

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Dissidents detained in Lviv en route to Moscow seminar

MOSCOW — While Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev met with President Ronald Reagan at a Washington summit on December 8, local authorities in two Soviet cities moved to disrupt an unofficial seminar on humanitarian affairs set to begin on Human Rights Day, December 10, in the Soviet capital, according to the seminar's organizers.

Four former political prisoners, including three Ukrainians and one Armenian, were arrested for possession of drugs en route to Moscow to partici-

pate in the international human rights seminar, sponsored by the unofficial Press Club Glasnost, the meeting's organizer, Lev Timofeyev, told Western reporters on December 8.

The three Ukrainians, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn and Ivan Hel, were detained on board a Moscow-bound train in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv and charged with narcotics possession. Paruir Airikian, an Armenian dissident, was arrested at the airport in Lviv on the same charge.

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Metropolitan Mstyslav appeals for Romaniuks

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Metropolitan Mstyslav, leader of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Diaspora, has written to President Ronald Reagan asking his help in securing the emigration of the Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk and his son, Taras.

The Rev. Romaniuk, 61, a Ukrainian Orthodox priest and former political prisoner, had expressed a desire to emigrate to Canada in an appeal addressed to Ukrainian Canadians, and especially to the Ukrainian Orthodox community there.

In a letter dated October 22, the Rev. Romaniuk explained that both he and his 21-year-old son are being harassed by the authorities and cannot lead normal lives. The Rev. Romaniuk is a resident of Kosiv, a village in the Ivano-Frankivske Oblast of Ukraine.

"I feel conscience-bound to respectfully request your intercession in behalf of the Very Rev. Father Vasyl Romaniuk, a Ukrainian Orthodox priest, and his son, Taras," wrote Metropolitan Mstyslav in his December 4 letter to President Reagan.

"We are prepared to accept him and his son into our hearts, to embrace them and to provide that which is required for their moral, spiritual and material welfare," he added.

The metropolitan also noted the upcoming summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, and cautioned the president that "any compromises suggested by the Soviet Union... are made for the primary purpose of insuring its own interests and not that of the free world." The summit sessions "will be days which test the very moral fiber of America, and the principles of freedom, justice and equality for which our country stands," wrote Metropolitan Mstyslav.

"Therefore, I beseech and implore Almighty God to guide your every step, to be with you and to strengthen you in your resolve, for the task set before you will most certainly determine the future of not only America... but the future of all God-fearing and freedom-loving people everywhere," he pointed out.

The full text of Metropolitan Mstyslav's letter follows.

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Over 1,000 demonstrate in D.C. on day of Gorbachev's arrival

by Olena Stercho Hendler

WASHINGTON — More than 1,000 Ukrainians participated in a stirring and highly publicized rally and march on Monday, December 7, protesting Soviet policies in Ukraine. The rally, which was held in Lafayette Park — in full view of the White House — occurred only hours before Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev arrived on American soil.

Four congressmen — Reps. Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.), Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) and Donald "Buzz" Lukens (R-Ohio) addressed the crowd, along with Dr. Nina Strokata Karavansky, Sviatoslav Karavansky and several speakers representing Afghan and Ethiopian freedom fighters. The rally and highly charged march were covered by scores of reporters from local, national and international television, radio and print media.

The rally, which was chaired by Ulana Mazurkevich, head of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia, and Myron W. Wasyluk, director of the Ukrainian National Information Service of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, was opened with a rousing rendition of "God Bless America."

Rally participants, most of whom carried colorful placards of dramatic bundles of black balloons, were led in the singing by Halya Porytko and her Ukrainian Club Singers from St. Basil's Academy in Fox Chase, Pa.

After opening remarks by Mr. Wasyluk, who noted that several hundred Afghan refugees and freedom fighters were actively participating in the proceedings, Rep. Coughlin led off the list of speakers. He opened his speech by referring to the impending arms accord to be signed by the United States and the Soviet Union and emphasizing that an arms agreement was not enough to create a better relationship with the Soviet Union without concomitant political freedom in Ukraine and elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain.

Pointing to the much-trumpeted changes of the Soviet policy of glasnost, Rep. Coughlin said, "Those changes, however welcome, are inadequate. We cannot be satisfied with such changes so long as thousands of political prisoners remain in the gulag, when the free practice of religion remains proscribed, when the diverse cultures of the various peoples of the Soviet Union are threatened with extinction, and when past truths continue to be hidden by artificial labyrinths, sad rationalizations and tired lies."

Rep. Coughlin then noted that "10 of the 16 prisoners of conscience imprisoned in the barbaric prison regime of the Perm special-regimen labor camp 36-1 are Ukrainian. Four of those sons of Ukraine — Vasyl Stus, Valeriy Marchenko, Oles Tykhy and Yuriy Lytvyn — have succumbed to the ruthlessness of this camp in recent years."

Rep. Coughlin emphasized that Ukrainian Americans understood the

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Ukrainians demonstrate in Lafayette Park. (For more photos, see page 9.)

Ukrainian intellectuals form independent group to promote culture

by Bohdan Nahaylo

News has recently reached the West about the formation of an unofficial group of independently minded members of the Ukrainian creative intelligentsia. Calling itself the Ukrainian Association of Independent Creative Intelligentsia (UANTI), its aim is to promote the development of Ukrainian culture outside Ukraine's official cultural structures.

The association's inaugural declaration is signed by 14 well-known Ukrainian dissenters, who include poets, writers and artists, the majority of whom are also former political prisoners. They are for the most part victims of crackdowns on Ukrainian national assertiveness in 1965 and 1972-1973.

The UANTI appears to have been founded sometime at the beginning of October, that is before the series of recent attacks in the Soviet Ukrainian press on nationally minded intellectuals engaged in unofficial cultural and social activity.

It is the second "informal" group to have been established in Ukraine by Ukrainian dissenters concerned with injecting glasnost and "democratization" into Ukraine's cultural and public life — the first being the Ukrainian Culturological Club, which was organized in Kiev at the beginning of August.

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

"Informal" patriotic Byelorussian groups hold political demonstration in Minsk

by Bohdan Nahaylo

The Byelorussian daily Sovetskaya Belorussiya for November 17 has revealed that at least 200 nationally minded Byelorussians took part in an open-air public meeting in Minsk on November 1 that turned into a political demonstration.

The gathering was organized by young people belonging to two "informal" patriotic associations and drew well-known members of the Byelorussian creative intelligentsia.

Among other things, participants referred to the mass repressions against Byelorussians in the 1930s as "genocide," and called for the identification of all those responsible for the "crimes" of this period.

According to the newspaper's detailed two-part account written by a certain A. Maisenya (only the first part of which has so far been received in Munich), the meeting took place on the morning of November 1 in Minsk's Yanka Kupala Square. It was organized by two unofficial associations of patriotic youth in order to revive the Byelorussian tradition of Dzyady, whereby on the first Sunday in November the dead are honored. One of these "informal" groups is made up of young literati and calls itself Tuteishyya, which means literally "the locals," and was the pejorative term used for Byelorussians in the czarist Russian Empire. The other is called Talaka, a Byelorussian term for self-help. Mr. Maisenya points out that this "informal club" has become a focus for a substantial number of "patriotic youth."

The meeting called to commemorate Byelorussia's dead attracted "many young people," particularly students. But it also drew "well-known poets and writers, scholars, artists, theater workers and party and Komsomol officials." There was a formal opening part during which a stirring verse by Byelorussia's national poet, Yanka Kupala, was read out. This was followed by readings of poems by members of the Tuteishyya association, improvised statements from some of the participants, and, evidently, lively discussion and debate.

From Mr. Maisenya's account it appears that the main theme of the poems and statements was the repression of the 1930s and their great damage to the Byelorussian nation. "Dozens" of names of prominent Byelorussians who perished during the 1930s were recalled, and "the worthiest representatives of the Byelorussian intelligentsia," "the pride of the Byelorussian nation," honored.

Significantly, the author himself is very tactful in describing the proceedings, and he not only emphasizes his support for such a meeting, but also stresses how important it is that the "entire bitter truth" be told about those "terrible days" — the "dark pages" of Byelorussia's history.

What Mr. Maisenya does object to in this article though is the way in which some of the participants in the meeting approached the whole question of Stalin's crime against the Byelorussians. He takes issue with a member of the Tuteishyya association and other speakers who described what happened in Byelorussia during the 1930s as "genocide."

Responding that the Byelorussians were not singled out by Stalin as a national group, as genocide would have entailed, he goes on to make a point that

seems rather unusual in a Soviet newspaper: "What about the Georgians then, who suffered far more in those dark years? And the Ukrainians and Russians? Who has added up their losses?" The author goes on to argue that to call Stalin's policies genocidal is a "gross perversion of history." It is ridiculous, he claims, to think that Stalin, "despite all the complexities of his personality... consciously conducted a policy aimed at the annihilation of his own people."

Mr. Maisenya also criticizes the contents of an appeal that was read out by one of the speakers and which was presumably going to be addressed to the authorities from the meeting's participants. It urged that the full truth about the past be uncovered, and, among other things, that "all the names not only of the victims of the years of repression, but also those who were responsible for the 'crimes,'" be published, and that the latter be identified as "criminals, with all that this implies."

The appeal also included the following demand: "To ensure that there is full knowledge about the underlying mechanism which made it possible before the eyes of the entire nation to transform its best sons into 'enemies,' and the remainder into 'a terrorized mass.'"

The author argues that today it is impossible to name all those who were responsible for the repression during the Stalin era. Many of those who carried out Stalin's orders were acting in good faith; they genuinely believed that what they were doing was for the good of the cause of socialism, and one can therefore hardly call them criminals.

Mr. Maisenya also challenges the idea that during the Stalin era the population was reduced to a terrorized mass. Somewhat lamely, he points out that there were "hundreds of thousands" who put up with all the hardships and "with their daily heroic labor" worked for "the radiant future," and that at the beginning of the war with Nazi Germany, "hundreds of thousands" threw themselves into the struggle with the invaders.

Although the second part of Mr. Maisenya's article has not yet reached Munich, the first part of his account suffices to make several additional observations. First, it is clear from the information provided by Sovetskaya Belorussiya that the recent resurgence of Byelorussian national assertiveness has affected not only the nation's writers, and that the concerns of nationally minded Byelorussians go much further than the issue of the status of the Byelorussian language. This is particularly significant because Byelorussia until recently was regarded as a republic where national sentiment was weak and Russification had made its greatest inroads.

The demonstration in Minsk also reveals how difficult it still is even at this time of glasnost to know what is really happening in many of the non-Russian republics, to which Western journalists do not have ready access. Until now, Western observers have been aware of the campaign conducted by Byelorussian intellectuals in defense of their native language. But until the account of the demonstration in Minsk in Sovetskaya Belorussiya, the existence of the two "informal" patriotic youth associations which it mentions was not known.

Yet, according to unverified and (Continued on page 4)

Congressmen appeal for Gajauskas

WASHINGTON — A total of 108 congressmen have appealed to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to release from internal exile a Lithuanian prisoner of conscience who has spent 35 years in Soviet prisons and labor camps.

In a November 24 letter, the legislators also urge Mr. Gorbachev to allow 61-year old Balys Gajauskas to emigrate with his wife and daughter to the United States, where he has relatives.

The letter says that Mr. Gajauskas, jailed by both the Nazis and, later, the Soviets for resisting their occupations of his country, is currently serving the 11th year of a 15-year sentence for disseminating anti-Soviet literature and providing material assistance to the families of political prisoners. Charging that Mr. Gajauskas is being punished "for providing humanitarian aid and exercising his right to free speech," the congressmen call the Soviets' treatment of him "incomprehensible."

Among the anti-Soviet literature in Mr. Gajauskas's possession, for which he was sentenced in 1978 to 10 years' special-regimen camp and five years' internal exile, was a Lithuanian transla-

tion of "Gulag Archipelago."

The signers of the letter note that Mr. Gajauskas suffers from various medical ailments, including high blood pressure and ulcers, and that he spent two months in a hospital last year after being stabbed by a criminal prisoner.

Even while in prison, Mr. Gajauskas has resisted efforts to silence him. In 1977, before his trial, he joined the Lithuanian Helsinki Monitoring Group. The Soviets revoked his visiting rights because he spoke out against efforts by labor camp officials to block religious observances and promoted the idea of unity among prisoners of diverse ethnic backgrounds.

In addition, he has smuggled political writings out of labor camp, which have found their way to the West. In 1981, the U.S.-based Rothko Foundation presented an award to him in absentia for his defense of truth and freedom.

The letter on behalf of Mr. Gajauskas was circulated by Reps. John Miller (R-Wash.) and Edward Feighan (D-Ohio), co-chairmen of the Lithuanian Catholic Religious Liberty Group in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Congressional resolution seeks return of historic cathedral in Vilnius

WASHINGTON — A member of Congress has submitted a resolution asking the Soviet government to return a cathedral it seized from the Catholic Church in Lithuania 37 years ago.

House Resolution 300, introduced by Rep. Robert A. Borski (D-Pa.), notes that 1988 marks the 600th anniversary of the erection of the cathedral in the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius, on the site of a pagan temple.

The resolution criticizes the Soviet government for refusing to return the cathedral, now an art gallery, despite petitions by hundreds of Lithuanian clergy. It urges the Soviets to allow Roman Catholics to worship in the cathedral and to return it to Catholic control before 1989.

The resolution also calls on U.S. government leaders, including the president, to press the issue with the Soviets and exhorts members of Congress to do likewise during their visits to the USSR.

Over the objections of Catholic leaders in Lithuania, the Vilnius cathedral was placed under state control in 1950 and converted into an art gallery in 1956. It is regarded as an important religious and national shrine — the remains of many Lithuanian notables,

including St. Casimir, Lithuania's patron saint, and Grand Duke Vytautas, the leader of Lithuania in the late 14th and early 15th centuries at the apogee of its power, were once interred in the cathedral.

