

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LXVI

No. 6

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1988

25 cents

Harvard Project on the Millennium to receive \$150,000 in UNA grants

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association has allocated \$150,000 for the Harvard Project on the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and, thus, has become the sponsor of the first volume of the project's three-volume encyclopedia of Ukrainian Christianity.

The UNA Supreme Executive Committee announced the grant during a meeting here at the UNA headquarters on January 15 with representatives of the Harvard Project.

The Harvard Project had sought the UNA's sponsorship last summer, when it appealed to the fraternal organization's Supreme Assembly during its annual meeting at Soyuzivka.

The Supreme Assembly recommended that the Supreme Executive Committee support the project, which the UNA Supreme Executive Committee decided to do at its December 30, 1987, meeting.

After John O. Flis, supreme president, informed the Harvard Project committee members of the UNA's decision, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk presented them with a check for \$50,000 — the first of three installments that will total \$150,000. The check was accepted by Dr. Stepan Woroch and Walter Baranetsky.

Dr. Omeljan Pritsak of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute thanked

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Marko Ruban, dissident's son, in U.S. for medical treatment



Lydia and Marko Ruban meet the press after their arrival at JFK airport.

by Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — Looking weary yet hopeful after their 19-hour journey from Moscow, Marko Ruban, 12, and his mother Lydia, arrived at Kennedy International Airport on Sunday afternoon, January 31, to seek medical

attention for the boy who has been paralyzed from the waist down since a truck accident in 1982.

"I want to be able to stand on my own two feet," said the young boy, who is confined to a wheelchair, when asked during a 45-minute press conference

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Canada commemorates Ukrainian statehood with launching of Millennium year in Ottawa

by Marta Kolomayets

OTTAWA — Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski inaugurated Canada's observances of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine during a 30-minute noontime ceremony here in the Rotunda Parliament building on Friday, January 22.

Commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day — January 22 — continued on Friday evening with Ottawa's Ukrainian Canadian Committee hosting a banquet, program and dance on Parliament Hill.

Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada and Metropolitan Wasyl

Fedak of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, as well as Ottawa Mayor Jim Durrell and Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, national president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, joined Mr. Mazankowski at the commencement program organized by the National Millennium Committee.

More than 100 people, including Member of Parliament Andrew Witer (Parkdale/High Park) and Ukrainian Canadian community activists, witnessed the deputy minister sign a statement on behalf of the government of Canada and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney which recognized the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine

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Canada's Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski signs statement recognizing 1988 as the year of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

At the Demjanjuk trial

Prosecution concludes its summation

Special to Svoboda and The Weekly from UNCHAIN observer

JERUSALEM — The prosecution concluded its summation here at the Nazi war crimes trial of John Demjanjuk on Wednesday, February 3, by stating that the defendant is guilty as charged and asking that he be punished to the full extent of the law.

Mr. Demjanjuk, who the prosecution says is "Ivan the Terrible," a notorious guard at the Treblinka death camp, faces the death penalty if found guilty.

Mr. Demjanjuk, however, says he is a victim of mistaken identity. The defense is to begin the summation of its case on Tuesday, February 9.

Chief prosecutor Yona Blattman told the court that neither Adolf Eichmann nor Mr. Demjanjuk could be considered

"small cogs" in the Nazi destruction of the Jews, especially since there are pseudo-historians who deny that the Holocaust ever happened. That is why, continued Mr. Blattman, there had to be an Eichmann trial, and there had to be a Demjanjuk trial — so that the memory of the Holocaust could be kept alive.

On Monday, February 1, the prosecution continued its summation, which was begun last week on Monday, January 25. Prosecutor Michael Shaked recounted the written testimonies of Reichman, Helman and Feodor Fedorenko, noting that all three are problematic and cannot be taken at face value. For example, Mr. Fedorenko did not recognize the defendant as "Ivan the Terrible," only because he was in

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Greater national assertiveness increasingly evident in Byelorussia

by Bohdan Nahaylo

PART I

Since the political demonstration that was organized in Minsk on November 1, 1987, by "informal" groups of nationally minded Byelorussian youth, there have been more indications in the Soviet press that an upsurge in Byelorussian national assertiveness is taking place.

Recent items in the Byelorussian press confirm that the concerns of Byelorussian patriots go far beyond the language issue and extend to the historical and cultural spheres — in particular, to the question of Byelorussia's former statehood and to the repression and destruction experienced by Byelorussia during the Stalin era. Indeed, the Soviet Byelorussian press has now begun issuing warnings against going too far.

The Tuteishya Group

More details have emerged about one of the "informal" Byelorussian patriotic associations that organized the demonstration of November 1, 1987, and that has since then in effect staged a second demonstration. Composed of young literati, the association calls itself the Tuteishya, which literally means "the locals" and was a pejorative term used for Byelorussians in the tsarist Russian

While the new Byelorussian national assertiveness is still being tolerated, there have been signs recently that the authorities are not about to allow matters to get out of hand.

empire.

According to a report in a recent issue of the weekly *Litaratura i Mastatsva*, the unofficial society was formed at the beginning of last spring with the aim of uniting young authors who wish to work for the good of Byelorussian literature and culture. It is apparently linked to the Byelorussian Writers' Union.

On December 10, 1987, the Tuteishya held their first literary evening in the House of Literature in Minsk, and *Litaratura i Mastatsva* has provided coverage of the event. It describes the literary part of the evening as having been "genuinely interesting" and praises the more than dozen young authors who read out their works as potentially important contributors to the development of Byelorussian literature.

Most of the account, however, is taken up with criticism of extraliterary themes that were sounded in the second half of the program and that, in the view of the newspaper's unsigned correspondent, marred the proceedings.

From the report it is evident that the literary evening turned into another demonstration of Byelorussian patriotism. The newspaper admonishes the organizers, and especially the master of ceremonies, Anatolii Sys, on several counts. Why did Mr. Sys use archaisms, it asks, and what did he mean by declaring that Byelorussia is currently living between two cultural "golden ages," one in the historic past and one that is still to come in the future.

Furthermore, the newspaper asks whether a literary evening was a suitable occasion for reading out a statement announcing that the Tuteishya are calling for a meeting of the republic's "informal" groups.

What seems to have irritated the

newspaper's correspondent the most, though, was the fact that the organizers ended the program with the singing of M. Bagdanovich's stirring poem "Pahonia," which evokes memories of Byelorussia's ancient past and castigates those who have "sold out" their motherland. This song is a virtual national anthem for patriotic Byelorussians, and *Litaratura i Mastatsva* asks pointedly: Has this poem become "a hymn for the young, or what?"

The newspaper concludes that despite Mr. Sys's denials, the Tuteishya had in fact sought, as it puts it, to "politicize" the literary evening.

In defense of national emblem

The same issue of *Litaratura i Mastatsva* also provides other evidence of greater interest on the part of nationally minded Byelorussians in their history and in ways of affirming it. The newspaper carries both an article by a historian and a letter from a group of writers and cultural workers that come to the defense of an ancient Byelorussian emblem (used also by the Lithuanians) recently described in another Soviet Byelorussian publication as being a symbol of "nationalism and groveling before foreign masters." The emblem was also the symbol of the

ruling dynasty of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. It portrays a knight on horseback pursuing the enemy. Hence its name — "Pahonia," which means "in pursuit."

The article in question is written by A. Titou, who teaches history at Minsk's Institute of Culture. Responding to an attempt to discredit the "Pahonia" by a certain U. Begun in a recent issue of *Politychesky Sobesednik* (No. 5, 1987), Mr. Titou stressed that Mr. Begun should not claim to speak on behalf of all Byelorussians. The symbol of a mounted knight "in pursuit," he asserts, "appeared as an official emblem at the very beginning of the formation of the Byelorussian nation."

He then goes on to argue that the "Pahonia" should not be considered taboo just because it was also used as a national emblem by the creators of the short-lived Byelorussian People's Republic in 1918 and by other Byelorussian nationalists. "The idea and sense of defending the motherland from the enemy, which was embodied by our ancestors in historical symbols," Mr. Titou declares, "lives and will continue to live on."

The letter, or rather extracts from a letter, published alongside Mr. Titou's article, was written jointly by E. Agunovich, U. Krukouski, Ia. Kulik, A. Marachkin and other representatives of the Byelorussian cultural intelligentsia. Rallying to the defense of the "Pahonia" as a national emblem, they also call for a "thorough and thoughtful" approach to their nation's past that would be in keeping with the proclaimed aims of the official policies of glasnost and democratization.

Both Mr. Titou's article and the joint letter demonstrate the growing pressure

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Horyn, Chornovil want to remain in Ukraine despite officials' threats

NEW YORK — Mykhailo Horyn and Vyacheslav Chornovil, editors of the samydiv journal *Ukrainian Herald*, who have recently been the targets of a disinformation campaign conducted by Soviet authorities through the official Soviet press, have written an open letter to the heads of governments that signed the Helsinki Accords, stating unequivocally that they wish to remain in Ukraine.

In their letter, Messrs. Horyn and Chornovil state that they face the threat of deportation from the Soviet Union for their human rights activities, but that they do not wish to leave Ukraine, even under threat of imprisonment for their defense of human and national rights. Thus, they ask the Helsinki Accords signatories to deny the Soviet Union permission to deport them to their countries.

As previously reported, the editorial board of the *Ukrainian Herald* — which is headed by Mr. Chornovil and includes Mr. Horyn, Vasyli Barladianu and Pavlo Skochok — proclaimed the samydiv journal the official organ of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and announced themselves as members of the Helsinki Accords monitoring group.

According to the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group based in New York, the editorial board members have been subjected to blackmail, physical attacks, arrests, slander in the press and at public meetings, and other forms of harassment.

During the past several months, the External Representation noted, Soviet authorities have resorted to influencing the populace to demand the deportation from the USSR of Messrs. Horyn and Chornovil.

Several Baltic human rights activists have already been deported from the USSR in accordance with this new tactic of dealing with dissidents — particularly those demanding national rights.

Following is the full text of the December 31, 1987, letter by Messrs. Horyn and Chornovil to the leaders of governments that signed the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

We ask that you familiarize yourselves with the appeal to the world public sent December 30, 1987, by the editorial board of the independent journal *Ukrainian Herald* — the organ of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group (text enclosed). In conjunction with the real threat of forcible deportation from the

USSR of two members of the editorial board, Vyacheslav Chornovil and Mykhailo Horyn, we state that, as patriots of our homeland, Ukraine, we do not wish to emigrate — even under threat of imprisonment for our activities in defense of rights.

If the Soviet government appeals to you for permission to deport us to your country, we ask that you do not grant such permission and that you point out to the Soviet government the complete incompatibility of such actions with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference of which the USSR is a signatory.

Mykhailo Horyn
Vyacheslav Chornovil

Museum to recreate Chernobyl environs

MOSCOW — TASS, the official Soviet news agency reported recently that a museum that will try to recreate the atmosphere of the abandoned villages around the Chernobyl nuclear power station in Prypiat, Ukraine, will be created by artists.

TASS did not reveal the location of the museum or its expected opening date, according to Reuters.

