, Mr. Spolsky said Ukrainian communities in the West have recently undergone a renaissance, while the eastern communities are going through "a very rapid assimilation process."

According to the 1981 Canadian census, 59 percent of the 530,000 Ukrainians in Canada lived in the prairie provinces; more than 90 percent of those were Canadian-born.

Thus, Ukrainian community observers point out, the UCC, at its congress in October, must face the dual realities of a changing community composition and an outmoded organizational structure.

THE JOHN DEMJANJUK DEFENSE FUND



As we sit comfortably at home reading this ad remember . . .

ONE UKRAINIAN CANNOT.

As we reach out and turn off our light to sleep tonight remember . . .

ONE UKRAINIAN CANNOT.

A BRIGHT LIGHT BURNS 24 HOURS A DAY, in the cell of John Demjanjuk.

A BRIGHT LIGHT OF TRUTH BURNS 24 HOURS A DAY, in the heart of John Demjanjuk.

A NATION IS ON TRIAL IN ISRAEL.

Prayers and financial support desperately needed, Please send your donations to:

THE JOHN DEMJANJUK DEFENSE FUND

P.O. Box 92819
Cleveland, Ohio 44192

This fund is run exclusively by the family of John Demjanjuk.

THE WASHINGTON GROUP An Association of Ukrainian-American Professionals

invites you to its

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

October 17, 18, 19, 1986
at the

Capital Hilton Hotel, 16th and K Streets N.W., Washington, D.C.

Meet and hear recognized leaders in media, politics, management and computers, including

Ambassador Michael Novak
James Kilpatrick,
U.S. News & World Report

Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski
Chris Gersten,
National Jewish Coalition

Friday Evening — TWG's Birthday Party
Saturday — workshops, exhibits,
guest speakers

Saturday Evening — Fellowship Benefit
Gala
Sunday — Sightseeing, Brunch

For more details please write to: THE WASHINGTON GROUP, P.O. Box 11248, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

To place a display or business card ad in the Conference Book please write to:
Leon Burns & Co., P.O. Box 57054, Washington, D.C. 20037-0054

Ukrainian Orthodox...

(Continued from page 4)

discuss the accomplishments and activities of each group during the year and to present recommendations for the year ahead. The committees were composed of delegates, alternates, interested guests and advisors from the national board.

On Friday afternoon, when the sessions reconvened, chairpersons presented their reports to the convention body for approval. Some of the recommendations for the body were as follows:

- That in an effort to alleviate the severe shortage of qualified cantors in the parishes, the seminary provost and the seminary board of trustees establish a deaconate course;

- That a list of adult religious education cassettes and videotapes be compiled and submitted to the hierarchs for approval and the consistory publicize the already existing standard church school curriculum for all age groups;

- That individual chapters record the divine liturgy in their own churches on cassette tapes and distribute them to shut-ins and the elderly;

- That the Ukrainian affairs committee continue communications with national organizations, such as Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, to help dissidents and their families in Ukraine;

- That the UOL president request the metropolitan to designate April 25 for an annual panachyda for the victims of the Chernobyl disaster;

- That the UOL continue to protest the use of Soviet-obtained evidence in civil proceedings to denaturalize Ukrainian Americans;

- That chapters make use of public service time on local community TV to publicize religious and Ukrainian events in their localities;

- That UOL members write letters to the editors of their local papers, TV station managers etc., in order to enlighten the public about Ukrainian issues and correct any misinformation;

- That all Ukrainian Orthodox Christians be encouraged to spiritually prepare themselves for the Millennium and the 1,000th anniversary of the Holy Ukrainian Orthodox Church by participating in the feast day of St. Volodymyr the Great on July 28 and the baptism of Kievan Rus' on August 14;

- That the millennium be promoted through open house for local non-Ukrainian clergy; that local media be invited to Ukrainian cultural exhibits and concerts.

On Friday morning, July 25, Archbishop Constantine addressed the convention body. Elaborating on the importance of this year's convention theme "Let Us Love One Another," he stated that any religious or Church organization without charity is a sham and that if Ukrainians are to be a reflection of the early Church, they must follow their example of love and charity. The world is watching, he said, and the most important mission Ukrainians have is to treat each other in such a way that the world will say, "Look at how they love one another."