Since the cathedral was founded at the same time as the Lithuanian people were being converted from paganism, it is often referred to among Lithuanian Catholics as "the cradle of Lithuanian Christianity."

In the predominantly Roman Catholic republic of Lithuania, return of the cathedral and two other churches — St. Casimir's in Vilnius (now a museum of atheism) and Our Lady, Queen of Peace in Klaipeda (currently a concert hall) — has been one of the rallying cries of activist Catholics. In 1985 a Church committee headed by Bishop Juozas Preikisas to commemorate the 600th anniversary in 1989 of Lithuania's Christianization called upon the Soviets to relinquish the three churches.

On July 23 of this year Soviet authorities finally agreed to return the Klaipeda church within two years, despite earlier vows that none of the churches would ever be given back to the Catholic community.

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Senators, representatives call for release of women political prisoners, Perm inmates

WASHINGTON — Forty-two senators and 103 members of the House of Representatives, in separate letters to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, have urged the release of five women prisoners of conscience and the 16 political prisoners remaining in a brutal Soviet labor camp.

Both letters were prepared in response to actions by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. The letter regarding women prisoners was initiated by Sens. Dan Quayle (R-Ind.) and Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), while the one about Perm camp 36-1 in Kuchino was initiated by Reps. Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) and William Broomfield (D-Mich.).

Sent on the eve of the U.S.-Soviet summit, the senators' letter stated:

"An important issue on the agenda is the discussion of human rights. We are bringing to your attention the situation

of five women who are imprisoned or in psychiatric hospitals in your country. They are: Sirvard Avagyan (Armenian), Valentina Pailodze (Georgian), Hanna Mykhailenko (Ukrainian), Elena Sannikova (Russian) and Anna Chertkova (religious activist)."

The representatives' letter expressed "deep concern for the status of the prisoners held in special-regimen labor camp 36-1 in Permskaya Oblast.

"Sixteen political prisoners remain in Perm camp 36-1, including several well-known Ukrainian Helsinki monitors. The names of the political prisoners in camp 36-1 are: Gunars Astra, Mykola Horbal, Vitaliy Kalynychenko, Ivan Kandyba, Lev Lukianenko, Vasyi Mazurak, Mart-Olav Niklus, Vyacheslav Ostroghod, Vasyi Ovsienko, Hryhoryi Prykhyodko, Boris Romashov, Petro Ruban, Semen Skalych, Ivan Sokulsky, Enn Tarto, Fyodor Trufanov."

Task Force leader denied permission to attend rights seminar in Moscow

MORRISTOWN, N.J. — Patience T. Huntwork of the Independent Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations, who had hoped to travel to Moscow to participate in the unofficial seminar on human rights organized by Press Club Glasnost, was denied permission to apply for a visa.

Ms. Huntwork, whose group has been the main opponent of an agreement of cooperation signed by the American Bar Association and the Association of Soviet Lawyers, said she had hoped to attend the seminar sessions on nationalities problems and human contacts, as well as those dealing with Soviet Jewry.

Ms. Huntwork, a Phoenix, Ariz., lawyer, told *The Weekly* in a telephone interview, "the nationalities seminar was my top priority."

She said she was even more determined to attend that panel after she heard about the arrests of Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn, Ivan Hel and Paruir Airikian while en route to Moscow. Mr. Chornovil was to have led the nationalities panel.

Though Ms. Huntwork had hoped to attend the unofficial seminar on December 10 through 13 as a representative of her Task Force, she said she had been planning to speak on behalf of several Baltic organizations, as well as to raise Ukrainian issues.

When Ms. Huntwork had begun the process of obtaining a visa from Soviet authorities, she was denied permission by Intourist to be in Moscow on the dates she specified. Thus, she could go no further in applying for a visa and, in effect, had "no permission to apply for a visa," she explained.

She later tried to exert pressure on Soviet authorities through Sen. Dennis DeConcini's office, the White House Public Liaison Office and the State Department, but was not successful.

Ms. Huntwork told *The Weekly* that she had prepared for participation in the seminar by reading scholarly works on nationalities issues.

She commented that she came to the conclusion that in Baltic as well as Ukrainian history Soviet policies boiled down to "deception, armed aggression and genocide."

Ukrainian intellectuals...

(Continued from page 1)

Explaining the reasons why they have set up the UANTI, its founding members state:

"It is our firm conviction that the official unions for writers, artists, theatre workers and cinematographers of Ukraine do not represent the fullness of the spiritual, literary, cultural and public processes that are spreading and gathering increasing momentum among the intelligentsia in Ukraine. They are in fact being braked for extraliterary reasons by the formal unions for people active in culture."

Announcing the formation of the "new voluntary association" of Ukrainian writers, artists and cinema and theatre people, the signatories of the inaugural declaration declare that they intend to publish the works of the UANTI's members (all of the authors in the association are still proscribed) as well as literary-cultural periodicals and almanacs, organize art exhibitions, publicize the association's activities, and "support all those who desire to put their talent and civic courage at the service of the good and the spiritual development of the Ukrainian people, and the national life of Ukraine." They also elaborate that they see their com-

mitment to these national goals "in the context of general human ideals."

The signatories of the UANTI's first declaration, who describe themselves as an "initiative" or "action" group, include the following honorary members of the International PEN Club: Ihor Kalynets, a poet; Mykhaylo Osadchy, a writer and poet; Mykola Rudenko, a writer, poet, and the first chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group; Yevhen Sverstiuk, a literary critic and essayist; Ivan Svitlychny, a literary critic and poet; Iryna Senyk, a poet; and Vyacheslav Chornovil, a writer and journalist, who is also the chief editor of the samydvav journal, the *Ukrainian Herald*.

The other signatories are Vasyi Barladyanu, an art historian; Mykhaylo Horyn, a psychologist and philologist; Panas Zalyvakha, an artist; Iryna Kalynets, a poet; Mykhaylyna Kotsiubynska, a literary critic; Pavlo Skochok, a former journalist with *Radianska Ukraina*, now on the editorial board of the *Ukrainian Herald*; and Stefaniya Shabaturova, an artist and designer.

The sort of activity that can be expected from the UANTI can be seen from a recent appeal by three of its members to the president of the International PEN Club, Francis King: The

Dissidents...

(Continued from page 1)

reported Mr. Timofeyev.

All four men, who have served sentences for human and national rights activity, were released after several hours, but forbidden to attend the Moscow seminar, said Mr. Timofeyev, a co-founder of Press Club Glasnost who was freed from labor camp in February. Messrs. Chornovil, Horyn and Hel were forbidden to leave Lviv, while Mr. Airikian's airplane ticket to Moscow was replaced by a ticket back to his hometown, Yerevan, the Armenian capital.

Mr. Timofeyev reportedly told members of the press that he spoke for the 15 members of the seminar's organizing committee in protesting the arrests in Lviv.

The human rights activist said that the organizing committee, which includes himself and Larysa Bogoraz, widow of the late Anatoly Marchenko, was warned on December 8 by Moscow authorities that the event would violate temporary regulations against demonstrations, even though all the meetings are set to take place in private apartments, reported the *New York Times*.

"The authorities are trying to create an atmosphere around it, to give the impression that our seminar is against the law," Mr. Timofeyev was quoted by the *Times* as saying.

One of the four dissidents detained, Mr. Chornovil, 50, was scheduled to head the seminar on nationalities during the four-day event. An award-winning journalist and Helsinki monitor, who served some 14 years in Soviet camps and exile, Mr. Chornovil renewed publication and resumed editorship of the samydvav journal, *The Ukrainian Herald* (*Ukrainskiy Visnyk*), in August.

The 57-year-old Mr. Horyn, a psychologist who spent 12 years in Soviet camps for Ukrainian national rights activities, has contributed several articles to the newest issue, No. 7, of the *Herald*, which came out in August.

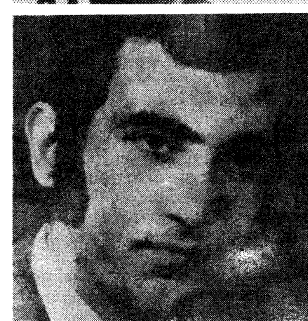
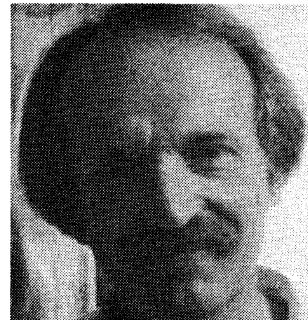
Mr. Hel, a 50-year-old national rights advocate who was incarcerated for 17 years, joined Messrs. Chornovil and Horyn and two other dissidents this October in forming an unofficial Initiative Group for the Release of Ukrainian Prisoners of Conscience in Ukraine. The group, which includes

former political prisoners Zorian Popadiuk and Vasyi Barladyanu, announced its formation in an October 3 statement.

Messrs. Chornovil and Horyn were most recently attacked for their activity in a November 13 article in *Radianska Ukraina*.

Mr. Airikian, a 38-year-old Armenian national rights advocate who served 17 years in Soviet camps and exile, has formed an "association for national self-determination" in Armenia with other activists this fall in Yerevan, according to *USSR News Brief*. The association has reportedly published an information leaflet titled, *Nezavisimost* (Independence).

The organizers of the seminar on human rights scheduled for December 10-13 in Moscow told *New York Times* correspondent Felicity Barringer that they fully intended to continue with plans to hold the meeting, which is expected to draw international participation. Two staff members of the U.S. Helsinki Commission flew to the Soviet Union last week to attend the meeting, as did Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.



Arrested for purported possession of drugs: (from top) Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn, Ivan Hel and Paruir Airikian.

Catholic hierarchs' pastoral letter on Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine

Very Rev. Clergy, Venerable Members of Religious Orders and Faithful of the Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Province of Philadelphia:

"When the completion of time came, God sent His Son... so that we could receive adoption as His children." Galatians 4:4-5

We cannot help but recall the words of the Apostle Paul as we commence the historic celebration of the Millennium of Christianity of Kievan Ukraine. We have been seriously preparing for this momentous occasion for some 10 years. During this preparation, we have committed the entire Ukrainian Church and people to the protection of the Mother of God, the Queen of Ukraine.

During this forthcoming jubilee year, 1988, our people and our Church, standing in the bright light of this monumental event, will institute a new era in our history. An entire people, some enslaved and some free, will observe this momentous and glorious jubilee of the birth of the Church of Christ on Ukrainian soil — the 1,000th anniversary of the baptism of Kievan Rus'-Ukraine.

One thousand years ago, one of Ukraine's greatest rulers, St. Volodymyr the Great, officially welcomed Christianity as the faith of an entire nation. The wise prince clearly realized that only Christianity could provide his vast nation with the highest spiritual ideals and with the strongest of moral principles. With that one act, he inaugurated a golden era in the history of Kievan Rus'-Ukraine.

Christianity not only brought a new spirit to its national soul, but it also provided a new and powerful nourishment for the life of Ukrainian people during these past 1,000 years. Perhaps never in world history has the fabric of a people been so affected by the Christian Gospel! Every aspect of life — familial, community, political and national — has been touched by its power. Perhaps never in history has Christianity so wonderfully touched the very soul of a nation.

This was due to the immense foresight of St. Volodymyr about whom the great Metropolitan of Kiev Ilarion wrote: "Rome commends with the voices of praise Peter and Paul whose ministry brought them the faith of Jesus Christ, the Son of God: Asia, Ephesus and Patmos owe their faith to the Evangelist John; India to Thomas; Egypt to Mark. Every nation, city and people honor and praise the apostle who proclaimed to them the true faith. And so, with all our strength, weak as it may be, we honor the great apostle and leader Volodymyr who ignited so great and wonderful a beacon in our land." (Sermon on Law and Grace)

The Ukrainian Church with its beautiful rite and glorious traditions so impregnated the life of the people that Church and nation became synonymous. No one has understood this fact better than our enemies, and so they prevent the Church from openly carrying out her mission in her native land. Nevertheless, despite its temporary, fabricated liquidation, or its contrived decline, the Ukrainian Church has remained a vital part of the soul and experience of our people. While the enemies continue their attacks on the Church, we are obliged to defend and protect her, even as did our ancestors. Let us not forget that every attack against the Church is an attack against the soul of a people.

We must remember that the Ukrainian Church is the spiritual soul of a once independent Ukrainian nation. She is "like the spiritual fatherland amidst foreign nations," affirmed the holy father, Pope John Paul II, in his Pastoral Letter of 1979 in anticipation of our Millennium. The first immigrants to the shores of the United States of America well understood this fact. When they arrived in this great land over 100 years ago, the major factor that enabled them to shoulder poverty and other hardships was their faith in God as well as their love for and attachment to their Church. This longing for the familiar and most directly, the yearning for their native rite and Church inspired them to appeal to Sylvester Cardinal Sembratovych, metropolitan of Halych, to send Ukrainian priests to the United States.

And so the seed which St. Volodymyr sowed some 1,000 years ago in Kiev, spread to the Americas as well, maturing into the Metropolitan Sees in Canada and the United States, as well as into eparchies in Brazil and Argentina. With further encouragement from Cardinal Sembratovych and from his successors, the Servant of God Andrey Sheptytsky and the Confessor of the Faith Josyf Cardinal Slipiy continued growth was enjoyed here in the United States. We now have a Metropolitan See with three eparchies, hundreds of priests and religious, as well as hundreds of thousands of faithful.

All Ukrainians rejoice on this occasion of our Millennium. Our Church in the United States, to whose friendly shores both our ancestors and some of us have immigrated, especially rejoices. For our Church, in the image of a good mother, has faithfully attempted to "gather her children, as a hen gathers her chicks under her wings." (Mt. 23:37) Our Church in this land has seriously tried to gather all her children from every corner of this vast land through various ecclesiastical, cultural and national undertakings. We must be particularly aware of this factor during our jubilee celebration.

