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Family visits Demjanjuk at emotional Israeli reunion



Israeli journalists interview Demjanjuk lawyer Mark O'Connor outside Ayalon Prison.

by Roma Hadzewycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Members of the Demjanjuk family were reunited for the first time in five months on July 24 in Israel at the Ayalon Prison with their husband, father, father-in-law and grandfather, John Demjanjuk, the man suspected of being the notorious "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka.

It was an emotional meeting for Mr. Demjanjuk, his wife, Vera, and daughter, Irene, with her husband, Edward Nishnic, and their son, Eddie Jr. It was only the second time that Mr. Demjanjuk had seen and held his infant grandson, now 7 months old.

Mr. Nishnic told The Ukrainian Weekly in a recent telephone interview

that the overwhelming feeling for the family after seeing Mr. Demjanjuk was one of relief — relief that he was well, both physically and psychologically. Mr. Demjanjuk looked tanned and fit, and had lost several pounds, his son-in-law added.

During their stay in Israel — they had arrived in that country on July 22 and left on the 30th — family members were allowed to meet with Mr. Demjanjuk three times, each time for two hours. They discussed personal matters, the family's hardships, as well as the case. Also with the family were Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, Mark O'Connor, and an assistant, James McDonald.

"We're a very, very close family," said

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Canadian student describes handling of Chernobyl by Soviet, Canadian officials

by Michael B. Bociurkiw

SASKATOON, Sask. — The explosion at the nuclear power plant in Ukraine in April sent Kiev residents panicking and fueled much speculation about the effects of radiation according to a Ukrainian Canadian student who was in the Ukrainian capital at the time of the accident.

"After the fire was put out... (it) was a scary thing because no one knew whether they were going to blow it up or

whether they were just going to cover it up and let it leak radiation for 25 years," said Pat Tymchatyn, 23, of Saskatoon, referring to the confusion in the aftermath of the accident.

Ms. Tymchatyn was nearing the end of a nine-month course in Ukrainian at Kiev State University when the roof of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant was blown off by a hydrogen explosion April 26, allowing radiation to spread over Ukraine, Eastern Europe and parts of Scandinavia.

In an interview with The Ukrainian Weekly here August 10, Ms. Tymchatyn said that she and the other Canadian students at the university were advised by officials to take certain health precautions to ward off the effects of radiation. This appears to contradict earlier reports that Soviet authorities were slow to admit to the scale of the catastrophe.

Among other health precautions, people were advised to wash themselves and their clothes thoroughly, and to

stay in doors as much as possible, Ms. Tymchatyn said.

Ms. Tymchatyn, who now lives in Saskatoon with her family, criticized the Western media for spreading "horror stories" about what was happening in Ukraine at the accident.

"When I was listening to BBC and the Voice of America when this was happening," Ms. Tymchatyn said, "I would have thought if I wasn't there that the whole place had blown-up and there was no one alive."

She added that she was "ashamed" of the hysteria in some of the Western news reports on Chernobyl even though much of it has been attributed to the Soviet authorities stonewalling on the incident.

(In the days after the incident the Soviet press attacked the Western media for spreading "slanderous reports" to smear the Soviet Union. A Politburo member, Boris N. Yeltsin, who is the Moscow party chief, made a speech assailing Moscow's "ideological opponents" for "concocting many hoaxes around the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power plant".)

The graduate of the University of Saskatchewan's public administration program also had harsh words for the Canadian government's handling of the incident. She admitted to having "very bad feelings" towards the government for providing no assistance to Canadian students wanting to leave Kiev in the aftermath of the accident.

Even though other Western governments such as the United States and Finland evacuated their citizens from Ukraine, Ms. Tymchatyn said Canada refused to give the students money for

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ABA rejects controversial resolution to cut ties with Soviet lawyers association

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — The Assembly of the American Bar Association (ABA) rejected a resolution August 12 to sever its ties with the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL) despite charges that the ABA was duped into entering the formal agreement of cooperation.

On a voice vote, the ABA Assembly, gathered last week in New York for its annual convention, defeated a proposal to rescind the 1985 declaration of cooperation with the ASL.

The controversy over the relationship with the Soviet lawyers' group provoked by far the most fireworks of the otherwise placid gathering of lawyers.

Opponents of the agreement charged that the Soviet have used the tie with the ABA for propaganda purposes.

"We have received a gift of legitimacy from them," they have received,"

said New York attorney Francis Bernstein and "we have received nothing concrete in writing in return."

Attorney Jonathan Dubitsky, of Boston said outgoing ABA president William Falsgraf has admitted that the pact with the ASL exists "because the Soviets demanded it."

The Soviets "demanded it because they understand very well, maybe better than we, how precious the ABA endorsement is in the court of world opinion," Mr. Dubitsky said.

"They understand too the terrible disheartening effect this Soviet propaganda triumph already has on the people that would be our clients," Mr. Dubitsky said, referring to Soviet dissidents.

"It is no coincidence that the Soviet government has placed in the front ranks of the ASL the worst slanderers, the most nauseating anti-semites and

the grossest apologist for tyranny.

"It is these people whom the Soviet government wants to be photographed, seen to be meeting collegially with our leadership," he said.

Supporters of the pact, while admitting to disagreements with the policies of the ASL, argued that the pact provides an opportunity for dialogue. Mr. Falsgraf said the agreement "represents a window of opportunity" and is "part of the goal to advance the rule of law."

He added, "The fact that some of us or all of us disagree with the policies of the government of that country does not mean we should not be conducting that dialogue."

Speaking in favor of the agreement as "a way of putting to a test the nature of Soviet society," Morris Abrams, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, said, "the original agree-

ment which I discussed with the president and the president-elect after it was entered into, was very naive, and we urged them both to go back and seek a new agreement in which human rights will play a significant part.

"The new agreement is a small advance, but I must say that we would be very naive again if we thought that the Soviet Union was going to honor this agreement through the ASL," he said.

The House of Delegates, the policy-making body of the ABA, had rejected a similar proposal on Monday, and was scheduled to meet again Tuesday, to consider resolutions adopted by the Assembly, the ABA's larger membership body.

"If you heard those who argued essentially for the declaration yesterday [Monday] you would have thought that the whole purpose of the ABA entering

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Piecing the facts together in the aftermath of Chernobyl

In this five-part series, David Marples examines the information made available about Chernobyl to date. The articles will cover the following topics: the accident; casualties; impact on the Ukrainian public; political repercussions; and the economic impact. Some of the information contained below will form part of Dr. Marples' forthcoming book "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR" to be published later this year by Macmillan, London.

by David Marples

PART I

To date, the Soviet authorities have not released enough comprehensive information to enable Western scientists to piece together the causes of the nuclear accident that occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant on April 26. Instead, they have promised to make detailed data available to the International Atomic Energy Agency at its meeting in Vienna on August 25. Some Western observers have placed high hopes on this meeting and believe that the full story may then emerge. This, however, seems unlikely, if only because they plant officials were not present when the disaster occurred.

From the outset, "human error" has been cited as a likely reason why there was a sudden power surge from 6 to 50 percent at the fourth reactor in a 10-second period early on the Saturday morning. The nuclear security chief of the Utilite Electricite de France, Pierre Tanguy, noted on May 2 that the Chernobyl plant had always operated well and that "Russian engineers are good engineers." Thus either a major breakdown of large components occurred or human error played a part. On May 6, former head of the government commission investigating the accident, Boris Shcherbyna, commented that the cause might well have been a combina-

tion of implausible events. Similarly, the plant designer Ivan Emelyanov also stated on Novosti that "it is not ruled out that technology is not entirely to blame." (May 12)

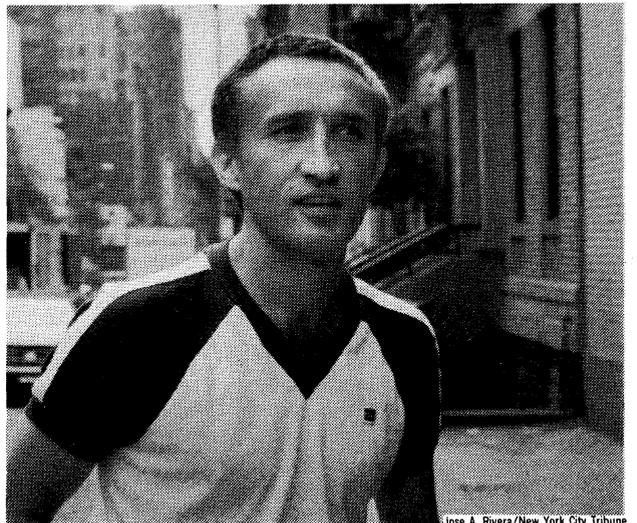
These early prognostications have evidently withstood the test of time. The chief scientist at the site in the early days, Evgenii Velikhov, was interviewed by the Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC) on June 24, and reiterated the remarks of other colleagues that "some combination of human problem and technological problem" was the likely reason for the power surge.

In early May, it became evident that experiments were taking place at the fourth power unit at the time of the accident. While experiments at an operating commercial reactor are in themselves hardly justifiable, the Soviets soon made clear that they were "unauthorized." What had been termed a routine shutdown by the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug in early May, was in reality no such thing. An authorized experiment had taken place at the dead of night over a weekend at a reactor that had only been attached to the Soviet grid for about sixteen months.

Soviet officials themselves were obviously quite unclear about what had happened and what they should be saying in public. Shortly after the accident occurred, V. Sidorenko, the Deputy Chairman of the Atomic Power Inspection Committee was summoned to Chernobyl. As late as May 21, he was apparently unaware that the experiments had not been authorized. "We planned to hold some experiments, research work when the reactor was at this level (i.e., 6-7 percent of capacity)," he declared. In Vienna on the following day, Boris Semenov was holding a press conference and denying that any experi-

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Peace activist credits West, not Nobel laureate for his release



Jose A. Rivera/New York City Tribune

Newly-released Ukrainian peace activist Alexander Shatravka.

by Bohdan Faryma

NEW YORK — A Ukrainian peace activist recently released from a Siberian labor camp credited Western pressure and the efforts of a still-jailed Soviet psychiatrist for his freedom, and said a Soviet Nobel laureate who claims credit for his release was actually responsible for his imprisonment.

At his first public appearance in the West since his release June 23, Alexander Shatravka denied Wednesday that his release was facilitated by last year's controversial Nobel Peace prize winner, Evgeny Chazov, head of the Soviet Committee for the Prevention of Nuclear War (SCPNW).

He said that his release was due primarily to the growing concern about his fate in the West. "I have nothing to thank Chazov for, nor other Soviet leaders," he said.

Mr. Chazov announced Mr. Shatravka's impending release in May, after having been repeatedly asked about Mr. Shatravka's case by Western peace organizations.

Mr. Shatravka said a more fitting candidate for the prize would be Russian psychiatrist Anatoly Koryagin for his opposition to the use of psychiatry for political purposes in his country. "Dr. Anatoly Koryagin is and remains

the real candidate for this honor," Mr. Shatravka said. "I was very glad to learn upon my arrival in the West that he had been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize."

Mr. Shatravka is a founding member of an "unofficial" Soviet peace organization, the Moscow Group for Establishment of Trust Between the East and the West, known as the Moscow Trust Group. In 1982 he was sentenced to three years in a Soviet labor camp, and while there was sentenced to two more years before being exiled to the West this year.

Mr. Koryagin "has played a special role in my fate," Mr. Shatravka said at a Manhattan press conference sponsored by the Center for Democracy, which states that its goals are "to encourage an open society in the Soviet Union and to support independent opinion in that country."

"Contrary to the conclusions of official Soviet psychiatrists who previously sentenced me to a psychiatric ward, Koryagin declared that I was perfectly sane," Mr. Shatravka said.

Because of his protests against the use of psychiatry for political purposes, Mr. Koryagin is now serving a 14-year jail sentence and is subjected to torture, according to Mr. Shatravka.

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Future of Latvia uncertain as Russification continues

NEW YORK — The Baltic state of Latvia is becoming increasingly Russified, and, according to statistics compiled by a West German magazine, Latvians will soon be, or perhaps already are, a minority in their own land, outnumbered by a variety of other ethnic groups.

Robert Moynihan, Vatican correspondent for the National Catholic Register wrote in The Wall Street Journal recently that "these demographic changes place Latvia's future as a separate, viable culture in jeopardy."

Mr. Moynihan stated that while not directly alluded to, this thought was probably on the pope's mind when he held celebrations for the 800th anniversary of Latvian Christianity in Rome last month. While Latvia is predominantly Lutheran, and not Catholic, Pope John Paul II invited a Lutheran bishop to take part in the ceremonies.

