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Ukrainian writer urges more honesty in evaluating political thinker Drahomanov

by Roman Solchanyk

MUNICH — Most Western observers of the Soviet scene would probably agree that the tenure of Mikhail Gorbachev as general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been accompanied by a marked broadening of the permissible limits of discussion on a variety of subjects. This has been the result primarily of the campaign for glasnost or "openness" that has become a hallmark of the new party leader.

Its effect can be seen in the nature of the debate about economic reform in the Soviet Union, which has been characterized by emphasis on the need for "new economic thinking" and "restructuring," as well as in such previously sacrosanct areas as the internal life of the party, certain unflattering aspects of which have now been exposed for all to see.

The cultural life of the Soviet Union has also been affected by these developments. Soviet cinematographers and writers at their recently concluded congresses were particularly forthright in their demands for new approaches to longstanding problems. The most visible aspect of this ferment among the literati was the apparent demand to fully restore Boris Pasternak to the world of Soviet literature. Pasternak belongs to a fairly large category of prominent individuals whom the guardians of ideological orthodoxy euphemistically refer to as "complex and controversial." Translated from Sovietese, "complex and controversial" simply means ideologically alien and therefore politically unacceptable. The degree to which such individuals become, so to speak, "less complex" and "less controversial" has usually been a fairly accurate indication of the extent to which the authorities are prepared to loosen ideological controls.

The final word on the Pasternak affair has not yet been said. In the meantime, a similar situation may well be developing on the Ukrainian literary-historical horizon.

At a recent meeting convened to discuss the work of the Kiev journal of literary criticism, *Radianske Literaturoznavstvo*, the well-known Ukrainian writer Mykhailo Ivasiuk called for a more honest and straightforward evaluation of Mykhailo Drahomanov, one

of the more "complex and controversial" figures in modern Ukrainian history. Mr. Ivasiuk is a member of the Ukrainian Writers' Union and an instructor at Chernivtsi State University, which served as the venue for the meeting of the journal's deputy editors with representatives of the university faculty and students. He is also the father of composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk who was murdered in 1979.

Although the description of Mr. Ivasiuk's comments is limited to a short paragraph, it is sufficiently clear that the Ukrainian writer argued the need to re-evaluate Drahomanov's literary, scholarly and publicistic writings. According to the report, Mr. Ivasiuk: "called attention to the need to overcome the overly abstract and complicated style of interpreting many materials; prepare more, so to speak, 'mobile' publications; and seek new forms of presenting material. In his address, he was talking about such figures as M. P. Drahomanov, expanding the publication of archival materials, and strengthening the criticism of current reviews."

Other speakers at the meeting, although not referring specifically to

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Politburo report fingers top officials, lists costs of Chornobyl disaster

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A special session of the ruling Communist Party Politburo released a detailed report on July 19 that assigned the blame for the accident at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant and catalogued the costs of the April 24 tragedy, reported The Christian Science Monitor and The New York Times.

The report said that a "whole array of gross procedural violations," including unauthorized nighttime experiments on the reactor's turbine generators, caused the accident at Reactor 4.

The blame was laid specifically on four senior officials who were fired for making "major mistakes." These were: Yevgeny V. Kulov, chairman of the State Atomic Power Inspection; Genadi A. Shasharin, a deputy minister of power engineering and electrification; Alexander G. Meshkov, a first deputy minister of medium machine building; and Ivan Yemelyanov, a deputy director of the Scientific Research and Construction Institute that designed the Chornobyl reactors.

The former head of the Chornobyl power station, V. Bryuchanov, whose dismissal was revealed June 15, was expelled from the Communist Party, according to the report.

Although the Politburo said he deserved dismissal, Anatoly I. Mayorrets was let off with a serious reprimand because he was only recently appointed minister of electric power.

The nuclear plant disaster has cost the state 2 billion rubels — between \$2.7 and \$3 billion — in addition to the official count of 28 dead, and some 386 square miles of land contaminated by radiation in Ukraine, the report said. Radiation sickness has been diagnosed in 203 people so far, although only 30 of these are still hospitalized.

The report added, however, that Soviet citizens had contributed more than 400 million rubels in aid.

The special Politburo meeting also decided to create a new Ministry of Atomic Energy separate from the current Ministry of Electric Power.

The Politburo said the reactor is now "under dependable control and causes no worry. The site of the power station is being cleaned of radiation and the surrounding territory, buildings, structures and equipment decontaminated on a large scale."

Work is taking place "on a broad front" to treat or remove contaminated soil, the report added, Radiation levels

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Taras Shevchenko Expressway opened in Connecticut

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. — With the snip of an oversized pair of scissors, Connecticut Gov. William A. O'Neill on Thursday, July 17, officially opened a connecting highway off of Route 72 named for Ukraine's greatest poet, Taras Shevchenko. The new Taras Shevchenko Expressway runs between New Britain and Newington.

More than 600 persons attended ceremonies held on the New Britain end of the highway.

But it was an especially rewarding event for one Michael S. Mowchan of Newington who worked for two years to make this day possible.

"I did this for the Ukrainians of Connecticut, they deserve this. As my

friend State Sen. Joe Harper said in his speech when the bill came up before his body, by honoring Taras Shevchenko we are honoring every Ukrainian in this state."

Ukrainians of all ages assembled in ethnic dress at the Ukrainian American Citizens' Club in New Britain and

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With a snip of the scissors, State Sen. Joe Harper, Gov. William O'Neill, Msgr. Joseph S. William McNamara, officially opened Taras Shevchenko Expressway.

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- Tennis camp at Soyuzivka — centerfold.

Nuclear disaster in Ukraine

Ukrainian SSR news accounts provide details on accident

by Larissa M.L. Onyshkevych

Following is the continuation of a review of Soviet Ukrainian news reports on the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident. Dr. Larissa M.L. Onyshkevych is an associate of the Princeton Research Forum and head of its editing section.

PART III

Newspapers in Ukraine and in Russia constantly mention volunteers from various occupations and professions who come to help at the Chernobyl plant. There are people from all areas of Ukraine who, as specialists, are needed only for specific projects (coal miners from Donbas or subway construction workers from Kiev dug tunnels under the reactor).

There are also many young people, and numerous Komsomol members who were "mobilized to help fight the effects of the disaster," wrote Molod Ukrainy on May 29. There are soldiers, too, some of whom have already served in Afghanistan. Angela Bereziy was mentioned as a communications officer who volunteered to do her duty at Chernobyl.

All Ukraine helping out

Factories all over Ukraine especially, as well as in other republics, are also contributing special parts or equipment; thus, a Lviv shop built special hermetically sealed buses which do not allow any radiation to enter inside. This project was performed in record-breaking time. Many factories changed to two or three shifts in order to produce necessary pipes for Chernobyl.

Such announcements are usually followed by a comment that all these products were made above and beyond the regular plan which is still going to be adhered to, or even surpassed. Molod Ukrainy on June 18, even stressed that in Kiev this year's average production in May was up by 5.8 percent, while in 1985 it was only 5.6 percent.

Radiation levels

While the story of Dr. Robert Gale's visit to Chernobyl (The New York Times Magazine, July 13) stated that when he flew over the plant area in a helicopter "the meters showed substantial exposure to radiation" — the press in Ukraine stresses that all the workers there are constantly monitored, and the time allowed for them to be within the zone is calculated on the basis of 25 roentgens.

In the area surrounding the zone, even on May 12 the radiation was 10 to 15 milliroentgens per hour. At the end of May in Kiev the quoted radiation level was 0.02 to 0.017, and in Helsinki it was 0.017.

Deputy Chairman of the State Commission on Atomic Energy B. Semenov stated (in an interview published in Literaturnaya Gazeta, June 11), that immediately after the accident the direction of the winds was northwesterly, later it was westerly, and then southwesterly.

On May 8 representatives from the International Atomic Energy Agency visited Kiev and the Chernobyl plant in a helicopter at the height of 400 meters from the reactor. The radiation of 800 meters from the reactor was 0.02 to 0.017, and in Helsinki it was 0.017.

beginning May 9 radiation reading records were apparently sent to them daily by Telex; they were also to be sent to the World Health Organization starting on May 15.

The readings for this purpose are continually collected at seven weather stations: at Oster (60 km from Chernobyl), Leningrad, Riga, Vilnius, Brest, Kishinev and Rakhiv (in the Zakarpattia area in Ukraine). On June 2 the reading at Brest was "normal since May 20," and at Oster it was 0.14 milliroentgens/hr., while along the USSR's Western borders (mostly in Ukraine) they were 0.01, only in the southwestern area, near Rakhiv and Kishinev they were 0.025. Ukraine also tests radiation at 188 other stations across Ukraine, and at 38 air stations. Radiation levels in the Dnieper, Pripyat and its tributaries are also checked. On June 8 Izvestia reported that these waters, as well as the Black Sea, were safe for swimming.

In attempting to show that life in Kiev goes on as normal, or even better, an example was given in the press that this year there were 90 more weddings in May than during the same time last year, while even during the first part of May there were 10,000 tourists in Kiev. A TASS report claimed that out of 8,000 foreign students who were in Kiev at the time of the accident, only 250 left the country after the accident.

On May 31, Molod Ukrainy published a letter from foreign students in the USSR (i.e. not only in Kiev and Ukraine), noting that "we are getting daily objective information about Chernobyl and the surrounding area," and criticizing foreign reports of the accident. These students' groups were from neighboring Communist Poland and from Third World countries (e.g. Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Congo, Sierra Leone, India, Morocco and Syria). Palestinian, Venezuelan and Mexican students signed the letter also.

Health safety

At the end of May and June, Ukrainian newspapers continued to stress that there was no health threat outside the 30 km danger zone. However, on May 22, for those living in areas next to the zone, the minister of health called for taking daily showers and hairwashing, wearing of boots and overalls for outside work; and he encouraged eating indoors.

On May 24, Silski Visti suggested, as a precautionary measure, that in these immediate areas no green leafed vegetables or berries should be eaten. Berries could be canned, however, and eaten after 80 days. No fishing in the Dnieper was advised; there was to be no animal grazing or keeping of fowl outside. Milk was to be consumed only if checked for radiation; few eggs were to be eaten.

On May 31 the Ukrainian Health Safety Ministry suggested (in Silski Visti) that even around Kiev swimming was a desirable exercise. However, sunbathing was suggested only from 8 to 11 a.m. with the head covered, and no one was to lie directly on the sand. No sports activity was to be done directly on the beach, since it could stir the dust that had settled there. Eating on the beaches was discouraged.

Similar advice was repeated even on June 26 (in Literaturna Ukraina), it was suggested that milk, eggs, berries or

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Timetable for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan still in dispute

WASHINGTON — Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo has rejected a Soviet proposal for troop withdrawal from Afghanistan over the next four years and has, instead, insisted on a time-table of four months or less.

Mr. Junejo's account of the Geneva talks held in May to discuss the ongoing Afghan war, is the most authoritative and specific yet made public, according to The Washington Post.

"We don't see any sincerity" in the Soviet offer to pull out troops, during the course of four years, the prime minister told editors and reporters of The Washington Post. Despite this, he claimed Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan will participate in the U.N.-sponsored talks held in Geneva July 30 with the hope some progress will be made.

In reaction to the proposed time table, the first such plan issued by the Soviet government, the prime-minister said the mid-May reaction of Mr. Khan was fierce. He "reacted sharply and said, 'If this is the way you'd like to handle the talks it will be difficult for me to sit here even to negotiate for a minute because I don't see any sincerity in this offer.'"

The Pakistanis have continued with the negotiating process, Mr. Junejo said, primarily out of courtesy to the United Nations, which has sponsored talks for the past several years in an effort to peacefully end the continuing conflict in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union has continued to

exert pressure on Pakistan, in connection with the negotiations Mr. Junejo said, by increasing instances of border incursions, bombings and sabotage against Pakistani territory. In addition, last month the Soviet Union sent a "crude warning and threat" to Pakistan to change its Afghan policy. "We will not be intimidated," but at the same time, Pakistan cannot ignore the warning, Mr. Junejo said.

The Soviet Union has claimed that, with U.S. support and direction, Pakistan is aiding guerrilla forces in Afghanistan.

The threat was part of a protest which came from Moscow in relation to Pakistan's nuclear program. The Soviets have stated that Pakistan has reached the capability of making a bomb which they regard as a threat "to the southern part of the USSR," the Post said.

The Soviets said they could not be indifferent to this matter, and Pakistani officials have concluded that the nuclear issue was being used against Pakistan in relation to the Afghan question.

In the meantime, Pakistan has stated that its nuclear program is for "peaceful purposes" only. Mr. Junejo told the Post that he informed the Soviet leadership, as well as President Ronald Reagan, "we have no intention of going for nuclear weapons."

In 1984, Pakistan had pledged to President Reagan not to enrich uranium to a level higher than 5 percent. This level, reported the Post, is useful in civil projects and in nuclear energy, but far from the 90 percent enrichment necessary for weapons. The prime minister rejected reports by a London paper that Pakistan had reached an enrichment level of 30 percent or more.

Recently, the United States agreed to

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Rock pickers ordered by USSR

VONDA, Sask. — The Soviet Union recently purchased 300 rock-picking machines from Rock-O-Matic, which manufactures the ingenious machines used for picking rocks out of fields.

The sale, worth about \$3 million, has doubled the workforce in Vonda. Vonda's population of 300 is now growing and the residents are very pleased with the change in their town.

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Jerusalem Post interviews Demjanjuk family

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The family of John Demjanjuk, the suspected Nazi death camp guard now awaiting trial in Israel, firmly believes in his innocence and in his ultimate acquittal, according to a lengthy story written by Jerusalem Post correspondent Barbara Amouyal.

The story appeared in the June 27 issue of the newspaper, which sent Ms. Amouyal to the Cleveland suburb of Seven Hills to interview the Demjanjiks. The story was headlined: "Demjanjuk's wife prepares for last battle"; the subhead quoted Vera Demjanjuk as saying: "He's innocent of all the gruesome allegations against him."

In her article Ms. Amouyal focused on the family's feelings about the ordeal of their husband and father.

"After nine years of unsuccessful legal attempts to block denaturalization and to reclaim her husband's honor, (Mrs.) Demjanjuk is battle weary. A Cleveland court holds the deed to her home and she is hundreds of thousands of dollars in debt. Yet she refuses to stop fighting. To this day Demjanjuk adamantly denies that her husband was Ivan the Terrible, the Treblinka gas chamber attendant who, from May 1942 to August 1943, allegedly fed around 850,000 Jews and others to the Nazi death machine," wrote Ms. Amouyal.