Soviet artists recently traveled into the 30-mile zone around the nuclear power plant that was declared off limits and entered the homes of evacuated residents in order to retrieve household articles. The homes have been vacant since the disaster in April 1986.

Reuters reported that items of value, including 16th century goblets and a bible printed in 1777, were among the articles found. Despite assurances that they could be decontaminated, their owners did not want them, so the items will be on display in the new museum.

Georgy Bessonov, identified by TASS as an artist and restorer, said the museum will be unique. "We will try to show Prypiat and Chernobyl just as they were left after the evacuation; with dead flowers in the windows of houses, dried aquariums and children's dolls that no one picked up," he said.

The purpose of such a display, he explained, was to show the terrible force of nuclear power in the wrong hands.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

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

Postmaster, send address changes to:

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

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The Ukrainian Weekly, February 7, 1988, No. 6, Vol. XVI
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UACCouncil contributes \$5,000 to U.S. Commission on Famine

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian American Coordinating Council has decided to contribute \$5,000 to the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine to help that government body complete its study of the causes and results of Great Famine of 1932-33.

The UACC decision came at a December 12, 1987, meeting of its executive committee.

Also at the meeting, members of the executive collected a total of \$1,000 of their own money for the commission. In addition, Bronyslaw Skorupsky reported that she had raised \$630 for the commission from Trenton area Ukrainians.

The UACC executive committee has

appealed to Ukrainian community members to support the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine through individual contributions.

Among other matters discussed at the UACC executive's most recent meeting were this year's Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and the fifth World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

It was decided at the meeting that the UACC must bolster its organizational apparatus and that increased contact is needed between the UACC executive and local branches.

The UACC National Council meeting will take place in New York at the UACC offices on Saturday, February 13, beginning at 10 a.m.

Coalition reports on news coverage of Demjanjuk case revelations

ARLINGTON, Va. — Israeli judges hearing the case of John Demjanjuk interrupted the prosecution's closing arguments in order to return Eliza Rosenberg to the witness stand for further questioning. Defense lawyers had presented the court with a 68-page handwritten statement signed by Mr. Rosenberg giving his eyewitness account of the death of "Ivan the Terrible" in 1943 during an inmate uprising in Treblinka.

Mr. Rosenberg, who received a great deal of media attention as one of the most dramatic witnesses against Mr. Demjanjuk when the trial began, had never admitted the existence of his 1945 statement. The new evidence is being described by wire service reports and CBS radio as "explosive" and as "weakening the prosecution's case against the retired auto worker who has always claimed to be a victim of mistaken identity."

Following months of visa difficulties experienced by other members of the defense team, Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law, Ed Nishnic, was finally able to travel to the Jewish Historic Institute in Poland this month to obtain a photocopy of Mr. Rosenberg's 1945 statement, handwritten in Yiddish. In a separate action, Mr. Nishnic has also recently forced the U.S. government to release exculpatory documents to the defense under the Freedom of Information Act.

The Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security reported that,

although the Cleveland-area news media and Cable News Network (CNN) have provided extensive coverage of the new development since Friday, January 22, only WTOP radio (1500 AM) has so far carried the story in the Washington Metro area.

CCJS has asked all concerned individuals and groups to call the foreign news desks of the Washington Post, (202) 334-7400, and the Washington Times, (202) 636-3271, to urge them at the very least to use the wire service reports coming out of Israel. "Extensive coverage was given to emotional testimony at the beginning of the trial; in the interests of fairness, information as dramatic as this, favoring the innocence of Demjanjuk should receive just as much play," stated Ukrainian rights activist Larissa Fontana.

Mr. Demjanjuk was shipped to Israel by the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI). CCJS has a strong critic of the OSI, voicing grave concerns about lack of due process and undue Soviet influence in OSI proceedings against alleged war criminals and advocating criminal prosecutions of the accused in the U.S.

The OSI still has an outstanding deportation order to the USSR for Mr. Demjanjuk. Via telephone OSI Director Neal M. Sher said today that he had not heard of the latest developments in the Demjanjuk case and therefore had no comment, but confirmed that he "may be going to Moscow in the immediate future."

Harvard Project...

(Continued from page 1)

the UNA, as did Dr. Woroch, who heads the fund-raising committee. Dr. Woroch stated that he believes other

Ukrainian institutions and organizations will now follow the UNA's lead in supporting the Harvard Project.

"Through this latest grant for a Ukrainian project, the UNA has once again

Western states press human rights at Helsinki Accords review conference

VIENNA — Western states at the ongoing Vienna Conference to review implementation of the 1975 Helsinki Accords, have agreed among themselves to press for East Bloc progress on human rights and humanitarian concerns before accepting a conventional arms control proposal being sought by the Soviet Union and its allies, reported the Los Angeles Times.

The 35-state Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that has been meeting since November of 1986, recently resumed here in late January after a recess.

Leaders of Western delegations to the conference, which seeks to review implementation and expand the Helsinki Accords that deal with military, political, economic and humanitarian issues, have stated that the reductions of conventional arms desired by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies will have to wait until these East Bloc states liberalize "the human dimension" in their countries, wrote William Tuohy of the Los Angeles Times.

The Times quoted Warren Zimmermann, chief of the U.S. delegation, as stating that the Western allies have already agreed that an arms control mandate cannot be accepted until human rights issues in the Soviet bloc are resolved.

According to the Times article, the chief Canadian delegate, William Bauer, said that Soviet foot-dragging on human rights issues is "profoundly discouraging," particularly in the context of "the more positive atmosphere in East-West relations... at the highest levels."

Mr. Bauer added that the Vienna talks appear to be at a critical point, but that if Moscow is serious about reforms in human rights, an over-all agreement can be reached by summer.

"We're not going to leave without a result," Mr. Bauer said. "In the end, we will find an agreement because [the Warsaw pact countries] are not prepared to sacrifice this conference. If they did, they would have no credibility in anything they say," he was quoted in the Times as saying.

Helmut Schaefer, a senior official of the West German Foreign Ministry, who the Los Angeles Times said spoke on behalf of the 12 member-states of the European Communities, warned that after 15 months, the Vienna Conference is stagnating.

"The expectations by our people have not yet been fulfilled," he noted. He urged the conference to adopt "unequivocal commitments" to human rights agreements.

Mr. Schaefer stated that "it is the humanitarian component in particular" that gives the Helsinki Accords review conference its "great moral strength."

Meanwhile, the senior Soviet delegate, Viktor T. Shikalov, said the Soviet Union may be willing to make compromises on human rights.

The Los Angeles Times quoted him as telling the conference: "The question of human rights and humanitarian cooperation, which for long has been an irritant between East and West, can be removed from the area of confrontational politics and placed in the sphere of practical cooperation of states."

THE MILLENNIUM

Moscow Patriarchate to proclaim saints

FRAMINGHAM, Mass. — For some time there have been unconfirmed reports about the glorification (canonization) of saints by the Moscow Patriarchate at the time of the Millennium of the Christianization of Kievan-Rus', reported the Keston News Service on January 7. The official Moscow celebrations will take place in June 1988.

Reliable Keston College sources report that the following will be glorified as saints by the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church, and that icons of these saints have already been commissioned — in some

(There is as yet no sign that the martyrs of the 20th century will be officially acknowledged in any way, let alone glorified by the Church, although there have been increasing calls by the faithful in the USSR in recent years. The Russian Orthodox Church outside Russia, which does not acknowledge the authority of the Moscow Patriarchate, has already glorified those who perished for their faith since the Russian Revolution.)

Following are brief profiles, prepared by Keston, of those to be glorified.

• Paisi Velichkovsky (1772-1794). He was born in Moldavia, entered the monastery at the age of 17. Later he went to Mount Athos, where he founded the St. Elijah Hermitage (Skete). Then he returned to Russia and was elevated to the rank of archmandrite in 1790 at the Moldavian Neamt monastery. He was revered for his strict observance of monastic rule and for his theological writings, including translations from Greek into Russian of the works of the Church fathers. He was glorified in the St. Elijah Hermitage on Mount Athos two years ago.

• Elder ("Starets") Amvrosiy of the Optina monastery ("Optina Pustyn"). (1812-1891). He completed Tambov theological seminary, and was a teacher there. At 27 years of age, he went into the Optina "Pustyn." In early years there he worked on translation and publication of ascetic writings. Tonsured hieromonk (monk-priest) in 1845, he was elected "starets" (spiritual elder) in 1860. Pilgrims came from all over Russia to consult him, including famous writers such as Dostoyevsky and Tol-

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Ukrainian National Association executives with representatives of the Harvard Project on the Millennium during a meeting at the UNA Home Office. From left: D. Korduba, W. Woroch, John Hamulak, B. Robak, Stefan Woroch, Omeljan Pritsak, John O. Flis and Ulana Diachuk of the UNA, Walter Baranetsky, Y. Pastushenko, Miroslav Labunka and Wolodymyr Kalynowych.

Terelias observe Day of Solidarity at Warren church, cultural center

by Roman Skypakewych

WARREN, Mich. — Yosyp and Olena Terelia visited Metropolitan Detroit as part of the Ukrainian community's observance of the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners.

On Tuesday, January 12, the Ukrainian community of Detroit attended a candlelight prayer service at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warren. All Detroit area Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox parishes participated in the service.

Afterwards, the Terelias addressed the audience at the Ukrainian Cultural Center across the street. Over 400 people attended. Mr. Terelia spoke passionately of the continued struggle for religious and national rights in Ukraine.

In his opening remarks he described his personal experiences as the lay leader of the Ukrainian underground religious movement. He spoke in detail of the activities of the Ukrainian National Front and of the unified efforts of Ukrainian Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant congregations.

"The Ukrainian underground is building its own state, a future Ukraine, and its own apostolic Christian Church in Ukraine," Mr. Terelia stated.

Mr. Terelia reported that within the last five years there have been 62,000 Ukrainian declarations for emigration based on religious grounds. The United States Congress has received four large volumes containing these declarations.

Mr. Terelia proceeded to show the audience several dozen slides which depicted the extent of religious activity in Ukraine. The slides also underscored the destruction and desecration of Ukrainian churches and cemeteries.

He announced that two underground



A clandestine Ukrainian Catholic service in Zarvanytsia, western Ukraine.

documentary films will be available in the near future. The documentaries, produced by Mykola Rudenko's son, Jurij, a professional cinematographer in Ukraine, will provide evidence of religious services in the Carpathians and in Zarvanytsia.

Mr. Terelia spoke of Millennium celebration plans in Ukraine. Ukrainian Catholics, Orthodox and Protestants are planning three unified celebrations

in Ukraine during 1988. On this note, Mr. Terelia called for a unified Millennium celebration here in the West.

Mr. Terelia concluded the program by singing several heartwarming ballads in her already well-known alto voice.

On Wednesday, the Terelias visited with Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School students in Hamtramck and with the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

On Thursday, they visited with the students at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Grade School and paid a visit to the Ukrainian Village.

The three-day event was initiated by the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Ukraine and was coordinated by an ad hoc committee consisting of representatives from all Ukrainian organizations in the Greater Detroit area.

Ukrainians lobby Maryland congresswoman

—WASHINGTON — Various groups in the Washington area have recently intensified their normal lobbying efforts on behalf of Ukrainian issues in the aftermath of the U.S.-Soviet summit here.