"The pope's celebration comes at a time of significant re-examination of Vatican policy toward the Soviet bloc, just a few months before an unprecedented meeting in Budapest among top Vatican officials and ranking bureaucrats from all over the Communist bloc," Mr. Moynihan commented. In addition, the death of Hungarian Cardinal Laszlo Lekai leaves an important spot open within the Church. The type of man who replaces him will show what direction that institution will take in the future.

The pope criticized the Russification campaign in Latvia and defended the Latvian language and culture. He also gave support to the World Federation of Free Latvians (WFFL) who ascertain that Latvia may well yet have its independence.

"Yet the reality is bleak. Conquered by force of arms, Latvia may perish by well-planned immigration policies," wrote Mr. Moynihan.

Says Olgerts Pavlovski, president of WFFL, "The Soviet Union illegally occupied and annexed the independent country of Latvia 46 years ago. We strive to defend Latvia's right to self-determination, and to publicize human-rights violations, including religious persecution."

He cited examples of the Soviet government sending young Latvian men for two months to clean up the area around the Chernobyl nuclear plant after the disaster there and also sending young Latvians to fight in Afghanistan. He claimed that in both cases, Protestants and Catholics are the targets. And, at the same time, Latvia, a largely agricultural country, is quickly becoming industrialized. In the process, many Russians, Byelorussians and Ukrainian workers have been resettled there.

In 1935 Latvians made up 76 percent of the population in Latvia, Russians, 10 percent; Jews, 5 percent; Germans, a

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Interview: Student talks about Kiev at height of Chernobyl accident

SASKATOON, Sask. — Following is an excerpted transcript of Michael B. Bociurkiw's interview conducted August 10 with Pat Tymchatyn on the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

WEEKLY: What were you doing in Ukraine during the past year?

TYMCHATYN: I was studying Ukrainian at Kiev State University...it was organized by Tovarystvo Ukraina. I went there with the idea of learning Ukrainian. It isn't a regular program, but they had a professor who was supposed to help me with my Ukrainian. I went to classes for approximately five or six hours-a-day, and after regular grammar classes I took individual courses from the regular Ukrainian program.

WEEKLY: How did you like studying there?

TYMCHATYN: As a general overall statement...It's a different society all together. I wouldn't say I either liked or disliked it. It's a way of living that you have to get used to.

WEEKLY: How did you discover that there was an explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear reactor?

TYMCHATYN: I think we first learned about it from the Canadian government. The Canadian Embassy (in Moscow) phoned us and said that there was this disaster.

But (when they phoned) it was common knowledge, except we hadn't listened to the news. No one knew the seriousness of what was happening there. And the Canadian government phoned us and said that this had happened and that they would keep in contact with us.

WEEKLY: Now was this the last you heard from them?

TYMCHATYN: No. The Canadian Embassy sent Hector Cowan to Kiev; he arrived on midnight, May 1. He came down and we talked to him on Saturday, May 2. And he was supposed to tell us that the Canadian government advised us to leave and that he would help us with travel plans. We also learned that if we wanted to leave, it was all at our own expense.

He couldn't tell us anything else. He didn't know anything about the effects of radiation. The Canadian government hadn't provided him with a report saying anything. All he said was that (Canadian External Affairs Minister) Joe Clark had told him to come down to Kiev.

The guy didn't speak Russian or Ukrainian. It was his first time in Kiev.

WEEKLY: Who were the other Canadian students with you?

TYMCHATYN: From Canada there were three guys from Edmonton, and two of them were supposedly dancing with (the Ukrainian dance group of Pavlo) Virsky, and the other guy was studying Russian.

WEEKLY: The Americans took their people out of the area. Did you know that?

TYMCHATYN: We heard. And there were Finnish students there. The Finnish government sent in a plane at no expense to the students.

I'm not saying the Canadian govern-



Michael B. Bociurkiw

Pat Tymchatyn: "It's as if you're fighting something that's not there...it's a spooky feeling."

ment should have paid our way home; I'm saying the Canadian government could have paid our train ticket to Moscow and three or four days in a hotel or whatever in Moscow.

Instead they said maybe they could let us stay with some of their employees at the (Canadian) Embassy, but that was by chance.

What happened was, the guys that left, they found them a student hotel or something like that and so they paid their own expenses. In Canadian dollars it was about \$10-a-night. So it turned out all right.

But when we were thinking of leaving, they were telling us that a stay at an Intourist Hotel would cost between \$35 to \$55 U.S. dollars-a-night.

And the Canadian government was really not concerned about us going back (to Kiev) to finish our studies.

They wanted us to leave as international pawns.

WEEKLY: Well, how did you feel when you discovered that Canada wouldn't even help you to get to Moscow? Did you feel a bit let down by your country?

TYMCHATYN: Well, I have very bad feelings towards the Canadian government in the sense that, first of all, they sent this Hector Cowan who hardly speaks any Russian at all. Like I speak more Russian (than he does) and I never studied Russian.

He couldn't tell us any information about what was happening. I mean, I myself can go to Intourist and get myself a ticket for the train. For practical reasons, he was no use to us at all.

Because he was there, we felt more endangered than otherwise. As for him

telling us anything practical or doing anything practical or even reporting back to Joe Clark — I don't understand how he could have reported anything intelligent as this was his first time in Kiev and he doesn't speak the language.

So, I'm a little more than skeptical about the efficiency of the Canadian government.

WEEKLY: Did you notice any unusual activity in the Kiev area at the time of the accident. There were reports here, for example, of buses being commandeered for evacuation purposes.

TYMCHATYN: Diesel buses were taken out of the city to evacuate the citizens in the area (of the accident). Bus routes were shortened (in Kiev) and not as many buses were going. Whereas the other transportation systems were not affected at all.

Everybody was talking about it; it was the major thing to talk about. Everybody was wondering what was happening, because at that time no one knew what the Soviet government was going to do.

The major concern was whether the second reactor was going to blow and when the fire was going to be put out.

And then, after the fire was put out, no world technology could say what could happen at that time. Because this is the first (nuclear reactor) accident of a major scale...world technology couldn't tell them what was happening.

That was a scary thing because no one knew whether they were going to blow it up or whether they were just going to cover it up and let it leak radiation for 25 years. So there was a lot of speculation.

And once the Soviet government advised people to take their kids out if they were under the age of 12 — I think they advised them to take them out to the country-side or whatever — that sent people panicking in the sense that everybody wanted to get their children out of there (Kiev) as quickly as possible...

WEEKLY: What other information did you receive from official sources?

TYMCHATYN: Everything that was happening, you found out about sooner or later. It was no big secret that this thing was going on — everyday it was on the radio. On television there were hourly reports from six to seven (p.m.). Everybody had their television on because that was the major event.

They had people going around door-to-door telling people about the health hazards and what you were supposed to do. And then they had people signing pieces of paper saying they knew what to do.

Tovarystvo Ukraina was telling us the same things that everybody else was telling us. And they were probably as well informed as every other person.

WEEKLY: What kind of advice were you given concerning health precautions?

TYMCHATYN: People were advised to stay indoors as much as possible; to not hang their clothes on the balconies and in the air; to wipe down everything at least once-a-day because of the radiation in the dust. People were told to wash, shower and wash their hair especially every day. They said to wear a

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Awesome event in Edmonton attracts young and old

Myrna Kostash is a freelance writer from Edmonton. This article appeared in The Edmonton Journal, August 10 edition. It is reprinted with the newspaper's permission.

by Myrna Kostash

EDMONTON — A family reunion is an awesome event.

I spent the first hour huddled in the shelter of some female first cousins I have known all my life while a mob of people who called themselves my relatives streamed into the hall, looked inquiringly around and fell shrieking upon each other as they recognized Nadia who they hadn't seen since Nestor's wedding and Uncle John who'd lost all his hair and second cousin Joanne who hadn't changed a bit since that crazy summer at Camp Bar-V-Nok.

I hadn't a clue who they were.

I glanced discreetly at their name tags and then at the print-out of the family tree and tried to place them in relation to someone I did know.

It began to make some sense as I realized that Nadia's mother was a niece of Nestor's great-uncle who was Uncle John's father and second cousin to Joanne's grandfather.

Awesome.

The point was — it occurred to me halfway through the afternoon — that every single one of us blood relatives gathered together at the first ever reunion of the "Svarich clan" was there because we had the same beginnings: Ivan and Maria Svarich.

This couple...who...emigrated to Canada in 1900, from Galicia to homestead at Royal Park near Vegreville, Alberta, had eight children (two boys and six girls) from whom the rest of us take our membership in the clan.

Three of their children are still alive and were present at the head table: the venerable "aunties" Gregory, Salamandick and Janishevski.

After them come the grandchildren, including my father William Kostash and all the Kostash uncles, and after them the great-grandchild-



Myrna Kostash at the reunion

dren, my generation, including all my cousins and second cousins, and after us the great-great-grandchildren and even a three-week-old great-great-great-grandchild, a new Gregory.

From one Galician peasant couple, then, have come a few hundred Canadians dispersed across the continent, living in an impressive variety of households and doing every imaginable kind of job.

A family reunion is a humbling event. All my life I have more or less felt (although I knew better) that the only real relatives I had were the ones with the same last name: all the others were more or less phantasmagorical with only indirect claims to the common inheritance.

Things were put into perspective for me when I compared the modest family group that made up the descendants of Anna Kostash (nee Svarich) with the teeming multitude who represented those of her brother



Ian MacDonald/The Edmonton Journal

The second generation "still alive and well": Anna Gregory, Hafia Janis and Parania Salamandick.

Andrew — many of them still bearing the clan chieftain's name: Svarich.

And I was further humbled to realize that there are generations after mine, that the family story does not stop with the exploits of the baby boomers but goes on to include the lives of two more generations, a lot of whom don't speak Ukrainian, have only one-quarter or one-eighth U-

kraian blood and have funny last names like Mitchell, Smiley and Nelson.

By the end of the day, I was sitting in a warm glow of satisfaction, pleased to have figured out my place in the scheme of things and oddly comforted to be connected to so many kin. Even if I still don't have a clue who half of them are.

Book review

Book presents basic facts on non-Jewish Holocaust victims

NEW YORK — "The Other Holocaust: Many Circles of Hell" by Dr. Bohdan Wytwycky was one of five books reviewed together recently in The New York Review of Books in a lengthy article dealing with the Holocaust.

In the review, Gordon A. Craig discussed the main points of the five books: the Jews' plight in Europe and Hitler's plans to eliminate them, the little-discussed fact that millions of Slavs and Gypsies also perished, the German attempt to destroy Polish identity and liquidate the nation, the press' virtual disregard of the slaughter of millions of human beings and the world's disbelief, sometimes deliberate, that such atrocities could occur.

Mr. Craig emphasized that when talking of the Holocaust, one cannot forget about non-Jews who died as a result of the Nazi machine.

"It is now reasonably well known that 6 million Jews died as a result of the policies of Adolf Hitler, but far less so that the total number of non-military victims of Nazi genocidal policies was probably between 14 and 16 million. The discrepancy between the two figures

has led some students of the second world war to question current usage of the term 'Holocaust' which is usually taken to mean the destruction of the European Jews, and the Nobel laureate Czeslaw Milosz has expressed concern lest this exclusivist usage tend to make people forget that millions of Poles, Russians, and prisoners of other nationalities suffered the same brutal end," he wrote.

"One can acknowledge that too little attention has been paid to the fate of these other victims without ceasing to believe that there are sound reasons for treating the Final Solution as a special case."

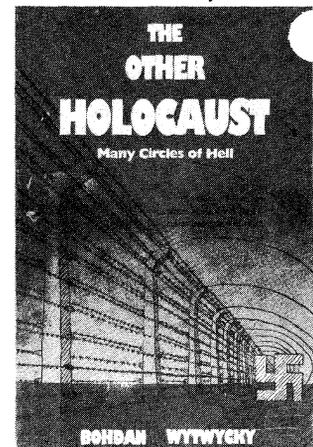
On Dr. Wytwycky's book Mr. Craig commented:

"Meanwhile, as the Jews died, their fate was shared by other people, and it is the unique service of Dr. Bohdan Wytwycky that, in a monograph of less than a hundred pages, he has for the first time brought together in English the basic facts about the horrors suffered by Gypsies, Poles, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Russian prisoners of war; and

Ostarbeiter sent to Germany, as well as a list of useful sources for further study of this other Holocaust. Dr. Wytwycky is clearly appalled by the story that he has to tell, which will be understandable to anyone who reads his description of the terrible scenes that accompanied the final liquidation of the Gypsy camp at Auschwitz in 1944, of the brutalities of Erich Koch, the Nazi commissioner for the Ukraine, who told his staff in April 1942, 'Strictly speaking, we are here among Negroes,' of the arbitrary nature of Nazi terror in the villages of Byelorussia, and of the deliberate mistreatment of Soviet prisoners of war, who were worked to death on a regimen of one ladle of beetroot of water a day."