Mrs. Demjanjuk and her three children, Lydia, 36, Irene, 26, and John, 20, are "preparing for the final battle scheduled to take place in Jerusalem this fall," wrote Ms. Amouyal. "They realize that, if found guilty under the 1950 Nazi and Nazi Collaborators Act, the 66-year-old Demjanjuk may meet his death by hanging."

Target of Soviets

The family is convinced, wrote Ms. Amouyal, that "John Ivan Demjanjuk was one of a select list of naturalized American 'traitors' that the Soviet Union set out to punish in the early '70s."

Mrs. Demjanjuk told the correspondent: "In Soviet eyes, my husband is guilty. He refused to obey the bullet order (the order to commit suicide) when captured by the Germans. But to jump to conclusions and accuse my husband of being a Nazi is a disgusting lie on the part of the Soviets, who conceived the plot, and the Americans and Israelis, who went along with it."

Mrs. Demjanjuk told The Jerusalem Post that her husband's ordeal began in 1975, when an issue of The Soviet Way, an English-language magazine published in New York, labelled John Demjanjuk a "Hitlerite henchman" and a "traitor to the motherland."

The Soviets went on to provide depositions and other evidence, including what is purported to be an

ID card issued to Mr. Demjanjuk at the Trawniki Nazi training camp.

Since her husband began making headlines, Mrs. Demjanjuk revealed that she has been subjected to threatening phone calls and abrasive physical encounters outside her home, at the neighborhood grocery store and at the General Electric plant where she works on the assembly line. Now, however, things have calmed down somewhat, she added.

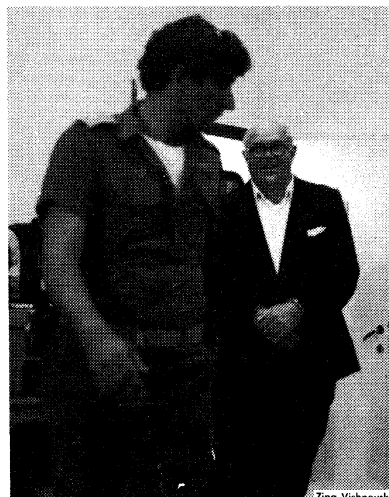
"How can anyone think my husband has something to hide?" asks Mrs. Demjanjuk in the interview with The Jerusalem Post. "If he did, don't you think he would have changed his name, or at least made his phone number and address inaccessible to the public? And, if we had something to hide, why would we dare name our only son after his father? I tell you we are hiding nothing. On the contrary, we are proud of John Ivan Demjanjuk."

Treatment by U.S. authorities

The interview also dwells on the treatment given the Demjanjuk family by U.S. authorities. Lydia Demjanjuk, the oldest of Mr. Demjanjuk's children, recalled the day her father was arrested a year and a half ago.

"There were dozens of federal agents surrounding the house for more than two days. They weren't wearing uniforms and they refused to identify themselves, and we were scared silly. When we phoned the local police to ask for help, they ignored us," she told The Jerusalem Post.

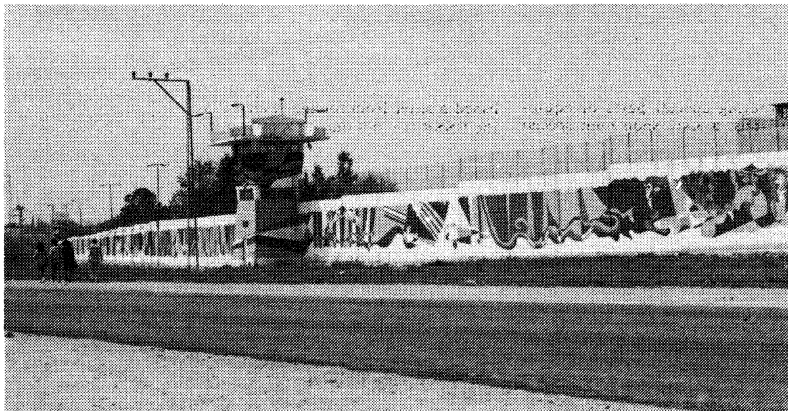
Ms. Demjanjuk then spoke about her father's last



John Demjanjuk being led to a remand hearing.

days in the United States, before extradition to Israel. "We left him (at the federal penitentiary in New York), and they told us we could return the next day. That same evening, however, they flew him to Washington and everything was ready for his flight to Israel. They kept the whole thing a big secret, which I find ridiculous and unfair."

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View of the Ayalon Prison in Ramle, Israel.

Ontario Legislature passes resolution on Chernobyl nuclear plant accident

TORONTO — Yuriy Shymko, member of the Provincial Parliament for High Park-Swansea, was granted unanimous passage of his private member's resolution by the Ontario Legislature on Thursday, June 26. The resolution, which concerns the Chernobyl nuclear tragedy, is the first of its kind to be unanimously passed by a Canadian legislature.

The resolution states that it is the opinion of the House that the Ontario government should urge the government of Canada to take certain specific actions to defend the physical and mental health of people affected by the Chernobyl tragedy.

Among the requested actions is support for an international investigative committee to be formed by the United Nations to assess the extent of danger and a declaration of Canada's preparedness to contribute emergency aid to help treat disaster victims, either in the USSR or in Canadian medical facilities.

Additionally, the resolution requests that Canada announce an open-door

policy for family reunification and sponsorship of immigrants wishing to leave Ukraine and that the USSR permit more direct communication between Canadians and their relatives or friends in Ukraine.

Mr. Shymko, in his comments, thanked the member for Oshawa, Mike Breagh, for his assistance in initiating the resolution and stated that "in light of the initiatives that humanity is taking towards peace and disarmament, it is our hope that the international commission referred to...will look seriously at the consequences of another nuclear disaster, which crosses all borders and nations and affects all of humanity."

The resolution has already served as a model for a similar one recently passed by the Legislature of the Northwest Territories.

"It is my sincere hope, that the resolution, which has the unanimous support of all three parties, will lead to a broadening of specific actions being taken by the Canadian government to ease the terrible suffering of the victims of the Chernobyl tragedy," Mr. Shymko said.

New justice minister comments on Deschenes Commission's work

TORONTO — In his first statement on the investigation of war criminals in Canada, newly appointed Canadian Justice Minister Ray Hnatyshyn said the recommendations of the Deschenes Commission will be considered by the government "in consultation" with the individuals and groups affected by the inquiry.

Speaking July 6 on the CTV television network's weekly news show, "Question Period," the minister, who is of Ukrainian ancestry, added that he has "good relationships" with members of the Ukrainian and Jewish communities, and that the establishment of the \$1 million probe is considered by most Canadians as a "welcome initiative."

Said Mr. Hnatyshyn: "It is the first time that we have taken some constructive action as a government in order to bring a conclusion, if you will, to a very difficult problem."

"...most people that I have spoken to, take that moderate point of view, that let's get the air cleared, let's make sure that we have this matter dealt with," he

said.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney appointed Mr. Hnatyshyn to the justice portfolio in a major Cabinet shuffle on June 30. The Saskatoon member of Parliament was formerly government house leader.

Several Canadian politicians, including members of the ruling Progressive Conservative Party caucus, have said publicly and privately that the Mulroney government made a mistake by forming a commission to investigate alleged war criminals in Canada. The 17-month-old investigation has been the cause of deep rifts between the Ukrainian and Jewish communities, community leaders say.

The one-man commission, headed by Quebec Superior Court Justice Jules Deschenes, was established in February 1985 to determine how many war criminals live in Canada, how they got into the country, and what can be done to bring them to justice. The commission is to report back to the government by September 30.

Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada elects Marunchak

WINNIPEG — Members of the Canadian branch of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences met here June 8 and unanimously elected Dr. Michael Marunchak as their president. The 32 delegates held their meeting at the national headquarters of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee where they adopted resolutions and selected members of the new executive.

Joining Mr. Marunchak on the executive board are: Dr. Oleh Geras, first vice-president; Dr. Iryna Tarnawsky, second vice-president; Alexander Baran, third vice-president; Dr. Borislaw

Bilash, general secretary; and Andriy Kachor, financial secretary.

The following people were elected to the presidium: I. Muchin, Dr. Jaroslav Rozumnyj, Dr. Roman Olynyk-Rachmanny, Dr. Peter Potichnyj, Dr. Yaroslavtych, Prof. Michael Tarnawsky, Dr. Iryna Lubynsky and Stepan Yarmus were elected to the auditing committee.

In a review of the organization's work, it was pointed out that several projects were successfully undertaken, including lectures, conferences, and the publication of books and newsletters.

The members approved a motion to publish two books in English and Ukrainian on the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

Committee plans WWII film

TORONTO — A documentary film on the participation of Ukrainians in World War II is being prepared by the Toronto-based Ukrainian Famine Research Committee.

The UFRC, a voluntary organization affiliated with the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, produced the award-winning 55-minute documentary "Harvest of Despair." The group says it has formed a committee to conduct research work on the film and fundraising.

The cost of the film is estimated to be about \$500,000, according to a World Congress of Free Ukrainians press release. The first phase of production will include collection of archives and photographs from World War II.

The UFRC is making appeals to Ukrainian organizations and institutions for financial backing for the project. Donations may be sent to: Ukrainian Famine Research Committee, 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada, M5S 2H4.

Alberta papers cover Ukrainian settlement

EDMONTON — The Historic Sites Service of the Alberta provincial government's department of culture has published five "occasional papers" on pioneer farm practices and land use in western Canada.

According to the service, the papers are intended primarily for interested specialists.

The papers, numbered 10-14 are: "The Ukrainian Bloc Settlement in East Central Alberta, 1890-1930: A History" by Orest T. Martynowych; "Ukrainian Dug-Out Dwellings in East Central Alberta" by Andriy Nahachewsky; "The Chernochan Machine Shed: A Land Use and Structural History" by Sonia Maryn; "The Chernochan Machine Shed: Ukrainian Farm Practices in East Central Alberta" by Sonia Maryn; and "The Grekul House: A Land Use and Structural History" by Demjan Hohol.

WCFU concert awards prizes

TORONTO — A Ukrainian music concert sponsored by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians was held here June 7-8.

Ukrainian pianists and vocalists from Canada and the United States competed for three top prizes awarded by the world body. The winners were: Marusia Dolnycky of Montreal; Mia Bash of Ottawa; and Daria Salemkha of Oshawa, Ont.

The contest, held for the second time ever and named after the late Ukrainian composer Stanislav Liudkevych, brought together eight pianists and five vocalists. Participants were provided with certificates at the conclusion of the contest.

The cultural affairs committee of the WCFU, the organizing body for the contest, has slated the next competition for 1991 in Toronto.

All of the papers were published in March 1985. According to an introduction to the papers prepared by Mr. Martynowych, the series was prepared for the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village — a government-owned open-air museum outside of Edmonton which "re-creates aspects of Ukrainian immigrant life" in east central Alberta during the years 1890 to 1930.

Occasional paper No. 10 is perhaps the one of most general interest to Ukrainian researchers; it covers the themes that the village attempts to depict: a general overview of developments in Galicia, Bukovina and western Canada; the phases which typical Ukrainian farmstead passed between the 1890s and 1930; a survey of the history of the most important rural community institutions.

The political activity of Ukrainian farmers in east central Alberta is also described in the paper.

said the prosecutor general's office had started criminal cases against "persons guilty of the accident."

In related news, United Press International reported on July 15 that some pregnant women caught in the fallout of the Chernobyl accident have requested abortions and others have refused to return to their homes for fear of losing their babies.

The UPI said that doctors have been ordered to tell pregnant patients of potential dangers to unborn infants because of radiation, but they have also been warned not to scare mothers into having unnecessary abortions.

Chicago notes

by Marianna Liss

Suslensky lectures

The session ran late into the night on June 14, but most of the 150 people stayed on at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral Hall. Yakiw Suslensky, the dissident, was speaking about the ongoing Jewish-Ukrainian dialogue.

Mr. Suslensky suggested that the Ukrainian community in the diaspora should have a goal, a strategy in dealing with various issues. "Spontaneous reactions do not give good results," he said. One of the most important issues, Mr. Suslensky pointed out, is the Ukrainian community's relationship with Israel.

Mr. Suslensky said he had spoken with Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal about Ukrainians and Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. "I have concluded, with great regret, that he has a great Ukrainophobia," Mr. Suslensky said of Mr. Wiesenthal.

He spoke further of efforts to obtain recognition for Metropolitan Sheptytsky, the Ukrainian Catholic hierarch who saved Jewish people during World War II, at Yad Vashem, the Israeli memorial to the righteous. He said there is little response, and added that there is no recognition of Metropolitan Sheptytsky as a saint from Rome either.

One of the most active members of the committee for Jewish-Ukrainian dialogue is Efraim Volf, and Mr. Suslensky spoke very highly of him. He stated that because of his confinement in a Soviet concentration camp, Mr. Volf is nearly blind. Yet with what eyesight remains he writes and translates many articles on Ukrainian issues. Mr. Volf has also buttonholed each member of the Knesset, Israel's Parliament, personally handing each member literature regarding Ukrainian issues. Despite these efforts, Mr. Suslensky said that man is maligned in a Ukrainian newspaper, Shliakh Peremohy. Mr. Suslensky said he finds the nature of the article very offensive.

Mr. Suslensky concluded that his Society of Ukrainian-Jewish contacts needs help from the Ukrainian community; the group cannot work on its own

but needs a response from the Ukrainian community.

Kulas receives award

Julian Kulas, the activist lawyer for Ukrainian causes, was honored at a testimonial dinner on July 2. He received the Edwin Cudecki American Pluralism Award from the Illinois Ethnic Consultation. The award is given to people who exemplify the philosophy of cooperation and mutual respect between ethnic groups. The organization functions as a meeting ground between such groups.

Luba V. Toloczko-Markewycz presented the traditional roast of the awardee, speaking of his cool under fire during international incidents. Among other Ukrainians present at the banquet were Myroslaw Charkewycz, president of the Illinois chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Mr. Kulas spoke highly of the IEC and the uniqueness of the organization, where people from various backgrounds, "coalesce... working for own causes and for each other's causes."

Ron Grossman, a Chicago Tribune writer, spoke of the ethnic experience and history of Chicago groups.