Certain members of congress are more aware of and receptive to human rights issues not only because of the summit, but also because of upcoming congressional elections.

One junior member of Congress up for re-election is Rep. Constance A. Morella, a moderate Republican representing the 8th District in Maryland, an area encompassing Silver Spring, where many Ukrainian American voters live. Although not yet a member of any committees that deal with foreign affairs or human rights, Mrs. Morella professes an interest in the topic. She

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Rep. Constance Morella (R-Md.) and her aide, Orde Kittrie, look over a pamphlet about Yuriy Shukhevych.

Harvard journal's 10th anniversary issue devoted to East European nationhood

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The journal, Harvard Ukrainian Studies, marks its 10th year with the publication of a special issue titled "Concepts of Nationhood in Early Modern Eastern Europe."

Edited by Prof. Ivo Banac of Yale University and Dr. Frank E. Sysyn of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, with the assistance of Uliana Pasicznyk, the issue contains papers read at a conference hosted by the Council on Russian and East European Studies of the Yale Concilium on International and Area Studies in 1981. Funded by the American Council of Learned Societies, the International Research and Exchanges Board, and the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the conference had an international composition, with participants invited from Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia, as well as from the United States and Canada.

The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute co-sponsored the conference and agreed to publish the proceedings as a special issue of Harvard Ukrainian Studies. The 226-page volume contains an introduction by the editors and essays by 15 scholars. In their introduction, the editors discuss the characteristics and specificities of the concept of nationhood in the territories east of the German- and Italian-language zones between 1500 and 1800. They emphasize the study of genealogy, philology and history in defining early modern nationhood.

They also discuss the specific characteristics of Eastern Europe, such as

the existence of Eastern as well as Western Christians; the predominance of the Slavic linguistic group; the numerous instances in which political nations, particularly the nobility rather than dynasty and states, embodied the national idea; and the formation of supranational ideologies — Slavophilism, Illyrianism, "All-Russian" unity, Sarmatism and the Hungarian geopolitical sphere.

The volume contains four articles on Ukraine, two on Croatia, two on Russia, and one each on Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, Serbia, Rumania, Bohemia and the Orthodox Slavs in general.

This volume fulfills two of the major goals of Harvard Ukrainian Studies — it devotes serious attention to Ukrainian topics, and at the same time examines Ukraine in a broad, comparative context.

The four articles on Ukraine (by Omeljan Pritsak, Teresa Chynczewska-Hennel, Frank E. Sysyn, and Zenon E. Kohut) in conjunction with the material on Ukraine in the articles on the Orthodox Slavs, Russia, Poland and Lithuania comprise one of the most exhaustive discussions of early modern Ukrainian national consciousness in any language.

The articles on other nations provide material for comparing Ukrainian phenomena. In addition, the inclusion of articles on Hungary or Serbia ensures that Harvard Ukrainian Studies and the Ukrainian essays will come to the attention of new and wider audiences.

The contributions, with eight from

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

70 children greet St. Nicholas in Toronto



Toronto children with the visiting St. Nicholas during a party in his honor.

TORONTO — The premises of the church hall of the Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Church, were the scene on December 20, 1987, of a St. Nicholas party attended by scores of children, ranging in ages from under 1 year to 12.

The party was made possible through the efforts of UNA Branch 407 and the parishioners of the church. The parish school choir gave a brief, but very interesting concert.

The parents and adults were treated to delicious refreshments prepared by the Catholic Women's League of the parish, while the children were treated to snacks consisting of popcorn, potato chips, candy and ginger ale prepared by the members of Branch 407.

Close to 70 children attended the party, 38 of them members of this branch. Small gifts, prepared by the members of the branch, were distributed to the children by St. Nicholas.

Kolomayets returns to Weekly

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As the parable illustrates, prodigal children do come home; and so is the case with Marta Kolomayets, who wandered back to The Weekly on February 1.

After three eclectic years of this and that, more than this, Marta has "subscribed" to The Weekly as an associate editor.

Trying to alternately stay out of and get into trouble (just to keep life interesting), Marta has done time as an editor at a New York City-based trade publication, played a Leona Helmsley role as administrative director of the Ukrainian Institute of America, created some free-lance pieces, explored a bit of the world. She's even edited a book on the history of the Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Soviet Ukraine in the 20th century, which will allow us to dub her the "Millennium editor."

She's back... so don't even try to wrestle the pen out of her hand...



Marta Kolomayets

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

ANNOUNCES

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1988-89

The scholarships are available to students at an accredited college or university, WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS. Applicants are judged on the basis of financial need, scholastic record and involvement in Ukrainian community and student life. Applications are to be submitted **no later than APRIL 1, 1988.**

For application form write to:

Ukrainian National Association, Inc.
30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, N.J. 07310

UNA seniors slate conference

POLAND, Ohio — The Ukrainian National Association has released its scheduled date for the UNA Seniors' Conference. The annual conclave will begin on Sunday, June 12, and conclude on Friday, June 17.

Registration will take place in Soyuzivka's Main House lobby on Sunday, 2-6 p.m. This year's festivities will include more social events. The annual bus trip is tentatively scheduled to visit the Ukrainian National Association headquarters in Jersey City, N.J.

Due to the popularity of the Senior's Conference, accommodations at Soyuzivka have always been a problem. Since space is limited and to ensure all are treated fairly, all reservations sent to Soyuzivka will be held until April 1.

These reservations will then be placed in a lottery which will be designed for an equitable distribution of confirmed reservations throughout the country. Following the lottery, the successful participants will be notified by Soyuzivka personnel.

For information call the president of the UNA Seniors Association, Gene Woloshyn, at (216) 757-4712.

The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Getting off to a good start

by Andre J. Worobec

One month of this new year has passed and you may be wondering: How can my branch start its fraternal activity this year?

There are at least two things that can help you get started this year. First, there are the regular UNA activities which reoccur every year. Second, there are the special events in our Ukrainian communities this year.

Each year the UNA announces that through March 31, it accepts scholarship applications from any member of the UNA enrolled two years or more, who is planning to attend college or university in the coming school year. Here is a wonderful opportunity to build a membership drive aimed at young members, by focusing on the UNA scholarship program.

The branch can also remind current members how their children are eligible to take advantage of the scholarship and also inform prospective members of this attractive membership privilege.

This is also an opportunity to renew contact with or to continue to keep in touch with members of your branch. Who knows, some members' families may have prospered and increased, and it may be time for them to update their financial needs. Or some members' situations may have deteriorated and it may be an opportunity for the branch to offer some fraternal assistance.

Some branches have a monthly or a bimonthly letter or bulletin which they send to each of their members. This is a wonderful way to show the member that he or she is important. For branches who do not have such a bulletin, it's time to consider having one. The fraternal activities coordinator can assist you

in running off some of your materials if they are UNA related.

The second thing that can help us get started is the fact that this is the Millennium year for Christianity in each of the Ukrainian communities. Your UNA branch could still join in the program of events which are being held in your community.

In addition to the two things mentioned above, the human rights issue as far as it affects Ukrainians can become a point around which your branch activities can be centered. There is an opportunity for fund-raising to support each of the recently released dissident families, or for letter writing campaigns to your congressmen and senators, or members of the Parliament, if you live in Canada. This is one area in which your influence counts.

For starters, how many of us read Maria Rudensky's article in the January 10 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly and have written to our senators or congressman, either thanking him or her for joining or asking him or her to join the Congressional resolution that the U.S. government decline to take part in Soviet-sponsored celebrations of the Millennium of Christianity as long as the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches remain outlawed (S. J. Res. 235 and H. J. Res. 429)?

The fraternal activities coordinator could help by providing you with a copy of the article, assisting with the wording of the letter, etc.

These are some of my ideas on how to start the fraternal activity in your branch. Do you have any to share with fellow UNA'ers? Contact the fraternal activities coordinator at the UNA, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302; (201) 451-2200.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Welcome to America

Good news is something that is all too often missing from the pages of most newspapers and even harder to come by twice consecutively on the front page. Last week we received a double dose of good news with the arrival in New York of Mykola and Raisa Rudenko on January 27 and that of Lydia Ruban and her son, Marko, four days later, on January 31.

Finally meeting the couple, both veterans of Soviet labor camps, after years of following their cases, their arrests, trials and subsequent imprisonment, was a very moving and personal moment for all of us who have pursued the human and national rights movements in the Ukrainian SSR and the individuals committed to them.

Upon meeting in person the 67-year-old Rudenko, a stocky, graying man of medium height who now sports a brown and gray beard, one recalls one's first introduction to the man through his many writings and the writings of friends and colleagues that have been preserved and published in the West. We met Rudenko the man and the poet in his verse, which ranges at once in theme from the universal to the very personal, from the cosmic to national themes. We met Rudenko the philosopher in his philosophical essays and works, especially his "Economic Monologues." And we met Rudenko the human rights activist and dissident in memoranda and other writings for the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, which he founded and chaired from November 1976 to his arrest in February 1977.

Thus on January 27 we had our first opportunity to meet the man who has survived seven years of suffering and humiliation in what he once described as the "grayness" of a Soviet labor camp, and another three years in frigid Siberian exile. With him was, of course, his beloved wife, Raisa, who has also endured five years in a Mordovian women's labor camp simply for passing on to the West her husband's poetic works and letters from camp. It was her warmth, energy and personal strength, and sense of humor that became so invaluable to Rudenko, who was severely wounded during World War II, through his most difficult periods and created a comfortable atmosphere at their home in Kiev and later in exile conducive to his prolific creative work.

The immigration of the Rudenkos is good news for the Ukrainian community in the United States, which needs to take an even deeper look than it has into the recent past in order to gain a better perspective on the future in regard to human rights and the national question in the Ukrainian SSR.

We welcome them and hope they are not disappointed.

The case of Lydia Ruban, whose husband Petro still languishes in the notorious special-regimen block of a Perm labor camp, and their son Marko, reveals the tragic personal costs and consequences of voicing unpopular views on human rights in the USSR.

Mrs. Ruban flew here on January 31 to obtain medical treatment for 12-year-old Marko, who is paralyzed from the waist down as a result of a truck accident six years ago. Meanwhile, his father continues to suffer in camp and his 19-year-old sister Natalia lives in fear in Ukraine since she was attacked and threatened on January 1.

"My family is divided in three parts," said Mrs. Ruban during a February 3 news conference in New York. She said she most feared for her daughter and mother back home in Pryluki, in the Chernihiv region of Ukraine. "The threats remain," while the authorities have done nothing, she said.

We can not only hope but, in this tragic case, we can help the Rubans both materially and morally. "I want to stand on my own two feet," said the brave boy upon arrival at the airport.

We look forward to that as well as the reunification of a family torn apart even in this apparent age of glasnost.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS

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

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

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

An appeal for support of the famine commission

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) is appealing to all Ukrainian churches, organizations and institutions, as well as members in the Ukrainian diaspora, to actively support the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. For the past 18 months this governmental commission has been gathering eyewitness reports and studying information on the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine.

Although \$400,000 has been appropriated for the work of this commission by the U.S. Congress, AHRU has been informed that \$150,000 is needed in order for the commission to complete its task.