In his book, Dr. Wytwycky expresses horror that the Holocaust occurred: "One cannot even begin to understand how or why any of this was possible...In the pronouncements of the Nazis, Jews and Gypsies and Slavs were explicitly described as 'subhumans...social and psychological inhibitions which normally operate to restrain men's savage impulses were unleashed, and millions of Jewish, Gypsy and Slavic innocents were victimized."

Dr. Wytwycky estimates that as many as 50,000 Gypsies, 3 million Polish Christians, which included half of the educated classes, 3 million Ukrainians, plus 1 million Ukrainian Jews, and one out of four persons comprising the Byelorussian population were exterminated by the Nazis.



BOOK NOTES

Suchasnist publishes Smotrych's works



Harvest by Olexander Smotrych. New York: Suchasnist Publishers, 1985, 116 pp.

Olexander Smotrych's works of prose were first published in two separate collections in the 1950s and 1960s. In most recent times, he began writing poetry. Eleven of his poetic pieces were published between 1974 and 1976 in the samydvav under the simple title of "Poems."

The works in "Harvest" are diverse: they contain bits of humor, profound thoughts and philosophical ruminations. Six of the selections appear in the book without a title.

The book cover features a work by the late Jacques Hnizdovsky. It portrays a blindfolded, weeping sun shedding tears over the wheat fields of Ukraine.

The book is available for \$6.50 from: Suchasnist Publishers, 254 W. 31st St., 8th Floor, New York, N.Y., 10001.

Book focuses on Ukrainian churchmen

Two Orthodox Ukrainian Churchmen of the Early 18th Century: Teofan Prokopovych and Stefan Iavorskyi by George Y. Shevelov. Cambridge, Mass.: Ukrainian Studies Fund, 1986.

As part of the scholarly inquiry in preparation for celebrations of the Millennium of the Christianization of Rus'-Ukraine, the Ukrainian Studies Fund of Harvard has undertaken a number of projects, one of which is a series of shorter publications on Ukrainian religious and ecclesiastical history.

The latest publication, "Two Orthodox Ukrainian Churchmen of the Early 18th Century: Teofan Prokopovych and Stefan Iavorskyi," by Prof. George Y. Shevelov of Columbia University, who is president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., discusses two of the most important Orthodox Ukrainian churchmen who became major figures in the Russia of Peter I.

In "On Teofan Prokopovych as Writer and Preacher in His Kiev Period," Prof. Shevelov examines the early political and religious thought of a clergyman who later became an architect of the Petrine political and religious reforms.

In "Stefan Iavorskyi and the Conflict of Ideologies in the Age of Peter I," the author shows that earlier interpretations of Petrine religious ideologies have neglected the difference between

ГОЛОД НА УКРАЇНІ 1932-1933



Selection of works on Ukrainian famine

Famine in Ukraine, 1932-33: Selected Articles (Ukrainian), compiled by Nadia Karatnycky. New York: Suchasnist Publishers, pp. 143.

The Great Famine in Ukraine, in which some 7 million people are believed to have died, is described in 14 Ukrainian-language writings written by academics and eyewitnesses.

Statistical data population losses in the years 1927-1938 is presented by Maksudov, a demographer.

Other writers who contributed scholarly articles to the book include former dissidents Volodymyr Malynkovych and Valentyn Moroz. Hryhory Kostyuk, himself a famine survivor, writes about Soviet Communist Party politics in the 1920s and 1930s.

The book includes excerpted articles written by British journalist Malcolm Muggeridge. The Moscow correspondent for the Manchester Guardian during the time of the famine, Mr. Muggeridge was one of the few Western journalists who wrote about the events of those years in a lucid and forthright manner.

A 1983 Suchasnist interview with Mr. Muggeridge, conducted by Bohdan Nahaylo and originally published in Suchasnist, is also included in the book.

Nadia Diuk provides detailed information about the making of the film "Harvest of Despair" — the award-winning Canadian documentary that focuses on the tragic events of 1932-33.

Cover design is by the late Jacques Hnizdovsky.

The book is available for \$5 from: Suchasnist, 254 W. 31st St., 8th Floor, New York, N.Y., 10001.

the outlook of conservative Russian Church circles and that of Iavorskyi.

The new booklet costs \$3 as do past booklets: "From Kievian Rus' to Modern Ukraine," "Ukrainian Churches under Soviet Rule," "The Ukrainian Catacomb Catholic Church," "Byzantine Roots of Ukrainian Christianity," "The Many Worlds of Peter Mohyla," and "Religion and Nationalism in Soviet Ukraine after 1945." Shorter brochures, "Christianization of Kievian Rus'," "Letter of His Holiness Pope John Paul II to Josyf Cardinal Slipyi," and "The Ukrainian Orthodox Question in the USSR," cost \$1 each.

All booklets are available from the Harvard University Ukrainian Studies Fund, 1581-83 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Re-released story of Ukrainian settlement



Greater Than Kings: Ukrainian Pioneer Settlement in Canada by Zonia Keywan and Martin Coles. Montreal: Clío Editions, pp. 165.

The story of Ukrainian settlement in the Canadian prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is described through photographs, settlers' personal accounts and a tightly written historical text.

The book — financed with the help of grants from the federal government and the province of Alberta — focuses on the first wave of Ukrainian immigration to Canada: the period between 1891 (when the first Ukrainian arrived in Canada) and 1920.

Ms. Keywan's English-language text is supplemented by a chronology of important events in the first years of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

Topics in the book include: the trip to Canada; making a home, living on the land; family, social and religious life; and the impact of the inter-wars years on organized Ukrainian community life.

The author describes her book as "the story of the Ukrainian homesteaders: their first 25 years in Canada, and their struggles, individual and collective, to make the new country their home. In a large measure, it is also the story of all Canadians."

The book was originally released by Harvest House publishers in 1977, and has been re-released this year by Clío Editions.

Harvard book on Orthodox church

The Ukrainian Orthodox Question in the USSR by Frank E. Sysyn. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Ukrainian Studies Fund, Millennium Series, 1986 16 pp.

A brochure titled "The Ukrainian Orthodox Question in the USSR" is available from the Ukrainian Studies Fund at Harvard University. The text of the pamphlet is a revised version of an article published in Keston College's journal *Religion in Communist Lands* (Winter 1985) by Dr. Frank E. Sysyn, associate director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Dr. Sysyn traces the history of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and then analyzes the current situation of the Church today.

He writes, "...the firm alliance between the Soviet state and the Russian Orthodox Church on the Ukrainian Orthodox issue appears likely to continue, and indeed strengthen as the Millennium celebrations near. How-

Library catalogue on Ukrainian holdings

Ucrainica at the University of Toronto Library: A Catalogue of Holdings, compiled by Dr. Paul R. Magocsi et al. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986. 1,900 pp., two volumes.

The University of Toronto Press has recently published a monumental two-volume work titled "Ucrainica at the University of Toronto Library: A Catalogue of Holdings."

The massive 1,900-page study was compiled by Dr. Paul R. Magocsi of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, together with the assistance of Nadia Odette Diakun and an advisory board of academics and librarians that included Prof. Bohdan B. Budurowycz, Andrew Gregorovich, Prof. Emeritus George S.N. Luckyj, Lubu Pendzey, Mary Stevens and Wasyl Veryha.

The catalogue contains reproductions of library cards for 11,000 titles that represent some 13,000 volumes on all aspects of Ukrainian studies held in the University of Toronto library system. However, the work is more than just a catalogue. It is the first comprehensive guide to Ukrainian studies available anywhere.

The material is organized under 31 subject headings and 80 subheadings, ranging from the major disciplines of history, ethnography, language and literature to other subjects like music, the arts, religion and archeology. This means that for the first time someone interested in, for example, Ukrainian writers or Ukrainian composers can find all their works as well as studies about them brought together in one place. Similarly, someone interested in topics like medieval Kievan Rus' or Jews in Ukraine can obtain an immediate bibliographic introduction to those subjects.

In this sense, the "Ucrainica Catalogue" is an indispensable starting point for students and scholars interested in all aspects of Ukrainian life past and present.

The catalogue also includes an extensive methodological introduction and a brief history of the Toronto collection by the compiler, Dr. Magocsi. For instance, the University of Toronto has one of the richest collections in North America of Ukrainian newspapers and journals (each described with complete holdings), music scores and old printed books.

The two-volume all-purpose introductory guide to Ukrainian studies, "Ucrainica at the University of Toronto," is available for \$75 from the University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ont. M3H 5T8.

ever, the existence of a disproportionately large Ukrainian constituency in the Russian Orthodox Church, the continued discontent of Ukrainian patriots with the Soviet regime's Russification policies, the contact with Ukrainians abroad, and the very identification of the Millennium with Kiev will likely engender opposition to the current situation."

Stepan and Valentina Sawchuk, and Vladimir and Helena Shyprykevich made this publication possible through their generous contributions.

The cost of the booklet is \$3; quantity discounts are available. To order write to: Ukrainian Studies Fund, Harvard University, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

THE Ukrainian Weekly The Chernobyl nightmare

The Chernobyl nightmare is far from over.

The Chernobyl nuclear reactor may have had more safety features and was closer to American nuclear reactor designs than earlier assumed — but the death toll is still rising, and medical experts now report that thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, will probably die from cancer and other delayed effects well into the next century.

Outrageously, we have only begun to sense the scope of the human tragedy caused by the world's worst nuclear accident. Within ten and 40 years, the experts say, the number of cancer deaths among people in the contaminated area will begin to rise in direct proportion to the dose received.

Our frustration is further compounded by the fact that there is little precise knowledge over the long-range health damage from radiation. Scientists concede that they can only provide tentative estimates on the incidence of cancer and premature deaths in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the years ahead.

The West has a humanitarian duty to help the Soviet people in whatever way possible to deal with the long-range health damage from radioactive iodine, cesium, and other products released by the Chernobyl meltdown.

According to Spectrum, a professional journal for electrical engineers: "Exposure to cesium from Chernobyl may pose the greatest problem in the long run. Its half-life is 30 years, and it can cause cancers in bone marrow and organs. Cesium is also a much greater hazard to the food chain because it lingers in the soil for years."

Given the unconscionable way in which the Soviet leaders have responded to the Chernobyl calamity — and the outdated and under-equipped Soviet medical facilities encountered by visiting American bone marrow specialists — the burden of responsibility will inevitably fall on the West for providing some sort of compassion to Chernobyl victims.

Thus far, the Soviets have shown little apparent concern for dealing with the long-term effects of radiation exposure. Instead, we hear enthusiastic official proclamations about the October re-opening of two of the four reactors at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Although the units were discovered to have partial containment vessels, they still lack "efficient containment systems" like those used in the West to prevent radioactivity leaks in the case of a breakdown, the N.R.C. says.

The West should insist that the Kremlin order the installation of appropriate containment buildings at all of its graphite reactor sites in order to prevent similar calamities. We would think that the Finns — who share a border with the Soviet Union only 250 kilometers northwest of four operating graphite reactors — would be in the forefront of an international campaign to pressure the Soviets to show more regard for nuclear safety.

As the Chernobyl nightmare continues, it might not be entirely inappropriate to conclude that nuclear power is too dangerous to be managed by a secretive and mismanaged dictatorship such as the Soviet Union. We acknowledge that nuclear power is here to stay and that no existing nuclear power plant can ever be declared absolutely safe. But is it too much to demand from the Soviets that they ensure that the risk of such an accident happening again be made so small as to be negligible?

A view from Canada

by Nadia Odette Diakun



Report bad news for ethnic groups

In March of 1986, then Deputy Prime Minister Erik Nielson, tabled a twenty-one volume report, an analysis of ways to improve services to the public and the management of the federal government. The Nielsen Report, was a comprehensive inventory of about 1,000 government programs.

The Nielsen Report is divided into four major groups: Management of Government, Service to the Public, Improved Program Delivery, and Economic Growth. Each report was prepared by a study team composed equally of private sector volunteers and public servants. The reports on Culture and Communications, Education and Research, and Citizenship, Labour and Immigration are of particular interest to the Ukrainian community in Canada.

Multiculturalism programs totalled \$24.4 million in 1985-86. The study team noted that the availability of multicultural programs in certain areas may allow regular cultural programs to avoid taking responsibility for ethnocultural communities.