Stetzko mourned

"Kru-kru-kru, in an alien land I perish," the Rt. Rev. Marian Butrynsky quoted from a Ukrainian song at the July 13 memorial service for Yaroslav Stetzko, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (revolutionary faction). The Ukrainian Catholic church of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha in Chicago was packed with nearly 1,000 people in attendance, as the Rev. Butrynsky spoke of the deceased's dedication to Ukraine, liberty and the Christian life. He encouraged SUM-A members, OUN veterans and others attending to create a living memorial by following in Mr. Stetzko's path. The Rev. Butrynsky described Mr. Stetzko as a man who had faith in the unconquerable Ukrainian spirit.

Representatives of captive nations were also present. The Ss. Volodymyr (Continued on page 12)



Julian Kulas (second from right) receives the Illinois Ethnic Consultation's Edwin Cudecki American Pluralism Award. Presenters are (from left): Ross Harano, past midwest governor of the Japanese American Citizens' League and chair of the American Pluralism Award Committee; Luba V. Toloczko-Markewycz, past chairperson of the Illinois Ethnic Consultation; and Virginia Cudecki, wife of the late Edwin Cudecki.

Politburo report...

(Continued from page 1)

now exceed permitted levels only in Chernobyl itself and "several contiguous areas."

Meanwhile, Reactors 1 and 2, undamaged by the explosion, are scheduled to restart in October after repairs, according to an article in the Monitor on July 18. Officials reportedly have not decided what to do about the third reactor, next to the No. 4 block, which was destroyed in the accident.

In its July 19 report the Politburo

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Bauer, Michaluk, Pankow win UNA's national golf tourney

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — After 36 holes of golf at two courses in Youngstown, the Ukrainian National Association's champs were George Baer of Philadelphia in the men's division, Michael Michaluk of Woonsocket, R.I., in the senior's division and Levka Pankow of Chicago in the women's division.

Although the turnout was less than expected, the competition drew golfers from Philadelphia, Ambridge and Sharon, Pa., Chicago, Hartford, Conn., Jacksonville Beach, Fla., Royal Oak, Mich., Los Angeles, and Youngstown.

Dogwood Golf Course was the site of the first 18 holes, with Harry Zerebniak and Elaine Woloshyn presenting each participant with a golf ball and white linen hat with the UNA logo imprinted on it, provided by the Ukrainian National Association. After nine holes, the golfers had sandwiches and cold beverages, prepared by Estelle Woloshyn and Gen Zerebniak. The first nine of this course are short, with the golfers enjoying some good scores. However, the narrow fairways and water hazards added strokes to the final totals.

On Friday night, the golfers and guests enjoyed a delicious buffet dinner, prepared by Helene Senediak, at the Ukrainian Orthodox Center in Youngstown. Gene Woloshyn, tournament director, initiated a discussion concerning future tournaments. Noting the suggestions was Gloria Paschen, supreme vice-president, who promised to take them back to the UNA Sports Committee.

On Saturday morning at 8 a.m., the golfers set off at the Spring Lakes Golf Course for the final 18 holes. Again sandwiches and cold drinks were provided by Ms. Woloshyn, Mrs. Zereb-

niak and Ann Michaluk. Harry Zerebniak and Elaine Woloshyn recorded the scores and provided the final totals to the tournament director.

The awards banquet was held Saturday night at the Holiday Inn. Trophies and golf balls, furnished by the UNA, were presented to the winners. The men's trophy was presented by Mrs. Paschen to George Baer, who had the low score of 155. Second place went to R. McQuiston of Ambridge, and third place to Bohdan Anniuk of Philadelphia.

The men's senior trophy was presented by Mrs. Zerebniak, to Michael Michaluk of Woonsocket, who had a score of 172.

The women's trophy was presented by Ms. Woloshyn, president of the United UNA Branches of Youngstown, to Levka Pankow of Chicago, who had a score of 207.

Other prizes were awarded to Messrs. Anniuk, Woloshyn and Baer, Elmer Krych, Skip Borovicky and Roman Federowich, for closest to the pin on the par 3 holes. Longest drive went to Jerry Michalczuk, and longest putt to Michael Medianowsky and Michael Michaluk.

Noted Mr. Woloshyn, the tournament director, the most gratifying aspect of the tournament was the number of young people who entered. Seven of the entries were new members of the Ukrainian National Association, who joined in order to be eligible.

"It is our sincere hope that the success of this first national golf tournament will mandate the Supreme Assembly to provide its members with a formal sports program and a qualified sports director. Based upon this event's experience, it could be a way to enroll new members into the Ukrainian National Association," he said.



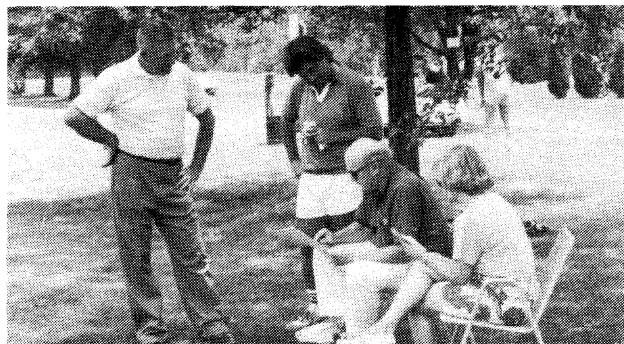
Among the women golfers who competed were: (from left) L. Pronick of Youngstown, Gloria Paschen of Chicago, S. Hlywa of Youngstown, Levka Pankow of Chicago and Elaine Woloshyn of Akron.



On the course are (from left) M. Szedga of Hartford, J. Srodonsky of Ambridge, G. Woloshyn of Youngstown and J. Gawaluch of Chicago.



Champions Levka Pankow (women), George Baer (men) and Michael Michaluk (senior men).



Scorekeepers Harry Zerebniak and Elaine Woloshyn with observers F. Kisio and O. Budas.



Golfers wait for the final score at the 18th hole green at Spring Lake Golf Course.



Tournament director Gene Woloshyn

THE Ukrainian Weekly Unholy alliance

Recently released Soviet political prisoner Anatoly Shcharansky has condemned it, saying it enables the Soviets "to present a human face to the world," and "to continue their inhuman violations against entire nations."

Sen. Dennis DeConcini of Arizona has said, "It incenses me that the American Bar Association can be duped so badly and be so callous to the actual state of affairs within the Soviet Union."

And Wall Street Journal columnist Suzanne Garment asked: "How can Western lawyers, defenders of the idea of law, deal as peers with the representatives of a regime so inimical to this ideal?"

All of the aforementioned refer to an ill-advised agreement of cooperation between the American Bar Association and what is purported to be its counterpart in the Soviet Union, the Association of Soviet Lawyers.

The agreement, signed in May 1985, calls for reciprocal visits between American and Soviet lawyers, joint ABA-ASL seminars and symposia, electronic information exchanges, exchanges of publications, and a variety of cooperative ventures to be decided in the future. Among future plans already proposed are exchanges of legal scholars and associate membership for ASL members in the ABA.

According to ABA members who are critics of the agreement, the Soviet lawyers' organization is linked to human-rights abuses, anti-Semitism, disinformation concerning the Soviet legal system, and denunciations of Soviet dissidents. This kind of record is reason enough to question the propriety of the American Bar Association concluding an agreement that may be perceived as legitimizing the Association of Soviet Lawyers. However, critics of the agreement also charge that it was concluded in violation of ABA procedures: the eight-member executive committee of the ABA, on the basis of little research and without formal approval of its board of governors, obligated the entire association with its 300,000 members to a pact of dubious, if any, value that may in fact be injurious to the ABA.

Leading the opponents of the ABA-ASL agreement are two Arizona lawyers, Ukrainian Orest A. Jejina and Patience T. Huntwork. Their Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations, Inc., has called for an end to formal cooperation with the Association of Soviet Lawyers, that is, for termination of the bilateral agreement.

Attorneys Jejina and Huntwork point out that the agreement is beneficial only to the Soviets, who will use it as a means to mislead public opinion in the West, improving the USSR's image and convincing the world that the Soviets do not violate their international obligations in the field of human rights and humanitarian concerns.

They cite information about the ASL given by two exiled Soviet attorneys, Dina Kaminskaya and Konstantin Simis. (Ms. Kaminskaya became persona non grata because she defended human-rights activists, her husband, Mr. Simis, earned that distinction by writing a tract titled "USSR: The Corrupt Society.") The couple says the ASL is a bogus professional organization: there are no rank-and-file members; officers are selected by the Administrative Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in cooperation with the KGB. The ASL's purpose, say the two emigres, is "disinforming international public opinion... The ASL is most active in defending the reputation of the Soviet government in the human-rights field."

Attorneys Jejina and Huntwork also cite statements by the ASL president, Alexander Sukharev, that "the very concept 'political prisoner' is nonexistent in our country" and that labor camps for Soviet political prisoners are "a fabrication."

The ASL's vice-president, Samuil Zivs, in his book "The Anatomy of Lies," claims that Leonid Plyushch's confinement in a Soviet psychiatric institution was justified by the dissident's unstable psychiatric condition; he describes Mr. Plyushch as "a pitiful creature incoherently uttering anti-Soviet incantations."

Ukrainian human-rights activist and founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group Mykola Rudenko is called, in that same book, a spy and slanderer of the Soviet state. The late Vasyly Stus is called a "fanatic" who "pretends to be ignorant of the fact that Ukrainian culture has received a powerful impetus from the fact that Ukraine ... is enjoying the full rights of a constituent republic of the Soviet Union."

The same Mr. Zivs is also the author of an anti-Semitic publication called "The White Book" that was published by, yes, the Association of Soviet Lawyers.

All the foregoing should be reason enough for any rational lawyer to question why the American Bar Association ever even thought of cooperating with the ASL — and to realize that the ABA-ASL agreement must be abrogated.

It is to this end that Mr. Jejina and Ms. Huntwork have prepared a resolution that they plan to introduce at the American Bar Association's annual meeting; the measure is to be voted on August 12.

The resolution calls for rescinding the agreement because: "the ASL and its officers are subject to the direction and control of the Soviet authorities, which authorities have subverted the rule of law by means of numerous offenses against the human-rights of citizens of the Soviet Union and other persons," "continuation of the agreement does not foster true dialogue with the lawyers of the USSR, but instead renders service to the Soviet authorities by creating and legitimizing channels of Soviet disinformation," and "termination of the agreement will demonstrate the commitment of the ABA to the cause of human rights."

We urge members of the American Bar Association to consider carefully the ramifications of the ABA-ASL agreement and to vote for severing this unholy alliance.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Fighting for folklife

The one thing that has always troubled me about being a Republican is the GOP's almost endemic insensitivity to the ethnic factor in American life.

I don't mean in all things. The GOP usually bats a thousand when it comes to foreign policy issues, especially among East Europeans who love the way President Ronald Reagan and other Republicans "stand up to the Soviets." Even during the Medvid debacle perpetrated by the Reagan White House, GOP senators were in the forefront of the fight to save him.

I'm talking about domestic concerns, things like assistance for the indigent ethnic elderly and ethnic heritage studies, programs which the Reagan administration has obliterated.

It is ironic that while Canada seems to be breaking new ground in this area — thanks in large measure to the multi-cultural lobby created by the late Sen. Paul Zuyk — the United States is moving backwards.

A case in point is the current effort of GOP congressmen to abolish the American Folklife Center, an institution that costs the American taxpayer less than \$1 million a year.

Fortunately for ethnic Republicans, Mary Rose Oakar, an ethnic Democrat from Ohio, has introduced HR 4545 authorizing appropriations for fiscal years 1987 (\$929,710), 1988 (\$988,500) and 1989 (\$1,062,900). Compared to our billion dollar foreign aid budget, such amounts are minuscule.

For ethnic Americans, the American Folklife Center is the last vestige of a 1970's American consensus which introduced the notion that the federal government had an appropriate role in the fostering and preservation of American ethnic traditions.

Established during the Ford administration, the center's mandate is "to preserve and present American folklife through research, scholarship, archiving, training, live presentations, workshops, exhibits and publications in all media."

Testifying before a House Committee considering HR 4545, Jeanne Guillemin, chairwoman of the American Folklife Center's board of trustees emphasized the importance of ethnic pride in maintaining our democratic way of life.

"Yet when we ask the question 'What is fundamental to American Democracy?' Ms. Guillemin declared, 'the answer is the diversity and equality of cultures. All our ancestors were at some point hyphenated Americans from other countries or of racial minorities, but ideally equal as citizens within the national polity. If they were ever less than proud of their family traditions, if ever ashamed of their origins, then that was the shame of the nation as well.'"

Just what has the American Folklife Center meant for ethnic Americans? Plenty. In my testimony in support of HR 4545, I pointed out that during the past 10 years the center has initiated research projects devoted to ethnic broadcasting, ethnic heritage schools, ethnic arts in Chicago, Afro-American music and Native American music. Workshops were organized to investi-

gate Seattle's ethnic heritage, East European Easter egg art, Finnish folk epics, Jewish, Polish, Oriental and German paper-cutting art, and ethnic recordings. The latter workshop resulted in a publication titled "Ethnic Recordings in America: A Neglected Heritage."

I have a copy of the latter and it is magnificent. Among other things, I learned that although Ukrainians rank 19th in terms of ethnic group size in America, we rank seventh in terms of the number of 78 rpm recordings issued between 1923 and 1952. Columbia Records, for example, released 430 Ukrainian 78s in those years and many of them are listed in the book.

Even more fascinating are the human interest stories one finds. Some were told by the venerable Myron Surmach Sr., who was himself in the record business issuing new and old Ukrainian favorites on his Surma and Boyan labels.

Mr. Surmach recalls the story of how the legendary Pawlo Humeniuk was in his New York City store one day in 1925 when an Okeh records representative walked in and asked Surmach if he knew of a good musician willing to record. Surmach introduced him to Humeniuk, a fiddler, and before long Humeniuk was in the Okeh recording studio. Okeh never followed up so Humeniuk jumped to Columbia, recording "Ukrainske Wesilie" (Ukrainian Wedding) in 1926. It was a runaway hit not only with Ukrainians but with other ethnic groups who knew what the music was about even though they couldn't understand the words. At least 100,000 copies of the record were sold, according to Mr. Surmach.