A proposal or a bill to establish a congressional commission to study the 1932-33 famine in Ukraine was approved by both houses of the U.S. Congress and signed into law on October 12, 1984, by President Ronald Reagan. However, due to a series of difficulties and delays, the commission did not commence its work until April 1986. The famine commission was the brainchild of the late Ihor Olshaniwsky, founder and former president of AHRU.

With its many dedicated members and 18 chapters, AHRU lobbied long and hard for the famine bill in Congress in order to make the commission a reality. Although the original bill called for an appropriation of \$4 million, budgetary concerns forced the U.S. Congress to reduce the amount to \$400,000. Within these constraints, the money allotted for the famine commission ran out at the end of 1987. A provision was made in the famine bill for such eventualities. Under this provision the raising of funds by private means to allow the famine commission to complete its work or to do additional work is permitted.

Among the many important projects and funds being currently supported by the Ukrainian community, perhaps the famine commission with its small staff and a low budget "got lost in the shuffle." Let us take another look at the commission and its importance to the Ukrainian community.

It is the only commission of its kind in the world funded by a government of a superpower to study a segment of Ukrainian history which has been distorted and denied by another superpower. By distorting this particular segment of Ukrainian history, the Soviet Union is denying its role as the perpetrator of the famine in Ukraine. At the same time it is falsely accusing Ukrainians of Nazi collaboration. This is not merely a vital issue to Ukrainian Americans, but is of concern to Ukrainians all over the world.

Lest we forget what the commission is all about, our enemies will not. Recently, the intensification of attacks and defamation of Ukrainians has reached unprecedented proportions. The mere existence of the famine commission has triggered frontal attacks on its work, its purpose and its supporters. The most blatant and vitriolic example of such an attack in the yellow press directed against Ukrainians is a recent article in a New York periodical. The author does not spare redundancies, irrelevancies, illogical statements, outright lies, stereotyping and ethnic prejudice. It reads like an English version of a typical Soviet tirade.

Faced with this reality, Ukrainians have no other choice except to place the Commission on the Ukraine Famine at the top of their priority list of projects worthy of support. Until the commission's work is concluded, it must be our primary concern. We have only several months in which to collect the necessary funds.

Send in your donations today. All donations are tax-exempt.

Write out your check to: Commission on the Ukraine Famine, 1111 20th Street NW — Suite 537, Washington, D.C. 20579

Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president
Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine

ACTION ITEM

Members of the Ukrainian American community are encouraged to contact their senators and representatives by phone or letter to urge their co-sponsorship of Senate Joint Resolution 235 and its identical version in the House, House Joint Resolution 429. The resolution, introduced last year in conjunction with the Millennium, deplors the Soviet government's persecution of religious believers in Ukraine and discourages official participation by the U.S. government in Soviet-sponsored ceremonies of the Millennium as long as the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches remain outlawed and believers continue to be repressed. Senators should be urged to contact Cele Swensen of Sen. Dennis DeConcini's office, while House members should contact Tom Yazdgerdi in Rep. William Lipinski's office to sign on as co-sponsors. To find out if your senators and representative are co-sponsors of the Millennium resolution, call Orest Deychakiwsky, (202) 225-1901.

— submitted by **Orest Deychakiwsky**
Washington

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Questions about Lubachivsky's act

Dear Editor:

I would like to comment on the recent column by Dr. Myron Kuropas, and at the same time also on Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky's call for reconciliation with the Russian people and the Muscovite Patriarchate.

Dr. Kuropas approached the subject, as he says himself, from the standpoint of a Ukrainian Christian, and applauds Cardinal Lubachivsky's courageous attempt to begin our Millennium with spiritual grace that transcends national divisions. Cardinal Lubachivsky in his statement ("Zvernennia," Svoboda, November 28, 1987), trying to calm the bewilderment caused by his conciliatory gesture toward the Russians, expresses his belief that Christian love which is superior to the truth will give us strength to achieve this reconciliation.

All of this sounds very noble, but there are some very disturbing aspects of the whole situation.

Cardinal Lubachivsky started his appeal for reconciliation with the Russian people and the Muscovite Patriarchate with the premise: "Forgive us." What trespasses did we commit against the Muscovite Patriarch? To forgive the Russians for all their crimes against the Ukrainians does not require to castigate ourselves for sins not done. There is no analogy with the Polish reconciliation.

Jesus Christ said to Peter to forgive his brother who sinned against him "seventy times seven" (Matthew, 18:21-22), but He did not say "ask your brother for forgiveness when he sinned against you." On the contrary, in St. Luke, 17:3-4, Christ said: "If thy brother sin, rebuke him; and if he repent, forgive him." We have no reason to ask Russians and Muscovite Patriarch Pimen for forgiveness.

I have a few more questions. Was Cardinal Lubachivsky's conciliatory act a spontaneous action without consultation with the rest of our bishops? Why is there a deafening silence on the part of our Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy? Why was Cardinal Lubachivsky's explanation/appeal so late in coming? What about the Ukrainian Orthodox Church? Shouldn't they be involved, too?

I agree with Dr. Kuropas that we should "strive to be visible signs of the good news of Jesus Christ," but we don't need to deny ourselves.

Ksenia Antypiv
Alexandria, Va.

Forgiveness for what?

Dear Editor:

I read with dismay the article by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas in The Ukrainian Weekly (December 20, 1987) expressing his support for Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky's forgiveness, reconciliation and love to the Russian nation. The Russians must be laughing like hell. They are probably saying: "Let's hit these khakhly even more so that they will have more reasons to forgive us for."

One thing should be made clear: you only forgive when you are in a position of strength or when someone asks for your forgiveness. Otherwise, it's like a man being killed by his assailant, who

instead of fighting back, says to him: "I forgive you for killing me."

The West has forgiven the Germans for the atrocities of World War II only after having won the war. Did you see Churchill saying to Hitler: "I forgive you" while German bombs were falling on London? Instead, the good Christian that Churchill was, said:

"We shall go on to the end, ... we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and on the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender."

When religious leaders all over the world assume more and more political leadership to counteract oppression, ours are forgiving our enemies for keeping Ukrainians in chains in their own land during the last several centuries. No wonder there is no Ukrainian nation. How can we win our nationhood, when we are forgiving our enemies before we even fight them. Only cowards do such things, and even God hates cowards.

George Primak
Pierrefonds, Que.

The Millennium and publicity

Dear Editor:

All of us of Ukrainian descent know by now that this year marks the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. For us to know is certainly important, for we are a people proud of our rich heritage. But for only us to know is not good enough.

Quite often we are annoyed and angry when we see or read stories presented in the press, television, etc., about Ukraine or Ukrainians which are either partially or totally incorrect and too often negative. Sometimes these stories are presented deliberately and other times out of pure and simple ignorance. In either case, damage is done to us as Ukrainian Americans. Even when we mount a campaign and succeed in correcting an error, the impact is just not the same.

Certainly we should continue to combat errors in the media with all our available resources. But more importantly, let us look at the opportunities we have to educate and inform the general public about Ukraine and Ukrainians. Let us use these opportunities to our benefit. Let us take these opportunities to promote ourselves. Maybe with an aggressive effort on our part, we will not have to combat errors in the media because the media will report correctly the first time.

All of this can and will happen if we dedicate ourselves to this goal. The important point is that we have to do it ourselves. No one will do it for us.

And what better opportunity do we have than in 1988 — the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and an election year in the United States.

Every politician running for an office should be made aware of what our concerns are as Ukrainian Americans. Write them. Let them know what we are concerned about. Do not assume that they know. You may be surprised, but the politicians, as busy as they may be during an election year, will take the time to read and reply. Do you know why? They need our vote as much as we

need them to support our Ukrainian causes. And collectively as Ukrainian Americans we have enough votes to make a difference.

Do not wait until after the election. The most effective time to write is now. Do not miss this opportunity. The reply from the politicians may or may not be satisfactory. But equally as important as the reply is the fact that they will know that Ukrainian Americans are active in American politics and they should get better acquainted with our concerns and views.

The Millennium is yet another opportunity, perhaps the best, to promote our good Ukrainian name. It is distressing when others lump us with the Russians, as if there is no difference. We know there is a difference, and it is our job and obligation to point out this difference to all Americans.

If we do our jobs correctly, there should be no reason by year's end for every American not to come in contact with some type of publicity about the Millennium. On the surface, this may appear as an enormous task — and indeed it is. Once broken down to its common denominator, however, this task is manageable and achievable. The common denominator is our Churches.

Our Ukrainian Churches, whether Orthodox, Catholic, or Protestant, are scattered throughout all areas of the United States. People travel the roads in front of each of our churches by the hundreds and thousands daily. Would it not make sense for each church to put up a billboard advertising the Millennium for everyone to see? Think of how little this would cost and how effective it would be. This same type of advertisement can be applied to our Ukrainian clubs, retail stores, businesses to name a few.

In addition, there are many billboards available for rent in high traffic locations. Granted, there is a cost involved. Check through the yellow pages of your phone book and call to inquire. You may find it not to be expensive. Depending on the cost, you may want your church or club to rent one for a month or two. Or you may want a few of your fellow Ukrainians to chip in and rent a billboard. This can also be done with benches that we all have seen at bus stops, parks, and train stations. Sometimes these billboards and benches even have a telephone number that can be called to inquire about advertising rates.

As groups or organizations there are many ways that the Ukrainian name can be promoted. There are just as many that you as an individual can promote. If you are artistic, make up an ad of your own. If you are not artistic, type something as simple as "988 - 1988, Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine." Make a few copies and the next time you go to the supermarket post it on the bulletin board. On the way out, place a few on the cars in the parking lot. Think of all the places that have bulletin boards for the public: libraries, work places, schools, businesses and others.

Do not forget other churches, non-Ukrainian, in your area. Look them up in the phone book. Mail a copy of an ad or news clippings from the Ukrainian press on the Millennium. If you know the pastor's name, address it to him and ask him to post it.

Make a rubber stamp with a message relating to the Millennium. Every time you write a letter or pay a bill,

stamp the message on the envelope.

Take advantage of your local newspapers, especially those whose circulation is limited to a specific neighborhood or area. These papers normally do not compete with the big city papers and are more likely to carry a story on the Millennium. The price of an ad in such a paper is typically less expensive. These newspapers normally publish community events free of charge to non-profit organizations, i.e. churches. So, if you have an event on the Millennium coming up, place it in the community section. Also, call the newspaper. They will not cover it if they do not know about it.

Another important section of the newspaper is the editorial page. This section not only carries opinions by the professional editors, but also opinions and views of the readers. This is entirely free of charge. As an example, I have just written a commentary on the Millennium which included some background information on Ukraine and the 1932-33 famine. I sent this to four newspapers in my area. Two of the newspapers carried it on the same day. For the price of a postage stamp and a little time, something worthwhile could be achieved.

In areas where cable television is available, one channel is usually open for community events. Call your cable company and find out how to place a Millennium event on television.

The number of avenues open to us is endless. If we are serious about our heritage, let us work on this together. If we are serious about the perceptions others have of us, let us work to make those perceptions ones that we would like others to have, not the perceptions our detractors want others to have of us.