In the afternoon, Bishop Antony addressed the delegation and talked about expectations people have of themselves and of the UOL. He pointed out that it is possible to have a vision of oneself which somehow limits one's growth, thereby limiting individual dedication and devotion to the Church and the UOL.

On Saturday morning, July 26, the film "Harvest of Despair" produced by Slavko Nowytski, was shown to the convention body. In the afternoon, sessions included a presentation by the host chapter of next year's convention, Ss. Peter and Paul senior and junior

chapters, from Carnegie, Pa.

Elections of officers also took place. The national executive board of the senior UOL chapters for 1986-87 is composed of: president Emil Skocypiec; — first vice-president — Lesia Samp; second vice-president — Kay Wakaruk; corresponding secretary — Mary Ann Sklaryk; recording secretary — Stefaniy Dukevich; financial secretary — Mary Ann Vlasich; treasurer — Sonya Lahuta; auditors — Debbie Diakiw, John Holowko and Michael Kapeluck.

The convention was not without entertainment, though. On Friday evening, convention-goers were able to enjoy a performance by the dance group Ukraina, directed by choreographer Evhen Litvinov and the group Hromoytsia under the leadership of Roxana Dykyj-Pylypczak. The concert also featured performances by the Surma Ukrainian Male Chorus under the directorship of Roman Andrushko as well as the ODUM String Ensemble.

This year's concert included an original dance piece performed by Andrij Karasejczuk of St. Andrew UOL chapter, Bloomington, Ill., titled "Chornobyl Requiem," which was dedicated to the victims of the nuclear disaster in Ukraine.

After the concert an outdoor festival, dubbed "A Journey Through Ukraine," was held on the grounds of St. Andrew's Parish. Along with exhibits, games and food, there was dancing to the tunes of Myakij Znak.

The final evening of the convention featured the tradition grand banquet and ball. President Skocypiec presented awards for the senior UOL, and junior UOL president John Mytschenko presented the junior awards. Greg Hallick and Randy Skopyec presented cultural awards for seniors and juniors, respectively. The banquet was followed by a ball, with the orchestra Good Times providing the music.

The convention officially ended Sunday, July 27, with a farewell luncheon, held at St. Nicholas Cathedral.

Ukrainian Woman...

(Continued from page 8)

rence materials. If you do not have a registration form you may write to: Conference Committee, c/o Lesia Kachmar, 17 Wind Ridge Drive, North Caldwell, N.J. 07006; (201) 226-0293.

To assure a hotel room, reserve early. Special room rates for conference participants who will be staying at the Ramada Hotel of Princeton, N.J., are \$50 per night. Rooms can accommodate from one to four people. For room reservations call the hotel directly. The number is (201) 452-2400.

Concert pianist...

(Continued from page 8)

- Friday, October 3, 8 p.m., at the Levine School of Music, 1690 36th St. N.W. Washington. Reception will follow. Concertgoers contact: Ms. Telizyn, (202) 232-4326. Concert to benefit American Cancer Society of the District of Columbia.

- Tuesday, October 7, 8:15 p.m., at Mt. Vernon College, 20100 Fox Hall Road N.W., Washington. Concertgoers contact: Carla Hubner, (202) 331-3467. Concert to benefit the American Cancer Society of the District of Columbia.

- Sunday, November 23, 2 p.m., at the National City Christian Church, 14th & Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington. Concertgoers contact Ms. Telizyn, (202) 232-4326. Concert to benefit the American Cancer Society of the District of Columbia.

Canadian students...

(Continued from page 4)

lack of dialogue with the Toronto office.

Said Ms. Kudla: "Our priority this year will be to increase communications between the clubs and the (SUSK) executive, and to improve communications between eastern and western Canada. It would be nice to avoid the tensions that have occurred in the past between east and west."

Ms. Kudla added that the organization will be keeping a close eye on the federal government war crimes probe — which is scheduled to release its report at the end of September.