But that's not all. Humeniuk was from Galicia and spoke and understood Polish. You guessed it. He began recording in Polish as "Pawel" Humeniuk. According to Alvin Sajewski, a Polish record buff, Humeniuk's "Polka Kanarek" was one of the biggest Polish sellers of all time.

Information and stories like that are priceless to our community because they are part of our heritage. And who in our community, or any other ethnic community for that matter, can afford to do the kind of research that the American Folklife Center does for us? Can you imagine trying to sell Harvard, or the Shevchenko Scientific Society or even the UNA on a research project involving Ukrainian 78s? Forget it!

And that's why I'm angry with the Reagan White House for its "billions for foreign nations, not one red penny for American ethnics" philosophy. As Congresswoman Oakar pointed out during the HR 4545 hearings: "A country's spirit is derived from its own unique cultural identity... What separates the Reagan administration from the Carter, Ford, Nixon and Johnson administrations is the deliberate attempt to have the government entirely relinquish its responsibility for the culture of the country to the private sector."

If all of this makes you angry, do something about it. Write to your congressman in support of HR 4545. Do it now, not for the Gipper, but for us, the Gipper's rejects.

Education Department undersecretary: American textbooks are inadequate

Gary Lee Bauer, 40, undersecretary of the U.S. Department of Education, is a member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, which began its work this past April. He is the Education Department's official representative on the commission, a body created by public law and charged with conducting a study of the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine.

Earlier this year Mr. Bauer eloquently addressed the issue of school textbooks' shortcomings in a speech before the annual meeting of the Association of American Publishers.

CONCLUSION

Many textbooks reflect the views of prominent historians and social scientists who refuse to see a difference between the United States and the Soviet Union, who refer to both nations commonly with the neutral term, superpower, but are unable or unwilling to make crucial distinctions about both systems of government.

One can see this in a booklet published by the National Council for the Social Studies on the subject of teaching about human rights in the schools. In the introduction of the booklet, aimed at teachers, the editors contend there are several ways to teach about human rights — including the comparative approach. And then to make their point, the authors say the following: "In Western Europe and the United States, for example, civil and political rights such as freedom of speech, voting and due process are of prime concern. In Eastern European countries, economic rights such as the right to work, to form trade unions, to strike, and to take vacations are considered essential." Now never mind the questionable concept of teaching that freedom of speech is comparable to the right to take a vacation. That is dubious enough. But where is it in Eastern Europe, under the yoke of Soviet communism, that one finds the rights described? Lech Walesa, for one, will certainly be interested in knowing he has the right to form a trade union and to strike.

Recently, I examined six global history texts, all newly written or revised since 1983, and all of them aimed at the secondary school market. I was particularly interested in how these books handled issues of contemporary geopolitical significance — to see just what it is that a 14-year old is supposed to end up knowing about problems besetting the world.

One world history book widely used in America's high schools has a section on Soviet women. It says the following: "Equality for women in the USSR is a reality... They receive equal pay for equal work... Men and women are treated equally under Soviet law. They may marry or vote when they are 18." These statements would be laughable if the misinformation they

spread were not so dangerous. Soviet women have the right to vote in the same context as Soviet men — in the context of a society that gives them only hand-picked candidates of the Communist Party and no one else. This shouldn't be a hard concept for a textbook writer to understand or to explain. Equal pay for equal work — yes, I suppose one could say that is true, but only in the context of an economic system completely controlled by a central government, with little chance for real initiative or economic independence. To fail to tell our children these facts is to seriously mislead them about the nature of the Soviet system.

...there is rarely any mention of human-rights issues; of repression and savagery; of freedom and tyranny; of the conflict between democracy and totalitarianism; or of the fact that only a small fraction of the globe's citizens live under regimes of their own choosing.

Coincidentally, this textbook also seems to suffer from amnesia. No mention can be found in it of the great man-made famine in the Soviet Union in 1932-33 in which the Soviet government used food as a weapon to kill more than 7 million men, women and children in the Ukraine. Nor is there any mention of the millions that died in China in the name of communism, in the name of building a new man. Nor of the genocide that took place in Cambodia following the Communist takeover of that nation in 1975.

The other texts were hardly better. Although most of the books look reasonably accurate up through World War II, when we get to modern times, they falter badly.

- What happened in Vietnam after the war? Several texts described the atrocities visited upon neighboring Cambodia by Pol Pot, and all mentioned the "boat people." But only one explained that these were refugees from a brutal, totalitarian regime. In several books, they just happened to set sail.

- Why did Russian troops move into Afghanistan in 1979? One volume got it about right: "The Soviets invaded Afghanistan to bring that country under their complete control. The U.N. and the United States condemned the invasion. Soviet forces in Afghanistan were only 250 miles from the Persian Gulf." In the other books, however, the Soviet goal was simply to shore up the government in Kabul, to fend off guerrilla attacks, or — remarkably — because "the Soviets feared that an uprising among the Muslims of Afghanistan might spread to...the Soviet Union." In

short, five out of six give the impression that Moscow's move was essentially defensive or vaguely compassionate. None, it must be noted, has a word about exploding toys that maim Afghan children.

- What is the U.N.'s track record? Every volume waxes eloquent about its founding. Several also indicate that it has not been hugely effective as a peacekeeper. Only one, however, acknowledges that "some people" say that "many members use the U.N. as a place to denounce the policies of the United States" and that "many U.N. countries openly violate the charter of the U.N." None of the others casts even a

shred of doubt on the innate virtue of the United Nations.

- How is life inside the Soviet empire? Most books discuss suppression of religion and the persecution of dissidents. Solzhenitsyn turns up in five volumes, Sakharov in three. Yet it is easy to derive the impression that ordinary Russians face no real difficulty so long as they don't do odd things like pray or speak out. One volume lauds Soviet successes in bringing about "almost total literacy," saying "In fact, reading has become a national pastime." Really? What does this mean, in a country where what can be read is determined by a dictatorship?

Here is another book's entire paragraph on Caribbean adventurism: "Castro has been accused of sending military aid to the guerrillas in El Salvador and aid to the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. In 1983 the U.S. invaded Grenada when it learned that Cuba and the USSR had provided weapons to that country." So far as our hypothetical teenager knows, the U.S. still occupies Grenada, and Castro is merely accused, not convicted, of arming the Managua regime.

In some ways the most telling messages of all are contained in those final chapters on "challenges facing the modern world." In virtually every instance, one finds adoring treatments of science and technology, oddly coupled with "limits to growth" warnings against pollution and resource exhaustion. Economic development in the Third World looms large, as do

(Continued on page 12)

Library of Congress classification for USSR not satisfactory

by Andrew Turchyn

In the 1970s the Library of Congress made many changes in its classification regarding Eastern Europe. It has to be stressed that these changes were made not voluntarily, but under pressure which has been growing since 1960, when for the first time I wrote to the Library of Congress about the need for these changes.

However, when the time came for the changes in the classification regarding the Soviet Union, the Library of Congress refused to make them, although changes in the classification concerning the Soviet Union have been urgently needed.

When the Soviet Union was created, LC neglected to make a classification schedule for it. The Library of Congress has continued to use the history classification of Russia, as if the Soviet

Union did not exist. Even the heading "Russia" was used instead of the Soviet Union until 1981, when the heading "Russia" disappeared completely and was replaced by the heading "Soviet Union."

Now, the outside classification schedule of Russia, prepared before World War I on the basis of the official Russian thesis of "one and indivisible Russia" is regarded as the classification schedule of the Soviet Union, although there is no separate classification schedule for Russia. LC simply regards Russia and the Soviet Union as one and the same state, as is indicated by the "see reference" from Russia to the Soviet Union.

When LC refused to make a classification schedule for the Soviet Union and its republics, I requested some urgently needed changes in the history classification of Ukraine. Here again LC agreed to make some changes only under the pressure of the Joint Committee on the Library. The Ukrainian Library Association of America (ULAA) was requested by LC to present its new proposals according to the LC instructions. The new proposals, I prepared as the chairman of the Committee on Cataloging of ULAA,

were sent to LC on May 5, 1983. Among the new proposals were a revised classification of the history of Ukraine.

The history classification schedule of Ukraine was developed by LC on the basis of the classification number DK508, originally designated for "Little Russia" as a province of Russia. However, LC has continued to classify the local history of Ukraine (the history of Ukrainian provinces, regions, cities, etc.), under Russia.

Revising the history classification of Ukraine, we decided to remove its deficiencies by adding to it the princely period and the local history.

Knowing that LC has adhered to the Russian point of view concerning Kievan Rus', we decided to treat the period of Kievan Rus' in the classification schedules of Ukraine and Russia the same way as LC has been dealing with the Carolingian period in the classification schedules of France and Germany.

The Library of Congress has the same three rulers (Pepin le Bref, Charlemagne, and Louis le Pieux) in the history schedule of France (DC72-74), as well as in the history schedule of Germany (DD132-134).

In an analogous situation, in the period "To 1340," we included in the history classification of Ukraine three rulers — Volodymyr (Vladimir) the Great, Yaroslav the Wise, and Volodymyr (Vladimir) Monomakh, who

already have had their classification numbers in the history schedule of Russia (DK75, 77, 82). However, that which has been regarded as a just solution for France and Germany, is not acceptable now to the Subject Cataloguing Division in relation to Eastern Slavs. It considers that works on the early history of Rus' should be classified only within the history schedule of Russia, which now is also regarded as the history schedule of the Soviet Union.

By changing our proposal, the Subject Cataloguing Division deprives Ukrainians of the oldest period of their history and offends them by keeping even Danylo, king of Galicia-Volhynia, in the classification schedule of Russia.

The ULAA Committee on Cataloguing cannot, in good conscience, accept this decision. Meanwhile, Jurij Dobczansky, cataloguer of the LC Subject Cataloguing Division, has tried at two conferences, held in June, to persuade our public that we should accept with thanks the recent changes in the LC classification concerning Ukraine and that our further requests would be harmful. His intention seems to be to split the opinion among our people, and especially among the members of the Ukrainian Library Association of America, concerning the work of the ULAA Committee on Cataloguing. This is exactly what LC would like to see.

Andrew Turchyn is chairman of the Committee on Cataloguing of the Ukrainian Library Association of America, as well as librarian emeritus and professor emeritus of the School of Library and Information Science at the University of Indiana in Bloomington.

Soyuzivka campers complete intensive tennis training

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Eighty boys and girls age 11 to 18 concluded their stay at Soyuzivka's tennis camp with a tournament in five groups, and with presentations of best campers awards.

The 11-day camp was held June 22 through July 2 here at the UNA resort, Soyuzivka, under the direction of George Sawchak and Zenon Snylyk.

Selected as best campers for 1986 were Chrystia Woroch, Ali Shoh, Paul Bilynsky and Mark Rondiak. They received their awards during a banquet. The banquet was followed by an entertainment program prepared by the campers and a dance in the Veselka auditorium.

Other awards were given to winners of a concluding tennis tournament. In the boys' division, played in three groups, the results were: Group A — Hugh Rainey and Alex Bula; Group B — Andriy Jackewych and Peter Klim; Group C — Damian Buk and Andrej Bula.

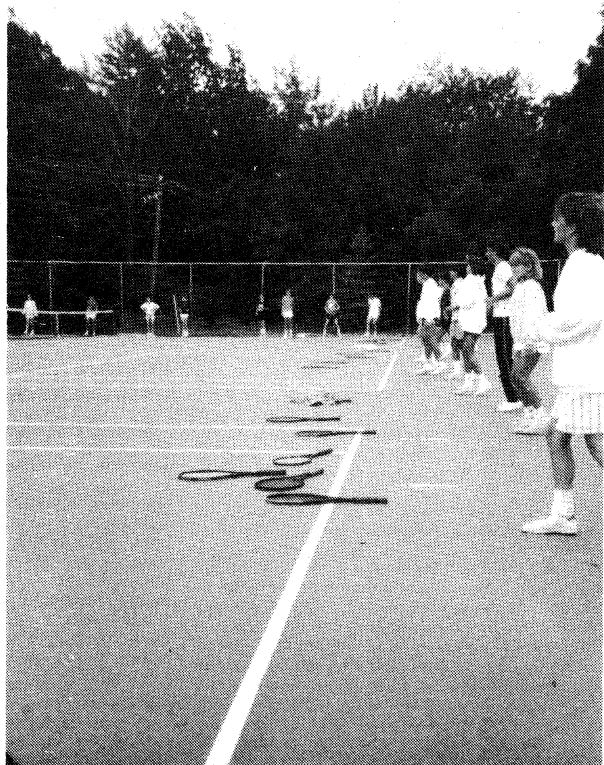
In the girls' division, the following were the winners: Group A — Martha Kutko and Andrea Mark; Group B — Maria Koropecy and Lisa Szonyj.

The campers' daily routine consisted of jogging, calisthenics, and nearly six hours of tennis lessons. They were blessed by good weather, and only two lessons during their 11-day stay at the resort were interrupted by rain.

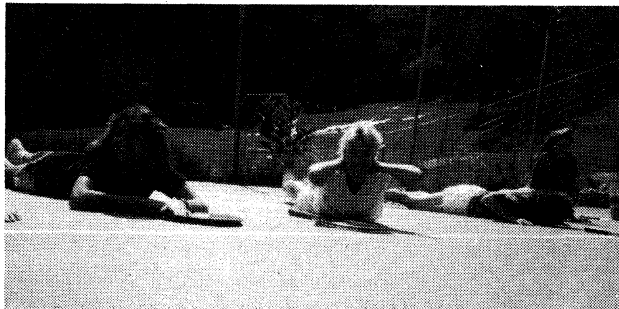
In addition, the campers enjoyed swimming, volleyball, basketball, and get-togethers featuring taped music or bonfires each night.

The instructors at the camp were: Areta Rakoczy-Krushelnysky, Tania and Leda Sawchak, Adrian Kutko, Wasyl Manko, Ewgen Olynets, Andriy Charchalis, Ksenia Kyzyk and Mark Andrushko.

All campers received certificates. The campers presented thank-you certificates to hostess Sophie Szpak and chef Andrew Lesiw.



It's stretching time on the courts before tennis lessons.



Sophie Szpak, Soyuzivka's hostess, is the proud recipient of a certificate of appreciation from three tux-clad campers.



A group of girls patiently waiting for breakfast.



No less appreciative was Soyuzivka's chef Andrew Lesiw.



Part of the head table at the banquet, left to right, Pat and George Sawchak, Areta Krushelnysky, Zenon Snylyk and Leda Sawchak.