"The study team believes the multicultural programs should be targeted to facilitate integration and understanding and not cultural retention. The latter responsibility should be assumed by ethnic communities themselves, provinces, municipalities or other federal programs," the report said.

It is the Multiculturalism Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State that has implemented the policy of multiculturalism since 1971. Seven granting programs provide policy coordination, internal operations and human resources as well as support to the ethnic communities.

Each of the programs was assessed and the study teams recommended various options that the respective government department or agency could adopt, such as termination or shifting the responsibility for continued funding is shifted to mainstream departments.

With respect to the performing and visual arts program, the recommendations were: termination of the program, multicultural groups and artists in need of financial assistance be directed to the Canada Council or to the federal multicultural programs, and that government departments and cultural agencies be directed to be more sensitive to the needs and aspirations of ethnocultural groups.

Book publishing in Canada has not been the most lucrative business. Any debate on the future of Canadian book

publishing always became a matter of Canadian nationalism. Inevitably the question of American dominance in publishing also came up.

The Nielsen Report suggests a national strategy to be developed with adequate financial assistance. Special consideration was urged for publishers in the French language. Where does that leave translations and work, which would be classed as multicultural?

The Canada Council must also become more attuned to the needs of the multicultural press. Two grants offered by the Canada Council provide monies for translation work: International Translation Grants, which are intended to encourage the translation of works by Canadian authors into languages other than English or French for publication abroad; and Travel Assistance for Translators given through publishers or theater companies, so that the translator may confer with the author.

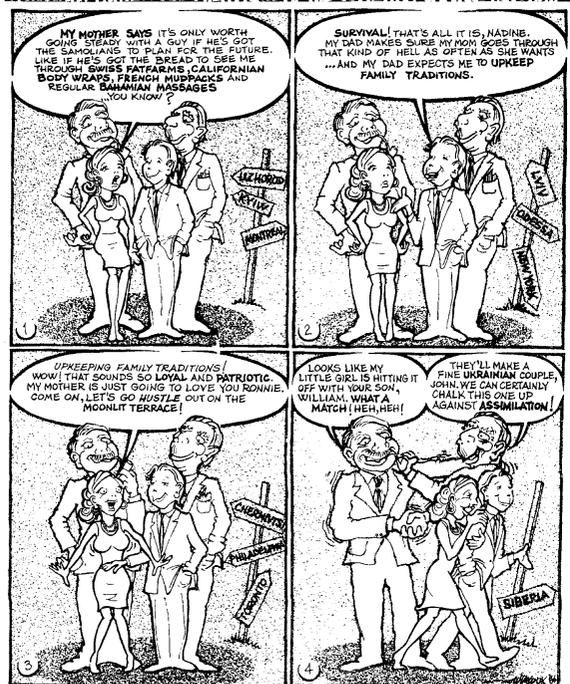
Voluntary organizations, educators, institutions or individuals can receive funds for the development of educational works, teaching guides to poetry and folktales, anthologies, scholarly papers and personal memoirs through the Writing and Publication Program of the Multiculturalism Branch of the Secretary of State. Translations funded under this program are done from the "heritage language" into English or French.

According to the report, 160 projects, 80 books or publications and conferences, readings, contests, displays and exhibits. Yet, this program offers the lowest average grant of any multiculturalism program. Two options were proposed: that other federal agencies such as Canada Council or the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) ensure that their respective corporate strategies reflect increased responsiveness to the needs of ethnocultural groups and to the contribution ethnic writers make to Canada's cultural identity, and adjust their programs accordingly; the Writing and Publication Program of the Multiculturalism Branch be phased out as the other programs are adjusted.

The Multiculturalism Branch has designated visible minorities and immigrants and refugee women as priority target groups for all granting programs, when appropriate to program criteria.

In summary, the Nielsen Report's direction suggests that mainstream agencies should play a more active role in financial support of projects that involve ethnocultural communities.

UKRAINIAN PRINCESS FINDS HER PRINCE AT THE SOLOVKA CATSKILL RESORT



The world according to Montreal cartoonist Volodymyr Hayduk. (Reprinted from Encyclopedia).

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS

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

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

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

Ukraine: Europe's modern-day invisible nation is ignored

by Adrian Karatnycky

PART I

It is Europe's invisible nation. With a population of nearly 50 million, a territory comparable in size to that of France, and a history of dogged resistance to foreign rule, it dimly exists on the fringes of Western consciousness. As the Czech writer Milan Kundera has written:

"...over the past five decades 40 million Ukrainians have been quietly vanishing from the world without the world paying heed."

In the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the invisibility of the Ukrainians was further underscored. The New York Times, the Washington Post, and the three television networks chose to ignore the national dimension of the catastrophe. Were a nuclear accident to occur in, say, Northern Ireland, it would be inconceivable for the press to disregard the implications for nationalism and separatism.

Paradoxically, while in the West Ukraine and Ukrainians remain a hidden nation, in recent years the East European democratic opposition has recognized their central role in the eventual decolonization of the Soviet bloc. Polish opposition leader Jacek Kuron has written that "without an independent Ukraine there can be no independent Poland." The noted Polish democratic activist Adam Michnik has echoed this theme. When Solidarity gathered at its historic Congress in Gdansk in September 1981, it issued a famous call to "the nations of the Soviet Union" in which it asserted: "We are profoundly aware of the community of our fates ... We support those among you who have decided on the difficult road of struggle for free trade unions." Mindful of the need for improved relations with its non-Russian neighbors, Solidarity's leaders also declared their commitment to the defense of the rights of the Jewish, Lithuanian and Ukrainian minorities in Poland.

In the period of martial law such mainstream underground groupings as "Fighting Solidarity" and Tygodnik Mazowsze (the official Warsaw-based newspaper of the Solidarity underground) have published extensive information on the Ukrainian opposition and on Ukrainian history and culture. Indeed, publications in Ukrainian are appearing with increasing regularity in the Polish underground — with Ukraine as their intended ultimate destination.

This dissident realpolitik should not be surprising. As Richard Pipes has observed, "With 50 million people, 86 percent of them (as of 1970) Ukrainian-speaking, Ukraine is potentially a major European state. Its separation would not only deprive Russia of an important source of food and industrial products, but also cut it off from the Black Sea and the Balkans..."

In its own way, the Soviet leadership also recognizes the decisive role of the Ukrainians, who historically have been well represented in leading party posts. Official lip service is paid to the Ukrainian SSR as an "autonomous republic" with its own government. Moscow's sensitivity to Ukrainian national sentiments was played out last June before an audience of millions of Soviet television viewers. In a revealing episode, Mikhail Gorbachev engaged in an im-

promptu street conversation with Ukrainians in Kiev:

"Listen [Gorbachev said,] we coped after the Imperialist war, after the civil war, when the country was in ruins... Nothing was left after that. But we coped. We coped. They predicted Russia would never rise again after the war. But we rose again ... For all the people who are striving for good, Russia — er, the Soviet Union, I mean — that is what we call it now, and what it is in fact — for them it is a bulwark."

What is noteworthy is that Gorbachev not only recognized he had made a

...Ukrainian nationalism is still a very minor sideshow for most of the U.S. foreign policy establishment. Patronizing tribute is paid to Ukrainians in ritual declarations of "Captive Nations Week" and in commemorations of Ukrainian independence. Yet U.S. foreign policy does not exploit the contradictions of Soviet policy toward Ukraine.

slip of the tongue before a Ukrainian public, but that he compounded the slip by clumsily suggesting that Russia and the Soviet Union were indeed synonymous. Ironically, that is the same error that is regularly repeated in the U.S. press.

The U.S. government, likewise, acknowledges the potential significance of the Ukrainian factor. A consulate will soon open in Kiev, providing the U.S. with an important source for information about party, state and dissident developments in Ukraine. The Voice of America and Radio Liberty broadcast a substantial roster of programs in Ukrainian into the Ukrainian SSR. Their surveys indicate that a higher proportion of Ukrainians tune in to these broadcasts than Soviet Russians to Russian-language broadcasts.¹

Despite these important initiatives Ukrainian nationalism is still a very minor sideshow for most of the U.S. foreign policy establishment. Patronizing tribute is paid to Ukrainians in ritual declarations of "Captive Nations Week" and in commemorations of Ukrainian independence. Yet U.S. foreign policy does not exploit the contradictions of Soviet policy toward Ukraine. No effort is made, for example, to take advantage of the fact that the Ukrainian SSR is a putatively autonomous member state of the United Nations. Thus when Ukrainian Communist Party First Secretary Volodymyr Shcherbytsky visited the U.S. last year, no attention was paid to him in his Ukrainian capacity. No effort was made by government leaders nor by the U.S. press to hold him accountable for the suppression of Ukrainian human-rights advocates nor for an intensified, decade-long clamp-down on Ukrainian culture. The very same members of the House and Senate who routinely place pro forma statements about Ukrainian independence into the Congressional Record did not see fit to raise the issue of Ukraine's colonial status with the Soviet Ukrainian leader.

Characteristically, despite its strategic and economic importance to the USSR, Ukraine and Ukrainians remain something of an enigma in the West. Their history — marked by persistent struggles for self-determination — has been obscured by centuries of foreign rule. Despite domination, in turn, by Mongols, Lithuanians, Poles, Germans and Russians, the Ukrainians have developed and maintained a distinct

culture, language and national identity.

Today the Ukrainians are the largest nation in the world without a state. This was not always so. Most recently, with the collapse of tsarist rule, an independent Ukrainian state was proclaimed in Kiev on January 22, 1918. When the Bolsheviks went to Brest-Litovsk, Lenin declared: "The Russian worker, having no confidence even for a single moment in the Russian or Ukrainian bourgeoisie, now defends the right of Ukrainians to separate and does not impose on them his friendship." The independence of Ukraine was one of the

"destruction of the peasantry" amounted to no less than "pulling out the living roots of national historical existence."

During World War II, Ukraine — its population caught in a vise between two totalitarian empires — lost nearly 6 million people, 4 million of them civilians, including nearly 1 million Ukrainian Jews. In the postwar period, a substantial number of Ukrainian nationalists waged an armed struggle against Communist rule until 1950, in the mistaken belief that it was only a matter of time before the Western democracies would be forced into an inevitable war with Soviet totalitarianism. The longstanding resistance would not have been possible without the support of large segments of the Ukrainian population. As their reward, more than half a million Ukrainians were deported to Siberia after the war.

But Ukrainian quiescence was short-lived. The 1960s and 1970s saw the emergence of a new Ukrainian democratic dissident movement. Artists, writers, and scholars joined in testing the limits of official tolerance to independent thought. An extensive underground samvydav (self-published) literature emerged. Yet even this largely cultural expression of national identity proved too much for the Soviet authorities. A generation of Ukraine's most talented writers and artists soon found itself behind bars or in the gulag.

Resistance to Moscow also manifested itself within the Ukrainian Communist elite. Discontented Ukrainian officials publicly began calling the extensive recentralization of economic power in the early Brezhnev years "a very grave mistake...[that] should not have been allowed in a socialist economy." As historian Bohdan Krawchenko has written in an excellent new work,² "Centralization was designed to unify the Soviet Union under Russian hegemony; but by trampling on the ambitions of the new Ukrainian elite, [the Kremlin] succeeded in making that elite 'more Ukrainian than Soviet...'" In 1972, Moscow's fear of Ukrainian separatism led to an extensive purge of Ukrainian party and cultural leaders. First to go was Ukrainian party First Secretary Petro Shelest, and he was soon joined by thousands of other high-ranking party, government, press, educational and cultural workers.

1. In the case of Radio Liberty, however, the staff of the Ukrainian service is half that of Radio Free Europe's Bulgarian Service, this for a potential audience that is five times larger than the Bulgarian.

2. Bohdan Krawchenko, "Social Change and National Consciousness in the Twentieth-Century Ukraine." St. Martin's Press, \$27.50.

Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

— The editor

Adrian Karatnycky is director of research at the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union Institute. This article is reprinted with permission from the August issue of The American Spectator.

Young performers enthrall Soyuzivka audience at end of

by Natalia A. Feduschak

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — For three years now, Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky has been the driving force behind the annual two-week summer dance camp at the Ukrainian National Association Estate Soyuzivka. In a relatively short span of time, she has taught many children the rudimentaries of dance and she has fine tuned the styles of others.

Said Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky in summing up her work ethic: "I feel a certain duty. I want to pass what I know to younger generations. I never stop loving dance. I enjoy teaching, watching young people grow. I'm happy to see their smiling faces. That's a satisfaction...it's something that's not wasted."