In the immediate future, the students will be preparing for the triennial Ukrainian Canadian Congress which is being held in Winnipeg in early October. Ms. Kudla said. She added that the organization will come "pretty close" to filling the 50 delegate positions allocated to SUSK.

SUSK will be urging delegates at the UCC congress to pass a resolution calling for the establishment of a Canadian Consulate in Kiev, Ms. Kudla said. The students will also be voicing their concerns on the Deschenes Commission investigation and the need for a federal apology to Ukrainians interned by the Canadian government during World War I. These issues were all singled out in resolutions passed at the SUSK congress, Ms. Kusla said.

The two senior vice-presidential positions on the SUSK executive were filled by Lydia Hladyshyevy of Calgary, who will be responsible for international affairs, and Montreal student Greg Smolyne, who will oversee SUSK's

dealings with other organizations. Ms. Hladyshyevy is a former president of the University of Calgary Ukrainian Students' Club.

The other elected officials are: Annie Antonenko, secretary; Mirko Dzulyynsky, treasurer; Danylo Dzwonyk, director of human rights; Michelle Kowalchuk, director of multiculturalism and culture; Marta Chyczij, director of publications and communications; Mykhailo Wysocanskij, congress coordinator; and Greg Blyzniuk, alumni coordinator.

Four executive members will be responsible for maintaining relations between SUSK and its 19 clubs. They are: Andre Rudnycky, Laurentians region; Irene Antonenko, Great Lakes region; Paul Prychitko, prairie region; and Niel Lalach, mountain region. Winnipeg student Hall Krawchuk was chosen to represent SUSK at meetings of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Outgoing SUSK president Danylo Dzikewycz will serve on the executive board as past president.

There was also talk at the congress on the fate of the group's national newspaper, Student, which was published on an irregular basis in Toronto over the past 12 months. A Toronto-based coordinating committee was given the responsibility of putting the crippled newspaper back on its feet. According to Ms. Kudla, the first issue of the year is expected to be available in time for the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

Next year's SUSK's congress will be held in Montreal. There will also be a presidents' conferences in western Canada, where club representatives will gather with SUSK officials to discuss new projects and ideas.

U.N.W.L.A. Branch 18, New Jersey
Presents

BULAVA

UKRAINIAN COSSACK ENSEMBLE
FROM TORONTO

A UNIQUE REVUE

OF
SONG,
DANCE
AND
HUMOR



on Sunday, October 26, 1986 at 4 p.m.

Clifton Senior High School Auditorium
333 Colfax Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey
Tickets: \$12.00; \$9.00 Adults
\$6.00 Children under 12

For information call:
(201) 933-5614
(201) 779-0459

PROCEEDS DONATED TO UKRAINIAN MUSEUM

Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for July

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1986	18,965	51,160	6,921	77,046
GAINS IN JULY 1986				
New members.....	46	48	9	103
Reinstated.....	40	81	7	128
Transferred in.....	7	16	1	24
Change class in.....	5	6	—	11
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	7	—	7
TOTAL GAINS:	98	158	17	273
LOSSES IN				
Suspended.....	16	35	20	71
Transferred out.....	7	19	2	28
Change of class out.....	5	6	—	11
Transferred to adults.....	7	—	—	7
Died.....	5	76	—	81
Cash surrender.....	55	66	—	121
Endowment matured.....	20	26	—	46
Fully paid-up.....	21	53	—	74
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	2	8	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	136	283	30	449
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN JULY 1986				
Paid up.....	21	53	—	74
Extended insurance.....	3	11	—	14
TOTAL GAINS:	24	64	—	88
LOSSES IN JULY 1986				
Died.....	1	26	—	27
Cash surrender.....	28	34	—	62
Reinstated.....	7	7	—	14
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	41	72	—	113
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JULY 31, 1986	18,910	51,027	6,908	76,845