Group A

George
finalists
Lipca



Mr. Hugh Rainey (left) and runner-up Alex Bula present their trophies from George Sawchak.



Adrian Kutko has just presented trophies to Andrij Jacykewych (right) and Peter Klim, finalists in Group B.



Damian Buk (right) and Andrej Bula get the hardware from Ksenia Kyzik (left) and Leda Sawchak.



Mr. Kutko is about to present trophies to Group A finalists, Maria Kutko (right) and Andrea Mark. Natasha (left) still had a match to play against Martha.



Maria Koropecky (right) and Liz Szonyj were Group B finalists. Areta Krushelnysky made the presentation.



Proud of having been selected best campers are, left to right, Ali Shoh, Paul Bilynsky, Chris Woroch and Mark Rondiak.



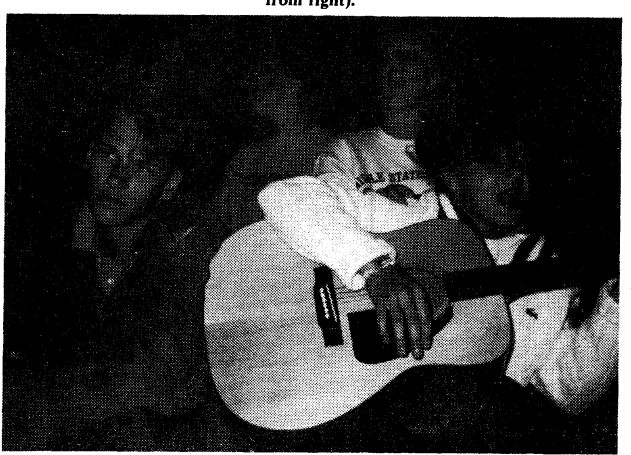
And for these young men, Friday night was dress-up time.



A group of male campers came to say good-bye to instructor Wasyl Manko (second from right).



Yes, there was a marshmallow roast, and a sing-along with Ksenia Kyzik leading the way.



Yes, there was a marshmallow roast, and a sing-along with Ksenia Kyzik leading the way.

NEW RELEASES

Sheet music for national anthem

CARTERET, N.J. — Duma Music Inc., a newly established Ukrainian music publishing firm, has just released the sheet music to the Ukrainian national anthem, text by Pavlo Chubynsky, music by Mykhailo Verbytsky.

The anthem is arranged by Oles Kuzyszyn in a practical piano/vocal format, with the Ukrainian text included, and guitar chords over the melody. The piano part is suitable for solo playing or for accompanying a vocalist.

The format enables the music to be played on any keyboard instrument (piano, organ, accordion, electronic keyboards, etc.), guitar, or any C melody instrument (violin, flute, oboe, etc.).

The publication may be purchased at Ukrainian bookstores everywhere, or directly from Duma Music Inc. by sending \$3 (postage included, U.S.



funds) to: Duma Music Inc., 27 Leick Ave., Carteret, N.J. 07008.

Easter and church songs



HARTFORD, Conn. — The DiBrova Choir of Hartford recently released a cassette tape of Easter and Church songs.

The choir is directed by Alexander Pryshlak. The recording includes such works as "Blazhen Muzh" (Hnatyshyn), "Cherez Pole" (Kutko) and "Pokayaniye" (Vedel), in addition to Easter works.

The cassette tape is available for \$8 from Halya Balaban, 15 Pilgare Lane, Glastonbury, Conn. 06033; (203) 659-1935.

Alex and Dorko's second recording

WEST CALDWELL, N.J. — The Alex and Dorko Band has just announced the debut of its second recording. The band has added two members, Lewko Strotsky (sax/clarinet) and Alex Soyfer (trumpet) since its last recording four years ago.

The new release consists of 10 selections chosen to display the diverse repertoire of the ensemble. The album presents a variety of dance music as it would be presented at dances, however the inclusion of a swing, novelty dance and a new release from Ukraine titled "August" makes this recording unique among recent Ukrainian albums.

The upbeat sound of "At the Zabava" was introduced to the public at the Ukrainian Festival U.S.A. held at the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, N.J., on June 14.

The album is available for \$8 from the Alex and Dorko Band, P.O. Box 1882, West Caldwell, N.J. 07007

AT THE ZABAVA!



THE NEW ALEX & DORKO BAND

Ukrainian chamber music on album

TORONTO — Ukrainian chamber music is featured on an album by the same name that is the "world premiere recording" of the Lysenko Music Institute String Orchestra conducted by Ivan Kowaliw.

"The record was released recently with the support of the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko in Winnipeg.

It includes "Ukrainian Suite" by Mykola Lysenko, "Symphonietta" by Jeanne Kolodrub, "Diptych — Song and Dance" by Wasyl Wytwicky, and "Ukrainian Suite" by Quincy Porter.

The Lysenko Music Institute String Orchestra is an orchestra composed of the more advanced students in the violin class of Prof. Kowaliw. Its repertoire includes 60 major works for string orchestra from the Baroque, Classical, Romantic and modern periods. It has performed in Canada, the United States and Italy.

Prof. Kowaliw completed music studies at the Lysenko Institute in Lviv, Ukraine. He also studied at the Academy for Music and Performing Arts in



Vienna, and later at the University of Vienna.

He came to Canada in 1948, played in the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra and studied at the University of Toronto. In 1953 he founded the Lysenko Music Institute in Toronto.

The recording is available for \$11 U.S. or \$13 Canadian from: Ukrainian Chamber Music, c/o Ihor I. Klufas, 4 Birchcroft Road, Islington, Ont. M9A 2L2.

Timetable...

(Continued from page 2)

sell advanced technology to Pakistan. But U.S. officials said the agreement contained tough guarantees banning its use in Pakistan's nuclear program.

In other news related to Afghanistan, The Washington Post reported that terror bombings on the northwest Pakistani border area near Afghanistan have increased since the installation of Najibullah, the former head of the country's secret police, 10 weeks ago as head of state.

The Post reported that bombings seem to be part of a new campaign by the Soviet-backed government in Kabul to escalate political tensions related to the millions of Afghan refugees who have found sanctuary in Pakistan.

"Najibullah, who is considered by diplomats and political observers to be more inclined to use such methods than his predecessor, is believed by a number of these sources to have inspired the bombings to intimidate Pakistan, which supports anti-Soviet Afghan resistance fighters, or mujahideen," wrote Post reporter James Rupert.

In two recent incidents, explosions destroyed a hotel run by the mujahideen, and a tractor and wagon, which carried Afghan refugees. More than 20 Afghans died in those blasts. And, in the past month, explosions have derailed two passenger trains, injured passengers on buses, killed vendors and passers-by in bazaars of Peshawar's old city, and destroyed highway bridges and electrical transmissions lines.

"Press accounts have reported at least 25 dead and nearly 100 injuries in explosions in the North West Frontier Province," Mr. Rupert continued.

The police have reported that various types of bombs made of dynamite or plastic explosives, have been used, including land mines and rockets. Police security is tightening, reported the Post.

While one Pakistani official said the bombings may have been caused by extreme leftist groups, most officials

agreed that the attacks are carried out by Khad.

One Peshawar-based leftist leader, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, agrees Khad is behind the bombings. These bombings, he added, are an outcome of Pakistan joining the United States in helping the mujahideen.

Mr. Wali Khan has stated that "if we send them bullets," the Afghan government "will not send us flowers."

In response to allegations that the Afghan leadership is behind the bombings, Najibullah recently told the Islamabad daily, The Muslim, that Afghanistan had no role in the bombings.

"Social process and internal tensions...in Pakistan are all due to inner factors and motives of the Pakistani society," and added the accusations were intended "to deceive the world."

Mr. Najibullah has stated that it is U.S.-support and Pakistan that are sustaining the Afghan war.

"We refuse to accept that the counterrevolution has any base in Afghanistan except the sustenance it gets from outside via Pakistan," he said. "We have no doubt that such efforts (by Pakistan) will lead to the burning of their own fingers."

In the meantime, several citizens' groups have been calling for better security. At least one organization, the Peshawar Citizen's Front, has called for all Afghan refugees who hold jobs or run businesses in the city to be forced back to the refugee camps.

Currently, Pakistan hosts the world's largest group of refugees, anywhere from 2 to 3 million. While there has been much competition for jobs and grazing land for sheep, the Pakistani and Afghans have lived in relative peace, officials have stated.

But officials also disagree on whether the bombings will have an impact on and deteriorate the relationship between Pakistani natives and the Afghan refugees. One local journalist, Rahimullah Yusufzai, told the Post: "Now you can hear a very few public calls for expulsion of the refugees (to Afghanistan). There was a time when this was not said openly."

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.

1986 tennis season at Soyuzivka

Doubles	August 9-10
USCAK Nationals	August 29 - September 1
UNA Invitational	September 13-14
Plast	September 27-28
KLK	October 4-5

Taras Shevchenko...

(Continued from page 1)

marched in a body, carrying American and Ukrainian flags to the site of the ribbon-cutting. From the Newton end of the expressway, the opposite end, the governor arrived in the lead car of a motorcade.

When the groups had taken their places on stage, five skydivers parachuted from a plane, landing 30 feet from the stage. All the skydivers hit the target, the Taras Shevchenko Expressway.

With the police honor guard and Pvt. Andrew Pretash Post of the Ukrainian American Veterans standing at attention, the crowd recited the "Pledge of Allegiance." More than 600, according to police estimates, attended the ceremonies, making a very colorful picture: everywhere there were people in ethnic dress; most were holding Ukrainian flags; Plast members, under the leadership of Wolodymyr Luchkan, came in uniforms from their summer camp in North Colebrook; some women were holding pictures of Taras Shevchenko.

There were Ukrainians from all parts of the state, and a few came even from New York and Pennsylvania.

The invocation was given by the Rev. James Norton of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Speeches by New Britain Mayor William McNamara and State Sen. Joseph H. Harper followed. State Transportation Commissioner J. William Burns then introduced Gov. O'Neill, and the Taras Shevchenko Expressway plaque was unveiled. This portion of the program ended with Msgr. Joseph L. Shaloka, pastor of St. Michael's Catholic Church of Terryville, giving the benediction.

The governor and the group then walked the 30 feet to the expressway. At the urging of the governor, the crowd counted and at three the ribbon was cut.

All local commercial TV stations covered the event, as did the news-



View of the crowd of 600 that came to witness the ribbon-cutting ceremony.

papers and radio. A week before the event, radio programs aired daily reminders of this coming event. Richard Kerry, director of the local Ukrainian American radio show, devoted his entire Saturday program to the coming event, urging Ukrainians to join in the ceremonies.

Everyone was invited to the Ukrainian American Citizens' Club after the ribbon-cutting. The affair was hosted by St. Joseph's Catholic Church, where Michael Shulewsky is council president, and St. Mary's Orthodox Church, with Myron Prestash as council president. Refreshments were served and a short program was presented.

Some of the most prominent speakers were: State Sen. Harper; Al Danko, former president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America; Joseph Yaworsky of Phoenixville, Pa.; Walter Bodnar, national executive secretary, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine; and Dr. Michael Voskobynnyk, professor of Ukrainian and Russian history at Central State University.



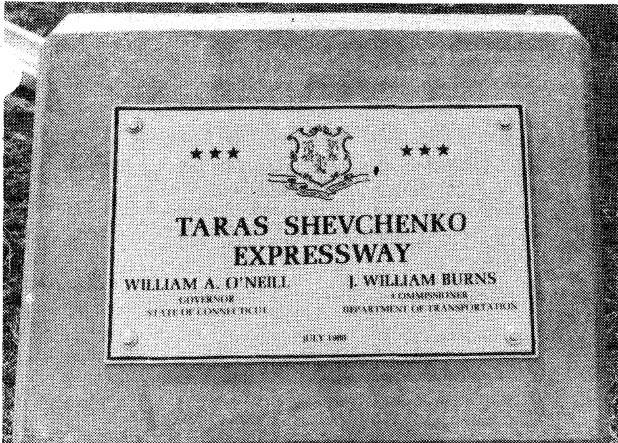
Olga Tkacz and Eva Kereleja came to the event with depictions of Taras Shevchenko.



Plast members came to the opening ceremonies from their camp in North Colebrook, Conn.



From left are: co-chairmen Michael Mowchan and Orest Dubno and members Roman Hezzy and John Seleman of the Taras Shevchenko Expressway Committee.



A plaque at the entrance to the highway in Newtonton bears Taras Shevchenko's name. An identical plaque is located at the New Britain end.

SOYUZIVKA presents: its 1986 entertainment

Saturday, August 2

Concert: Soprano Oksana Rohatyn-Makohon, violinist Adrian Bryttan
Dance: Tempo

Saturday, August 9

Concert: Syzokryli Dance Troupe, pianist Juliana Osinchuk
Dance: Veselka

Saturday, August 16

Concert: Prometheus Chorus
Dance: Nove Pokolinnia

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

Education Department...

(Continued from page 7)

"changing cultural patterns." There is much talk of the nuclear peril and of global interdependence. But there is rarely any mention of human-rights issues; of repression and savagery; of freedom and tyranny; of the conflict between democracy and totalitarianism; or of the fact that only a small fraction of the globe's citizens live under regimes of their own choosing.

Unevenness coupled with relativism, bad history joined to ideology, events without causes or consequences. Such shortcomings do no service to children who will have the burden of preserving liberty in a dangerous world.

So what am I suggesting? Let me make clear that I am not suggesting that textbooks should be in accord with the policy positions of this administration or any other. Our textbooks should not contain indoctrination masquerading as education. But they also should not read as if they were written by neutrals in the struggle between freedom and slavery. We need to do nothing more than tell the truth — the truth about our attributes and about our shortcomings, about our triumphs and about our defeats, about our heroes and about our fools. And we should tell the truth about those who believe and act upon different principles than us — about those who see man as a creature of the state, and not as a child of God endowed with inalienable rights.

Earlier, I mentioned an American textbook that failed to tell about the many atrocities from the Ukraine famine to the genocide in Cambodia committed in the name of Marxism. A Washington journalist contacted one of the writers of this textbook, a history professor at Clark University, to ask why, in 854 pages, these significant events were omitted. He responded that he was "afraid of raising the temperature of indignation, because it leads to bad ends in our contemporary world. And so I am generally inclined to tone down what brutalities there are." He added he worried that the children might build up a "hostility" toward communism "without understanding why these things happened." Let me urge you, as publishers, to reject this type of censorship. For it hides from our children the truth. And it is the truth that will in the end keep us free, and preserve liberty for future generations.