The efforts of this well-known master of Ukrainian dance is evident every year as a group of relatively unexperienced dancers take to the stage at the end of their sojourn, and enchant audiences with their new-found talents.

This year's group of dancers, were no different. They took the stage by storm Friday, August 8 and proved that if one puts their heart into it, they can indeed accomplish anything, even the dance.

"They don't believe the progress they've made. Every year I've promised to bring a video recorder and film their

progress," Daria Jakubowych, the camp's administrator and head counselor, told an audience of nearly 300 people at the Friday performance. "They are wonderful young people."

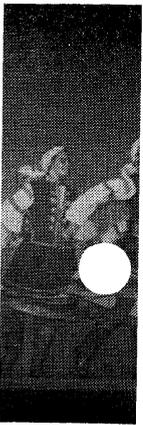
The evening's performance, which culminated in rounds of applause for the dancers, reflected Ukraine's cultural diversity, through the art of dance. A variety of dances from different regions of Ukraine were performed — Lemkivshchyna, the Carpathian Mountains and Poltava, among others — in colorful costumes which echoed the character of the region.

The first dance number was the "Pryvit," or welcoming dance. The dance was unusual in that the dancers came from out of the audience onto the stage. Soon it was entirely filled with dancers, some carrying embroidered towels, others the traditional bread and salt.

Many of the traditional Ukrainian dances depicted the type of work people did in Ukraine, Ms. Jakubowych said about the Harvest Dance.

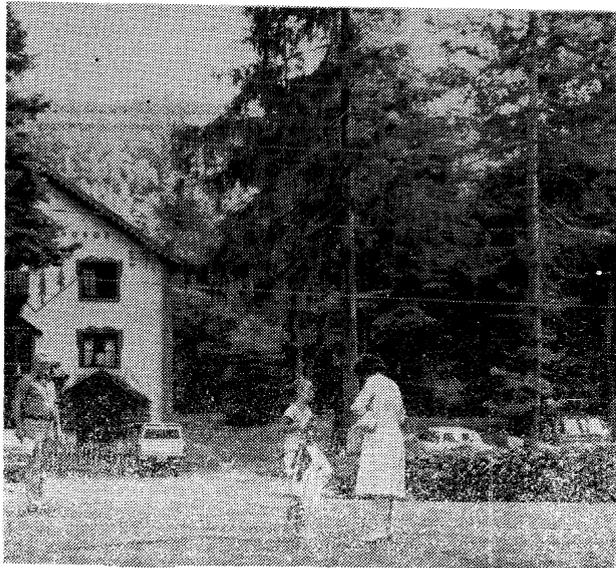
The women who performed this dance were a mingling of strength and grace. As they entered the stage from the left corner, there was a deliberate slowness. But then the music picked up

(Continued on page 13)



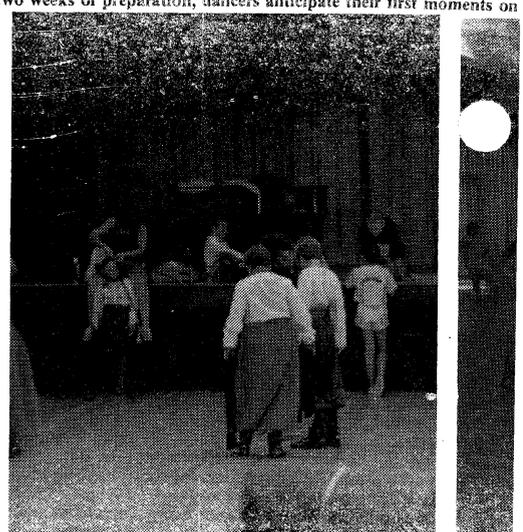
The counselors at

Costumes such as these reflected the diversity of Ukrainian culture.



A typical scene at Soyuzivka before the Friday performance.

After two weeks of preparation, dancers anticipate their first moments on



The final preparations before the Friday evening's program begin: a dancer's make-up is applied; Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky tightens belts of

dance camp



a chance to show their stuff as they performed during the "Lemko" dance.



Natalia A. Fedusyak

Girls talking before the "Pryvit," or welcoming dance.



- glimmers of joy and nervousness.



A look of concentration was most often seen before many of the dancers took the stage.



...saks; going over some fast minute steps.



Youngsters who performed "Chumaky" before a capacity audience.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Nottingham dancers plan tour of North America

NOTTINGHAM, England — The Czuplak Ukrainian Folk Dance Company and Musicians, the premiere dance company in Europe outside Ukraina, was founded in 1979 by Stepan Czuplak to promote the traditions and culture of Ukraine in the form of dance, music and song. With a cast of 50 dancers and musicians the company presents a program of original and spectacular choreography in a traditional format.

The British group will tour the United States and Canada on November 6 through 23. Its first performance will be in Winnipeg. The tour is being planned through the patronage of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and with the assistance of local Ukrainian performing ensembles.

The repertoire of dances drawn from the different regions of Ukraine that demand regional variations in dress has ensured the Company's reputation for its 'impressive' and 'wide-ranging' wardrobe of colorful costumes.

The musicians are an integral part of the company, providing not only accompaniment for the dancers but also musical interludes in the program. Their highly acclaimed and authentic sound has been achieved by using a blend of folk and orchestral instruments.

The company has appeared at various venues ranging from formal theatre to the International Dancing Festival; and performs a variety of dances in many moods ranging from the thrilling clash of steel in the fiercely energetic Zaporozhets sabre dance, to the fun and frolic of the comedy dances, to the wistful beauty of the "Flower Dance."

The company's first major international achievement was at the Annesse International Folk Concourse in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1981, where it won the award for "Most Dynamic Group." Following this success a return visit was made to the same region in the summer of 1982. On this tour 10 major two-hour concerts were performed in 12 days.

Earlier in the same year a special visit was made to Utrecht, Holland, to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the formation of the Ukrainian Byzantine Choir in a two-hour gala performance.

In 1983, the company was invited to give a special two-hour display as the highlight of the week's International Folk-Dancing at Oostrozebeke, Belgium. In August of the same year, the company participated in the International Festival of Portugaete and toured the north of Spain, receiving overwhelming public response in all towns and numerous trophies for their outstanding performances.

In 1984 the company made a successful appearance at the biennial International Festival of Holland held in Leiden, which only allows the participation of Ensembles with a minimum number of 40 participants and alternative repertoire for three 25-minute performances.

In 1985, Czuplak was privileged to perform in front of Queen Elizabeth at the Royal Albert Hall in London, in a charity performance for the National Children's Home. Although the appearance was brief, the impression was

(Continued on page 14)



A group of dancers from the Czuplak Ukrainian Folk Dance Company of Nottingham, England.

UCLA Slavic celebration showcases Ukrainian culture



The Los Angeles-based Ukrainian Art Center recently co-sponsored, with the University of California at Los Angeles, Department of Folklore and Mythology, a Slavic celebration. Ukrainian Day on May 10 featured the dance group Yavir (pictured above), a fashion show depicting traditional and contemporary costumes, an art exhibit and performance by bandura virtuoso Andrew Kytasty, as well as Ukrainian-style refreshments. The festivities took place at UCLA's International Students' Center.

Doctor visits China in exchange program

LIVINGSTON, N.J. — Dr. Stefan Semchyshyn, an obstetrician who specializes in maternal-fetal medicine, which involves high risk pregnancies, recently returned from the People's Republic of China. He was part of the Citizen Ambassador Program established by President Eisenhower in 1959, designed to bring people throughout the world closer together through an understanding of each other's cultures, and thus achieve closer cooperation between nations.

Dr. Semchyshyn was part of the People to People Perinatal Delegation, which included 40 other health professionals, including physicians, nurses, midwives, and a hospital administrator.

"This was truly an exchange of ideas," Dr. Semchyshyn said. "We brought technological developments to introduce to the Chinese, and they showed us some very effective techniques which are simple and unsophisticated."

He pointed out that the cultural situation is very different from ours. Venereal disease is virtually unknown and is very rare. Likewise the premature birth rate is low.

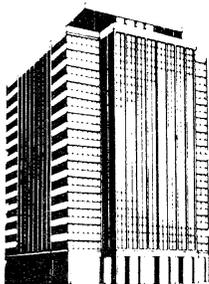
"I believe that we can significantly reduce our premature birth rate in the United States," Dr. Semchyshyn said. Then too, the family structure is very strong in China, with the grand parents, parents and children living together. The pregnant woman is very well cared for, since children living together. The pregnant woman is very well cared for, since children are very precious because each couple is permitted by the government to have only one child.

"The Chinese don't rely on their traditional medicine as much as we think they do. For example, they might be expected to use acupuncture during childbirth, but they do not. We noted they are very health conscious," he reported.

"Every member of our group came away with valuable information. I consider our prematurity problem as being the most serious problem we have in this country connected with pregnancy, and the Chinese to not have that at all."

The Citizen Ambassador Program is a non-political, private sector organization. Delegates are sent in various fields such as medicine, energy and resource development, and agriculture to name just a few.

The UNA:



a fraternal benefit society helping you and your community.

Notes on people

Zaininger to head high tech firm



Dr. Karl H. Zaininger

ISELIN, N.J. — Dr. Karl H. Zaininger, 56, has been named president of Siemens Corporate Research and Support Corp. (SCRS) in Iselin, N.J.

Dr. Zaininger, an executive vice-president, member of the board of directors and research director of the corporation's Research and Technology Laboratories in Princeton, N.J., replaces Dr. Guenter H. Jaensch and completion of the latter's four-year tenure as head of the Iselin complex.

The SCRS is a central source for specialized services to Siemens U.S.-based companies, including research and development, business analysis, strategic planning, procurement, traffic and export administration, patents and licensing, and advertising and design. Dr. Zaininger will continue his research director functions at the laboratories on a shared basis with his new responsibilities as SCRS president.

Dr. Zaininger, a Princeton University alumnus, served with the U.S. Armed Forces during the Korean war followed by a progressive career of almost 20 years at RCA's David Sarnoff Research Center culminating in his managership of solid state technology research and as

a Corporate Task Force leader.

After a short tenure as assistant director, technology commercialization in the Energy Department's Solar Energy Research Institute, he served as the director of the Army's Microelectronics Division as the Ft. Monmouth Laboratories and as the Army VHSIC (very high speed integrated circuit) program manager; he played a major role in laying the early base of this new Pentagon initiative in the microelectronics area.

In 1980, he elected to join Siemens as vice-president for corporate research and technology with a directed responsibility to establish a new Siemens research facility in the United States to support strong corporate product thrusts.

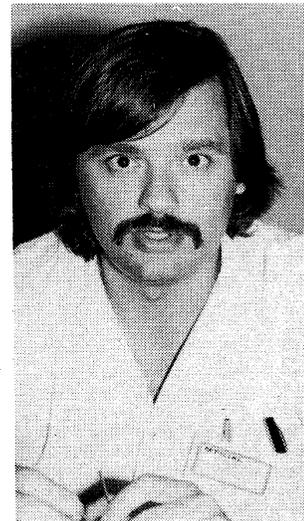
The successful Siemens Research and Technology Laboratories (RTL) at Princeton, specializing in advanced technologies and applications in artificial intelligence, microelectronics, robotics, software technology and speech recognition, is a product of his efforts; Siemens is now in the process of building a new and expanded laboratory research facility in the Princeton Forrestal Center to be occupied in early 1988.

The eight major Siemens companies in the United States are wholly owned subsidiaries of Siemens AG, Munich/Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany. The companies are manufacturers and marketers of medical diagnostic systems, energy and factory automation systems, electronic components, public and private telecommunication systems, lighting equipment and pre-press systems for the graphic arts industry. The companies had a 1985 sales volume of approximately \$2 billion.

Mr. Zaininger refers to himself as a "naturalized Ukrainian." He met his wife Sonya while studying law in Munich but being unable to communicate with her, took a semester of Ukrainian. Since then, Mr. Zaininger has been a strong supporter of the Ukrainian community.

The couple has three children, Heidi, Mark and Alexander.

Malarek makes treks towards stardom



Victor Malarek

TORONTO — Globe and Mail reporter Victor Malarek is on his way to becoming a very popular Ukrainian Canadian.

The Montreal-born street-kid-turned-reporter has been approached by one of Canada's largest publishing houses to write a book on refugees and immigration.

And Telecine Productions of Montreal has budgeted \$5 million to shoot a film about his life as a street-kid based on his 1984 best-seller "Hey Malarek."