Pope John XXIII called the Church "Mother and Teacher" ("Mater et Magistra"). And so she should be to each one of us. Our Church is a true mother. She gives us spiritual birth through the sacrament of baptism: "Those who believe and are baptized will be saved." (Mk. 16:16) She nourishes us with the Word and with the Bread of Life: "when the Spirit of truth comes, He will lead you to the complete truth." (Jn. 6:51) She cleanses us, reconciling us through the sacrament of penance: "If you forgive anyone's sins, they are forgiven." (Jn. 20:23) "She clothes us in virtue." Let us put on faith and love for a breastplate, and the hope of salvation for a helmet. God destined us not for retribution, but to win salvation through Jesus Christ." (1 Th. 5:8-9) She searches for us should we lose our way (cf. Parables of the Lost Sheep, the Lost Coin and the Prodigal Son- Lk. 15). And lastly, as a solicitous mother,

(Continued on page 15)

Obituary

The Rev. Sam Evanochko, CSSR

NEWARK, N.J. — The Rev. Sam Evanochko CSSR, after a serious heart operation in Winnipeg, passed away on November 23 at the age of 66 and in his 40th year in the priesthood.

Father Sam was born on November 16, 1921, in Ituna, Sask., to Stephen and Anna Evanochko. Having completed high school studies in his home town, he entered the Redemptorist Fathers novitiate and professed his religious vows at St. Mary's Seminary in Yorkton, Sask., on August 28, 1945.

Upon fulfillment of his theological studies, he was ordained into the holy priesthood by Bishop Basil Ladyka OSBM in the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of St. Volodymyr and St. Olha in Winnipeg on January 4, 1948.

Over the years he was appointed to serve in Yorkton, Ituna and Wynyard, Sask.; Roblin, Man.; Toronto; and Newark, N.J. He held the positions of superior, pastor and associate.

His ability to organize and motivate his parishioners may be easily seen in the number of churches and rectories he was instrumental in constructing. Each beautiful edifice is remarkable tribute to his dedication and love of the Ukrainian Church.

In his early years, Father Sam was renowned for his dynamic work among youth. Father Sam will be well-remembered as a prayerful, caring and compassionate priest — one who deeply loved his priesthood and enjoyed serving the Ukrainian Church.

Metropolitan Mstyslav...

(Continued from page 1)

Dear Mr. President:

As we approach the season in which Christians throughout the world honor the Prince of Peace and Redeemer, I take this opportunity to convey to you in advance, my most sincere, prayerful and heartfelt greetings and best wishes for a joyous Christmas and propitious New Year.

I am deeply aware of the monumental task which you face by virtue of the impending December 7 summit sessions with the General Secretary of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev. They will be days which test the very moral fibre of America, and the principles of freedom, justice and equality for which our country stands. Therefore, I beseech and implore Almighty God to guide you every step, to be with you and to strengthen you in your resolve, for the task set before you will most certainly determine the future of not only America, as the bastion of democracy and defender of human rights, but the future of all God-fearing and freedom loving people everywhere.

My own experience with the Soviet Union, experience based upon, prior to my consecration as archbishop-metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Diaspora, my being a member of the Polish Parliament and a member of the Office of Foreign Affairs, and also experiences shared with my uncle, the president of the Ukrainian National Republic, Simon Petlura, a defender of democratic principles and a staunch anti-Communist, convince me that any compromises suggested by the Soviet Union, are made for the primary purpose of insuring its own interests and not that of the free world. Therefore, dear Mr. President, I pray that the summit be fruitful for you and our beloved United States of America. With you, I also feel the pain inflicted upon our country by those who are blinded to the sacred mission which God has entrusted to America for both the present and future.

Finally, dear Mr. President, in the past I have not troubled you with matters of a personal nature. Yet, during this crucial and significant time in history, I feel conscience-bound to respectfully request your intercession in behalf of the Very Rev. Father Vasyl Romaniuk, a Ukrainian Orthodox priest, and his son, Taras. They are victims of Soviet religious persecution and prisoners of conscience who desire to come to America. Father Vasyl Romaniuk's fervent desire is to raise his son among free people who value the sanctity of life, and to be able to outwardly profess his Orthodox Christian faith and exercise his priesthood in

his native Ukrainian Orthodox Church without fear or reprisals. We are prepared to accept him and his son into our hearts, to embrace them and to provide that which is required for their moral, spiritual and material welfare. Father Romaniuk's address appears at the conclusion of this letter.

I realize that you are extremely burdened with matters pertaining to the summit. I am extremely grateful for the attention which you have given to this sincere letter of best wishes and my fervent appeal in behalf of Father Vasyl Romaniuk and his son, Taras.

May God be with you, Mr. President, as you carry the light of truth and freedom into the summit sessions, and may He, the light of righteousness, bless you and your beloved wife, Nancy, during this Christmas season and throughout the New Year of 1988.

With love in Christ, and gratitude for the leadership which you provide in often difficult and trying circumstances, I remain

Devotedly yours in the Lord

(Most Rev.) Mstyslav
Archbishop of Philadelphia
Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox
Church of the U.S.A. and Diaspora

"Informal" patriotic...

(Continued from page 2)

unpublished samizdat documents which have been received by Byelorussian emigres, an unofficial association of patriotic Byelorussian youth called "Spadchyna ("Heritage") was active in Minsk until it was broken up by the authorities in December 1986 and seems to have been the precursor of Talaka. In other words, it is still extremely difficult to know what is happening beneath the surface in many of the union republics.

Finally, it is worth comparing the sympathetic and sensitive tone of the article in Sovetskaya Belorussiya with recent attacks in the Soviet Ukrainian press on the unofficial activities of nationally minded Ukrainians. For instance, when at their public discussion on October 4 members of the "informal" Ukrainian Cultural Club raised the question of the man-made famine in Ukraine in 1932 and 1933, and also used the term "genocide," they were denounced by name in the pages of Vechirnyi Kiev on October 19 as "re-translators of hostile radio voices" and creators of a "demagogic shadow theater." Mr. Maisenya does not even name the most outspoken speakers at the meeting with whom he takes issue. Evidently, glasnost means nothing in Byelorussia, and something different in neighboring Ukraine.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Fraternalism at Christmastime

What activities can a branch still hold at this time of the year? Three suggestions come to my mind:

- First suggestion: Hold a fundraising or a clothing drive for needy people in your community, Ukrainians abroad, in countries like Brazil, etc.
- Second suggestion: There is still time to hold a St. Nicholas/Christmas party. Letters regarding the holding of St. Nicholas/Christmas parties were sent out to all branches in October. The UNA has traditionally encouraged its branches to sponsor these parties for children of its members and their friends. Partial financial aid and other assistance is available to branches who hold this event.

At this point I must give words of

praise to branches which have made commitments to hold St. Nicholas parties.

- Third suggestion: Combine the St. Nicholas/Christmas party with an affair to help the needy.

Hold a St. Nicholas/Christmas party, but invite other needy children and have presents for them. Or hold your party, but set aside a number of presents for needy children in the community and deliver these presents to the needy children on another date. Remember, where there is a will, there is a way.

If any branch is still considering holding such an activity and wishes to find out what assistance is available to it from the main office, please contact the fraternal activities coordinator without delay.

The Insurance Corner

by H.P. Floyd
National Sales Director

Why do people buy insurance?

Why does a man buy life insurance?

- Ask a young man who has suddenly found himself financially responsible for his mother and younger brothers and sisters.
- Ask a man who is old enough to retire but can't afford to.
- Ask a widow who had to move out of her home because she could not keep up the mortgage payments.
- Ask the man who saw the collapse of a business he'd worked at most of his life, because he didn't have the money to buy out his partner's heirs.
- Ask a young mother who hires an

outsider to care for her family so that she can go out and earn a living.

A man buys life insurance, or a woman buys life insurance, because someday someone important to them is going to need money. That someone may be their spouse or it may be the person himself/herself in old age.

People may buy life insurance to meet many needs — but they do so for only one reason — because they care.

Your beneficiary will not be your spouse, but your widow(er). And widow(er's) never object to life insurance.

UNA supports Orthodox camp

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — The executive board of the All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Church Camp met at the St. Vladimir Orthodox Church recreation hall here on Sunday, November 22.

Secretary Bohdan Hryshchshyn of UNA Branch 264 and the president of the camp executive board presided at the meeting. The Rt. Rev. Andrew Beck is president of Branch 264 and spiritual advisor of the camp.

Prior to the opening of the meeting, Mr. Hryshchshyn introduced Supreme Advisor Andrew Jula for brief remarks.

On behalf of the Ukrainian National Association, Mr. Jula presented a check in the amount of \$500 to the camp.

During four weekly encampments this past summer, nearly 400 children, participated in Ukrainian culture and crafts courses.



Supreme Advisor Andrew Jula (right) presents the UNA's donation toward the All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Church Camp to the Rt. Rev. Andrew Beck as Bohdan Hryshchshyn looks on.

Bociurkiw leaves Weekly staff

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Michael Bociurkiw, Canadian correspondent for The Ukrainian Weekly, has left the newspaper effective November 30. He had been on staff since September 1985.

In 1983, Mr. Bociurkiw worked in The Weekly's editorial offices as a summer intern and later as an assistant editor.

Mr. Bociurkiw, 26, is now based in Ottawa and will be writing business news and feature stories for The Globe and Mail, Canada's national newspaper. Recently, he completed a six-month assignment as a weekend reporter in The Globe's head office in Toronto.

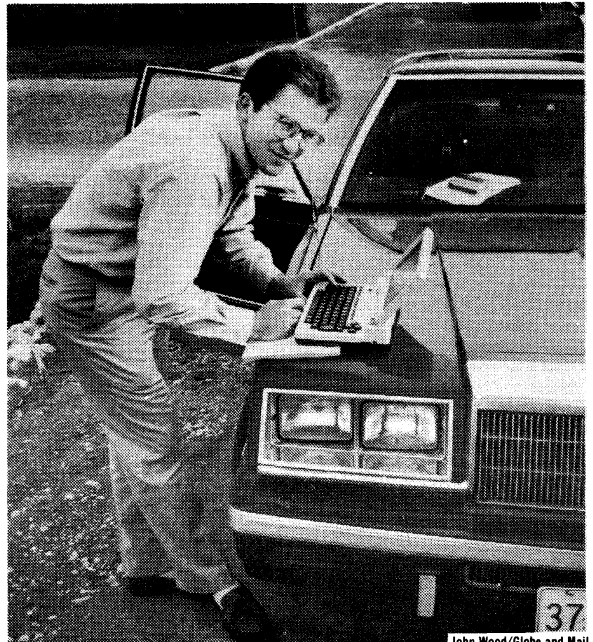
Mr. Bociurkiw's first article for The Globe, a page-one story on the

investigation of war criminals in Canada, was published in December 1986. More than 60 articles have appeared in the newspaper under his byline.

A 1986 graduate of Carleton University in Ottawa, Mr. Bociurkiw earned credits towards his degree from George Washington University and Columbia University. He participated in a 1987 summer workshop at Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism.

A multiple UNA scholarship winner, Mr. Bociurkiw is a member of UNA Branch 492.

Mr. Bociurkiw will continue writing for The Weekly on a free-lance basis.



John Wood/Globe and Mail

Michael Bociurkiw on the job ... somewhere in Canada.

UKRAINIAN HERITAGE DEFENSE COMMITTEE
and the
SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
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THE Ukrainian Weekly

New thinking?

As General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa, were being welcomed in this country for the start of the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, there were ominous signs back in the USSR.

For, even as U.S. and Soviet flags flew side by side or even from the same flagpoles in Washington — proclaiming a new era of friendship and cooperation between the two superpowers — in Lviv, Ukraine, four national rights activists were prevented from attending a conference in Moscow.

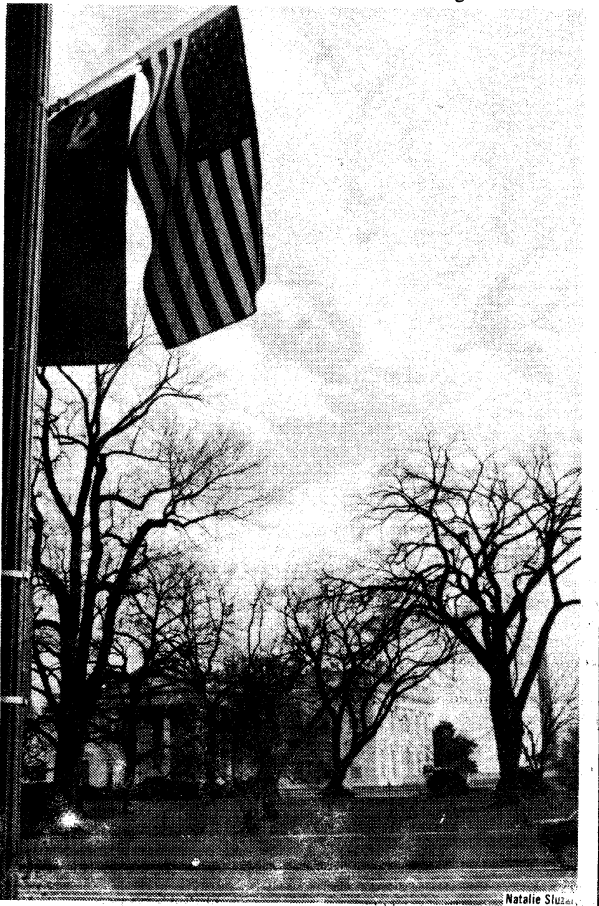
As the U.S. president and Soviet leader were exchanging pleasantries in one capital city, in the other, human rights activists who had organized an unofficial meeting on humanitarian concerns were being warned that their conference would violate temporary local regulations against demonstrations — even though the conference was nothing of the sort and was scheduled to take place mostly in private apartments throughout the city. At the same time Jewish protesters were being detained as they gathered to demonstrate against emigration restrictions.