Thank you.

Jerusalem Post...

(Continued from page 3)

She said of U.S. government officials: "All along they were cruel to us, lying to us and deliberately making things hard. When my dad was in prison near Cleveland they suddenly transferred him to Missouri. They said he had a bad heart and needed special help in Missouri, but we know that he's never ever suffered from heart problems."

Mr. Demjanjuk's other daughter, Irene, said, "We had always feared that what started as a Soviet conspiracy would end in deportation to Ukraine." And the family was not surprised when a Soviet court handed down a death sentence for Feodor Fedorenko, the only American ever extradited to the Soviet Union to stand trial for war crimes. Lydia added that perhaps her father is better off in Israel. "At least there, since he's really innocent, he has a chance of winning his trial. In the Soviet Union, there would be no question as to the verdict," she explained.

OSI pressure

But, even though they are confident of their father's innocence, the Demjanjuk daughters said they are afraid the U.S. Office of Special Investigations has put undue pressure on Israeli authorities to convict Mr. Demjanjuk and in this way "get him out of the way" and eliminate embarrassment, wrote Ms. Amouyal.

"We just hope that the Israeli trial will be independent of American influence. We all know that as far as they (U.S. authorities) are concerned, my father is better off dead," said Lydia.

Held for over 100 days

Mrs. Demjanjuk noted that the family wants to trust the Israeli justice system, but she asked: "How can they hold a man for over 100 days without bringing charges against him? If they haven't the evidence to charge him now, they never will. Why don't they just charge him, bring him to court and let the truth come out? If they can't charge him, then

why don't they release him?"

Ms. Amouyal concluded the article about the Demjanjiks with the following two paragraphs.

"Demjanjuk's daughters brought up the subject of acquittal repeatedly during the course of the three-hour Jerusalem Post interview. The daughters, it seems, believe in their father's innocence. They hope that Israeli justice will vindicate the man they know only as gentle, loving and kind. The notion of possible acquittal, however, was never discussed by Vera.

"When asked why, Vera broke down and cried, the only crack in her otherwise flawless composure. After a minute she replied, 'I like to take one step at a time. Naturally I'm hoping for acquittal, but even if he's found innocent, where does he go from here? He's stripped of his citizenship so he can't come back home. I just pray to God and, like I said, just take one step at a time.'"

The Jerusalem Post's story covered almost an entire page. It appeared on page 7 with a banner headline and was accompanied by three photographs: two of Mr. Demjanjuk (one of him being escorted by Israeli police), and one of Irene Demjanjuk and her six-month-old son, Edward, Mr. Demjanjuk's first grandchild.

Still not charged

Mr. Demjanjuk's detention in Ayalon Prison in Ramle was most recently extended for another three months on May 25. The decision was made by the Supreme Court because the lower, magistrate court could only hold a suspect for three months.

Thus, it may well be six months before Mr. Demjanjuk is even charged with any crime. However, some sources say Mr. Demjanjuk may be charged before the end of this month.

Meanwhile, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine reported that Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, Mark J. O'Connor, accompanied by Mrs. Demjanjuk, daughter Irene and her infant son, were to leave for Israel this past week. The family is expected to visit Mr. Demjanjuk at Ayalon Prison.

AHRU, a national human-rights group, has been conducting fund-raising for the defense of Mr. Demjanjuk.

Chicago notes

(Continued from page 4)

and Olha men's choir, Imros, sang the traditional memorial service.

Sun-Times meeting

The Chicago Sun-Times, Chicago's second largest daily newspaper, was visited by Myron and Lesia Kuropas, and the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky. The group of Ukrainians met with Sandra L. Simmons, the director of community relations, on July 8 to introduce the Chicago Ukrainian community to the new owners of the paper.

Dr. Kuropas congratulated the new owners of the Sun-Times and praised their tradition of sensitivity to ethnic issues. He urged the paper to become a bridge between ethnic groups, helping to depolarize the Chicago community, especially with the coming elections promising to be divisive.

He offered the Sun-Times an article about the Ukrainian viewpoint on the war crimes issue and tensions between ethnic groups.

The group suggested that the newspaper appoint an ethnic editor who would deal with ethnic issues.

Ms. Simmons was very attentive and said she found the ideas presented very interesting.

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REPORT ON THE MEMORIAL FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN FOR THE BUILDING OF THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC NATIONAL SHRINE OF THE HOLY FAMILY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Press Release No. 23 (From January 1, 1985 to January 1, 1986)

Dear Benefactors & Friends,

We are indeed thankful to the members of the Holy Family Parish in Washington and our benefactors from the United States, Canada and other countries that through their generous help we are now able to proceed with the construction of our National Shrine.

On May 13, 1986 His Grace Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, the Ukrainian Archbishop of Philadelphia approved a Construction Manager contract negotiated by our Building Committee with Stauffer Construction Company, Inc. of Wheaton, Md. for the building of the Upper Structure and belltower of our Ukrainian National Shrine. The steel has been ordered immediately, and construction should begin in a few months. The exterior of our Shrine should be completed in one year's time.

As you will notice from this report, our Holy Family Parish, as of January 1, 1986 has chosen 242 Memorials and given 627 Lesser Donations (including those from Special Occasions in the parish) for a sum of \$1,365,864.00 (Cash received — \$1,205,494.00), and the benefactors from the U.S.A., Canada and other countries have chosen 2176 Memorials and given 4149 Lesser Donations for the sum of \$1,944,597.39 (Cash received \$1,753,060.91). The total sum receivable from pledges of the whole Campaign is \$350,906.48. We now have \$860,000.00 in cash, and the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association of America agreed to give us a large enough loan, at a satisfactory rate of interest to enable us to complete the upper structure.

We are confident that this 23rd Press Release of our Fund Raising Campaign will be a great encouragement to all our benefactors and friends. — If your family has not yet chosen a Memorial (General — minimum of \$300.00, or Specific — minimum of \$1,000.00) please decide so now; if your family has not fulfilled your pledged memorial, now would be the right time to do so, and if your family is able to increase your paid up Memorial, this surely would give our Memorial Campaign a tremendous uplift.

Things are really moving! Let us ask our Heavenly Patrons — Jesus, Mary and Joseph — the Holy Family to instill in all of us the will to keep this momentum going! Remember our Millennium is only 2 years away!

Thanking you cordially again, we remain faithfully yours in Christ!

Fr. Joseph Denischuk, C.S.S.R., Administrator and Director of Campaign.
Michael Waris, Jr., Campaign Chairman.

P.S. — In case of any error in this press release please notify us immediately at 4250 Harewood Rd., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. Telephone (202) 526-3737. At your request we will send you an updated List of Specific Memorials from which you may choose a Memorial for your family.

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35,121.00 (total) Holy Family Parish Bingo Kitchen Workers
30,502.00 (total) Nimciv, Miroslav D., Architect and Prof. Luba Weinheimer
30,252.00 (total) Holy Family — Maryska Dryzyna
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ЗВІТ З ПАМ'ЯТНИКОВОЇ ГРОШЕВОЇ КАМПАНІЇ НА БУДОВУ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО КАТОЛИЦЬКОГО КРАЙОВОГО СОБОРУ ПРЕСВ. РОДИНИ У ВАШІНГТОНІ, Д.К.

Пресове Звідолення ч. 23 (від 1-го січня, 1985 до 1-го січня, 1986)

Дорогі Добродії і Приятелі,

Ми справді вдячні членам парафії Пресв. Родини у Вашингтоні та нашим Добродіям у Злучених Штатах Америки, Канаді і других країнах що за їхньою щедрою допомогою ми тепер можемо продовжувати будову нашого Крайового Собору.

В день 13-го травня, 1986 Високопреосвященний Митрополит Стефан Сулик, Український Архієпископ Філадельфії одобрив „Констракшн Менеджер" контракт, зготовлений нашим Будівельним Комітетом з будівельною фірмою Стаффер Констракшн Ко. Інк. з Вігтон, Мд. відносно будови другої фази, властивого Собору і дзвіниці нашого Крайового Собору. Ми зараз замовили сталь-залізо і будова повинна початись за кілька місяців. До року ми повинні закінчити будову Собору зовні.

Як Ви заважате з цього звіту, наша парафія Пресв. Родини, до 1-го січня, 1986 року, вибрала 242 Пам'ятники і дала 627 Менших Пожертв (включно з пожертвами даних з приводу різних okazji у парафії) на суму 1,365,864.00 дол. (готівкою одержано 1,205,494.00 дол.), а наші Добродії з США, Канади і других країн вибрали 2176 Пам'ятників та дали 4149 Менших Пожертв на суму 1,944,597.39 дол. (готівкою одержано 1,753,060.91 дол.). З деклярації цілої кампанії остало до сплачування ще 350,906.48 дол. Ми тепер маємо 860,000.00 дол. готівки, а Центральні Українські Кооперативи Америки погодилися дати нам вистарчаючу позику на низькій відсоток, щоб ми могли закінчити будову нашого Собору зовні.

Ми певні, що це 23-те пресове звідолення нашої Пам'ятникової Грошевої Кампанії буде великою заохотою для всіх наших добродіїв та приятелів. Ми широко просимо Вас, якщо Ваша Родина ще не вибрала Пам'ятника (Загального — мінімум 300 дол., або Специфічного — мінімум 1,000 дол.) то зробіть це рішення тепер, якщо Ваша Родина ще не сповнила свого здекларованого Пам'ятника, то зараз є час догодити; а якщо Ваша Родина змогла б і збільшити Ваш вже виплачений Пам'ятник, то такий вияв справді дав би нашій Пам'ятниковій Кампанії великий поштовх.

Тепер ми вже в стані будови! Просім наших Небесних Покровителів — Ісуса, Марію, Йосифа, Пресв. Родину, щоб додали нам силу витривати в наших змаганнях! Пам'ятаймо, що до нашого Тисячоліття тільки два роки!

Ще раз сердечно дякуємо всім нашим Добродіям та остаємося!

З Християнським Привітом!
о. Йосиф Денишук, ЧНІ., Адмістратор, і директор кампанії.
Адв. Михайло Варис, голова кампанії.

П/С. На случай якоїсь помилки у цій Пресовім Звідоленні просимо зараз повідомити нас — 4250 Гервуд Рд. П. Сх. Вашингтон, Д.К. 20017. Телефон (202) 526-3737. На Вашу просьбу, ми Вам вишлемо сучасну Листу Специфічних Пам'ятників з якої Ви зможете вибрати Пам'ятник для Вашої Родини.

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1,035.00 (total) Karlinchak, Stevana
1,020.00 (total) Dobczansky, Jurij & Olenka
1,010.00 (total) Bittner, George & Mary
1,005.00 (total) Latrick, Donald & Marsha
1,000.00 (total) Ben, Constantine & Teresa

LESSER DONATIONS

\$840.00 (total) Bibbie, Dr. Alexandra
800.00 (total) Szwec, Anna
555.00 (total) Sinchak, Anthony & Francine
550.00 (total) Dr. Yaroslav & Christina Voyevodka
545.00 (total) Caplan, Marusha
500.00 (total) Teslenko, Tekla
424.00 (total) Levitzki, Myron
382.00 (total) Pacholkiw, John & Anna
300.00 (total) Pylyshenko, Slawa
300.00 (total) Wasyluk, Maksym
250.00 (total) Bihun, Yaroslav
245.00 (total) Baranowicz, Katherine
245.00 (total) Smith, Patrick & Carol
225.00 (total) Dutkowsky, Maria
215.00 (total) Curtis, Paul & Larissa
165.00 (total) Powanda, Stephen & Ruth
150.00 (total) Tkach, John & Lydia
140.00 (total) Adams, Kevin & Christine

(Continued on page 14)

Report on Memorial ...

(Continued from page 13)

120.00	(total)	Kormeluk, Andrew
100.00	(total)	Fisnaich, Bruce
100.00	(total)	Mostovych, Yuri & Irene
100.00	(total)	Pacholiw, Charles & Janet
100.00	(total)	Yaworsky, Catherine
75.00	(total)	O'Keefe, David and Mother Mary
65.00	(total)	Rymaruk, George & Maria
60.00	(total)	Doberczak, Roman & Emilia
60.00	(total)	Martyniuk, Olga
60.00	(total)	Scholar, Peter & Mary
50.00	(total)	Balko, Bohdan & Christine
50.00	(total)	Hertz, Lydia
50.00	(total)	Iwanciw, Eugene
45.00	(total)	Deychakiwsky, Orest
40.00	(total)	Dubik, Stephen
40.00	(total)	Hill, Jerome & Olga
40.00	(total)	Kinal, Alexandra
30.00	(total)	Kriskie, Elizabeth
30.00	(total)	Simkalo, Wendy Carol
25.00	(total)	Davey, Tom & Nadia
25.00	(total)	Karlachak, Corrine
25.00	(total)	Starr, John & Julia
20.00	(total)	Bryndzia, Mary Rose
20.00	(total)	Pereyma, Marta
20.00	(total)	Redcliff, Dennis & Cynthia
10.00	(total)	Arnold, Richard
10.00	(total)	Haydiah, Daniel & Irene
10.00	(total)	Mychajluk, Nicholas & Delia