With a little bit of imagination, a little bit of hard work, and a lot of perseverance we can make 1988 our year.

George Mischenko
Middletown, N.J.

Editor's note: A nationwide billboard project is already being implemented by the New York Metropolitan Millennium Committee. The billboards, designed by artist Luba Maziar, bear the message "1,000 Years of Christianity in Ukraine. Celebrate with us. 988-1988." For information on sponsoring a billboard (cost is \$250), interested groups and individuals may contact: Barbara Bachynsky, New York Millennium Committee, 108 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (doubled-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Anonymous letters or letters signed by fictitious persons will not be published.

Please keep letters concise and to the point. Editors reserve the right to edit and/or shorten letters.

Oops!

Due to a typographical error, the date of the Hungarian uprising was given as 1958 instead of 1956 in Roman Korol's letter to the editor (January 31).

The Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus'

Toronto dancers take to the ice for Millennium

TORONTO — Members of the Yavir Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of St. Demetrius welcomed the Millennium Year with a performance on ice in front of Toronto City Hall on December 22, 1987.

Yavir participated in the festivities marking the passage of the Olympic flame through Toronto on its way to Calgary for the Winter Games.

In addition to performing during the outdoor stage show, the girls of the ensemble took to the ice to perform their dance, "Kalynonka." The large crowd surrounding the rink enthusiastically received the performance.

Dressed in traditional costumes from the central region of Ukraine, the girls performed the movements of their "khorovid" (walking dance) with a grace and beauty not possible on a stage floor. The dancers weaved in and out of their patterns and formations precisely and delicately.

Though six other folk-dance groups performed with Yavir on the stage, the Ukrainians were the only ensemble able to stage an ice show as well. This was the first time the ensemble performed on the ice and the success of the event guarantees that it will not be the last, say

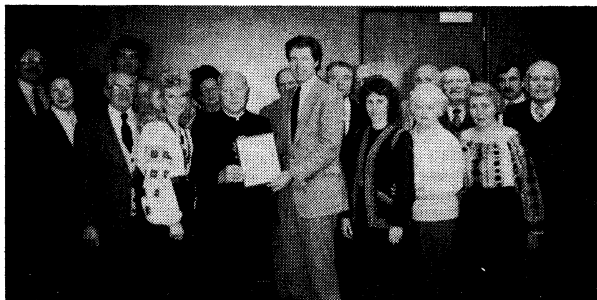


The Yavir Ukrainian Dance Ensemble performs on ice.

spokesmen for the group.

Yavir is currently putting the finishing touches on a special 1988 concert program and preparing for its summer tour, which this year includes Rome and Ukraine. The ensemble will leave Toronto in early July for Rome, and after participating in the Millennium festivities will travel to Lviv where members will take part in a dance workshop with the ensemble Halychyna. Following the workshop Yavir will travel to Ternopil and Kiev.

Mercer County executive issues proclamation on 1,000th anniversary



Mercer County Executive Bill Mathesius presents his proclamation recognizing the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, to the Very Rev. Basil Makuch, as a delegation of local Ukrainians looks on.

TRENTON, N.J. — Mercer County Executive Bill Mathesius on Monday, January 11, signed a proclamation certifying 1988 as "the year of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine."

During the ceremony, Mr. Mathesius was presented with an English-language copy of the Ukrainian Encyclopedia from the local Millennium committee.

This is the first time that the Mercer County executive has issued a proclamation for the Ukrainian community. Proclamation ceremonies for the Millennium were also held with Trenton Mayor Arthur J. Holland and Hamilton Mayor John K. Rafferty.

The local committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, formed in October of 1986, unites the communities of Trenton, Hamilton, Ewing and Lawrence. There are two churches in Trenton — Ukrainian Orthodox Church of The Holy Trinity and First Ukrainian Baptist Church. There are also two churches located in Hamilton — St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church and St. George's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The parishioners of these four churches are working together in the committee to celebrate in unison the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

Millennium poster displayed at Lincoln Center



This is the scene outside Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher Hall where a concert of "Religious Music of Ukraine" will take place on February 14. A large poster announcing the concert appears in a glass display case, right next to one announcing another concert, that of pianist Vladimir Feltsman, who recently emigrated to the United States from the Soviet Union. The Millennium concert poster notes that it is presented by the Mazepa Foundation under the patronage of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and with the cooperation of the Ukrainian National Association. Beginning on February 5, a large blue and yellow banner announcing the concert was to be flown at Lincoln Center. Tickets are still available for \$100 and \$125 (tickets priced \$45 and \$75 have already been sold out), by calling the box office, (212) 874-2424, or Center Charge, (212) 874-6770. Special \$250 tickets, which include a champagne reception after the concert, are available only from the Mazepa Foundation at (201) 376-1748. Concert organizers report that some 15 Ukrainian communities have chartered buses in order to enable community members to attend the concert.

Attention, students!

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

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

Ukrainian Independence Day — January 22, 1988

Caracas, Venezuela

by Nick Czorny

CARACAS, Venezuela — On January 22, in the city cathedral adjacent to Simon Bolivar Square here, a high mass was held to commemorate the 70th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence Day. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Leonid Lototsky, administrator of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Venezuela.

Immediately after the mass, a large wreath, with ribbons in Ukrainian and Spanish, was placed at the foot of the monument to Simon Bolivar in the city's center.

Various Ukrainian organizations and a large number of other captive nations representatives attended the ceremony. During the placing of the wreath, the state military orchestra of Caracas played the Ukrainian national anthem, while a military unit presented full honors.

After the outdoor ceremony, a banquet was held in the large hotel, El Conde. During the banquet program, the Act of Ukrainian Independence, the

Fourth Universal of January 22, 1918, was read, and afterwards George Hrytsyk, president of the Ukrainian Liberation Committee, addressed those gathered.

Captive Nations representatives, from Poland, Cuba, Croatia, Hungary, Rumania and the Baltic States, delivered greetings.

The Venezuelan minister of communications represented his government at the banquet. Numerous local press officials were also present.

Many of the speakers recalled the fact that 1988 also marks 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine. Ukrainian Venezuelans are preparing a large Millennium seminar which is expected to draw support from the entire Ukrainian community as well as Ukrainian and Venezuelan clergy throughout the area.

There are plans to circulate a Spanish-language "White Book" exposing the Kremlin's crimes against the Ukrainian people, as well as various materials related to the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

New Jersey

TRENTON, N.J. — "Vitayu Vas." These words of greeting echoed throughout the chambers of the governor's State House office as Gov. Thomas A. Kean of New Jersey, cheerfully greeted the assembled Ukrainian Americans who came to observe the commemoration of January 22 as the 70th anniversary of the re-establishment Ukrainian independence.

The governor further stated that it was important to recognize the gallant struggle of the Ukrainian people and that the annual observance is a signal to the world that Ukrainians have kept alive their heritage and quest of freedom despite domination and forcible occupation by the Soviet Union.

He said the day is not observed in Ukraine, but by marking the day in New Jersey it says wherever people are yearning to be free, people in this country are willing to help.

"As you talk about independence and the kind of signal it sends to Ukraine and other places in the world," he said,

"we are doing a very important function." The governor said it shows the world how meaningful freedom is.

Gov. Kean noted that during 1988 Ukrainians throughout the free world will be celebrating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, which commemorates the dramatic conversion in 988 of the state known as Kievan-Rus. Christianity was chosen as the state religion by Prince Volodymyr and was officially accepted by the Ukrainian people in a mass baptism in Kiev, along the banks of Dnieper River.

The governor said that the observance of the anniversaries demonstrates that neither religious faith nor culture can be eradicated by political oppression.

Andrew Keybida of Maplewood, N.J., a member of Gov. Kean's Ethnic Advisory Council and supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, said the importance of setting aside a day each year to recognize the freedom

(Continued on page 10)

Maplewood, N.J.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — At the regular meeting of the Maplewood Township Committee at Town Hall on Tuesday, January 19, Mayor Robert H. Grasmere, greeted members of the Ukrainian community, who were present to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Ukraine, which took place on January 22, 1918, at St. Sophia Square in Kiev, Ukraine's ancient capital.

Mayor Grasmere welcomed the group by stating that he looks forward each year to the annual reading and signing of the proclamation, and wanted to pay

tribute to Americans of Ukrainian birth and heritage, who have made important contributions to the political, economic and cultural life in Maplewood. He remarked that he was fully cognizant that Ukraine continues to suffer political and cultural repression, religious persecution, economic exploitation and all-encompassing Russification.

Mayor Grasmere noted that the annual observance is a signal to the world that Ukrainians have kept alive their heritage and quest for freedom despite domination by the Soviet Union.

(Continued on page 13)

Calgary, Alta.

CALGARY, Alta. — Local Ukrainians celebrated Ukrainian Independence Day here by calling for the establishment of an independent Ukrainian Olympic Committee.

"We will continue to hope... that one day Ukraine will enter an Olympic stadium as a free nation," Victor Hetmanczuk stated at a flag-raising ceremony on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the re-establishment of an independent Ukrainian state, the Ukrainian National Republic.

"We have a seat at the United Nations, and yet we can't have a simple organization (such) as an Olympic committee for sporting competitions," Mr. Hetmanczuk stated during a ceremony at Calgary City Hall.

Calgary is the host of the 15th Winter Olympics, which begin on February 13.

"As the world turns its eyes to Calgary for the 15th Winter Olympic Games, it will see the sunrise blazing off our unique church domes — reminding our brothers and sisters behind the Iron Curtain that we have not lost the faith. For 1988 also commemorates the 1,000th anniversary of the Baptism of Ukraine into the Christian faith," Mr. Hetmanczuk noted in his address.

He went on to say that "as a first step" toward perestroika, "the Soviets should

allow the formation of an independent Ukrainian Olympic Committee that would organize teams from Ukraine for the Olympic Games."

The Calgary Herald reported that four Ukrainian athletes are expected to represent the Soviet Union at the Olympics in Calgary in figure skating, speed skating and cross-country skiing.

Mr. Hetmanczuk told the Herald that the Ukrainian community plans unofficial contacts with the athletes, but there will be no attempts to meet with Soviet officials to discuss an independent Ukrainian team. Ukrainian Canadians will instead rely on Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, expected to visit the Soviet Union this spring, to press for a Ukrainian Olympic team, Mr. Hetmanczuk said.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee is coordinating a candlelight vigil during the Olympics to denounce religious repression in the Soviet Union, where, as Mr. Hetmanczuk noted in his speech, "the faithful of both the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches are being harassed and persecuted for their religious beliefs."

The UCC also was the sponsor of the Ukrainian Independence Day ceremonies at Calgary City Hall. Some 100 persons participated.



Mayor Robert H. Grasmere of Maplewood, N.J., and members of the Maplewood Township Committee with Ukrainian community members gathered for a commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day.

Jersey City, N.J.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Mayor Anthony R. Cucci of Jersey City has called upon President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. Congress "to do everything in their power to secure freedom of worship for the Ukrainian and Orthodox Churches in the Ukraine."

In declaring January 22, 1988, Ukrainian Independence Day in Jersey City, a proclamation issued by Mayor Cucci also demanded "the cessation of repression of the Ukrainian language and culture by the Soviet regime."