While the gospel of glasnost according to Gorbachev was being proclaimed throughout the United States by members of the Soviet entourage engaged in a public relations offensive, three Ukrainians and one Armenian — all of them nationalists — were charged with drug possession as they attempted to travel from Lviv to Moscow.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn and Ivan Hel were taken off a train and charged with drug possession. Paruir Airikian was not allowed to board a flight to Moscow and also was charged with drug possession. After several hours' detention, the four were released. The three Ukrainians were told they could not leave Lviv, and Mr. Airikian was given a ticket to Yerevan. Thus, they were prevented from attending the unofficial seminar organized in Moscow by Press Club Glasnost. Mr. Chornovil, it should be pointed out, was to head the seminar's session on nationalities problems.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, Lev Timofeyev, a co-founder of the press club, protested the arrests and Soviet authorities' attempts to portray the gathering as illegal. "They don't want dialogue among independent groups," he explained.

At press time, the fate of Press Club Glasnost's unofficial seminar on humanitarian concerns was uncertain, and many questions remained unanswered. Not the least of them was: What do all these developments tell us about the Soviets' "new thinking"?



Natalie Sluzas

A VIEW FROM CANADA

Bilingual program in the prairies: some criticisms, some suggestions

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

This spring, The Ukrainian Weekly carried an interesting three-part series by Mykhailo Bociurkiw on the Ukrainian-English Bilingual Program in the public schools of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. As a parent who had two children in the program here in Winnipeg, one son from grade one to six, the other from kindergarten to grade two, and now have the youngest in kindergarten, I have suggestions for improving the program.

Since its beginning eight years ago, and in spite of a few ups and downs, the bilingual program has been a success. Credit for most of it goes to the enthusiasm and support of the parents and teachers. I remember the principal of the school remarking that he had never seen parents as keen and supportive as the Ukrainian ones were. The enthusiasm spills over to the children, especially if they are in the program from the beginning. A special comradeship grows among them. The teachers give more than 100 percent, and make the extra effort to prepare new material.

What is remarkable is that most of the children in the program are many generations removed from Ukraine. Many parents no longer speak the language, and only "baba" and "dido" still remember, maybe. Many come from families where only one parent is Ukrainian. There are some with no Ukrainian connection at all. Those who speak Ukrainian at home are in a very small minority.

But, in spite of all the enthusiasm, good will and support, there is a problem with the bilingual program. I strongly suspect that it also exists in other language programs. Some teachers should not be teaching in a language other than English, be it Ukrainian, French, etc. Even if the teacher is totally certified, he or she just doesn't speak the language well enough. And somewhere along the way, there is no authority to say, "Hey, wait a minute, let's hear you talk a bit."

There are a few such teachers in the Ukrainian program. Their Ukrainian just isn't good enough — not only their pronunciation, but their grammar as well. Their declensions and conjugations are something else. From parents in a few school divisions, I have heard comments that a child's language has deteriorated since he or she began school, or that it deteriorated between one class and another, because of the teacher's pronunciation.

Where is the root of the problem? When I asked individuals involved in the program, I received a few different answers. The principal of each school does his or her own hiring. At the interview, not a word of Ukrainian need be spoken. There is no requirement for someone qualified to interview the applicant in the language of future instruction. There have been cases where the much less qualified teacher — when it came to language — was hired over a very qualified, fluent teacher.

Once the teacher is hired, he or she continues to teach in that language. The Ukrainian language consultant to the Provincial Department of Education can only advise or suggest, and even then not always, because in some schools that is considered interference. The consultant is not required to sit in on interviews, because hiring is within the jurisdiction of each individual

school board.

To my way of thinking, the solution should lie at the beginning, before, and at the point of graduating as a bachelor, of education, or at certification. During the learning process, someone in authority should inquire what the future teacher intends to teach. If it is a language, rigorous control should be instituted to be sure that the future teacher really learns how to speak. This means speak properly, grammatically, fluently. How many out there passed French and yet can't put a sentence together?

Once out of university, when that teacher applies for certification from the Department of Education, there should be another rigorous examination, oral and written; to see if the person can actually speak, write and teach that language.

In the case of Ukrainian, the provincial consultant should have stronger powers. The supportive organization of parents, the Manitoba Parents for Ukrainian Education, should also have a say. After all, it is their children and their efforts which make the program the success it is. But even in this organization, some of the parents who are encouraging their children to learn the language of their ancestors, often through no fault of their own, themselves never learned.

While the children in French immersion may be learning the language well, I have my doubts about the kids taking it for an hour a day. The control over the quality of the languages taught in Manitoba, be they French, Ukrainian or whatever, must be centralized. We cannot depend upon separate school boards to do this. Some of them already resent the Ukrainian program being as popular as it is. The problem may arise that there may not be enough teachers to teach Ukrainian, even badly, if the controls are established. But the cultural benefits the children in the bilingual program receive on top of a very good general education make it all the more necessary to improve the quality of the Ukrainian language as it is taught in our schools.

Another way of improving the teaching of the language is to be sure the guidelines are right. What kind of Ukrainian do we want our children to learn? There must be a solid middle ground to satisfy most. If there are Ukrainian words, they should be taught. For example, the word "litak" (airplane) already exists. Why teach "aeroplan" instead? I do not want my children to play "voleibol" and "basketbol" in physical education. I want them to play "vidbyvanka" and "koshykivka," good Ukrainian words which have been in the language since the sports arrived. No matter what the dictionary from Kiev says, I do not want my son to think about being a "kozmonavt." I want him to think about being an "astronavt."

In first grade, eight years ago, the children were taught to answer to the question: "yak [sic] tvoye imia?" Not "yak ty nazvyvayeshsia," or "yak tebe zvut," or even "yake tvoye imia." After I raised a stink about it, the answer was that is what the handbook from Edmonton said. I wonder how many other such "correct" literary phrases are being taught. No matter how well the teachers speak, if the material they are to teach is incorrect, the children's learning will suffer. And the teachers do have to follow the curriculum. With all the

(Continued on page 15)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Museum board's president responds

Dear Editor:

Zen Mazurkevich is entitled to have his opinion about the projected building for The Ukrainian Museum and about its architect, Cesar Pelli. However, I would like to point out that the selection of Mr. Pelli was not at all arbitrary.

The museum's Building Committee, among whose members were two Ukrainian architects, interviewed some of the most prestigious architects in the United States and Mr. Pelli impressed us as the builder who approached our project most seriously (and not at all condescendingly, as Mr. Mazurkevich implies).

He made a point of becoming acquainted with the museum's collection and studied books about Ukrainian architecture. The information that we gathered about him corroborated our first good impression.

"Newsweek" (August 4, 1986) published an article under the title "The New Master Builder" and subtitled "Pelli's lyrical design pleases on many levels."

The article reads: "In the past few months the most visible name in architecture has not been that of I.M. Pei or Philip Johnson — the expected stars — but Cesar Pelli. The already formidable reputation of the 59-year old designer, recently dean of architecture at Yale, is rising as high as one of his elegant skyscrapers."

The author of the article, Douglas Davis, went on to mention a few of Pelli's achievements: the "radiant" Winter Garden, at the heart of Battery Park, a 57-story Northwest Center in Minneapolis (commissioned by the Society of Fine Arts), the extensions of the Museum of Modern Art and Carnegie Hall in New York.

"His large, active office in New Haven spews out a stream of lyrical, technically sophisticated buildings that are neither 'modern' nor 'postmodern.' Each attempts to please on many levels at once, captivating clients and public but frustrating critics. Over and again, Pelli's buildings defer — despite their ingenuity — to their sites and to their context. His architecture is unfailingly humane and courtly."

Mr. Mazurkevich may prefer M. Graves, and consider Pelli his imitator. However, this opinion is not borne out by any architectural critics. The New York Times repeatedly lists Mr. Pelli among three or four of America's most distinguished architects.

Thus, Mr. Pelli was selected by the Building Committee of The Ukrainian Museum because of his reputation and his great experience in building museums.

Bohdan Y. Cymbalista
President
Board of Trustees
The Ukrainian Museum
New York

TWG president reacts to article

Dear Editor:

I would like to respond to the article by Andrew Fylypovych in the November 15 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, in which he criticizes the handling of Danylo Shumuk's visits in the West, including in Washington.

Although I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Fylypovych that Ukrainians who have emigrated to the West should receive the warmest and most personal

attention possible from us, his specific criticisms of the Washington community's reception of Mr. Shumuk are inaccurate and unfair to the many people here who willingly and eagerly did their best to welcome Mr. Shumuk fittingly.

As president of The Washington Group, An Association of Ukrainian American Professionals — one of the groups that was responsible for Mr. Shumuk's appearances in Washington — I am familiar with at least part of Shumuk's situation while he was in Washington, and feel that it is necessary to set the record straight on several issues.

First, it is highly misleading for Mr. Fylypovych to state that, in Washington, Mr. Shumuk, "spent several nights in unfamiliar institutional surroundings, without the benefit of that warm family hospitality we always pride ourselves in." The "institution" to which Mr. Fylypovych refers is St. Sophia's Religious Society, a beautiful mansion in one of the best neighborhoods in D.C.

Most importantly, Mr. Shumuk was housed in St. Sophia according to his own express wishes because it would provide him more warmth than a hotel room and more freedom to recuperate, prepare, and rest than would have staying with a family. And Mr. Shumuk was not alone at St. Sophia's. There are three young Ukrainians living there. One of them, Markian Bilynskiy, a graduate student in Soviet relations from England, was a wonderful and interesting host for Mr. Shumuk, and made sure that he was comfortable and provided for.

Moreover, many other individuals willingly took the time to help Mr. Shumuk out and make his stay in Washington pleasant. At the certain risk of leaving out some names, I would nonetheless like to thank those whose names I can now recall who did provide the warmth and hospitality that Mr. Fylypovych claims was lacking.

Dr. and Mrs. Starosolsky invited Mr. Shumuk to their home and provided him with food at St. Sophia as well. Theodosia Kichorowsky did likewise, and drove him around town to take care of various appearances and matters. Osy Zinkewych also ensured that Mr. Shumuk had meals and transportation, and met Ukrainian Washingtonians. Katya Chumachenko made several important appointments for Mr. Shumuk with officials in Washington, and she and George Sajewych took him around town to his meetings and to see some of our memorable sites.

I would like to thank these individuals and the others who provided hospitality to Mr. Shumuk during his visit to Washington. These individuals did so not to receive any public credit, but because of their hospitality. This is not the kind of issue that I think should be fought out on the pages of a national Ukrainian newspaper, but I do believe that the record should be set straight.

Daria M. Stec
Washington

Saj comments on Mazurkevich letter

Dear Editor:

Zen Mazurkevich's response to my article about The Ukrainian Museum was a concrete example of one of the themes discussed at the Leadership Conference sponsored by The Washington Group last fall, namely: our emi-

gration's "pervasive negativism."

Invariably, in response to any effort by a group of Ukrainians involved in building some project for the general good, a self-appointed critic emerges from his cave to bash it. He takes a few wild swings with his club, howls at the moon, and disappears again without making so much as a token constructive contribution. Motivated by embarrassingly transparent self-interest, this approach disregards our nation's past and has no hope for its future. It is devoid of any sense of citizenship.

The Ukrainian Museum in New York is a laudable institution. It reflects our cultural national identity. It can serve as a unifying element for Ukrainians everywhere, of every political and religious bent. The time is long past due to abandon these obstructive tactics in our community relationships. We must aspire to become useful citizens, put aside personal ambitions, and join in the effort of building a museum in New York that we shall be proud of, that our children will be proud of, and that even Mr. Mazurkevich's children will be proud of.

I, for one, am firmly convinced that in this generation of Ukrainians, the "builders" will far outnumber the "destroyers."

George Saj
Montclair, N.J.

Ukrainianism and guilt

Dear Editor:

I got a big kick out of Zen Mazurkevich's letter printed in The Weekly recently. Mr. Mazurkevich's letter strongly criticized the architectural design of The Ukrainian Museum's new building and hinted that he could have

done it better.

My wife and I are building a new home in northern New Jersey and ever since we had read Mr. Mazurkevich's letter, my entire family has become severely guilt-ridden for not having selected a Ukrainian architect.

I am confident that Mr. Mazurkevich would equally find my new home's design to have a "me too" architecture and lacking a "Ukrainian tradition of rhythmic exuberance." This lack of professional expertise by anyone other than a Ukrainian architect is most revealing. I wish I was aware of this critical fact before we naively embarked on constructing our new home.

My family did experience some psychological guilt reduction and improvement in social standing when much to our surprise we discovered our electrician to be half Ukrainian. Thank God that our home construction project can at least be partially saved from total ruin.

When will Mr. Mazurkevich and other members of the "old guard" stop embarrassing and alienating the younger generation?

Andriy Terpanesky
Mahwah, N.J.

Thank you to Frank Sysyn

Dear Editor:

Thank you, Prof. Sysyn, for your concise and thorough presentation on the sore subject of our Millennium.

This is probably the first so outspoken but indispensable exposition of this event that is so tangled by all parties.

Ostap Tarnawsky
Philadelphia

NEWS AND VIEWS

Documentation center grateful to Kapusta

by Lydia Wasylenko-Smyk

The Ukrainian Institute of America established its Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center with the aim of collecting archives and documents pertaining to Ukrainians in the 20th century.