ADDITIONAL, OR NEW MEMORIALS AND LESSER DONATIONS FROM OUR BENEFACTORS FROM UNITED STATES & CANADA

MEMORIALS

\$26,606.00	(total)	Friend, Richmond, Va.
8,100.00	(total)	Skaskiw, Rev. Fr. Bohdan & Myroslawa, Miami Beach, Fla.
8,000.00	(total)	Tymkiw, John, Laguna Hills, Cal.
6,500.00	(total)	Obach, Mike & Elizabeth, Belfield, N.D.
6,400.00	(total)	Danylo, Luba, New Haven, Ct.
5,525.00	(total)	Children of Zemsky & Wolyk Families
5,100.00	(total)	Batz, John, Burlingame, Cal.
5,010.00	(total)	Shkolnik, Dr. Alexandra, Akron, Ohio
4,090.00	(total)	Anonymous, Winnipeg, Manitoba
4,000.00	(total)	Gellner, Joseph, Dearborn, Mich.
3,760.00	(total)	Chuchman, Mary and Tatiana, Amsterdam, N.Y.
3,400.00	(total)	Suchy, Anna G., Pittsburgh, Pa.
3,000.00	(total)	Berczyn, Kathryn, E. Orange, N.J.
3,000.00	(total)	Iwanycky, Roman & Lena, New York, N.Y.
2,900.00	(total)	Maslak, John, Sarasota, Fla.
2,000.00	(total)	Buczynski, Anna and Krupnyk, Anna, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2,000.00	(total)	Derkacz, John, Rochester, N.Y.
2,000.00	(total)	Kuchkuda, Wasyl & Pelagia, Bricktown, N.J.
1,880.00	(total)	Skaskiw, Michael, Little Falls, N.Y.
1,700.00	(total)	Anonymous, Sayre, Pa.
1,700.00	(total)	Lazor, O. & O., Marlton, N.J.
1,630.00	(total)	Melnikovych, George & Oksana, Shawnee Msn., Ks.
1,525.00	(total)	Paprosky, Olga, Newtown, Ct.
1,500.00	(total)	Hryn, Della, Binghamton, N.Y.
1,500.00	(total)	Dyshewy, Stephen & Olga, Chester, Pa.
1,500.00	(total)	Kulynycz, Theodore & Anna, Youngstown, Ohio
1,500.00	(total)	Anonymous, Stamford, Conn.
1,500.00	(total)	Sojka, Casimir & Anne and Eva Warenycia, New Rochelle, N.J.
1,250.00	(total)	Kozyccki, Stefan & Theodosia, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1,225.00	(total)	Rudyk, Martha, New Haven, Ct.
1,200.00	(total)	Burbella, Marion K. Matawan, N.J.
1,200.00	(total)	Payson, Leo; Fenwick, Olga and Daughter Faith, Detroit, Mich.
1,200.00	(total)	Shimko, George, Plymouth, Pa.
1,200.00	(total)	Waris, Sr., Michael, Doylestown, Pa.
1,100.00	(total)	Babyk, Daniel, Terryville, Ct.
1,100.00	(total)	Mostovych, Dr. L. & D., Lexington, Ky.
1,075.00	(total)	Riffon, Daniel, Bridgeport, Ct.
1,050.00	(total)	Bilecky, Wolodymyr, West St. Paul, Minn.
1,050.00	(total)	Bilon, Michael & Esther, Youngstown, Ohio
1,050.00	(total)	Hrynchuk, Katherine, Windsor, Ct.
1,050.00	(total)	Marczuk, Anna, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1,050.00	(total)	Sawka, Nicholas & Telka, Mattituck, N.Y.
1,050.00	(total)	Terpak, Joseph & Martha, Hamburg, N.Y.
1,025.00	(total)	Dobczansky, Eugenia and Family, New Haven, Ct.
1,025.00	(total)	Rybak, William & Louise, Bethlehem, Pa.
1,000.00	(total)	Badnarchuk, Stephen, Hartford, Ct.
1,000.00	(total)	Deneschuk, Catherine, Yorkton, Sask.
1,000.00	(total)	Frankiwsky, Mychajlo & Anastazia, Boston, Mass.
1,000.00	(total)	Hanitz, Stephen & Mary, West Seneca, N.Y.
1,000.00	(total)	Iwanyk, Iwan, Taylor, Mich.
1,000.00	(total)	Kolodrubetz Family, Silver Spring, Md.
1,000.00	(total)	Lesyk, Wolodymyr & Eufrosyna, Chester, Pa.
1,000.00	(total)	+Nyzankiwskyi, Zenon, Bronx, N.Y.
1,000.00	(total)	Olijnyk, Antin & Anna, Lansing, Mich.
1,000.00	(total)	Salyk, Stefan, Hunter, N.Y.
1,000.00	(total)	Szwam, Mary & John, Salem, Mass.
1,000.00	(total)	Anonymous, Gettysburg, Pa.
940.00	(total)	Hessa, John & Catherine, Richmond, Va.
896.00	(total)	Melnik, Semen, Hoboken, N.J.
870.00	(total)	Dycio, Dr. George & Dr. Mary, Lewiston, Me.
800.00	(total)	Musyt, Joseph & Gertrude, Newark, N.J.
750.00	(total)	Papaca, William & Helen, Hillside, N.J.
625.00	(total)	Kolodey, Rev. Fr. M., Kelowna, British Columbia
600.00	(total)	Gelemey, Oleh, Merritt, Fla.
600.00	(total)	Harmaty, Petro & Maria, Melrose Park, Pa.

580.00	(total)	Steca, John, Detroit, Mich.
510.00	(total)	Iwanshuck, Stefan & Lubow, Kent, Ohio
500.00	(total)	Stelmachchuk, Michael & Walburga, Curtis Bay, Md.
500.00	(total)	Czoly, Dmytro & Melanie, Astoria, N.Y.
500.00	(total)	Gienga, Michael & Helen, Newark, N.J.
500.00	(total)	Homenda, Katherine, Ford City, Pa.
500.00	(total)	Kappinka, Eustachy & Michalina, Dearborn, Mich.
500.00	(total)	Mischak, Michael, Bethlehem, Pa.
500.00	(total)	Tymus, Eugene, Pittsburgh, Pa.
425.00	(total)	Ressetar Family, Clifton, N.J.
420.00	(total)	Chapel, Peter & Christel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
410.00	(total)	Kahut, Ilko & Katherine, W. Easton, Pa.
410.00	(total)	Salczanyk, Myroslaw, St. Petersburg, Fla.
400.00	(total)	Barahura, Wolodymyr & Maria, Woodhaven, N.Y.
400.00	(total)	Para, Andrew & Mary, Totowa Boro, N.J.
400.00	(total)	Patsy, Caroline, Sayre, Pa.
400.00	(total)	Polinski, John & Anna, Sayre, Pa.
400.00	(total)	Stogryn, Alex, Glendale, Ca.
400.00	(total)	Szubiak, Andrew & Helen, Ozone Park, N.Y.
400.00	(total)	Yarish, Petro, Rochester, N.Y.
375.00	(total)	Mykiw, Ostap, Aliquippa, Pa.
375.00	(total)	Wowk, Andrew, Weston, Ontario
365.00	(total)	Wasko, Anne and Olga, Brooklyn, N.Y.
360.00	(total)	Maslowsky, Zofia, Berne, N.Y.
360.00	(total)	Skware, Nick & Catherine, Latrobe, Pa.
360.00	(total)	Wityshyn, John & Ann, Campbell, Ohio
355.00	(total)	Bliszcz, Petro & Anastasia, Pittsburgh, Pa.
350.00	(total)	Baranick, Catherine, Olyphant, Pa.
350.00	(total)	Covach, William & Virginia, St. Clair, Pa.
350.00	(total)	Kramer, John, Pottsville, Pa.
350.00	(total)	Lesagonicz, Joseph & Catherine, Reading, Pa.
350.00	(total)	"Marching Saint 4H Club" Fennville, Mich.
350.00	(total)	Ukrainian Congress Committee, Rockville, Md.
350.00	(total)	Zacharko, Mychajlo & Anna, Manville, N.J.
345.00	(total)	Pawluk, Olena, Philadelphia, Pa.
345.00	(total)	Semkowycz Family, Trenton, N.J.
335.00	(total)	Osinchuk, Zenon & Ada, Fort Wayne, Ind.
330.00	(total)	Kohutiak, Volodymyr & Maria, Utica, N.Y.
330.00	(total)	St. Christopher Council — League of Ukr. Cath. of USA, Ellicott City, Md.
330.00	(total)	Soroka, Rev. Fr. Stephen, Winnipeg, Manitoba
325.00	(total)	Lytwyn, Wasyl & Olga, Naples, Fla.
325.00	(total)	McAdam, Mary, W. Hartford, Conn.
325.00	(total)	Rub, George & Olga, Dearborn, Mich.
325.00	(total)	Wolos, Andre & Maria, Sun City, Ariz.
325.00	(total)	Woznik, John & Vilma, Canton, Mich.
320.00	(total)	Billas, Michael & Eleanor, Minersville, Pa.
320.00	(total)	Trusz, Alex & Stephanie, Easton, Pa.
315.00	(total)	Gelerkanycz, Andrij & Alice, Allentown, Pa.
315.00	(total)	Kokoszka, Joseph & Alice, Fall River, Ma.
315.00	(total)	Pityk, Jennie, Leechburg, Pa.
310.00	(total)	Kulchycky, Taras & Irena, Oakland, Ca.
310.00	(total)	Leonard, Joseph & Mary, Pittsburg, Pa.
310.00	(total)	Pupchack, Sophia and Daughters, Shamokin, Pa.
305.00	(total)	Slota, Anna, Shamokin, Pa.
300.00	(total)	Baszta, Anna and Family, St. Joseph, Mo.
300.00	(total)	Danyliw, Joseph & Bessie, Hartford, Conn.
300.00	(total)	Fanderys, Eugenia, Cleveland, Ohio
300.00	(total)	Fedytnyk, Wasyl & Nadia, Wethersfield, Ct.
300.00	(total)	Fisanick, Anna M., Spangler, Pa.
300.00	(total)	Fisanick, Vasil, Esq. & Rila, Barnsboro, Pa.
300.00	(total)	Hnatuk, Julia, Scranton, Pa.
300.00	(total)	Kiska, Lesia, Islington, Ont.
300.00	(total)	Leschuk, Michael & Olga, Buffalo, N.Y.
300.00	(total)	Marushchak, Nicholas & Maria, Cleveland, Ohio
300.00	(total)	Suchorsky, Wasyl & Mary, Cedar Knolls, N.J.
300.00	(total)	Zborowska, Michalina, New Britain, Ct.

LESSER DONATIONS

290.00	(total)	Lilly, Edward & Nancy, Washington, D.C.
220.00	(total)	Biby, Michael & Natalia, Pittsburgh, Pa.
210.00	(total)	Netefor, Stephen J. & Ann, Durham, N.C.
200.00	(total)	Anonymous, Warren, Mich.
200.00	(total)	Kovel Family, Woodhaven, N.Y.
200.00	(total)	Leboy, Mary, Elizabeth, N.J.
170.00	(total)	Husar, Anna, Pittsburgh, Pa.
160.00	(total)	Anonymous, Ansonia, Conn.
150.00	(total)	Bobbie, W. & O., Philadelphia, Pa.
150.00	(total)	Grebas, Rose, Scranton, Pa.
150.00	(total)	Rokisky, Edward, Wayne, N.J.
140.00	(total)	Falat, Maria, Rochester, N.Y.
140.00	(total)	Romanetz, Stephen & Rose, Ford, N.J.
130.00	(total)	Matkouski, James, Chester, Pa.
125.00	(total)	Markow, Joseph & Stephanie, Iselin, N.J.
125.00	(total)	Wernosky, Andrew & Mary, Pottsville, Pa.
105.00	(total)	Tarnavsky, Irene, Cleveland, Ohio
100.00	(total)	Kozar, Nick M., Akron, Ohio
100.00	(total)	Luchkanych, John & Ksenia, Honeoye Falls, N.Y.
100.00	(total)	Mychajluk, Rose, Brooklyn, N.Y.
100.00	(total)	Rudensky, George Dr., New York, N.Y.
95.00	(total)	The Schoolchildren, Parents & Teachers, Fresh Meadows, N.Y.
90.00	(total)	Kokus, Michael & Mary, Ebensburg, Pa.
90.00	(total)	Hryndij, Maria, Richmond, Va.
81.00	(total)	Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church, W. Easton, Pa.
75.00	(total)	Roy, William & Katherine, Clifton Heights, Pa.
70.00	(total)	Sorochak, Michael & Joanne, N. Versailles, Pa.
70.00	(total)	Telep, Michael & Marie, Ansonia, Ct.
60.00	(total)	Blyszczak, Alex & Anna, Rochester, N.Y.
60.00	(total)	Iwaskiw, Jaroslaw & Olha, Philadelphia, Pa.
60.00	(total)	Nykolyshyn, Helen, Dayton, Ohio
60.00	(total)	Petryka, Dmytro, Philadelphia, Pa.
60.00	(total)	Staszko, Mykola & Anna, Colchester, Ct.

(Continued on page 15)

Ukrainian SSR news...

(Continued from page 2)

greens grown on private plots near the zone not be used. Boiling of water was not considered to be of any help, nor was the drinking of red wine — as rumors of its effect were spreading. However, the Office of Health Education suggested that people within the zone drink fresh tea. Apparently tea combines with undissolved radioactive particles and can then leave the body. As reports of potato planting were mentioned, Deputy Minister O. Shechepkin stated that it was approved since during their growth potato plants absorb only 0.1 percent of the existing radiation.

The deputy chairman of the State Commission of Atomic Energy stated that while England's requirements for milk safety from radiation was 10 times lower (mentioned during the nuclear accident there), the USSR's requirements were much stricter. Apparently milk is checked twice for radiation; if radiation over the acceptable limits is detected, milk is then processed into other products which can stand at least two months.

People still under medical care

Over 100,000 people were reported to have been examined (including the testing of blood and thyroid glands) and thousands of them, including all the evacuees, are still being monitored. Among the worst cases taken to Moscow's two hospitals were two physicians and two women, besides numerous firefighters and other specialists. The expected period of treatment for those who could be helped was two and a half to three months, said Dr. Angelina Guskova in Moscow, who directs the work there. Several of these patients

sent a letter to Pravda on July 5, among the two dozen names were Maj. Telyatnykov (one of the first firefighters) and several women: Kyslytska, Luzhanova and Shcheykina.

It was reported in Izvestia on May 28 that some of the medical personnel working with the Chernobyl plant patients in the hospital had elevated radiation readings; these were not dangerous, however. Pravda (July 5) noted that some people in Moscow and the Crimea did not want to accept evacuees from the Chernobyl area, because they feared that the radiation would affect them, too. Numerous people in Moscow asked to be examined for radiation effects.

Chernobyl plant workers seriously affected by radiation were also sent to Kiev. The city's Institute of Roentgenoradiology and Oncology was treating the worst cases there. The chief radiologist for the Ministry of Health Safety there is Dr. Leonid Kyndzelsky, reported Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, the Ukrainian writer, in Literaturna Ukraina on May 29. It was mentioned that the psychological state of the patients was important, therefore the hospital acquired civilian clothes for all the patients who were ambulatory. Dr. Vitaliy Lysetsky is in charge there of the Intensive Therapy and Hemosorption Department.