Mayor Cucci also urged the release "of all Ukrainians who have been incarcerated in concentration camps, prisons or psychiatric hospitals for their

religious or national beliefs."

The 70th anniversary of Independence Day attracted a large crowd to City Hall for the flying of the Ukrainian Independence Flag and a brief, but enthusiastic program.

Those participating included the Rev. Roman Mirchuk, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church; Steve Smotrycz, program chairman; Municipal Court Judge Robert Cheloc; Michael Pylpyczak, president of the Ukrainian National Home, who was given possession of the mayor's proclamation, and John Flis, supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association.

Republican National Committee statement

WASHINGTON — Republican National Committee Chairman Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., on January 26 issued a statement recognizing Ukrainian Independence Day.

He stated:

"It gives me great pleasure to send warm greetings to Ukrainian Americans across the country as you commemorate Ukrainian Independence Day. As Americans of Ukrainian descent, you can be very proud of your unique ethnic and linguistic heritage and cohesion. This also gives me the opportunity to join Ukrainians in the free world in celebrating the Millennium of Christianity in the [sic] Ukraine.

"Freedom-loving people of the world are inspired by the courageous struggle of the Ukrainian people to free themselves from the yoke of Communist oppression. Ever since the Soviet military

occupation of the [sic] Ukraine in 1921, Ukrainians have faced insurmountable odds. The Ukrainian famine of 1932-33, instigated by Stalin, claimed 7 million lives. The heroic struggle for Ukrainian independence, lasting from 1942-1952, was proof to the world that the people of the [sic] Ukraine would not accept their fate without resistance.

"Today, the Ukrainian voice is heard in the silent struggles of its prisoners of conscience, and in the underground of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. You may take heart in the knowledge that here in America, each time a child utters his first Ukrainian prayer, he defies the odds of survival that have hung heavily over the [sic] Ukraine since 1921.

"On behalf of the Republican National Committee, I extend to all Ukrainian Americans my best wishes for a prosperous and peaceful new year."

New Jersey

(Continued from page 9)

once enjoyed by Ukraine was to remind the American public of the ruthlessness of the oppressive alien rule.

Dr. Ivan Z. Holowinsky, chairman of the N.J. State Millennium Committee, related the history of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and said he was grateful for the governor's concern and sincere sensitivity toward the Ukrainian people.

Dr. Holowinsky said:

"This year, as Ukrainians the world over celebrate the Millennium, let us recall that Christian philosophy of the respect of human dignity is the cornerstone of basic human rights, including freedom of religion and national self-determination. In the year of the Millennium we shall remember destruction of Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches, and martyrdom of our bishops, clergy and faithful.

"The Soviet government has no moral right to claim Volodymyr's baptism as their own historical event. Planned celebrations in Moscow and Zagorsk have nothing to do with the climate of glasnost or perestroika. They are heights of perfidy and dialectical double-crossing. To this day Ukraine remains enslaved, her people denied the most basic human rights."

He added, "We are delighted that the United States Congress is considering a joint resolution to commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. We are proud that our governor was the

first governor in the United States who signed a similar resolution on May 15 last year."

Dr. Kenneth Wanio, state public relations director of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America thanked the governor for his supportive action throughout the years.

After the signing of the proclamation, Gov. Kean was received a gift from the Ukrainian community, a Trypillian vase, presented by children dressed in Ukrainian attire.

The ceremony was concluded with the singing of "Mnohaya Lita," for the governor, and the Ukrainian national anthem by the entire assemblage.

Among the representatives gathered for the signing were Volodymyr Janiv, state chairman of the UCCA; the Rev. Mitred Vasyly Makuch of Trenton; and over 100 representatives of the Ukrainian community from Elizabeth, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Carteret, Newark, Irvington, Maplewood, New Brunswick, Bound Brook, Passaic, Clifton, Somerville, and Manville and several towns in Morris County.

Honored guests participating in the ceremony were Juhan Simonson, director of the N.J. Office of Ethnic Affairs; George Pappas, chairman of the N.J. Ethnic Advisory Council; Frederick W. Weck, member-at-large; and Suzanne O'Neill, assistant to the governor.

Secretary of State Jane Burgio, also was presented a Trypillian vase as a token of appreciation for her vigorous support of the Ukrainian community.

Greater national...

(Continued from page 2)

from Byelorussian intellectuals for a more honest and frank depiction of Byelorussian history.

Byelorussia and Stalin

Such pressure is especially evident with respect to the Stalin era. Here it should be noted that this issue is being couched in terms not only of the mass repression during this period but also of the tremendous destruction to Byelorussian national-cultural life. One of the most notable statements on this and the subject of history generally was made by the first secretary of the Byelorussian Writers' Union, Nil Hilevich, in an outspoken address at a plenum of the board of the union on November 3, 1987.

Mr. Hilevich assailed those "historians" and "ideologists" who are forever searching for "ideological mistakes and deviations" in the works of prominent Byelorussian intellectuals and who stand for the erasure of Byelorussia's national distinctiveness. Citing as a concrete example of the sorts of issues that should be taken up today, Mr. Hilevich spoke of the "appalling damage" done to the Byelorussian language as a result of the changes to Byelorussian orthography during the Stalin era. These, he stressed, had been introduced "by decree" in 1933, "at a time when the pogromists of national culture were at the height of their frenzy."

There have been calls for "the full truth" to be told about the numerous Byelorussian writers and cultural activists who were liquidated under Stalin and for the memory of them to be suitably honored. For instance, on December 25, 1987, Litaratura i Mastatstva published a letter from the writer Pavel Prudnikov, who insisted that just as there is a memorial plaque in the House of Literature with the names of 26 Byelorussian writers who were killed during the World War II, there should also be one with the names of those who were victims of the Stalin terror.

Mr. Prudnikov points out that three times as many Byelorussian writers were killed under Stalin than lost their lives during the war and lists quite a few examples. Calling on the Byelorussian Writers' Union and the authorities to ensure that the memory of "those sons of our nation who died innocently at the height of their creative powers" is properly honored, Mr. Prudnikov suggested that streets could be named after some of them and that, at the very least, memorial plaques could be put up on the buildings where they lived.

The most candid discussion of the Stalin terror so far in the Byelorussian press, and for that matter one of the most forthright treatments of the subject in the Soviet press generally, was a roundtable organized by the newspaper Zviazda, extracts from which were published on December 22, 1987. The participants were a doctor of philosophical sciences, V. I. Boush and the writers S. I. Grakhouiski; U. M. Konan and I. A. Skrygan.

Among the subjects raised by the discussants was the methods used in the 1930s to break the resistance of arrested Byelorussian intellectuals and to extract "confessions" and denunciations from them. It was noted that there is a tendency to simplify things by blaming Stalin, or a group of his associates, for the arbitrary terror, when what is needed is more knowledge about "the mechanism of repression" and what led up to it and made it possible. Mr. Boush, for example, stressed that historians should be given access to the party records, as was the practice in the 1920s.

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Prosecution...

(Continued from page 1)

solidarity with Mr. Demjanjuk, asserted Mr. Shaked.

Also on Monday, the three judges hearing the Demjanjuk case posed many questions to the prosecutor, especially as regards the so-called Trawniki identification card purportedly issued to the defendant at the Trawniki training camp for guards.

On the card, which the defense says is a forgery, it is noted that Mr. Demjanjuk was sent to Okzow on September 22, 1942, and to Sobibor on March 27, 1943, while, in accordance with the prosecution's case, the defendant should have been at Treblinka at that time. All three judges asked the prosecution to explain this discrepancy, as well as the fact that the Trawniki card does not contain any reference to service at Treblinka.

Mr. Shaked tried to explain this discrepancy by saying that the defendant was sent to Sobibor for only a short time, but Judge Dalia Dorner noted that she does not believe the Germans would send a guard to a different camp for only two or three days, and, even if this had happened, this would have been noted on the card.

The judges also had questions about Mr. Demjanjuk's alibi. Judge Dov Levin asked Mr. Shaked whether the defendant could now come up with a new alibi based on the information on the Trawniki card, i.e., he could say that he was at Sobibor, not at Treblinka.

The prosecutor could not offer a sufficient response.

Judge Zvi Tal asked a similar question about the Mr. Demjanjuk's alibi, and then posed another question regarding Alfred Billitz, who according to a defense team researcher is the real "Ivan."

Mr. Shaked said that Billitz could not be "Ivan the Terrible," because Billitz

was a German, while "Ivan the Terrible" was a Ukrainian [it is not known whether there is any evidence about "Ivan's" nationality — editor], that Billitz was a member of the SS, while "Ivan the Terrible" was a member of an auxiliary service.

The next day, Tuesday, February 2, Mr. Blattman attempted to dissect Mr. Demjanjuk's alibi, pointing out various inconsistencies in his testimonies beginning in 1977 when he was first investigated by the U.S. Office of Special Investigations.

At one point, Mr. Blattman accused the defendant of weaving "a web of lies" to cover up his Nazi crimes.

Mr. Blattman also tried to discredit defense witnesses; for example, he called Nikolai Tolstoy a "pseudoscholar," and referred to Avraham Shifrin as "ignorant."

On Wednesday, February 3, the final day of the prosecution's summation, Mr. Blattman argued that the Soviet Union had no reason to risk compromising itself by issuing a forged ID card, especially since the Soviets would not want to hurt the reputation of their longtime friend, Dr. Armand Hammer, through whose good offices the card was transmitted to Israel.

Mr. Blattman stated at one point in his presentation that the entire Ukrainian nation cannot be accused of collaboration with the Nazis, but that there were individual cases of collaboration, and Mr. Demjanjuk is one of those.

In other news regarding the Demjanjuk trial, it should be noted that on Monday, February 1 — as a result of Judge Levin's previous ruling that the defendant could not offer a prayer "for strength in the face of false accusations" while in the courtroom — Mr. Demjanjuk repeatedly made a sign of the cross when the prosecution referred to him in its summation.

Marko Ruban...

(Continued from page 1)

held at the airport what he hopes his stay in the United States will bring him.

Over the past five years, Marko's parents, Lydia, an engineer, and Petro Ruban, a political prisoner in Perm camp 35-1, who was sentenced in 1985 to nine years' labor camp and four years' exile on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," have made appeals to the West to obtain medical help for Marko. Mr. Ruban's final request at his 1985 trial was that Marko be allowed to travel abroad for medical treatment.

However, it was not until two days prior to the historic Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in December 1987, that Lydia Ruban received oral permission to travel to the United States with Marko. "It was glasnost at work," she told the press on Sunday afternoon, when asked what finally made this trip possible. "This new policy and constant Western pressure got us here today," she said.

Asked about her husband's reaction to the good news, Mrs. Ruban said she had not seen him so happy in a very long time, referring to her last visit at the Perm camp on December 28. She also expressed concern for his health, explaining that the move from Perm Camp 36-1 in the lowlands to Perm 35-1 at a higher altitude had caused further deterioration in his health, due to atmospheric pressure change.