The URDC is meant to serve as an information center accessible to both the public and English-language media. The UIA is fortunate to be in an excellent location for such a center. Located within Manhattan's prestigious Museum Mile near the Metropolitan Museum and across from scenic Central Park, the UIA is amidst a constant influx of tourists. As Prof. Hunczak, director, mentioned at the center's opening: "It is time for Ukrainians to stop telling other Ukrainians about themselves and to start telling the Western world about Ukrainian community life here and the situation in Soviet Ukraine today."

The primary focus of the URDC is collecting material pertaining to: Ukrainian involvement in the first and second world wars, the famine of 1932-33, the anti-Nazi, anti-Soviet underground of 1939-1945, the history of the dissident movement since the 1960s and the establishment of Ukrainian organizations and institutions in the diaspora.

There is a great deal of material on these subjects which is scattered

Lydia Wasylenko Smyk is administrative directive of the Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center.

throughout the diaspora in various private sources. The intention of the URDC is to assimilate such archives and documents in order to provide a central base of accessible information.

The URDC is honored to announce the donation of an excellent research library which had belonged to the late Alvin Kapusta. The establishment of a documentation center had been the objective of Mr. Kapusta. He was the U.S. State Department's first special assistant for Soviet nationalities, and he organized the Soviet Nationalities Division in the Office for Analysis of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. An avid scholar who knew Ukrainian, Russian, French, German and Afghan Dari, Mr. Kapusta had compiled an extensive library in his home.

After serious surgery in 1985, undaunted, he began studying towards a master's degree in library science. His objective of preparing a handbook on Soviet nationality archives, repositories and private collections began to develop. As well, he planned to locate institutional repositories for material which needed preservation. When one walked into Mr. Kapusta's home library, one immediately realized the amount of labor and research which resulted in his collection. The abundant catalogues and materials could not be contained in one room.

Consequently, the URDC is fortunate to have the beginnings of an excellent research library, thanks to a

(Continued on page 13)

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE: Ukrainians and the media have poor relationship

by Victor Malarek

Transcript of remarks by Victor Malarek, reporter for The Toronto Globe and Mail, at The Washington Group's Leadership Conference, on October 10, in Washington.

I have a reputation for being a little bit outlandish and challenging, and a bit of a street fighter with my remarks. When I got the invitation to speak here I wrote a very calm, relaxed, very un-Victor Malarek type speech — until I got into a discussion with Jim Sawchuk this morning and sort of rewrote it a bit to sound more like me.

My remarks are specific remarks. They are supposed to address the topic of how your brains are used by the mainstream news media, and if I basically stick to those specifics, this would be a very terse and a very depressing dissertation.

I will touch on how I think we are viewed by the mainstream media before launching into a more general discussion on dealing with the bizarre creature called "the news media."

How are we seen? Not in any order of priority I think we are seen as screamers, beggars, pleaders, reactors. We are seen as those quaint people in red boots who paint Easter eggs. We are seen as those bizarre people demonstrating in front of the Soviet Embassy and chanting slogans about a free Ukraine and one dissident or another.

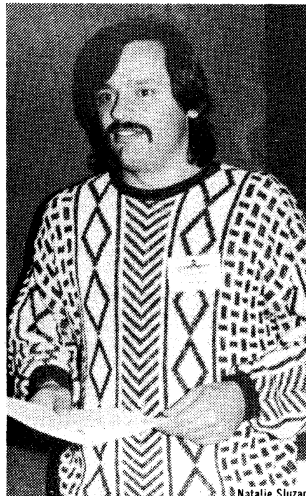
We are seen also as Jew bashers and Jew killers, anti-Semites, Nazi collaborators and general all-around nasty people.

Chornobyl put us on the map. We now glow in the dark. I guess the news media can soon blame all our peculiarities on radiation poisoning of the mind.

With the Millennium coming up we are now soon to garner another reputation among the news media as "hold-outs." We were pagans, or the last of the pagans in Europe before we took on Christianity.

In other words, our forefathers simply did not want to trade away our fertility rights for Christ without a better deal so they allowed our Catholic priests to get married.

What I am saying by all of this is that we have had, and we still have, horrendous relations with the press, with the news media. We are not getting our story out. We are not being taken seriously. We do not have a credible voice. We are still a backwater in press and news relations, both in Canada and the United States.



Victor Malarek

We have a lot of work — and growing up — to do before we have any hope of being taken seriously. That work, I am glad to say, is finally beginning — slowly, but it is beginning.

It has begun in Canada, not in the kind of earnest that I would like to see it, and it is beginning here. We are finally beginning to be listened to. It is getting, I guess, in the United States a slower start, but the struggle here, I think will be much, much, much greater compared to Canada because American Ukrainians as opposed to Canadian Ukrainians do not have the numbers or the political clout or the organization that we do in Canada.

Over all though, one of the things that we must keep in mind always when dealing with this whole thing called the news media hammer image is that the news media over all is a very lazy and a very pathetic group of people.

I see things, as I said, starting and I hope it continues. In my 17 years as a reporter — the last 12 for The Globe and Mail — I have learned one very important lesson. That is, basically, that most people do not understand how the news media works. Some have vague notions, but most simply do not have a clue.

So when something goes wrong, and when something does not go according to your idea or the organization's idea of how everything should go when dealing with the news media, people get upset and angry.

Some people become so enraged that they end up making all sorts of accusations about the news media which, when you examine those facts, are based solely on their misconceptions.

What I am going to try to do, or try to explain to you this morning is why individuals, why corporations, why bureaucrats, why community and ethnic groups, and organizations, and politicians, enter various states of narcolepsy when dealing with the news media.

For the most part the answers really are not that easy to come by. It may be that the news, the press, television are murky and very unscientific and generally unpredictable and can easily intimidate outsiders who are unfamiliar with the peculiar workings.

The end result is that people tune out and turn off before giving themselves a chance to understand it. Frustrated because they cannot get their message out to the public, so many individuals and so many groups and organizations have turned to unfounded accusations and some pretty nasty name calling which cuts into areas, I think, of libel, slander and downright racism.

For the so-called ethnic community, it is easy to label the so-called establishment press as anti-ethnic and racist than to dig into just what makes this strange animal tick and how to best use the news media to their advantage.

It is for this same reason that the anti-nuke groups, the pro-nuke groups, in the United States the Republicans and the Democrats, big business — for all of them it so often seems that the reporters and the news media are the enemy of all.

The fact is, that the average person is simply not equipped to deal with or cope with the mind-boggling fast-paced communications scene of today.

No matter how gutsy or action-oriented or powerful certain individuals or organizations are, they can quickly find themselves stymied in their encounters with reporters and editors.

In this bizarre world of news, they will find themselves trying to impose their will on thick-skulled reporters and

editors who are not willing to simply take their news offering. Questions will be asked, statements are challenged and weaknesses are looked for in arguments. Biases are sought out in claims.

As I see it, there are a number of mistakes people and individuals and organizations from all segments of society make when trying to get their message into the newspaper or onto the television screen.

The first major failing as I see it is what I refer to as overrationalizing this most irrational of undisciplined. It is a problem that may lie perhaps in applying too much logic to something that at times requires more patience, feeling and intuition.

No one here will get any argument from me that the world of news is a bit unreal at times. Just look at the headlines everyday in the newspapers or watch television or listen to the radio.

It makes you wonder just who is out to lunch. The people out there or the people in the newsrooms of the nation. One of the key difficulties in the news world is defining just what is news.

Sure, there are a variety of definitions. Some of them are the events out of the ordinary. For example, I do not think this event is out of the ordinary, so I do not expect NBC, CBS, ABC or Fox networks to be here.

Topical and timely events significant in terms of human progress, conflict and disputes, crimes of people, disasters, current social and political issues, and of course, the novelty — the novelty like the 1,100-pound blimp that you saw on television recently trying to go on a diet, or Michael Jackson wanting to buy the elephant man's skeleton, for what reason God only knows.

One thing that gets so many individuals and organizations into trouble with the news media — and professional groups are the worst offenders — is the bizarre tendency to complicate the simplistic.

If the prime objective of communication is to convey a clear, concise, simple and understandable message, then most community leaders, most politicians and public relations people, bureaucrats, different leaders and professionals, seem to have a special talent for dispensing absolute confusion for what I tend to refer to now as bafflelegam.

Doctors, scientists, social workers, everyone wants to get into the act of being misunderstood and bafflelegam is now in. Simple communication is out. Even the police now are getting into it.

They no longer arrest the man and put him in jail for a fight: they apprehend the Caucasian, suspect, and incarcerate him for an altercation.

When I get police chiefs coming to the Globe I look at them and I wonder who the hell ever wrote some of this stuff and whether, you know, how they even found out how to spell some of the words, and I am not insulting cops. If your goal is to get the message into the press with the least risk of being routed to the garbage can, then I wonder why it is that most people go out of their way to create monstrous problems in communications for themselves.

What should be kept in mind is that the news process is a relentless process of progressive simplification. Yet, as I have pointed out, for some strange reason people seeking news space tend to overcomplicate their statements and press releases with this mindboggling painfully undecipherable prose.

One common stumbling block to putting out a clear and concise message is getting trapped into the group think tank that tries to cover all flanks with the end result being nothing but a pile of

confusion.

No doubt in the ethnic community the leaders of the group think tank have to be the Ukrainians. They can get on any issue as simple and as straightforward as the issue is, and by the time they get it to the media, the media has the entire history of Ukraine sitting in a tome in front of them saying, "but I thought this press release was originally on Chornobyl!"

News treats the most complex event simplistically. The initial selection of what the news media choose to consider as news gravitates towards the simple things that adapt rather easily to the structural and space limitations of the media.

This holds true even more so for the electronic media. The message here is this: To accommodate the simplifying mechanisms of the press and above all the public you want to reach, and to assure that your message has the best chance of running in the news media more or less as designed, the material should be presented in a simple, straightforward, readable form, from beginning to end.

Reporters, and I am one of them, often boast at how quickly a press release can make a garbage can. Reporters and editors do not and will not bother trying to figure out what someone else is trying to say, particularly if the lead paragraph is obscure or the main news element is buried in paragraph nine of a press release.

One serious danger in smothering the press with bafflelegam is that you risk falling victim to being taken out of context. I get so many people calling me saying, "that is not exactly what I meant to say, what I meant to say was this."

I can tell you from experience, the longer and more complicated the material the more chance it has to being taken out of context. Television and radio reporting is even more ruthless to context than print.

One or two minutes of coverage, which would be extraordinarily long coverage for most events, would not include more than 300 words of the total context of a 40-minute speech, and reaction to it on television.

This is why I stress over and over again, that anyone considering sending material to the news media present it in as concise and straightforward a manner as possible — in a form which offers the reasonable prospect of being reported in its entirety and in context.

No doubt the single issue which causes the most fist-waving, gnashing of teeth and muttering of ancestral curses is the access to the media — the right of a reply, fairness, equal time, and so on.

The compelling single fact about news that many people tend to brush aside when obsessed with the importance of their own news offering is that the competition for space is limited. The space is limited. The time in the news media to get on television and radio is brutal.

The news media system has often been likened to a great big sieve. The survey of our newspapers show that 80 percent of the so-called news coming into an editorial office is rejected. The rejection rate in the electronic media is far, far higher.

Every morning when I walk into the newsroom the first thing I do is I flip on the computer and I start reading the wires — Reuters, AP — what is coming over from Europe, and what is coming over from the States, and what is coming over from Central America and what not because I know the majority of what I am going to read in the Globe the

(Continued on page 12)

PHOTO REPORT: Ukrainians' pre-summit demonstration in D.C.



Nina Strokata Karavansky addresses the rally. Sviatoslav Karavansky (left) looks on.



Rep. Steny Hoyer of the Helsinki Commission at the podium.



Rep. Lawrence Coughlin speaks.



Rep. Donald Lukens makes a point.



TUSM members with "Soviet-busters" sweatshirts.



Rep. Benjamin Gilman takes the mike.

NEW RELEASES

Academic Press issues catalogue

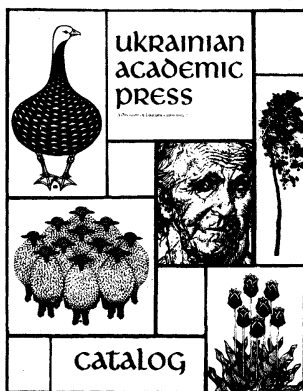
ENGLEWOOD, Colo. — Ukrainian Academic Press (UAP), a publisher of scholarly works on Ukrainian topics in English, has issued its new catalogue of publications.

The 32-page full-size catalogue contains a listing of 70 titles published by UAP and several other institutions. For the first time, UAP brings the publications (in English and Ukrainian) of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton, Alberta, to the United States, as the exclusive distributor for this country.

Another special addition is the prestigious multi-volume alphabetical Encyclopedia of Ukraine published by University of Toronto Press and edited by the late Volodymyr Kubijovic and a distinguished editorial board. This is indisputably the most important reference work in English on Ukraine. Volume I (letters A-F), which was published in 1984, is now available from UAP. Volume II (G-K) will appear early in 1988, but may be ordered now.

The richly illustrated two-color catalogue is divided into 10 sections, including the introduction, which provides background information and explains the publishing profile of UAP.

Other sections include a two-page spread on the Encyclopedia of Ukraine and four pages of new and forthcoming books. Books in print, which comprises the bulk of the catalogue, lists titles



under the following subject headings: history, language, literature and ethnography, memoirs, political science and economics, and Ukrainians in Canada. Also found in the catalogue are the Canadian Journal of Ukrainian Studies; Map of Ukraine (by V. Kubijovic and A. Zukovskyy); CIUS Research Reports; author/title index; order form and ordering information.

The UAP catalogue was designed and produced by Tatianna Gajecy-Wynar. Its cover features woodcuts by the late Jacques Hnizdovsky. (Permission to reprint these and others inside was kindly granted by the artist's widow, Stephanie Hnizdovsky.)

To receive a free copy, write to: Ukrainian Academic Press, 6913 S. Yosemite St., Englewood, Colo. 80112.