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR JULY, 1986

Dues From Members.....	\$259,555.17
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	106,287.85
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$126,884.91
Certificate Loans.....	2,936.23
Mortgage Loans.....	37,464.89
Banks.....	7,616.22
Stocks.....	4,345.54
Real Estate.....	215,622.05
Total.....	\$394,869.84
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$15,908.01
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan.....	492.12
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	3,296.46
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	7,459.99
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	16,945.70
Convention Expense Ret'd.....	325.00
Investment Expense Ret'd.....	150.00
Printing & Stationery Ret'd.....	50.00
Total.....	\$44,627.28
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$6.61
Transfer To Orphans Fund.....	1,250.00
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations.....	7,979.19
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	4,774.80
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	539.20
Total.....	\$14,549.80
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$341,610.66
Mortgages Repaid.....	107,578.06
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	12,764.11
Total.....	\$461,952.83
Income For July, 1986.....	\$1,281,842.77

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JULY, 1986

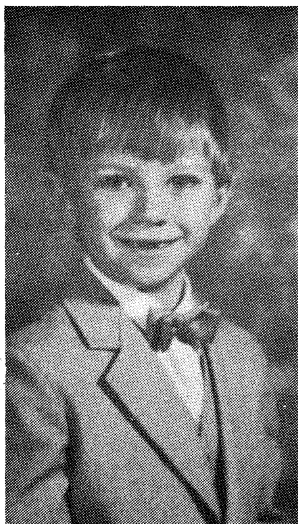
Paid To Or For Members	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$37,193.59
Endowments Matured.....	80,687.50
Death Benefits.....	74,460.26
Interest On Death Benefits.....	52.57
Dividend To Members.....	800,363.83
Dues From Members Returned.....	28.28
Scholarships.....	84,150.00
Total.....	\$1,076,936.03
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate.....	\$259,226.97
Svoboda Operation.....	108,600.83
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	60,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$733.00
Reward To Special Organizers.....	6,242.42
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	83,976.29
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	326.50
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee.....	375.00
Total.....	\$91,644.21
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$10,697.90
Salary Of Office Employee.....	39,607.52
Employee Benefit Plan.....	13,653.23
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	24,672.21
Tax-Canadian Withholding And Pension Plan On Employee Wages.....	590.65
Total.....	\$89,221.51
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$62.00
Book And Periodicals.....	12.80
Furniture & Equipment.....	88.31
General Office Maintenance.....	1,029.94
Insurance Department Fees.....	103.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	125.00
Postage.....	1,200.00
Printing And Stationery.....	32.60
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	1,212.68
Telephone, Telegraph.....	1,636.76
Traveling Expenses-General.....	6,094.81
Total.....	\$11,597.90
Miscellaneous:	
Convention Expenses.....	\$4,869.06
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	150.00
Loss On Bonds.....	309.34
Youth Sports Activities.....	1,120.03
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements.....	3,410.00
Fraternal Activities.....	1,815.00
Donations.....	600.00
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	10,586.46
Professional Fees.....	2,850.00
Total.....	\$25,709.89
Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$250,527.34
Mortgages.....	148,438.89
Stock.....	2,845.54
Certificate Loans.....	6,646.23
Real Estate.....	6,683.67
E.D.P. Equipment.....	10,530.06
Total.....	\$425,671.77
Disbursements For July, 1986.....	\$2,148,609.00

BALANCE

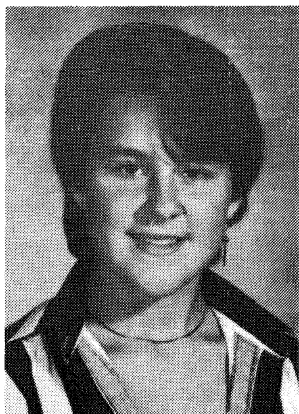
ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash.....	\$815,315.32	Life Insurance.....	\$53,093,329.07
Bonds.....	38,731,741.93	Accidental D.D.....	1,467,783.27
Mortgage Loans.....	4,401,182.29	Fraternal.....	(42,954.94)
Certificate Loans.....	762,073.75	Orphans.....	345,154.49
Real Estate.....	1,095,088.34	Old Age Home.....	(80,404.74)
Printing Plant & E.D.P. Equipment.....	331,119.77	Emergency.....	91,061.91
Stocks.....	636,061.06		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A. Housing Corp.....	101,386.60		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	8,000,000.00		
Total.....	\$54,873,969.06	Total.....	\$54,873,969.06

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

Young UNA'ers



John Russel Goulo, 8, the grandson of A. and S. Zedayko, long-time members of UNA Branch 368 in Miami, is still another of the growing branch's members. John's mother, Paula Falcon, enrolled him in the UNA.