Marko and his mother arrived in New York City for a six-month stay on Swiss Air flight 100 from Zurich at 3:48 p.m. and were met by an entourage of Ukrainian Americans, bearing flowers and gifts. Among them were former political prisoners Nadia Svitlychna and Nina Strokata, and recently released human rights activist Raisa Rudenko, as well as Tatiana Osipova and Ivan Kovalyov. Also on hand were members of the news media, and Dr. Lubomyr Kuzmak, who will be Marko's personal physician during the boy's stay in the United States. Dr. Kuzmak is

affiliated with St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston, N.J., whose president, J.D. Phillips, has offered cost-free care for Marko. Dr. S. Stellar a neurosurgeon, will also offer his services in treating Marko.

The shy and noticeably exhausted teenager was quiet throughout his first encounter with the Western press. (His mother explained that Marko's personality is more analytical than emotional, and that he is not much of a talker.) But he did express an interest in seeing Los Angeles, the Winter Olympic Games in Calgary and the Statue of Liberty while in the West.

His wish to see Lady Liberty holds special significance. Marko's father was arrested in 1976 for carving a model of the statue intended as a gift to the American people during the U.S. Bicentennial celebration. Marko was only 18 months old at that time. (Married two decades, Petro Ruban has been a free man for only three of those years.)

In the summer of 1982, tragedy befell the 7-year-old boy; he was hit by a truck which paralyzed his entire lower body. In 1983, Soviet physicians told the Rubans there was nothing more they could do for their son; they recommended physical therapy and massage as the only form of relief, and stated that further treatment could be obtained only in the West.

Petro and Lydia Ruban began their appeals to the West, while Nadia Svitlychna, members of her Plast sorority, "Verkhovynky," the Ukrainian Gold Cross and lawyer Arthur Belendiuk applied pressure from the West. Additional support was given by such organizations as Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations and the United Orthodox Women's League, whose representatives met the Rubans at the airport.

The joyous arrival of the Rubans was reported by Fox Television Network, the USA Tonight channel, CBS local news and the New York Daily News, The Star-Ledger and USA Today.

Ukrainians lobby...

(Continued from page 4)

has been successful in aiding the emigration of at least one Soviet Jewish refusenik.

On December 2, 1987, Mrs. Morella received a representative of the Ukrainian American Community Network's Maryland Chapter. The congresswoman read over the informational packet she was given in which the case histories of many Ukrainian and other political prisoners in the gulag were described.

Although invited to the main Ukrainian demonstration on December 7 at Lafayette Park, Mrs. Morella was not among the congressional speakers. She did address the Jewish rally on December 6, and her aide, Orde Kittrick, addressed a Baltic demonstration on December 8. Marylanders in her district were urged by the Ukrainian American Community Network to convey to the congresswoman their concern that Ukrainian human rights issues should become a higher priority on her schedule. Mrs. Morella's federal office telephone is (202) 225-5341.

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Harvard journal's...

(Continued from page 4)

North America, six from Europe, and one from Asia, also reflect Harvard Ukrainian Studies' goal of serving as an international forum for Ukrainian and Slavic studies. In addition to institutional affiliations such as Harvard, Yale, the University of Illinois, the Library of Congress, and the University of Ottawa, one finds the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, the Historiographic Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Catholic Theological Faculty of Zagreb, the University of Belgrade, and the National University of Singapore.

As with recent special issues on the Kiev Mohyla Academy and Vyacheslav Lypynsky, "Concepts of Nationhood in Early Modern Eastern Europe" will be sent out to scholarly journals for review. Harvard Ukrainian Studies will continue to maintain its policy of alternating general and special issue. Volume XII for 1988 is planned as the proceedings of the international conference on the Christianization of Kievan Rus', which will take place in Ravenna in April 1988.



Nadia Svitlychna, former Soviet political prisoner, greets the Rubans.



Insure and be sure.
Join the UNA.

Moscow Patriarchate...

(Continued from page 3)

stoy. Starets Zosima in Dostoyevsky's "Brothers Karamazov" is widely believed to have been modelled on Amvrosi.

- Bishop Ignati (Bryanchaninov) of Caucasus and the Black Sea (1807-1867). Born Dmitri Aleksandrovich Bryanchaninov, he graduated from St. Petersburg Central Engineering Institute, but after several years of work in this field entered a monastery. Author of a number of works on ascetics, he was a very able administrator and known to be greatly revered by Tsar Nicholas I.

- Bishop Feofan the Hermit (Feofan

Zatvornik) (1815-1894). He was born the son of a priest in the Orlov district and completed Orlov seminary and then the Kiev theological academy. He was tonsured a monk, and then served as rector of the Kiev theological schools (three at that time). Later he was appointed rector of the Novgorod theological seminary, and then professor at the St. Petersburg theological academy. He went on to spend seven years in the Holy Land as a member of the "Russian Spiritual Mission" in Jerusalem, and upon his return to Russia took up the posts first of rector of the Olonetskaya theological seminary and then of the Petersburg theological academy. In 1859 he became bishop of Tambov, and in 1863 bishop of Vladimir. However, his wish was to

go into a hermitage, and in 1872 he received permission from the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church to retreat into the "Vyshenskaya Pustyn," where he remained for the rest of his life. Although he took a vow of silence, he was a prolific writer on religious themes and conducted a large correspondence — he received an average of 40 letters a day.

- The Blessed Xenia of St. Petersburg. She lived in the 18th century and has been popularly revered since at least the beginning of the 19th century. She was canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church outside Russia in September 1978, but the Moscow Patriarchate has ignored this.

- Prince Dmitri of the Don (Dmitri

Donskoy), (1363-1389). He was the hero at the Battle of Kulikovo field by the Don River (September 8, 1380), which effectively put an end to the Mongol domination over Moscow and northeastern Russia. Before marching against the Mongols, Prince Dmitri visited the Trinity-Sergius monastery, and received the blessing of St. Sergius of Radonezh for the battle ahead. St. Sergius prophesied victory for the prince and, as a mark of his support, sent two of his monks, former nobleman-warriors Peresvet and Oslabya, to fight in Dmitri's ranks.

- Andrei Rublev (second half of 14th century — beginning of 15th century. He was the famous icon painter, who is already revered as the venerable ("prepodobny").



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Sudbury Secondary High School, McKensy St.

OSHAWA, Ontario — THURSDAY, MARCH 10 at 7:00 P.M.
St. George's Ukrainian Heritage Center, 38 Jackson Avenue

U.S.A.

CHICAGO, Illinois — SATURDAY, MARCH 12 at 4:00 P.M.
Chopin School Auditorium, Rice St. & Western

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Fitzgerald Public School, 23200 Ryan Rd., WARREN

CLEVELAND, Ohio — WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16

WASHINGTON, D.C. — FRIDAY, MARCH 18

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Northeast H.S. Auditorium, Cottman & Algon Sts.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — SUNDAY, MARCH 20 at 6:00 P.M.
Julia Richman H.S., 317 East 67th St. (2nd Ave.)

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Maplewood, N.J.

(Continued from page 9)

He also stated that each year when his wife and he attend the Ukrainian Festival in Holmdel, N.J., they sense the exhilarating spirit of freedom generated by the performers and the Ukrainian American audience toward their oppressed brethren in Ukraine. It's as if a "free Ukraine" is reborn on that special day in Holmdel, he said.

After reading and signing the proclamation, Mayor Grasmere presented the document to Andrew Keybida, coordinator, and ordered that the Ukrainian flag be flown in front of Town Hall, alongside the American flag, to "pay tribute to the Ukrainian people for their courage in the struggle for freedom and independence of Ukraine."

Mr. Keybida thanked the mayor and the Township Committee for their sympathetic expressions for the oppressed peoples in Ukraine. Speaking out against the Soviet government, he said: "The observance of this anniversary is to focus attention on the continued violation of the rights of the Ukrainian people by the ruthlessness of the Soviet Union. We are urging the peoples of the United States and its allies to demonstrate their sympathy for the people of Ukraine who are trying to reassert their rights to freedom and national sovereignty."

Among the distinguished guests present were: Township Committeemen Robert C. Klein, Edward J. Borrone, Noel Siegel and Thomas J. Keene; Administrator W. David Carew; Township Clerk Robert F. Gist; Treasurer Joseph W. Bonin and Township Attorney Mortimer Katz.

On Friday, January 22, at 9 a.m. at the Maplewood Town Hall, a large group of Ukrainian Americans attended a brief ceremony in the presence of the township clerk, who read a proclamation commemorating 1988 as the celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. It stated that the acceptance of Christianity altered the course of Ukrainian history, significantly determining the development of a Ukrainian culture in all of its manifestations and giving rise to a wealth of spiritual and social values.

It further stated that this ecclesiastical jubilee, an illustrious milestone worthy of global recognition, will provide opportunities for spiritual renewal and ecumenical cooperation, and will permit a reaffirmation of the cultural and scholarly aspects of Ukrainian communities and an occasion to share the achievements of one thou-

sand years of Christian Ukrainian culture with their fellow Americans.

The Very Rev. Bohdan Lukie CSSR, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Newark, opened the ceremony with a prayer and asked for God's blessings for all Ukrainians in their homeland who continue to be deprived of their national identity, culture and religious traditions. He stated that Ukrainians in the free world have an obligation and a duty to preserve and to propagate a true and complete record of their own rich historical and religious legacy.

Mr. Keybida, a member of the N.J. Ethnic Advisory Council, representing the Ukrainian community, thanked Mr. Gist for his participation in the celebration of Ukraine's Millennium. He stated that this jubilee year of the Millennium intensifies the awareness of the sad circumstances under which the Ukrainian people find themselves at the present time — circumstances which have reached truly tragic proportions. Under Soviet Communist subjugation and oppression, the Ukrainians are denied the right to celebrate the jubilee of the Millennium in their own country. In recent years, in conjunction with

the approaching of the Millennium Jubilee of Kievan Christianity, the Russian Orthodox Church has launched an intensive propaganda campaign (with the blessing and financial help of the atheistic government of the Soviet Union) both within and outside the USSR, to present to the uninformed, the baptism of Rus' by Grand Prince Volodymyr and the conversion to Christianity of the Ukrainian people as the conversion of Russia.

The Rev. Eugene Bohuslawsky, pas-

tor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Holy Ascension of Maplewood, concluded the ceremonies with a solemn prayer for those gathered at Town Hall and for all Ukrainian people throughout the world.

The delegation proceeded outdoors to witness the flag-raising ceremony. At the moment the Revs. Lukie and Bohuslawsky, and Mr. Gist began hoisting the American and Ukrainian flags, the assembled group sang both national anthems.