AlexSon releases sequel to "Lito"

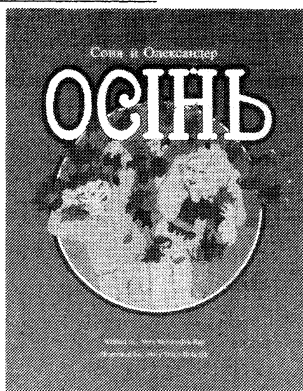
AKRON, Ohio — "When is 'Osin' coming?" That question was often asked of Vera Wedmedyk-Kap after her first children's book "Lito" was published. Thus AlexSon Publishing was very proud to announce that, finally, "Osin" is out.

The format of "Osin" is the same as are the characters, Sonia and Alexander. "We've also included a verse for memorization, as we plan to do in all the books," said Mrs. Kap.

Mary Trach-Holadyk of Hamilton, Ont., is responsible for the full-color illustrations; the principle language consultant was Professor Petro Odarchenko of Washington.

Has it been easier to publish AlexSon's second book? "By far it's a lot easier," said Mrs. Kap, "but no such undertaking is hassle-free. Being more knowledgeable about printing, knowing the right questions to ask and developing enough trusted advisors is to our advantage. It's exciting to start out with ideas jotted down, watching the book take shape and develop and finally to watch it come hot off the press."

Mrs. Kap said she's got another book on the drawing board now. "No, it's not 'Zyma' yet. But it's a book that is needed



and we've formed a committee of U.S. and Canadian educators and we're working closely on drawing up a good educational tool for primary grade school children. Hopefully, this book will be out in the next six months."

AlexSon Publishing has compiled its second children's catalogue of books, games, records and cassettes. It features over 100 items — "everything that a parent might want to buy for a child," Mrs. Kap noted.

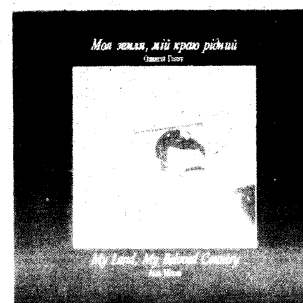
For a catalogue, contact; AlexSon Publishing, 685 Rockwood Drive, Akron, Ohio, 44313; (216) 864-5828.

Alex Holub cuts second LP record

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The popular Ukrainian vocalist Alex has released a new LP record, "My Land, My Beloved Country."

Alex Holub was born in 1949 in Rivne, Volhynia, the birthplace of both his father, Wolodymyr Holubosh, a construction foreman, and his mother, Nadia Susko, a housewife.

Upon completion of his music studies in voice and conducting in his



home town, he started his professional career in 1971, performing with the Trio Marenych, and later with the groups Zbruch from Ternopil, and Vatra from Lviv.

In 1975 Alex married Maria, a Polish tour guide, and in 1976, moved to Warsaw, where he performed with the symphony orchestra conducted by Stephan Rachon. The orchestra was affiliated with Polish radio and television. Alex also worked for the Warsaw Strada Concert Co. which toured in Poland.

In 1979 Alex was contracted to perform in Paris, at the Rasputin and Scheherzade nightclubs. In the same year he received political asylum in France.

In 1982, the Holubs came to the United States, and presently reside in New Jersey. Alex has been consistently performing in night clubs and concertizing throughout the U.S. and Canada. His diverse repertoire is performed in nine languages.

In April 1986, Alex was the featured artist at the first concert in the U.S. to open and establish the "Volodymyr Ivasiuk Scholarship Fund."

"Tribute to Ivasiuk," his first album in North America, was released in 1985, and his second, "My Land, My Beloved Country," in 1987. A composite video

(in both VHS and Beta) of concert appearances by Alex has also been released.

"My Land, My Beloved Country" features compositions by Ukrainian composers Bilash, Dutkovsky, Ivasiuk, Mozhovy, Poklad, Shamo and Zarem-ba.

Alex has received the critical acclaim of many admirers during his singing career in Europe and North America. Ron Cahute, teacher, musician, composer, and leader of the leading Ukrainian band Burya, sums it all up:

"I have worked with many famous entertainers, and Alex Holub is the most profoundly professional Ukrainian singer there is. In addition to being a gentleman, he is a polished performer who works very well with audiences, and has an excellent stage presence. Alex's performances are equal in rank with those of Englebert Humperdinck, Charles Aznavour, Barry Manilow and Julio Iglesias. His singing is dramatic, and has a definite European sound, yet it possesses a distinctly individual and contemporary style. In the recording studio his work is adept and efficient — he is a true pro."

For information concerning Alex's appearances or recordings, write to: La Mer Record Co., 111 Huntington Park, Rochester, N.Y. 14621.

Yevshan Records reaches milestone



Bohdan Tymyc proudly displays the 100 cassettes that are now available from Yevshan Corp. The company attained the 100 mark by releasing several new cassettes, including "A Ukrainian Wedding" (Vols. 1 and 2); "I Never Wrote to You" by the Yasen ensemble of Saskatoon, Sask.; "Chaika" by the Toronto ensemble of the same name; newly found tape recordings of live performances by the late humorist Mykola Ponedilok; and Ron Cahute's "Ukrainian Generic." The Yevshan Corp. has also re-released some old favorites, among them two children's recordings, "Kurochka," which contains songs and stories, and "Kachechka Prachechka," sung by children from Ukraine; the Verkhovyna Quartet's "Album of Ukrainian Songs"; and "20th Century Ukrainian Violin Music," featuring works by Liatoshynsky, Kosenko, Hrabovsky and Stankovych. The cassettes are available for \$8 per tape, plus \$2.50 postage for each order. Write to: Yevshan Corp., Box 125 Station St. Michel, Montreal, Que. H2A 3L9.

Performs in Jordan

PASADENA, Calif. — Pianist David Michael Bilowus gave a benefit performance for the Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped at the Royal Cultural Center in Amman, Jordan, on October 12 and 13.

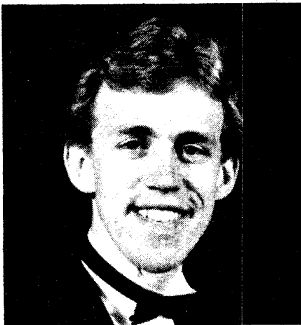
The concert was presented by the Ambassador Foundation under the patronage of Prince Raad. The Al Hussein Society was founded in 1971 to care for orphaned children and in 1979 opened its doors to the physically handicapped.

Mr. Bilowus is a faculty assistant in the music department of Ambassador College in Pasadena, Calif. He is a singer (bass-baritone) and composer, as well as a solo pianist and accompanist.

He has a master's degree in piano and a bachelor of fine arts in voice from the State University of New York at Buffalo. He has studied also at the Eastman School of Music and the Chautauqua Music Institute and has taught piano at SUNY-Buffalo.

Mr. Bilowus has performed in Los Angeles, Paris and Lviv, as well as many other cities. He was invited to give his first piano recital in Amman in September of 1985.

Mr. Bilowus, his parents and siblings are all members of Ukrainian National Association Branch 127.



David Michael Bilowus

Named to hospital board

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — Daniel Slobodian has been named to the board of directors of Ellenville Community Hospital.

The announcement of his appointment was made by William Collier, president of the not-for-profit community institution, who said, "We look forward to Dan Slobodian's participation on the board."

"His business background will certainly be an asset in our deliberations," he added.

Mr. Slobodian, who was manager of the Ukrainian National Association's

Notes on people

resort, Soyuzivka, for 19 years, has lived in the area since 1952. He lives in Kerhonkson with his wife, Anna, and is the owner of Mother Goose Children's Shop in Ellenville.

Mr. Slobodian is a World War II veteran and a member of Post 8959 of Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a past president, secretary, treasurer and director of the Kerhonkson Lions Club and is a chairman and Wawarsing Zoning Board of Appeals of which he has been a member for 19 years.

He is active also in the area's Ukrainian community and is a former trustee of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church. He is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 88.

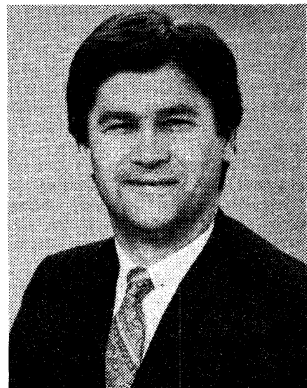
Members of the Ellenville Community Hospital board of directors serve without remuneration as a public service and represent the many communities served by the hospital.

Appointed vice-president

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Basil Iwanyk was recently appointed a vice-president of the CIT Group of Manufacturers Hanover Bank. CIT is the largest bank-related financial company in the country.

Mr. Iwanyk earned a B.S. in mathematics from St. Peter's College in Jersey City, an M.B.A. in quantitative analysis from Fairleigh Dickinson University in Teaneck, N.J., and attended the doctoral program in computer science at the New Jersey Institute of Technology.

He resides, along with his wife, Janis, and their three children, in Monmouth County, N.J. Mr. Iwanyk is a member of UNA Branch 70.



Basil Iwanyk

Wins gold medal

PARMA, Ohio — Rick Oleksyk returned from the Pan American Games held recently in Indianapolis with a gold medal. He was a member of the U.S. national men's handball team.

The team's victory at the Pan Am Games earned it a berth in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, South Korea.

Mr. Oleksyk, a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army, took up handball while studying at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.

Mr. Oleksyk was born and raised in Parma. He, his brothers, and his parents, Elaine and Steve, are all members of UNA Branch 22 in Chicago. In fact, Mr. Oleksyk is a nephew of Helen Olek Scott, a UNA supreme advisor and a longtime activist in UNA sports affairs.



Rick Oleksyk

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Requirements: training in journalism or related field, writing experience, knowledge of Ukrainian language.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
has an open position of
PROJECT COORDINATOR/INDEXER

The Immigration History Research Center, a research facility and special collection dedicated to the study of American immigrant and ethnic groups from Eastern, Central, and Southern Europe and the Near East, seeks a qualified individual to coordinate the Svoboda Index Project. This project is a joint venture of the IHRC and the Ukrainian National Association to publish a retrospective index to the Ukrainian American newspaper Svoboda.

DUTIES: Selecting terms from newspaper for index; supervising computer data entry of index terms; coordinating index publication production; proofreading and editing; preparing budget and status reports; assisting in project publicity efforts

QUALIFICATIONS: **Required** — BA; fluency in written Ukrainian and English.

Highly desired — professional indexing experience (related library cataloging experience may be considered).

Desired — Masters degree in History, Slavic Studies, or Library Science; knowledge of Ukrainian and/or Ukrainian American history; publication editing and production experience; word processing background; supervisory experience; self-motivation and problem solving ability.

SALARY: Negotiable: \$20,000 minimum.

APPOINTMENT TERM: One year, with possibility of renewal depending upon funding; available immediately

TO APPLY: Send letter of application, resume, and names, addresses and phone numbers of three references by October 30, 1987 to:

JOEL WURL
SVOBODA Search Chair
Immigration History Research Center
826 Berry Street, St. Paul, MN 55114

The University of Minnesota is an equal opportunity educator and employer and specifically invites and encourages applications from women and minorities.

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Ukrainians and the...

(Continued from page 8)

next day is not going to get in and I just want to background myself a little better.

On top of all of this wire copy coming in, hundreds of government departments, political parties, corporations, community groups, professional organizations, lobby groups and individuals pummel the newsroom every day with press releases.

A great majority make the circular file — the garbage can. I will give you an example of just how much material can hit one desk.

Occasionally I fill in as city editor. Last week I was on the desk to assign reporters and in that morning I received 28 press releases.

I assigned reporters to cover only two of the press releases. The rest went in the garbage. The main reason that I chucked the others out was they were sent in the mail.

Canada's mail system does not hold a beacon of hope in my heart. It arrives, in most instances, way after the event took place. If your event is that important do not trust the mail. Or it arrives after the announcement has been made by a politician in Ottawa, or in Winnipeg, or in New York, or God knows, wherever he wants to make the announcement so I do not find it that important.

Also, the city editor — the city desk — is not the fashions editor; he is not the food editor; he is not the sports editor; and he is not in charge of the daily horoscope.

As I mentioned briefly earlier, the odds of getting on television are even more catastrophic than compared to the print media.

The average half-hour network news program contains at most 18 to 20 items. The total translates to about two-thirds of the total content of the front page of The New York Times, or The Globe and Mail.

Walter Cronkite, who was America's most trusted newsman, once said that "people who rely on television for news are cheating themselves and are sorely misinformed."

To get back to my original point, those of you who keep asking why didn't our story get coverage are not really thinking the problem through.

To buck against these odds the story has to have something special going for it, something different, something visual if it is for the television media especially.

A truly, truly stunning contradiction in news really involves importance —

the role of importance in determining news worthiness.

For example, and I have caught myself and you have probably caught yourself asking, why did not our story get in when it was far more important than most of the clap-trap that made it? You could be right.

Any reasonably logical mind would lead to the simple conclusion regarding the role of importance in news that the material which survives the weeding process is far more important than that which made the garbage can.

In a word, wrong. There is one unsettling — unsettling and sobering — definition of news, and that is that in many instances "news is what the editor decides is news," what he chooses to print or broadcast and not much else matters. It is what he may be interested in — a particular national editor, a particular foreign editor, a particular city editor, or sports editor.

In other words, importance in the news is important to the extent that the editor or news director thinks it is important, and what the editor thinks is important is not necessarily important.

One aspect that many people fail to appreciate is just how artificial much of news is. News making has become a production of a great deal of technique today.

In other words, the better packaged the news, the better chance it has of making news. Packaging includes such basics as enough lead time because, if the material arrives too late in the day or the events are staged too late in the day, it may fail the community.