Mr. Malarek, a former Montreal Star reporter, covers the immigration and refugee beat for The Globe. In late July, a series of articles written by Mr. Malarek resulted in The Globe becoming one of five daily newspapers selected as finalists for the Michener Journalism Award for 1985, given annually for "meritorious and disinterested public service in journalism."

Mr. Malarek's stories, the judging committee said, "focused attention on the special problem of 'unseen immigrants' — those who entered Canada illegally, refugees seeking a homeland, and the wealthy who may try to buy their way into the country." Each set of stories, the judges note, resulted in government action. The winner of the award will be announced in November.

His articles on refugees and the plight of immigrants will be considered by a selection panel for the November award ceremonies.

As for the movie, Mr. Malarek says the script is currently being completed and that shooting will begin next spring. Mr. Malarek said his role in the film will be to act as a "very active consultant" to the producers.

What will the rating be for the film which is based on a book that is spiced with some profanity and scenes reminiscent of "The Catcher in the Rye"?

"It will probably have a PG (parental guidance) rating," predicted Mr. Malarek in a recent interview.

For those who can't wait for the movie, Mr. Malarek's best-seller is available at Canadian bookstores in hard and soft cover editions, and in English and French versions.

Newscaster addressed UABA meeting



Martha Sharan (second from left), newscaster and anchorperson for WJBK-TV in Detroit, recently addressed a meeting of the Ukrainian-American Bar Association of Michigan, which was held in the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich. Ms. Sharan, who is of Ukrainian descent, spoke on the role of women in TV journalism. Officials greeting her here were: (left to right) Jaroslaw Dobrowolsky, secretary; Lydia Kachan, treasurer, and Roman Tarnavsky, past president.

Student talks...

(Continued from page 3)

hat because the radiation falls on your head and goes through your hair.

As for fresh fruit, they were testing the radiation levels of the fresh vegetables and other items that were coming in through the government stores.

On the markets they banned the peasants from bringing in their produce — other than radishes and strawberries because who knows how much radiation is on them.

WEEKLY: *There was a report after the accident that people in Ukraine were being advised to drink large quantities of vodka in order to cleanse their bodies of radiation. Did you hear of any such reports?*

TYMCHATYN: I don't know if that was official advice.

I guess astronauts — when they go up in space — drink some type of red wine or whatever.

As for the vodka, I don't know if it's medically proven or not. One would have to talk to a radiation specialist to see whether it does cleanse your body quicker of radiation.

WEEKLY: *When these health precautions were being announced, didn't you feel a bit distressed that you might be affected by the radiation?*

TYMCHATYN: Well of course. I was as distressed as everybody else.

The question is — I had the choice to leave or not to leave. The rest of the people really didn't have a choice...

WEEKLY: *On the basis of what you learned, what do you think the long-term effects of the radiation will be on the people in Ukraine?*

TYMCHATYN: ...No body knows what the long-term effects of radiation are.

I just found out that in Saskatchewan we live with the highest amount of (background) radiation in the world on a normal daily basis. So do the people of Saskatchewan feel the effects of radiation? I'm not sure.

Actually, it makes me an anti-nuclear person. (Being exposed to radiation) gives you a very helpless feeling because you can't see it or smell it. You can't feel it on your body and you can't feel any effects. It's as if you're fighting something that's not there...

It's a spooky feeling.

WEEKLY: *Have you had an opportunity to see some of the Western media reports that were published at the time of the accident?*

TYMCHATYN: I did look at some reports and I was totally turned off at the over-speculation...

I talked to a reporter from (Canada's weekly newsmagazine) Macleans while I was in Ukraine. She said that there were Dukhobor students of Ukrainian origin in Ukraine.

Well if they can't get the simple facts straight — every fool knows that Dukhobors are of Russian origin — how do they get the big facts in there.

There was so much speculation on no basis at all that no wonder that people were going out of their minds here (in the West).

...When I was listening to BBC and the Voice of America when this was happening, I would have thought if I wasn't there that the whole place had blown-up and there was no one alive.

...I was ashamed. I mean people who were there were listening (to western broadcasts) wanted some accurate news reports — they weren't getting accurate news reports. We were getting garbage and we knew it was garbage because we were there.

I mean maybe people outside didn't know it was garbage and they were saying "oh, well, this is really happening."

But being there and seeing what was happening — what you wanted was factual reporting, and you weren't getting that. You were getting horror stories and you didn't know what to believe any more.

WEEKLY: *Well, western media organizations complained that the Soviets weren't providing them with any information on the extent of the disaster.*

TYMCHATYN: Well ok. Then lets say that the Soviets aren't providing information, and take it from a factual point of view...lets not make the story out of nothing.

Like, they (United Press International) was saying that 2000 people had died in Kiev because one English tourist had said this. Well, where would an English tourist find this out.

Now, blowing this story out of proportion creates more damage than saying "we don't know anything at this point in time."

WEEKLY: *Would you ever consider returning to Kiev.*

TYMCHATYN: Yes. Kiev is a beautiful city.

WEEKLY: *What especially did you like about it?*

TYMCHATYN: Kiev has a lot that we nationalists have been taught a lot about...whereas our identity is there.

We may not like the philosophy of what's going on right now.

As for going down the streets and seeing all the historical monuments ... just the feeling of being in Kiev...

If you were brought up in a Ukrainian home and you know anything about Ukrainian history and culture — just having the chance to go to a Ukrainian play and see some of the classics and ballet — it's all right.

WEEKLY: *Ukrainians from the West who have gone to Ukraine say they hear very little Ukrainian spoken on the streets of Kiev.*

TYMCHATYN: Well, of course there's very little Ukrainian on the streets. It's a cosmopolitan center.

It's a shame that little Ukrainian is used on the streets. But it's a fact of life right now.

And, if you go out there to learn Ukrainian as I did you'll find Ukrainians who can speak Ukrainian very well. And they don't use the bastardized Ukrainian as we do in Canada. I mean it's all in the perception and what you go there to find.

If you want to look at all the negative things, there's tons of them. But there's a lot of negative things here too.

WEEKLY: *When news of the accident at Chernobyl reached the West, the Ukrainian community mobilized itself by holding demonstrations and setting up relief funds. How do you feel about the way the community reacted here?*

TYMCHATYN: Well, I don't know about anybody raising money.

The only thing I know about what happened in Saskatoon was that our church had a service for the people in Ukraine. Well fine...a church service is nice.

I don't know what the Ukrainian community did. I haven't heard anything about what the Ukrainian community did in Saskatoon or elsewhere.

WEEKLY: *There was a group of Ukrainian students from the University of Saskatchewan that were scheduled to go to the State University of Chernivitsi shortly after the accident. Their trip was cancelled. Do you think it was a good decision to keep them out of Ukraine?*

TYMCHATYN: I don't think it was a good decision on their part.

If the university didn't want to send them to Kiev — where they would have

been for only four days or so — it would have been nothing to send them to Chernivitsi which wasn't affected at all.

But (the accident) happened at the end of April, and they were leaving sometime in mid-May. It's usually at the end of their trip that they are even in Kiev. It would have been absolutely nothing to send them.

That was a political decision.

WEEKLY: *Have you been in contact with anyone in Ukraine since leaving? Have you received any new information?*

TYMCHATYN: Well I've been in contact. Everything that was happening when I was leaving is still happening — the kids are still in the camps and people are still working at Prypiat.

Genko prize awarded to Polish researcher

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The sixth annual contest for the Genko Prize in Ukrainian Bibliography, established at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute by Dr. Mykola and the late Volodymyra Genko of Philadelphia, was recently awarded.

Four submissions were received by the announced deadline. One of the four submissions, however, could not be considered, because it did not meet the basic requirements of the contest. The three remaining bibliographical works were critically examined and appraised by the committee.

The unanimous decision of the committee was to award a prize of \$1,000 to Eugeniusz Misilo, a research associate of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, for his work titled "Bibliohrafiia Ukrainskoyi Presy v Polshchi" (1918-1939) i Zakhidno-Ukrainskiy Narodniy Respublitsi (1918-1919)" (Bibliography of Ukrainian Press in Poland (1918-1939) and in the Western Ukrainian National Republic (1918-1919).

This work, a typescript of 471 pages, provides a bibliographical description of 1,210 newspapers, journals, annual almanacs, reports of organizations published in Ukrainian or by Ukrainians. The entries have brief annotations and holdings information for volumes which have been preserved in libraries and archives, primarily in Poland. The work is in Ukrainian with an added parallel introduction in Polish.

SOYUZIVKA presents:
its 1986 entertainment

Saturday, August 23
 Concert: Tenor Wasyl Melnychyn, Zoria Bandurists and Dancers
 Dance: Alex and Dorko

LABOR DAY WEEKEND
Friday, August 29
 Dance: Nove Pokolinnia

Saturday, August 30
 Concert: Hryts Zazulia and Company
 Dance: Tempo, Nove Pokolinnia

Sunday, August 31
 Concert: Singer Alex with Tempo
 Dance: Tempo

1986 tennis season at Soyuzivka

USCAK Nationals	August 29 - September 1
UNA Invitational	September 13-14
Plast	September 27-28
KLK	October 4-5

Umeji in Wildwood
ZAZABA
 with music of
"BURGERS WITH MAYO"
 (Featuring Bob Mayo, formerly with Peter Frampton's band)
 and "the EXITZ"
 also "Spartanky" Volleyball Tournament Award Ceremony
SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 1986, 8 PM
V.F.W. HALL, 3816 PACIFIC AVE, WILDWOOD, N.J.

U.S. lawyers reject...

(Continued from page 1)

into any agreement with the ASL has been to promote human rights," said Mr. Bernstein, "but this simply was not the case.

"The ABA signed an agreement in May '85 which did not contain a single reference to the issue of human rights," she said. "This was so unmindful of the ASL [actual] role...that there wasn't even any mention of our differences with the ASL.

"And I submit to you that we didn't get it because our leadership was stuck on the hook, they had a bad deal, they had to get something else in writing and they weren't willing to walk away from the table and the ASL knew it," she said.

She said that the human rights issues was brought up because of the opposition to the agreement from Patience Huntwork, a staff attorney for the Arizona Supreme Court, and Orest Jejna, a criminal defense lawyer from Phoenix, Arizona, who co-sponsored the unsuccessful resolution calling for termination of the pact.

On Monday, the ABA's House of Delegates defeated a proposal to allow the possibility of rescinding the agreement with the ASL on a voice vote.

Another source of criticism of the ABA-ASL pact was the fact that the members were not consulted when ABA officials signed the agreement in 1985.

The resolution, introduced by the Arizona State Bar Association, states that "no formal agreement of cooperation between the American Bar Association and any foreign bar association shall be continued or entered into without the approval of the House of Delegates."

The agreement was created by the ABA board of governors, Mr. Jejna said if the ABA leadership was so interested in developing a dialogue with the ASL, it should have brought the matter to its own members for dialogue first.

Admitting that the ASL is an arm of the Soviet government, Mr. Falsgraf said that "if you're going to deal with lawyers in the Soviet Union, you deal with what they have, not with what we wish they had."

Harvard University Law School Prof. Alan Dershowitz, speaking of the House of Delegates in support of the resolution, said the house should have the option to decide "whether this great independent association should recognize as legitimate an association of Soviet lawyers which is the most disreputable professional association on the face of the earth."

"It is the Association of Soviet Lawyers that expels any individual lawyer who seeks to represent a dissident," he said. "In the name of human rights, do not become co-conspirators in repression."

Ukrainian group offers scholarships

PITTSBURGH — The Ukrainian Technological Society (UTS) is offering scholarships of \$500 each to students of Ukrainian descent who will be attending four-year colleges or graduate school in the fall. Applicants must reside in western Pennsylvania or bordering regions of Ohio or West Virginia.

Those interested should request an application form from: Scholarship Committee, Ukrainian Technological Society, P.O. Box 4277, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15203.

This is the 14th year the scholarships will be awarded.

A fund-raiser was recently held for the scholarship fund, featuring the talents of Iryna and Luba Zawadiwsky of Parma, Ohio. Master of ceremonies, UTS president Nickolas G. Kotow

introduced the vocal-bandura duet which performed 11 songs, ranging from their own arrangements to a rendition of the poem "Vyrostesh ty Syno" by Vasyl Symonenko.

The duet has performed for over five years, including appearances at the Garden State Arts Festival in New Jersey and Soyuzivka. Student-protoges of the late Hryhory Kytasty, they are now instructors at the Cleveland Hryhory Kytasty School of Bandura. Both Misses Zawadiwsky have been playing the bandura for over 12 years.