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ANNUAL MEETING
Ukrainian National Association St. John The Baptist Branch 230 of Youngstown, Ohio will hold their annual meeting. It will be held on Sunday, February 14, 1988 at 3:00 p.m. It will take place at the Ukrainian Hall, 914 Franklin Ave., Youngstown, Ohio. All members of the local are urged to attend for important revisions. Refreshments will be served. —

Annabelle Boronitsky

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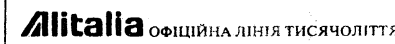
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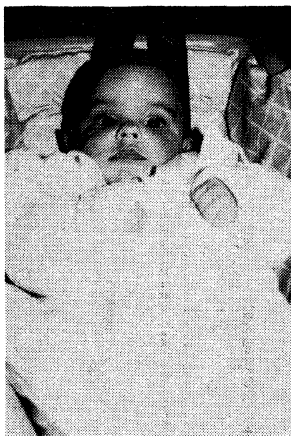
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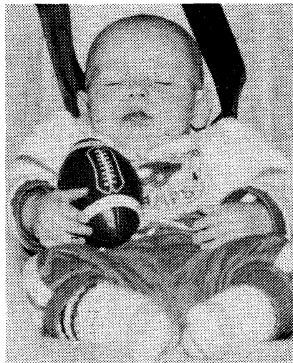
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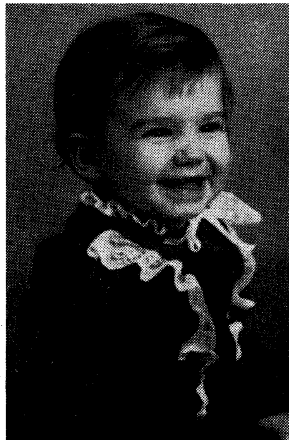


William James Mace, son of Dr. James E. Mace and Dr. Gloria Y'Edynak, is a fourth-generation member of the UNA. He was enrolled in UNA Branch 237 by his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Michael Edynak of Wallingford, Pa., and Mrs. Ola Mace of Muskogee, Okla. William was christened on November 22, 1987, at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Washington.

Young UNA'ers



Gregory W. Shatynski, born June 21, 1987, is a new member of UNA Branch 480. His parents are William and Pam Shatynski of East Brunswick, N.J. Grandparents John J. and Olga Shatynski enrolled the little fellow, making him the 11th member of the Shatynski family to join the UNA.



Christa Nicole Maney, daughter of James and Evelyn Maney, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 13 in Watervliet, N.Y.



William John Zastawny, cradled safely in the arms of grandfather Richard Popowych, is a new member of UNA Branch 367 in Rochester, N.Y. William was enrolled by his great grandparents, Olga and William Popowych. Great grandpa Popowych has been secretary of the branch for 40 years and has attended many UNA conventions as a delegate.

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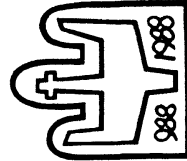
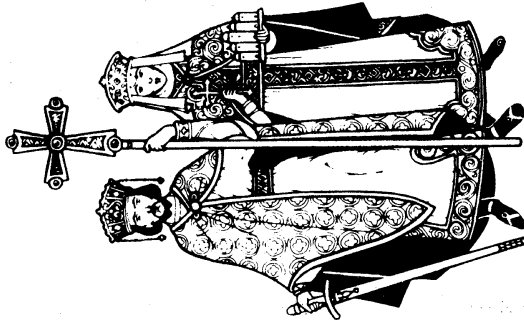
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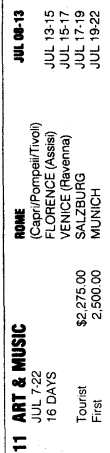
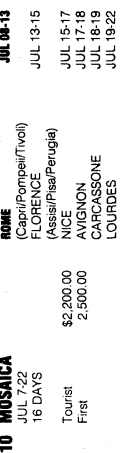
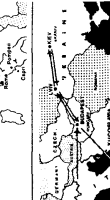
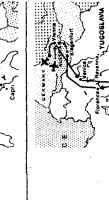
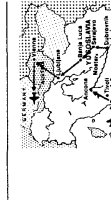
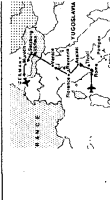
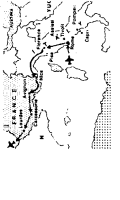
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February 12

CHICAGO: A public meeting and fund raiser for the Commission on the Ukraine Famine, sponsored by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, will be held at 7 p.m. in Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church here. The featured speakers will be Bozhena Olshaniwsky, AHRU president, who will discuss her participation in the unofficial human rights seminar in Moscow in December, and Dr. Myron Kuropas, UNA supreme vice-president and a public member of the famine commission who will speak about the commission's work. For information call (201) 373-9729.

February 13

MUNSTER, Ind.: Bozhena Olshaniwsky and Dr. Myron Kuropas will be the featured speakers at a public meeting and fund raiser for the Commission on the Ukraine Famine (see item above for details) sponsored by AHRU, at 11 a.m. in St. Josephat Ukrainian Catholic Church, 8624 White Oak. For information call (201) 373-9729.

PARMA, Ohio: The 14th annual "Poltavsky Vechir" will be held this evening at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall. The featured

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

February 19

entertainment will include singer Alex Holub from New York, accompanied by Michael Curry of Toronto. Also performing will be the women's ensemble Chervona Kalyna of Parma. The master and mistress of ceremonies will be George and Vera Kap. The Romen band will provide music for dancing. For information call (216) 864-5828.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.: The Hromadskiy Committee is sponsoring a pre-Lenten "zapusty" dance at 7 p.m. at the Epiphany of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 434-90th Ave. N. Music will be provided by Cathy and the Lorelei band. A donation of \$8 is requested. For information call John Gawaluch, (813) 791-4040.

February 14

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute present a concert, featuring bandura virtuoso Victor Mishalow performing variations on Ukrainian folk songs and dances, dumy or historical ballads and modern compositions, at 4 p.m. in Boylston Hall, Harvard University. For information call (617) 868-1356.

BOSTON: A cocktail party, launching the new Ukrainian Professional Association of Boston, an organization seeking to provide a forum for Americans of Ukrainian descent to participate in activities that promote their heritage and advance their professional growth, will be held at 7 p.m. at the Federal Club here. The \$25 per person admission fee will include an open bar and hot hors d'oeuvres. For information call (617) 923-9141.

February 20

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Music Institute of America, Inc., will sponsor a festive concert marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of composer Vasyl Barvinskyj, featuring pianist Michael Grill, who will perform masterpieces by Barvinskyj. For information call (201) 276-3134.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a weekly listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), along with the phone number, including area code, of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information to: **PREVIEW OF EVENTS**, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302. Submissions must be typed and written in the English language. Items not in compliance with aforementioned guidelines will not be published.

SPRING VALLEY, N.Y. The Ukrainian American Veterans of Post 19 will sponsor a dance and buffet, beginning at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave. Music will be provided by Angelo Muto. A donation of \$15 per person is requested. For reservations call Teddy B. Dusanenko, (914) 634-5502, Mike Wengrenovich, 735-5241, Joseph Brega, 268-6523, or John Smalley, 356-7833.

February 28

SASKATOON, Sask.: An opening reception for the exhibit, "Ron Kostyniuk: 20 Working Drawings for Constructed Reliefs," will be held at 2:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. The artist, who is from Calgary, Alta., will be in attendance. Roy Romanow, will open the exhibition, which will be followed by a visual presentation by the artist. The exhibit will run through April 3. For information call the museum, (306) 244-3800.

Canada commemorates...

(Continued from page 1)

and expressed best wishes for the "solemn observance and festive celebration of this Millennium Year."

The message read, in part:

"The acceptance of Christianity profoundly altered the entire further course of Ukrainian history, significantly determining the development of Ukrainian culture in all of its manifestations and giving rise to a wealth of spiritual and social values. The struggle of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches, along with Ukrainian Protestant denominations to preserve their faith has been a symbol to Ukrainian across the world to maintain their own rich historical and religious legacy."

Both hierarchs offered their prayers during this solemn occasion held on the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of a free, independent sovereign Ukrainian state (the Fourth Universal of the Central Rada issued in Kiev). The Church leaders reminded the gathered audience of the ongoing religious persecution in Ukraine which forbids believers to worship freely.

Dr. Cipywnyk delivered brief remarks underscoring the rich and abundant traditions Ukrainian immigrants have brought to Canada since they first arrived here in 1892. He added that the Church has always played an important role in cultivating this heritage and in 1988 Ukrainian Canadians should renew their commitment to their cultural and spiritual foundation.

Mayor Durrell expressed his enthusiasm for the upcoming year of celebrations in this capital city and wished the Ukrainian community in Ottawa much success in the observances.

The ceremony concluded with Toronto's Verkhovyna Trio performing a solemn hymn and bandurist Petro Kosyk offering a musical selection on Ukraine's national instrument. The audience was then ushered outside into the bitter cold of the Ottawa winter where 1,000 blue and yellow balloons were released on the lawn of the Centre Bloc to symbolize the 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine.

Funded by both the local and national Ukrainian Canadian Committee, the balloon project was initiated and implemented by the Ukrainian Student Clubs of the University of Ottawa and Carleton University.

An afternoon news conference, which featured Metropolitans Hermaniuk and Fedak, UCC president Dr. Cipywnyk and Prof. Bohdan Bociurkiw of Carleton University, allowed reporters to ask a variety of questions on the Millennium, Ukrainians' claim to Kievan Rus' and planned observances/celebrations for 1988.

The evening celebration, held in an elegant reception room in the West Bloc of Parliament Hill, entertained more than 200 people. Emceed by Peter Sochan, the president of Ottawa's Professional and Businesspersons' Association, the program intertwined the two main events of this particular January 22: the 70th anniversary of the re-establishment Ukrainian independence and the launching of the Millennium year commemorations.

Mr. Sochan read the proclamation which had been signed earlier that day and welcomed representatives of the Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Byelorussian, Slovak and Polish communities attending the banquet.

Both metropolitans blessed the meal, after which guests enjoyed a light entertainment program featuring bandurist Petro Kosyk and the Verkhovyna Trio performing a selection of Ukrainian songs.

Dr. Cipywnyk then delivered the keynote address in which he described 1988 as a year of challenges for Ukrainian Canadians. He highlighted Canada's multiculturalism and the upcoming centennial of Ukrainian immigration to Canada in 1992.

He also touched upon Soviet-Canadian relations and the importance of monitoring human rights violations. In closing, Dr. Cipywnyk focused on the Millennium, expressing hope that it will be a "fountain of faith from which will flow inspiration worthy of this event."

After the banquet dinner and program, a dance, featuring music by the group Novyna from Montreal, was held.

MJC open house

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — A free open house "Especially for Parents" will be held at Manor Junior College, Fox Chase Road and Forrest Avenue, on February 28 from 1 to 3 p.m.

Issues addressed in this open house will include: the special needs of parents of college-bound high school juniors and seniors; the junior college vs. the community college; the financial aid process; credit transfer from a two-year to a four-year institution; and the value of a private education.

MJC admissions staff and faculty will hold a question and answer session. Tours of the MJC campus will be given.

For additional information, contact the MJC Admissions Office, (215) 884-2216.

WQXR to feature Barvinsky works

CRANFORD, N.J. — On Tuesday, February 16, in honor of the centennial of the birth of composer, pianist, musicologist and educator Vasyl Barvinsky (1888-1988) the "Radio Station of The New York Times," WQXR (1560 AM), will air some of his piano works from noon to 1 p.m.

Heard will be excerpts of Barvinsky's masterpieces such as the great Sonata and the representative "Ukrainian Suite." Performing on the air will be the German pianist from Munich, Michael Grill, who will also be interviewed by the host, Robert Sherman, executive producer of WQXR.

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