There are a few sound, simple mechanics to this, and those who ignore them risk getting shut out. Nowhere are the simple basics more important than having informed spokesmen who could speak effectively and concisely and knowledgeably to the issue at hand.

So often it is difficult to find out who to contact for an informed statement in time for a deadline. We recently had the report of the Royal Commission on War Criminals (the Deschenes Commission) in Ottawa.

The Jewish Congress and B'nai Brith had rented a hotel room and had a full-fledged "you go get 'em press conference," which anybody, any public relations official, would be proud to have put together.

Ukrainians, on the other hand, or what I call the ballot of the unprepared, versus the ballot of the prepared, could not be found. As a matter of fact, our reporter had to call all the way up to Edmonton and Winnipeg to get an informed comment.

Who knows where our guys were — they were running around trying to see if they can get their face on some TV screen, yelling "see, I told you so."

In my closing remarks I want to leave you with a few thoughts. Most people tend to have a very primitive grasp of the role of the newsman in a free society or for that matter the function of a free press in a democracy.

Even if the press is the enemy and that is a sentiment which has been cultivated since the time of the ancient Greeks, in other words, kill the messenger — and there are a lot of people who would like to kill me.

The evidence gathered on the so-called enemy is rather sparse. There are still fools out there who send press agents to reporters to find out the source of an embarrassing story or, as the Mulroney government recently did with me, put two RCMP officials to try to find out the source of leaks to me. They spent \$18,000 in six weeks trying to find it out when they could have given me the \$18,000 and I would have spent it much more happily, because they never found out.

There are bigger fools who still send columns to reporters bearing the gift of a 40-ouncer. I do not know why people keep giving me vodka bottles, unless they think that all Ukrainians drink vodka and get drunk or something.

Then there are the biggest fools of all. Those are the ones — those are the very embarrassing ones that phone the newspapers and make wild enunciations which are extremely racist towards one group or another, who have managed to get maybe their side of the story in while complaining our group was ignored.

There is nothing worse for public relations than being seen as a bigot. By that, and I will score points, all that results is a great deal of damage for the organization or community or cause that individual represents.

In dealing with the press on any issue, what has to be determined in advance is the objective. We have a problem with determining objectives in our own community. What is the reason for calling a reporter? What is the reason for issuing a press release? Calling a press conference?

Because at this point you have to remember you have only two things to offer: Your issue and your image. Issues come and go. Issues wrap fish and garbage, and line the bottom of bird cages the next day.

Your image is what has to be maintained. Our image is what has to be built on over a long period of time. So many

legitimate groups, organizations and individuals have had such terrible relations and still do with the news media.

The have cried wolf too often. They do not work at making the news media work for them. Those individuals and organizations that do work at it, spend the time and the effort cultivating the news media are very successful and are highly visible.

They know the machinations of the media, its needs, its wants, its limitations and its deadlines. It is hard work that gets results; not time to time queries into a fog. Good, sound and solid press relations are the key.

Everything that is done should be carried out with the aim of developing a good public relations image with the media. More importantly, correcting bad relations.

The cornerstone on which public relations are built are information and trust. Information enables reporters and through them hopefully the public to relate to your organization or your community group with knowledge, understanding and hopefully compassion. Trust is built on the accuracy of that information along with openness and easy access to information.

I cannot emphasize this too much but, a message can only get out through hard work by putting together a master plan and not taking a shot in the dark.

You should know who the key people are in the media — the experts on key issues. The editors responsible for a variety of departments in a newsroom such as foreign affairs, city, national, entertainment, editorial boards, sports, whatever.

Within your own organizations and community groups you should know who the key spokesmen are on specific issues and make sure that the issue is dealt with clearly and concisely. It is important to know that your message is heard and it is up to you to make sure that message is heard.

In closing let me leave you with one word and a few thoughts about that word, glasnost, the new Soviet openness. Glasnost is a test for the Soviet Union both domestically and internationally.

For so many, many important reasons glasnost, I believe, is also a test for Ukrainians and Ukraine. Both in Ukraine and also for Ukrainians outside, particularly in Canada and the United States.

Glasnost says to me that we Ukrainians in Canada and the United States have the golden opportunity to challenge the Soviet Union on so many, many important issues of concern to us — human rights in Ukraine, political oppression, language and culture, freedom to emigrate, freedom of expression.

In the name of glasnost our voice may finally be heard by the news media and we should make sure that is heard by the media; If the only if we take a pro-active role in making sure that our voice is heard. Thank you.

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Documentation center...

(Continued from page 7)

great Ukrainian American. The URDC wishes to take this opportunity and express heartfelt thanks to Carolyn Kapusta, the late Mr. Kapusta's wife, for her assistance with the collection.

The development of such a center is long overdue. However, community involvement and dedication can make up for lost time. At present, in Detroit an interested group of individuals has organized a support group to assist the URDC. The group, under the direction of Roma Dyhdalo, recently ran an informative article in Svoboda discussing its future plans and appealing to the community for documents and donations.

This past summer the URDC was represented at various Ukrainian festivals with the aim of increasing public awareness about the importance of the center. Pamphlets and flyers were distributed, and interesting documents were available for public display. There was considerable interest in the documents, and donations were given in support of the URDC. "Ukrainian Magazine," a Ukrainian American television program produced in Rochester, N.Y., did an interview about the URDC which will be shown this fall.

Recently, there has been a great deal of emphasis by the Western press on understanding the Soviet Union and its people. Perhaps this is attributable to Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost, or the post-Cold War period. In any event, magazines such as National Geographic and Time, as well as television programs, are running features which focus on Soviet citizens and their lives. A door has been opened which Ukrainians here in the West should make sure they get through, before it suddenly locks. An interest has been expressed in our country and people, now it is our obligation to ensure that the entire story is told.

Disinformation can be destroyed with historically substantiated facts. Archives and documents provide such facts. It is vital that the facts about past and present life in Ukraine be accurately presented. Archives and documents provide such evidence. We need the support of the entire Ukrainian community in order to have a strong working

base. We should remember to be concerned Ukrainians first, and put any political affiliations second.

Fund-raising is crucial to our success. Documents and archives need to be assimilated, preserved and catalogued. Microfiche and computer equipment are crucial for preservation. All these factors are costly and donations are appreciated.

At present, there is a great deal of activity which is historically pertinent to all Ukrainians. What is happening now will soon be our past. Our past is our heritage. We are all responsible for preserving it.

Please send documents and donations to: Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center, Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; (212) 288-2917.



The late Alvin Kapusta

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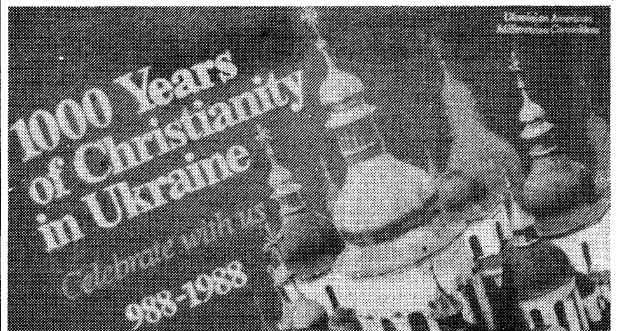
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Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for October

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1987	18,623	49,471	6,592	74,686
GAINS IN OCTOBER				
New members.....	54	80	9	143
Reinstated.....	26	47	2	75
Transferred in.....	3	13	1	17
Change class in.....	4	3	—	7
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	1	—	1
TOTAL GAINS:	87	144	12	243
LOSSES IN OCTOBER				
Suspended.....	24	34	22	80
Transferred out.....	4	16	1	21
Change of class out.....	4	3	—	7
Transferred to adults.....	1	—	—	1
Died.....	—	67	—	67
Cash surrender.....	34	45	—	79
Endowment matured.....	38	61	—	99
Fully paid-up.....	47	72	—	119
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	—	23	23
TOTAL LOSSES:	152	298	46	496
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN OCTOBER				
Paid up insurance.....	47	72	—	119
Extended insurance.....	4	11	—	15
TOTAL GAINS:	51	83	—	134
LOSSES IN OCTOBER				
Died.....	—	23	—	23
Cash surrender.....	16	12	—	28
Reinstated.....	2	1	—	3
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	23	41	—	64
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1987	18,586	49,359	6,558	74,503

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR OCTOBER 1987

Dues From Members.....	\$203,651.37
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	117,596.98
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$404,670.98
Certificate Loans.....	2,388.44
Mortgage Loans.....	33,797.58
Banks.....	8,596.84
Real Estate.....	76,048.16
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation.....	350,000.00
Stocks.....	5,698
Total	\$881,200.36
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$17,804.54
Taxes-Canadian Withholding & Pension Plan.....	509.91
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,623.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	492.14
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	34,615.17
Scholarship Ret'd.....	200.00
Rental of Equipment Ret'd.....	415.52
Total	\$55,660.28
Miscellaneous:	
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations.....	\$6.94
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	11,658.03
Sale of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	932.50
Total	\$12,597.47
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$959,143.62
Mortgages Repaid.....	113,382.97
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	4,592.01
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	470,000.00
Total	\$1,547,118.60
Income For October, 1987	\$2,817,825.06

DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER 1987

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$33,179.15
Endowments Matured.....	61,500.00
Death Benefits.....	68,000.00
Interest On Death Benefits.....	46.65
Payor Death Benefits.....	455.48
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	2,462.50
Dues From Members Returned.....	1,098.08
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,850.00
Scholarships.....	1,300.00
Total	\$169,891.86
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate.....	\$57,217.92
Svoboda Operation.....	119,537.03
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	75,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$2,056.91
Medical Inspections.....	440.25
Reward To Special Organizers.....	8,076.93
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	84,505.45
Reward To Organizers.....	10,393.80
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	1,666.66
Field Conferences.....	5,980.30
Total	\$113,120.30
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$12,916.68
Salary Of Office Employee.....	49,424.21
Employee Benefit Plan.....	13,833.82
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	18,651.31
Tax-Canadian Withholding And Pension Plan On Employee Wages.....	624.22
Total	\$95,450.24
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$500.00
Bank Charges.....	85.00
Books and Periodicals.....	236.00
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	35.00
Furniture And Equipment.....	2,232.03
General Office Maintenance.....	1,690.99
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	160.81
Postage.....	2,323.44
Printing And Stationery.....	2,126.41
Telephone, Telegraph.....	3,709.35
Traveling Expenses-General.....	1,341.70
Total	\$14,440.73
Miscellaneous:	
Loss On Bonds.....	\$466.52
Fraternal Activities.....	25.42
Donations.....	1,600.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	35,609.93
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	30.31
Professional Fees.....	6,000.00
Total	\$43,732.18
Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$1,311,628.75
Stock.....	5,698.84
Certificate Loans.....	2,388.44
Real Estate.....	1,110.35
Total	\$1,320,826.38
Disbursements For October 1987	\$2,009,216.64

BALANCE

ASSETS		Liabilities	
Cash.....	\$2,806,448.50	Life Insurance.....	\$58,391,665.05
Bonds.....	43,494,030.77	Accidental D.D.....	1,579,206.79
Mortgage Loans.....	4,290,731.28	Fraternal.....	103,731.08
Certificate Loans.....	701,592.98	Orphans.....	364,090.76
Real Estate.....	1,197,820.42	Old Age Home.....	132,516.02
Printing Plant & E.D.P.....		Emergency.....	90,879.54
Equipment.....	335,787.39		
Stocks.....	1,201,126.86		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.....			
Housing Corp.....	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	6,530,000.00		
Total	\$60,662,089.24	Total	\$60,662,089.24

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

Catholic hierarchs' pastoral...

(Continued from page 4)

she ministers to our needs from the cradle to the grave. And once we have passed on to the Lord, she ever remembers us in her prayers: "may the Lord God remember the founders and benefactors of this holy Church..." (Prayer of the Great Entrance). "He cannot have God as a father who does not have the Church as a mother," says St. Cyprian (Unity of the Church, 6).

Our Church is an authentic teacher as well. She teaches us the truths of the faith. "Go, make disciples of all nations... and teach them the commands I gave you." (Mt. 28: 19-20) From infancy she prepares us for the sacraments, always reminding us of the principles of spiritual living, and often supporting our human weaknesses with the help of God's grace.

Servant of God Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky writes: "To belong to the Mystical Body of Christ, of whom Christ is the invisible Head, and the Vicar of Christ its chief Preacher, Pastor and Teacher, is the surest way of fellowship and unity with Christ the Savior Himself." (Sermon on the anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius XII)

In observing the Millennium of Ukrainian-Kievan Christianity, we must recognize the importance of belonging to our native Ukrainian Church. We must value her and her magnificent rite. We must benefit from her ministry, stand in her defense and support her with all our strength. For in the words of the holy father, Pope John Paul II, which he spoke during his visit to our Metropolitan Cathedral in Philadelphia: "All who are heirs to the Ukrainian tradition, possess a very important task within the bosom of the Catholic Church."

Since we are so privileged to live in this period of our Millennium we must give thanks to the Lord for all the gifts Christianity has endowed us with during these past 1,000 years "those benefits known and unknown, seen and unseen" (Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom).

We must undergo a renewal of the Spirit of Christ; we must strengthen our faith; and in order to move into the next 1,000 years with renewed fervor, we "must put on the New Person that has been created in God's principles, in the uprightness and the holiness of the truth." (Eph. 4:24)

We must come to a richer understanding of our beautiful rite, a rite which has so captured the imagination of other peoples. We must hold it in high esteem, for it is the heritage of the Millennium! The universal Church charges us with this task in its extensive decree on "The Eastern Catholic Churches" of the Second Vatican Council. In that decree we read: "The Catholic Church has as its goal the constant and inviolable preservation of every particular Church, that is to say, rite." (Decree on the Eastern Churches, p. 2)

We must also attempt to find means to search out the hundreds and thousands of fellow Ukrainians who have abandoned our ecclesiastical communities in order to encourage them to experience with renewed interest the Church of their ancestors.