Also appearing at the benefit concert was Henry Steinhagen, also of Parma. The Austrian-born Ukrainian actor recited his own poem "Spadshchyna-Heritage" in Ukrainian, another work he had composed for the concert and the poem "Pioneers" by Ivan Franko in English.

Young performers...

(Continued from page 8)

its pace, bringing with it an almost joyous quality. Suddenly a young man, who represented wheat, appeared on stage. The women approached him and, after several dance routines, carried him off. "(The Ukrainian dance) enriches the child in our American life," Ms. Jakubowych told the audience after the performance. Anything outside the school that makes them "better people, human beings" is important. The dance teaches young people "grace and aesthetics" she added: "And as Ukrainians they learn about their culture."

The "Arkan," a dance performed in the Carpathian mountains, was next, followed by the Transcarpathian dance. Mrs. Jakubowych gave words of encouragement and praise to the young male dancers, stating that dance would help develop their muscles and teach them how to "move their bodies in a manly way."

The "Kozachok" proved to be the most popular of all the dances, primarily because it was performed by the youngest dancers. As they performed this popular dance, there seemingly was no end to the audience's delight. The young dancers also performed the next to the last number, "Chymaku."

The counselors who had worked with Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky also had an opportunity to show off their talents. With joyful cries and quick feet, they performed the "Lemko" dance.

The last, and perhaps most spectacular dance, was the "Hopak." Within moments, the stage was filled with nearly 75 dancers. Following an age old tradition, they enthralled the spectators with their best routines and solos. The "Hopak" nearly had the audience at its feet.

At the conclusion of the Friday evening program, the younger dancers presented bouquets of flowers to Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky, the instructors and the evening's accompanists.

UNA Supreme President John O. Flis had addressed the audience during the performance. "Mrs. Jakubowych was right," he said. "Our children dance beautifully."

"They (the dancers) are practicing now what all of us as Ukrainians would like to see happen, a perpetual Ukrainian culture. We Ukrainians should strive doubly hard, strive to keep our culture alive since the Russians...would like to bring about its death.

"I would like to thank Ms. Roma

Pryma-Bohachevsky for keeping that part of our culture alive...the folk dance." Mr. Flis then invited her to direct the dance camp again next year.

It has been, people agree, Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky's energy which has made the dance camp so successful. "She is the person who gave them inspiration," Mrs. Jakubovych stated. "She was the heart of the camp."

The days would begin at 7 a.m. and dance classes would run from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. There were also some evening practices for individual dance numbers. Additionally, Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky would rehearse more advanced numbers with the counselors until 11 p.m. or midnight.

"These are hard working young people," Mrs. Jakubowych said at the program. "The sun would be shining, the pool is so close, but they wanted to dance... (sometimes) they would be there 15 minutes before practice."

It is precisely this type of enthusiasm that Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky tried to encourage during the course of the camp, she said after the program.

"I demand from the children, I'm strict. I strive for perfection. You have to. But the attitude of some of the children was so work (oriented). They inspire you, you want to do more. This year there were some really wonderful children. At the beginning some children wanted to leave, and then (after dancing) they were willing to stay."

Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky said the "first three days are the most difficult. You have to get to know the children and where to place them. At the end of the first week you know," she said.

The children would be "divided into groups of age and dancing ability." Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky said she took ability, as well as the height and size of the children when choreographing the dances.

When questioned how she went about choreographing dances, Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky said, "It's a certain talent you have to know" and it goes beyond just knowing basic steps and putting them together. "I always have a certain doubt (if dances will work) but I'm an optimist in my work."

This year's head instructors were Anya Bohachevsky and Cathy Caballero. The female instructors were Olecia Buk, Katya Pilyshenko, Anne McKey and Barbara Smithworth. The male instructors were Ihor Hlushko, Paul Krawec, Paul Lishman, Michael Lewyt-sky and Peter Tiutiunnyk. The pianists were Nadia Semchuk and Irene Fedoryka.

Canadian student...

(Continued from page 1)

train tickets to Moscow.

"I'm a little more than sceptical about the efficiency of the Canadian government," said Ms. Tymchatyn referring to the Canadian Embassy's reticent response to the student's request for aid.

Ms. Tymchatyn said her attitude towards nuclear power has changed since the accident at Chernobyl. Re-

ferred to the power source that now supplies 15 percent of the world's electricity, Ms. Tymchatyn said she has become an "anti-nuclear person."

Ms. Tymchatyn arrived in Kiev September 21, 1985 and left the city on June 19. A past-president of the U. of S. Ukrainian Student's Club, Ms. Tymchatyn is now employed as a librarian at Mohyla Institute, a Ukrainian Orthodox student and cultural center in Saskatoon.

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Peace activist...

(Continued from page 2)

Sergey Batovrin, an exiled co-founder of the Moscow Trust Group, charged that Mr. Chazov's SCPNW is a front organization for official Soviet policy. Mr. Chazov is also a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union.

"I am obliged to them (Mr. Chazov and other Soviet leaders) only for the nine years of my imprisonment in psychiatric prisons and labor camps and for the fact that my brother lost his mind because of their psychiatric experiments," Mr. Shatravka said.

Mr. Shatravka said he was first forced into a mental hospital in 1968, because he resisted the military draft on the grounds that he objected to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. In 1974 he and his brother were sentenced to five years in various psychiatric prisons after fleeing to Finland and being returned to the Soviet Union.

He described his prison experience in a book, "If You Are Obsessed with Freedom," written in 1980 and smuggled to the West from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shatravka also spoke out Wednesday for other Trust Group members still in Soviet prisons, saying that "only wide public campaign in the West can force the Soviet authorities to release these people."

He said that in a particularly difficult situation at present are Vladimir Brodsky, a physician, who is serving a three-year term in a Siberian labor camp, the writer Vladimir Gershuny, who is serving an indefinite term in the Alma-Ata psychiatric prison, and Victor Smirnov, also in psychiatric detention.

Nottingham...

(Continued from page 10)

lasting as emphasized by the tremendous ovation given to the company as well as the numerous messages of congratulations and commendations. Also in the same year the company visited Belgium, Holland and France besides many other commitments within Great Britain, including several television appearances and radio broadcasts, which have contributed to public awareness of the company's high standing within the field of traditional folklore entertainment.

The company is named after its leader and choreographer, Stepan Czuplak, who began his dancing career at age 10 under the guidance of the late Prof. Petro Dnistroyk. From this great teacher he learned the rudiments of dance and choreography, gaining wide experience, touring the United States, Canada and Europe and making appearances on television.

Mr. Czuplak's success as a teacher/choreographer of Ukrainian dance started at the early age of 16. He has won numerous awards for his performances in national dance competitions. In 1975, Stepan was able to further develop his skill as a professional entertainer when he was invited by Wasyl Kowalenko, leader and choreographer of the world-famous Kuban Cossacks, to join him in a European tour.

Since becoming a full-time teacher, he has introduced Ukrainian dance to the schools where he has taught. Stepan's talent as both a dancer and musician, and his skill as teacher and choreographer have earned him the respect of fellow performers and students alike.

THE CARPATHIAN SKI CLUB OF NEW YORK

under the auspices of the

UKRAINIAN SPORTS ASSOCIATION OF USA and CANADA (USCAK)
will hold

THE ANNUAL

TENNIS AND SWIMMING COMPETITION at SOYUZIVKA

August 29, 30 and 31 September 1, 1986 (Labor Day Weekend)

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS of USCAK
and trophies of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SOYUZIVKA,
(INCLUDING THE B. RAK MEMORIAL TROPHY),
SVOBODA, THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY and the sports-
manship Trophy of Mrs. MARY DUSHNYCK
and PRIZE MONEY

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK. — Singles matches are scheduled in the following division: Men, Women, Women (35 and over), Junior Vets (35-44), Senior Men (45- and 55), Junior (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age, divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:

Mr. Roman Rakoczy, Sr.
158 Manor Avenue, Cohoes, N.Y. 12047

Registrations should be received no later than August 22, 1986. No additional applications will be accepted before the competitions, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:

R. Rakoczy, Sr., Z. Snylyk, G. Sawchak, Dr Z. Matkivsky,
O. Kyzik, O. Popovych.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES:

FRIDAY, August 29, Soyuzivka, 1.00 p.m. Men's preliminary round.

SATURDAY, August 30, Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m. First round junior girls (all age groups), junior vets, senior men, women and women 35 and over, New Paltz, 8:30 a.m. men's first round, Soyuzivka, 10:30 a.m. Juniors (all age groups), New Paltz, 10:30 a.m. men's consolation round, Soyuzivka, 3:30 p.m. Senior men 55 and over. Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director R. Rakoczy, Sr.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

Reservations should be made individually by the competitors by writing to:
Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate, Kerhonkson, N. Y. 12446; (914) 626-5641

SWIMMING COMPETITION

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1986 at 11 a.m.
for INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS,
UNA TROPHIES and RIBBONS

in the following events for boys and girls:

8-10 and 11-12 age groups

25 m. freestyle
50 m. freestyle
25 m. breaststroke
25 m. backstroke
25 m. butterfly
4 x 25 m. freestyle relay

13-14 age group

50 m. — freestyle
100 m. — freestyle
50 m. — breaststroke
50 m. — backstroke
50 m. — butterfly
100 m. — individual medley
4 x 50 m. — freestyle relay

15 and over age group

50 m. — freestyle
100 m. — freestyle
50 m. — breaststroke
50 m. — backstroke
50 m. — butterfly
100 m. — individual medley
4 x 50 m. — medley relay

Swimmers can compete in 3 individual events and on relay.

Registration will be held at the poolside on Saturday, August 30, starting at 9:30 a.m. Registration fee is \$2.00 per person.

Swim Meet Committee: R. SLYSH, O. NAPORA, G. HRAB, C. KUSHNIR, I. SLYSH, M. KRYSZTALSKY, B. and J. YACIW, M. BOKALO.

Swimmers should be members of sport and youth organizations which belong to the Ukrainian Sports Association (USCAK).

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY

Please cut out and send in with reg. fee of \$15.00

- Name:
- Address:
- Phone:
- Date of birth:
- Event: age group:
- Sports club membership:

Check payable to: K.I.K. American Ukrainian Sports Club

Family visits...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Nishnic, "we see each other as a family every day, and we hadn't seen him (Mr. Demjanjuk) for five months."

"It was good to see his positive attitude, his strong belief in God and in the truth. And we, in turn, feel more positive (about the outcome of the case)."

Mr. Nishnic further stated that the family hopes that Israeli police don't file charges against Mr. Demjanjuk, but, if charges are filed, they know he will be found innocent. He said of Mr. Demjanjuk: "He knows he's innocent, and he wants to come home. He doesn't believe he can fabricate any more evidence — his is now the focus of the world media."

Mr. Nishnic also revealed that from talks with persons in Israel, he has come to believe that the "general public" thinks Mr. Demjanjuk is innocent. "They've held him more than five months: people are starting to question why. ... There is no evidence, you see. That's what it boils down to," he explained. "My opinion is they (Israeli authorities) are looking for a way to drop it and save face."

While in Israel, family members visited with Barbara Amouyal, The Jerusalem Post reporter who has written about the Demjanjuk case and recently traveled to the Cleveland area to interview his family.

Also, while in that country, Mr. Nishnic said, new evidence surfaced that will help exonerate Mr. Demjanjuk. Mr. Nishnic would say only that Mr. O'Connor was contacted with this evidence while the family and he were in Israel.

Three visits

Mrs. Demjanjuk, the Nishnics and Messrs. O'Connor and McDonald were allowed to visit Mr. Demjanjuk at Ayalon Prison three times during their nine-day stay in Israel. On all three occasions they met with him in a 15-by-25-foot courtyard where a table and chairs had been set up specially for their visits. First, however, they all had to pass through metal detectors and all, including the baby, were physically searched.

Mr. Nishnic said they were grateful that they could meet in the courtyard, because originally they were to be allowed only to talk to Mr. Demjanjuk through a plexiglass window, and no physical contact would have been possible.

On Thursday, July 24, the day of their first meeting, Mr. Demjanjuk greeted his visitors in three languages: Ukrainian, English and Hebrew, which he has been learning from his jailers, and he hugged and kissed family members.

Talk that day was mostly about personal matters, said Mr. Nishnic. Mr. Demjanjuk also asked about the community and church parish back home. Throughout the visit and subsequent visits, an interpreter and two prison officials were nearby to monitor the conversations; four guards stood at a distance.

During the second visit, on Sunday, July 27, Mr. Demjanjuk and his visitors spoke more about the case. Mr. Demjanjuk revealed that his interrogators "were quite nasty at times," Mr. Nishnic told The Weekly. He also spoke about his several remand hearings, including the latest hearing before the Supreme Court, at which time it was ruled that he could be held for three months over the usually allowed period while the investigation continued. This remand expires on August 26.