Tanya S. Wenglowskyj, 14, daughter of Roman and Lusia Wenglowskyj is another new member of Miami's UNA Branch 368. Her grandmother is Maria Wenglowskyj.



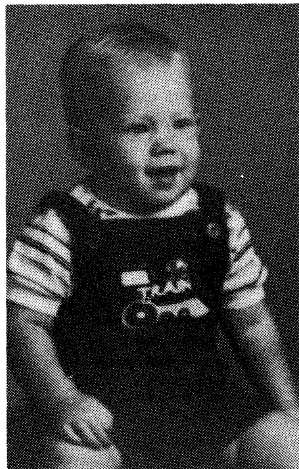
John Wenglowskyj, the youngest member of the Wenglowskyj family of Miami, became a member of UNA Branch 368 in Miami. The Wenglowskyjs are all members of the Ukrainian National Association.



Kathy Pagani of Clifton, N.J., is a new member of UNA Branch 368 of Miami. Her insurance certificate was purchased by her grandfather, Yaroslav Nazarkewych, of Miami.



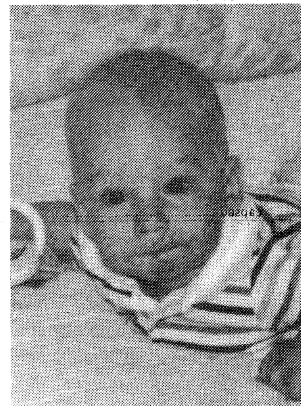
Andrew J. Bilak, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 368 in Miami. He is the son of Dr. Myron and Sheila Bilak of Gainesville, Fla.



Stephen Christopher Strauss, the one-year-old son of Carolyn and David Strauss of Austin, Texas, recently joined UNA Branch 368 in Miami, courtesy of his Miami relative Lusia Vizniak.



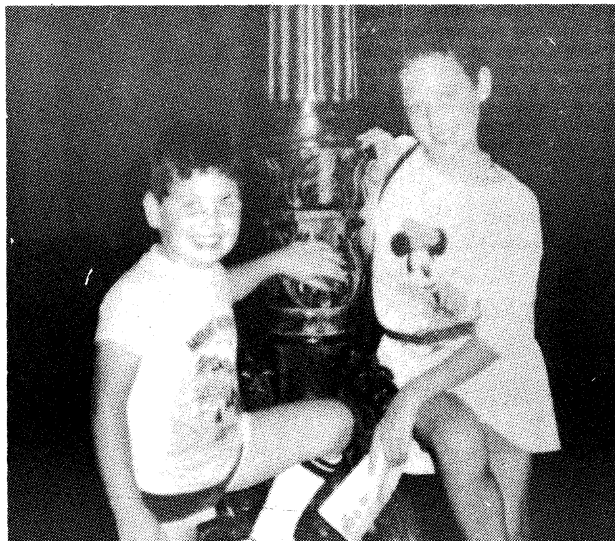
Melanie Rose Podubynsky, the great-granddaughter of the late Volodymyr Podubynsky, a long-time UNA activist and secretary of UNA Branch 368, was enrolled into that branch thanks to her grandfather, V. Podubynsky. The entire Podubynsky family belongs to the UNA.



Andre Wasyl Roman, the first son of Yaroslav and Irene Roman, was enrolled in the UNA, more precisely UNA Branch 368, in Miami by his parents. He is seen above at the age of 7 months.



Markian P. Galadza, the youngest son of Paul and Valia Galadza of Miami, is the youngest of the Galadza clan to become a member of UNA Branch 368, the Mykola Lysenko Branch in Miami. Markian's parents and siblings, Lesia and Michael, are also members.