Above all, we must employ every means possible to assist our Church in Chains, our Mother in Ukraine, so that she might rise from those modern catacombs and once again shine in the glory of the treasure of those first centuries of Her Christianity, a glory which she enjoyed in the final years of her freedom, prior to her cruel liquidation.

And so in our jubilee year we appeal to the entire people of God to actively join in these jubilee celebrations. Let every parish observe this historic event with a spiritual renewal and with fitting observances. We invite all of you, in so far as you are able, to join in diocesan and intra-diocesan festivities. We also urge you to attempt to participate in the planned pilgrimages to Rome so

that together with our Holy Father and our entire hierarchy under the leadership of the head of our Church, His Beatitude Myroslav Ivan Cardinal Lubachivsky, we might all commemorate this monumental happening in the most special way.

May these few thoughts move each of you to deep reflection as we stand on the threshold of the Millennium of Christianization of Kievan Rus'-Ukraine. We implore our Lord Jesus Christ and His Most Pure Mother, Mary, the Mother of the Church and the Mother of Ukraine, for their assistance in helping us rise above our spiritual, human weaknesses, and in strengthening our Church with fresh ranks of clergy, so that the next thousand years may commence with a renewed and reborn Christian spirit. We also pray that the sacrifices of our ancestors who were so imbued with genuine Christian virtues, qualities so lacking today, might move us to a truly Christ-filled spiritual, religious and national regeneration.

"We wish you happiness: try to grow perfect: help one another. Be united: live in peace, and the God of love and peace be with you" (2 Cor. 13:11).

†**Stephen**
Metropolitan-Archbishop
Philadelphia

†**Basil**
Bishop of Stamford

†**Innocent, OSBM**
St. Nicholas Diocese-Chicago

†**Robert**
Bishop of St. Joseph-Parma

Bilingual...

(Continued from page 6)

literary advisors listed on all the texts and workbooks, surely someone there knows a proper Ukrainian language, with a grammar and vocabulary that make sense.

When the Ukrainian-English bilingual program began at our Winnipeg school, our son Boyan began with grade one (as they say here — not "first grade"). The principal was a Mennonite who had lived in Ukraine. He knew some Russian, but not Ukrainian. Also, he didn't think there was any difference between the two. One day he came into my son's class and wanting to show off his linguistic talents, said a few words in Russian. Not one to keep his opinions

to himself, my son piped up, "Mr. D... you should sign up for our class so that you can learn something."

I wonder if Mr. D. did learn something about Ukrainians in the years before he retired — and if he really wanted to learn. Over the past nine years the children did, and are continuing to learn. They and their parents have caught the spark of interest in things Ukrainian. While it is a sad comment from Soviet Ukraine that with the rate of Russification, western Canada may be the only place where the language survives, it is a compliment to the pioneers and their descendants. By improving the program, we can ensure that the Ukrainian language in western Canada not only survives, but improves.

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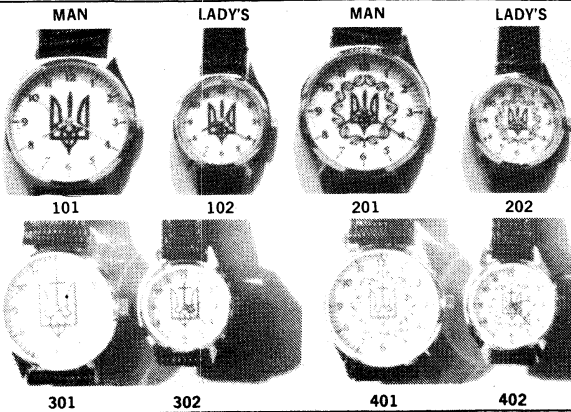
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December 18

NEW YORK: Come celebrate Christmas Around the World at the Ukrainian Institute of America at 7 p.m. Featured will be caroling by the Promin Ensemble and the Echo of the Steppes Ensemble under the direction of Bohdanna Wolansky, as well as displays of traditional Christmas tables and foods. A donation of \$10 is suggested. For more information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660. The UIA is located at 2 E. 79th St.

December 19

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is sponsoring an academic lecture by Dr. Myroslav Labunka, professor of history at LaSalle University, titled, "Slovo o Zakoni i Blahodati by Metropolitan Ilarion" and "Pamiat i Pokhvala

Volodymyrovi Monakha Yakova," in Ukrainian, at 5 p.m. in the society's headquarters, 63 Fourth Ave. This is the final public lecture this fall on early Christianity in Ukraine. All are welcome.

WASHINGTON: An icon exhibit and sale, featuring the authentic (gold-leaf, egg tempura) icons of iconographer Adele Morris, will open at 7:30 p.m. at the St. Sophia Religious Association House, 3615 30th St., N.W. The exhibit is sponsored by the Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church. For more information call (301) 622-2338.

YONKERS, N.Y.: The School of Ukrainian Studies will celebrate the Feast of St. Nicholas at St. Mi-

chael's Ukrainian Catholic Church 510 N. Broadway. There will be a liturgy at 9 a.m. and at 11 a.m. the students will present a program of songs, poems and a play. The children will be greeted by St. Nicholas and gifts will be supplied by the SUMA Federal Credit Union. For further information call Oksana Kulynych, (914) 965-6467.

December 20

WASHINGTON: The Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church will sponsor a Christmas bazaar and art sale, 12:30-3 p.m. at the St. Sophia Religious Association House, 3615 30th St., N.W. For more information call (301) 622-2338 or 439-7319.

NEWARK, N.J.: St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School will present a Christmas concert of kolyady and shchedrivky in St. John's Church at 719 Sanford Ave. at 1 p.m. Everyone is invited. Coffee and refreshments will be served by the Mothers' Club after 11 a.m. divine liturgy.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian chorus Dumka of New York, conducted by Simon Komirny, will sing Christmas carols in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and East 51st Street, at 4:45 p.m. The concert is in commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan-Rus.

ELIZABETH, N.J.: Branches 37 and 234 of the Ukrainian National Association will sponsor a St. Nicholas Day party for children at 3 p.m. in St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall on Grier Avenue.

Over 1,000...

(Continued from page 1)

inadequacy of glasnost because they know of the continuing repression of Ukrainian Churches "...even as the Soviet government seeks to take advantage of the upcoming Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus' for its propaganda purposes" and because they know of "...the demonic excesses that were unleashed on the people of Ukraine in the form of an induced famine by the dictator, Joseph Stalin, a famine which today remains unacknowledged by the Soviet government."

Rep. Coughlin's speech was followed by remarks from Henry Regal of the Committee for a Free Afghanistan, who spoke forcefully about the Soviet genocide in Afghanistan and who urged that no arms treaty be signed until the atrocities in that country end. He invited Ishar Janareef, a representative of one of the seven parties comprising the Afghan mujahideen, to join him on the podium for a brief statement.

After a presentation of various political and geographical facts about Ukraine by Mr. Wasylyk, Ms. Mazurkevich read a message to the assembled from Pennsylvania Sen. John Heinz and excerpts from a letter which had been sent to President Ronald Reagan by the Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia.

Sen. Heinz's message stated in part: "Across Pennsylvania Avenue, two world leaders will soon be settling matters of great importance. ... But one area — human rights — remains a field where the Soviet Union and the United States still stand far apart. And there is no part of the Soviet human rights record darker than the decades-old repression of the Ukrainian nation. ... We will continue to march, to speak out, to rally in protest so long as the Soviet government continues to keep heroes like Lev Lukianenko, Ivan Kandyba and Petro Ruban in the barbaric conditions of the Perm labor camp. We will never be silent when figures like Hanna Mykhailenko are imprisoned in torture chambers the Soviets call special psychiatric hospitals. We will not stand by while the KGB continues to attack the Ukrainian Catholic Church and any activity that keeps the Ukrainian identity alive."

The UHRC's letter to President Reagan, which was also sent to his appropriate aides, asked the president to take up Soviet policies in Ukraine fact-to-face with Mr. Gorbachev and contained the following demands:

- a general amnesty for all political prisoners;

- legalization of all Ukrainian Churches;
- cessation of the Russification of Ukraine; and
- disclosure by the Soviet government of the artificial famine in Ukraine of 1932-33.

Dr. Strokata Karavansky and Mr. Karavansky, both prominent Ukrainian political dissidents who now reside in the United States, addressed the crowd, in Ukrainian, after Ms. Mazurkevich's presentation.

Dr. Strokata emphasized the folly of signing an arms accord with the Soviet Union — a country which has repeatedly broken treaties and promises it has made.

Mr. Karavansky made an appeal to the Ukrainian community, in this Christmas season, to support political prisoners and their families by contributing heavily to a special fund for dissidents set up by the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

Rep. Lukens next roused the crowd with an impassioned speech about the fight for freedom in the world. He told the assembled, "The results of this rally will not be today in this Lafayette square; the results of this rally will be in the few of us becoming the many of us. ... It is critical that every time two people gather in the name of free people that you never worry that there are only two, only 200, only 2,000. It is what you do with what you have."

"We must never be discouraged, never be dejected. We must never feel as though people don't care. Our lifelong objective is to remain free and to see to it that freedom is available to every man and woman who wants it. That's our pledge until we die."

Rep. Lukens' speech was punctuated several times by shouts of "We want freedom" from the crowd.

Rep. Hoyer, a long-time advocate for Ukrainian political prisoners and chairman of the United States Helsinki Commission, immediately followed Rep. Luken's remarks. Rep. Hoyer built his speech around the questions which need to be asked about human rights issue in view of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

"Many of you gathered here today have questions of Mr. Gorbachev, perhaps the most significant of which is whether or not glasnost, or hlanstn, as it is called in Ukrainian, has come to the Ukrainian people," he observed.

"Unfortunately, despite some limited positive steps, such as the release of several Ukrainian prisoners of conscience and a loosening of restrictions on the discussion of the status of the Ukrainian language and culture, glasnost remains to be realized in Ukraine.

The promises of the Helsinki Final Act remain to be fulfilled," Rep. Hoyer noted.

After pointing to the continued imprisonment of Ukrainian human rights activists, particularly those in Perm Camp 36-1, Rep. Hoyer focused on the case of Ms. Mykhailenko.

"Numerous other individuals, such as Hanna Mykhailenko, whose case I have raised in Vienna at the CSCE follow-up meeting, also suffer for seeking to exercise their rights to freedom of expression. Hanna, a defender of Ukrainian cultural freedom, who has been confined in a special psychiatric hospital since 1980, has yet to benefit from the hopes engendered by glasnost and perestroika — from the hopes arising from commitments freely undertaken by the Soviet Union when it signed the Helsinki Final Act," Rep. Hoyer said.

The chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Committee ended his speech by pledging that the commission will be vigilant in asking for answers to questions about the freedom of political prisoners, the repression of religion in Ukraine, freedom of movement, the jamming of Radio Liberty and about restrictions on cultural freedoms.

The rally closed with a short speech by a representative of an Ethiopian group, who drew a historical comparison between the artificial famine in Ukraine and the present famine in Ethiopia, and a speech by another Afghan representative. The Afghan spokesman spoke on behalf of the children of Afghanistan who have been mutilated by the Soviet military. Particularly touching was his introduction to the crowd of a little boy who lost both arms when the Soviets bombed his native village and of a little girl whose hair had been set on fire by Soviet soldiers.

The assembled left Lafayette Park, walking four abreast, in a defiant march to the Soviet Embassy. The air was filled with shouts of "Freedom for Ukraine" and "Soviets out of Ukraine." The marchers were joined in their chanting by Rep. Gilman, who walked with the procession as an act of solidarity, wearing a "Soviet-busters" sweat-shirt provided by a group of demonstrators from New York.

The marchers were led by a group of students carrying seven black coffins. The coffins represented seven decades of Soviet repression and seven examples of its effects on the Ukrainian nation: the artificial famine; the liquidation of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church; the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; the martyrs who died in Siberian camps and prisons; leaders and

freedom fighters of the Ukrainian nation; those who died at Perm Camp 36-1; and the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl.

Upon arriving at the police barricades a half block from the Soviet Embassy, the crowd sang "Ne Pora," "Bozhe Vyslyukhay Blahannia" and "Bozhe Velykyi." After the initial singing and early chants of "Freedom for Ukraine" and "Svoboda," Rep. Gilman addressed the crowd. He congratulated the marchers for their dedication to the cause of human rights and pledged his personal assistance.

Amid a very heavy police presence, one of the march's most dramatic and heavily photographed events came with the burning of a "Soviet-buster" T-shirt. Although the police threatened to move in on the demonstrators after this occurrence, no action was taken.

The march was marked with a "sit-down" by some 30 students directly in front of the police barricades. The students vigorously chanted for Ukrainian freedom for over half an hour without cessation. Also standing at the police barricades were a number of women dressed in full Ukrainian national costume, holding a reproduction of the "Nuclear Madonna," in commemoration of the catastrophe at Chernobyl.

The march ended with an impassioned rendition of "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina," the Ukrainian national anthem, by all those assembled and the release of black balloons into the Washington sky.

The rally and march received extensive coverage nationwide. It was carried on the CBS, ABC and NBC national news, as well as on CNN.

In addition, local television stations from Washington, Philadelphia and New York showed excerpts during their evening news programs. Also, the march was written up in numerous American newspapers, most notably, on the front pages of The Washington Post and Washington Times.

The rally and march were organized by the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, with the cooperation of numerous other Ukrainian American organizations, including Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and the Ukrainian Student Association of Mykola Michnowsky.

Rally organizers recorded participants from the following communities: Washington; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; Baltimore, Md.; Wilmington, Del.; Newark, Passaic and Trenton, N.J.; New York, Yonkers, Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester and Long Island, N.Y.; Cleveland; Chicago; Detroit; and Berkeley, Calif.