Since for many years this hospital has dealt with radiation patients following cancer treatments — hemosorption, a special method was developed for deactivating blood from radiation. This process was applied to the Chernobyl patients. Their blood was passed through a special apparatus with activated charcoal, whereby toxic components were taken out of the blood. This was found to be a successful approach, since until June 11 there was only one casualty — Oleksander Lelechenko.

This Kievan hospital is also known for performing, for a long time now, bone marrow transplants. Some of the Chernobyl patients received these transplants; numerous people in Kiev keep donating their blood freely to help the injured.

Gale in Kiev

Dr. Gale visited the above institute and was met there by Profs. A. Rozmogov and L. Kindzelsky, as well as Dr. Yuriy Hrynevych, who had met the American at his hospital in Los Angeles. After visiting the above hospital in Kiev, Dr. Gale was impressed that there was only one casualty following the transplants.

While Dr. Gale had only a short time in Kiev, he requested to be allowed to see the Organ Music Hall and the Museum of Medicine of the Ukrainian SSR. He was able to see the latter during late night hours. While there, he was reported to be moved by a 1921 film on hunger in Russia (nothing was mentioned about the 1933 famine in Ukraine).

Funds to help evacuees

While countless people came to help at the plant — many were from various Asian republics, from Tadzhikistan (mining and power specialists) or Uzbekistan. There were comments from workers from Tashkent who said they came to help Ukrainians because they had helped them after an earthquake.

Newspapers carry stories of people all over the USSR who are donating funds. Besides Ukrainians, most of them appear to be from small Caucasian or Asian towns and republics. For example, in Murmansk a working collective and soldiers (many with Ukrainian surnames) donated five days' pay. A

Yakutsk group of workers donated 26,800 rubels.

All over Ukraine most groups or individuals donate at least one day's pay. A group of medical workers and jurists donated 10 percent of their monthly pay. Kiev University workers donated a 25,000 rubel award that they earned. A cotton weaving shop in Dolyna in the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast donated its 20,000 rubel premium. By June 4, Izvestia reported that 6.5 million rubels were donated to the Chernobyl Fund, called Number 904 at the State Bank; 2.5 million rubels were also donated to the Ukrainian Red Cross. By June 18 residents of Kiev alone had donated 4 million rubels.

While such generous contributions come from Ukraine and other republics, letters to Moscow newspapers expressing concern about whether Muscovites can safely vacation in Ukraine (in the Carpathian mountains, in the Crimea and on the Black Sea) or in the Baltic, are quite jarring.

CHOIR DIRECTOR/ CANTOR NEEDED

Sts. Peter & Paul Ukrainian
Orthodox Church
Youngstown, Ohio, U.S.A.

Applicants must be fluent in English &
Ukrainian. For further information call
Ted Senediak (216) 533-4862

A UNA
insurance policy
is an investment
in the Ukrainian
community

Report on Memorial...

(Continued from page 14)

50.00 (total) Alfawycky, Katria, Philadelphia, Pa.
55.00 (total) Wasylkevych, Zenon & Martha, Warren, Mich.
50.00 (total) Benedict, Thomas & Virginia, Newburg, Md.
50.00 (total) Bilyi, Stefan & Iwanna, Royal Oak, Mich.
50.00 Jarosewycz, Esq., Peter R., Kansas City, Mo.
50.00 Kaczala, Andrew & R. E., Middletown, N.J.
50.00 (total) Kinal, Basil & Jaroslawa, Bronxville, N.Y.
50.00 (total) Owad, Stansylawa, New Haven, Ct.
50.00 Poloniuk, Catherine, Grand Blane, Mich.
50.00 St. Mary's Pirohi Ladies, Carteret, N.J.
50.00 Sawiak, Mary, Center Moriches, N.Y.
45.00 (total) Lonchyna, Rev. Taras & Jaroslawa, Silver Spring, Md.
40.00 (total) Panasik, Paul, Parma, Ohio
40.00 Walsh, Howard, Eleanor, Ho-Ho-Kus, N.J.
30.00 (total) Anonymous, Easton, Pa.

HOLY TRANSFIGURATION UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH NANTICOKE, PA.

MEMORIALS

\$1,620.00 Harberchak, Anna
1,500.00 Sojka, Casimir F. & Andrew
1,010.00 Shalaida, Pearl
1,000.00 Longenberger, Robert & Johanna, Stemniski,
(Klas) Mary, Potsko, Thomas L. & Mary Ann
320.00 Yanoshchak, Anna
300.00 Barno, John & Mary, Hoolick, John P. & Mary

LESSER DONATIONS

100.00 Galaida, Mildred, Warneski, Eva
50.00 Wrobel, Peter & Anna
25.00 Englot, Joseph & Mary, Sapol, Andrew &
Maria
20.00 Anonymous
10.00 Kobela, Frank & Dorothy, Schwartz, Ed &
Mary
5.00 Hoyson, Sophie, Kozmoski, Mary
.25 Anonymous

TOTAL:
9 Memorials \$8,050.00

30.00 Pallas, John & Marian, Camp Springs, Md.
30.00 (total) Wasilko, John & Pauline, Osceola Mtns., Pa.
25.00 Cybyk, Orysia, Akron, Ohio
25.00 Krupka, Dr. Roman & Sofia, Chicago, Ill.
20.00 Guarina, Mrs., Washington, D.C.
20.00 Ilnicki, Kazik & Maria, Quincy, Mass.
20.00 (total) Nastuck, George, W. Leechburg, Pa.
15.00 (total) Lenyk, William, Rochester, N.Y.
12.00 Anonymous, Youngstown, Ohio.
10.00 Chrysakis, Joseph Rev.
10.00 Fishell, John V., Riverside, Ca.
10.00 Ritrosky, Stephen, Union, N.J.
10.00 Wald, Francis & Sharon, Dickinson, N.D.
10.00 Zuk, Yaroslawa, Easton, Pa.
5.00 Belak, Helen, Youngstown, Ohio
5.00 Belak, Michael J., Indian Head, Md.
5.00 Gronn, Sophia, Lincoln, R.I.
4.00 Kuszynski, Wasyl, Chicago, Ill.
3.00 Washa, Mary, Syracuse, N.Y.

11 Lesser Donations 350.25
18..... \$8,400.25

ST. NICHOLAS UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MEMORIALS

\$1,000.00 Kos, Anna, and Children Luba and Zenon,
Krawciw, Roman & Irena, Kushner, Mary, Lukawsky,
Mychajlo & Ewhenia, Marczycha, Petro & Anna, Utrysko,
Myron & Halyna
400.00 Rypianska, Maria
300.00 Chaban, Sophia, Czajkowsky, Boleslaw &
Nellie, Dubil, John & Alexandra, Hanushevsky, Myron &
Teofila, Harasewych, Wolodymyr & Teodosia, Madylus,
Stefan & Emilia

LESSER DONATIONS

40.00 Hentosz, Maria, Kozak, Andrij & Slava,
Iwasiw, Taras
15.00 Children of St. Nicholas School
10.00 Luciw, Eugene

TOTAL:
13 Memorials \$8,200.00
5 Lesser Donations 130.00
18..... \$8,330.00

TO BE CONTINUED

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

July 29

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: Peter Shaw, a visiting assistant professor of history at Bowdoin College and research associate for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, will give a lecture on "Odessa Then and Now: The Life-Cycle of a Great Jewish Community," at 7:30 p.m. in Ticknor Lounge, Boylston Hall, as part of the Ukrainian Summer Institute lecture series. The lecture is free and open to the general public. For information call (617) 495-4053.

July 31-August 3

SAN ANTONIO, Texas: The Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas, under the direction of Dee Dee Moroz Allen, will kick off their 10th anniversary of performing as featured performers at the Texas Folklife Festival sponsored by the University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures at Hemisfair Plaza in downtown San Antonio. Performance times are: Thursday at 9:30 p.m., Friday at 4:30 and 9:30 p.m., Saturday at 5:30 p.m., and Sunday at 2:30 p.m. For more information call Ms. Allen at (214) 575-3172 (work) or (214) 242-1611 (home).

August 1

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will sponsor a screening of the film, "White Bird with a Black Spot," (Kiev, 1970s), in Ukrainian with English subtitles, at 7:30 p.m. in the Science Center East, as part of the Ukrainian Summer Institute lectures series. Admission is free and open to the public. For information call (617) 495-4053.

August 2

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group of Ukrainian-American Professionals will sponsor a trip to the beach, the Delaware Seashore State Park, located on Route 1, south of Dewey Beach and north of Bethany Beach. Look for swimming area No. 1 and/or posted signs. Caravans from the Washington area will leave from Holy Family church parking lot and from Sears-White Oak parking lot near Lockwood Drive at 6:30 a.m. For directions and information call Pat Filipov at (301) 622-0838 or Demetrius Romaniuk at (301) 779-2181.

JEWETT, N.Y.: Mezzo-soprano Natalie Chudy-Husiak and pianist Thomas Hrynkiw will perform works by composers Donizetti, Lysenko, Massenet, Sonevsky and others at a concert, beginning at 8 p.m. in Grazhda, Jewett Center, Route 23A next to the Ukrainian Church. The program is part of the summer

concert series sponsored by the Music and Art Center of Greene County, which is directed by Ihor Sonevsky. Tickets are \$5, \$4 for members, and \$3 for students. Children are admitted free. For reservations call (518) 989-6479.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College will hold an open house from 9:30 a.m. to noon for students about to enter their senior year in high school. Sponsored by Manor's admissions department, the open house will be held in the seminar room, Basileiad Library building, on Manor's campus, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue. For information call (215) 884-2216.

August 3

JOHNSON CITY, N.Y.: St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its 60th annual Ukrainian Day, beginning with a divine liturgy at 9:30 a.m. on the Memorial Center grounds. The celebration will begin at 11 a.m. and will feature traditional food and pastries, arts and crafts displays and sales, and a program of lively folk dances and songs at 3 p.m. Dance music will be provided by the Rhythm Katz from 6-10 p.m. For further information and directions call Anne D. Petras at (607) 729-0909.

August 8-10

WINNIPEG: St. Andrew's College will hold its 40th anniversary celebration this weekend on the University of Manitoba campus, 475 Dysart Road. It will feature a wine and cheese reception on Friday evening, a picnic, banquet and dance on Saturday, and dinner on Sunday. For information call U of M at (204) 474-8895.

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.

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.

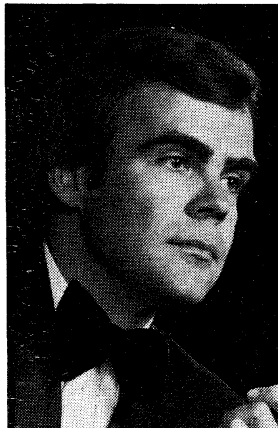
Attention, students!

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

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

At Soyuzivka

August 2-3



The Saturday evening program at Soyuzivka this weekend will feature performances by vocalist Oksana Rohatyn-Makohon and violinist Adrian Bryttan. The concert, which begins at 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka pavilion, will be followed by a dance to the tunes of the Tempo orchestra.

Ukrainian writer ...

(Continued from page 1)

Drahomanov, complained that Radian-ske Literaturoznavstvo "frequently lacks polemicism, does not raise controversial questions or include material about complicated problems and works that have not been judged in an identical fashion."

To fully appreciate the significance of these developments it must be remembered that Drahomanov, the foremost Ukrainian political thinker of the 19th century and a sharp critic of the positions taken by Russian "revolutionary democrats" on the national question, was excised from Soviet historiography in connection with the campaign against "glorification of the Ukrainian past" that accompanied the purge of the former Ukrainian Party leader Petro Shelest in 1972. Party criticism of historical research on pre-1917 Ukraine played an important role in Shelest's ouster, and in the purge of Ukrainian intellectuals that followed.

A critical point in this campaign was the publication of an article in *Komunist Ukrainy*, the theoretical journal of the Ukrainian Central Committee, in November 1972, criticizing a book on Drahomanov published the previous year by the Ukrainian writer and historian Raisa P. Ivanchenko (Ivanova).

In April 1973, *Komunist Ukrainy* followed up with a scathing editorial review of a book that had been published by Shelest in 1970 titled "Ukraino Nasha Radianska." The article criticized the former Ukrainian Party leader for, inter alia, his preoccupation with Ukraine's historical past and his "one-sided evaluation of important historical phenomena." At the same time, the new Ukrainian Party chief, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, criticized his predecessor for ideological mistakes and shortcomings at a plenum of the Central Committee in Kiev.

The New York Times commented at the time: "Although no example was cited, the reference [by Shcherbytsky] appeared to be to a book about Mikhail P. Dragomanov, a 19th century Ukrainian liberal, portraying him as a patriot. The book's author, R. P. Ivanova, has been accused of idealizing Dragomanov and of exaggerating his role in Ukrainian history."

In this light, any discussion of Drahomanov goes beyond the simple problem of differences in historical interpretation, and assumes clear political and ideological overtones. The stand that the Communist Party ideologues take on this issue at the present juncture may well be viewed as an indication of over-all ideological trends.

At the end of 1981, the Soviet Ukrainians press published several articles about Drahomanov to mark the 140th anniversary of his birth. This was an important step in the legitimization process, but it fell far short of complete rehabilitation. Five years hence there is a new party leadership in Moscow that appears to have few objections to the movement currently under way among influential sectors of the Russian intelligentsia to restore to the Russian nation its previously discredited writers and discarded cultural institutions.

But whether this leadership is prepared to do the same for its non-Russian citizens remains an open question.

Thus, a recent book by the Byelorussian historian Konstantine Tarasov titled "Pamyat o Legendakh. Belorusskoi Stariny Golosa i Litsa" (Minsk, 1984), which is composed of 10 essays on Byelorussian history from the earliest times to the mid-19th century, has been taken severely to task on the pages of *Kommunist Belorussii* for a variety of ideological sins. Among them are the author's alleged "denial of the single origin of the Byelorussian and Russian peoples"; his purported attempt to prove that "the reunification of Byelorussia with the Russian state was historically unjustified and did not have a progressive character"; and, according to the reviewer, the emphasis on "the tyranny of Tsar Nicholas I and Russification while saying nothing about the progressive forces of Russia and their influence on [the development] of free thought and culture in Byelorussia."

This is hardly a "review" in the normal sense of the term. Like the Drahomanov affair almost 15 years ago in Ukraine, the treatment accorded Mr. Tarasov's book is in fact a political statement with a clear message, namely, that the allowances that are made with regard to the treatment of Russian history do not necessarily apply to the interpretation of the history of the non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union.