Alexander and Tamara Kostik are two more members of UNA Branch 368. Their father, Volodymyr Kostik, too, is a member of the UNA.



Andrew L. Maryniuk, the son of Dr. George and Melinda Maryniuk of Chapel Hill, N.C., also recently joined UNA Branch 368 in Miami. He was enrolled by his grandfather, A. Maryniuk, secretary of the branch. His parents, too, are UNA'ers.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

September 24

NATIONWIDE IN U.S.: "Harvest of Despair," the Canadian documentary on the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 will be shown on PBS affiliates nationwide on a special edition of "Firing Line." The film and subsequent discussion will be aired beginning at 9 p.m. in Boston and Washington, 10 p.m. in New York, 7 p.m. in Chicago. Readers are advised to consult local listings.

September 25

NEW JERSEY: The New Jersey Network will show "Harvest of Despair" at 9 p.m.

MONTREAL: Zhuravli, the Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland, will begin their monthlong concert tour of Canada and the United States with a concert at 8 p.m. in Plateau Hall, 3710 Calixa — Lavallee. The tour is co-sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Roman Rewakowicz is conducting the chorus, which will be accompanied on the piano by Anna Sulij-Tuz. Also featured will be soprano Maria Szczucka, soloist of the Grand Theatre in Lodz.

September 26

LOS ANGELES: Los Angeles television station KCET (Channel 28), an affiliate of PBS-TV, will broadcast the film "Harvest of Despair" during a special edition of "Firing Line" at 9 p.m. Following the film, host William F. Buckley will moderate a panel discussion.

OTTAWA: Zhuravli, the Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland will perform in concert at 8 p.m. in Ottawa Technical High School Auditorium, 440 Albert St. The concert is sponsored by the UNA and UCC.

September 26-28

LOS ANGELES: An exhibit of works by Canadian master ceramist Ted Diakiw will be launched with a champagne reception at 7:30 - 10 p.m. in the Ukrainian Art Center, 4315 Melrose Ave. The exhibit will run from noon to 5 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. For more information call the center at (213) 668-0112.

September 27

HAMILTON, Ont.: The Ukrainian men's chorus from Poland Zhuravli will perform in concert at 7 p.m. in Sir Winston Churchill Auditorium, 1715 Main St. E.

CLIFTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey invites the public to its first fall meeting at the Ramada Inn on Route 3. The special featured guest will be Mary V. Beck, former president of the Detroit City Council. Cocktails begin at 7:30 p.m. For information call the Ramada Inn at (201) 778-6500.

September 28

TORONTO: Zhuravli, the Ukrainian men's choir from Poland, will appear in concert at 7 p.m. in the Convention Center Theatre, 255 Front St.

October 4

SAN JOSE, CA.: Branch 107 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold a fall dinner/dance at the Red Lion Inn, 2050 Gateway Place. Cocktails will be at 7 p.m., dinner at 8 p.m. There will be a live orchestra — an international music band. Semi-formal attire is requested. Cost is \$32 per person. For information call Vera Zubrucky at (408) 257-6477 or Halene Marenin at (408) 268-9184.

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

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor etc.), along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information to: PREVIEW OF EVENTS, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Washington professionals group slates leadership conference

WASHINGTON — A three-day conference to examine various facets of leadership is planned for the second half of October in the nation's capital.

The conference was conceived by the executive board of The Washington Group (TWG) of Ukrainian American professionals. A separate planning committee, comprising about two dozen persons, currently is putting together a program with three main facets:

- a meeting of Ukrainian community activists in a social setting;
- an exchange of ideas with a view to raising the level of professionalism in the Ukrainian community;
- a forum to advance competence and professionalism in Ukrainian organizations.

The conference will be held October 17 - 19, at the Capital Hilton Hotel, corner of 16th and K streets N.W.

Natalie Sluzar, who is completing her second term as president of The Washington Group, also heads the planning committee for the Washington gathering.

The Leadership Conference program will be made up of plenary sessions and special-interest workshops.