Mr. Demjanjuk also asked if his

visitors could see his cell, where he has decorated the walls with all the letters and cards he has received. Prison officials denied the request.

The visit on Monday, July 28, "was the last visit, so it was the roughest; we all wanted to say so much," said Mr. Nishnic. He continued: Mr. Demjanjuk "stressed that we should let everyone know he's thinking about them; that he thanks them for funds contributed and wants to come home." "He held his grandson for a long time," said Mr. Nishnic.

Once outside, the family members and legal team were met by reporters.

Prison conditions

Mr. Nishnic also told The Weekly about conditions at Ayalon Prison and Mr. Demjanjuk's routine. Over all, he said, Mr. Demjanjuk is treated well. He is allowed to go outside into the courtyard (the same courtyard where he met with family members) for one hour a day. "At least he gets out," said Mr. Nishnic, adding, "in Springfield (at the federal prison in Missouri) he was held for one year without being allowed outside."

Mr. Demjanjuk also spends his day reading the Bible, The Jerusalem Post and the letters he receives. He also prays and tries to answer every letter, and he sings Ukrainian folk songs, according to Mr. Nishnic. He dreams about things back home and is very much worried about how his family is getting along, said his son-in-law.

Mr. Demjanjuk has received 200 or so letters and cards — the bulk of them from Ukrainian supporters, but also from persons around the world who sympathize with him, reported Mr. Nishnic. Several letters from Cleveland were received by Mr. Demjanjuk after three months' delay after having been checked by prison censors. He has received only one letter from his family, though many were written, and that one was hand-delivered by Mr. O'Connor, he added.

The letters, said Mr. Nishnic, have been very helpful in keeping Mr. Demjanjuk's spirits up, and he said Mr. Demjanjuk wanted to thank all those who've sent letters. (Persons wishing to write to Mr. Demjanjuk may address letters to John Demjanjuk, c/o Ayalon Prison, Ramle, Israel.)

Mr. Demjanjuk has only two complaints about his treatment in prison: he is not allowed to phone home, even though he has said he would call collect, and his letters are held for months while censors review them.

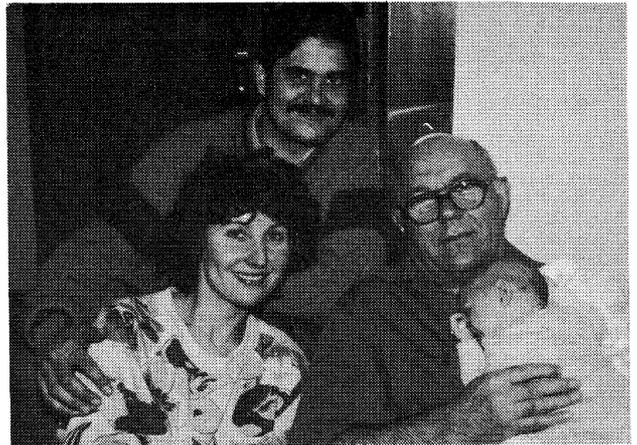
Praise for lawyer

Mr. Nishnic had nothing but praise for Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, Mr. O'Connor, who, he said, has spent "thousands of hours" on the case and has been in Israel for a total of two months developing the case. He noted that Mr. O'Connor had found survivors' testimony that exonerates Mr. Demjanjuk.

Mr. Nishnic also credited the defense attorney with generating positive press about the Demjanjuk case, and he cited the local Society for Jewish-Ukrainian Cooperation with helping Mr. O'Connor make contacts, and find his way around.

The case, according to Mr. Nishnic, is now at a critical juncture, and "funds are desperately needed now, exclusively for the John Demjanjuk defense." The Israeli government, he said, has so far refused to cover the costs of the defense.

That is why the family has formed the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund Inc.; funds will go directly to the defense



John Demjanjuk at a meeting with family members before leaving for Israel earlier this year. Clockwise from top: Edward Nishnic, John Demjanjuk, Eddie Jr., Irene.

attorney, Mr. Nishnic is the president and administrator of the fund, and it is he who will communicate directly with any contributors. Donations may be sent to: John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, c/o Huntington National Bank, 3199 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44111. Contributions may also be sent to Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine for that organization's defense fund.

Psychological boost

According to Mr. Nishnic, the family's visit to Israel provided a "psychological boost" to all concerned and was "a very, very needed visit." Family

members are now back home (they arrived in Cleveland on August 1) and over their bouts with dysentery, and are "taking it one step at a time," he said.

They don't look too far ahead, though they do have questions about what would happen if Mr. Demjanjuk is released without being charged or is tried and found innocent.

Will he be allowed to come back to the United States? Will he be deported to the USSR? (A U.S. court has already found him to be deportable.) Mr. Nishnic said family members — and U.S. Justice Department officials — do not know the answers.

Said Mr. Nishnic: "We pray every day. The good Lord is with us — He's been with us so far."

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 20-25

CHICAGO: St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its annual traditional family-style six-day Acres of Fun Festival on the parish grounds at 5000 N. Cumberland Ave. Once again the festival will feature ethnic food and entertainment, games of chance and skill, rides, amusements, and a grand-prize drawing. Admission is free and ample parking will be provided. For further information call the parish at (312) 625-4805.

August 23

JEWETT, N.Y.: The Music and Art Center of Greene County will sponsor a fund-raising concert, featuring Metropolitan Opera bass-baritone Andriy Dobriansky, beginning at 8 p.m. in Grazhda, Jewett Center, Route 23A next to the Ukrainian church. Mr. Dobriansky will perform works by Bortniansky, Handel, Mozart, Nyzhankivsky, Schumann and Ihor Sonevtsky, the music director for the center's summer concert series. Tickets will cost \$20 per person, \$15 for senior citizens. For reservations call (518) 989-6479.

WILDWOOD, N.J.: The Plast fraternity Khmelnychenky will sponsor their second annual "Khmeli in Wildwood" dance at the V.F.W. Hall, 3816 Pacific Ave. Two bands will be featured: the Exitz and Burgers with Mayo, which includes Bob Mayo, a former member of Peter Frampton's late 70's band. For more information call Andrew Tytla at (212) 868-2952.

August 29-31

DETROIT: The Organization of Ukrainian Democratic Youth (ODUM) and the Friends of ODUM Society of the United States and Canada will hold a three-day meeting of its members with the Ukrainian community in various spots throughout the Southfield, Mich., area. The theme of the meeting is the role of Ukrainian youth in the West in the dissident movement in Ukraine. The gathering will feature several dances, a banquet, sports tournament, and a lecture by Raissa Moroz. For more information call Vera Petrush at (313) 362-2053 or Andriy Smyk at (313) 273-7726.

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.

Piecing the facts...

(Continued from page 2)

ments were being carried out on the reactor. Possibly, he said, there may have been experiments on the power-generating turbine.

In short, then, it appears that the turbine was left running after the reactor had been shut down, and that this created tremendous pressure on the graphite-moderated reactor's cooling system. But in itself, this would not have explained how such a pressure build-up had occurred. Subsequently, Western writers have speculated, often wildly, about the possible reasons for this, such as an adjustment of the control rods, or the faulty replacement of a valve in maintenance. So can any real conclusions be drawn at this stage?

Some tentative propositions can at least be put forward. The reactor at the Chernobyl plant was known to be unstable, requiring an increased amount of enriched fuel. It is plausible therefore that rod adjustment was a common occurrence to stabilize the reactor (whether experiments were taking place or not). Hydrogen gas was formed when the water used to cool the reactor turned into steam and reacted with the Zirconium that is used to hold the fuel — steam reacts with the Zirconium at a temperature of about 1000 degrees celsius, which is only about 30 percent higher than the normal temperature inside the core. In short, it would not have taken a substantial build-up of heat for the chemical process to occur.

Following the explosion, it was apparent that the Chernobyl plant was lacking in some safety standards. Recently, Soviet officials have maintained that even with a containment dome like nuclear plants in the West and the modern water-pressurized reactors in the USSR, the explosion of radioactive materials would still have penetrated the atmosphere. This appears to be unlikely, and from the knowledge possessed to date, there are several reasons why the accident became a disaster almost from the outset.

In the first place, all indications are

that the Soviets, insofar as they prepared for an accident at all, looked "down rather than up." An emergency cooling system existed below the reactor, but unlike most commercial reactors in the West, there was no sprinkler system to serve as a back-up coolant from above. According to one specialist who visited the Leningrad nuclear power plant, which is identical in design to Chernobyl, and also uses graphite-moderated reactors, the biological shielding over the reactor itself, i.e., within the reactor building, was hardly adequate to conceal the plumbing below and steam was visible emitting from the reactor. Again, it seems that no preparations had been made for the "upward" accident that occurred.

Further, the building that contained the reactor appears to have been fragile, little better than a tin shed, despite some Soviet assertions about how much pressure it could withstand. Matters were not made easier by the graphite within the reactor, which might well have sucked in oxygen from below, leading to a further reaction. Finally — and this should not be construed as a criticism — spent-fuel bays at Soviet reactors are usually located adjacent to the reactor itself, so that the used fuel would have been among the component of the explosion in addition to the elements of the reactor core, intensifying the overall effect.

The Soviet authorities say with some justice that the combination of events was unlikely. But this seems to have been a premise of the entire Soviet nuclear power industry. An "impossible accident" occurred and was made considerably worse by inadequate safety features at the Chernobyl plant. The emergency cooling system either failed to work or was inadequate to stop the overheating. What has to be resolved is whether this combination of technological breakdown and human error (if not crime since the perpetrators are evidently to be tried for a criminal offense) could occur elsewhere. In brief, was Chernobyl a freak event or could it occur at any of the RBMK reactors now in operation throughout the USSR?

Russification...

(Continued from page 2)

little more than 3 percent; and Poles, 2.5 percent — the largest non-Latvian ethnic group. Byelorussians made up 1.4 percent of the population; while Ukrainians, a mere 0.1 percent.

Today, those figures have dramatically changed. The number of Russians in Latvia has dramatically increased, while others, partially because of World War II have decreased. By 1979, Jews made up only 1.1 percent of the population, and Germans had virtually disappeared. The number of Latvians has decreased from 1.4 million in 1935 to 1.3 million in 1979. Russians, however, have increased from 206,000 to 821,000 in the same time period.

"Perhaps the most startling sign of the pope's struggle against such dismal trends is his publicly declared desire to visit the Soviet Union," stated Mr. Moynihan. "In 1984, when the predominantly Catholic Lithuania was celebrating its own millennium of Christianity, the pope requested a visit, but was refused. Now it is widely believed that the pope wants to visit Lithuania in 1987 or Moscow itself in 1988, when the Russian Orthodox Church celebrates the thousand-year anniversary of Christianity in Russia" (sic).

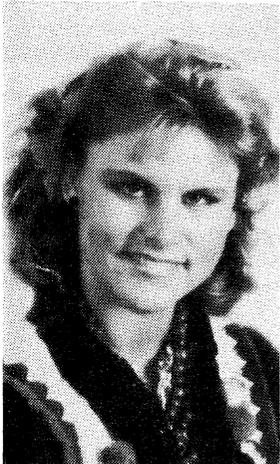
Mr. Moynihan continued that it is equally difficult for people to leave the Eastern bloc. When the recent Vatican ceremonies took place, no Latvians were present, although several had been invited, including 91-year-old Latvian Cardinal Julijan Vaivods, the only openly declared Catholic cardinal within the Soviet Union. All exit visas had been denied and this, the author stated, has made the pope only more determined to rally for religious freedom in Eastern Europe. In this line, a three-day "encounter between Vatican officials and theologians, and Marxist officials and theorists will be in Budapest in October."

"Of course, Soviet policy continues its inexorable work toward the complete elimination of religion. And the Vatican is well aware that these same regimes have consented to events like the coming Budapest conference in hopes that they can control the resurgence of evangelical-style Christianity in their countries. Clearly they worry where that could lead," he commented.

"The main message the people of Latvia want to be conveyed is this: 'Do not forget us,'" said Vija Liepa, a 54-year-old Michigan homemaker who was present at the papal meetings and who recently visited Latvia. "They do want to be independent. Doesn't everybody?"

At Soyuzivka

August 23-24



Tenor Wasy Melnychyn with accompanist Adriana Melnychyn and the Zoria dance and bandurist ensemble will be the featured performers at the Saturday evening program this weekend at Soyuzivka. The program, which begins at 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka pavilion, will be followed by a dance to the tunes of the Alex & Dorko band.

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