Representatives of successful Ukrainian organizations in the United States and Canada are being invited as speakers for the plenary sessions to share with the participants the secrets of their success, as well as warn about the pitfalls they may have experienced.

Workshops, which will be led by persons earning a living in a given field, will cover such topics as the use of computers in Ukrainian organizations;

the art of lobbying; the craft of dealing with the media; the science of effective management.

"We should make every effort to see to it," Ms. Sluzar told a planning committee meeting, "that everyone who comes to the conference takes something back home; something that she or he can use effectively in the community work." Members of the planning committee have noted in their meetings that the Washington Leadership Conference will be held two weeks after the Ukrainian Woman in Two Worlds conference and are making an effort for the two meetings to complement each other.

October 17 marks the second anniversary of The Washington Group. That evening, a Friday, TWG will host a "birthday party" for the conference participants to provide a relaxed atmosphere for a "get-acquainted" session.

Plenary sessions, a luncheon with a guest speaker and workshops are set for Saturday, October 18. That evening, a dinner-dance with the "Veselka" orchestra from Rochester, N.Y., will be a fund-raising event for the TWG scholarship program started a year earlier with a similar gala ball (organized jointly with the Ukrainian-American Bar Association.)

An after-church brunch for conference participants is planned for Sunday, October 19.

Because the Washington conference will be held just days before the November election, the planning committee is negotiating with several political figures as possible luncheon speakers.

Ukrainian Heritage Foundation schedules reunion at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Heritage Foundation's Reunion III has been scheduled for October 10, 11 and 12 here at the Ukrainian National Association's estate Soyuzivka.

The price of \$125 per person includes registration, membership, meals, a dance and room at the resort, from Friday afternoon until Sunday afternoon. Refreshments will be available for those arriving late on Friday.

Saturday's banquet will be preceded by a cocktail party, which will include hot and cold hors d'oeuvres and a cash bar.

Reservations can be made for the cocktail party, banquet and dance, featuring the new Alex and Dorko band, at a cost of \$25 per person. Reservations for both the weekend or Saturday night affair must be made with Taras Maksymowich, 1318 18th Street, Miami Beach, Florida 33139. Checks should be made out to the

Ukrainian Heritage Foundation.

Business sessions will be conducted Saturday morning and afternoon. Officers will give reports as will those working on projects. They include: "Trends" by Vice-President Gen Zerebniak, Avramenko's Hopak video, by Vice President Walter Bacad, Treasurer Taras Maksymowich and Advisor Bill Polewchak. Advisors Sophie Lucyk and Jennie Bochar will give information on pysanky and embroidery publications. John Kuchmy, advisor, will report on the number of Ukrainian Youth League of North America photos received.

Following the reports, new business and projects will be discussed. New officers will also be elected to carry on the work and purpose of the foundation in the coming year. Guests who would like to extend their stay at Soyuzivka, to enjoy the beautiful fall foliage, will receive a special rate from the resort's management.

UIA offers Ukrainian for beginners

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Institute of America is offering a course in the Ukrainian language this fall for interested students of all ages.

The 15-week course will be taught by Zirka Derlycia every Tuesday evening from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. Titled "Elementary Ukrainian I," this introductory program is designed for students with no knowledge of the language, as well as individuals who have a working knowledge of Ukrainian, but lack knowledge of grammar.

According to Ms. Derlycia, the

course will give a clear presentation of the structure of the Ukrainian language. It can be taken as a three-credit course through Hunter College's Slavic department; course tuition is in accordance with current CUNY fees. Otherwise, the course tuition is \$90, \$45 for senior citizens.

The fall semester began after Labor Day, however, late registration is accepted through Tuesday, September 23. For more information, please call the UIA at (212) 288-8660.

WANTED

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

seeks

DIRECTOR of FRATERNAL ACTIVITIES

College graduate willing to learn about fraternalism. Must enjoy working with people. Knowledge of Ukrainian and English required. Willing to travel and work weekends occasionally. Send resume to:

JOHN O. FLIS, Supreme President
Ukrainian National Association
30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302
(201) 451-2200

WANTED